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POLITYKA JĘZYKOWA W KRAJACH SKANDYNAWSKICH

Czwarty wykład
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W ZESZŁYM TYGODNIU: STATUS PLANNING PRZEZ USTAWODAWSTWO (2)

- ❖ Rozwój i znaczenie pojęcia „język narodowy” w 19 w. na przekładzie języka fińskiego
- ❖ Polityka językowa i ustawa językowa w Szwecji
 - Powody i droga do ustawy (w latach 1990-2005)
 - Główne cele szwedzkiej polityki językowej (4 cele)
 - Szwedzki w ustawie jako *huvudspråk*, nie *nationalspråk* ani *officiellt språk*
 - Szwedzka ustawa jako *skyldighetslag* albo *rättighetslag*?

JAKI RODZAJ PRAWA?

It should also be pointed out that the law is a ‘law of obligations’ (*skyldighetslag*), not a ‘law of rights’ (*rättighetslag*). This means that the law does not make it possible for individuals to appeal to the state for their ‘right to language’. Rather, a responsibility is placed on public authorities to provide individuals with the possibility of learning or using a language. (Boyd 2011)

alla [...] ska ha tillgång till (språk)

Var och en [...] ska ges möjlighet att lära sig, utveckla och använda svenska.

den som tillhör en nationell minoritet ges möjlighet [...]

DZISIAJ

- ❖ Krytyczna analiza szwedzkiej ustawy językowej (kontynuacja), porównanie z islandzką ustawą językową
- ❖ Polityka językowa a użytkownik języka (języków)
- ❖ Corpus planning: standaryzacja (aspekty ogólne)
- ❖ Standaryzacja i polityka językowej w Islandii

CZY IDEOLOGIA SZWEDZKIEJ POLITYKI JĘZYKOWEJ ODPOWIADA RZECZEWISTOŚCI I IDEOLOGII LUDZI?

Boyd (2011) krytykuje:

The act, like the previous documents, seems to be based on the assumption that language and speaker are closely tied together – one-to-one. Furthermore, the legislation and its accompanying documents play down the role of multilingualism and language learning as means to facilitate communication in a multilingual society and instead tend to regard the multiple use of languages in a particular context as a threat to at least one of the languages. There is an either-or thinking to much of the legislation and policies and an idea that monolingualism is the only stable condition for states, if not for individuals.

Sveriges största språk

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Svenska 8 000 000 | 14. Arameiska 52 000 |
| 2. Finska 200 000 | 15. Turkiska 45 000 |
| 3. Arabiska 155 000 | 16. Albanska 39 000 |
| 4. BKS 130 000 | 17. Thailändska 30 000 |
| 5. Kurdiska 84 000 | 18. Ryska 29 000 |
| 6. Polska 76 000 | 19. Ungerska 24 000 |
| 7. Spanska 75 000 | 20. Kantonesiska 20 000 |
| 8. Persiska 74 000 | 26. Svenskt teckenspråk 12 000 |
| 9. Tyska 72 000 | 29. Romani 11 000 |
| 10. Danska 57 000 | 39. Samiska 6 000 |
| 11. Norska 54 000 | 54. Jiddisch 3 000 |
| 11. Engelska 54 000 | 66. Älvdalska 1 900 |
| 13. Somaliska 53 000 | 69. Överkalixmål 1 600 |

Statistiken visar uppskattat antal modersmålstalare 2012. I siffrorna för finska ingår meänkieli. BKS står för bosniska, kroatiska, serbiska och montenegrinska.
Källa: Mikael Parkvall *Sveriges språk i siffror* (Morfem och Språkrådet 2016).

KATEGORIZACJA (HIERARCHIZACJA?) JĘZYKÓW W SZWECJI (PARKWALL 2009)

	<u>KATEGORI</u>	<u>EXEMPEL</u>
1	Svenska	<i>Svenska</i>
2a	Erkända inhemska minoritetsspråk	<i>Finska (inklusive meänkieli), sámmiska språk</i>
2b	Inhemска minoritetsspråк utan erkännande som sådana	<i>Svenskt teckenspråk¹², älvdalska, överkalixmål</i>
3b	Invandrarspråk erkända som minoritetsspråk	<i>Romani, jiddisch</i>
3c	Invandrarspråk utan särskilt erkännande	<i>Serbokroatiska, arabiska, kurdiska och mer än hundra andra</i>
4	Privilegierade främmande språk	<i>I första hand engelska, men i någon mån även tyska, franska och spanska.</i>

RÓŻNE IDEOLOGII O ROLIE JĘZYKA RODZIMEGO (TYPOWE DLA UE)

For the Swedish lawmakers, uniformity promotes democracy at home while diversity promotes it at the European level. The lawmakers can see that using a language one is less proficient in (English) in a European context puts Swedes at a disadvantage compared with those who tend to be more proficient (e.g. Britons and Irish). At the same time, they do not address the parallel problem for persons living and working in Sweden in a second language. This problem is something the language act could have addressed more directly.

(Boyd 2011)

JAK WAŻNA JEST USTAWA?

Ska man bedöma [=ocenić] vilken språkpolitisk riktning ett samhälle kommer att ta, kan man utgå från tre förhållanden [=warunki]: den språkliga **praktiken**, **idéerna**, dvs. både medvetet formulerad ideologi och mer diffusa attityder, samt **lagar**, förordningar och rekommendationer, alltså de uttryckliga språkpolitiska aktiviteterna (Spolsky 2004:5). Det första förhållandet är viktigast, det tredje – i enlighet med resonemanget ovan – minst viktigt.

(Josephson 2009)

Det är alltså vanskligt att ringa in [=trudne zakreślić] en officiell svensk språkideologi. Lika vanskligt är att karakterisera attityder och mer eller mindre medvetna hållningar [=postawy] i språkfrågor bland svenskarna i allmänhet. **Svenskarna har inga bestämda åsikter om språk**; så kan man med viss överdrift sammanfatta resultaten av en del attitydundersökningar. I en visserligen numera över tio år gammal undersökning ställde Maria Wingstedt ett femtiotal språkattitydfrågor till drygt 300 svenskar (Wingstedt 1998). Av de tillfrågade instämde 97 procent i påståendet "Det är mycket viktigt att kunna stava rätt", men samtidigt instämde 46 procent i påståendet "Ett och annat stavfel gör inte så mycket". Hela 99 procent höll med om att "Det vore synd om svenska försvann", vilket ska jämföras med att 46 procent instämde i att "Det vore bra om alla i världen hade samma modersmål". Wingstedt redovisar också flera andra motsägelsefulla [=spreczne] resultat. (Josephson 2009, kontynuacja =>)

SZWEDOWI NIE MAJĄ JASNYCH POSTAW O SPRAWACH JĘZYKOWYCH – TAK SAMO ICH RZĄD (KONTYNUACJA CYTATU, JOSEPHSON 2009)

Möjligen är åsikter som dessa förenliga, om man tänker igenom problemen mycket nog. Men den troliga tolkningen är att **de tillfrågade helt enkelt inte reflekterat så mycket över språkfrågor** utan är beredda att instämma i det mesta som står i enkätformuläret bara det låter någorlunda vettigt.

Men jag tror [...] att de undersökningar som redovisar svenskarnas odeciderade syn fångat något väsentligt – **det kongruerar som sagt med den vagt formulerade officiella ideologin.**

A W ISLANDII?

The author shows that while Iceland's protectionist language ideologies are deeply rooted as to the forms of Icelandic, Icelanders are more pragmatic when it comes to questions of language choice. It is therefore not contradictory that English is increasingly used in Icelandic academia, even if this is a purist speech community. The chapter draws on data on purist language attitudes and practices concerning the native linguistic code, and on practices that reveal that increased use of English in Iceland, notably in tertiary education and research, is popularly accepted as natural. Therefore, recent official language policies (in 2009) and legislation (in 2011), aiming to restrict the use of English at Icelandic universities, are not likely to be effective in the long run. (Kristinsson 2014, abstract)

Z ISLANDZKIEJ USTAWY JĘZYKOWEJ

1. gr.

Þjóðtunga – opinbert mál.

Íslenska er þjóðtunga Íslendinga og opinbert mál á Íslandi.

Article 1

National language – official language.

Icelandic is the national language of the Icelandic people and the official language in Iceland.

Article 2

The Icelandic language.

The national language is the common language of the people of Iceland. The government authorities shall ensure that it is possible to use it in all areas of the life of the nation.

Everyone who is resident in Iceland shall have the opportunity of using Icelandic for general participation in the life of the Icelandic nation as provided for in further detail in separate legislation.

Article 8

Official language of the government authorities.

Icelandic is the language of the Althingi, the courts, the government authorities (both central and local), schools at all levels of the educational system and other institutions that are involved in executive actions and that render services to the public.

Article 10

Language policy of central and local government authorities.

The language used in the functions of central and local government authorities, or on their behalf, shall be tasteful, simple and clear.

Article 11

Professional, technical and scientific vocabulary in Icelandic.

Government authorities shall take measures to have professional, technical and scientific vocabulary in Icelandic develop steadily, be accessible to everyone and be used as widely as possible.

STANDARDYZACJA I „STANDARD LANGUAGE”

"Any vernacular (language or dialect) may be 'standardized' by being given a uniform and consistent norm of writing that is widely accepted by its speakers. It may then be referred to as a 'standard' language."
(Haugen 2001: 681)

"ideal standardization refers to a language which has a single, widely accepted norm which is felt to be appropriate with only minor modifications or variations for all purposes for which language is used. Differences between regional variants, social levels, speaking and writing and so on are quite small."
(Ferguson 1962, cited after Cooper 1989: 134)

"Standardization in effect creates a new language, since it can never capture the entire language nor remain entirely static. Beginning as a reading language, it may in time lead to a new standard spoken language, which may in part be imposed on a population, either by coercion or voluntarily. It usually has a greater prestige than the vernaculars on which it is based and serves to unify the population ruled by a central government." (Haugen 2001: 682)

HAUGEN: 4 KROKY (LUB ASPEKTY?) STANDARYZACJI

1. norm *selection* – wybór odmian(y)
2. norm *codification* – kodyfikacja norma w słownikach, gramatykach
3. norm *implementation* – implementacja, wdrażanie (np. w szkołach)
4. norm *elaboration* – opracowanie, dopracowanie – ciągle lub w pewnych reformach

Też: *language adaptation, language modernization, language reform*

“Standardization could be regarded as a continuing process, but in its typical form it is mostly thought of in connection with new nations and communities which are trying to identify and create a national language.” (Omdal 2006)

HAUGEN'S REVISED MODEL: A MATRIX (HAUGEN 1987; OMDAL 2004)

	<i>Form (policy planning)</i>	<i>Function (language cultivation)</i>
Society (status planning)	1. Selection (decision procedures) a. problem identification b. allocation of norms	3. Implementation (educational spread) a. correction procedures b. evaluation
Language (corpus planning)	2. Codification (standardisation procedures) a. graphisation b. grammaticalisation c. lexication	4. Elaboration (functional development) a. terminological modernisation b. stylistic development c. internationalisation

PRINCIPLES OF STANDARDIZATION AFTER VIKØR 1994 (OMDAL 2004)

- 1) Internal linguistic principles (unambiguity, phonemicity, simplicity...)
- 2) Principles concerning the relation to other languages / language varieties
- 3) Principles concerning the relationship between language and the language users (majority, liberality, prestige...)
- 4) Principles related to societal ideologies

«This set of corpus planning principles demonstrates clearly that there is no single common strategy available for language planners. Various language planning principles together with changing language attitudes and ideologies have come into use in different languages at different times through the LP history.» (Omdahl 2004, 2390-1)

JĘZYK ISLANDZKI – SZCZĘŚLIWY JĘZYK?

Wenn es so etwas gäbe wie eine „glückliche Sprachgeschichte“ (und das notwendige Gegenteil einer „unglücklichen“), dann könnte die Geschichte des Isländischen glücklich genannt werden (und die etwa des Norwegischen unglücklich).

(Groenke 1983, 137)

DLACZEGO SZCZĘŚLIWY? (GROENKE 1983)

- 1) Historia języka jest bardzo dobrze udokumentowana.
- 2), 3) Język już prawie od początku mało zróżnicowane dialektałne
- 4) Nie ma dialektu prestiżowego.
- 5) „diachrone Perdurabilität extrem stark“ – kontynuacja języka przez wieków bez istotnych zmiań (oprócz systemu samogłosków)
- 6) długa, ciągła historia literatury i bardzo duża produktywność literacka
- 7) mniej wpływów innych języków (np. średnidolnoniemieckiego)

POLITYKA JĘZYKOWA W ISLANDII

The goal of the official policy is to maintain the Icelandic standard language and to “hold the thread” between the modern language and the Old Icelandic literary standard. In a report from a commission sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and Education in 1986 the content of the official policy is stated as follows:

The people of Iceland have set themselves the goal of preserving their language and strengthening it. Preserving the Icelandic tongue means keeping up the linguistic tradition from one generation to another, particularly taking care that the relation that has prevailed, and continues to do so, between language and literature from the beginning of writing, will not be jeopardized.

(Árnason 2003)

THE BEGINNING OF STANDARD ICELANDIC ÁRNASON'S (2003) THESIS

The conclusion to be drawn from the discussion above is that the development of Old Icelandic was unlike that of Old English or Old (High) German [...] in that in Iceland **the norm that came to form the basis of the standard had in a sense been selected before Latin writing set in**. The three foundations of this emerging norm were the runic tradition, the poetic tradition and the legal tradition. These were all coded in essentially the same idiom in both Norway and Iceland.

POLITYKA JĘZYKOWA W 18 WIEKU

The first statement of what later became the official goal of Icelandic language policy was the manifesto of *Lærdómslistafélagið* ‘The Society for Learned Arts’ (1779–96), which based its work on ideas from the Enlightenment. The following passage is part of its constitution (1780):

Also, the Society shall keep and preserve the Nordic tongue as a beautiful major language, which for a long time has been spoken in the Nordic countries, and try to purify it of foreign words and idioms, which now have begun to spoil it. Therefore foreign words should not be used in the Society’s Journal to denote crafts or tools and other things, as long as old or middle aged Nordic terms are to be found.

(Árnason 2003)

Íslenska til alls. Tillögur
Íslenskrar málnefndar að
íslenskri málstefnu. 2008.

[The Icelandic Language
Committee's proposals for an
Icelandic language policy (Google
Translate)]



There is no doubt about popular support (at least until recently) for the official policy in Iceland of “holding the thread” and of maintaining the tradition that goes back to the beginning of writing. And it can be said that the language used by Snorri Sturluson in the thirteenth century is the same code as the one used by writers such as Halldór Laxness in the twentieth century. And this process continues because there is still a lot of literary activity in Iceland.

(Árnason 2003)

JEDNAK...

[...] a clear generation gap is shown by the results of a recent poll. This poll shows that about 70% of people aged under thirty said that they would rather use the English *e-mail* than the Icelandic neologism *tölvupóstur* ‘computer mail’, which is recommended by the Icelandic Language Council and printed in the glossary for computer terminology (*Tölvuordasafn* 1998). Among those 60 years and older, the Icelandic term was preferred; 77% of this age group said that they would rather use the Icelandic term.

(Árnason 2003)

It is probably too early to suggest an interpretation or evaluate the significance of this finding. Does it forebode the end of the “perennial purism” in Iceland, or is it just a temporary spree of liberalism among the young, in the age of “globalization”? In any case the massive Anglo-American influence on the culture would seem to be the biggest challenge that faces Icelandic language planning in the near future. This concerns both questions of the corpus and status of the language. There is growing concern that certain domains, such as science and technology, and also parts of more popular culture, music and film, may become bilingual or even purely English.

(Árnason 2003)

ÍSLENSKA TIL ALLS (2008)

Tungumál er þá fyrst í verulegri hættu þegar menn hafa ekki lengur áhuga á að ræða það.

Google Translate:

Język jest wtedy bardzo znaczący niebezpieczeństwo, gdy ludzie nie są już zainteresowani rozmową na ten temat.

Language is then very significant danger when people are no longer interested in discussing it.

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