

THE INFLUENCE OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF WORLD CIVILIZATION

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Annotation. It is common knowledge that modern Arabic belongs to the Semitic family of languages. The ancient written history of the Semitic languages is about a thousand years old; this group of languages owns extensive documentary archives. Currently, among scientists, the question is raised about the origin of the Semitic group of languages, but many agree with the opinion that they developed in the area of the Mediterranean Basin, especially in the basins of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers and in the coastal regions of the Levant.

Keywords: Arabic language, Semitic family, writing, dialects, classical language, literary language.

INTRODUCTION

The Semitic family of languages is an ancient descendant of the Proto-Semitic languages, which had no written language but were exclusively spoken. These relationships place Arabic in the group of Semitic-Hamitic languages since it is obvious that modern Arabic is considered by experts to be part of the Arab-Canaanite branch of the central group of West Semitic languages.

In addition to the Arabic language, the Semitic-Hamish group includes the following languages: Hebrew, Aramaic, Maltese, Amharic, Tigrinya, Tiger, Gurage, Ghiz, Suriko, Akkadian, Phoenician, Old Carthaginian, Ugaritic, Nabatean, Amorite, and Moabite languages. While most of them belong to the "dead" languages, disappearing or used only in the field of religious worship, in practice, the

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Arabic language continues to live and evolve. The reason for evolution is inextricably linked with the spread of Islam and with the holy book of Muslims - the Koran.

There are three distinct forms in Arabic:

1. Classical or Quranic Arabic;
2. Formal or Modern / Standard Arabic;
3. Spoken Arabic.

Classical Arabic is a form of Arabic derived from the Qur'an and is not used in both colloquial speech and everyday writing, since Classical Arabic is primarily learned to read, understand and paraphrase Muslim religious texts.

To understand the relationship between modern standard Arabic and colloquial Arabic, it is necessary to understand the concept of «diglossia». According to Charles Ferguson's definition, diglossia - (literal meaning «two languages») conveys a situation when primary dialects of the target language are added to the existing high form of the literary language. In this example, as an adjunct to Arabic, diglossia is also used in written Latin, with its colloquial romance variants: French, Italian, and Spanish.

Along with classical written Arabic, there are many spoken Arabic dialects. Modern Standard Arabic provides a kind of universal form of written language that is commonly used in television and radio broadcasting and mass communication, various films, plays, artistic words, speech, and is understood between Arabic-speaking people of different dialects.

Arabic dialects are part of the colloquial variants of the Arabic language. Arabs use colloquial options in everyday life, in everyday life, depending on the specific territory or region of distribution, but when the language situation requires the intervention of a formal state of affairs, then modern classical Arabic is used.

In every single region of the Arab East, almost everyone speaks Arabic. It follows that there is a tendency when the spoken version of the language is considered paramount in everyday life, but along with the spoken version, modern standard Arabic is also functioning, which is based on the literary-classical or Koranic version of the Arabic language.

Classical or Literary Arabic is standardized in almost all corners of the Arab world, in contrast to the

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various spoken dialects, which have great differences among themselves, many of which are mutually incomprehensible.

MAIN PART

The modern Arabic language, and its colloquial variants, are a kind of non-static language; probably, the global trend towards the vector of modernization is quite clearly manifested in the modern standard Arabic language. Modernization takes place not only in the field of technological innovations but also in the emergence of more and more new terms and concepts in the life of society, which did not exist in previous times. Arabs are sensitive to the global mutation and borrowing of words in the world, like other native speakers of languages. They are most likely more sensitive to changes in the Arabic language than representatives of other peoples since most Arabs have recognized the divine origin of the Arabic language since the beginning of the spread of Islam. The prevailing concept of language has established some normative frameworks in the Arab world, including the territories of Damascus, Cairo, Amman, and Baghdad.

As linguists note, the first written document of the Arabic language dates from around the beginning of the IVth century AD, but the widespread use of written sources began in the early VIIth century.

The official status of the Qur'anic language has brought Arabic to the fore among the world's major languages, as it is today. The spread of Islam throughout the Arabian Peninsula and the Middle East contributed to the intensive development and flourishing of the Arabic language.

Along with Islam, the Arabic language received the official state status of several countries in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, whose borders stretched from the region of Central Asia to the borders of southern Europe.

According to experts, the inhabitants of the Arabian Desert, called Arabs, are found in references to ancient texts and manuscripts:

- 1) Assyrian military chronicles of the VIIIth - VIIth centuries;
- 2) biblical texts dating from the IXth century;
- 3) in the epigraphic texts of the states of South Arabia (1st millennium - the middle of the 1st millennium);
- 4) in ancient Greek works (for example, Herodotus, V century);

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5) in early Byzantine and Syrian sources.

About the Arabic language, the name was mentioned in the III century in some Hebrew sources, and the native speakers themselves associate it with the time of the emergence and spread of Islam. The first use of the name is noted in the holy book for Muslims, the Koran: «the language of Arabic is clear/understandable» (Sura 16: 105).

It is generally accepted among linguists that the Arabic language in the first century of our era consisted of a complex of closely related tribal dialects common in the central and northern regions of the Arabian Peninsula; a single form of literary poetic language was formed together with tribal and territorial dialects.

Literary works of tribal poets were created and transmitted orally from one tribe to another, from the older generation to the younger, a single oral form of the sacred language was formed between the priests and soothsayers.

From the middle of the VIIth century, the Qur'an is rightfully the first written source of the classical Arabic language. It is noteworthy that the sacred nature of the Quranic texts contributed to the preservation of all the linguistic features of the Arabic language without any significant changes to the present time. Starting from the VIII-IX centuries. Monuments of oral poetry were also recorded.

During the VIII-X centuries. The literary norm of the Arabic language was improved in writing in the scientific and educational spheres. In connection with the centralization of the Arab society, the spread of Islam, the formation of a Muslim community, the formation of state structures, administrative centers, and a regular army, a common Arabic spoken language has developed.

With the development of the standard literary norm of the Arabic language, the descendants of the ancient tribal dialects continue to operate in the countries of the East. In the VII-IX centuries. along with the spread of Islam and the Arabic language in Egypt, Mesopotamia, Syria, Iran, Palestine, North Africa, and Central Asia, new local territorial dialects of the Arabic language are formed, which were based on ancient tribal dialects.

Arab medieval sources testify to the discrepancy between the norm of the literary Arabic language and its dialectal forms of the colloquial version; in the 10th century, a similar trend existed in almost all territories of the Arab countries.

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It should be noted that the emergence and spread of Islam, as well as the development of a written literary tradition (from the VIIth century), became important stages in the history of the formation of the Arabic language.

The first epigraphic monuments of the Arabic language contained messages about the movements of their fellow tribesmen, for example, shepherds with camels to pastures, caravan routes, various gravestones. In the pre-Islamic period, the so-called Nabatean script was used in epigraphic inscriptions, which dates back to the Aramaic script, or a variety of South Arabian Sabean scripts.

In its finished form, the Arabic script was formed based on the Nabataean script, when, from about the middle of the VIIth century, they began to write down the suras of the Koran, where the entire written culture of the Middle East subsequently developed intensively.

Starting from the VIII-XII centuries. with the development of eastern classical poetry, artistic and scientific prose, unification and standardization are observed in the evolution of the Arabic language with the development of literary and written genres and styles. At this time, the Arabic language rightfully became the international language of science, education, culture, and literature of the Near and Middle East. The largest scientists of the East create their unique works in this language, for example, al-Farabi (870–950) from Turkestan, the world-famous medical scientist Avicenna (Ibn Sina, 980–1037) from Bukhara, al-Biruni (973 - about 1050) from Khorezm, Averroes (Ibn Rushd, 1126-1198), a native of Andalusia, and many others.

At the turn of the XVIII-XIX centuries. there is a turning point in the modernization and evolution of the Arabic language. At this time, the economic contacts of the Middle East with Western Europe were accumulating. Adaptation to the new requirements of social, cultural, and scientific life is becoming a priority factor in the development of the Arabic language, printing is developing here, the press appears, new milestones in journalism appear, the artistic word is formed, namely, prose, drama, and poetry are born.

Early monuments of the Arabic language consisted of a different layer of linguistic borrowings, for example, from the neighboring languages of South Arabia, the Aramaic languages of Syria and Mesopotamia.

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, as in many countries of the Arab East

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more and more international terms of scientific and technological progress penetrate, while various tracing copies of standard phrases and phrases are formed for the press and digital media.

In the study of the history of the Arabic language, the Arab grammatical tradition can be distinguished, the peak of the highest flowering is reached in the VIIth-XIVth centuries, where it is represented by several schools. Arabic linguistics at this significant time is influenced by ancient and Indian grammatical traditions.

Nevertheless, the further development of the grammatical features of the Arabic language attracts more and more close attention from the earliest Arabic philologists. During this period, its system of terms, concepts, and techniques for describing linguistic trends was formed. Lexicography - the theory and practice of creating dictionaries - received the greatest development in the national Arab tradition.

From theory and practice, the Arabic grammatical tradition is also influencing the development of Western Arabic linguistics in the 16th-18th centuries, first in Spain and Holland, and then in other countries of Western Europe.

Russian and European schools of Arabic studies are beginning to study the actual norms of the Arabic language in the spirit of new general linguistic trends, as the influence of the Arab grammatical tradition persists and continues in many scientific studies, especially in descriptive and comparative grammars of the classical Arabic language, throughout the XXth century.

For the comparative-comparative and structural-typological direction in linguistics, it is customary to highlight the special grammatical functions of the typological originality of the language; in this context, researchers are interested in the grammatical system of the Arabic literary language, in particular the structure of the root and word formation. The rich vocabulary of the Arabic literary language consists of a large number of written monuments, data on the state of the Arabic dialects, which provide ample opportunities for further study and development of theoretical-practical and comparative-historical Semitology of the Afrasian direction of linguistics.

It is worth paying attention to the language of the Koran, which has been sounding for more than one millennium in different parts of the world, penetrating other dialects and dialects, like sultry dunes spread across the Arabian desert. The language of the Muslim scriptures is poetic, unique in its way for comprehensive study. The language of the Quran is a shining example of a noble and dignified lifestyle for Muslims.

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The Koran is the first and most important monument of Arabic writing, literature, history, and religion. The language - in which the suras of the Koran are written, and in our time is of interest all over the world.

In the VIII-X centuries. the literary norm and the spoken form of the Arabic language closely interact with each other, with the strengthening of state power and the dissemination of religious knowledge. At this time, the geographical discoveries of the Arabs, the conquest of new lands, the development of scientific potential, it is worth first mentioning the Arab scientists who reached unprecedented heights in the field of astronomy, medicine, philosophy, and mathematics, contributed to the improvement of written language.

In the XII-XIII centuries, in general, there is a flourishing Arab culture as the most important stage in the formation of the language. Arabic is becoming the international language of science and enlightenment, as original scientific treatises are written in it, unique literary works are created, in particular, poetry reaches a new level, and such world-famous Arabic tales as «A Thousand and One Nights» become known throughout the Middle East and North Africa.

In the XVIII-XIX centuries. the Arab East begins rapprochement with the countries of the European continent, especially in the industrial sector, as well as in the field of trade and economic cooperation. The impact of the technical development of the West contributed to a new surge of self-expression of Muslims in public life. In Arabic literature, the genres of journalistic and artistic words appeared, drama and poetry raise urgent problems of society. The current state of the Arabic language is undergoing rapid development far beyond the boundaries of the traditional Arab world. One has only to list some of the countries where residents speak Arabic: Kuwait, Jordan, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Israel, Yemen, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Oman, as well as most of the African continent: Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Algeria, Sudan, etc. In addition to the above, Arabic is partly spoken in Turkey, Cyprus, Iran, Afghanistan, etc.

In the 21st century, the number of Arabic speakers worldwide reaches 240 million. According to various sources, about 5 million inhabitants of the planet use it as their second language. People professing Islam by their choice study the Arabic language, there are more than 1.5 billion of them in the world.

CONCLUSION

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As mentioned above, classical Arabic literary language differs from its colloquial variations, since mutual understanding is not always possible between Arabs living in different states, especially in oral speech, therefore representatives of remote territories of an ethnic group prefer communication in the norm of the classical language, an example of which is the Koran.

A comprehensive study of the Arabic language is currently acquiring an actual continuity. This is due to the geopolitical position of the Arab countries in the modern world, the wide ramification of the Arabic language, as well as close trade, economic and humanitarian contacts between Russia and the countries of the Middle East. In international communication, Arabic is one of the six official and working languages of the United Nations. Studying the Arabic language allows you to learn more deeply the centuries-old and richest culture, understand the Arab mentality and comprehend Arab customs and traditions.

For a Western person, comprehending the basics of the structure of the Arabic language is quite a difficult task, because its language is characterized by one important distinguishing feature, namely the ascent to the Latin language, with its criteria for grammar and vocabulary.

As for some grammatical features, the Arabic language consists of 34 phonemes (letters); 28 of which are consonants, and only 6 are vowels. Arabic vowels in a transcription are conventionally designated A, I, U. In fact, they can change their sound depending on the consonants around them. A = (A - O - E), I = (I - Y), Y = (Y - U).

About the vocabulary of the Arabic language, there are 3 categories of words: verb, noun (noun), and particles. Names are masculine and feminine. Verbs have 3 cases, common tenses. The lexical composition of the language is rich in various components of homonyms, antonyms, synonyms, and polysemous words. From ancient times to the present time, Arabic writing is carried out from right to left. Among other things, there are no capitalized sentences in Arabic.

In conclusion, I would like to note that in this article, the attempted analysis is relative, since a detailed scientific study requires a more scrupulous study of all aspects of the topic under consideration.

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