



Globalization's Impact on The Arabic Language

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Abstract

Globalization can be described as a prismatic, complicated, and interdisciplinary topic when viewed critically in its broadest meaning. In today's world, globalization is rapidly rising. This increase in globalization affects languages positively and negatively; it can be evaluated from various perspectives, including economics, the most common, and social, cultural, philosophical, and political views. Among the things that globalization affected is the Arabic language; Arabic, like other languages worldwide, faces numerous challenges in the modern world. There are four goals in this paper: First, It investigates the impact of globalization on the Arabic language. Second, it examines the threats that the Arabic language faces. Third, it demonstrates how globalization can endanger the Arabic language; Fourth offers solutions to preserve the Arabic language.

Introduction

Globalization today is a popular yet divisive topic, and it has been one of the most hotly disputed topics since the fall of communism. In its broadest meaning, globalization can be described as a prismatic, complicated, and interdisciplinary topic when viewed critically. It can be evaluated from various perspectives, including economics, which is the most common, and social, cultural, philosophical, and political perspectives. Globalization is defined as the spread, developing, and accelerating of global interconnectivity in all problems of modern social life, from cultural to illegal, economical to the spiritual and therefore widely acknowledged [1]. This widely recognized definition demonstrates how today's globalization links cultures and communities in one part of the world with progress in another. Nowadays, many studies discuss all the aspects of the Arabic language and its relationship with other sciences in different languages. So that has a positive impact on spreading this language [2].

Because of the role it plays in social communication, language is crucial and essential in any civilization. People have the freedom to express themselves and think on a large globe. Language is the means of thought; through language, every change in society occurs, as it is the nation's official spokesperson and an expression of its life. Language represents a close link between man and his environment. It reveals the true nature of human society, intergenerational connection, and the transmission of cultures roughages. The Arabic language was simplified with limited scientific and

civilized content. Still, When the Arabs mixed with the civilizations and cultures of the Islamic new lands, they created a unique culture.

Between the middle of the eighth and the end of the eleventh centuries AD, the Arabic language has undoubtedly become the most civilized language of humanity. As a result, if someone seeking to be a scientist in any field, they must be proficient in Arabic.

Languages are indeed the primary method through which cross-cultural communication emerges. Knowing one or more languages allows us to see new possibilities globally and better understand ourselves and our surroundings.

Languages represent thus the essential lifeblood of globalization: in the absence of speech, there would be no globalization, and conversely, there would be no world languages if there were no globalization. “Cross-cultural contact, therefore, is often viewed as a potential source of unmanageable, or at least undesirable, culture change and of language shift, given that power differentials are to be expected between ethnic groups in interaction” [3].

The importance of Arabic language

Arabic is one of the Semitic languages. It is now one of the world's fastest-growing languages, with 256 million people speaking it, the language of Arab identity since it is inextricably linked to religion and culture. It's also the language of the Quran.

Knowing Arabic is currently required for anybody interested in Islamic studies, Middle Eastern history, or Mediterranean migrations, not to mention those studying the region's economics, present politics, and migrations. Today, Arabic is one of the United Nations’ official languages and one of the world’s most widely spoken languages [4].

Our global language system is highly connected, with multilingual people joining the various linguistic groups. Other features of the world system, such as the global economy and the global constellation of nations, are closely related to the systematic pattern of these relationships. There are around 6,500 recognized natural languages today. Over half of the world’s population is represented by eleven of them. Mandarin Chinese, Spanish, Hindi, French, Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, German, Japanese, Arabic, and English. “An Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, estimates for extinct languages range from 4,000 to 9,000 since the 15th century. Other estimates for the future predict that only 10 per cent of the present languages will continue into the 22nd century [5].

Compared to Latin, Arabic had a significant part in history, and it was the language of technology, economics, and science. Aside from that, and maybe more importantly, it quickly increased the Islamic religion language [6].

Other languages have adopted Arabic terms and terminology, and the process continues. Almost every typical European or American is familiar with Arabic vocabulary. Many countries have chosen globalized education due to numerous economic, social, and political issues in the hopes of obtaining a higher education and, as a result, a more successful profession [4].

The effects of globalization on the Arabic language

According to Morrow & Castleton (2007), globalization in the issue of the Arabic language is more than just a matter of free trade, economic development, and technological breakthroughs. Globalization has a more significant meaning in Arab-Muslim countries. Because Arabic is the language of the Holy Quran, it is nearly difficult to separate the Arabic language from Islam. "The supreme powers in the past were aware of the influence of the Arabic language. They fought it and tried to replace it with their languages". Turkey, for example, changed its Arabic-derived alphabet system with the Latin alphabet. During the Shah of Iran's reign. Despite this, the Arabic words remained the same in Turkish education and culture. A similar but unsuccessful attempt to replace Arabic alphabets with Latin alphabets occurred in Iran; he also attempted to clear the "Persian language of Arabic loanwords".[7].

The modern Middle East's Arabic-speaking region is becoming a tangle of world politics, economics, financial, militarily, even humanitarian issues.

The Arabic language has deteriorated due to the widespread use of English in education, work, modern technology, cinema, and social media. This caused the loss of Arab identity; among the effects of globalization on the Arabic language are.

1- globalized education

Several countries have chosen globalized education as a result of numerous economic, social, and political issues in the hopes of obtaining a higher education and, as a result, a much more successful career [6].

The economy, new technology and communication, immigration, and consumerism, according to (Suarez and Qin, 2004), are the most important elements guiding education today. Arab countries are part of this trend toward global education. Learning has been altered by globalization into a mirror of the current state of our globe. As a result, most countries now consider expanding technology and unfettered access to internet knowledge and global information to be a requirement [8,9].

2- Publishing scientific research in English

To publish a paper in journals recognized by their university, the research must be written in English; This promotes the perception that the Arabic language is unsuitable for scientific research.

3- Standard Arabic is excluded from the media

The spread of programs caused the deterioration of the Arabic language in local dialects on various television channels on the one hand and the space of programs in English languages on the other. And the extensive usage of regional accents in education and media. As a result, we cannot ignore the severe isolation of standard Arabic.

4- The spread of foreign words

The usage of foreign terminology in daily life by various social classes contributed to the Arabic language's decline.

5- The extensive usage of regional accents

We cannot ignore a serious factor in isolating standard Arabic in Education and media.

The Arabic language and globalization challenges

Arabic, like other languages around the world, faces numerous obstacles. Because it is the official language of Islam, it is a direct target of international powers. The issue of globalization is one of the most severe threats to the Arabic language". Means the speed of the flow of the most robust language

that has the elements of power, domination and control over other languages because these powers have civilizations that have overcome others in Our modern age” [10].

The destructive expansion of foreign words, concepts, and names and the spread of Western phenomena in Arab society and the spread of social media all harm the Arabic language.

Conclusion

Although the Arabic language and the Muslim faith are frequently considered inseparable aspects of the same Arab Muslim identity throughout the Arabic-Islamic world, although Arabs love their language and religion, they make many fatal mistakes that harm the Arabic language. Here are few steps to strengthen it;

1. Arabization of science.
2. Introducing the Arabic language features to the public.
3. Presenting programs, films and series in Arabic.
4. From a young age, children must be taught classical Arabic.
5. Designing electronic programs for mobile, computers, and applications in Arabic language.
6. Ensure language integrity when writing reports and correspondence, as well as the need of having a proofreader in all institutions, businesses, and other organizations.
7. Facing on globalization's challenges and strengthening the Arabic languages position among other languages.
8. Understanding the challenges that the Arabic language faces, tackling and analyzing them for the Arabic language's advantage.
9. Strengthening on political, social, economic, and cultural levels.
10. Consider using Arabic as a primary language in business, economics, politics, and education. with a reduction in the use of the English language.

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