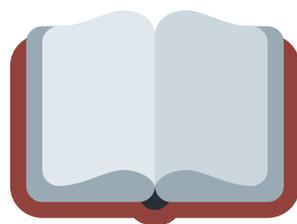


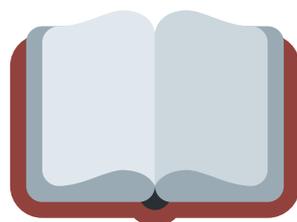
FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND POLITICAL SCIENCE SAMPLE

The worst thing one can do with words, "George Orwell wrote before the middle of the century, "is to surrender to them." If the language should be "an instrument for expressing and not for concealing or preventing thought", he continued, "one should let the meaning to choose the word, and not the other way about". This has a specific role in the creation of national ideologies. The linguistic model of national identification is not outdated by the model of national definition even today. This is clear from the research of European press, which, as one of the most massive contemporary media, certainly plays one of the crucial roles in forming national identity and national ideology. It is well known that the concept of national identification changes over time, especially in the burning historical periods when there are significant political, economic, ideological, social and other turbulences in society and around it. During the 1990s, the European continent was faced with ethnic or national conflicts, both within and outside the European Union (problems with immigrants and refugees), particularly in the South East, Central and Eastern Europe. Therefore, the question of national consolidation was one of the key issues facing the nations of South, Central and Eastern Europe faced in this period. As a sign of national affiliation, this language has played one of the key roles in creating a picture of national identities, but it was also one of the main causes of inter-ethnic conflicts with regard to national recognition. However, "linguistic nationalism" was, at this time, as it has today, in addition to its destructive, its stabilization role in preserving the state and so on. Supranational identity between multiethnic or multilingual



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communities in both the East and the West. As one of the best examples of preserving national and national integrity on the basis of a single official language, we can see from the experience of the United States: "Even today, heavy battles on the language of water. Regarding English domination at this point still represents unifying force. "The question of the unifying role of English in the space of a multinational or multilingual US is a phenomenon that deserves special testing that I will not indulge on this occasion. But the basic characteristic and idea of this report from the German newspaper is that social cohesion in the USA is primarily based on the existence of a single official language in the state administration. However, with deeper analysis of the text it can be concluded that his author wanted to highlight the potential social disintegration opportunities due to the struggle for the language of the various ethnic-racial groups of the American society. For this reason, i.e. because of the need for social and national integration, the English language fosters and preserves itself as the official administrative language of the state. Similar situation is with the German language in the Federal Republic of Germany. The only difference is that in the US case there is a serious alternative to English, which is Spanish. In the German case it could be Turkish. It is clear that in this case the US language is given as an example of a unifying factor. But, moreover, in the American case (as in the German case with the German language versus the Turkish language) English is characterized as a clear identifier marker. Primary language as a "marker" of national identification, but also as a cohesive element can be seen in the other end of the world where similar tendencies are present. In the article on Basque nationalism in Spain under the title of "The Heimat: Aware of Basken-Friendly and Non-



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"Complainant" states: "What is behind it (Basque nationalism, primacy)? The long history of clear militant self-defense of the people, whose origins, as well as the origins of his language, Euskara, which until today presents a mystery to ethnologists and linguists ... This old language ... " The author's idea was to make known that the old Basque language had become the romantic focus of the identification of the Basque people. We can freely say that this is another example of a national descriptor that has drawn its origins back to the XIX century. It should be emphasized that language is only one, although in some national ideologies and decisive, the factor of national identification. Origin, history, culture, religion, and language are usually taken as a unique set of national groupings. Their identification role in many cases involves separation and natural discontinuity in real life. These "discontinuities" are, in fact, "nations" or "peoples" that exist as natural groups. Therefore, this discontinuity can be labeled as "natural discontinuity". If there are different (i.e. specific) languages among peoples, then it is quite natural that they are also conditioned by the existence of different cultures, traditions and histories.

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