

ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN DUBAI

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United Arab Emirates came under the protection of the United Kingdom. That's why influence of English language is clearly seen in everything.

The earliest recorded mention of Dubai is in 1095, in the "Book of Geography" by the Andalusian-Arab geographer Abu Abdullah al-Bakri. The Venetian pearl merchant Gaspero Balbi visited the area in 1580 and mentioned Dubai (*Dibei*) for its pearling industry. Since 1799, there has been a settlement known as Dubai town. In the early 19th century, the Al Abu Falasa clan (House of Al-Falasi) of Bani Yas clan established Dubai, which remained a dependent of Abu Dhabi until 1833. On 8 January 1820, the sheikh of Dubai and other sheikhs in the region signed the "General Maritime Peace Treaty" with the British government. In 1833, following tribal feuding, the Al Maktoum dynasty (also descendants of the House of Al-Falasi) of the Bani Yas tribe left their ancestral home of the Liwa Oasis, South-west of the settlement of Abu Dhabi and quickly took over Dubai from the Abu Fasala clan without resistance.

Dubai came under the protection of the United Kingdom by the "Exclusive Agreement" of 1892, in which the UK agreed to protect Dubai against the Ottoman Empire.

However, the town's geographical location continued to attract traders and merchants from around the region. Dubai's geographical proximity to Iran made it an important trade location. The town of Dubai was an important port of call for foreign traders, chiefly those from Iran, many of whom eventually settled in the town. By the beginning of the 20th century, it was an important port.

After years of exploration oil was eventually discovered in Dubai in 1971, albeit in far smaller quantities, after which the town granted concessions to international oil companies. The discovery of oil led to a massive influx of foreign workers, mainly Indians and Pakistanis. Between 1968 and 1975 the city's population grew by over 300%.

On 2 December 1971 Dubai, together with Abu Dhabi and five other emirates, formed the United Arab Emirates after the former protector, Britain, left the Persian Gulf in 1971. In 1973, Dubai joined the other emirates to adopt a uniform currency: the UAE dirham. In the 1970s, Dubai continued to grow from revenues generated from oil and trade, even as the city saw an influx of immigrants fleeing the Lebanese civil war. Border disputes between the emirates continued even after the formation of the UAE; it was only in 1979 that a formal compromise was reached that ended hostilities. The Jebel Ali port was established in 1979. Jafza (Jebel Ali Free Zone) was built around the port in 1985 to provide foreign companies unrestricted import of labor and export capital.

The economy of Dubai basked in the glorious sunshine of financial benefits from its Oil reserves during the period of 1960-1990. Dubai Economy was mainly based on the foundation of its Oil industry but during 1980s, the rulers of Dubai realized that their Oil wells would dry out by the early years of next century. This resulted into the transformation of Dubai Economy-from an emirate dependent on its oil revenue to the most rapidly growing financial magnet of the 21st century, gaining prominence across the globe.

For the transformation of the economy of Dubai, its policy makers shifted their focus to develop other sectors like real-estate, financial services, free trade zones, tourism and sea-trading. The government of Dubai liberalized its economic policies and emphasized in making Dubai a free market place. As a result, Dubai attracted attention from the business

communities across the globe. Today, the economy of Dubai which is also the largest & the most populous emirate of United Arab Emirates (UAE) has turned itself into a centre of financial activities of the Middle East with the rest of the world.

Supported by the business friendly policies, Dubai real-estate market boomed like never before. The government of Dubai city developed the infrastructure facilities of transportation, tele-communication and servicing to attract business & tourist visitors. The real estate and property sector of Dubai is now thriving so well and has become home to some of the world's largest conglomerates. In its endeavor to make a free market place Dubai government has set up several industry specific free trade zones like Dubai Internet City and Dubai Media City which houses big IT companies like EMC Corporation, Oracle, Microsoft, IBM and media organizations like Reuters, BBC, CNN, Associated Press (AP) and ARY.

The business, services, hospitality, tourism, real-estate like many other sectors have collectively contributed about 90% in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Dubai.

Property market boom has seen a remarkable growth in hotels constructions 13% annually.

The cosmopolitan culture and the importance of the tourism industry are the two most important reasons for the existence of such wide variety of languages in Dubai .It is expected that by 2010, there will be nearly 15 million visitors to Dubai and the figure may touch 40 million by 2015.

People from all over the world travel to Dubai not only on business purposes but it has been a trend in Dubai for families and groups of people spending their summer vacations in Dubai's top notch destinations such as beaches and natural landscapes. Because of this trend and the amount and diversity of people coming to Dubai each year, the tourism department in Dubai has diversified its accommodations and expanded its goods to cater to more people making it one of the world's fastest developing economies.

It is quite surprising that even in the time of recent global financial crisis, Dubai tourism has not been affected and this blessed city attracts holiday makers and tourists round the globe in its traditional fashion.

For the past several years, Dubai Tourism is decorating a top most position in the economy of Dubai. Dubai tourism offers a long string of sports and entertainment to select from. Bird watching, sand skiing, excursions, safaris, wonderland, Wild Wadi, Dhow Cruise and Dubai Summer Surprises are only a few pearls in this string.

Tourism in Dubai is an important part of the Dubai government's strategy to maintain the flow of foreign dollars into the emirate.

Official language of the United Arab Emirates is Arabian. However English language is also widely used. Traffic signs and signboards of shops are written both on Arabian, and in English languages.

Languages in Dubai have never been an issue and most of the schools in Dubai teach English along with Arabic.

In 2010, the Dubai population was estimated at 1.7 million, of which just fewer than 20% were Dubai nationals or Emiratis, while the majority of the population was expatriates. The country's net migration rate stands at 21.71, the world's highest.

23% of the population is non-Emirati Arabs and Iranians and the majority of the population, about 50%, is from South Asia. Approximately 30% Indian nationals reside in the UAE, making them the single largest expatriate community in the country and majority too. Other major groups include 20%n Pakistanis, and 10% Bangladeshis. Those from other parts of Asia (including the Philippines, Iran or Sri Lanka) comprised up to 15% people. The rest of the population was from other Arab states. Immigrants from Europe and America are appreciated in medicine. English is international language. As on the territory of Dubai live many nationalities, language which is mostly used is English language.