



Towards a better world

New German / New Languages

One article German,
One article Languages

The Languages of
younger and future Generations

~~der~~ ~~das~~ ~~die~~ . . .
~~le~~ ~~la~~ ~~el~~ ~~o~~ ~~il~~ ~~a~~ . . .



M. J. Momenkhani



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Let us end the use of different Articles!

Many will ask, "Why" And "how" Should we end the use of different articles?

I believe it should have ended a long time ago!

Why?

Is it **because** defining **articles** (der, die, das, ...) in German, (le, la, ...) in French, (el, la, ...) in Spanish, and other languages, and the **resulting difficult** changes in sentences in different **grammatical** situations, have made these languages more **difficult**?

Of course not! Every 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. German and other Languages are **no exception**. These Languages which we now use today as **everyday** Languages, by **habit**, and appear **reasonable** due to their framework conditions, are the result of centuries of **efforts** by our **predecessors**. In particular, if we take a brief look at the **Literary** and cultural works that have remained from the **past**, their clarity, beauty and **enormous value** will not be hidden to anyone. We have special **respect** for them all. **Preserving** 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 these are **not immutable rules** of Mathematics, Physics or Chemistry. For example:



2+2= 4

Law of the Levers

H2O = Water,

That their application and **effect** are the same all **over the world**, and **no one** could **manipulate them**.

But all the aforementioned peculiarities are **“Man Made”**. And these languages contain a **fundamental concealed problem**. It is the **discriminatory classification of nouns and words**, based on decision of **their founders**: **Defined and fixed genders**. **The Articles are responsible for representing, maintaining and perpetuating these distinctions and sexist categories.**

In my opinion, **these articles indicating** the application of **patriarchal views**, to implement the **inequality of women and men**, that they have hitherto been considered **uncontested rules** of language and have been continued **unchanged**, which **should be revised**.

I have no intention of going back to the past, to find the origin of the conditions for use of „der, die ...“ or “le, la...” and other articles, in order to confirm, or refuse 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 equality, or what does it mean?

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



When we talk about equal rights, it doesn't mean, that one group gives up all or part of its own share to another group, so that everyone has an equal share. Rather, if there is a difference, this means that share of one or more groups have been taken over by another group and must be returned to their original 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 curious look at history, we can see that the discussion about **equality** between **women** and **men** is **not** an issue **limited** to the **current** century or **contemporary** history. Rather it was also discussed in previous Centuries. However, with the advancement of technology and the pervasive of the Medias, it becomes more noticeable every day. And every day a new perspective opens up, 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 the successes **achieved so far**, have mainly affected the area of **finance** and some **social** rights, but they were **not**, and are not **rated equally**, in the **evaluations**.

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

Of course, all human beings have equal value.

In principle, **equality** can be achieved when both (**women and men**) are **valued equally**, and from the societal aspect, there are **neither gender specific advantages nor disadvantages** and everyone is on **equal footing**. This **equality** in the **appreciation of social environment** must be **self-evident** and **conspicuous**, requiring **no** further **research**. This allows it to be **clearly visible** in **social, official, and administrative interactions**.

The **first** step is to **eliminate sexist distinction** in everyday and /or professional conversations, what has remained **completely hidden from everyone's eyes**. This **sexist differentiation** is **deeply anchored** in **most European languages except English**. In **every** grammatical **situation**, it indicates and **emphasizes** the situation of the noun's **gender**, is it male, female or neutral, a person or an object.

More interestingly, **experts** and linguists sometimes talk about their **concern** for the **survival** or **non-survival** of some **languages**, for example: **German**, and look for a solution to save it. 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. But they do not pay attention to the many **problems** that **arise**, by applying these **articles and complicated grammatical rules** and methods. **All** of them

imply sexist discrimination, in both verbal and written form and with which the **users** are **confronted**. However, **linguists** constantly **emphasize** the importance of **adhering** to these **rules**.

It goes without saying, that this is a first major step on an important path forward, that requires 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 can not achieve **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 the rules for using this language are, the more **complicated** it becomes, on the one hand, for the **speakers** to express themselves more **precisely** and **convey** the **correct meaning** of what they **intend**, on the other hand, the possibility of **misunderstanding** and a lack of understanding for the **listeners or audience** also **increases**.

In every society, one learns, from birth, one's mother language, or one learns another language as the common language in the society, early on intuitively, over time, through the family members or others who are responsible for the one's upbringing.

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

My **aim** in this discussion is **not** to **abandon** one or more **languages** and **replace** or **teach new** ones. Rather, it is about **some necessary** and **practical changes in habits**, in the use of **current** languages, **free** of special and **complex formulas**. These **habits** have been **imprinted** on our minds and hearts since birth and have **created** hidden **obstacles** to the **equal valuation** of **human** beings. **Implementing** these changes in habits 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 cases (whether nominative, accusative, dative or possessive), then **what necessity or reason is there** for the **gender** to be **constantly emphasize** and **repeated** in all parts of the sentence, in every conceivable way? 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**?

For example, it is currently being said:

German:

Mein älter**er** Bruder ist ein professionell**er** und erfahrener**er** Arzt.

Meine ältere**e** Schwester ist eine**e** professionelle und erfahrene**e** Ärztin.

Or we say: „Der**er** Tischlermeister“ or „die**e** Tischlermeisterin“,

English:

My older brother is a professional and experienced male doctor.

My older sister is a professional and experienced female doctor.

“The master carpenter (masculine)” or “the master carpenter (feminine)”.

Namely, don't forget that “**he**” is an experienced (**male**) doctor, or “**she**” is an experienced (female) doctor! Perhaps you should wait for a **favorable** situation, or conversely, for a **deteriorated situation**.

My question is:

Could or should there be different performance expectations?

What “the (male) teacher” accomplishes is different from what “the (female) teacher” accomplishes?

Otherwise, what do **professions** and **achievements** have to do with **masculinity** or **femininity**?

Apart from **sexism**, what **role** does this emphasis on **gender play**?

If all are at eye level, why should such **splitting**, which form the basis for **sexist discrimination** between men and women, be **implemented**?



In languages like English, **“the”** is the only definite article and used before all nouns (free from gender bias), whose identity is known to the addressee. And “a” or “an” are used as indefinite articles for all nouns of unknown identity (**regardless of their gender**). **Gender** is indicated when it corresponds to the **natural and biological** characteristics of the **noun or word**, such as “he”, “she”, and “it” as pronouns.

And in some languages, such as Turkish, Persian or Dari, neither the definite nor the indefinite articles change in any of grammatical cases or conjugations. Furthermore, the third-person singular personal pronoun **“Ou”** (**regardless of the gender of the subject or object**) is used in the same way. The possessive and personal pronouns are the same in all grammatical cases and are not affected by the gender of the noun or word.

Have the applying of the above-mentioned languages disturbed or misled the users or social relationships? Or made their literary masterpieces less valuable?

Unlike English, in German, French and other languages, “articles” refer to the definite and indefinite words that precede nouns, also to indicate **gender, number and case**, thus clarifying the relationships within a sentence and understand the **role of the noun**. In many cases, these **gender classifications do not correspond to the natural and biological reality of nouns or words** (table below). Furthermore one **can not assume** that the **gender** of a noun is the same **in another language**. This means that when learning a new language, one has to **learn the gender (article) of each noun from scratch**, because the **gender** of a word is often **random and illogical**, when compared in two or more languages.

Some examples:					
English	German	French	Spanish	italian	Portuguese
The, M.	der, m.	le, & l', m.	el, m.	l', & il, m.	o, m.
The, f.	die, f.	la, f. & n	la, f. & n.	la, f. & n.	a, f. & n.
The, n.	das, n.				
The man	der Mann	L'homme	el hombre,	l'uomo,	o homem
the woman	die Frau	la femme	la mujer,	la donna,	a mulher
the girl	das Mädchen	la fille	la chica	la ragazza,	a menina
the boy	der Junge	le garçon	el chico,	il ragazzo,	o menino
the child	das Kind	l'enfant	el niño/la niña	il bambino	a criança
the bike/bicycle	das Fahrrad,	le vélo	la bicicleta	la bicicletta	a bicicleta
the book	das Buch	le livre	el libro	il libro,	o livro

the chair,	der Stuhl	la chaise	la silla	la sedia	a cadeira
the table	der Tisch	la table	la mesa	il tavolo	a mesa
the idea	die Idee	l'idée	la idea	l'idea	a ideia
the mouth	der mund	la bouche	laboca	la bocca	a boca
the sun	die Sonne	le soleil	el sol	il sole	o sol
the ball	der Ball	le ballon	el balón	il ballo,	a sorte
the death	der Tod	la mort	la muerte	la morte	a morte
the apartment	die Wohnung	l'appartement	el apartamento	l'appartamento	o apartamento
the hell.	die Hölle	l'enfer	el infierno	l'inferno	o inferno

Also, sometimes some words in one **part of a country** have a **different** article than in **another part** of the same country.

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

A comparison chart				
	English	German	French	Spanish
The definite article	the	der, die, das	le, la, les	el, la, los, las
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
For Plural	the women	die Frauen	les Femmes	las mujeres
	the men	die Männer	les Hommes	los hombres
	the cars	die Autos	les voitures	los autos
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 mujer
For Male	a/one man	ein Mann	un Homme	un hombre
For Neutral	a/one car	ein Auto	une voiture	un coche

The **evidence available** indicates which these articles are all due to **social** environment, conventions and language **habits**, therefore **can be changed**.

Then the **question** arises whether **such changes** would not be possible in languages such as **German, French, Italian and other** European languages?

Now, for instance, assume that in German, French, and other languages, **in order to eliminate these sexist differences**:

1- **Pronouns** referring to **names** and words were changed **in accordance** with **biological, natural reality** and **visibility** (which would **require any new training**).

2- **A common article** be used for all genders (feminine, masculine, neutral) and plural.

3- **Both** definite and indefinite **articles could** be used, **regardless** of the **gender** of the names.

4- Or if **possessive pronouns** with gender changes do not undergo **any changes**.

Would the conversations become difficult and incomprehensible?

From now on, if we say:

Mein ältere Bruder/Schwester ist ein professionelle und erfahrene Arzt.

My older brother/sister is a professional and experienced doctor

Hier liegt ein Tisch, es ist groß. **Here is a table, it is big.**

Mein Tasche liegt auf de Tisch, es ist braun. **My bag is on the table, it is brown.**

Ein Lehrer (**a teacher, male**), de Lehrerin (**the teacher, female**), de Ingeniour (**the engineer, masculine**), Ein Ärztin (**a doctor, feminine**), ... **what will happen?**

Whether this becomes incomprehensible, or have we **given up** the **foundations** of **sexism**, which were **previously hidden**?

Perhaps it sounds new or unusual, and there are differences compared to old grammar rules, but they are not incomprehensible. We are talking about a **new era and new rules**, which would be **free of discrimination**, and can be applied without difficulty, and are quick to be learned.

Afterwards, **no one** will say that German, French, Spanish and other languages are more **difficult** than English.

What effect would the implementation of these types of changes have?

1- **Equal valuation** and equality for all people, **regardless of their gender**, and providing all the internationally recognized personal, social and political human rights, as well as the **eliminating practical sexist discrimination** in **social behavior** and **interactions**.



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

3- A significant step forward is the **realization 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 proofs of the need to express the **equality of people in language**. Something that **should have been** taken into account **since the Laws came into force**.

And it really brings us closer to **“the United Nations’ Goal Number 5”**, from the series of **“17 Sustainable Development Goals” (SDG 5) (Gender Equality)**.



5 GENDER EQUALITY



“Women and men are equally good and important”.

4- Afterwards, the translation by **e-translators** will be more **precise and credible**.



As a solution,

My recommendation for the German language is to use “de” as the **definite article** in all grammatical situations for singular and plural nouns instead of the articles (der, die, das, den, dem, des). That is exactly how I used it in my presentation.

Because:

- 1- Both letters “D” and “E” are the main component of most of these **articles**.
- 2- Compared to “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, which means it is **authentic German** and is **not a foreign word**.
- 4- And one more thing: “De” is known worldwide as an abbreviation for **Germany**.

For these reasons, no special training is required.

I have substituted an “Ein”(one or a), instead of “(ein, eine, einer, einem, eines, einen)” as the **indefinite article**, and “Kein” as a substitute for “(kein, keine, keines, keiner, keinen, keinem)” as “none, no one, no body, to **negate** a noun with an indefinite article or without an article.

Regarding to other languages, these articles can be derived from the articles which are frequently being used, or based on the tendency of users of these languages in the respective society, as well as the opinion and suggests of experts and linguists.

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

Likewise, for **possessive pronouns**, I have in all cases only used the **word roots** of the possessive pronouns, and I have **added an “s”** or “es” as a suffix to all the nouns, and then I have **removed** other **changes** that actually **indicate** these **discriminations**.

Like: „mein, dein, sein, ihr, unser, euer and ihre“, **without** extra (er, en, em, es) **endings**.

For example:

Mein Tante ist de Schwester mein Mutters. **My aunt is my mother’s sister.**

Mein Onkel ist de Bruder mein Vaters. **My uncle is my father’s brother.**

De Tür de Hauses ist weiß. **The door of the house is white.**

De Auto de Nachbarns.... **The neighbor’s car**

And in the same way, I **remove** the other **changes** in all cases or suffixes who **indicate any sexist assessment**.

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

For example:

Mein Lehrer, **the teacher (male)**. De Lehrerin, **the teacher (female)**. Mein Mutter, **my mother**. Dein Bruder, **your brother**. De Auto, **the car**. De Friseurin, **the hairdresser (female)**.

Certainly there would be a **lot of discussion** about this article afterwards, both from the audience and language experts, because changing in habits may initially be unacceptable, impossible or difficult for some people. Whether they agree or disagree, whatever the case, the **result** will be the **improvement** and the elimination of the problems and uncertainties.

Undoubtedly our **young** and **future generations** will **speak these Languages**. Languages **free from any Sexism**. And a day or rather a time will come in this world, which the number of supporters of equal valuation of people will be clearly greater than the number of advocates of equal rights.

I would be very **grateful** if you would **kindly** participate in broadcasting and **sharing these videos** with those whom you believe, they are **interested** in these **contexts** and **themes**. Because the more **participants** participate in **correcting** the shortcomings of this **idea**, the better results will be **achieved** in a **shorter time**.

Dear audience, I found contradictions between your wills, laws, and existing realities, and I would like to share them with you.

So, if you find **any errors** or **indeterminacy** in my words, I would be very **grateful** for your **feedbacks**, so that I can resolve them with your **helps**.

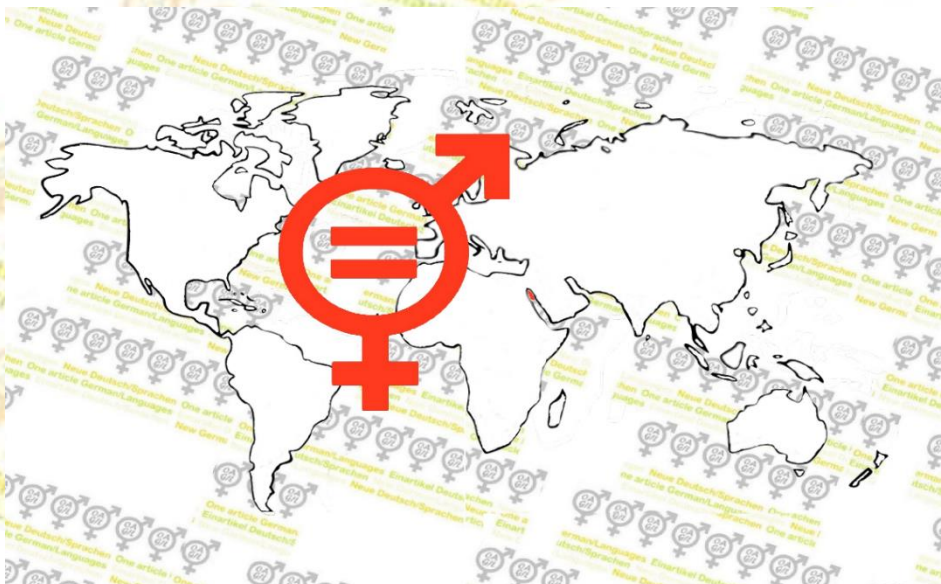
In conversation with others, I was asked what this type of language is **called**, because in Germany there is: Bavarian German; High German, Platt German, etc. **What** should we **call this Language**?



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

One article German, One article Languages

These changes are not limited to the germen 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 grammatical details, you are most welcome.

Have a nice life

M. JAFAR MOMENKHAI



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

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