

German as the Language of Diplomacy

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The field of diplomatic activity has a number of unique features, unlike other areas of human activity. First, the entire history of diplomacy is primarily the history of relations between states (monarchies and empires) from ancient times to the present day. Second, diplomacy is a set of forms and methods of negotiation for the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

It is a technique and skill that affects the international situation and has a harmonious effect on the forms of behavior that are subject to certain rules and customs. It is no coincidence that in all classical definitions, diplomacy is characterized as "The art of negotiation" (Francois-Vau Kahler), or (Bismarck) the ability to use intelligence and tactics in the foreign affairs of states (Garden), "The art of possibility" (Bismarck) (1;6).

It should be said that in the long period of history, as the languages of diplomacy, classical languages; In addition to Sanskrit (ancient Indian) Akkadian (Egypt), Aramaic (Persian), Sumerian (Babylonian), Greek, Latin, Arabic, Chinese, and later French and English, it was customary to use other languages in diplomatic contexts, including Baltic already in the Middle Ages. maritime colonies, the Teutonic Order (Teutonic Order countries), the then dominant "lingua franca" of the German language in this area ("lingua franca" is an Italian phrase probably derived from the Arabic "lisan al farang"), and in the eastern Mediterranean XV-XIX between the centuries it meant a language of communication based on Italian, used only for commercial purposes, not as a mother tongue.) competed with Latin (4;141). The same, as Jacobi already said for the Byzantine area: "Multilingualism [...] was the result of the conquest" (6;47).

Economically, German, or rather Middle Low German (Mittelniederdeutsch), spread as a lingua franca in the north and northeast of Europe thanks to the Hanseatic League (an association formed based on the economic interests of medieval trading cities). It spread not only for commercial purposes, but also as a political lingua franca in the region (10;85-86).

Even for the Russian tsars, the German language had a high place for a long time. When Tsar Alexander I of Russia visited London in 1814, he spoke German even though he knew English. (8; 344).

In Eastern Europe, German was the lingua franca long before Russian and English, even without Jewish and German-speaking minorities in everyday life, until the 20th century (3;124-125). The Treaty of Bjorko (an island belonging to Sweden) in 1905 was also German. was written in Russian. The German language had the sole dominance in the negotiations between the empires of Germany and Tsarist Russia (3;288). In the late 1980s, Ammon found that German was still widely used as the dominant language. This means that in intercultural communication with German speakers, German is preferred and no other lingua franca is used (3;121-131). This probably also applies to Hungarian, Dutch and Polish. The practical use of the German language, in a narrow sense, is still observed by Ammon in conflicts between Russians and Ukrainians on the one hand, and Yugoslavs, Poles, or the Baltic states on the other. (3; 136). The development of multilingualism in Europe is due to the nationalist movements that were budding in the 19th century. German was the official language in the multinational empire of the Habsburgs and Austria-Hungary. Nevertheless, interpreters had to be used more and more to mediate with particular nationalities (10). Due to nationalist movements, some languages were first developed as literary languages (7;75-78) and later became more adapted for use indirectly as well as in international negotiations. Also, the transfer of the reception in the English palace from French to English can be interpreted as a step for nationalism (9;55).

Changes in the geography of the whole world, and countries, as well as the highly digital development of political-economic, cultural-educational relations, trade, market relations, and scientific-technical progress do not leave their mark on any language. In particular, the German language cannot be an exception. Because the existing dominant language of communication (English) has a large influence here. The influence of this dominant language on the German language includes two periods. The first example is the increasing economic and cultural influence of America on Germany after the First World War, i.e. after 1945. The reason is that American troops were stationed in West Germany at that time. This situation set the stage for a significant adoption of the American language and culture by the Germans. This soon led to a certain bias against Americans, and a number of Anglo-American words began to appear in the language, including global player, mountain bike, paraolympics, and so on. The Germans started showing off that they could speak English with it. This gave rise to the concepts Denglisierung (=Deutsch + Anglisierung) and Denglisch (=Deutsch + Englisch) in German (2;135-137).

Later, as a stronger wave, we can say the second stage of the penetration of the English language into the German language. This came in the late 80's and early 90's after both Germany's reunification. This began to happen primarily due to the influence of West Germany on East Germany, as well as major changes in the information, telecommunications and

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Internet industries. This was caused by the fact that the German people began to use these networks widely. A number of words entered the German language in their original form and some with changes, i.e. adapted to the morphology of the German language. Including download-'downloaden'- 'to download', Database-die Datenbank 'database', domain-'der Domainname' domain name, Scanning-'scannen'-'to scan' check-'einchecken'-'to mark' and b.

However, the German people take the preservation of their language very seriously. In particular, on March 18, 2004, the Swiss parliament introduced a proposal to develop a plan of measures to limit the use of unjustified anglicisms and Americanisms in connection with the protection of official languages.

In fairness, it should be noted that after 1945, in the public speeches of German politicians, love and warm attachment to their native language and culture and serious concern about the intrusion of Anglo-Americanisms were known. In his famous Marbach (1973) speech, Federal President G. Heinemann reminded his compatriots of F. Schiller's words, "Language is the mirror of the nation, no matter what happens, you should not forget about your obligations to it." (5:144)

The German language in a broad sense is an important carrier and transmitter of culture in Germany and other German states and regions. As a literary language, it maximizes spoken communication and is the main cultural identity of the people who speak it. On its basis and in today's variety, as well as other European languages, the cultural wealth of the whole of Europe was founded (12).

The German people preserve the heritage left by their ancestors, following their teachings. Currently, there are 289 million people in the world, of which more than 130 million speak German as a mother tongue or as a second language. German is the official language of the European Union and its 7 countries. There are 7.5 million German diasporas in 42 countries. In addition, the number of actual language learners is 15.4 million (13).

Therefore, the German language is among the 8 most widely spoken diplomatic languages in the world today, and diplomatic relations between peoples, nations and states are still conducted in this language, and the rich lexical units of this language are used.

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