

İnsan ve Toplum Bilimleri Akademi Dergisi
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Uluslararası Hakemli Dergi
International Peer-Reviewed Journal

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İNTOBA



Anar Farajov



LANGUAGE DEATH UNDER GLOBALIZATION: CAUSES AND LEVEL OF DANGER

Abstract: The purpose of this article is to show how languages are dying under globalization, its causes and the level of danger. As we know, the development of technologies has brought the communication between people to a new level and it has created a threat to many languages as a result. According to various studies, about half of the languages in use today will die within the next 100 years. In this regard, it is necessary to investigate the relevant topic on the basis of certain analyses. The article also analyzes the modern state of languages, statistics on the death of languages in different countries, as well as the modern state of endangered Turkish languages. The current state of the Azerbaijani language, as one of the Turkic languages, is also reflected in the research. Certain suggestions regarding the causes of this problem and what needs to be done are also given. Threats to languages have become more rapid nowadays. In the future, the problems of languages that are the state language will also increase.

Keywords: Endangered languages, Death of languages, Language policy, Bilingualism, Multilingualism

Küreselleşme Altında Dil Ölümü: Nedenleri ve Tehlike Seviyesi

Özet: Bu makalenin amacı, küreselleşme altında dillerin nasıl öldüğünü, nedenlerini ve tehlike seviyesini göstermektir. Bildiğimiz gibi, teknolojilerin gelişmesi insanlar arasındaki iletişimi yeni bir seviyeye taşıdı ve bu durum birçok dil için bir tehdit oluşturdu. Çeşitli çalışmalara göre, bugün kullanılan dillerin yaklaşık yarısı önümüzdeki 100 yıl içinde ölecek. Bu bağlamda, ilgili konuyu belirli analizler temelinde araştırmak gerekmektedir. Makale ayrıca dillerin modern durumunu, farklı ülkelerdeki dillerin ölümüyle ilgili istatistikleri ve tehlike altındaki Türk dillerinin modern durumunu analiz etmektedir. Türk dillerinden biri olan Azerbaycan dilinin mevcut durumu da araştırmaya yansıtılmıştır. Bu sorunun nedenleri ve yapılması gerekenler konusunda belirli öneriler de araştırmada yer almaktadır. Dillere yönelik tehditler günümüzde daha hızlı hale geldi. Gelecekte, devlet dili olan dillerin sorunları da artacak.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tehlike altındaki diller, Dillerin ölümü, Dil politikası, İki dillilik, Çok dillilik



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INTRODUCTION

One of the most significant problems affecting the world lately is the rapid loss of many languages; this may not be a source of concern for ordinary people. Of course, there are many reasons for this. However, it would be more accurate to state that the main reason is the corruption caused by globalization. It is true that the process of dying of languages has manifested itself at different times of human history, but in no other period has the process of dying of languages occurred so rapidly as at the present stage.

According to The UNESCO World Atlas of Languages research, the number of languages in the world is more than 6000. Only 23 of these languages are spoken by half of the world's population. Additionally, it should be noted that these languages are not geographically distributed equally around the world. For example, only 4% of the world's languages are in Europe, and this number rises to 18% in Oceania. It should be noted that Azerbaijani, one of the Turkic languages, is one of the top 25 languages in the world in terms of the number of users (WTS, 2025).

"UNESCO reports that 10 languages die every year. In this situation, some of the 6,000 languages that are thought to be alive will die within 100 years, and at the end of these deaths, English, German, French, Spanish, Chinese, Malay, and Indonesian will remain. Considering the number of speakers of these languages and their influence in global politics, science and art and technology today, German, French and Malay cannot be included in the list of permanent languages." (TTDP, 2025).

There have been many famous dead languages in the world that have survived to this day with their written monuments. These languages include Sumerian, Elamite, Akkadian, Hittite, Etruscan, etc. can be attributed. There are also certain differences between languages that are facing the threat of dying in modern times and the ancient dead languages shown. Many of the mentioned dead languages have given rise to new languages. An example of this is the emergence of several Indo-European languages based on the ancient Sanskrit language. However, when most of today's languages fall to the level of dead languages, the process of deriving new languages from them almost does not occur.

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES

There are various statistics about the state of use of languages in the world. So, according to the research of the research center "SIL International" of the USA, the world population currently uses 7117 languages. 40% of them, i.e. 2926 languages, are in danger of dying. The number of speakers of endangered languages does not exceed 1000 people. In general, 88% of the world's population uses up to 200 languages" (HMLW, 2025). According to UNESCO, languages that are facing the threat of dying in the next 100 years can only be taken by states and societies by taking certain measures. UNESCO intends to draw attention to this global problem with the "Endangered Languages Program" and to solve the problem with professionals. In the "Program", endangered languages are listed in the following 6 levels of danger, from non-endangered to dead languages:

Table 1. Ranking of languages according to their level of danger

Degree of danger	The level of people's use of the language
Reliable	The language is used by all generations.
Poorly reliable	Most children speak their mother tongue, but in certain places (e.g. at home)
In danger	The mother tongue is no longer spoken at home.
In grave danger	The language is used by older people, they do not speak at a level that children can learn
Critically endangered	Almost all the speakers are old people and they speak very badly.
Dead	There is no speaker.

Source: [UNESCO]



Language becoming a dead language,

"is a serious problem that has attracted the attention of linguists and language planners for the past few decades. For a variety of reasons, many speakers of smaller, less dominant languages stop using their mother tongue and switch to another language. Parents begin to use only that second language with their children, and intergenerational transmission of the heritage language gradually declines or even ceases to be used. The language may exist only in audio recordings or written notes, as well as transcriptions, or it may be completely absent. Languages without written examples disappear completely" (EL, 2025)

In many countries of the world, the attitude of the states to this issue is different. For example, various projects and programs are organized for the protection of languages in the countries of the European Union, even a special day has been established for European languages, which is of great importance for the protection of local languages. We should also say that the danger of local languages dying in European countries has increased recently.

Many projects are carried out to study the status of endangered languages. Of course, UNESCO has a special role in this work. "In the framework of the Endangered Languages Project, studies were conducted on the state of languages in different countries, and statistical information was placed in the form of a directory on the website of the project (www.endangeredlanguages.com). This project was implemented by the First Peoples Cultural Council and the Language Information and Technology Institute at Eastern Michigan University, and the information is currently updated regularly. Based on the information there, let's take a look at the situation in some countries:

Table 2. Information on the number of widespread and endangered languages in countries

Nº	Country	Total number of languages	The number of languages in danger
1	Australia	401	361
2	Papua New Guinea	852	349
3	Indonesia	723	273
4	India	452	205
5	Brazil	238	183
6	Nigeria	530	172
7	USA	238	167
8	Demon	306	147
9	Russia	121	113
10	Vanuatu	113	106
11	Colombia	90	78
12	Cameroon	286	76
13	Canada	99	74
14	Peru	104	74
15	Nepal	122	70
16	Iran	79	56
17	Chad	133	50
18	From Sudan	77	45
19	Ethiopia	93	45
20	Malaysia	132	43
21	Vietnam	111	43
22	Bolivia	45	40
23	Venezuela	49	39
24	Laos	87	36
25	Tanzania	130	31
26	Myanmar	122	31

Source: (<https://www.endangeredlanguages.com/lang/region/5>)

If we look carefully at the table, we will see that more than 50% of the languages spoken in most of the countries mentioned are in danger of dying. One of the conclusions we have come to is that languages are dying faster in more developed countries. Because the central government is strong in those countries, and the communication opportunities with the country's population are wide. Relatively speaking, the situation of local languages in Russia (93%), Australia (60%) and USA (70%) is worse.

STATUS OF TURKIC LANGUAGES

Some of the endangered languages include several languages belonging to the Turkic language family. Let's look at some information about the status of these languages:

Table 3. Turkic languages in danger

№	The name of the language	Number of speakers	The area where they live
1	Afshars and Afsharja	850 thousand	Iran
2	Bashkirs and Bashkir	1 million 450 thousand	Russia
3	Chalkan Turks and Chalkan Turkish	539 (2010)	Russia
4	Chulim Turks and Chulim Turkish	656 (2002)	Russia
5	Chuvash and Chuvashka	1 million 325 thousand (2002)	Russia
6	Dayi Turks and Dayi language	There is no	Turkmenistan
7	Dolgans and dolganja	4865 (2002)	Russia
8	Prayers and prayers in Turkish	500	Mongolia
9	Fu-yü Kyrgyz and Fu-yü Kyrgyz	10	Russia
10	Gagauz and Gagauz	180 thousand	Moldova
11	Khakas and Khakas	20 thousand (2007)	Russia
12	Carpets and rugs	42100	Iran
13	Karaites and Karaites	50 (approx)	Lithuania, Ukraine, Poland
14	Crimean Tatars and Crimean Tatar	243400	Ukraine
15	Krymchaks and Krymchak	Over 1000 (2001)	Ukraine, Crimean Peninsula
16	Commandants and commandants in Turkish	3114	Russia
17	Kumans and kumansh	There is no	Hungary
18	Lopnur Turks and Lopnur Turkish	14151(1957)	China, Uighur Autonomous Region
19	Nogais and Nogais	103660	Russia
20	Pamir Kyrgyz and Pamir Kyrgyz	1000 (Afghanistan), 1707 (Turkey) (2011)	Turkey, Afghanistan
21	They shake and shake	88697 (2000)	China, Uighur Autonomous Region
22	Yellow Uyghurs and Yellow Uyghur	10079	Demon
23	Siberian Tatars and Siberian Tatar language	150 thousand	Russia
24	Soyots and soyotcha	There is no	Russia (Oka)
25	Sungur Turks and Sungur Turkish	There is no exact information	Iran
26	Salts and shorsh	16033 (1979)	Russia
27	Telengits and Telengit	2368 (2002)	Russia, Altai
28	Teleuts and Teleutsh	2650	Russia
29	Tofalar and tofash	837	Russia
30	Truhmens and truhmensch	13937 (2002)	Russia
31	Tubas and tuba language	1562 (2002)	Russia
32	Tuvals and Tuvash	265 thousand	Russia, China, Mongolia
33	Ulupamir Kyrgyz	1000 (Afghanistan), 1707 (Turkey) (2011)	Türkiye, Afghanistan
34	Urums and Urumsh	193 thousand (2000)	Ukraine, Georgia, Greece
35	Yakuts and Yakut	363 thousand (1993)	Russia
36	Khorasan Turkish	2 million	Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iran

Source: (https://tehlakedekidiller.com/?fbclid=IwAR0a6QPK0isq6hoREkCo2ly41E_dy9wdr9K6v2l0UJVFYRNt4rfu1vJHoo)

As it can be seen, the situation regarding endangered Turkic languages is quite serious. Considering that the statistics related to the number of speakers are at least 10 years ago, it means



that the current situation is even worse. One of the main problems with these languages is the lack of sources of accurate information.

STATUS OF AZERBAIJANI LANGUAGE

This problem has always affected the Azerbaijani language and is still relevant today. Regarding the modern state of the Azerbaijani language, it is necessary to approach from two contexts:

1. The state of the Azerbaijani language in the country - the Azerbaijani language is strongly supported by the state in the country. Against the threats created by globalization, the establishment of the Monitoring Center on the expansion of the use of the Azerbaijani language in the electronic space, including the correct use of our language, is part of the state's policy on the protection of our language. The main problem is with users. In many cases, speakers of the language do not know the laws of our language or because they know our language at a low level, serious mistakes are made in their use. This is clearly evident in social media and mass media. If one of the main reasons for this is the influence of foreign languages, the second reason is related to the preference of some speakers for the prestige of the language, that is, the tendency to foreign languages. This problem is typical of many societies.

2. Status of the Azerbaijani language outside the country - It is one of the rare situations in the world that the number of native speakers in a country is less than the number of users outside the country. One of such languages is Azerbaijani language. Azerbaijani language is spoken in Iran (30 million), Turkey (3 million), Russia (2.5 million), Georgia (600 thousand), Iraq (800 thousand), etc. is used as a mother tongue in countries. Although the Azerbaijani language is taught in schools in some countries, in many countries it is not used in education, and as a result, the Azerbaijani language poses a serious threat. From this point of view, our language used in South Azerbaijan is facing bigger problems.

REASONS WHY LANGUAGES DIE

But why do languages die? In this regard, various researchers have conducted research and revealed certain reasons. Based on our conclusions, we can systematize those reasons in the following way:

1. Migrations and exiles - One of the issues that is happening in the world and is always relevant is migrations and exiles. It is true that, although the issue of exile does not occur seriously in our modern times, the process of migration continues. As a result of this process, the nation is divided, and the language of the representatives of the same nation, who have moved away from the territory, is destroyed. Although the representatives of the migrated people preserved their language in the early days, they are forced to undergo a process of integration into the countries they migrated to, and the next generation is forced to forget their mother tongue. For example, the blacks who were brought to America as slaves have already completely forgotten their mother tongue and turned into a people formed as Americans. The peoples who migrated from Africa to England, from North Africa to Spain, Italy and France, from Afghanistan to America have already forgotten their mother tongue. Also, as a result of China's pressure on the Uyghur Turks, they moved to Turkey in the 1930s, and they also forgot their mother tongue.

It should also be noted that displaced people do not always lose their language. For example, we can say that the Kipchak Turks who were brought as slaves from Central Asia and the Caucasus to Egypt managed to preserve the Mamluk Kipchak language. The reason for the preservation of this language is related to the long-term establishment of power in Egypt.

Jews also have an interesting history of reviving the dead Hebrew language. As we know, Jews are one of the peoples spread in many countries of the world. Despite preserving their religious

beliefs and traditions, they forgot their language. However, after establishing the state, they began to study Hebrew extensively using religious books, and through various language courses, they made this language a living language.

2. Genocide and pressures - this factor has a special role as one of the reasons for the death of languages in human history. It is known that large nations are interested in destroying the language and culture of small nations when they are in power in the territories where they live. because they think of it as a threat. For example, during the time of the tsarist government, the Russians took gold and coal deposits from the Kets living in Siberia, and as a result, some of them died of hunger, some of them died of disease, and some of them became Russified because they had no other income to live on. According to 2019 data, the number of speakers of this language is only 20 people. The Ket language should be considered a dead language.

In North and South America, Africa, and Australia, European colonizers forced them to forget their native languages as a result of their oppression of native peoples. For example, before Europeans came to America, the number of indigenous people there was up to 100 million, but now it does not exceed 1 million, or the gold-skinned people in Mexico, whose population was 25 million in 1520, There were 1 million in 1601. In America, hundreds of languages have become dead languages.

3. Depletion of speakers - The lack of growth in the population, especially the decline in the number of young people, accelerates this process and the language used becomes a dead language. For example, the Cornish language in England and the Ubih language from the Circassian languages are already dead languages as the last speakers of this language have died.

4. Education and media being influenced by foreign language - Language and society are interconnected. The processes taking place in society are reflected in language in one way or another. Sometimes such processes take place in the society that the demand for people to use their native language decreases. If the language does not meet the needs of the people, a foreign language begins to take its place. This is one of the biggest problems with languages in the modern world. Language has become a tool for people in many cases to find a good job, get a good salary, have a strong career. In this regard, there are strong influences on the Azerbaijani language. In many cases, it is an indicator that parents choose a foreign language school for their children to study in a foreign language. One of the reasons for increasing interest in foreign languages is its promotion. This propaganda accelerates the death of the mother tongue. If the press promotes literature in foreign languages or films in foreign languages, and considers people who do not know about them as backward people, then of course the demand and love for the native language will decrease. In general, observations indicate that this process will end the existence of many languages. In our opinion, only the state will be the power to prevent this. In the present case, it is the state that protects the language. Languages that are state languages are able to stand up to international languages because their use is mandatory.

5. Assimilation of culture - Language can die even if the language bearers are alive. One culture is strongly influenced by the culture of another nation, and as a result of this process, cultural assimilation occurs. This can be in several ways. For example, many peoples in Australia and North America were influenced by the foreign people and forgot their language.

6. Natural disasters and diseases - one of the factors affecting the death of the language is related to natural disasters and diseases. If natural disasters cause many people to die, it can also cause a decrease in the number of speakers of the language they speak. Of course, it is difficult to show more accurate figures in this area. But many studies are enough to justify what we say. "On July 17, 1998, a 7.1-magnitude earthquake occurred in the Saundaun area on the coast of Papua New Guinea, and as a result, 2,200 people died, and more than 10,000 people were displaced from



their homes. Since the vast majority of speakers of the local language, which has few users, have died, the language has also disappeared. (Crystal, 2007, 3-15).

One of the important elements of this factor is related to climate change and hunger. Climate change continues rapidly in many parts of the world. The lack of natural conditions for people to live causes them to migrate to other areas, and as a result, they face the danger of losing the language they carry. The threat of famine has also seriously affected many peoples. Especially, the fact that people in Africa are facing hunger has caused the disappearance of hundreds of languages there.

7. Economic and political situation - One of the most important factors for the survival of a language is the economic situation. States with a strong economy protect their languages more reliably, and the prestige of those languages increases, and in many cases representatives of other nations also tend to learn their languages. In many economically weak African countries, hundreds of languages are either dying or at risk of dying. Even in countries with a strong economy, the risk of minority languages dying is greater. If such states do not have a clear language policy, this process will go faster than weak countries. USA, European Union countries, as well as China, etc. countries, it can be said that sometimes up to 80%-90% of local languages are in danger of dying out.

Political reasons have also had a serious impact on this process and continue to do so. For example, the division of Korea into two parts has started to create certain differences in the Korean language. The same issue can be applied to the Azerbaijani language. Due to the division of Azerbaijan, there have been many differences between the language used in the south and the language used by us. The differences may increase in the future.

Recently, various conferences and projects related to the preservation of languages have been organized around the world. One of the most important issues in this field is related to the establishment of "February 21 - International Mother Language Day" adopted by the UN. Many studies show that the processes taking place in the world are in such a situation that even for big languages, threats may arise in the future. For this reason, certain opinions of some scientists against the danger of dying languages attract attention.

Ways to save languages from dying. D. Kristal's opinion on this is interesting. He explains this with the following 6 factors:

- “1. If the prestige of the users increases among the people, the endangered language will develop.
2. If the economic power of the users in the nation increases, the endangered language will develop.
3. If the political power of the users increases in the people, the endangered language will develop.
4. If the users have a strong presence in the education system in the nation, the language will develop.
5. An endangered language will thrive if users can write in their native language.
6. If its users use the language within the framework of modern technological possibilities, the language will develop.” [Crystal, 2007, 155-169]

Another researcher, Akira Yamamoto, considers the following 9 factors important for the preservation and development of small languages:

1. Having a society that views multilingualism as normal;
2. The speakers of the endangered language have a strong sense of ethnic identity;

3. Preparation of various educational programs related to endangered language and culture;
4. Development of bilingual/bicultural school programs;
5. Teacher training from native language users;
6. Full participation of native speakers in this process;
7. Preparation of easy-to-use language materials;
8. Development of both oral and written literature,
9. Strengthening of groups using the language". [Yamamoto, 2007, 215]

CONCLUSION

We can show the conclusions we reached in our research and the ideas related to the solution of this problem in the following several directions:

1. The threat of languages dying has always been there and this process will continue in the future.
2. The main reason for the death of languages is the decrease in demand for local languages in the globalized world. This has not been the main reason for the death of languages in any period of history.
3. The idea that "Language should also promise a good life for people" has become very relevant in recent times, and from this point of view, it has led to the rapid death of unwritten languages.
4. One of the main reasons for the death of languages is the rapid introduction of the Internet and social media into people's lives.
5. States with a strong economy, by promoting their languages in the form of various programs, result in interference in the language life of small nations and make them forget their native language.
6. One of the biggest problems is the strict policy of many states against local languages in their territory. In order not to make them forget their languages, they are neither taught in school, nor are media used, nor are other motivational projects implemented.

To solve this problem, the following points should be considered:

1. Centers that protect the culture of the peoples whose languages are in danger should be operated.
2. Written language should be formed or developed.
3. Electronic versions (audio, written, dictionary) of endangered languages should be created by means of modern information technologies, and this should be available for future generations. In this case, interest in those languages will increase and the language will also develop
4. The development of artificial intelligence will become an important tool in the preservation of languages. Simply, the application of artificial intelligence to such languages should be increased.
5. States should implement promotional projects related to the protection of languages living in their territory.

In the end, we can note that this process is heading towards an unstoppable point. With the implementation of the mentioned issues, the process of avoiding this tendency of many languages will go on and will be affected later. For languages that are the state language, serious threats are not expected at the moment. The main task facing these languages should be to constantly expand the range of use.



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MAKALE BİLGİLERİ

<i>Etik Kurul Kararı:</i>	Araştırma Etik Kurul Kararından muaftır.
<i>Katılımcı Rızası:</i>	Araştırmada herhangi bir katılımcıya yer verilmemiştir.
<i>Mali Destek:</i>	Çalışma için herhangi bir kurum ve projeden mali destek alınmamıştır.
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