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POLITYKA JĘZYKOWA W KRAJACH SKANDYNAWSKICH

Piątyk wykład
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DZISIAJ

- ❖ Corpus planning: standaryzacja (aspekty ogólne)
- ❖ Standaryzacja języków szwedzkiego, duńskiego, fińskiego, norweskiego

STANDARYZACJA I „STANDARD LANGUAGE”

"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)

STANDARYZACJA W RÓŻNYCH CZASACH: CO MIAŁO WPŁYW NA JĘZYK?

- ❖ Średniowiecze: Chrystianizacja

- ❖ Piśmiennictwo w alfabecie łacińskim

- ❖ XVI w: Reformacja

- ❖ Koniec 15 w: drukarstwo
 - ❖ Tłumaczenie i druk Biblii
 - ❖ Nauka czytania

- ❖ (XVII)-XVIII w: Oświecenie

- ❖ Rozwój nauk przyrodniczych; odkrycia, wynalazki -> nowe słownictwo
 - ❖ Racjonalizm, wiedzy -> akademie, encyklopedie
 - ❖ „Demokratyzacja” – parlamenty
 - ❖ Prasa, czasopisma: nowe gatunki

XIX WIEK – POCZĄTEK XX WIEKU

- ❖ Romantyzm
- ❖ Nacjonalizm
- ❖ „Modne” nauki: Historia, folklor i językoznawstwo
- ❖ Powszechna edukacja
- ❖ Urbanizacja, industrializacja
- ❖ „Modne” nauki: Nauki społeczne
- ❖ Socjalizm; ideologie społeczne

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)

ANA DEUMERT & WIM VANDENBUSSCHE, EDS. 2003. *GERMANIC
STANDARDIZATION. PAST TO PRESENT*. AMSTERDAM: BENJAMINS.

Árnason, Kristján: Icelandic, 245-279.

Teleman, Ulf: Swedish, 405-429.

Kristiansen, Tore: Danish, 69-91.

Jahr, Ernst Håkon: Norwegian, 331-353

JĘZYK SZWEDZKI

Co wiemy o przebiegu standaryzacja?

Co szczególne o...

1. norm *selection* – wybór odmian(y)
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?

JĘZYK SZWEDZKI

- ❖ Średniowiecze: piśmiennictwo religijne a nie tylko
- ❖ 1526 Nowy Testament, 1540 Biblia w języku szwedzkim – standard ortograficzny, również wpływ na wymowy „standardowy”
- ❖ XVII w: wszyscy mają się uczyć czytanie
- ❖ XVIII w

„The capital became the centre of political, economical and cultural power, and its elite formed a communicative community, where a prestigious, reasonably homogeneous spoken language took shape [...]. It is not surprising that such a language was considered by its users and by contemporary language cultivators as “the best language” or as the “real” Swedish.” (Teleman 2003)

XVIII WIEK

- ❖ 1739 *Kungliga Vetenskapsakademien*

 - 1786 *Svenska Akademien*

- ❖ 1801 Carl Gustaf af Leopold. *Afhandling om Svenska Stafsättet*

- ❖ Słowniki

- ❖ Czasopisma

“Written Swedish had obtained a codified orthographical and morphological norm in the eighteenth century without the support of a general school system.”
(Teleman)

NAJBARDZIEJ WPŁYWOWE TEKSTY

“The ambition of the government was that the Bible of 1703 should have the same status as a linguistic model of contemporary and future Swedish. The plan did not succeed, since the language of the new Bible remained too conservative to attract the language users of the eighteenth century. Other texts were more influential at the time, such as the *Swedish Law* of 1734, O. v. Dalin’s journal *The Swedish Argus* of 1732–34 (2nd ed. 1754), and the *Acta* of the Royal Academy of Science. Fiction, poetry and journalism were other types of texts that contributed to the establishment of a stable standard norm in the eighteenth century and afterwards.” (Teleman)

A JĘZYK MÓWIONY?

„Most early language cultivators subscribed to Scaliger’s maxim that written language should comply with speech. However, since speech varied so much, they were forced to specify which speech should be mirrored in writing. The most exact definition was given by Hof (1753) who characterized the “good” speech **geographically** (Stockholm and surrounding provinces), **socially** (distinguished/noble or learned speakers) and **stylistically** (careful, public speech). Such a language was proclaimed by Hof as the general form of speech (Sw. *den allmänneliga talarten*, Lat. *dialectus commune*).”
(Teleman)

XIX WIEK

- ❖ Język pisemny jako wzór języka mówionego
- ❖ W szkołach uczy się „standardową” wymowę (vs. dialektalna)
- ❖ Na końcu 19 w. negatywny stosunek wobec dialektów oraz mowy robotników

“Many cultivators regarded a dialect-free spoken language as the proper manifestation of a national, patriotic identity.” (Teleman)

- ❖ Kodyfikacja wymowy standardowej w słowniku z roku 1893

XX WIEK

The language cultivators of the twentieth century had accustomed themselves to the idea that the standard norm was established once and for all. In the second half of the century, language cultivators concentrated their activities on the effectiveness of public communication: their primary goal was to make the authorities speak and write a clear and understandable language. At the end of the twentieth century, however, a new kind of threat became visible. It was noticed that Swedish as a public language was losing functional domains to English, the universal medium for transnational communication. (Teleman)

JĘZYK DUŃSKI – JAK SZWEDZKI LUB INNA HISTORIA?

Co wiemy o przebiegu standaryzacja? Co szczególne o...

1. norm *selection* – wybór odmian(y)
 2. norm *codification* – kodyfikacja norma w słownikach, gramatykach
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 4. norm *elaboration* – opracowanie, dopracowanie – ciągle lub w pewnych reformach
- ?

NORM SELECTION: GEOGRAFICZNE LUB SPOŁECZNE CZYNNIKI?


„In my view, however, the denial of the “Copenhagenness” of Standard Danish should be seen as an ideological phenomenon. The roots of this phenomenon are not to be found in a changed relationship between the capital and the provinces — Copenhagen has remained the unaltered centre of the country — but rather in the very nature of this relationship. The discursive “transfer” of the Copenhagen upper class norm to a supra-regional (national) “neutral” variety is a contribution to the ideological “resolution” of the social and political conflict between a dominating Centre and a dominated Periphery.” (Kristiansen)

„Equating Standard Danish with the Copenhagen dialect implies, of course, a rejection of the idea that the standard is a kind of cross-regional, common denominator developed by a national upper class. Brink and Lund demonstrate in their work that the vitality of the Copenhagen-based standard variety is deeply rooted in the lower social classes of the capital city. Their very comprehensive study of social variation and change in Copenhagen speech from 1840 to 1950 (informants' years of birth), illustrates that most changes originated with the working classes. As the standardization process (acceptance in usage) works its way to all the corners of the country, the socially related variation in Copenhagen speech spreads with it.”
(Kristiansen)

„Whatever people may say to the contrary when asked, representations of the “best” language seem to be quite generally associated with Copenhagen speech, at least among young people. Speaker evaluation studies have been carried out in different parts of Denmark in a way that prevented informants from becoming aware that they disclose their language attitudes. The results show that young people evaluate both “low” and “high” Copenhagen speech more positively than their own language, even if this differs from Copenhagen speech only by a few local, mostly prosodic, features. Both the usage and the prestige of Copenhagen speech are unquestionable” (Kristiansen)

PISMO I WYMOWA

„As such, the gap between spoken and written Danish testifies to a limited influence from the written code on the spoken code. While the phonetic spelling approach has had minimal impact on the codification of Danish orthography, the impact of the opposite approach which claims that “one should speak like one writes” (defended among the early grammarians by Henrik Gerner) was equally small.” (Kristiansen)

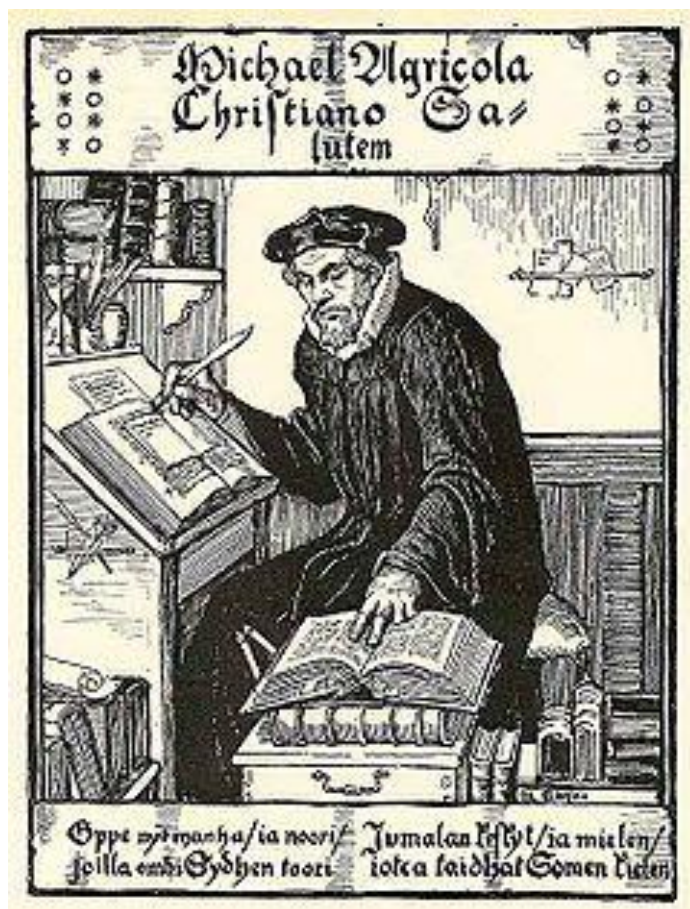


„A particular style of public speaking characterized by “reading pronunciations” was commonly in use in the nineteenth century, arguably as the result of a perceived need among “ordinary” people to speak appropriately as larger sections of the population were gradually included in the administrative and governmental affairs of society. This public speech style was stigmatized and disappeared at the end of the nineteenth century, and there seems to be little evidence that it has had a lasting effect on the spoken norm (Pedersen 1997).” (Kristiansen)

XX WIEK – COŚ NOWEGO?

„As to the standards of written and spoken Danish, the natural and interesting question to ask is whether we can trace any beginning of a destandardization process. In fact, recent years have also seen public discussions about the written norm. The introduction of minor changes in new editions of *Retskrivningsordbogen* (‘The Spelling Dictionary’) have provoked very strong reactions in parts of the public. The introduction of *majonæse* alongside *mayonnaise*, and a few other such double forms, resulted in a so-called “*mayonnaise war*” (fought in the press in 1986). The introduction of an English-like comma system alongside the earlier German-like system, resulted in a “*comma war*” (2002). Of course, such reactions should not be seen as manifestations of an evolving non-accepting attitude towards the very idea of a linguistic norm, but rather as rejections of the codifiers and their attempts at regulating the norm. In fact, the phenomenon as such can only be understood in terms of an absolute and unconditioned acceptance of the traditional, existing norm.” (Kristiansen)

JĘZYK FIŃSKI: POCZĄTEK PIŚMIENNICTWA I STANDARYZACJI



FINNISH CORPUS PLANNING: PERIODS

New Testament: 1548, Bible: 1642

1543 - 1642 graphization; modernization (for religious purposes);
standardization (regulation of the written variety)

1820 - 1870 renovation (modification of the written variety); modernization
(more domains); standardization (spoken variety)

1890s - 1950 codification, "oikeakielisyys" (Setälä and others); spread of
spoken standard; ongoing modernization, renovation

“For the first fifty years of the nineteenth century the forms of the spoken language had consisted almost exclusively of dialects. The need to develop a spoken language suitable for the use of the cultivated class had been acknowledged at the beginning of the century. Until mid-century the view persisted that even cultured Finns should speak the dialect of their own region. [...] The turning point was reached in 1863, when Finnish was accepted as a language of administration. At about the same time it began to be used increasingly as a language of instruction. Furthermore, the beginning of the 1860s saw the rise of the first cultivated homes where Finnish was used. There thus emerged a more concrete need for the development of both an official public language and for an unofficial spoken language suitable for cultivated speakers.”

(Paunonen 1997)

A NORWESKI?

NIESZCZĘSTLIWY, NIENORMALNY 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)

“We have reason to claim that the sociolinguistic situation in Norway was ‘normal’ – and that it never has been more ‘normal’ than it was in 1814 and shortly thereafter.” (Jahr 2007/2008)

CO SIĘ STAŁO PO 1814 ROKU, DLA CZEGO?

NORWESKI W XIX WIEKU

“Without the ideological climate associated with romanticism, it becomes difficult to explain why the ‘language issue’ during the 19th century developed the way it did, why there, on the whole, was a ‘language issue’ at all.” (Jahr 2007/2008)

O co chodziło w tym „language issue”?

Kim byli aktorze? Jaka była ich motywacja/ideologia i argumentacja?

Co to znaczyło dla języka pisemnego, a dla języka mówionego?

NASTĘPNE SLAJDY NIE BYŁY NA ZAJĘCIACH

NORWESKI W XX WIEKU: “A SOCIOLINGUISTIC EXPERIMENT” (JAHR 2007/2008)

- ❖ Norweski ma więcej dialektów (wieskich) niż Aasen uznał!
- ❖ Urbanizacja – dialekty miejskie
- ❖ Która warstwa społeczna ma decydować język literacki?
- ❖ Ile języków literackich może być?
- ❖ Ile wariantów może być w jednym języku literackim?
- ❖ Czy język literacki to sprawa dla rządu państwa?

„Since then, it has been taken for granted by everybody that Parliament always has the last say in new language reforms. In 1938, 1959, 1981, 2005 and 2012 – years which after the language debate in Parliament 1919 saw new language reforms – the reforms were always passed by Parliament. This practice was perceived as something obvious. However, [this seems to be quite unique to Norway](#) – that Parliament debates and passes concrete language reforms including, i.a., orthographical as well as morphological changes in the written standard.” (Jahr 2017)

CO JEST PROBLEAMTYCZE W TYCH CYTATACH:

1. „Reformacja uznaje się w Norwegii za moment przełomowy dla zwycięstwa języka duńskiego nad norweskim, dla upadku państwowości norweskiej i katolicyzmu.”
2. [po 1814 r.] „Wsparcie norweskiego języka pisanego przez język duński nie oznacza całkowitej utraty języka narodowego przez Norwegów.”

Stanisław Łęcki: Polityka językowa Norwegii w latach 1814-1981.
Wrocław 1990

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)

SOME IDEOLOGIES OF LANGUAGE INFLUENCING STANDARDIZATION

old (conservative) is good

modern (innovative) is good

variation is a danger to identity

native is better than foreign

international is good

the people know the language best

linguists know the language best

ŹRÓDŁA (OPRÓCZ TYCH PODANYCH NA 7 SLAJDZIE)

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