

## Arabic Language on the Internet Communication

**Nodirakhon Umarova**

*Lecturer, Tashkent state university of oriental studies*

**Abstract:** *The development of a modern society based on the use of a huge amount of the most diverse information is unthinkable without the widespread introduction of electronic communicative technologies in all spheres of life. It is difficult, even almost impossible to imagine life at the present stage without various technologies, gadgets and electronic devices. Technical progress continues to evolve, and every day you can watch the latest and greatest developments in electronic and communicative technology, new discoveries in the information field, the great influence of Internet information technologies in people's lives. The importance and necessity of using electronic communication technologies and computer technology in modern life is beyond doubt. In this article examines the linguistic status of the language of Internet communication.*

**Key words:** *Internet, communication, vocabulary and term, metalanguage, language variant, unifying language function, Arabic-language.*

**Introduction.** The development of a modern society based on the use of a huge amount of the most diverse information is unthinkable without the widespread introduction of electronic communicative technologies in all spheres of life. It is difficult, even almost impossible to imagine life at the present stage without various technologies, gadgets and electronic devices. Technical progress continues to evolve, and every day you can watch the latest and greatest developments in electronic and communicative technology, new discoveries in the information field, the great influence of Internet information technologies in people's lives. The importance and necessity of using electronic communication technologies and computer technology in modern life is beyond doubt. The Internet occupies one of the key positions in the development of modern society. The advent of the Internet has changed not only a person's lifestyle, but also his perception of reality. In terms of the volume of stored information and the scale of its transmission, the Internet is in first place among all previously known methods of processing information. The Internet is a huge new world in which more than two billion interact. human. This circumstance contributes to the formation of the Internet as a powerful linguistic factor, which led to a significant expansion of the lexical structure of many languages in the late XX - early XXI century. Nowadays, in the era of the Internet and computer technology, the study of its inherent special terminology has become an important part of society. The problems of studying computer and Internet terminology are constantly aggravated by the processes of penetration of electronic technology into almost all areas of society. A similar implementation is actively taking place in the Arab countries. In the shortest possible time the Internet, electronic-communicative, computer technologies have found wide distribution and their vital importance no longer raises any doubts. The relevance of studying this issue also lies in the fact that the Arab region does not cease to attract the close attention of researchers all over the world, which is explained by its political, historical conditions, archaeological wealth, religious situation, tourist, economic, linguistic, cultural and other resources. For Uzbekistan, the Arab states as a whole represents one of the key areas in the establishment and development of not only diplomatic relations, but also stable ties in the fields of

economy, religion, culture, education, tourism, moreover, the history of Arab-Muslim community is closely connected with the history of the Uzbek people.

**Analysis and research results.** As was noted by A.G.Sharbatova, “Naturally, in different countries of the Arab world, the coverage of various spheres of life with new technical means of communication and other technical means has passed and is taking place at different scales, however, not a single Arab country has been left out of the inclusion in modern means of communication and internetization, in new financial and economic and political realities.” Many national services of the Arab countries have been automated and modernized: from customs, tax and licensing authorities to booking hotel rooms, paying for checks. The greatest successes have been achieved in areas of activity directly related to international life (airports, ports, bank cards, etc.), where one terminal is enough to connect them to the global computer network. The Internet and communication technologies are included by Arab countries in the list of key development priorities and are considered as an integral part of the sphere of education and science.

The Arabic language has the status of not only the classical language - the language of the Qur'an, but also the modern widely spoken language with sufficiently developed terminology. The vocabulary of the Arabic literary language, like any other, is divided into general and special vocabulary. According to A.V. Superansky, “general vocabulary is the core of the language, and special vocabulary consisting of sublanguages (terminological systems) is its periphery”. A feature of special vocabulary lies not only in its belonging to individual sublanguages, but also in the need for background knowledge. One of the sublanguages is the Internet sublanguage.

Computer equipment, mobile and Internet technologies are used in various fields of human activity, the flow of documents on paper and electronic media is increasing, new types of technical devices (smartphone, communicator, netbook, etc.) and communication types (portals, blogs, chats, forums, etc.) designed to facilitate and speed up the communication process. Each new modification of information technology is accompanied by the updating of the entire special term system, the creation of new and the transformation of existing terminological units. Thanks to the processes of interlanguage and intercultural interaction, lexical units from various languages of the world penetrate into the Arabic language, the largest percentage of which are scientific and technical Englishisms, in particular, the terms of Internet communications.

As was noted by the Arab scientist Majid Salim Suleyman Turban, despite the rapid spread of the Internet, Arab countries began to use communications quite late, as well as other modern means of communication that we use around the world. Kuwait became the first country in the Arab world in which the services of Internet providers appeared in 1994. According to internetwordstats, by 2017 there were more than 110 million users in the Arab world, with the largest number from Egypt (more than 44 million people, which is 40.1 of the country's population). For comparison, in 2005 the number of Internet users in Egypt was only 4 million. Today, the Arabic language is the fastest growing on the Internet.

The Fadi Salem Social Media Report in the Arab World, which is published annually by the Government School of Mohammed bin Rashid Al-Maktoum (UAE), provides data on the use of social networks in the Arab world based on a study of large amounts of data collected in 22 Arab countries. In 2018, the author of the report concerns not only the attitude to social networks and their use. He also examines the development trends of the Arabic-speaking sector of social networks from 2011 to 2018. The most significant of them are Facebook, Twiter, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube. With the expansion of the Internet space and with the increase in the number of social networks, a special peculiar language develops, as well as the special terminology of Internet communication.

Internet communication terminology is a relatively young lexical layer, the research of which occupies a special place in modern linguistic science. Constantly growing interest in information processes entails the growth and development of this branch of knowledge, the formation of its metalanguage. The social organization of life is changing, often ahead of the pace of language development. Under these conditions, a number of countries are becoming leaders in the development of Internet terminology, while others, being drawn into the rapid processes of globalization of informatization, are lagging behind and are forced to catch up with rapidly developing countries in this direction. Of course, the Arabic language is somewhat inferior to the English, French and German languages, which are considered the most terminologically developed, but languages cannot be considered in isolation from the societies in which they operate. The role of the Arab academic community in the formation of modern scientific terminology in the Arab world is very great.

Arabic language is becoming more and more significant for Internet communication in the Arab world. Arabic literary language is common to all 22 Arab states. But is this true for the pan-Arab Internet community? According to some Arab researchers on the Internet, and especially on social networks and blogs, the so-called "third Arabic language" is used. This is a combination of literary and dialectic linguistic means, spontaneously formed by representatives of various Arab states in the process of informal communication. However, the Arabic literary language remains the language of pan-Arab news resources such as al-Arabiya, al-Ahram, al-Jazeera and others.

The social and linguistic aspect of Internet communication is considered from a descriptive-statistical or from an applied point of view. This indicates, in general, the insufficient attention of Arab scholars to Internet communication. The linguistic purism of Arabic philologists leads to the problem of an insufficient description of the functioning of Arabic dialects in the process of Internet communication, inattention to the "third Arabic language." There are many works related to computer processing of the Arabic language: researchers of semantic analysis of opinions use data from social networks, so they write, for example, about the automatic "normalization" of Egyptian, Tunisian and other dialects in computer linguistics. These works emphasize the difficulties encountered by researchers when compiling Arabic language corps. For example, this is a large number of meaningless expressions and spam, mixing several languages, often Arabic with English or French. And also, Arab users use the special language "Arabizi" - a language that uses the method of recording the Arabic language and its dialects using the Latin alphabet and numbers. Egyptian journalist and blogger Ahmad Nagi emphasizes the unsystematic nature of Arabic dialects in comparison with the Arabic literary language.

Currently, there are some works more or less affecting the social and linguistic aspects of computer terminology, which is confirmed by modern dissertation research on computer terminology in English (M.V. Orlova, 2008), Russian (I.L. Komleva, 2006), Spanish (M.A. Lobanova, 2009) languages that consider the principles and methods of forming terminology, its structural and semantic features, the specifics of identification, functioning in the discourse of network forums. However, monographic works examining the processes of formation and adaptation of the Internet communication language to the lexical system of the Arabic language are currently absent, which necessitates a comprehensive and multifaceted study of these processes.

It is necessary to have a basic understanding of the language picture on the Arabic-speaking Internet, which allows us to do the work presented. The social network Facebook is the most popular in the world, including in most Arab countries. In addition, it allows you to work with text material in the widest thematic and genre range. What language do Arabic-speaking users use? Until 2010, users of the Facebook resource in the Arab countries during communication preferred the use of English and French. However, since 2014, there has been a rapid dynamics in the use of the Arabic language when communicating on social networks. And today, the predominance of the use of the Arabic language

and graphics during the virtual correspondence of Arabic-speaking users is obvious. However, the Arabic language of the Internet at several levels deviates from the usual norms of the Arabic literary language and the Arabic dialect language. Consider some of the features of the Arabic Internet language. From a morphological point of view, Arabic is a rich language, which, in turn, is difficult to process linguistic information and its application. Arabic is the official language of twenty-two countries, spoken by more than 350 million people. Moreover, the Arabic language is characterized by diglossia, in which the literary form of the language coexists with its dialect form. There are more than 22 dialects of the Arabic language. Some of them extend beyond the borders of one state, however, it happens that several dialects are used within the framework of one state.

The question of which form of the Arabic language, arabic literary language or arabic dialect language, is the most frequent in the Internet space, is one of the key in the study. The process of generating speech in communication through social networks is determined by a number of factors. From a technical point of view, synchronization or asynchrony of communication, input parameters have a special effect. New information technologies in automated systems - 2018-177 -text / font (from a computer keyboard or mobile phone), amount of information transmitted, anonymity, data transmission channel (text, video, audio, etc.); Also, the formation of speech is influenced by situational variables, for example, such as social and personal characteristics of the subject of speech, addressing the recipient, features of the communication situation, etc. Communicative intentions and communicative attitudes play a large role in this process.

The choice of a language code (language and writing system) is carried out according to the same principle as the process of speech formation. Depending on these factors, the communicants non-verbally select the form of the language that is acceptable for a particular case. Thus, in personal correspondence (provided that the participants in the communication speak the same dialect), the Arabic dialect language is used, which can be characterized by an abundance of colloquial and colloquial vocabulary, spelling and syntactic errors, speech redundancy, etc. However, Arabic dialect is not only used for personal correspondence. As we can see in the comments of users to personal publications and in online communities, as well as in the publications of the communities themselves, designed for an audience from a certain region, the Arabic dialect language is used. This is due to the fact that, in addition to communicative attitudes, the style of communication and the genre used in the text influence the choice of the language code. Affects the choice of code and tonality of the text; in a more emotionally charged situation, preference is usually made in favor of dialects and vice versa. So, for the conversational style that is most often used on social networks, the use of arabic dialect language is typical. While for book genres (official business, art, etc.), the use of arabic literary language is most characteristic. Nevertheless, the use of elements of a dialect or simplified syntax is also found in book genres. An example is the genre of Internet poetry in Arabic, which is inextricably linked with the use of arabic literary language. Statistics regarding the percentage of arabic literary language and arabic dialect language use is mixed, however, according to Jordan Facebook Page Statistics in Jordan 67.7% of Facebook users use arabic dialect language, 24.7% prefer arabic literary language, and finally 7.6% adhere to using a language form that is a literary mixture and dialectal varieties of the Arabic language. In general, we can say that changing the code and switching from one language to another within the framework of one sentence or text is the main feature of the language of Arabic social networks. Such a change of code is manifested not only in the alternation of the dialectic and literary forms of the Arabic language, but also in the use of separate words or phrases in Arabic, English, French and other languages.

As another feature of the language of social networks, we note the use by Arabic speakers of the transliteration system also known as Arabizi. Arabizi phonologically repeats the Arabic text, using

Latin letters and numbers in Unicode. Since the Latin alphabet does not have an exact analogue to a number of Arabic letters, therefore, numbers began to be used for their phonetic transmission.

#### Letters:

<b>F</b>	ف	<b>A</b>	ا
<b>L</b>	ل	<b>b / p</b>	ب
<b>M</b>	م	<b>T</b>	ت
<b>N</b>	ن	<b>t' / th</b>	ث
<b>H</b>	ه	<b>g / j</b>	ج
<b>W</b>	و	<b>D</b>	د
<b>K</b>	ك	<b>R</b>	ر
<b>y / e</b>	ي	<b>Z</b>	ز
<b>sh / ch / \$</b>	ش	<b>s / c</b>	س

#### Numbers:

<b>2</b>	الهمزة / ء	so2al - سؤال msa2 - مساء
<b>3</b>	ع	3mara - عمارة s3adah - سعادة
<b>4</b>	ذ	4hb - ذهب mon4er - منذر
<b>5</b>	خ	5yaal - خيال mo5ada - مخدة
<b>6</b>	ط	6yb - طبيب msh6 - مشط
<b>7</b>	ح	7maam - حمام saa7a - ساحة
<b>8</b>	ق	8raar - قرار 8mar - قمر
<b>9</b>	ص	93ab - صعب 9baa7 - صباح

And additionally the numbers with the «'»

3' - غ	msh3'ool - مشغول
6' - ظ	ma6'loom - مظلوم
7' - خ	7'yr - خير

For example, **ya 3sal bnt**, which in Arabic corresponds to **عسل بنت يا**. We see that the Arabic letter “ع”, which does not have a similar phoneme in English, is replaced by the number 3. Or, for example, **7abeby** in Arabic corresponds to **حبيبي**, where the number 7 replaces the letter “ح”

Initially, the need for Arabizi was caused by the absence or extreme inconvenience of Arabic keyboards, but despite the technical aspect, users can use fully functional Arabic keyboards, some of them (for example, 8.2% of Facebook users in Jordan, 30% in Egypt ) continue to use the transliteration system. Mostly, these are users under the age of 30 who have the ability to quickly enter Arabic text in Latin, which is, in turn, an indicator of their high degree of absorption in the Internet space. It is important to note that, in contrast to the consonant writing characteristic of Arabic graphics, when using Arabizi, as a rule, all pronounced vowel phonemes are transmitted in writing.



According to studies, the use of Arabizi is more common in the correspondence of men and makes up 37.1% of all messages sent, while among women, messages on Arabizi account for only 14.4% of the total number of messages. The authors of the study explain this by the fact that women more often than men resort to correspondence in group chats or conversations, in the content of which congratulations, poetry, jokes and comments, the transmission of which is more characteristic of using the Arabic literary language, are more common than in personal correspondence.

An important element in changing the language code of users of social networks and the Internet in Arab countries is the change of the Arabic language to English, especially in the Gulf countries, where the majority of the population are expatriates using English as the language of communication. In addition, the interface of most social networks was adapted quite late for Arabic-speaking users, for example, using Facebook exclusively in Arabic became possible only in 2009, and Twitter only in 2012. Due to the fact that English acts as a lingua franca of the Internet space, its use by the Arabic-speaking population is largely determined by the general availability and higher status of the English language on the Internet. Thus, the Arabic language “Facebook” in its written form is characterized by the use of a mixture of simplified Arabic literary language and Arabic dialect. In this case, the text is written, as a rule, by transliteration. The Arabic language “Facebook” is also characterized by a change of code to convey the author’s idea. The influence of computer-mediated communication on the Arabic language is the emergence of some new variable unit of the Arabic language, the so-called Internet language, which includes changing the language code, changes at the syntax level, as well as lexical and semantic borrowing from other languages. However, it will be erroneous to believe that such an influence of Internet communication represents a precedent in the development of the language. On the contrary, such processes have been implemented in the language since the time of the first language contacts, and with the development of technologies they have acquired a new, somewhat more extensive character.

Speaking of borrowings, it is impossible not to mention that the Arabic language (in its literary and dialectal forms) over time assimilated a huge number of foreign words. By the end of the XIX century — beginning of XX century most countries in the Middle East and North Africa were influenced by the English or French colonialists. Thus, a significant part of the borrowed words of the Arabic language refers to English and French. However, it is not always possible to determine the root of the borrowing. So, the word **تلفراف** / telegrāf / can come from both the French *telegraphe* and the English *telegraph*. At the present stage, most borrowings are associated with the rapid development of information technology and the scale of intercultural communication, which became possible due to the spread of the Internet. It is important to note that the word lexemes, quickly assimilated by the Arabic language in connection with the development of Internet communication and technological progress, can also easily become obsolete or replaced with the Arabic equivalent over time. For example, instead of the Arabic **برمجية** / barmaġya /, which serves as a software designator, **سوفت وير** / soft wer /, which is a tracing-paper from the English word *software*, was previously used. Similarly, in the case of the hardware designation, which is now denoted as **عتاد الحاسوب** / atad-l-ḥāsūb / (previously denoted as **هارد وير** / hard wer /, from English *hardware*). From the morphological point of view, borrowing can be direct. In this case, the full tracing of a foreign language word is used (for example, the word *email* in Arabic **إميل** / imail /). Borrowed words can also adapt to the morphological features of the Arabic language, for example, in **ديفيس** / difais / we observe a change in the English phoneme / v / to / f /. When borrowing, one can also observe “tracing” of metaphors of the language from which the borrowing is made. For example, such a category of phones as smartphones in Arabic is indicated by the phrase **الهواتف الذكية** / al-hwātif ad-dkiia /, literally “smart phones”, which in turn is a tracing-paper from English. In most cases, the ending **ات** / āt / is used to form the plural of a borrowed noun. There are exceptions, as, for example, with the word **كرت** / kart / (card) whose plural is formed in the form **كروت** / kurūt /.

**Conclusion.** From the point of view of syntax, in the Arabic Internet language there is a tendency to simplify the sentence structure in the Arabic literary language, one can also note the use of the reverse word order, the presence of grammatical errors, etc. In the Arabic dialect language, the syntactic structure of the sentence already has a more concise and simple form, and the language itself takes a colloquial rather than a written form. Therefore, it is impossible to talk about a violation of the syntactic structure of the sentence in dialects.

As a result, we come to the conclusion that the Arabic language in Internet communication can be assigned the metalanguage status of Internet communication, which has a new language function in the modern conditions of the information society - uniting at the level of non-verbal interaction, since the formed non-verbal language of communication on the Web can be understandable to all participants in communication, regardless of their place of residence, where they speak one or another dialectic Arabic, due to the fact that geographical affection for one or another Arabic th country is important therefore, in our opinion, in today's environment of communication, namely the Internet, naturally formed a new meta-language counterparts that did not exist until now.

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