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LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE ON INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING AND DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

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Abstract

Language is vital in today's globally linked society to enable cross-cultural communication. This abstract delves into the importance of language in international relations, specifically how it affects commerce, diplomacy, and cultural exchange. It delves into how learning a new language might improve communication between countries, leading to less tension and more cooperation. Additionally, the study discusses the significance of being bilingual in global situations and the difficulties of language diversity. This study examines case studies and theoretical viewpoints to demonstrate how language facilitates international communication. It emphasizes the importance of well-crafted language policies and education to foster global engagement.

Keywords Globally linked society, Diplomatic Relations, Language.

INTRODUCTION

Their primary means of receiving and imparting knowledge is the foreign language. To natural speakers of a foreign language, the language serves more than just a practical purpose. It embodies a whole culture's values, norms, and practices. As a result of their upbringing in two cultures, bilinguals are just as fluent in both as monolinguals are in just one. An individual's comprehension of the foreign culture's context improves in proportion to their proficiency in the target language, even if it is just a passive voice. Sharing such an experience would be helpful for everyone learning a foreign language, but notably for English as a foreign language (EFL) students. The author's experience, however, makes it quite clear that

secondary and university students need helpely articulate their views on the nature of language and intercultural communication. Their obsession with spelling, grammar, and vocabulary is getting in the way. Furthermore, students rarely speak a foreign language when discussing issues directly linked to intercultural communication or when addressing any obstacles that may arise.

Communicating in multiple languages makes one more marketable in global job markets. English has consistently ranked higher worldwide than any other foreign language (World et al. et al., 2019). Most countries' educational systems use it as their primary foreign language curriculum, ranking second in classroom usage (World et al., 2022).

Teaching English as a foreign language (EFL) has recently grown in popularity, particularly in nations where the language is not widely spoken. However, fluency in English is no assurance of successful cross-cultural communication. The language is taught to native speakers from a young age, and they are exposed to it daily (World et al., 2020).

Importance of language in international understanding

According to M. Eaton et al. (2022), when revising this research agenda, it is essential to focus on how language can be used effectively to break down barriers, increase understanding, and foster the mutual understanding that is needed for theory, practice, and policy to come together and implement ecological solutions. Researchers and stakeholders can improve their interactions by learning to interpret, organize, and negotiate language and frames; this, in turn, can lead to better solutions through alternate communication methods and transformational learning. There may be lost opportunities for involvement and understanding due to the dominance of conventional academic communication norms, which can also obscure some possible contributions.

In this age of increased global interdependence, the ability to communicate across boundaries and mediums is more critical than ever. Policymakers, educators, curriculum developers, and researchers should all devote considerable time and energy to improving language acquisition. According to Chance (2019), language schools should do more than only teach students the language; they should also help them develop the ability to understand and appreciate different cultures through exposure to different communicative language traditions. Meanwhile, the importance of considering cultural contexts when teaching and learning a language is an underappreciated facet of

language education. Researchers in literature and new languages have differing views on how much culture plays in language acquisition and regeneration (World et al., 2022).

The ability to convey and comprehend ideas, emotions, and contexts via spoken and nonverbal cues is fundamental to building mutual understanding across cultures. Communicating one's ideas, feelings, and opinions to others in a way that is both understandable and persuasive requires the capacity for clear and empathic expression (Halfon et al., 2022). It is more of an art than a science; mastery requires years, if not decades, of dedicated practice. Proficiency in a language, the capacity to convey one's emotions, empathy, and insight into the mental processes of others are all components of effective communication. Some people are great speakers but terrible listeners; they must pick up on the subtle cues that others use to convey meaning through body language and facial expressions.

Role of language in diplomatic relations

At this point in the twenty-first century, language has yet to have the clout that English does regarding global politics. Foreign ambassadors and representatives make the most of every chance they get to speak English and spread the word about their country's policies and interests. Culture, communication, and ideas may all benefit significantly from the English language.

Using English when conducting international diplomatic conferences and other similar activities is standard practice. Most major international organizations, including the United Nations, the European Union, the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, etc., use English for official purposes and depend on it when documenting and keeping records.

Understanding and successfully utilizing the English language as a means of communication is

crucial in diplomacy and resolving international challenges and concerns (Bonilla et al., 2021). With the advent of printing and computer technology, the world has shrunk down to the size of a global village, and the English language has become more accessible, easier to learn, and more up-to-date as a result. English is the only language that can be freely utilized and is required for all diplomatic activities, such as negotiations and information exchange.

Kim et al. (2022) state that language is crucial in diplomatic relations. States use a wide variety of methods and instruments to communicate. Language was one of the first forms of communication that civilizations adopted. Humans are exceptional in their linguistic abilities. Members of the diplomatic community are expected to speak a language (Riordan et al., 2023). The most important means of expression in a democratic society for the dissemination of ideas, opinions, legislation, and criticism is communication. Language has always been an integral part of civilization and plays a crucial role in gathering, verifying, transmitting, and maintaining information.

LANGUAGE AS A BARRIER

Second, people may be influenced by what is known as the "foreign language effect" when they speak a language other than their native tongue. When dealing with decision-making processes, such as those involved in transactional types of inter-firm cooperation, this effect—which has cognitive and emotional roots—is essential in addressing various ICA difficulties. Translations and careful interpretations of concepts or meanings were frequently required in multinational joint ventures involving organizations from China and Japan. Since translation enables partners to understand what their international counterparts say and do, participants even suggested that it could be an

issue of security guarantees.

When people do not speak the same language, they may try to communicate with one another using a lingua franca, such as English, French, or Spanish. What we call a "polyglot environment," in which people speak more than one language, makes this a common occurrence. The term "interlanguage communication" describes a scenario in which non-native speakers of one language communicate in a language that is not their native tongue. It could be difficult for the interlocutors to understand and communicate with each other if that language is not their common ground. Misunderstandings, a failure to communicate, and stigmatization are potential factors (Rabenu & Shkoler, 2022).

Signs spoken orally, in writing, or through gestures form a language that unites and defines human societies. International collaboration and understanding can be helped—and sometimes hindered—by it. As the World English Journal et al. (2020) points out, this is especially true in international communication (ICa), a form of cross-cultural communication in which people from various nations participate in a shared activity remotely rather than face-to-face. Global videoconferencing, virtual teams, international joint ventures, virtual negotiation teams, and senior management of multinational corporations are all instances of this. The inability to communicate effectively could impede efforts to establish consensus and unity (Zhang et al., 2022).

Challenges of language barriers in international communication

Natural communicative techniques are more accessible for deconstructing in less popular or less taught languages. Improvised or unplanned speech is the most vulnerable, especially in languages that do not need to be studied systematically. Efficiency is required to overcome intermediate obstacles with minimal personal and

social losses brought about by the demand for functioning and mechanisms in communication [18]. For people who are always on the go, their language is an integral part of their identity since it symbolizes their culture, tradition, and community [1]. Every aspect of social life, from announcing a baby's birth to the final destination, has relied on the language. According to Kaplan (1966), Kurland (1973), Wode (1973), and Piovesani (2018), language "is the very basis of our human consciousness and a foundation for our social lives." cited as [18]. The ability to communicate verbally is one of the first ways in which any newly born human is identified. Throughout a person's lifetime, they discover and build identities shaped by their language and culture. Possessing fluency in multiple languages allows one to broaden their horizons and develop their abilities. As an illustration, consider the following: "every language give us structures in the words so that we develop a whole range of possibilities about humanness" [18]. Moreover, in the same vein, "whenever we are exposed to a new language, we discover that people don't conform to the assumption of the world that we have as members of the one human race" [18] is borne out.

The source is H. Bodicoat et al. (2021). (Kim et al., 2022) Several obstacles have arisen due to language hurdles in the age of globalization and internationalization, which has led to an increase in cross-cultural communication, mainly through the mobility of international students and workers [1]. The idea of a "language barrier" developed from the first contact between various cultures. It describes a situation where two people have trouble understanding each other or communicating because of language barriers [1]. There are language challenges if language obstacles or language problems [1, 19]. The gulf between non-common language speakers is the root cause of linguistic issues.

Regarding international interactions, the variation in linguistic abilities between speakers could be a problem [1]. When two people cannot communicate because they cannot understand each other's language, it creates a language barrier. Communication disorders may arise due to prosodic, linguistic, emotional, sociolinguistic, or psychological factors [1]. Language barriers are "the emotional, symbolic, and incommensurable and commensurable differences that exist in the attitude of a native speaker for the speaker of other languages and vice versa" [20], according to Crystal's (1987) definition of linguistic connections.

Impact of language barriers on diplomatic negotiations

A native referee may be able to avoid making assumptions based on slight misunderstandings, even when both parties have a functional grasp of the target language. These unmentioned nuances may affect the result of the negotiated transaction and add some complexity to the connection for both sides. One must be aware of culture-specific associations and metaphors, beginning with basic politeness formulae and their proper usage and recognizing various social roles and customs; some of these would be difficult, if not impossible, to interpret using screened translations, dictionaries or automatic linguistic software translations. Linguistic misunderstandings can alter the dynamics at different points in the negotiation process. Assuming that one party employs the services of another interpreter, it is crucial to get a precise match when the documents are translated, as this should provide empowerment word for word. On the other hand, the other party to the negotiation may have compromised on some of the unclear or mistranslated terms so that they could understand better.

Language is one of the most fundamental aspects of human interaction, as it serves as a medium of

expression and comprehension. Thanks to modern transportation and communication technologies, the world has shrunk to the size of a giant unified marketplace. However, it becomes moot if we have the means to communicate in different ways. People from different parts of the world still need help communicating with one another, primarily due to linguistic obstacles, even though there are many ways to do it, most notably through social media (Weber, 2020). Every day, people, including business people, diplomats, researchers, tourists, students, and even emigrant workers, have challenges in their personal and professional lives due to language limitations. From a professional standpoint, being unable to communicate effectively and comprehend the language can lead to complications that make diplomatic encounters more challenging to grasp and comprehend. The preceding is still relevant in the modern world and affects diplomats as they negotiate and communicate with other nations. Despite the ease of online and in-person diplomatic communication, it might be challenging to ensure mutual comprehension (Rabenu & Shkoler, 2022). Given the linguistic variety present on a global scale and the comparatively high degree of diversity in the Asia-Pacific region, this is especially true in international negotiations. Thus, globalization and other social and economic variables have sparked international communication and connection. Language has been the sole tool employed from ancient times for successful communication throughout these interactions. With its potential to disrupt the deliberate conversation between interlocutors, language obstacles have emerged as a significant concern in diplomatic communication, regardless of the context. If we look at a handful of large countries, such as China, Russia, and India, they have incredibly diverse languages because of their expansive territories. This indicates that one country has more difficulties with language in

diplomatic dealings and talks.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL UNDERSTANDING

It is intolerable for people to stray from the accepted ideals and standards of the community to which they belong. Thus, the literature suggests this could cause cultural erosion and loss in the long run. For example, the dominant cultural factors in EFL instruction have traditionally been the English language and American culture. This has been the groundwork for acquiring the English language. The cultural features and goods of the superpowers, the United States and the United Kingdom, spread to the farthest parts of the globe for the simple reason that the target language learners will be immersed in an English-speaking environment for the rest of their lives. Communicating in this language will allow people of many cultural backgrounds to do so. People must grasp the culture of the communities they are communicating with to comprehend those cultures' mindsets, actions, values, and other cultural aspects. Thus, cultural aspects are roughly proportionally blended with educational courses. According to Alodhayani et al. (2021), this method enables language transmission through cultural means.

The cultures to which a people belong significantly impact the development of their language. Thus, cultural factors must be considered when analyzing language. Culture significantly affects many aspects of social life, including friendship, holidays, life rhythm, respect for children and the old, values, social classes, relationship structure, and eating habits (Lu et al., 2022). Culture plays a significant part in diplomatic relations, as well as commercial, business, and communication interactions on a global scale (World et al. et al., 2023). When we view cross-border communication as an opportunity for cultural exchange, intercultural communication becomes integral to our daily lives. Thus, intercultural

communication becomes a crucial part of our lives when we view international communication as a cultural exchange. The fast lowering of global communication barriers brought on by globalization caused cultural convergence. Within the context of this convergence, it is easy for less powerful cultures to adopt the customs, beliefs, and practices of more powerful ones.

Influence of language on cultural perceptions

Based on the above, it is reasonable to assume that people from various cultural backgrounds have varied language habits, communication techniques, "dos" and "don'ts," and ways of understanding silence and nods. Because of these possible differences in communication behaviors, misunderstandings, false information, and misinterpretations of words occur all too often. Intercultural competence, which includes traits like being sensitive to and accepting of one's own and other people's cultural norms and practices, is, thus, essential. An interculturally competent person also possesses the following skills: the ability to refrain from passing judgment, to view actions through the lens of their cultural origin rather than their own, and to empathize with those who are different from themselves.

Every language can reveal and mold the beliefs, values, social mores, and actualities its speakers hold. C1 users' identities are deeply influenced by the foundations laid by their culture's language, which feels natural to its members. Because of this, every language is a gateway to a unique culture.

There is more than a two-way street between language and culture; instead, both play an active role in molding the other. When people learn a second language, they often try to adopt the most important aspects of the culture they are trying to communicate with (World et al. Al-khresheh, 2020). According to Ren et al. (2022), as people acquire a new language, they also change their viewpoint and become more receptive to other

ways of thinking. They also undergo a process of internalizing parts of the target language and culture.

Enhancing cultural understanding through language

In this setting, one of the primary aims of foreign language and international education is to cultivate intercultural competence, which encompasses the information, abilities, and perspective needed to engage fruitfully with people from diverse cultural backgrounds. Teaching a second language and fostering students' ability to work effectively across cultural boundaries are two goals of quality education. There is a strong connection between the two. Learners of a foreign language will have a more difficult time gaining a holistic perspective on improving their communicative competence if we do not highlight factors like the impact of cultural norms on language usage and interpretation. Learners can "develop effective keyword selection and persuasive style in their target languages" when they have a firm grasp of cultural norms and practices, which helps them become more self-aware regarding their assumptions and emotional reactions when communicating.

Appropriate language is essential when interacting across cultural boundaries; failure to do so can lead to miscommunication due to differences in norms of discourse and politeness, as well as in the use of metaphors and idioms. To thrive in diverse cultural contexts, one must be fluent in the target language and understand its cultural background (World et al. et al., 2023).

Learning and utilizing a language is just one part of communication; another is cultivating an attitude that is culturally aware and courteous regarding communication's social, emotive, and cognitive components. Understanding and accommodating diverse cultural norms and values, adjusting to new environments without passing judgment, and

valuing and respecting one another's unique experiences and perspectives are all essential components of intercultural communication and cooperation (ICC).

Improving cross-cultural knowledge is critical to these language and internationalization initiatives' success factors (A. Alodhayani et al., 2021). The capacity to deal with cultural variety in a mindful and ethically engaged way is essential to intercultural competence, including solid communication and relational skills. To become competent in dealing with people from different cultural backgrounds, it is necessary to acquire a new language and to interact with their language in an intercultural manner.

LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

With the globalization of business processes, the tenacity of language becomes even more vital in the business world. Furthermore, there are additional tiers of impact in corporate communication due to the power and functions of language. Irrespective of cultural differences in local dialogue, core-versus-peripheral languages, and global communication, the widely held belief is that all social entities, including businesses, cannot entirely avoid communication. Consequently, management's involvement in shaping business language use is considered essential. Businesses, in particular, must have exceptional proficiency in communicating with customers across near borders; as a result, they must recognize the significance of core languages in these diverse communication systems (4c579). Moreover, companies constantly employ language to negotiate the interminable flow of economic and commercial transactions, often to form partnerships with other companies, even without official bilateral or multilateral collaboration agreements.

Intercultural communication relies heavily on cultural variables, including people's shared

values, beliefs, attitudes, and behavioral patterns passed down through generations and serve to define and sustain that group. Thus, culture is a significant influence on language communication. For example, in business, standard communication entails tailoring the "appropriate" linguistic expression (i.e., style) and "appropriate" speech content (i.e., thematic content) to the specific context of the conversation. With the globalization of enterprises, the importance of language and culture is magnified. Both serve as bridges via which one's culture is recognized and accepted. Both the words and deeds used to express a culture's values and norms are essential. Misunderstandings may emerge when individuals from the same culture try to communicate with those from another culture. This is not necessarily because of technical difficulties in speaking or writing the target language; rather, it might be because of differences in simple social standards, like how far apart people should stand or how much inflection one should use when speaking.

Language skills for global business success

Students must acquire diverse skills and knowledge if they want to make it as professionals. Investing in students' development of soft skills, also known as behavioral competencies, can significantly impact their future employment opportunities. A great approach to instill strong values in pupils is through learning teams. For instance, by participating in a specialized work team during training, they may hone their interpersonal skills, and by completing case studies as part of their training, they may sharpen their ability to solve problems. World English Journal et al. (2022) found that shifting toward a safer team spirit is causing a more competitive climate. Nowadays, it is more important to have a robust set of technical talents; you also need to demonstrate that you possess the soft skills employers value. Also, if students feel their

classmates need to gain critical soft skills, they may be less motivated to attend class; thus, closing the gap in these areas could be a win-win.

A universe of boundless economic opportunities has emerged in the last several decades due to globalization, which has pushed physical and mental borders to the side (Zeng et al., 2023). Knowing the language of your overseas clients, business partners, and colleagues will make communicating with them much more accessible. In order to succeed professionally and personally, you need to know the language of the nation or your business partner. If your place of employment is in a foreign nation, you must be familiar with the local customs and language. Taking your company to a new market where no one is familiar with your brand could also be challenging. Reduce the likelihood of shocking your target demographic by having staff members who are fluent in the language (Chau et al., 2021).

Language challenges in international business negotiations

Working hours, customs, social events (such as Congress and the Sabbath Hamas), seasons, employment, and vacation schedules are all different from those in South Africa, Australia, Canada, and New Zealand, as are a variety of other English-speaking nations. Like Ramadan, Friday prayers, and the Friday lunch relaxation, additional spiritual prayers occur every day of the week in the Arabic Peninsula. However, American business hours vary to a lesser extent. The US is open from 8:00 p.m. to 4:30 a.m. Monday through Friday; as a result, many establishments are closed on Sundays. Working hours on the Arab Peninsula are 7 p.m. to 1:30 a.m., in contrast to this. Ramadan, an Arab Gregorian calendar month, begins at 9:30 a.m. and ends at 11 a.m., the same as the regular business day. From 13 September to 1 March, these business timedays rarely alter. Tuesdays and Thursdays are its closing days. You will not find

Nail Derivatives—Kingdom of Saudi Arabia- for sale. The purpose of changing business practices is to increase drug usage.

I. Opening An essential part of doing business on a global scale is negotiating. The cultural and linguistic diversity of the parties involved and the absence of social and political stability or harmony make international negotiations distinct from domestic ones (K Stahl & L Maznevski, 2021). Since linguistic issues can impact the outcome of a business negotiation, language-oriented systems should be the primary focus of negotiators (A. Rodriguez-Diaz et al., 2022). Overcoming or at least reducing these perspectives and practices is the most important thing to do when negotiating with foreigners who speak a different language and have a different culture. According to Canestrino et al. (2022), a business negotiator fluent in the other party's language and culture can better comprehend their needs and wants and reach a mutually beneficial agreement. How words matter in cross-cultural commercial deals: Using a non-native language in commercial contexts presents its unique linguistic obstacles. Even though almost 6,500 languages are spoken worldwide, 90% of multinational firms have made English their official business language. Despite the small number of native English speakers, 1.5 billion individuals across the globe use English as a second language. When doing business on a global scale, one of the most important things you can do is master the English language. This includes speaking and pronouncing words correctly, understanding others' perspectives, using the most appropriate vocabulary, grammar, and diction, and practicing to project the image you want to convey when engaging with international business partners and audiences worldwide.

LANGUAGE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Research on mediation frequently focuses on language and communication because of its

centrality to the process. Settlement chances and mediation timeliness are both impacted by the caliber of the communication. Doing so facilitates the development of a mediation process that is both coherent and easy to understand for both the parties involved. Surprisingly, the function of language in mediation is frequently disregarded, even though the mediation process, the mediator, and their role have all been well studied and understood. The current study primarily aims to analyze this feature, which is the intricacy of linguistic and cultural variations.

Effective communication across language barriers is a prerequisite for international mediation, but this competency is essential for every kind of mediation. Although political disputes are most commonly thought of when discussing and resolving conflicts through international mediation, language is crucial in many other types of conflicts. The absence of a trained mediator does not preclude the use of language as a tool for dispute resolution.

In mediation, a neutral third party assists disputing parties in agreeing on how to resolve their dispute (Bortolini et al., 2023). With the assistance of a mediator, the disputing parties can reach an agreement that satisfies both of them. Zhao et al. (2022) found that when mediating between parties without a common language, the results are better when the mediator is multilingual or knows the languages of the parties. The language barrier is one of the biggest challenges in international mediation and cross-cultural negotiations.

Language as a tool for conflict resolution

An essential challenge in social and varied linguistics is the precise basis for interlocutors' choices of language difference, register, morpho-prosodic features, code-switching, and language interweaving in their communication. Additional research on these selection capacities is conducted

within a culturally and politically contingent framework, focusing on language research. Controlling a discourse of conflict is very tough because it must be handled and condensed in attitude ways. Analysis of linguistic patterns in this context is crucial. Any speech that displays racial and social division, sexism, racism, or animosity toward individual or group activity is considered conflict discourse in the broadest sense. Although this research does not justify a varied mode of communication or its application in settling a conflict, it does concentrate on the narrow description of this notion: conflict in an escalation.

According to Liebovitch et al. (2023), managing confrontation and hostility in interpersonal interactions can be challenging due to the programmatic nature of social interaction and the wide variety of speech acts and functional communicative behaviors. A person's literacy can influence a conflict-avoidant conversational style in the forms and cultural value of politeness, which can significantly impact how verbal and non-verbal language is used in interactions (Translation & Literary Studies et al., 2020). Language and politeness serve as a kind of consent (M. Eaton et al., 2022). It has the dual purpose of escalating conflicts and blaming the addressee, or it can reduce conflicts by avoiding opportunities to upset the interactants. Language reflects cultural and social norms, and the social context in which an encounter takes place influences and is impacted by the use of language. While language can be a powerful tool for resolving conflicts, it can also affect identity maintenance through different linguistic choices (such as dialects, registers, syntactic forms, bound morphology, company names, script decisions, and transliteration).

Overcoming language barriers in peace negotiations

LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The observance of the rights and responsibilities stipulated by the parties is essential to any international agreement. "State," "territory," "property," "diplomatic relations," "jurisdiction," and "immunity" are terms that convention negotiators from different states often use. They understand the significance of being precise and the potential ramifications of using specific phrases in the agreements they sign in case of a dispute or uncertainty. The fact that the accords being negotiated by states constitute written international law will be known to them throughout the entire process. Interpreters and arbitrators will look to these agreements in the event of future conflicts between states, and they will be aware that the text, written in a diplomatic language, is significant because of its function in international relations. Most arbitrators hearing cases involving disputes between states have backgrounds in international law rather than language. From their position as states and the legal texts at their disposal, they evaluate the facts and the parties' analyses. Additional factors include past events and political climate (Ren et al., 2022).

In the realms of international politics and law, language and its usage are crucial. By dissecting the wording of international agreements, we can learn about the parties' objectives, the information they had in common, and how well they understood their words' legal and social consequences. The language used in international accords is mostly directive. Any term used in the treaty's text must have a distinct legal meaning, determined by the treaty's preamble, the main text, or the term's common usage in the international context (World et al., 2022). Although only one of the UN's official languages is used to write treaties, they are equally authentic if they have been implemented in more than one of those languages (Alodhayani et al., 2021).

Language considerations in drafting international agreements

The traditional strategy for combating non-compliance has revolved around establishing regulatory frameworks and measures to guarantee consensus. The COVID-19 pandemic has periodically ratcheted it up on a worldwide scale, leading to different experimental approaches and debates among people all over the world. In this context, "non-conformity" might have international and national connotations. Refusing to comply with regional and international agreements and regulations on a global scale is known as global non-conformity. Misapplication of global or regional regulations, leading to "legal" problems, is local non-conformity. Brou controls a convincing relationship between strict regulation and local non-conformity. In his instance, regional commitments have led to a decline in local non-compliance when countries adopt regional norms independently and implement penalties and restrictions. However, disagreements often lead to "legal" disputes, which are becoming more common due to the strings and penalties.

With 492 current members and 164 notifications registered from 1 January 1995, the international environment has witnessed a growth of free trade agreements and accords. The parties to the negotiations determine the duration of the process and the degree to which the agreement helps standardize its provisions' language. A consensus must be achieved if an agreement is to be reached (Benito-Ostolaza et al., 2024). The first step in any successful negotiation is to identify each party's interests and potential areas of agreement. A significant factor in participants' reluctance to comply with agreements and the extent to which they do so is the difference between their starting points and the actual situation (Civico, 2022). There is always a system of consequences and punishments if someone refuses to cooperate.

Even while international accords are often well-intentioned at the outset, governments frequently back out of them once they see who can gain the most from them. Disagreements over the rules' application arise from varying perspectives on history, ethics, legitimacy, or privilege, all of which contribute to the growth of a more nuanced legal framework.

All other global organizations follow a similar procedure. The United Nations Charter specifies that the General Assembly shall decide upon the official languages of the United Nations under Article 108. Concerning the accuracy of the vocabulary, it is well-known that certain words in any language are more precise than others or that they could have many meanings without additional context. Because of the critical importance of accurate and consistent translations in multilingual agreements, the need for translators to establish a common vocabulary is paramount to the success of the negotiation process from start to finish. There are many solutions to terminology challenges that terminologists have come up with. Making up a word in one language and looking for a near-or identical translation in another is the most typical approach. The development of novel ideas is associated with an additional approach.

The language used to express the terms of an international agreement is a crucial consideration during the drafting process. Concerns about the accuracy of the terminology and the number of languages that should be translated into the agreement text are natural ones. In other words, how accurate is the word equivalency in the various language versions of the agreement once the writing is finished? Article 342 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU) states that the rules governing the languages of the Union's institutions shall be determined by the Council, acting unanimously by regulation, without

prejudice to the provisions contained in the Statute of the Court of Justice of the European Union. This means that the number of languages into which the agreement text should be translated should be at most one.

Translating and interpreting international treaties

Lastly, looking at treaty translations through the lens of reception theory reveals that these texts are typically translated to accommodate the public legal systems and the needs of the receiving legal tradition. The following aspects of the legal discourses of the parties to a treaty—their traditions, origins, and identifiers in direct correlation with the treaty's historical and political mutual relationship—must be considered to fully comprehend the peculiarities of treaty translation from a theoretical and practical standpoint. A treaty's varying roles include, on the one hand, bringing the treaty into effect, identifying the nature of the legal commitments, and regulating the contractual frameworks for potential future disputes. According to the classical classification by Ulrich Lins, several legal traditions and languages are highly relevant in this regard. These include European, "Asian," "African," "of the American continent," and others. They are also judged by the quality of their political-legal and historical consciousness. In addition to the source and target texts, the degree and kind of mental-linguistic chauvinism and the translators and domestic translators in Thomas Zartmann's dichotomy should all be considered throughout the analysis.

The second major issue with translation is that many, if not all, top English-speaking lawyers believe they should be the principal arbiters of international law. However, non-Western legal systems like Russia's and China's never intended to work in such a hybrid setting, and their international lawyers certainly never imagined

that such a problem would arise (World et al. Ibrahim, 2022). Such a degree of misunderstanding is intended to be accommodated by international law. However, inside the realm of Western world order, the English language and the language of international law mainly operate in tandem, not independently nor equally, but solely as offspring and mutations of one another.

It could be easy to assume that translating international treaties is as simple as "transporting" legalese from one language code to another. However, translating a treaty is challenging, and the difficulties begin with the original text itself. This mix of political haste and the interminability of lawmaking is strange and possibly nonsensical (Li & Wang, 2022). International treaties' wording may grow stale quickly, yet the entire system of international law undergoes revision every sixteen to twenty years. Language structure, reference and link formulae, typefaces, bolding, and highlighting are still ways to observe gaps and omissions in this critical international law reflection (for Translation & Literary Studies & Saleh Hussein, 2021).

LANGUAGE AND GLOBAL MEDIA

The subject under consideration Surprisingly, the results demonstrate that the selection of natural language has little bearing on the structure of global hypertext in any nation. According to Mendelsohn et al. (2023), the role of vestibules and websites in social structure reproduction is thus deemed more significant. This finding implies that data regarding communication in bilingual or weblog contexts may significantly overstate the role of natural language as a catalyst for international communication. Research on networked media should also consider technological aspects and the broader user culture that influences the information exchange surrounding weblogs. Several indicators, such as

differences in Web communication patterns and the prevalence of natural language usage, point to a trend toward national isolation that has emerged alongside the globalization of the Web in more conventional forms of international communication. Researchers in the field of intercultural communication have paid close attention to social media and its multilingual interaction capabilities. Globalization has increased the complexity and importance of diversity for many reasons, such as achieving corporate goals and creating an inclusive public life. For instance, to understand and regulate societal super-diversity and multilingualism, as well as its function in the digital domain, all parties involved are interested in building a corpus of practical knowledge.

Hello there! Globalization of the media and the increase in people's exposure to it have long been topics of study in communication science (see, for example, McQuail and Deuze, 2002; Taneja & Webster, 2015). Language barriers have always been considered when describing theoretical and experimental outcomes in this process. This might be taken for English-language communication in the early years of globalization regarding face-to-face or radio mass communication settings. However, take note that English's iconicity for global communication is dwindling and that we are currently seeing a new trend: the growing use of world languages like English and Spanish as lingua francas, driven by their high degree of interconnectedness, which in turn encourages people all over the world to learn fewer languages. Consequently, the Internet is seen as a crucial medium for global communication since it will provide far better solutions to integration problems for most languages than more conventional mass media.

Language diversity in global media coverage

In international communication, however, natural

language processing (NLP) systems must make distinctions beyond those measured in linguistic diversity. Language, register, gender, socioeconomic status, politeness, solidarity, and other cultural and social indicators record additional crucial facts about individuals and communities globally. Even the most cutting-edge models can be influenced by subtle cultural and social differences. As the achievements of arrogant model architects have shown, word-based judgments are both noisy and relatively resistant to dialectal differences. Lastly, natural language processing systems can (so to speak) bomb when faced with tasks that span more than one language or culture (Zhang et al., 2022).

There are local and international repercussions to the dwindling variety of spoken languages. Research has shown that linguistic diversity influences the degree to which speakers trust one another and the frequency with which vandalism occurs on public transportation and their trading habits. Additionally, the loss of traditional knowledge and biological variety are both hastened by language endangerment. Interactions between humans and their environments and with one another over many centuries have resulted in the distillation and refinement of cultural, linguistic, and knowledge-based repositories (S. Tellez et al., 2021).

"international communication" encompasses various practices, from corporate and diplomatic correspondence to everyday speech in a multilingual culture. Fewer than 5,000 people speak half of the world's languages, and a language goes extinct once every fourteen days. There are around 6,000 languages in use today. Although eradicating native languages is a global problem, it is especially severe in many parts of the world, including the Americas, Australia, New Guinea, and Southeast Asian islands. According to Jiang and Joshi (2023), one of the main reasons languages

worldwide are in danger of extinction is because they coexist with Western national languages.

Challenges of language translation in media reporting

Translating a text from one language into another is called translation, and it is considered successful when the translated content meets the exact quality requirements as the original text in the target language. The essential reasons to translate a text are overcoming language obstacles, expanding one's understanding of different cultures, and facilitating fruitful communication with other nations. News articles must be translated into multiple languages due to their brevity when published for distribution in many regions. Listening to the news, reading the newspaper, or watching television are all ways that people learn about what is happening in the world today. People of all ages, genders, religions, socioeconomic backgrounds, educational levels, and races are equally likely to read translated news articles that reflect global events in cinemas, on the Internet, in newspapers, magazines, over the radio, or in public places. The representation of "news" will be determined by textual possibility.

One of the most important parts of international communication is translation, which enables entities like countries, organizations, or individuals to send their communications to and received in a different area of the world (Heinisch, 2021). While translating private messages or concerns is a breeze, dealing with media portrayals can be fraught with language and cultural barriers (for Translation & Literary Studies & Al-Shloul, 2023). Correctly translating media messages is essential for interlingual and intercultural communication, especially for minority/lower-status languages. However, it can be a challenge because mass media are the principal carriers of culture. Changes in tense and aspect, modality and mood, voice, definiteness, and sentence kinds were

the primary foci of this article's investigation of the Arabic translation of an English news piece from the BBC (for Translation & Literary Studies et al., 2020).

LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION

The significance of language and global education should be emphasized. A substantial body of work outlines strategies for the growth of international language acquisition. Internationalization of higher education, international cooperation, and graduates' skills on a global scale are significant themes in the research of Weinberger, Green, Compton, Deardorff, and Doyle. With an eye toward contextualization and requirements analysis, Thomas Hutchinson and Alan Waters developed the idea of ESL (English for Specific Purposes). To better comprehend the function of CDPs in entrepreneurial education, Winborg and Hägg present a paradigm. Llinares and McCabe investigated successful ways to combine language instruction with content in language-centered educational programs (World et al., 2023).

We highly value the worldwide market's readiness to work constructively in the international education system. The involvement levels of potential offspring directly correlate to market expansion. There is an urgent need to enroll members of diverse, powerful social groups (business owners, lawyers, and farmers, for example) in structured language, supplementary, and primary education programs. Furthermore, this reality still needs to reflect the necessity of updating and improving the field of education. It also provides additional concreteness to the aims of arranging neurological investigations. The current state of affairs is exemplified by students' interrelational objects being needed to be prepared due to inadequate language instruction in domestic technical specialization universities. Concerns regarding the efficacy of language acquisition within the framework of international

education and the necessity for extensive theoretical, methodological, and practical investigations into linguistic elements come to light (Rabenu & Shkoler, 2022).

An integral part of global education is the development of proficiency in spoken and written language. International interactions and scientific relations have grown, international interdependence has increased, and individuals are traveling all over the globe due to globalization. Getting a degree from a foreign institution has recently grown popular. It is necessary to use concept approaches to language preparation to further adapt to the learning process. However, getting relevant, high-quality, and professionally prepared training in specialized agencies enhances the function of international education. The growth of partnerships between schools and business owners who aim to produce specialists fluent in many languages and capable of working autonomously across borders should also be considered (World et al., 2022).

Importance of language learning for global education

Meeting and getting to know new people, learning about the history, cuisine, and culture of different countries, and experiencing the beauty of different landscapes (including coastlines, mountains, and rural areas) may be part of the pleasure and thrill of learning a new language. Due to their inseparable nature, a country's language and culture are the last vestiges of its humanistic traits. So, it is understandable that students might ask, "Can't we find another way to solve problems?" when faced with a potentially contentious situation. This is because they have had direct encounters with previously mysterious people from other nations, become friends with them, and can communicate with them. A person who is fluent in more than one language has the potential to become a permanent resident of a third space

that is a melting pot of cultures. The main advantages of being multilingual are evident right now.

The degree to which languages are formally recognized and used in organizations and disciplines on a global and national level indicates how important they are to communicate ideas, feelings, ambitions, and desires. English has emerged as a globalization force that cannot be stopped. In their 2023 study, Zeng et al. College students must cultivate unique language proficiency and intercultural competence skills to thrive in today's globalized world. Having mastery of the global language that offers a logical context for meanings and communications, being proficient in more than one language, and being able to visualize collaborating with people of different cultural and ethnic origins are all components of the former. "Le 2023" Language acquisition in the broader frameworks of culture, communication, and cognition is, thus, a pressing global necessity. Consequently, being fluent in more than just one language, or even just two languages, beyond one's "mother-tongue," is essential for effective communication.

Promoting multilingualism in educational systems

It is a typical practice among educational institutions that provide a wide range of internationalized degree programs in foreign languages to incorporate new teaching methodologies into language curricula to broaden the borders. The research cited in this study (Huang et al., 2024) shows that while increasing the number of languages taught in schools and instituting a more multilingual educational policy around foreign languages present new difficulties, they also present new opportunities for an international and multilingual approach. Compared to other schools in the area or perhaps the world, the educational institution will have an

edge if its foreign language teaching program covers a wide range of languages. For students, having access to a greater variety of courses is made possible by bilingual education and additional multilingualism. One possible strategy for minority-serving schools to ensure the survival of critical linguistic practices is implementing a multilingual learning agenda.

Numerous strategies exist for fostering bilingualism in educational institutions. However, according to the World English Journal et al. (2020), the most common response from school administrators who want to preserve linguistic diversity in the classroom is to rethink and implement existing language programs or curricula. Bilingual programs are closely associated with the flagship approach, and content and language-integrated learning (CLIL) are two of the most common approaches used to transform monolingual programs into multilingual ones. A new learning agenda is being implemented due to the increasing recognition in educational institutions of the intimate relationship between academic knowledge and language (Mohammed et al., 2022). For the former, it is necessary to show how effective multilingualism in the classroom boosts students' command of more than one language, paves the way for schools to become even more globally integrated, and produces a more adaptable workforce with superior language abilities. Those who favor the idea also say that schools teaching foreign languages may help foster growth in local and global communities. Further language education should be encouraged by ensuring strong foreign language performance outcomes and promoting learning various languages in educational facilities.

LANGUAGE AND TECHNOLOGY

According to specific research, the structured database assisted FLL in improving pronunciation, vocabulary, oral comprehension, knowledge of

hearing, rendering, fluency, and overall teaching efficiency. Mobile devices, tablets, PowerPoint presentations, class debates, and social media were just a few tools utilized in grammar classes. Apperson offered software that could be used to train four basic abilities: listening, talking, reading, and writing. After playing games and engaging in activities related to the storytelling, videos, chats, and poetry resources they utilized for listening, reading, and learning English, Elola's students significantly improved their oral writing and fluency. Additionally, (2012) provides networking opportunities in online English classes at universities and findings that students have improved their writing skills by using personal portfolios and blogs to complete writing assignments. To learn extensive, sneaky disciplinary terminology and update native speakers' or newcomers' manners, Smith (2011) ran a blog in Second Life (SL) for English.

Hello there! In recent years, technological advancements have unquestionably aided in improving language learning chances for students. In order to communicate in the target language, learners must first gain social knowledge, complete academic courses, apply for jobs, seek guidance or literature, study, and study more. They must also express themselves, produce articles or goods, and actualize conversations in the target language. Decoding them in a meaningful context and then changing them to contact peers and consider comprehension is a common way to motivate foreign language users (Yu, 2022).

Additionally, students have been taught in a structured setting for many years with very little room for free speech. A lack of opportunities to practice language skills negatively impacts students' confidence, ability to correct, vocabulary, and mastery of sentence structure. This hinders their readiness to write the system later on in EM. Five fundamental elements should be understood

when taking a foreign language course: language instruction, frequent vocabulary preparation, advanced key language activities, reading target word translation, and reading abilities and knowledge. Ipso facto is a technologically enhanced online resource for language learners that includes a variety of media formats such as slide shows, animated videos, talks, stories, and music. Consequently, the success is even more enormous by generating significant remarks and informational activities in every place.

Language barriers in digital communication

Although the influence of communicants' less common linguistic traits on communication background noise is likely, it was not quantified in the study stated earlier. The literature in this area studies language and its processes—including communication—through the lens of linguistic structure. We aim to quantify the noise caused by the different language systems of the communicants in text-based communication, specifically in communication that takes place through internet-based communicative tools like social media and e-mail, in light of these factors and the pervasiveness of internet-based communication in modern times.

One of the most common challenges when communicating across borders is the language barrier. Distinct cultural traits of the people involved in the conversation, such as their unique traditions and practices (Jiang & Joshi, 2023). One possible cause of misunderstandings is a need for more familiarity with appropriate communication practices (Yu, 2022), which might cause people to misunderstand the speaker's true meaning. Additionally, variations in the linguistic systems of the communicants may be contributing to these processes. Since interlocutors' speech may vary in accent, intonation, tempo, and so on, giving the impression of paraphrasing, the communication process becomes noisy when communicants use

the same language (for instance, the standard one). Our concern in this part provides the basis for an additional cause-and-effect link involving language systems and noise. When speakers' language systems share fewer and fewer characteristics, the communication noise caused by these disparities becomes more noticeable (F. Simons et al., 2022)—the risk of misunderstanding between the parties involved increases. Internet and e-mail use as a standard of global communication is the most talked-about process of our time, highlighting this significance.

Advancements in language translation technology

Much talk has been about crowdsourcing—assigning jobs to large groups of people—and open-source operating systems like Linux as potential solutions to make translation technology safer from prying eyes. Crowdsourcing solicits input from a large group of individuals, often through the Internet and in exchange for financial or other forms of compensation. Linux is an open-source, accessible, and cross-platform operating system that works with Windows and offers multiple language interfaces created by a community of online users. However, checking and breaking the translation text into many subtexts is required to guarantee the high level of information security consumers want when they utilize crowdsourcing translation technologies. Companies lose money when there is an illegal breach of information security for two reasons: first, because user data is compromised, and second, because of the expensive expense of translating the entire text into another language again.

LANGUAGE AND DIPLOMATIC INTERPRETERS

Interpreters specializing in diplomatic and corporate jargon are known as diplomatic interpreters. Given their extensive qualifications, they should take the lead in discussing the two

perspectives. The communication process is defined by meeting duration, participant count, speech content, and equipment requirements. There are distinct traits associated with diplomatic interpreting. It might be either bilateral or multilateral, depending on the number of speakers. Sequential or simultaneous execution is possible. While this is true, interpreters at significant conversations, especially diplomatic ones, have several responsibilities beyond just translating spoken words, as pointed out by Smith. The main subject of the discussion is the simultaneous interpretation of high-level summit conversations; nevertheless, it should be noted that there are still situations where bilateral interpreting is used, such as when high-level ceremonies include arrival recognitions. When communicating across languages, diplomats and interpreters often work hand in hand. There is a way to classify diplomatic events according to the depth of the subjects covered. Discussions outside diplomacy typically center on economic, science, sports, and humanitarianism issues. Any discussion of politics, social policy, or fundamental liberties and rights on a global scale is considered diplomatic. Multilateralism is a given in diplomatic gatherings. Using an intermediary interpreter or going alone are the two main varieties of bilateral interpreting. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs requires all translators working at ceremonial events to be diplomatic authorized interpreters. This means they must complete a battery of theoretical and practical tests administered by the Ministry.

At the very top of the interpreting food chain are diplomatic interpreters. In addition to other forms of interpretation, they facilitate candid discussions between world leaders and diplomats, encouraging collaboration between nations and keeping discussions on track (J. Schwei et al., 2019). In this piece, we look at the qualitative data collected from interviews with Australian diplomats and heads of mission for the foreign

affairs and trade departments. The study's primary objective was to inquire about their views on the characteristics, abilities, and understanding needed by professional interpreters working in a multilingual global setting, attending frequent meetings with state heads, Australian-based corporations, and diplomatic counterparts (World et al. et al., 2020). The results of the interviews are mapped onto the Australian High-Level Skills in this study. Credit card The ability to interpret consecutive work-related speeches and statements at a competent level, below that of a specialist organization, is required.

Additionally, the interpreter must be able to engage charismatically with officials and maintain attentional focus during long public service events. Lastly, they must be able to diplomatically render implicit or disparaging content using techniques like reformulation or perspective. Lastly, they must be able to quickly switch between language modes and recall complex propositions in the source language for simultaneous interpretation purposes without omission or paraphrasing. Lastly, they must be able to interpret press conferences in English to exhibit and review styles. Various international events rely on diplomatic interpreters for linguistic support, whether as a relay or a bilateral interpreter. They differ in the abilities they need and have specific requirements for their qualifications.

Role of interpreters in diplomatic exchanges

Interpreting is the most common kind of communication, which entails speaking with a human intermediary. When mediating between languages in a diplomatic context, it is necessary to embrace several supplementary responsibilities. Intercultural communication relies on this sharing of responsibilities throughout the entire communicative event. Politicians and diplomats often use interpreters, but it is important to note that mediators do not impede the capacity to learn

about art and civilization. Even though they are seldom seen, diplomats view interpreters as invaluable. Other analog communication routes could be utilized for further confirmation, and diplomatic interpreters should be seen as intermediaries rather than replacements for communication. The use of robots for interpretation in diplomatic discourse is hazardous. It would be a mistake to rely on artificial intelligence for diplomatic conversation due to its complexity, fragility, and secrecy. Due to the sensitive nature of their work and the complexity of the tasks involved, diplomatic interpreters are invaluable.

Diplomatic communication is typically conducted in a formal, hierarchical environment. It defines the parameters of the communication and assigns responsibilities to those involved. It is possible for translators of any kind, but especially conference interpreters, to muddy the waters. They occasionally play a crucial role in shifting or evading the political power structure. Due to the interpreter's dual role as a mediator between cultures and languages, there are many facets to the interpreter's work. The secret labor of interpreters makes up a disproportionately significant portion of diplomatic communication with Type the general public and the press. There are few jobs as varied or delicate as a diplomatic interpreter.

Translation & Literary Studies and Mohammed Ahmed Moneus (2022) cite extensive studies on the mediating function of interpreters in diplomatic communications. Translators do more than copy and paste text from one language code into another. The communication event is shaped by its many sociocultural and diplomatic functions (Downie, 2021). Conferencing, bilateral discussions, interpreting in international organizations, interpreter-mediation within a diplomatic framework, negotiation, gap-filling

interpreting, and hybrid communication scenarios are the six communication settings that makeup diplomacy (M Prinzi, 2022).

Challenges faced by diplomatic interpreters

No matter how skilled they are, diplomatic interpreters face various problems that can affect their work. A skilled diplomat will need a diplomatic translation or interpreter to do their job correctly in the host nation. Using diplomatic translators in war zones is a common practice to facilitate communication between relief organizations, national governments, and international organizations. Fieldwork in conflict zones is fraught with peril due to factors such as limited space, biased gatekeeping, inadequate infrastructure, physical danger, lack of trained interpreters, phony interpreters, and decreased control over the field team (for Translation & Literary Studies & Mohammed Ahmed Moneus, 2022). Diplomats working as translators in crisis zones are expected to function efficiently in environments where some of the most horrific human experiences occur, such as disasters and conflicts. Diplomatic translators who have had training in war zones may be more equipped to handle high-pressure situations.

The lack of knowledge about diplomatic interpreters leads to the misconception that they are the same as conference interpreters. The function and difficulties of diplomatic translators have been the subject of much academic investigation (Zhu & Aryadoust, 2022). It is well-known that diplomatic interpreting is a distinct subset of the interpreting profession due to the highly delicate nature of the subject matter. Interpreters for ambassadors are always on the go, attending various meetings and talks on their behalf. According to Translation & Literary Studies et al. (2019), interpreters translate across languages; they mediate conflicts when parties' communication breaks down; and provide the

parties involved with cultural understanding. Interactions like these impact diplomatic interpreters' reasoning, experiences, and methods, which in turn affects their interpreting practices.

LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Historically, nations that have actively sought to export their culture have taken steps to establish a global language. For example, after all EEC contracts with foreign enterprises were translated into French, the French government voided them. When many of the thousand or so community committees are required to work on two or three languages—for example, by calling rangers—having an EEC internal language becomes expensive. An instrument of interstate rivalry, their multilingualism serves as an internationalist (Canestrino et al., 2022). Its authorities have succeeded in removing a small number of "imported" words from this metalanguage thus far. In the European Economic Community and other international organizations, a second, more common, community-level language is not specialized jargon but an ordinary, widely-spoken language like English. This author would write off any language medium that relies on a predetermined set of rules for syntax and vocabulary, effectively preventing "access" to citizenship since it would make legitimacy contingent on familiarity with the medium. Second, the communities in question have focused on other issues, such as economics, and Europe has been only one of many areas where a global language has been sought after (Wilczewski & Alon, 2023).

A common language is becoming more critical in an era where international cooperation is becoming more critical. In the case of the new member states of the European Community, this has been especially evident (for more on this, see "Le Monde" of May 24, 1992). For many employees, the European Union (EU), which acts as an employer

daily, is the sole element that hints at their national identity on the job. English is being pushed as the official language of the European Union (EU) in its trade policies aimed at the outside world. An attempt at communication and proof of good will is to employ the language of a commercial partner or a country striving to follow international standards (Partida, 2007). The cultural risks of the current trend are starting to show, though, and they were voiced around fifty years ago by people who started to see the value in a common language for Europe. For minor and subordinate cultures, an international medium is not seen as a way to strengthen their national identity.

Language requirements for international organizations

Internationalization tendencies are expected to impact four primary areas of language and institutional communication with the public, as stated by Dominue Wolton. Language abilities beyond word-for-word translation may be necessary in each of these fields. For instance, researching on a global scale necessitates fluency in multiple languages. When negotiating the allocation of funds for research on a global scale, they are just as important (World et al. et al., 2021). For international research, the most critical skill is the capacity to communicate technical and scientific concepts in a chosen language. You must be fluent in English, the *de facto* scientific language across many disciplines. According to the rule in the relationship between scientific certainty and certainty of communication, it is required to be able to convey regionally or nationally agreed-upon science in the local language (World et al. et al., 2018). Most international scientific initiatives use one of several broad types or a mix of these in language policy and practice. At least three tiers make up the languages people use in this age of globalization. Another kind of shared language is the noumenal one. In the same general,

extralinguistic way as *kufr* land observed by *bechôn*, it is territory-bound, a Cartesian feature (Rosa Garrido, 2022). All humans communicate using these languages. Although Canuri is considered a noumenal language space, Fulfulde is substituted for it to facilitate discussion. In a second, less-centralized layer, the intensity and centralization of the shared languages are reduced. Spanish, Dutch dialects and Portuguese are second languages that analysts and rank-and-file members know as sources of acceleration on the surface. It seems like the parties who end up in front of the administrators are aware that the terminology of domestic jurisdiction does not matter when pursuing personal goals. Once again, the second language at the administrator level is usually another unitary tongue, such as *Europanto*.

Language challenges in multilateral cooperation

Many factors contribute to the difficulty of communicating across borders in international cooperation (Robertshaw et al., 2017). When there are more than two cooperators whose L1s are different, further problems arise. When it comes to multilateral cooperation, agreements between states, international organizations, or other entities are particularly fruitful because they involve the activity of relationship-building or maintenance, which is helpful in any area of negotiation. A stalemate in the discussion, which would halt the negotiation process, may result from any slip-up in this area. Furthermore, there is a heteroglossia of country-dependent relative preferences regarding the standards that are considered a failure in relationship maintenance. This means that every culture has its idea of what it means to be free or duty-bound to discuss specific issues relevant to the relationship. Consequently, in settings where a formal or normative tone is desired, such as in written documents, issues like linguistic discrimination,

past collaborations, or the effects of historical alignments may be highlighted. There are preexisting prototype accounts for specific negotiation scripts, and every discussion also relies on specific patterns, templates, and evaluation norms.

Communication among participants is usually a barrier in every activity requiring cooperation, but language is always pivotal (World et al., 2021). Working together in a multicultural setting differs from collaborating inside a more homogeneous cultural and language framework. In order to operate together in a multilateral framework, it is necessary to hone specific "linguacultural" abilities that can be taught to help people understand one another. However, International cooperation partners need to familiarize themselves with one another's worlds, attitudes, communication styles, and problem-solving contributions to work together effectively. A differentiated approach to analyzing this type of communication is necessary to identify the barriers that prevent it from being smooth and suggest solutions that could enhance effective interaction since challenges in multilateral cooperation spread across different types of communication (from one-to-many to many-to-many). In light of the ethnolinguistic mosaic of international relations (IR), demographic, technical, economic, and political statistics all point to the importance of this area of study, and the two linguists would be well to follow in the footsteps of their predecessors in recognizing the problem's disciplinary significance. In addition to being a topic that can be explored by researchers interested in ethnolinguistics or linguistic ecology, this paper aims to show that pragmatic and sociolinguistic issues are addressed at both the conceptual and cognitive levels within the realm of World Politics rather than just in diplomatic communication.

LANGUAGE AND SOFT POWER

The ability of states and other actors to influence other societies' preferences and social norms through various political means is known as soft power. This concept is based on the idea that power is primarily a persuasive influence and an inter-subjective social construction. Through persuasive and leadership-driven context structuring and problem framing, soft power methods create political convergence in expectations or attitudes, influencing how other societies and ruling elites perceive their interests. According to policy analysts, language is a powerful tool because it facilitates the development of an identity grammar and the formation of an action logic, the Intertext, which is the dissemination of a sense of "belonging," as demonstrated in the bilateral promotion of national languages. Additionally, tactics for deploying soft power involve under-the-radar political maneuvering, and soft power is inherently nebulous. Policy analysts are considering methods that can weaken opposition and avoid conflict. It includes the transmission through public diplomacy channels like universities, cultural organizations, and the media, as well as the conventional and official channels used by governments.

The acquisition of linguistic resources has become a cause of intense competition among political players on a global geopolitical scale, as states have increasingly turned to language as a tool to boost their reputation and influence (Riotte, 2022). As a result, there has always been a close relationship between language and the accumulation of soft power. This was particularly true after the turn of the century when Joseph Nye, Jr. came up with a novel idea that was a breakthrough in our understanding of how to influence the actions of nations and societies in a world that is becoming increasingly interconnected. After taking much heat, the original concept of "soft" power was expanded upon in both academic circles and real-

world contexts. On the other hand, there has been a shift toward a more positive or normative interpretation of soft power as theories about the origins of power and interests among actors have led to new ways of looking at and evaluating assets like a country's "cultural capacity" as the immaterial foundation of its global influence (A. Chen, 2021).

Language as a tool for projecting soft power

Perhaps the most complex and immediately impacted by the United States' foreign perception or even its internal politics is the relationship between linguistic politics and soft power. According to Nye, language as culture arguments (as espoused, for example, by the British School of Security Studies) highlight the significance of a nation's 'values' and 'culture' as aspects of soft power. In contrast, ideas like "linguistic justice" and "language rights" often make the democratic principles of language variety, global linguistic human rights, and multilingualism very clear. In general, advocates of linguistic justice care more about the social relations and power of languages than they do about the strength of individual nations or languages. They make a case against the hegemony and power of English as a worldwide language and the current neoliberal global power relations. The fight for language rights has been very active in the last several decades and with good reason. There has been some activity along these lines from BDS, which has called on the EU to back its words and safeguard Palestinian academic freedom, cultural rights, and linguistic rights (P.A. Murphy, 2024).

Some would say that the United States has been following strict geopolitical and balance of power logic even when it comes to soft power. They might also say that when evaluating US soft power, it is essential to consider how language has been used to silence legitimate voices, especially those from the Global South and even within the country.

Modern society is concerned about the "diversity" of English and languages. However, this is especially true in Asia and Africa, where linguistic diversity has long been associated with oppression, dominance, and isolation. One possible source of skepticism towards American soft power is the loss of linguistic diversity, which this narrative portrays as a direct result of globalization, US cultural imperialism, or the global political economy of languages (A. Chen, 2021).

Both the International Communication (IC) school of thought posits that languages serve primarily as tools for (international) communication, and the more giant sociological and philosophical canons that discuss language's influence on culture and ideology provide theoretical and methodological underpinnings for linguistic studies within IR. In this context, the theoretical framework is that of sociolinguistic or critical discursive approaches, which argue that language power is an element of the cultural, ideological, and epistemic aspects of global politics and that the study of international relations should give it a more prominent place, similar to how military threat and economic coercion are forms of social action (Vuving, 2020).

Cultural diplomacy through language promotion

The discussion has concluded that cultural diplomacy, which aims to develop bridges across different parts of the globe, now includes language policy and linguistic programs. This is true across governmental, non-governmental, and corporate sectors. One may wonder what, if anything, a discourse on cultural diplomacy may add to the ongoing conversations and methods used to examine modern cultures via the lens of sociolinguistics, given that cultural diplomacy is a new phenomenon in the field of contemporary foreign relations and a hotly discussed topic in the literature on foreign policy. In addition to focusing on international relations and politics, cultural

diplomacy is an intellectual endeavor part of a more significant shift towards a constructivist view of global politics. According to Kristiansen, Stecbach, and Waiver (2018), cultural diplomacy is consistent with the de securitization processes' acknowledged actions. Because cultural cooperation and humanitarian aid are firmly embedded with a logic of liberal peace, the emphasis on building mutual trust in cultural diplomacy (such as music or English training programs) and the desecuritizing strategy of so-called soft approaches could be seen as a way to build trust (Petito & Hatzopoulos, 2017).

A center for cultural diplomacy has emerged throughout the last 30 years to foster better cultural interactions across many social groups. The term "cultural diplomacy" was coined by Pilafà (2024) to highlight the institution's independence from conventional interstate relations and the wide range of activities it embraces. Cultural diplomacy has recently come to the forefront on an institutional and strictly political level. Developing and financing international cooperation programs with third-country partners has become an area of joint competence between the European Union (EU) and its Member States in cultural relations (L. et al., 2021). German institutions and offices abroad, such as the Goethe Institute and the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, as well as cultural relations and education policy, are tasked with cultural diplomacy.

Nonetheless, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), multinational businesses (MNCs), and international brands operate in the field and are not part of the traditional diplomatic framework. In addition, there is a record number of national branding and image-building initiatives involving cultural and language programs, as evidenced by the more than 100 bilateral and multilateral cultural institutes and organizations established by various nations. At the sub-federal level, a third

type of institution engages in cultural diplomacy. This includes the European Union's investment in regional and linguistic diplomacy through cross-border cultural and linguistic programs, international cooperation with third-country partners, and the decentralization of foreign-policy functions to the regional level in federal states like Germany and Canada. According to political and cultural experts, these changes have been characterized as a conflict between soft power and the commercialization of culture. They have also been linked to global public relations strategies and foreign policy, as well as models of international trade and exchange (P.A. Murphy, 2024).

LANGUAGE AND PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

Political scientists and linguists should brace themselves for the task and devise clever ways to reduce the impact of sociolect, cross-dialect, and cross-lingual obstacles on communication with native communities. By utilizing film, street theater, sound-based exhibits, appliance-oriented art, and school-level carpentry and pottery activities, the RMNCAH parent-word themes of ozone layer conservation, sustainable agriculture, use of solar energy, and rainwater harvesting will envelop the expansive rural landscape in a campaign-like spirit. Since the province is already a popular tourist destination thanks to "Whale Sharks" incarceration, "coconut cultivation tourism," and the island's surf in local films, Mbili, a local language, is projected to propel Ushika to international prominence.

From early Islamic political groups like the Taliban, who relied on reasoning and information to bolster their propaganda, language has been a cultural bastion. In a brilliant combination of language, symbolism, and action, the mujahideen were able to rally the town and garner support. Significant in light of proportionate representation and individual Sharia consistency, the ISDA

currently functions in over 36 nations, including India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. The goal is to create a global community governed by Muslim law and demographically free from racial and ethnic differences, as well as hurdles and inequalities. Ethnic groups that ought to have unsettled the ISDA battlefield, such as the Shi'as and Yezdis, are tactically noticeably absent from this trimming process. More evidence is needed to conduct detailed studies or make accurate predictions.

Peacekeeping and human rights operations rely on fluent multilingual communication. One way to integrate local ideas and create trust with local populations is by reducing language barriers (Keshet & Popper-Giveon, 2019). Expert language services, particularly in new languages, have become necessary due to the continuous growth of European Union (EU) counter-trafficking and capacity enhancement missions in third nations (TJN). Most people who participated in this study within the framework of EU TJN missions felt that there needed to be more comprehensive language support and insufficient follow-up on translation and interpretation with built-in capacity or quality checks. Learning a new language would be a great help. Despite the abundance of policy and practice materials (such as UN, SC, and European Council Guidance) that have emerged during that time, TJN trials continue to report numerous language and support issues, including immersion, in-mission and pre-deployment instruction, training standards, and roles and responsibilities. According to UNU experts, enhanced capabilities, training, support systems, policy incentive frameworks, and language development need more work.

Language skills for peacekeeping operations

LANGUAGE AND GLOBAL MIGRATION

Competence in a foreign language substantially impacts migrants' social status. In order to

integrate culturally, form social relationships, improve economically, and maintain a respectable reputation, it is crucial to understand the level of competency in the host country's politics. Migrants' inadequacies in their native language only serve to denigrate them further, as they are unable to communicate effectively in it. All international migrant communities are affected by labor-market preparation, insurmountable barriers to employment opportunities, and racial and class bias in the labor market. However, those who are most recent arrivals or come from countries in most of the world tend to face these issues more acutely.

The description of the multi-faceted issue of data practice deployed is one of the most challenging topics in the social sciences, ephemeral studies, and mobility studies (Zhang & Gao, 2024). The ever-changing literature on migration physics remains mostly silent on the subject of the same deployment, regardless of whether the migrants in question are refugees, those seeking education or family reunification, or are in detention unlawfully. The social and cultural assets of migrants are also underappreciated, as are the creative ties that migrants often forge through various socio-cultural networks.

Human population mobility, or migration, is profoundly impacting many parts of the globe (Martiniello, 2022). The process of migration alters the course of societies by causing, navigating, and experiencing cultural transformations; it also creates new social assemblages bound to the ever-changing intersections of language, identity, tradition, politics, and the economy (Soto Saavedra et al., 2023). Processes, facets, and dialogues of mobility, citizenship, and rights.

Language barriers faced by migrants

There are several obstacles that students of interpretation face while attempting to portray

realistic characters from the Central American point of entry. Spanish exporters to South American countries rarely have the financial means to pay for interpretation services. Thus, our transcribers frequently take up roles as spirited scavengers or illegal window smokers. On the other hand, there are instances where ambitious Spanish interpreters would like to travel to North American regions for work. However, they cannot afford the high-priced interpreters necessary for the immigration yields that are ahead of schedule. The scholars will fight alongside their donors for credit in the courtroom if they manage to secure shelter, likely in Canada or the United States, or offer pro bono work to entice pro bono lawyers.

Among the essential skills that a polyglot interpreter is intended to master is forwarding, particularly backward and simultaneous live interpreting (J. Liebling et al., 2020). This article conducts a theme analysis of many reflective essays penned by students who had recently graduated from professional courses at a Spanish university and were starting as interpreters in other countries. The article centers on the challenges and restrictions these multilingual individuals face while working in academic or humanistic environments (Rabenu & Shkoler, 2022). There are phonological and mental hurdles, distracting environments, and a lack of contextual insights in these semiotics-in-action circumstances that block the category of ideational meaning, which doors represent. Further, students argue that successful live translators should act differently than academic writers or be cautious when expressing themselves in these settings.

Language integration policies for immigrants

Some nations have turned language classes into laws that all immigrants must follow; others have argued that these classes are necessary to qualify for government assistance; others present them as a gift to help immigrants break into the

workforce. In conclusion, some immigrant groups will be required to participate in a language class due to the introduction of such a regulation. Additionally, language classes are targeted at two types of immigrants—those migrating for work and those migrating with families—and are often embedded inside the bureaucratic framework of other integration initiatives. This is in addition to the social security phenomena in these nations. Accordingly, language classes have been adapted to various immigrant groups from the start to incorporate them into these overarching aims of immigration laws.

In order to help immigrants integrate into their host country, some nations have developed and implemented policies centered on education, especially language classes. A fundamental tenet of effective integration is fluency in the host community's language, which is necessary for full involvement in all aspects of social and economic life. Therefore, language classes have frequently been transformed into mandatory procedures as part of the context of recently developed integration plans. The three nations that have made language classes a central component of their immigration policies—the Netherlands, Denmark, and Sweden—have an established system of hosting mandatory courses for immigrants. In 2019, the German federal government passed a law guaranteeing all immigrants twenty-five hours of language training each week, along with a social security net.

A state's social infrastructure, economic growth, demographic stability, and citizen safety are significantly impacted by the degree to which immigrants can integrate into their host society. Even though scholars have different ideas about what integration is, how it works, and what metrics to use to evaluate it, several literature streams try to describe it (Lamanna et al., 2016). Immigrants should be expected to adapt and compromise in

both ways, as integration is complex, multidimensional, and multilayered; otherwise, it would be unrealistic to expect them to act like natives. More and more countries are welcoming immigrants, and as a result, integration policies on all levels—federal, state, and municipal—have been revamped to prioritize improving social, economic, and cultural outcomes (Faller, 2021).

LANGUAGE AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Incorporating travel, adventure, tour, history, culture, festivals, health, sports, recreation, religion, hospitality, entertainment, meeting, conference, incentive, convention, events, and business tourism into a single, unforgettable experience offers multitourism its unique flavor. Resort parks in Taiwan are a popular destination for locals and visitors alike, offering a mix of recreational resources like theme parks and large hotels with an emphasis on entertainment industry facilities. (Juan and Lin, 2007) Tourists from other countries bring in money and spend more per person than people from the host country. When it comes to marketing or management, more than understanding the features of the global tourist industry is not needed to guarantee a successful operation if you speak English well. English allows for the simultaneous dissemination of information about and participation in the cultural and natural spaces of all nations that speak English and a few that do not, thanks to eliminating limitations caused by the translation of information into different language codes. From a consumer perspective, communicating well in a target language also opens doors for tourists to immerse themselves in the local culture, learn about its history and traditions, and shape their memories during their trip.

Regarding tourism and foreign travel, language and language competency are significant factors that influence visitors' experiences. Every

linguistic code contains general knowledge and information specific to a particular group. A study conducted by Patterson et al. in 2019 Examining how travelers use English when interacting with local businesses and other tourists from across the world is the primary goal of this article. (Paula Chaves and colleagues, 2021) To take advantage of the many opportunities associated with tourism and travel in today's globalized world, it can be necessary to have excellent English communication skills.

Role of language in enhancing tourist experiences

However, communication and understanding of organizing staff or client interactions could facilitate hiking-related dynamic buying and drinking procedures. By making it easier to communicate with patients, employees, and medical professionals, the ability to speak another language in the hotel or restaurant would increase the safety of travelers. Communicating in a person's native tongue can open doors to better service, as it shows respect for the host culture's diplomatic immunity and the desire to conform to local norms and practices. In a perpetual market, customers' spending habits and the types of products they buy are likely to be highly variable. Consider a traveler: their position calls for significant research, making their concerns about the goods far more nuanced than those of a typical consumer. The company can access additional platform-based distribution channels since Uniqlo's property designs are linked to quality improvements offered by double product page online ratings for product inspection using a proprietary open-access method.

Language is a vital instrument for improving the experiences of international resort park visitors, who comprise one of the world's most extensive and diverse groups of people (Lin & Juan, 2007). Take the tourist business as an example. The

fundamental means of human communication are essential to the continuous exchanges among many parties involved, including host communities and governments. Understanding and interpreting idiomatic terms and connotations from another culture is a great way to improve communication (for Translation & Literary Studies & Alangari, 2022). The ability to communicate in a second language also facilitates cross-cultural understanding and friendship-building through travel (Zhang & Guo, 2022). For example, research by Séraphin and Bédard (1987) shows that knowing a second language strengthens relationships. It follows that communicating in the native tongue will significantly enhance any vacation.

Language challenges in the tourism industry

Getting the word out about a country's rich history, beautiful landscapes, and other fascinating features is essential in attracting tourists. Therefore, you need to know many things about each topic because they change depending on your location. Expressly, it necessitates a precise understanding of the actual accessibility of tourist hotspots, including transportation options, lodging options, communication infrastructure, and, most crucially, the financial feasibility. For the sake of the visiting tourists' proper understanding, the tourism industry must address and delicately handle the myriad of details demanded by the facts listed above, such as the complexities of tax structures, local conveyance means, slang uses, social arena, political nuances, and a plethora of idiomatic differentials. Due to all of the above, an expert in advertising and sales combined with a deft touch when dealing with complex language structures and contents is required for persuasive marketing and guest management.

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