



ARABIC AS A GLOBAL LANGUAGE

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Abstract

This article includes general information about the Arabic language as one of the most common languages in the world. The author considers some Arabic borrowings into Russian: algebra, chest, genie, sheikh, etc. The study focuses on the grammatical features of the Arabic language and its current dialects.

Keywords: Arabic language, dialects, word formation, parts of speech, UN languages.

Arabic has played a significant role in the linguistic development of the peoples of the Middle and Near East and is currently one of the most widely spoken languages in the world. It is spoken by about three hundred million people, or about 3% of the total population of the planet, which puts it on a par with other global languages (Chinese, English, Hindi, and Spanish) [6].

The first references to the Arabic language are found in Hebrew texts of the 3rd century BC. Currently, Arabic is spoken in Algeria, Afghanistan, Djibouti, Western Sahara, Israel, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Yemen, Kuwait, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania, the United Arab Emirates, Sudan, Chad, and Tunisia. It is also spoken in some regions of Turkey, Cyprus, and Central Asia [3; 5; 6].

Arabic is one of the six official and working languages of the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies and the official language of all Arab countries (in Iraq, along with Kurdish). In addition, it is one of the official languages of Israel, Chad, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia [9].

The Arabic language had a certain influence on the Russian language, introducing into it some scientific and literary terms (algebra, zero, chest, genie, vizier, sultan, sheikh, etc.).

This language unites not only Arabs but also all educated Muslims around the world. Classical Arabic, the language of the Quran, is used to a limited extent for religious purposes by more than 1 billion Muslims around the world. Not only the Holy Scriptures of Muslims but also the world's richest library of artistic, scientific, and religious literature is written in Arabic [9].



An important stage in the development of the Arabic language was the turn of the 18th and 19th centuries, when political, economic, and social contacts between East and West intensified. In the XX century. The development of computer technologies and informatics contributes to the modernization of the Arabic language; international scientific and technical terms and phrases are massively penetrating into it. At present, the Arabic language, like all the major languages on the planet, is undergoing changes caused by the emergence of new media and communication.

Modern Arabic is divided into five groups of dialects, which are actually separate languages from a linguistic point of view:

- 1) Maghrib group of dialects
- 2) Egyptian-Sudanese Arabic;
- 3) Syro-Mesopotamian Arabic;
- 4) the Arabian group of dialects;
- 5) the Central Asian group of dialects

In connection with the spread of Islam to previously non-Arab territories (Egypt, Syria,

Palestine and North Africa), new dialects of the Arabic language appear. A classification of Arabic dialects according to territorial and social characteristics has now been adopted.

According to the first feature, the dialects are divided into two groups: the first group is eastern (together with the dialects of Central Asia). The second group is the Western or North African (also called the Maghreb). According to social classification, Arabic dialects are divided into nomadic and sedentary groups.

The main features of the Arabic language are:

- 1) Words and sentences are written from right to left;
- 2) Numbers are written from left to right;
- 3) Foreign words in the Arabic text are also written from left to right.

The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters. Lowercase and uppercase letters do not differ, but most letters have 2, 3, and sometimes 4 different spellings: for the beginning of a word, for the middle of a word, for the end of a word, and, occasionally, for a separate letter outside the word. The letters of the same word in the most common fonts are connected to each other, as if they were strung on a thread stretched along the bottom line of the line. This rule does not apply to the six letters of the alphabet, in order to distinguish them from other similar letters.



It should be noted that the Arabs do not use as their native numbers those numbers that are traditionally called "Arabic". Instead, Hindi numerals are native to them, and Arabic numerals proper are used as an auxiliary notation. In any form of writing numbers, all numbers are still written from left to right. To form the names of tens, the ending [-un] or [-tun] is added to the Arabic name of the number—almost exactly the same as in English for the formation of numerals from 13 to 19 (-teen) [2].

Unlike the vast majority of languages, in Arabic, in addition to the singular and plural nouns, there is also a dual number, meaning exactly two objects. In this case, instead of using the numeral "two" after the noun, the ending [-a()ni] is attached to the numeral instead [7].

A phonetic feature of the Arabic language is a small number of vowels that have two or three sounds (one for [a] and [e], one for [i] and [e], one for [y] and [v], etc.). In words, vowels are not written at all (except for the three weak vowels "alif", "uvau," and "ya"), even where they are heard. When reading, you need to know which vowel should be pronounced between consonants written in a row [1].

In Arabic, there are only three parts of speech: a name (ism), a verb (phial), and a particle (harf). There are only three cases: the nominative (the main feature of which is "damma" and the weak "uvau"), the genitive (the main feature of which is "kasra" and the weak "ya"), and the accusative (the main feature of which is "fatha" and the weak "alif"). Despite this fact, with the help of additional words in Arabic, any case of the Russian language can be expressed.

The verb is a slightly more complex part of speech, as it has ten kinds (number and order of letters in the verb), two tenses (past and present-future), and moods (indicative, subjunctive, and conditional) [4].

It can be said that the entire structure of the Arabic language is permeated with logic and order; therefore, beginners learning Arabic need to have a sufficient vocabulary (about 1500 words) and the ability to apply the laws of sentence construction in order to understand 95% of Arabic speech. And by correctly choosing from 400 to 800 of the most common words and remembering them well, you can feel confident enough in a simple conversation [8].

Learning a foreign language in the modern world is one of the most important components of being successful. Knowledge of at least one foreign language broadens one's horizons, allows one to learn the culture and customs of another nation, and helps one find oneself in a professional environment. In order to learn



a foreign language, four skills are needed: being able to read, write, understand spoken language, and speak.

It is common to learn English as the language of international communication, but this does not detract from the importance of other foreign languages. Learning Arabic as a foreign language is an opportunity to penetrate the world of the Arab East, an opportunity to communicate with another layer of worldview and mentality in the political and cultural world.

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