



Strategies for Preserving Linguistic Identity in The Face of Globalization

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Abstract

This study examines how globalization impacts languages, particularly Kurdish. Globalization helps and ruins languages. Globalization promotes languages like English, which improves global communication. It expands native language vocabulary and concepts. Foreign words and expressions diminish indigenous languages, which could lead to linguistic degradation and reduce language's identity-based meaning for different cultures. Globalization benefits global languages, especially English, due to their broad use in culture, commerce, education, and science. However, globalization threatens local languages. This study consists of two parts. The first part is the theoretical framework, which explores the relationship between language, culture, and identity, as well as the effects of globalization on language. The second part focuses on practical strategies for language preservation, language policy, and planning, drawing on experiences from Wales (UK), Catalonia (Spain), and Quebec (Canada).

The researcher aims to analyze common speech to show the pros and cons of globalization for the Kurdish language and attempts to identify language preservation issues in the era of globalization. Finally, the researcher emphasizes language planning and policy and proposes options for stakeholders. The study adopts a descriptive-analytical approach, thoroughly examining the topic by relying on various linguistic sources. The significance of this study lies in highlighting key points, such as how globalization can both enrich and weaken languages, while also emphasizing the need for a balanced approach to safeguarding a nation's linguistic security and identity.

Keywords: globalization, linguistic identity, language security, language preservation, kurdish language