



The Environment of Language Creation from the Perspective of European Geopolitics: A Case Study of the Rise of Pan-nationalist Zonal Constructed Languages

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Abstract: This article mainly focuses on the schemes of three pan-nationalist zonal constructed languages, namely, pan-Romance, pan-Germanic and pan-Slavic regional auxiliary languages, to illustrate the language environment from the perspective of geopolitics and history. In addition to clarifying the historical and political background and the geographical distribution of these three constructed languages, the contents of mainstream schemes will be discussed, primarily from the perspective of linguistics. Naturally, this article will also discuss international auxiliary languages such as Esperanto, as necessary.

Keywords: Zonal Constructed Language, International Auxiliary Language, Pan-nationalism, Pan-Romance, Pan-Germanic, Pan-Slavic, European Geopolitics.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Since the end of the 19th century, there has been a call for the creation of international auxiliary language (IAL) in European academia because, with the rise of nationalism in European countries and the establishment of official languages in various countries, scholars in different countries have gradually began to publish academic papers and research notes in their primary national language. As a result, although intellectual development has flourished, academic achievements have not been widely and freely accessible across European academic communities. German academia tends to use German, French academia insists on using French, English academia instinctively uses English, and Russian academia uses Russian.

Although some scholars actively propose to carry out academic writing and publishing in Classical Latin, there has little effect. Scholars in different countries still tend to prioritize using their national language for academic activities or have

switched to using English, which has gradually become the primary language for dialogues between academic communities.

Thus, under the call of some activist scholars, the creation and development of international auxiliary languages or artificially constructed languages began to enter the vision of academic communities. Through the study of the native Indo-European languages in Europe and the investigation of the actual usage of the languages, these advocates of inter-lingualism have developed a dazzling variety of language schemes, such as creating global unified inter-lingua schemes, or developing zonal constructed language schemes that are only suitable for communication within the same language branch.

Among them, the first successful one is Volapük, which has gained a lot of attention at the beginning but lately has seemed unable to succeed, and Esperanto, which was artificially forged through

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the systematic research of grammar and vocabulary of various languages in the Indo-European family. The latter still has a large number of supporters around the world.

Unlike the cosmopolitan and idealist international auxiliary languages with leftist color mentioned above, the idea of creating zonal constructed languages comes from the insistence on nationalist description and traditional Romanticism. Some pan-nationalist scholars who are active in their society believe that although the establishment of modern nation-state was the product of national awakening, it also separates, to a certain extent, traditional identity, culturally or linguistically, under the concept of the same language branch, such as in the central monarchy of France and the gradual unification of Italy under a Romance language branch, or the second Reich with Prussia as its core and the Scandinavian Kingdom of Sweden under the concept of a Germanic language branch, or the Russian Czarist Empire and the southern European Slavic tribes that were administrated by the Austro-Hungarian Empire under the concept of a Slavic language branch.

To conduct exchange and communicate linguistically between speakers of same language branch and, through these activities, to foster a greater sense of cultural and political ties based on the conception that all members of the same language branch should be part of a unified or single nation, various pan-nationalist zonal constructed languages have been created. However, because of the influence of two bloody World Wars and the following Cold War, the appeal of these zonal constructed language schemes varied, and were generally ignored or suppressed until the advent of the internet era at the end of the 20th century, when these zonal constructed languages gradually gained attention, even in academia.

This article mainly focuses on the schemes of three pan-nationalist zonal constructed languages, namely, pan-Romance, pan-Germanic and pan-Slavic regional auxiliary languages, to illustrate the language environment from the perspective of geopolitics and history. In addition to clarifying the historical and political background and the geographical distribution of these three constructed languages, the contents of mainstream schemes will be discussed, primarily from the perspective of linguistics. Naturally, this article will also discuss international auxiliary languages such as Esperanto, as necessary.

2. Cosmopolitan or Regional? Some Theoretical Analyses and Reflections on the Creation of Auxiliary Languages

According to the religious tradition of Christianity, human beings originally spoke only one language. However, in order to work together to build a tower of Babel that could lead to heaven and challenge the authority of God, God, in order to stop the arrogant actions of human beings, used divine power to confound the language of human beings, making it impossible for humans to communicate with each other, and ultimately causing the complete failure of the project.

Long immersed in the humanistic environment of Christian theology of the Middle Ages, the dream of creating a single artificial language to integrate different ethnic groups, and even nationalities, has always existed in the consciousness of European humanists. On the one hand, with the emergence of nation-states and the implementation of standard written language systems within countries, advocates of “world” language feel anxious; after all, the political system of “one language, one country” is rapidly becoming a reality in the European continent. Yet on the other hand, they also summarize the basic principles of artificial auxiliary language by accumulating experience from the standard written language policy formulated by nation-states within their own countries.

It must be pointed out that artificial auxiliary languages, whether international auxiliary languages or zonal constructed languages, have a traceable ideological context behind them. The rise of the socialist movement in Europe at the end of the 19th century, to a certain extent, led to those international auxiliary languages which claimed to be objective, neutral and unbiased gaining the support of left-wing intellectuals. Indeed, this is proven by the fact that professional degrees in Esperanto were set up in universities and colleges in some communist countries. In contrast, a set of zonal constructed language schemes, which are only used in traditional ethnic zones have also been developed. These schemes inevitably reflect the linguistic boundaries present in geopolitics, whether natural languages or zonal constructed languages, which deeply reflect the influence of pan-national thinking.

2.1 The historical background and creative context of zonal constructed languages

In this section, we first focus on the pan-Romance zonal constructed languages. As far as the historical context is concerned, the historical origin of the pan-Romance zonal constructed languages is the unified written Latin prevailing in the church

and feudal manors in the Middle Ages, while the modern origin is the Romance languages in the sense of comparative linguistics, such as French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Romanian and so on.

Let us first briefly discuss Latin's role in history. Latin became an identity tool to distinguish civilization from barbarism at the end of the Roman Republic and even during the Empire. The native Roman citizens of the Empire naturally used Latin to communicate while, for the conquered tribes, Latin was regarded as the communication language of the patrician Roman military class. To seek greater civil rights and political status, many "barbarians" began to study Latin. However, due to the small number of people in the ruling classes, standard Latin could not be effectively popularized, so those conquered tribes developed "Creolized" Latin languages. Over time, these mutated Latin languages became Vulgar Latins of different regions, eventually evolving into the proto-languages of contemporary Romance languages.

When the Western Roman Empire fell to the Germanic tribes, Vulgar Latin had become the *lingua franca* of the Empire's ruling regions. People colloquially used Vulgar Latins, in which the cases of noun were simplified and the conjugations of verb were simple. This situation lasted until the institutionalization of various royal feudal systems and church systems across the European continent. Against the background of religious supremacy in the Middle Ages and the emphasis on classical written Latin, the ruling classes looked down on Vulgar Latins, which resultingly became purely oral languages, in use only in rural areas.

These various Vulgar Latins with local characteristics eventually developed into Romance languages under the impetus of modern nationalism. Apart from Old French, a variety of Vulgar Latin used in Gaul, which has a relatively complete written tradition, other varieties of Vulgar Latin did not have any significant status. It was only after the Renaissance, and about 200 years later, during the establishment of the Westphalian nation-state system, that these Vulgar Latins began to develop standardized written systems.

As far as the reality of European international politics was concerned, diplomats on the European continent in the 18th and 19th centuries still preferred to use Latin or French to communicate, giving Latin and French a cultural hegemony over other national languages. The latter progressively gained the status of international auxiliary language as time went on.

This situation made some humanities scholars begin to consider how to effectively promote communication by finding and creating an unbiased language tool to communicate with each other that could resolve the dilemma of unequal language opportunities. Two approaches were proposed, one based on simplified Latin without inflections, and the other on international auxiliary language.

Latino sine flexione, literally, Latin without inflections, was edited and simplified by the Italian Giuseppe Peano. It was the first more systematic, more scientific adoption of linguistic analysis methods and the first controlled auxiliary language.

The conceptual principle of "controlled auxiliary" means to simplify and reform the language systematically and consistently on the basis of existing language(s), in order to make the auxiliary language easier to learn and understand, without spending significant time and energy to master it.

In his article *De Latino Sine Flexione, Lingua Auxiliare Internationale* [1], Peano discussed his views on why Latin should be chosen as an auxiliary language: Because Latin was already established as the world's international language in the history of Europe. The main reason was that he believed that Latin was a kind of European international language of communication, which had bridged nationalities and borders from the Middle Ages to the present, rather than a unique product of a specific nation or a single country. He also believed that the spirit and ideology of Europeans would effectively complement the linguistic structure of Latin. From his perspective, Latin was a natural tool for expressing ideas and displaying "international" consciousness. However, Peano thought that standard Latin was too complex and difficult to learn, so he advocated and encouraged the use of *Latino sine flexione* to communicate.

Although he did his best to publicize the benefits of this language, there was a limited response from the people of Europe. Furthermore, the simplification of Latin could easily lead to language ambiguity, and the Latin used by people of different nationalities and strata showed the national idiosyncrasies and arbitrariness that Peano

¹The article is somewhat different and unusual in that the author began in Classical Latin. In the process of his writing, the declension of nouns and conjugation of verbs gradually disappeared, and evolved into a simplified *Latino sine flexione* advocated by the author.

wanted to avoid. Ultimately, the language failed in its attempts to popularize, although it has a successor, Interlingua, which continues in some form to this day.

Unlike the above simplification program, Johann Martin Schleyer hoped to create an auxiliary language that could be widely used internationally, based on existing languages. This auxiliary language is Volapük, which literally means the language of the World. There is also its competitor, Esperanto, created by Ludwik Łazarz Zamenhof. The foundation of Esperanto began with European languages as research objects, working to forge an international auxiliary language which combined the characteristics of different national languages. Unlike Volapük, which has declined in usage, Esperanto still has many ardent supporters around the world.

Many of the lexical and grammatical elements of the so-called cosmopolitan international auxiliary languages described above are still influenced by the spiritual elements of Latin. They also show that Latin and Romance languages have revered values that are inevitably widely referred to, which can be traced back to Classical Latin civilization.

In the 21st century, various proposals and schemes for a pure, exclusive zonal constructed language for pan-Romance speakers have sprung up in academic discussions, such as “Romance Neolatino”, designed by Jordi Cassany Bates’s team, which is a famous example.

As evident in the above examples, pan-Romance international or zonal languages are less concerned with nationalistic appeals, whether simplified and cosmopolitan or zonal language schemes. None of them involve the ideological aspects inherent in the traditional sphere of linguistic influence and national expansionism. We can say that the Latin nature of pan-Romance artificial languages has limited their potential nationalist appeal, which is quite different from the pan-Germanic zonal constructed language and pan-Slavic language discussed below.

As far as pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages are concerned, if we look at the historical context, their origins rest in various ancient written languages, such as Gothic, Old High German, Old Norse and even Old English, while their modern origins are from various Germanic languages, such as German, Dutch, Swedish, English and so on.

In the Middle Ages, although various Germanic languages had some written status, their

status was certainly not as centripetal as Latin. After the Reformation, the Bible was gradually translated into different Germanic versions, which greatly enhanced the concept of a rigid connection between language and nation. Later, this language-national concept became the spiritual and cultural center of the rise of Pan-Germanism and the unification movement of Germanic regions.

The language scheme Tutonish created by American Elias Molee in the early 20th century was an extremely simplified artificial language. Although the language was advertised as easy to learn, the reality was that few people were willing to learn.

After the Second World War, because of the aggression and expansion of Nazi Germany’s militarism and the propaganda of extreme nationalism, most of the propaganda and culture related to Pan-Germanism in the Western world were deliberately suppressed or neglected, which likely resulted in the pitiful number of pan-Germanic zonal constructed language schemes. It was not until the beginning of this century, with the rise of the Internet, that zonal constructed language schemes such as Folkspraak or Frenkisch emerged and began to gain more attention from the public.

As for the pan-Slavic zonal constructed languages, in terms of historical context, the origin of the pan-Slavic zonal constructed languages is ancient written Church Slavonic, while the modern origin is various Slavic languages such as Russian, Ukrainian, Polish, Czech, Macedonian, Bulgarian and so on.

Compared with the Romance languages and the Germanic languages, the Slavic languages maintain a high degree of grammatical and lexical consistency, which enables Slavic language speakers to communicate more smoothly than the speakers of other language branches. Indeed, many Slavic artificial language schemes existed as early as the end of the Middle Ages. In addition, Church Slavonic was considered to be a zonal Slavic language because it was widely used in churches and administrative institutions in traditional Slavic areas.

However, because the grammar of Church Slavonic was too complicated and complex, and because it maintained much incomprehensible ancient vocabulary, after entering the 19th century, a large number of pan-Slavic zonal constructed schemes appeared, trying to promote effective communication among Slavic peoples. Accompanied by the prevalence of Pan-Slavism, these artificial language schemes largely complemented the concept of national unity until modern times.

After entering the 21st century and the Internet age, pan-Slavic zonal constructed language schemes have gradually gained popularity in the Internet, the most famous of which is Interslavic, which has become the most successful example of all zonal constructed languages.

2.2 The geopolitical situation of artificially constructed languages and natural languages

In the process of their creation, zonal constructed languages are bound to take natural languages existing in the real world as a reference. Yet typically these will be limited to languages within the same language branch, allowing artificial construction in the sense of comparative linguistics, so that speakers of different native languages within the same language branch can use zonal constructed languages as an effective auxiliary communication tool between each other.

This limited linguistic consideration when creating new zonal constructed languages is largely related to the European geographical environment and traditional cultural areas in which the language branch is located. As far as the usage areas of the three pan-nationalist zonal constructed languages are concerned, there are the pan-Romance zonal constructed languages in Western Europe, Southern Europe or even parts of Eastern Europe. Then there are the pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages in Western Europe and Northern Europe, and the pan-Slavic zonal constructed languages in Southern Europe and Eastern Europe. The creation schemes of zonal constructed languages rely mainly on living languages within the same language branch, especially the powerful languages, and even the ancient classical languages within the same branch. So, it is necessary to link zonal constructed languages with natural languages and conduct systematic discussion and thorough research, in order to properly grasp the geopolitical situation and context of each zonal constructed language.

Firstly, we will focus on the natural languages, such as French, Spanish, Italian and other Romance languages, which were the core of the pan-Romance zonal constructed languages, as well as Latin, the source of modern Romance languages.

French was common in Western Europe on the European continent, evolving from the early period of Vulgar Latin to the present. It withstood the geopolitical competition with Germanic languages after the collapse of Rome and underwent subsequent expansion after the establishment of the central monarchy, including during the time of Norman conquest of England. This demonstrates the vitality of French. However, the expansion of French in the European continent ended there, and it was

not until major geographical discoveries, that is, the onset of the global colonial era, that French gradually spread around the world. We can see that the global circulation of French enabled it to transcend different races and ethnic groups and to become a Romance language with cosmopolitan characteristics. In addition, Portuguese and Spanish, which belong to the Romance language branch, gradually gained their foothold in the Iberian Peninsula, finally becoming the dominant language on the peninsula. Like French, they also were carried around the world with colonial explorers, and eventually Portuguese and Spanish also become languages with cosmopolitan characteristics. Italian, on the other hand, was notable for its location in the geographical center of the original Latin language and for the rise of humanism, although Italian also came from the Vulgar Latin of the Italian peninsula. With regard to Romanian, the fact that it was located in the easternmost territory of the Roman Empire allowed it to preserve more Latin elements and structures than other Romance languages. However, it is almost impossible to see Romanian as a more central reference object in the schemes of zonal constructed languages. Latin was not only the mainstream written language of the Middle Ages, but also the communication medium during the period of Humanism, which made Latin common across different nation, whether in Romance languages, or in other language branches. Furthermore, Latin word formation elements have always been absorbed and used by most European languages.

Next, the focus is on the natural languages such as German, Dutch, Swedish and even English, which are the core of pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages, as well as the ancestors of modern Germanic languages, such as Old High German, Old Norse and Old English.

Modern German came from Old High German, which was the language of the Germanic peoples in Western Europe after the collapse of the Roman Empire. During the feudal periods of the Holy Roman Empire and the Reformation, the German language gradually began to develop. By the time Prussia launched a war to unify all Germanic areas, German had become a powerful language in the European continent. However, as Hitler launched the war of aggression against the West, German became an integral part of Pan-Germanism. After World War II, together with Pan-Germanism, German gradually lost its national call for Pan-Germanism because of the historical burden and original sins of Nazi Germany's aggression. It was not until the reunification of Germany in the 1990s that German began to gain a strong cultural voice, except that the pan-nationalist color of German was no longer as strong as before. Dutch, on the other

hand, is a kind of Low German, which began to circulate in Asia and Africa with the advent of the Age of Discovery, especially in Africa, where Dutch gradually developed into Afrikaans. Swedish in Scandinavia, which it circulated in peoples of the cold Nordic region, and the Swedish central monarchy system was well developed by the Middle Ages. This, combined with almost no invasion from the south, meant Swedish largely inherited the structure of ancient Norse. What is interesting was the example of English. The development of English has seen the organic combination of pan-Germanic elements and pan-Romance elements, and it has become the most special and least Germanic language of the Germanic language branch. After the Norman Conquest, Norman French became the language of the ruling class in England, while Old English was the daily oral language of the ordinary civilian and peasant class. After about 200 years of full integration, or “creolization”, Middle English became a Germanic language with strong Romance features and Latin characteristics. Due to this situation, English may be considered significantly separate from the Germanic languages of continental Europe. With the rise of the British Empire, English began to circulate and eventually spread all over the world, revealing its cosmopolitan characteristics. Of course, the global dominance of the United States after World War II and even during the Cold War eventually contributed to English becoming “Globalish” or the natural international auxiliary language to this day. It should be pointed out that there were obviously many different debates about whether English should be adopted as a reference object in the construction of Germanic zonal constructed languages. The core of the dispute was whether English could be classified as a traditional Germanic language, or could be put in the category of Romance languages. Old English, Old High German and Old Norse were almost only geographically distributed in Western Europe and Northern Europe, and there was a very systematic relationship between their pronunciation, grammar and vocabulary. Although they were not held as sacred as Latin or Church Slavonic in religious supremacy, they were also the most representative ancient written languages in the Germanic language branch.

Finally, we will focus on natural languages such as Russian, Polish, Bulgarian and other Slavic languages, which are the core point of reference in pan-Slavic zonal constructed languages, as well as the possible ancestral source of modern Slavic languages- Church Slavonic.

Russian was an East Slavic language, which developed from the ancient Russian of Kievan Rus'. With the Mongols' westward expedition, Kievan Rus'

was destroyed, but after the war, the East Slavs still established different small countries, among which the state established by the Russians and its successor eventually developed the central monarchy system, and forcefully carried out the geopolitical eastward expansion movement. Culturally, accompanying the success of Russia's eastward expansion and the establishment of its dominant position over other Slavic nations or tribes, the connotation of Pan-Slavism was increasingly equated with Great Russianism, and subsequently strengthened Russia's ruling ideology over the traditional Slavic world. After the 20th century, with the victory of the Communist Revolution, the Soviet Union, with Russia as its main carrier, gradually extended the Russian language and the spirit of Pan-Slavism to all its areas of influence. After World War II, with the role of the Soviet Union in the geopolitical expansion, the circulation and popularization of Russian and Pan-Slavism in Central and Eastern Europe reached a historical peak. However, with the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Slavic Communist countries in Eastern and Southern Europe at the end of the 20th century, Pan-Slavism was generally resisted by Central European countries, and so far it has only a considerable number of supporters in Southern and Eastern Europe. Polish was a West Slavic language spoken in central Europe. In history, Poland was often invaded by Germanic peoples in the west or Eastern Slavs in the east because there was no natural barrier in the Central European Plain, so many loanwords or linguistic elements of other languages appeared in Polish. The history of being invaded continuously throughout modern times has given Poland have a unique consciousness of national independence. After World War II, with the entry of Soviet forces into Poland and other Central European countries, the Russian language and Great Russianism were forced on all Central European countries with the coercive power of their foreign oppressors. However, after the collapse of the Communist regime in the 1990s, Poland and other Central European countries chose the Western world geopolitically, and were consistently wary of political influence from Russia. Bulgarian was a language that retained relatively more elements of Church Slavonic than other Slavic languages. Because it was located in the Balkan Peninsula, ethnic migration and foreign invasion were more frequent, the Slavic tribes scattered here had a longer history of Pan-Slavism compared with other Slavs, whether during World War I or after World War II or even after the collapse of the Communist regime, Pan-Slavism still had a strong cultural influence in the Balkans. Church Slavonic was considered to be the ancestor of all Slavic languages. Although this argument was still controversial, a comparison of Church Slavonic with other Slavic

languages still reveals very neat and systematic phonetic correspondences, with only possibly significant lexical differences. The organic integration of Church Slavonic and Orthodox Church made the language as sacred as Latin in the sphere of traditional Slavs. Since modern times, the creation of almost all pan-Slavic zonal constructed language schemes cannot avoid using Church Slavonic as a reference point.

Through the above investigation of the representative languages of the three language branches and the languages chosen as the object languages in their respective zonal constructed language schemes, it can be said that the Romance languages and English can be classified into the Latin-Romance category with their characteristic of global cosmopolitanism. Germanic languages can be classified as a relatively conservative and regionalistic Germanic domain in the western part of the European continent. Slavic languages can be classified into a relatively conservative Slavic sphere in the eastern part of the European continent, which has its own "world system". Together, this historical phenomenon has also influenced the cultural construction that rests behind zonal constructed languages: the pan-Romance language schemes tends to create a universal international language. The pan-Germanic language schemes tend to create regional languages that are conservative and archaic. Finally, the pan-Slavic language schemes tend to create zonal languages of the Slavic world.

3. Analysis of various zonal constructed language schemes of linguistic pan-nationalism.

As mentioned above, there are two basic directions in the construction of pan-Romance artificial constructed language schemes. One is to simplify the grammar of Classical Latin. The other is to create an international auxiliary language scheme that can be used throughout the world, or to create a zonal constructed language scheme that can only be used by the speakers of romance peoples.

The scheme for simplifying Latin can be analyzed and explained in terms of the components of the language system. Phonetically, it basically maintains the pronunciation of Classical Latin, but it can also be expressed in the native pronunciation of Italian. In terms of vocabulary, it is composed of the basic vocabulary of Latin. The core elements of word formation such as prefixes or suffixes also come from the same language. Grammatically, the declension of nouns and adjectives has basically disappeared, and the Classical Latin nouns are taken only in the ablative form as the appearance of the basic noun, for example, the Classical Latin feminine noun declension still ends with -a, the masculine noun declension of -us ends with -o, the third

declension ends with -e, the fourth declension of -us ends with -u, the fifth declension -es ends with -e, and -s is the plural ending. The verb conjugation is simplified, and there is no person singular and plural form, and infinitive ending -re, present participle by adding -nte, past participle by adding -to, present tense only in root form, past tense -ba, future tense -ra, conditional mood -re. There are also compound forms, such as present perfect, past perfect and future perfect, and it even refers to English as present progressive, past progressive and future progressive, etc. Of course, there is also the differentiation between the active voice and the passive voice (Peano 1903: 74-83).

Another popular Esperanto scheme can be analyzed and explained in terms of the components of the language system. Phonetically, it basically utilizes the pronunciation of the mainstream European languages, but its underlying foundation still draws on the pronunciation characteristics of the Romance languages. Grammatically, nouns are divided into nominative and accusative cases, with the former being the original form of the noun and the latter -n, plural form by adding -j. Verb conjugation basically uses the conjugation of Romance languages, but vowel stems express tense markers rather than the traditional verb classification markers of the Romance languages, such as present tense -as, past tense -is, future tense -os, present active participle -anta, past active participle -inta, future active participle -onta, present passive participle -ata, past passive participle -ita, future passive participle -ota, conditional mood -us, infinitive -i, and volitive -u. These three tenses and conditional mood also have their own progressive, perfect and prospective forms. Of course, there is also a differentiation between the active voice and the passive voice (Reed, Ivy Kellerman 1910: 5; 7; 10; 16; 18; 35; 78-79; 82-83; 86-87; 90-91; 98; 106-107; 110-111; 122; 126; 134-135; 138; 142; 145-146; 149-150; 188-190; 200-202).

Finally, Romance Neolatino, a scheme created only to allow native speakers of Romance languages to use it effectively, is very different from the artificial language described above. Romance Neolatino has basically retained all the linguistic features of the Romance languages, whether phonetic or grammatical (Cassany 2019: 16-21; 51-105). It has incorporated lexical features of natural languages, differently from the above mentioned languages, which eliminate all irregular forms, complex conjugations and declensions, and try to systematically standardize them. This zonal constructed language was created to promote maximum communication within the language branch, so that each user, with a different mother

tongue, can passively understand each other's conversation and writing.

Among the pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages, Frenkisch is one of the more systematic and mature at present. Its language system can be analyzed and explained here. Phonetically, it generally refers to the pronunciation of various Germanic languages. Grammatically, nouns are distinguished only by the nominative case of the original form and the genitive case with -s, the plural by adding -s or -en. Simple conjugations on verbs can be seen: infinitive -e, present participle -end, past participle as past singular tense, present singular tense in root form, present plural tense -e, past singular tense -'d and -ed, past plural tense -'de and -ede, future tense using scholle "should" with infinitive. It also has present perfect, past perfect and future perfect in compound forms, as well as subjunctive and imperative. There is also a differentiation between the active voice and the passive voice (Parke 2011: 11-12; 14-22).

Like Romance Neolatino, Interslavic basically retains all the linguistic features of Slavic languages, modern and ancient, whether phonetic or grammatical, and even common vocabulary (Merunka 2018: 17). It also displays the characteristics of natural languages. After hundreds of years in pursuit of the ideal of a common communicative language, Interslavic, with its clear Slavic features, has gained popularity among the supporters of Pan-Slavism. Its phonetics and grammar also can be found in all Slavic languages.

4. CONCLUSION

First, in principle, the pan-Romance zonal constructed languages have been deeply influenced by Latin and the modern Romance languages, and also accompany by sanctity of the cosmopolitan spirit of Latin. They appear in some form in most international auxiliary languages, from the beginning of Latino sine flexione, to the emergence of Esperanto. Politically, they have no nationalist appeal and do not conjure up images of nationalism and expansionism. Of course, it must be pointed out that the word "Romance" refers more to the concept of language branch than to the traditional concept of nation. Geographically, they are used mainly in the traditional Western and Southern European regions. Linguistically, they are based on the Romance languages and incorporate Latin. In addition, almost all of the world's artificial language schemes are heavily impacted by the Romance languages, which fully reflect the deep-rooted European Latin-Romance world view.

To summarize, the pan-Romance zonal constructed language schemes typically aspire to be

the common language of the world, similar to the history of Latin. They emphasize egalitarianism as an international communication language, but also implicitly oppose the idea of English hegemony. These languages also emphasize neutrality and oppose any identity-constructing. Additionally, they are also languages created by the elite of academia.

Secondly, the pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages do not have the connection to sacred religious languages as Latin and the Romance languages do. Because of the influence of Nazi Germany's aggressive history, together with Pan-Germanism, they were suppressed and discouraged to a certain extent after World War II. Politically, there is little call for nationalism in these zonal constructed languages at present, although they may be associated with nationalism and expansionism on the basis of historical considerations, but because of the creation of these languages was largely through the process of democratic participation and voting in the internet chat rooms, they have little in the way of nationalist connotations. Of course, it must be pointed out that the word "Germanic" can refer to the concept of nationality and language branch. Geographically, in reality they circulate through the traditional Western and Northern European regions. Linguistically, they are based on the Germanic languages, among which there are different views about whether to add English, a language with less obvious Germanic characteristics. Among these schemes, Folkspraak and Frenkish are the most representative schemes of zonal constructed language.

To summarize, these pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages were created in the process of linguistic experiment: discussing all components of the Germanic languages through Internet cooperation, especially in the context of globalization under the dominance of the English language. Pan-Germanic zonal constructed languages are also a symbol that has assisted in the construction of self-identity for some. That said, they are not elite-dominated. Rather, they are the product of democratic cooperation [2].

Finally, as far as the pan-Slavic zonal constructed languages are concerned, they are deeply influenced by Church Slavonic and modern Slavic languages. Politically, these languages have the call of nationalism, which easily remind people of nationalism and expansionism, but because of the prevalence of mass participation mode of Internet

²Please refer to the following website "Folksprak" to get more information, especially its Wiki and Chat Room: <https://folksprak.org/>. Accessed October 2021.

democracy in the process of creation, to a certain extent, they also eliminate the negative influences from Pan-Slavism. Of course, it must be pointed out that the word “Slavic” which can refer to the concept of language branch and traditional national concept. Geographically, they are only used in the traditional Eastern and Southern European regions when it comes to possible circulated areas. Linguistically, they are based on the Slavic languages and incorporate the grammatical elements of ancient Church Slavonic.

To summarize, the pan-Slavic zonal constructed language schemes are generally intended to be the common language of the Slavic world. They emphasize the Slavic characteristics and focus on upholding national identity and cultural construction. In addition, these languages’ schemes are languages created by the cooperation of the social elite and linguists, especially concerning the creation of Interslavic.

This piece considers that the research of zonal constructed languages and international auxiliary languages still have not yet been fully and systematically scrutinized by the academic, especially with the lenses of geopolitics. In this respect, further research could be conducted from a more in-depth and extensive perspective, which probably could reveal more illuminating insights into all other related issues that can be of interest by scholars of both politics and linguistics.

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