



POSITIVES AND NEGATIVES OF GLOBALIZATION IN THE ARABIC LANGUAGE

Akmal Fajri¹, Anshar Zulhelmi²

¹UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

²UIN Ar-Raniry Banda Aceh

¹Akmalfajri11@gmail.com

²anshar.zulhelmi@ar-raniry.ac.id

Abstract: Globalization that occurs brings changes in culture, politics, economy, and technology. So that the era of globalization cannot be avoided by every level of society, country, and nation in this world, especially for Arab countries. Globalization which brings the development of information and communication technology certainly has an impact on language, in this case, Arabic. As we know that language is a culture and also a communication tool used in society. Meanwhile, globalization that has occurred has brought enormous changes in culture, of course, in this case, it also has an impact on Arabic which is the object of research in this article. Every impact is given by globalization always consists of positive and negative values. These two values, namely positive and negative, cannot be avoided by assessing the impact given by globalization. Positive values received are always seen as good things while negative values are the opposite, namely having bad things received. In this article, the author wants to see the impact of the positive and negative values obtained by the Arabic language from globalization. By using descriptive analysis method and literature review in data collection. Where the materials are taken from scientific journal articles and books that discuss the globalization of the Arabic language and also the positive and negative values of globalization in Arabic.

Keywords: *Globalization, Positive and Negative, Arabic Language*

Abstrak: Globalisasi yang terjadi membawakan perubahan dalam budaya, politik, ekonomi, dan teknologi. Sehingga terjadinya era globalisasi tidak dapat dihindari oleh setiap lapisan masyarakat, negara, dan bangsa di dunia ini, khususnya bagi negara arab. Globalisasi yang membawa perkembangan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi tentu memberikan dampak terhadap bahasa dalam hal ini bahasa arab. Sebagaimana yang kita ketahui bahwa bahasa merupakan budaya dan juga alat komunikasi yang digunakan dalam masyarakat. Sedangkan globalisasi yang terjadi membawa perubahan yang sangat besar dalam budaya tentu saja dalam hal ini juga memberikan dampak bagi bahasa arab yang merupakan objek dalam penelitian pada artikel ini. Setiap dampak yang diberikan globalisasi selalu terdiri dari nilai positif dan nilai negatif. Kedua nilai ini yaitu positif dan negatif tidak dapat kita hindari dari penilaian terhadap dampak yang diberikan oleh globalisasi. Nilai positif yang diterima selalu dipandang sebagai hal yang bagus sedangkan nilai negatif adalah sebaliknya yaitu memiliki hal buruk yang diterima. Dalam artikel ini penulis ingin melihat dampak dari nilai positif dan negatif yang didapatkan oleh bahasa arab dari globalisasi. Dengan menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif dan kajian pustakan dalam pengumpulan data. Dimana bahan-bahan diambil dari artikel-artikel jurnal ilmiah dan buku-buku yang membahas tentang globalisasi terhadap bahasa arab dan juga nilai positif dan negatif dari globalisasi pada bahasa arab.

Kata kunci: *Globalisasi, Positif dan Negatif, Bahasa Arab*

A. Introduction

Globalization that is happening today has affected all fields including economy, politics, social, culture, and also language. Globalization in language brings considerable benefits, it has a positive impact on society. Apart from the positives of globalization in language, there are also negative things. This is because the influence brought about by globalization provides changes in the society so that this has an impact on language.



Language is a unique communication system of society. Language is a social part that makes it easy for humans to communicate. And language itself is a social phenomenon that cannot be considered purely linguistic. This shows that language is a social phenomenon that continues to evolve with the times. In today's era, globalization has an impact on the language itself.

The effects of globalization make every society change dramatically. This is in line with Ritzer's statement that every nation and the lives of billions of people around the world are changing dramatically because of globalization.¹ This dramatic change from globalization has also brought about changes to the language itself, especially the Arabic language.

The Arabic language is the oldest and most widely spoken language in the Middle East and is an important language in religion Islam. Only in Middle Eastern countries such as Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, and others. Arabic language in these countries can be divided into two types, namely Arabic *Fusha* and Arabic *Ammiyah*.

Arabic *Fusha* is Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) which is a variation of the standard Arabic language. The latter includes Classical Arabic (CA), which according to Ryding (2005:7) are referred to as '*al-lugha al-fusha*'.² Native speakers of the Arabic language do not make a distinction between MSA and CA.³ While the MSA is associated with the written form, used in formal settings and is the official language in the Arab world, the Arabic *Ammiyah* or vernacular is linked to spoken form and is used in everyday speech.⁴

Arabic language which is considered the oldest language has been recognized as an international language, the Arabic language has also been used in the official forums of the United Nations (UN) and is spoken in several non-Arab countries. Arabic language which has changed from time to time is also not spared from the changes brought about by the era of globalization.

As explained above, the impact of globalization itself also affects languages, especially Arabic. Based on this, this article discusses the positive and negative impacts of globalization on Arabic by using descriptive methods and literature review in collecting data related to the

¹ Ritzer, Geogre & Douglas J. Goodman. *Teori Sosiologi Modern*, (Jakarta: Kencana) 2004, hlm. 587.

² Karin C. Ryding, *Modern Standard Arabic*, (Georgetown University: Cambridge University Press), 2005, hlm 7.

³ Reem Bassiouney, *Arabic Sociolinguistics*, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press) 2009, hlm 27.

⁴ Anissa Daoudi, *Globalisation And E-Arabic: The Emergence of A New Language at The Literal And Figurative Levels*, Journal Brill, hlm 62.



discussion. This discussion aims to determine the positive and negative impacts given by globalization on the Arabic language. Based on this the author tries to analyze about it in order to achieve the objectives of writing this article.

B. The Values of the Impact Globalization in the Arabic Language

Globalization that is happening today does not only affect the Arab world but also occurs throughout the world. It is undeniable that the world needs a global language to facilitate communication between people and nations in the current era of globalization. This global language provides changes in the languages of the world, this also includes the Arabic language.

The influence contained in the language of globalization is from the aspect of translation or the language used for communication. As Shiyab said, one of the important aspects of globalization is the influence of globalization on translated literature. These texts become, if not yet unusual in as a result, these translations will become necessary to provide a better understanding of other cultures.⁵

Language has an important role in producing culture, literature, art, and science. Lyons mentions several experts argue: basically, no matter how primitive a language is from the most barbaric tribes, it has shown a high level of intelligence and advanced civilization. The progress of this level of intelligence can be seen from the arrangement of words used when communicating with each other. Compared to prehistoric times when language and writing had not yet been discovered. This opinion is of course expressed by experts who study the structure of language and its relationship to the level of human intelligence.⁶

The level of human intelligence has an impact on the development of a nation and language will develop along with the development of a nation and also the language will disappear along with the destruction of the nation. This opinion is in line with Soenjono who argues that language is a mirror of human thought patterns.⁷ Globalization itself is also a form of human intelligence

⁵ Shiyab, S. Globalization and Its Impact on Translation. In Shiyab, S., Rose, M., House. & Duval, J. (eds), *Globalization and Aspects of Translation* (1-10), (Newcastel: Cambridge Scholars),2010, hlm. 9.

⁶ John Lyons, *al-Lughah wa Ilmu'l Lughah (Language and Linguistics)* Terj. Musthofa at-Tauny. (Kairo: Daarun Nahdhah al-'Arabiyyah) 1987, hlm 38-39, dan 42.

⁷ Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, *Resensi Buku "Psikolinguistik: Pengantar Pemahaman Bahasa Manusia"*, (Jakarta: Perpustakaan Unika Atma Jaya), 2004, hlm 340.



development. This affects the language in this case Arabic is also influenced by globalization itself so it has positive and negative impacts given by the era of globalization.

Globalization occurs marked by rapid developments in science, technology, communication, information, and various other fields. This rapid development also affects the spread of foreign cultures, including the spread of foreign cultures, namely language. Crawford argues that there are two aspects of the globalization process that can significantly trigger cultural conflict, namely immigration, and trade.⁸

The influence and impact given by globalization on the Arabic language based on the above can be concluded to have two values consisting of positive and negative, while the two values are as follows:

1. The positive Impact of Globalization in Arabic Language

As explained above, the impact of globalization on Arabic consists of two values, namely positive values and negative values. Of course, these two values cannot be avoided by the development of the Arabic language because the changes given by the impact of globalization are very large in the current era.

The Arabic language, which has been affected by globalization, has made major changes in its development. As we know Arabic is a language that has existed since ancient times and still exists today. Even some countries consisting of non-Arabs recognize Arabic and give appreciation to Arabic itself.

The existence of the Arabic language itself is because Arabic is part of the culture of the Arab country itself and is an inseparable part of the religion of Islam. This opinion is in line with Koentjoroningrat who said that language is a universal cultural element that has an important role. Without the language of the knowledge system, the livelihood system, the technology system, the belief system, the community organization system, and the arts in one society will be disrupted and cannot work properly.⁹

⁸ Badreya Al-Ammari, *Social Sciences & Humanities The Impact of Globalisation on Society and Culture In Qatar*, Journal Peranika, Desember 2016, Hal 1538.

⁹ Yuangga Kurnia Yahya, *Usaha Bahasa Arab dalam Menghadapai Era Globalisasi*, Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Bahasa Arab III, Malang, 7 Oktober 2017, hlm. 38.



The development process of globalization was initially marked by advances in the field of information and communication technology. These two fields are the drivers of globalization. From these two fields, which have advanced, they have had an influence on other sectors of life, such as the fields of politics, economy, social, culture, and others.

The developments brought about by globalization have a very positive influence on progress in the social and cultural fields, especially on the impact received by the Arabic language itself. The impact received by Arabic from globalization has made a huge impact on Arabic in the field of information and communication technology. As we find that Arabic has also been accessible on various electronic devices and has also been programmed on the internet, this is a form of development from the positive impact of globalization on Arabic.

In terms of development and influence gave by globalization on the global economic sector. This situation shows that Arabic takes an important place and role, this important role is shown by the increasing importance of the Middle East region where the majority of the region uses Arabic. The importance of this Middle East region as a centre for world energy and mineral resources. This situation shows that various groups of the world who are interested and want to open lines of communication with Middle Eastern countries must take a stand to master the Arabic language. This is because Arabic is the language of intercultural communication in the Middle East region in order to facilitate and open economic, political, and so on.¹⁰

Meanwhile, in terms of politics given by globalization, as we all know that Arabic is now recognized as an international language and is also used as one of the official diplomatic languages in the forum of the United Nations. Even some non-Arab countries have recognized Arabic in their country, besides that they also give appreciation in the form of Arabic writings in public places.¹¹

In terms of information and communication technology, which is a sign of globalization accepted by Arabic, there are influences and developments in Arabic education. This makes it easier for people to recognize and learn Arabic, especially for people who are not from the

¹⁰ Aida Aqsanti Nasution, *Urgensi Bahasa Arab Diera Globalisasi*, STAIN Sorong, Papua Barat Indonesia, diakses pada <https://osf.io/my23q/download/?format=pdf>, 06 Februari 2022.

¹¹ Aida Aqsanti Nasution, *Urgensi Bahasa Arab Diera Globalisasi*, STAIN Sorong, Papua Barat Indonesia, diakses pada <https://osf.io/my23q/download/?format=pdf>, 06 Februari 2022.



Arab nation itself. This development has also made it easier for Arab and non-Arab communities to access information.

A lot of information that can be enjoyed by the community, especially in Arabic, such as Arabic dictionary applications, as well as Arabic-language online news media. This is in line with the opinion of Saifullah Kamalie mentioned by Makruf that almost all Arabic-language newspapers and news sources can be accessed via the internet. For examples by accessing various Arabic sites such as the address; <http://www.ayna.com> or <http://www.maktoob.com> to explore the Arab world.¹²

All information and communication in Arabic are very easy to access on the internet, this shows the existence of a digital revolution which is a positive value of globalization in Arabic. The digital revolution is marked by the ability to transform all forms of information, text, graphics, sound, images, statistics, and moving digital images.¹³

From the explanation above, we can see the positive impact of globalization on Arabic, advances in information and communication technology provide a forum for Arabic so that Arabic is known by people in various worlds not only as a language bound by Islam but also as a language from the Middle East. Which is a means of communication between nations in order to open cooperation between countries. Arabic has also been used and is found in information technology and many internet media that write news and so on in Arabic.

This is evidence that Arabic is not only a language used in speaking but also a language used in the development of the digital era. In terms of prevalence (spread), Arabic itself has been ranked fourth in its use after Chinese, English, and Spanish. In addition, Arabic is also one of the most popular languages to be studied in western countries. All of this shows that the Arabic language in the current era of globalization is still able to exist and even tends to experience significant development in non-Arab countries.¹⁴ Therefore, the potential for the

¹² Makruf, Imam, "Strategi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Aktif", Semarang: Need's Press. 2009.

¹³ Puji Rahayu, *Pengaruh Era Digital Terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Anak*, Journal Al-Fathin, Vol 2, edisi Januari-Juni 2019, hlm. 56.

¹⁴ Ubaid Ridlo, *Bahasa Arab Dalam Pusaran Arus Globalisasi: Antara Pesimisme dan Optimisme*, Journal al-Hayaa' al-'arabiyah, Vol. 1, No. 2, Juli-Desember, 2015, hlm.215.



development and use of Arabic in various fields of life in the era of globalization remains large and wide open.

To add positive value to Arabic from the era of globalization, it is also necessary to raise awareness of the Younger generation from Middle Eastern countries who have been reliable in this digital era with the rapid development of information technology to love Arabic and use Arabic itself to advance the Arabic language. This opinion is also in line with Walid Ibrahim who stated that the highest and first solution for the advancement of the Arabic language is to cultivate a love of Arabic in the hearts and minds of the younger generation because this will increase the Arabic treasures in a global network (al-Haj, 2007:83).¹⁵

2. The Negative Impact of Globalization in Arabic Language

In addition to the positive impact that Arabic has received from globalization as explained above, of course, there is the opposite impact, namely a negative impact. This negative impact certainly has a bad influence on the Arabic language from globalization. The negative impact that globalization has given to the Arabic language is unavoidable and must be accepted and corrected into a positive value for the advancement of the Arabic language itself.

As we all know, the Arabic language consists of two varieties, namely *fusha* and *ammiyah*. Both of these are used in different contexts and in different contexts. Abd al-Shabur Syahin argues that the Arabic language is faced with serious challenges. First, due to globalization, Arabic users of *fusha* language in the Arab community are starting to decrease in frequency and proportion, people tend to replace it with Arabic *ammiyah* or local dialects (*al-lahajat al-mahalliyah*).¹⁶

Abd al-Shabur's opinion is also in line with at-Taujiry which states that the problems faced by the Arabic language also vary, ranging from the spread of the use of non-Arabic languages, many foreign terms that are not available in the Arabic vocabulary, the spread of various

¹⁵ Husam Hassan Ahmad Al-Omari, *Arabic language and Globalization: Duties to Solutions*, Journal of Social Sciences, Vol 10, No. 2, April 2021, hlm 4.

¹⁶ Wulandari, *Urgensi Bahasa Arab dalam Pusaran Arus Globalisasi Antara Persisme dan Optimisme*, STAIN Sorong, Papua Barat Indonesia, Diakses pada: https://www.academia.edu/37708337/URGensi_BAHASA_ARAB_docx, pada 14 Februari 2022.



dialects (*lahjah*) which is increasingly complex, resulting in less public awareness of the use of *fusha* variety in official forums.¹⁷

This situation is also supported by the culture of Arab countries which have a consumptive culture. The high consumptive culture among Arab countries consciously or unconsciously the British entered into social systems among Arab society itself.¹⁸ This is of course due to globalization which brought the development of information and communication technology.

The explosion of information with the development of the digital era brought about by globalization so that foreign vocabularies cannot be dammed to be included in Arabic, unfortunately, these foreign vocabularies are accepted by the public as they are. This is because the social level will be considered as a modern person. Hasan Ibn Abdul Aziz said that it seemed that Arab countries and Arab culture did not have a clear strategy in dealing with the effects of globalization and seemed overwhelmed by it, so they had to admit defeat.¹⁹

According to Prof. Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifah, the problems facing the Arabic language in this modern era can be explained in the following points²⁰:

- a) The use of the *Ammiyah* language in official writings as well as in reading news, writing journals, magazines, announcements, and others. Glossary or diversifying the Arabic language in addition to containing uniqueness also has a big risk from the other side. Just as there are many different vocabularies and rules between each other which create confusion for the speakers. This situation was also exacerbated by the desire of some groups to make the *Ammiyah* variety the official variety and replace the Arabic alphabet with the Latin alphabet to align themselves with Latin.
- b) The use of foreign languages in the publication of writings and research results in several state universities as well as in elementary school education so as to shift the position of the official Arabic language (*fusha*). The majority of universities in Arabia

¹⁷ At-Taujiry, Abdul Aziz Ibn Utsman, *Mustaqbalu'l Lughah al-'Arabiyyah*, Rabat: ISESCO Publishers. 2004, hlm. 64.

¹⁸ Ubaid Ridlo, *Bahasa Arab Dalam Pusaran Arus Globalisasi: Antara Pesimisme dan Optimisme*, Journal al-Hayaa' al-'arabiyyah, Vol. 1, No. 2, Juli-Desember, 2015, hlm. 218.

¹⁹ Aziz, Muhammad Hasan Abdul Aziz, *Al-'Arabiyyah al-Fuscha al-Muaashirah: Qadhaya wa Musykilat*. Kairo: Maktabatu'l Adab, 2011, hlm, 161-163.

²⁰ Khalifah, Abdul Karim, *al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah 'ala Madariji'l Qarni'l Wahid wa'l 'Isyirin*, Amman: Daar al-Gharb al-Islamy, 2003, hal. 85-89.



in the East use English as an introduction to medicine, architecture, engineering, and various other disciplines, and in the West use French as an introduction to these sciences.

- c) There are claims about the difficulty of learning Arabic. Both memorizing the rules of Arabic *fusha* and *ammiyah* makes it difficult for speakers to use it as a language of technology, communication, and general knowledge.
- d) There is a claim that Arabic is the language of Islam and the language of the Koran so Arabic is sacred and does not accept any renewal and modernization in terms and rules.
- e) In Arabic translation use 'Google Translate'. The use of modern technology is very petrified. However, if the application used in the technology does not support a good Arabic language program, such as the way of writing and letters, then the technology will be a threat to the Arabic language itself because the application is programmed to serve other languages that are different from Arabic both in writing, letters, and grammar. Thus, the use of 'Google Translate' becomes useless for Arabic and becomes a source of problems because the results of the translation do not match the Arabic grammar itself.

Apart from the problems mentioned by Prof. Dr. Abdul Karim Khalifah, the negative impact received by Arabic from globalization is that television programs in the Arab world have been heavily influenced by Western secular and materialistic lifestyles and patterns. As a result, the interest and motivation of the community and youth to study Arabic seriously decreases.²¹ As we know that television is a development of information technology media which of course from the current digital era has become a very important need and is widely used by every level of society.

It can be concluded that the negative value brought by globalization to Arabic is the lack of interest from the Arab community to use Arabic that is *fusha* and also uses a lot of Amiyah language and absorbs foreign vocabulary to be used in daily conversation. In addition, the culture of globalization that made Arab society begin to change was also due to the unstoppable consumptive culture of society.

²¹ Ubaid Ridlo, *Bahasa Arab Dalam Pusaran Arus Globalisasi: Antara Pesimisme dan Optimisme*, Journal al-Hayaa' al-'arabiyah, Vol. 1, No. 2, Juli-Desember, 2015, hlm. 220.



C. Conclusion

The era of globalization is an era of the development of information and communication technology in which there is also a digital era. Globalization will continue to develop and bring about changes that cannot be resisted and dammed by society. It also has a huge impact on the language that is part of society, especially Arabic.

Every change and impact received by Arabic from globalization has positive and negative values. We cannot ignore these two values. Of course, positive values have a good impact on Arabic but don't forget that negative values don't always have a bad impact on Arabic. As long as every country, nation, community, and Arabic language user are willing to change and follow the changes brought about by globalization, this will provide good things for Arabic in the future.

As explained above, the positive value of globalization in Arabic is that it becomes a language studied by non-Arabic countries. And also Arabic has adapted and is found on the internet which makes Arabic a global language. In addition, Arabic also gives its influence in terms of politics, economy, and technology.

The negative value mentioned above from globalization in Arabic is the lack of use of the Arabic language community itself. This is shown by people who tend to use the *ammiyah* language in various official events and people who have a consumptive culture so that it becomes a foreign vocabulary in Arabic. In addition, the styles and lifestyles that have changed in society certainly have an impact on the Arabic language itself.



References

- Ritzer, Geogre & Douglas J. Goodman. (2004), Teori Sosiologi Modern, Jakarta: Kencana, hlm. 587.
- Karin C. Ryding, (2005), Modern Standard Arabic, Georgetown University: Cambridge University Press, hlm 7.
- Reem Bassiouney, (2009), Arabic Sociolinguistics, Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, hlm 27.
- Anissa Daoudi, Globalisation and E-Arabic: The Emergence of A New Language at The Literal And Figurative Levels, Journal Brill, hlm 62.
- Shiyab, S. (2010), Globalization and Its Impact on Translation. In Shiyab, S., Rose, M., House & Duval, J. (eds), Globalization and Aspects of Translation (1-10), Newcastel: Cambridge Scholars, hlm. 9.
- John Lyons, (1987), al-Lughah wa Ilmu'l Lughah (Language and Lingustistics) Terj. Musthofa at-Tauny. Kairo: Daarun Nahdhah al-'Arabiyyah, hlm 38-39, dan 42
- Soenjono Dardjowidjojo, (2004), Resensi Buku "Psikolinguistik: Pengantar Pemahaman Bahasa Manusia", Jakarta: Perpustakaan Unika Atma Jaya, hlm 340.
- Badreya Al-Ammari, (2016), Social Sciences & Humanities The Impact of Globalisation on Society and Culture In Qatar, Journal Peranika, Desember, hlm. 1538.
- Yuangga Kurnia Yahya, (2017), Usaha Bahasa Arab dalam Menghadapai Era Globalisasi, Prosiding Konferesnsi Nasional Bahasa Arab III, Malang, 7 Oktober, hlm. 38.
- Aida Aqsanti Nasution, Urgensi Bahasa Arab Diera Globalisasi, STAIN Sorong, Papua Barat Indonesia, diakses pada <https://osf.io/my23q/download/?format=pdf>, 06 Februari 2022.
- Makruf, Imam, (2009), "Strategi Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Aktif", Semarang: Need's Press.



- Puji Rahayu, (2019), Pengaruh Era Digital Terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Anak, *Journal Al-Fathin*, Vol 2, edisi Januari-Juni, hlm. 56.
- Ubaid Ridlo, (2015), Bahasa Arab Dalam Pusaran Arus Globalisasi: Antara Pesimisme dan Optimisme, *Journal al-Hayaa' al-'arabiyyah*, Vol. 1, No. 2, Juli-Desember, hlm. 215.
- Husam Hassan Ahmad Al-Omari, (2021), Arabic language and Globalization: Duties to Solutions, *Journal of Social Sciences*, Vol 10, No. 2, April, hlm 4.
- Wulandari, Urgensi Bahasa Arab dalam Pusaran Arus Globalisasi Antara Persisme dan Optimisme, STAIN Sorong, Papua Barat Indonesia, Diakses pada: https://www.academia.edu/37708337/URGENSI_BAHASA_ARAB_docx, pada 14 Februari 2022.
- At-Taujiry, Abdul Aziz Ibn Utsman, (2004), *Mustaqbalu'l Lughah al-'Arabiyyah*, Rabat: ISESCO Publishers, hlm. 64.
- Aziz, Muhammad Hasan Abdul Aziz, (2011), *Al-'Arabiyyah al-Fuscha al-Muaashirah: Qadhaya wa Musykilat*. Kairo: Maktabatu'l Adab, hlm, 161-163.
- Khalifah, Abdul Karim, (2003), *al-Lughah al-'Arabiyyah 'ala Madariji'l Qarni'l Wahid wa'l 'Isyirin*, Amman: Daar al-Gharb al-Islamy, hal. 85-89.