

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENGLISH IN MAINTAINING INTERNATIONAL
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Annotation: The primary language of international relations and diplomacy is English. The representatives of international bodies communicate in the English language. It is vital to establish English as the official language for international organizations in facilitating more efficient collaboration internationally. English dominance in international communication becomes increasingly apparent. This study aimed at gaining a more in - depth understanding of the significance of the English language. This research explores the intersection of English Language and public diplomacy, focusing on how the global spread of English functions as a tool of soft power in international relations. In the 21st century, language is no longer merely a communication medium; it has become a strategic asset for nations seeking to influence global opinion, build international partnerships, and promote cultural values.

Ultimately, this study contributes to the field of applied linguistics and international relations by offering a nuanced understanding of how language becomes a diplomatic bridge—promoting cooperation, building trust, and enhancing a country's global image.

Key words: English language, public diplomacy, global influence, international relations, international communication

Introduction

The present era is of globalization, and with this increasing concept, international relations are continuously expanding. With the growing relations, the countries are performing on a single platform. In this situation, it is vital to communicate effectively with the appropriate application of language. To establish and

strengthen international relations, proper communication is essential. Communication can be verbal or written; still, the English language is considered the language of business, which is usually communicated worldwide to avoid further misunderstandings. Aaliyah (2021) says that English can be said as the language of international trade and relations. The English language is widely used to share thoughts and ideas. Although it may not be the most spoken language worldwide, it is still the official language of around 53 nations and is spoken by approximately 400 million people.

Several reasons can describe the importance of the English language as it is an international common tongue, the language of academia, and essential while working in international commerce or business. English has also replaced the French language since WWII, notably with the Treaty of Versailles which was written in French and English. The English language has become the lingua franca because this is the common language and most suitable mode of communication that helps people understand each other regardless of any ethical or cultural background as per Aleshina (2017).

According to Ches et al. (2017), the growing need for using the English language in international relations, international law, and diplomacy has promoted language learning as a necessary component of social and political inclusion, yet English has established itself as the dominant language. In this line, English for occupational purposes has been taken into consideration. English for occupational purposes is a branch of English for Specific Purposes and covers situations in which learners are studying English for work-related reasons. The topics are based on an analysis of their specific communicative needs in their work. In our context, it relates to English for diplomacy and international relations. English language learning is a process that sometimes may be considered challenging, as is the case with English for Occupational Purposes (EOP). This is because the English language in international relations and diplomacy requires learners to be at a higher proficiency in English because this type of language is professional. The goal of English for Occupational Purposes is to meet

learners' occupational English language needs in their workplaces. In other words, the EOP is a method of second or foreign language teaching through which the learners' needs are evaluated initially and then the curricula and syllabus are designed based on their needs, wants, and lacks to develop their language skills for their academic or occupational purposes. In this line, English for international relations and diplomacy has its distinguishing features. The importance of learning this type of language is undeniable. Diplomats, professionals, and academics in international relations are required to learn this type of language as it is considered a must in this career. In the past, diplomats, politicians, and those who have a career in law, international relations, public policy, communicated in the English language through translation acknowledged Chou (2018)

The translation in this type of communication has proven to be costly and impractical. Bilateral and multilateral communication between and among parties involved requires high proficiency language skills in all four skills of the language, i.e. reading, writing, listening, and speaking. Therefore, diplomats need to master all the language skills to be able to communicate effectively and efficiently. It is worth mentioning that the English language in diplomacy has some distinguishing features.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The language in which international law is conducted is important. The terminology people use to discuss international law has political and practical consequences. Realistically, English is the language of choice throughout countries. It has become the international language for cross-border trades, media, science, etc. Due to its span, English has become the language of the global workforce which operates across continents. Conglomerates and corporations have organized their operations around English to preserve homogeneity among all sections of the workforce. English is the most widely spoken language across the globe which gives an edge of comprehension to its users of global content says Grahovac (2020). Whether it's an international summit or a global event, English will be the dominant language used to establish a marketing environment around it. Furthermore, one must prepare the

generation for globalization, and the first and most essential guideline is to go deep and local into the grassroots level, creating the foundation of English as an adaptable language that can be taught from the start of any individual's academic path.

Nowadays every line of the profession has its forums and community to share and exchange their experiences on a particular problem and all the information is available in English as well as local communication language. The reason it's available in English is for wider reach. English serves as a bridge between internal and external stakeholders, including a global workforce. This bond is only strengthened through good communication, which boosts a company's trustworthiness. According to estimates, two billion individuals around the world will be presently Studying It has evolved from a mark of the elite to a basic competence required of professional workers. It's analogous to how reading used to be a luxury a few generations earlier and has now evolved into a necessity. The majority of individuals who acquire English as a second language prepare themselves for a variety of professional opportunities in international business states by Gumenyuk et al. (2021). In reality, most organizations that use English as their official language are aware of this. Individuals who do not speak English will be unable to work for these organizations and, more broadly, will be unable to participate effectively in their work. Furthermore, it is not just businesses that place a larger focus on English as a preferred means of communication; most governments and significant educational institutions in a variety of different language-speaking countries do as well. Outsourcing allowed those who spoke the language fluently to fly abroad and work with international companies temporarily. This phenomenon was highly profitable for the language-speaking workforce, and it prompted a substantial section of the people to learn the language. Kim (2017) demonstrates that another advantage of speaking English is the ability to find work, as most employers require language abilities, particularly communication skills in English.

Diplomats engage in negotiations, persuasion, presentation, and communication, all of which require language skills to conduct diplomatic work

effectively. Tenzer et al (2017) reveal that equally the written and the spoken language necessitate the mastering of concepts and skills, and need to consider message and context. Therefore, the previously listed examples could serve as an illustration that diplomats should consider this aspect of the English language. Language can also assist as a form of action: when we warn, threaten, promise, suggest, agree, advice, or otherwise, we are doing something, and not merely „saying“ something. The effect of the unsaid in communication (the meaningful silence) is equally vital. Diplomacy, like any other area of communication, has its own set of idioms, clichés, syntactical patterns, and other language peculiarities.

As English has got the common qualities, it has been accepted as the global language among the speakers of thousands of different languages. According to Rosenberg (2021), English is the official language of 60 sovereign states and 29 non-sovereign entities, at the regional or local level, many country subdivisions have declared English to be an official language (Figure 3). According to Tibet (2021), English has been classified as a universal language in order to meet the needs of people all over the world.

What is the Role of the English Language in Public Diplomacy?

English is the most widely used diplomatic language as it is the first choice for both public and legal matters. The English language retains its monolithic leader status, allowing for the successful negotiation of diplomatic agreements among a wide range of allies. People from diverse backgrounds choose the English language to avoid any difference in understanding the root of the discussion. English is the dominating language for academic communication, according to Zaharna (2019), with English being used in the most prominent journals, conferences, scholarly societies, and scholarly works. The English language is the DNA of peers to come as many governments have made English obligatory for any individual to learn and teach. Diplomats communicate in English, which has already acquired the characteristics of a global language

Conclusion.

This paper concludes that English is the primary language of international relations, with an emphasis on its role in diplomatic development. The significance of English as a worldwide language has been thoroughly examined in this work, and some statistical data has been provided as evidence that English is the sole language that is spoken and acknowledged universally.

With the advancement of globalization, it is an irrefutable fact that a rising number of people from different countries are conversing and exchanging ideas in a single language, English. If one wants to join the wave of globalization and conduct successful worldwide communications, or if one wants to become a prominent politician, merchant, or scientist, then they must be able to communicate in English. As a result, English has become the world's most powerful and dominant language, prompting many linguists and language specialists to refer to it as a global language. Similar to any specific scope of communication, diplomacy has its stock of special expressions, clichés, specific syntactical patterns, and other linguistic peculiarities. Diplomats participate in negotiations, persuasion, presentation, and communication, all of which necessitate language skills for the effective conduct of diplomatic work. Equally the written and the spoken language necessitate the mastering of concepts and skills and need to consider message and context. Other differentiating characteristics that diplomats and people with a profession in international law and international relations should master are formulaic language and the acquisition and use of idioms. As a result, the previous examples may serve as an example of why diplomats should think about this feature of the English language. For academics in this discipline, analyzing the formulaic language in diplomatic speech could be a good idea.

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