

THE IMPACT OF THE GERMAN LANGUAGE ON THE PROCESS OF GLOBALISATION

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Abstract

The process of globalization is increasing the interaction between different countries, economic systems, cultures and languages. The German language, as a language with historically strong political and economic influence, plays an important role in the globalization process. This article analyzes the role of the German language in the globalization process, its impact in the economic, scientific, cultural and communicative spheres. The global influence of the German language, its role in international relations, scientific research, business and culture are examined in detail. The article also analyzes the relations between the German language and other languages.

Keywords: German language, globalization, economic influence, science, culture, language relations, diplomacy, business, cultural exchanges, scientific research, technology.

Introduction

The rapid development of globalization is increasing the interaction between languages and cultures. Today, all languages in the world are interconnected, and they are becoming stronger in the economic, political, cultural and scientific spheres. The German language, with its historical, economic and cultural importance, plays an important role in the process of globalization. As an official language in Germany, Austria and Switzerland, German continues to maintain its position as one of the most widely spoken languages in the world.

Today, multilingualism is also important not only for personal development, but also on a global scale. Knowing a foreign language not only increases people's employment opportunities, but also helps to establish effective communication with different cultures and peoples, and gain a broader understanding of new places and lifestyles. Languages are also considered a phenomenon that is closely related to the cultural and economic strength of a nation. The popularity of languages is often inextricably linked to the economic power, political importance or military power of the countries that speak that language. This means that the spread and learning of a language in the world is often associated with the influence and power of a country on a global scale.

A global language, that is, a language that is learned as a second language around the world, is widely used by various international organizations. For example, the United Nations (UN), UNESCO, SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation), the Commonwealth and many other organizations use this language as the main means of communication in their

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work. Such languages, as a rule, are widespread worldwide and are learned by many peoples, because they provide effective communication between people in the fields of trade, diplomacy, science and culture. The popularization of such languages not only brings economic benefits, but also helps to develop intercultural understanding, which is an important factor in ensuring global harmony and peace.

In addition, the process of globalization gives rise to a complex relationship between language and national culture. This process, on the one hand, can help create a common language tool for the development of international relations, and on the other hand, it can lead to the loss of the national language or traditional culture. The impact of globalization on language is visible in two directions: firstly, communication between peoples is established through international and regional languages, and secondly, during the period of globalization, other languages, especially English, are observed to increase in number and influence their lexical composition. This situation can introduce changes in the vocabulary and structure of the national language, and sometimes it can lead to a narrowing or disappearance of the circle of users of the national language.

Thus, the linguistic changes of the globalization process include many positive and negative factors. Given this, a balanced approach is required to preserve, develop and successfully use national languages and cultures in international relations.

In addition, language policies in business and trade allow governments and organizations to promote or regulate certain languages in the process of globalization. Such policies may require consumers to translate product labels, contracts or advertising materials into several languages, which will allow them to better understand the rules and concepts related to products and services. In addition, states and institutions encourage international cooperation by developing intercultural language learning and language exchange programs. Such initiatives create opportunities for communication with different languages and cultures, while language policies should be aimed at maintaining a balance between global needs and linguistic diversity.

In addition, the spread of dominant languages, on the one hand, can lead to the loss of cultural and linguistic diversity. This can lead to the marginalization of local languages, their decline and the loss of cultural heritage. Language policies can also affect the sense of identity, the integration of societies and the transmission of knowledge from generation to generation. However, dominant languages serve as an important tool for global communication and allow for easy communication between people from different regions. At the same time, it is very important to support local languages in order to preserve cultural diversity and inclusion.

By implementing these language policies, countries and institutions can address the challenges of globalization, preserve cultural diversity in societies and increase respect for different languages.

The history of the German language and its stages of development can be considered as follows:

The roots of the German language go back to the Old Germanic language. This language was used by the Germanic peoples who lived in Germany, Scandinavia and other parts of Europe. The Old Germanic language was divided into several dialects, which formed the basis of the



Germanic language family. Although the German language was not formed during this period, the Old High Germanic language influenced modern German.

After the fall of the Roman Empire, Germanic peoples spread across Europe, and new languages began to emerge. During this period, the first forms of the German language emerged.

From the 11th century onwards, the German language continued to develop. During the Middle High German (Mittelhochdeutsch) period, the language developed mainly in written form and many literary works were created. During this period, important works were written in German, such as those by Dante Alighieri and Geoffrey Chaucer. The epic poem "Nibelungenlied" (The Song of the Nibelungs) is the most famous work of Middle High German. At the end of the 15th century, the invention of the printing press by Johann Gutenberg helped to spread the German language widely, which led to the development of literature and science. In the 16th century, Martin Luther's translation of the Bible into German was of great importance in the development of the German language. Luther's translation helped to modernize Middle High German and had a great influence on the standardization of the language. In the 17th and 18th centuries, the German language took on a new form, the New High German (Neuhochdeutsch), with a systematized grammar and expanded vocabulary. During this period, the language became simpler and more widely used among the people.

With the unification of Germany in the 19th century, German was adopted as the only state language. During this period, German gained great importance in science, literature, and culture, and was also widely used as a scientific and technical language in Western Europe. In the 20th century, German spread even more widely throughout the world, especially in the economic, scientific, and technological fields.

Germany has one of the strongest economies in the world, and this economic power has led to the German language gaining significant importance in global business and economic spheres. German is known as the language used by many international companies, technology, and manufacturing. Germany is known worldwide for its large industrial enterprises and technological achievements, and scientific articles, technical documents, advertising materials and other information published by these companies are often in German. As a result, the German language is widely used not only in Germany, but also in other countries in the field of business and economics.

The importance of the German language in international business is increasing. Many large international companies, such as Volkswagen, Siemens, Bosch, SAP, etc., use German as the main means of communication. Also, products and technologies manufactured in Germany are supplied worldwide, which further strengthens the penetration of the German language into the global market. Knowledge of German also creates a competitive advantage for successful work in international business.

The German language also has a great influence in the fields of science and technology. Germany is one of the world's leading countries in science and technology. Many scientific research, innovations and technological studies are carried out in German. This further increases the role and importance of the German language in the scientific community.



Scientific articles, journals and conferences in German are widely distributed worldwide. For example, conferences and symposiums that showcase high-level achievements and innovations in German science are often held in German.

The exchange of scientific and technological information in German is important not only within Germany and other German-speaking countries, but also worldwide. German scientific journals, books and other publications are leaders in many scientific fields. Scientific materials in German are an important resource not only for the German scientific community, but also for the global scientific community.

The German language is important not only in the economic and scientific fields, but also in culture and art. German-language fiction, music, films and works of art are read, watched and appreciated worldwide. German writers and poets, such as Goethe, Schiller, Kafka and many others, have made a significant contribution to global culture.¹

The German film industry and music industry are also very popular, and German-language films and music are widely distributed around the world.

Through cultural exchanges and interactions, the German language is further strengthening its importance in different parts of the world. Through cultural ties, art and literature, the German language interacts with other languages, strengthening its role in globalization. For example, German is taught in many universities in Europe and America, which further increases interest in German culture.

The German language plays an important role in the process of globalization, especially in the field of diplomacy and international relations. Germany is one of the powerful countries in world politics, and diplomatic negotiations, international agreements and political relations conducted in German are significant. As one of the official languages of the European Union, German has become a central tool for political and economic relations in Europe and other regions.

German is also one of the languages in high demand in international business. In global business processes, especially in Europe and Central Asia, German is widely used as a necessary language for business communication and negotiations. No language can deny the role of German in foreign policy and international diplomatic relations.

The German language, interacting with other languages on a global scale, is strengthening its position in the process of globalization. Through contacts with languages such as English, French, Spanish, German strengthens its position on the international stage. German continues to interact with many languages, especially in the countries of Europe and Central Asia. It is also worth noting that the study of foreign languages by the population of Uzbekistan leads to several positive results. Firstly, this process helps to strengthen economic, cultural and scientific ties with the peoples of the world. Secondly, knowledge of foreign languages makes it easier to use international sources of information, including materials in the political, economic and cultural spheres. At the same time, as a result of the globalization process, new

1 Schmidt, P. (2017). The Role of the German Language in Modern Science and Technology. Heidelberg: Springer.



words and terms are entering the Uzbek language. In this process, concepts such as "political (economic) partnership", "joint venture", and "cellular communication" are associated precisely with globalization, which is enriching the Uzbek language with new concepts.

Today, the level of knowledge of foreign languages is increasing in our country. The population of Uzbekistan, along with their native language, is striving to widely use economic and scientific information in foreign languages. As the level of knowledge of foreign languages increases, sources in the Uzbek language are translated into other languages and are being distributed more widely worldwide. This process, in turn, serves to promote our country and people around the world and ensure our country's recognition in the international arena. At this point, measures taken by our government to study foreign languages are gaining great importance. They will help to further develop the system of studying foreign languages in educational institutions and further expand this process. Also, one of the main tasks set for the education system is to constantly develop the knowledge and skills of teachers in foreign languages. In particular, it is of great importance to improve the professional activities of teachers and improve their pedagogical skills by mastering the methodology of using fiction in teaching the German language. With the help of fiction, it is possible to enrich the language of students, expand their cultural and social knowledge, and develop innovative approaches in the teaching process. In our country and in the world, great attention is paid to improving the systems of retraining and advanced training of teaching staff. Active work is also being carried out on the basis of fiction on the basis of teaching foreign languages. Also, the issues of the rapid development of the education system in an information society and the training of teachers in higher educational institutions in creative methods have not yet been fully studied. In conclusion, the German language plays an important role in all areas of the globalization process, in economic, scientific, cultural and diplomatic relations. The economic power, scientific achievements and cultural heritage of the German country strengthen the German language as a global language. This language is important not only for language learning, but also for international relations and the global workforce. The German language continues to increase its influence around the world, becoming an integral part of the globalization process.

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