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HISTORIC EVOLUTION OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE AND ITS IMPACT ON ISLAMIC CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

This study examined the evolutionary process of the Arabic language during the time of the birth of Islam. Also, the impact of this evolution on Islamic culture at that time has been analyzed. Documents and writings from al-Mujtama'at al-Islamiyah served as the study's primary data source, and the study used a qualitative, descriptive research design. The research demonstrated that the historical events that happened around the advent of Islam affected and influenced the evolution of the Arabic language. The social upheavals of the early Islamic period provided the crucial impetus for the book of revelation, the Qur'an, and the introduction of Islamic teachings to an oblivious Arab community. The development of social relationships between Arab and Islamic populations was a significant moment

in the evolution of the Arabic language. Because of this, standard Arabic went through a period of change throughout the time of Islam's infancy. The development of Islamic knowledge was affected by the historical and social phenomena that occurred throughout the early Islamic era. Standard Arabic had become the principal language for the dissemination of Islamic doctrines and the advancement of science in the Arab world. This report argued that more research on the historical evolution of the Arabic language is required.

Keywords: Arabic, Historical Evolution, Islamic culture, Arab

RESEARCH OUTLINE

Arabs speak Semitic Arabic[1]. Ancient Greek geographers called persons inhabiting the Arabian Peninsula "Arabs," hence it was named after them [2]. Historical events that contributed to Islam were remarkable throughout history. Islam emerged from an arid, primitive, infrastructure-less region to create a magnificent culture [3]. Historical events, including conflicts during Islam's foundation, were intricate and influenced other powerful events, such as linguistic events [4]. Arabic evolved from tribal languages to a global civilisation language after this catastrophe. New customs and teachings emphasize loyalty to Allah and Islamic ideals. This fundamental change in teaching required a radical change in Arab tradition, necessitating language to create it [5]. Arabic, Muslims' first language, lacked vocabulary. It did not accommodate a rising Islamic civilization [6]. However, Arabic has also developed significantly, which might be linked to the War of Ridda and Islamic conquests of the early Islamic period (futuhat islamiyah). Muslims' growth and progress began with the Riddah Battle and Islamic conquests [7]. Islamic teachings are spoken and enrich Arabic lexicon. Arabic language history research has focused on three primary topics. First, Arabic is an old language, as shown by the inscription on Arab Baidah [8]. Second, Arabic language earned "divine protection" and became an inseparable part of Islamic history. Arabic is the language of religion, Muslims, dhad, and historical and social tradition (lughah at-turâts) [9]. Muslims speak Arabic religiously. Arabic poetry and Nahwu deepen Arabic to deepen Islam [10]. The historical evolution of Arabic language and its impact on Muslims has been studied least of the three movements. This article supplements prior studies that implicitly address history and language disregard its impact on Muslims. Based on three topics, this article explores the historical growth of the Arabic language and its causes during early Islam: (a) what factors lead to the evolution of Arabic language? (b) what is the process of Arabic language historical evolution during the initial period of Islam? This article argues that the historical growth of the Arabic language is not only influenced by the civilization that evolved during the era of ignorance, but also by events that took place during the initial period of Islam, therefore it continues to evolve today. Muslim scripture, the Holy Qur'an, is in Arabic. Many Asian Pacific Muslims employ Qur'anic Arabic for religious ceremonies owing to religious, intellectual, social, cultural, and geographic circumstances. Muslims speak the language as an Islamic lingua franca.

PLAN OF EXPLORATION

This study examines early Islamic Arabic language evolution. Descriptive qualitative research sought to explain the phenomenon [11]. Arab civilization and language evolution texts were the research data

this study used historical literature, manuscripts, and references to Islamic society (al-Mujtama'at al-Islamiyyah), the history of Arabs, and early Islamic social events that shaped Arabic. Data were sorted by problem formulation. A sociological analysis of language development was used to analyze and understand written content in context [12]. This strategy was adopted because historical events and language were closely related. Like language, social circumstances caused language to be expressed. Historical events shaped language, according to sociolinguistics. Since language was their principal form of communication, it represented their civilization, culture, politics, and economy.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF ARABIC AND ITS IMPACT ON ISLAMIC CULTURE

In the 6th century, Hazrat Mustafa ﷺ began to receive "revelations" from Allahﷻ in the Arabian Peninsula [13]. Across the period of coming 23 years, he got frequent advice from the divine, often in response to the needs of his increasing group, in the beautiful and deep language [14]. The Arabs utilized their ethnic and tribal dialects before adopting Arabic fushah, a lingua franca, to communicate. It became the language of revelation and Islamic teachings. The foregoing are the historical events, factors, and models of Arabic language development during early Islam. The emergence of Islam and the Arabic language's evolution coincided with key social junctures [15], delivering Islam's teachings as a pinnacle in Islamic history. A Prophet's ﷺ teachings, based on the Qur'an's revelations, have cultural power because of the Arabic language's beauty and legacy. The Qur'an became the Islamic religion's inspiration, reference, and final authority as the Arabic language evolved [16]. According to Muzhiat, which holds that the Prophet's light of Islam is the foundation of historical building and human teachings, every significant event is inscribed in Arabic symbolism that can be transmitted to future generations [17]. Since then, worship, zakat, fasting, as well as other precepts are in Arabic. Therefore, the inadvertently religious impact can accelerate Arabic linguistic evolution [18]. Every worship uses Arabic to pray, establish prayers, and impart religious teachings, which later became their daily language. Arabic is holy and used for religious, philosophical, and official reasons [19]. With Islam's birth, Allah ordered the Prophet to migrate to fulfill his prophetic role. Hijrah incidents by Muhammad ﷺ. First, several of the Prophet's associates moved to Habasyah, and then the Prophet ﷺ and all his friends moved from Mecca to Medina [20]. Arabic changed after the Hijrah. As Faishal notes, the Prophet's hijrah incident with his friends and followers has significance for the continuous interaction and communication between the Messenger, companions, and Muslims [15]. Arabic is crucial to advancing Islamic science and culture among them [21]. The Hijrah incident also pushed Arabs to socialize more openly across races and even among Muslims. The Hijrah occasion also caused Arab citizens and immigrants to share ideas [22]. Before the hijrah, Arabs only interacted with family and tribes and spoke their tribe's language [15].

According to historical periodization, the Riddah War was the next event that shaped the Arabic language [15]. The Prophet Muhammad's ﷺ da'wah stage included war to preserve Islam [23]. The Riddah War forced Muslims to connect beyond their community. The Riddah War, caused by people's failure to pay zakat, forced Muslims to engage widely. Muslims fought Yemen, Oman, and Yamamah tribes in the Riddah War [24]. This battle increased Muslim social connection. Thus, Arabic will lead to Arab interactions as social engagement grows. After the Riddah War, Islamic conquests changed the Arabic language's evolution [25]. The Islamic conquests in Egypt, Iraq, Morocco, and Syria

influenced Muslim ingenuity and imagination in developing the Arabic lexicon, as well as varied geographical locations, complicated societies, and magnificent natural conditions. Arabic language, concepts, and conversation subjects have expanded [15]. The Islamic conquests connected them with a plethora of different innovations, which fostered Arabic language evolution. Historical events and trends have shaped the evolution of the Arabic language. In ignorance, Arabs lived tribally [26]. Arabs were unwilling to take counsel, did not socialize outside their communities, and often fight one another due to their tribal system [27]. This living pattern has portrayed the Arabs of ignorance as a barbaric, uncivilized nation that did never communicate beyond communities. Arab speech, terminology, diction, and conversation theme have developed slowly due to social constraints. Social interactions throughout the initial period of Islam, however, had significant implications for the rapid growth of language; Arabic, for example, is the language of unity among Arabic tribes and has become the standard language for the advancement of Islam and science; and Arabic is also a language that retains the diversity of regional Arabic culture at all times [28]. Early Islamic processes shaped the Arabic language. The ambition of Islamic beliefs and culture shaped the Arabic language, based on historical events. Islam's introduction in the Arabian peninsula was a major catalyst for civilization [29], a civilization based on Allah's al-Qur'an [30]. Islam granted Muslims privileges and shaped their Arabic language. Islam and the Qur'an boosted Arabs' desire to talk and broadened their topics [15]. Islam-related subjects freshen their daily dialogues. Language is essential for spreading Islam beyond Arabia and across tribal boundaries.

Arab historical events shaped the Arabic language and demonstrated an excellent language development paradigm. Blinkoff says that cognitive, sociological, and linguistic elements strongly influence language development [31]. The emergence of Islam, which gave good teachings to construct a social order for Muslims, and Prophet Muhammad ﷺ is a tremendous blessing in history [17]. Prophet Muhammad ﷺ tackled ignorance with spiritual, social, humanitarian, and rationality concepts. These ideals have transformed backward traditions and lifestyles into polite, compassionate, and accommodating ones [32]. They lived together and aided each other instead of in groups [26]. Islam revolutionized Arabs including their language. Arabic developed indirectly from Islamic worship instructions delivered in Arabic. Arabic is used for prayer and communication [33]. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ Islamic teachings stressed his prophetic mission. It's universal and applies to everyone [35]. Muslims met to spread Islam. They were more open-minded. The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ and Muslims from different regions created a paradigm of engagement. Large-scale social interactions shaped normative basis, and language was more selective depending on the communicative situation [36]. This Muslim conference is now a paradigm for the Arabic language's sustained evolution. According to Borghi, language influences the social environment controls a nation's conduct, and promotes human intellect [37]. Since Arabic originated alongside Islam, the Arab nation changed dramatically. Their lexicon is supplemented by Arabic fushah, a religious touch they need. Arabs experience this huge transformation. They previously solely fantasized about their tribe's language. Arabic now prefers an upper socioeconomic life without divisions. This linguistic change eliminated each tribe's dialect vulnerabilities. The Arab tribes' language's control function is weak due to its weakness and underuse. Tribal languages (dialects) no longer work for Arab tribes to communicate. Like cultural tools, language users learn the community's word usage [38]. Arabic was

the tribes' language until it became a communication language. Natural language interactions mirror Arabic development [21]. Muslim wars broke the ice between antagonistic tribes through ignorance. Naturally, Muslims developed various Arabic terminology and lexicon from the wars of early Islam, which they later standardized for communication. Arab unity was achieved. This changed the tribes' dialect to the Muslim tongue. So, the Arabic fushah that expanded and legitimized the Arabic language persists to transmit religious teachings among Arabs and strengthen Muslims' existence among Arabs and non-Arabs [33]. Thus, social events have led to the development and improvement of the Arabic language, while religious teachings have revitalized Arabic among Arabs. The Arabic linguistic style evolved from the tribes' dialects. This fact supports Irwan's claim that language stylization is conceivable, as stylization is a pattern that dominates normative standards [39]. Since the introduction of Islam, the Arabic language shifted from tribal language to Arabic fushah, which united the Arabs. Thus, Arabic fushah, the Qur'an's language, becomes their everyday tongue. Arabization and new Arabic terminology strengthen stylization. Arabization in Baghdad, Cairo, and Damascus is a technique to suit consumers' demands and a response to Arabic that opens creativity and effectively uses several languages [40-41]. Arabic is evolving through Arabization.

Islam opens Arab life and religion. Concepts and vocabulary grow quickly. Theologically and practically. Prayer, purification, fasting, charity, taxation, and hajj helped create Arabic. Economic, social, and human interactions, vertically and horizontally, are progressing due to the evolution of language [42].

RECOMMENDATIONS

Since the ability to communicate with one another is so crucial, many different languages have evolved, all intending to make it simpler to strike up conversations with people from distinct parts of the globe. Humans' use of language is a prime example of how we have evolved to be a social species capable of complex cognition and rapid expression. Slow linguistic growth does not have an advantageous effect but leads to circumstances that impede civilization and progress. According to Rodriguez, a society's command of its language is crucial to its progress toward civilization. To keep a country's institutions in excellent shape, it's important that the language it uses be robust. Because every person who is fluent in more than one language has greater access to social institutions that aid their lives, a language that is strong and always expanding can also assure a strong society.

CONCLUSION

History's social upheavals in the early years of Islam left their mark on the evolution of the Arabic language. Tribalism replaced the Arabs' previous patriarchal society, which had been based on agrarian traditions and simple social structures. Since the rise of Islam, tribal fanaticism has experienced a rapid cultural shift. This is one of the reasons their country has developed into a modern civilization. Arabs were inspired to give their language a new lease on life by the cultural upheaval that ushered in the modern era. There develops a communication and interaction pattern that is quite beneficial. As a result of all this talking and sharing, a whole new language emerged. While in earlier times communication was restricted to inside a single tribe, these new speakers introduced new vocabulary

and conversational subjects. The advantageous effect on the evolution of the Arabic language is confirmed by social events that occurred throughout the initial period of Islam, beginning with the establishment of Islam and continuing through the Hijrah incidents, the Riddah Battle, and the Islamic conquests. This demonstrates the progress the Arabs have made in establishing Arabic as the common language of the Arabian Peninsula. This article has demonstrated that the social events endured by the Arabs laid the groundwork for the shift and transformation of the Arab tradition from an exclusive tribe system to an open and inclusive system of unity among Muslims. In response to the Arab deadlock, social connections among the Arabs evolved from closed interaction patterns to open ones. Due to their willingness to learn from others, they developed a prosperous culture. Although it only on the features of social events during the focuses early time of Islam that impact the formation of Arabic, it does not reject future events that impact the evolution of Arabic. More research is needed to identify patterns of change in linguistic evolution as a result of the wide variety of social events that occur throughout the human life course.

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