

Towards a better world



One article German,

New German,
New Languages

One article Languages

~~der~~ ~~die~~ ~~das~~
~~den~~ ~~dem~~ ~~des~~



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One article German, One article Languages

New German, New Languages

Let us terminate the using different Articles!

Many will ask, "Why"? And "how?" We have to terminate using the Articles?

I believe we should have terminated this a long time ago!

Why?

Is it because the defining articles (der, die, das) and the resulting difficult changes in the sentences in different grammatical modes, have made the German language more difficult?

Of course not! Each language has its own characteristics, which have gradually been established, developed and codified over time under the influence of the local and cultural conditions of the respective Social Environment. The German Language is no exception here. And this Language that we use today as an everyday Language, according to habit, and appears reasonable due to its framework conditions, it is the result of centuries of efforts by our predecessors. Above all, if we take a quick look at the Literary and cultural works that remain from the past, their clarity, beauty and enormous value will not be hidden to anyone. We have special respect for all of them. And efforts to preserve the originality and authenticity of these valuable and unique literary masterpieces for future generations should be kept always in mind.

But don't forget that all of these Peculiarities are "Man Made", they are not immutable rules of Mathematics or Physics or Chemistry that no one in the world could manipulate them.





2+2= 4

Law of the Levers

H2O = Water

I have no intention of going back to the past, to find the original conditions for using these “der, die, das” in order to approve or reject them, because we live in the current situation today.

What does the current situation have to do with Language?

Today, the principles of justice and equality for women and men in all areas of life is one of the basic principles, both in constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany and of most of European countries:

Article No. 1 French Constitution,

Article No. 3 Italian Constitution,

Article No. 14 Spanish Constitution,

Article No. 3 German Constitution:

(1) – All people are equal before the Law.

(2) – Men and women are equal. The state promotes the actual implementation of equal right for women and men and works towards eliminating existing disadvantages.

What is or what does equality mean?

Equality for all bearers of rights and obligations (e.g. men and women), in a certain legal system, for the active participation and development of a democratic and peaceful society.

When we talk about equal rights, it doesn't mean that one group gives a share of its own share to another group so that everyone has an equal share. Rather, if there is a difference, this means that a portion of the part or share of one group has been taken over by another group and should be returned to its original owner or owners.

Afterwards, no one, neither would have to wait for forgiveness and generosity of others, nor would wear combat clothing to claim their rights.

If we take a look at history, we can see that the discussion about equality between women and men is not a topic that is limited to the current century or contemporary history. In fact, it was also discussed in earlier Centuries. However, as technology advances and media become more ubiquitous, it becomes more noticeable every day. And every day a new angle or perspective opens up that raises the debate about equality between men and women.





These discussions and efforts have so far led to significant results, but they have not yet reached the desired level of perfection because they were not, and are not rated equally in the evaluations.

But, to have equal rights, one must have equal value,

Of course, all human beings have equal value.

In principle, two or more people have equal rights, when they are objectively assessed as equal and there is no distinguishable difference between them. Same as the moment, you want to choose something from many quite similar things. In such cases, you would take the first one without further thinking. This also applies to the practice of fairness and equal evaluation.

However, equality can be achieved when both are equally valued and from a social perspective there are neither gender-specific advantages nor disadvantages represents. And everyone is on the same level.

This equality in society's appreciation must be self-evident and conspicuous and not require any further research and exploration. This important topic can be summarized in social encounters, official and administrative.

The first step is to eliminate the sexist discrimination in everyday and or professional conversations which has remained completely hidden from everyone's eyes. This sexist differentiation is firmly anchored in all European languages except English. And in every declension and syntactic situation it indicates and emphasizes the situation of the gender, be it male, female or neutral of a person or an object.

What more interesting is, that the experts and linguists sometimes talk about their concern about the survival or non-survival of a language, for example German, and looking for a solution to save that language. Because they see every day that words and phrases from other languages, for example English, penetrate in this language and replace many words and phrases. However, they do not pay attention to the many problems that will arise when applying these complicated grammatical rules and methods, both in oral and written form. And users will be confronted with them. And they constantly emphasize attention and compliance with these rules.

It goes without saying that this is a major step forward, in an important journey that requires the support and collaboration of the people in the community towards a common goal, because without equal appreciation, neither in our thoughts nor in conversation, we cannot reach equal rights.





How

I know that you love me But I love you tell me

Language is one of the most important means of communication and expression of evaluation, feelings and respect. The more complicated rules for using this language, causes more complexity for the speaker, to accurately express and convey the correct meaning of what he or she intends, on the one hand, and on the other hand, it also increases the possibility of misunderstanding and lack of understanding for the listener or audience.

In every society, from the very beginning of one's birth, one learns its own native language, or learns another language that is common in the society, early intuitively, over time, and through the family members or others who are responsible for the upbringing.

Along with the physical growth and passing the childhood years, and the gradual beginning of building relationships with the society, such as: The beginning and completion of school and higher scientific and vocational education, as well as various social interactions and the use of various medias, this mastery and ability to use language in all dimensions, sometimes knowingly, sometimes unconsciously, grows and develops. In fact, one gets used to it and even sees it as something obvious (in the sense that it is right and that's exactly how it should be). Therefore the one thinks less about changing or modifying it.

My aim in this discussion is not to abandon one or more languages and to teach new languages instead, rather, it is a necessary and practical change in habits, in using current languages, free of special and complex formulas. Habits which have been imprinted in our minds and hearts since birth and have represented hidden obstacles to the equal valuation of human beings. Enforcing these habits changes is possible for all language users.

But How?

When the nouns or pronouns in sentences themselves, implying the gender of the subject or object in all of the grammatical declension (regardless of whether nominative, accusative, dative or possessive), what is the need, reason for constantly emphasize and repeat the gender in all parts of the sentence? And which role does this emphasis on gender play?





And in compare to everyday language, technical language is stiffer and its sentence structure is more complicated.

Is the purpose of the warning “not to forget” that the mentioned person is a **man** or a **woman**?

Namely, don’t forget that **she** is an experienced **female** doctor, or that **he** is an experienced **male** carpenter?

And perhaps if you did not notice the deterioration or desirability of the situation when you heard the words “Mrs. Doctor” or “Mr. Carpenter”, the articles, adjectives and other suffixes with nouns, will constantly give you and emphasize the necessary information.

As far as I know, among the European languages, English is the only one with one article. Does this confuse or mislead listeners or other audiences?

A glance at the following chart will show us how both the definite articles and the indefinite articles getting change, in four different languages, only in nominative cases

A comparison Chart:

	English	German	French	Spanish
The definite article	the			
For female	the woman	die Frau	la Femme	la mujer
For Male	the man	der Mann	l' Homme	el hombre
For Neutral	the car	das Auto	la voiture	el coche
Plural				
	the women	die Frauen	les Femmes	las mujeres
	the men	die Maener	les Hommes	los humbres
Indefinite article	a, an			
Or the first natural				
Number’s name	one	eins	un	uno
For Female	a/one woman	eine Frau	une Femme	una major
For Male	a/one man	ein Mann	un Homme	un hombre
For Neutral	a/one car	ein Auto	une voiture	un coche

In some languages such as Turkish, Dari and Persian, just one personal pronoun is being used for the third person singular, regardless of gender, and these are more than a thousand years old. And there is no difference between personal and possessive pronouns in any of the grammatical cases. And there is no room for confusion or lack of understanding. And it has no negative impact on the beauty of their literary



masterpieces. Then such changes in the languages: German, French, Italian, Spanish,... and also other European languages are not possible?

In German language there are words that have a different article in one region, than in another region and also in other countries and also in the other languages, which imply that these articles are all due to social conventions and language habits, therefore could be changed.

An example :

German: Mein älter^{er} Bruder ist ein professionell^{er} und erfahrener^{er} Tischler

Meine ältere^e Schwester ist eine^e professionelle^e und erfahrene^e Tischlerinⁱⁿ.

English: My older brother/sister is a professional and experienced carpenter.

Or we say: eine^e Tischlermeisterⁱⁿ "a master carpenter (feminine), or: der Zahnarzt "the Dentist (masculine)", could or should the one expect different services?

Whether what "(der Lehrer)" "the teacher as Mas." does is different from what "(die lehrerin)" "the teacher fem." Does?

What does this profession and achievements have to do with masculinity or femininity?

Now for example, if in the German language same as in the English language a common article is used for the feminine, male and neutral gender as well as for the plural, or if the possessive pronouns do not undergo any changes with their gender change, the conversations become difficult and incomprehensible?





From now on, if we say:

For example

“Mein ältere Bruder/Schwester ist ein professionelle und erfahrene Tischler.“

It means: My older brother /sister is a professional and experienced carpenter.

Ein Lehrer (A teacher), de Lehrerin (the teacher), de Tischlermeisterin (the master carpenter), Ein Ärztin (a doctor), and so on, **what will happen?**

Would this become incomprehensible, or have we given up the fundamental sexism that was previously hidden?

Maybe, it sounds new or special, and there are mistakes, compared to old grammar rules, but there are not Incomprehensible, and we are talking about a new Era and new rules, simple, fast, permanent. Which without any difficulty could be used?

After all, no one says German, French, Spanish or other languages are more difficult than English.

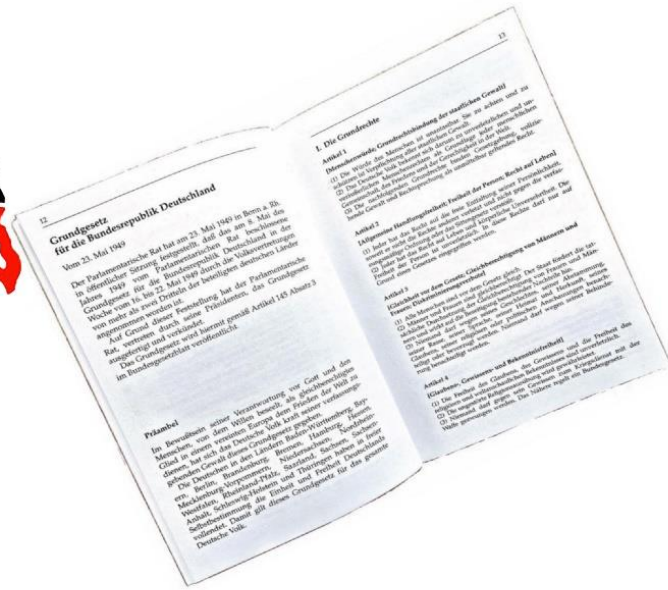
What would be followed by implementing these types of changes?

1- Equal appreciation and equality in the exercise of all personal, social and political rights for all people, regardless of their gender, as well as the elimination of practical sexist discrimination in social behavior and encounters.

2- Simplifying the language and increasing the opportunities to learn it in all directions: both domestically and internationally.

3- An essential step forward is the implementation of Article “3 of the German Constitution” and also the same provision in the constitutions of other countries.





This is one of the most important reasons and evidence for the need to express the equality of people in language, which should have been taken into account since the Laws came into force.

And it really brings us closer to **“Goal Number 5 of the United Nations”**, from the series of **“17 Planned Goals for a better World” (SDGs) (Gender Equality)**.



“Women and men are equally good and important”.





As a solution,

In my lecture, instead of the articles (der, die, das, den, dem, des), I used only “**De**” as a definite article in all grammatical situation for singular and plural nouns, because:

1- Both letters “**D**” and “**E**” are the main components of the compositions of most of these articles.

2- In comparison with “standard (old) articles”, it doesn’t sound unfamiliar and is not difficult to learn and to use.

3- “**De**” is definite article in **Platt German** for all cases that means it is authentically German and it is not a foreign word.

4- And one more thing: “**De**” is known worldwide as an abbreviation for **Germany**.

I have substituted an “**Ein**”(one or a), instead of “(ein, eine, einer, einem, eines, einen)” as the indefinite article and a “**Kein**” as a substitute for “(kein, keine, keines, keiner, keinen, keinem)” as “none, no one, no body”.

For adjectives, I added the suffix “**e**” at the end of the root of the word as a characteristic symbol of the adjective. And I deleted the remaining suffixes “(er, en, es, em)”.

Also with the possessive pronouns, I only used the roots of the possessive pronouns and I removed other changes that indicate these discriminations.

Like “**mein**” instead of “(mein, meine, meiner, meines, meinen, meinem)”, which are being used in different grammar conditions..

For instance:

German: Mein Tante ist de schwester mein Mutter.

Mein Unkel ist de Bruder mein Vater.

English: My aunt is the sister of my mother.

My uncle is the brother of my father.





And in the same way, in all cases I remove the other changes or suffixes who indicates a sexist assessment.

Of course, in my opinion, the fact that there are both male and female names in German and other languages subject to these changes, adds to their beauty, and I have no intention of discarding them. But the aforementioned distinctions (regardless of disadvantage or preference) should be taken into account, when using them.

For example:

Mein Lehrer (My teacher), de Lehrerin (the teacher, feminine), mein Mutter (my mother), dein Bruder (your brother), de Auto (the car), de Friseurin (the hairdresser, feminine).

There would certainly be a lot of discussion about this lecture afterwards, both from the audience and language experts, because the changes in habits may seem unacceptable, impossible or difficult for some people at first. Whether they agree or disagree, whatever they are, the result would be the improvement and elimination of the problems and uncertainties.

I am sure that there will come a day, or rather a time, in this world, in which the number of supporters of equal evaluation of the people will clearly be greater than the number of supporters of equal rights.

I would be very grateful if you would kindly participate in broadcasting and sharing this video with those who you find them, they are interested in this context and theme, because the more participants participate in correcting the shortcomings of this idea, the better results will be achieved in a shorter time.

I would like to point out that I am not a linguistician. I found a contradiction, and then I shared it with you.

So if you find errors and or indeterminacy in my words, I would be very happy to receive your feedback, so that I can solve the problems and ambiguities with your helps.





In conversation with the others, I was asked what this type of language should be called, because in Germany there is: Bavarian German; High German, Platt German, ... so on, what should we call this type of Language?



(geschlechtergleichstellung)

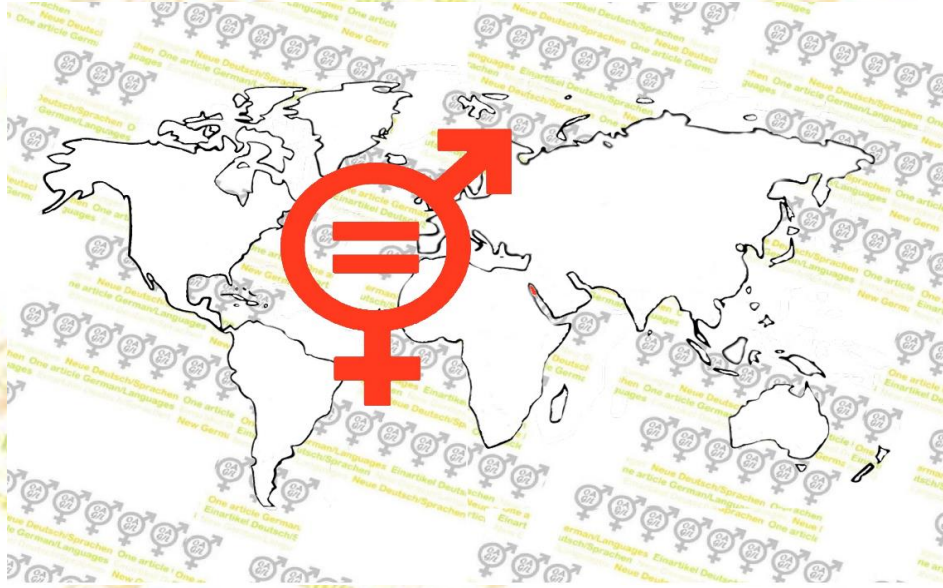
**Very simple: Equal treatment/evaluation -German,
or
Equal treatment/evaluation –Language**

One article German, One article Languages





These changes are not limited to the German language.



Dear readers, thank you for your patience and attention. I hope you all like it
If you would like to continue travelling with me on this route and find out the following
Videos with further applicable details, you are very welcome.

Have a nice life

Good by

M. JAFAR MOMENKHAJ

From tomorrow we try to speak equally and non-sexist.



Towards a better world



One article German,



New German,
New Languages

One article Languages

~~der die das~~
~~den dem des~~



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