

POLITYKA JĘZYKOWA W KRAJACH SKANDYNAWSKICH

Szósty wykład **01.04.2019**

DZISIAJ: STANDARYZACJA "OD GÓRY" I "OD DOŁU"

- Jeszcze raz o pojęcie "standard"
- Historia standaryzacji w krajach skandynawskich: podumowanie
- Język norweskim w 20 wieku

STANDARD LANGUAGE — CZY ISTNIEJE POJĘCIE W JĘZYKU (JĘZYKOZNWAWSTWIE) POLSKIM?

Język literacki. -> Dialekt kulturalny danego jęz. narodowego, najczęściej tylko w wersji pisanej, stanowiący podstawę wykształcenia się literatury i rozwijający się wraz z nią. W różnych tradycjach narodowych, w ogromnej zależności od czynników historycznych, jęz. I. przeciwstawia się bądź to -> dialektom ludowym i regionalnym, bądź także -> jęz. potocznemu.

Dialekt kulturalny. Jęz. warstw wykształconych, służących za podstawę -> kodyfikacji -> jęz. literackiego danego narodu albo pozostający w wyraźnym współoddziaływaniu z jęz. literackim.

Kodyfikacja językowa. Nadanie -> normie jęz. mocy obowiązującej przez sformułowanie, zapisanie i zatwierdzenie konkretnych zaleceń przez ciało oficjalne lub posiadające autorytet w danej społeczności jęz. (EJO)

CZY W NORWEGII JEST "STANDARD LANGUAGE"? CZY MA JAKIŚ STANDARD JĘZYKA MÓWIONEGO?

"The term 'standard language' is not widely known in Norwegian. A traditional term in Norway has been *normalmål*, meaning 'language norm authorised by the state', and this has applied first and foremost to our two written language versions: Bokmål and Nynorsk." (Sandøy 2011)

"What then is a standard? Very broadly put one could say that a standard language is that variety of a language which has gained literary and cultural supremacy over the other varieties and which is accepted also by the speakers of the other varieties as a more proper form of that language than other varieties" (Røyneland 2009)

STANDARYZACJA JĘZYKÓW SKANDYNAWII DO KOŃCA 19 W. - PODSUMOWANIE

	Norweski	Duński	Szwedzki	Fiński
Średniowiecze: piśm. łacińskie	tak	tak	tak	
Reformacja: NT Biblia		1529 1550	1526 1541	1548 1692
17-18 w Kodyfikacja j. literackiego Mowa stolic		tak, słowniki i gramatyki tak	tak, słowniki i gramatyki Tak	
19 wiek	kodyfikacja: 2 języki literackie implementacja	implementacja	implementacja kodyfikacja wymowy liter.	kodyfikacja: 1 język literacki implementacja

CO JEST PROBLEMATYCZNE W TYCH CYTATACH:

- "Reformacja uznaje się w Norwegii za moment przełomowy dla zwycięstwa języka duńskiego nad norweskim, dla upadku państwowości norweskiej i katolicyzmu."
- [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.

CO SIĘ STAŁO PO 1814 ROKU, DLA CZEGO? NORWESKI W XIX WIEKU

Knud Knudsen (1812-1895)

Ivar Aasen (1813-1896)

"These two individuals represented opposing solutions to the question as to how an independent, written Norwegian standard could be developed in the 19th century: (1) the creation of a new written standard based on contemporary rural, low-status dialects (Ivar Aasen), or (2) a gradual change of written Danish in the direction of a nation-wide high-status spoken variety of the upper-middle classes (Knud Knudsen)." (Jahr 2017)

"Had Knudsen's solution and view been the only one pursued, the sociolinguistic situation in Norway would — most probably — have turned out to be very much the same as we find today in Sweden and Denmark. Norway would have had a strong and generally accepted written and spoken standard variety, closely connected with the spoken idiom of the upper and educated classes, whereas the lower classes would have used more or less low-status dialects, which in the course of time would retreat to more remote rural areas, leaving larger geographical areas to an expanding standard variety." (Jahr 2003)

Dla czego to się nie stało?

"In the middle of the century it became essential for the cultural elite to establish the characteristic criteria of a Nation, i.e. literature, music, folklore, language, etc., and Ivar Aasen's coinage of the New Norwegian written language took advantage of this historic opportunity.

But during the last half of the century a new awareness arose that language was a matter of social and cultural distinction and of democracy. There was also progress in economic life, and the bourgeoisie had developed a pride in its own language variety independent of the previous Danish ideal. The educationist Knud Knudsen was a catalyst in this development in his advocacy of 'the daily language of the cultured in towns'. He was at the same time a spokesman for modernising the school system, i.e. of introducing new subjects and relinquishing the classical languages. This implemented the alternative national language route: to change the Danish written language into a Norwegian one, and several spelling reforms were introduced in textbooks. Thus, from the last decades of the 19th century Norway has had two competing written language versions, and the state authorities have been an active participant in language policy." (Sandøy 2011)

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

Sprawy w dyskursach o standaryzacji języka norweskiego w 20 w.

- Norweski ma więcej dialektów/gwar (wiejskich) niż Aasen uznał
- Urbanizacja gwary 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)

CZY W NORWEGII JEST "STANDARD LANGUAGE"? CZY ISTNIEJE JAKIŚ STANDARD JĘZYKA MÓWIONEGO?

"The term 'standard language' is not widely known in Norwegian. A traditional term in Norway has been *normalmål*, meaning 'language norm authorised by the state', and this has applied first and foremost to our two written language versions: Bokmål and Nynorsk."

"The verb *normalisere* has been used for 'speaking in accordance with the norms for written language', and this corresponds to the use of 'spoken standard language' (SSL), as described below." – tylko słownictwo i gramatyka

SSL: a common language variety to which people switch in certain settings or with the intention of communicating to a broader public

(Sandøy 2011)

GDZIE TAKA NORMALIZACJA BYŁO NORMĄ DO LAT 1960?

"The areas with a strong tradition of standardisation are theatre, media and some formal public situations. Actors learnt to pronounce Bokmål and Nynorsk (New Norwegian) with South-East Norwegian phonology, whereas in radio the two standard languages were pronounced with the speaker's own dialectal phonology. This has also been the situation for priests, public servants, salesmen, etc., who all were expected to use a standard language in their professional work. Students too normally standardised their spoken language."

(Sandøy 2011)

Table 1: Social acceptance of dialect use (white cells) in various domains at various times

Situation / role	Among friends	Within the family	Pupils	National politicians	Teachers*	At service points Speak- ing with strangers	Students	Lecturing	Strangers on the phone	Managers	Radio reports	From the pulpit	Reading the Liturgy	News reading
2010 2000									ne					
1980 1950														

^{*}The social norms were different for teachers in towns versus in the countryside, so that urban teachers in practice stuck to the SSL of Bokmål.

(Sandøy 2011) Czy to znaczy, że już nie ma "normalisering"?

DIALECT LEVELLING AND REGIONAL SPEECH STANDARDS (NP. W NIEMCZECH)

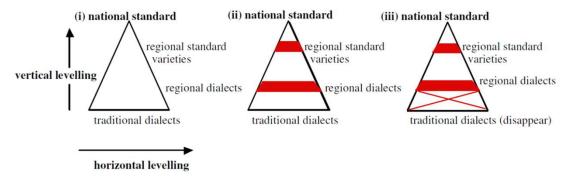


Figure 1 Multidimensional model of dialect levelling (adapted after Auer & Hinskens 1996)

(Røyneland 2009)

"Since there is no *official* spoken standard in Norway the question must be whether there is one *unofficially*. According to Norwegian pro-dialect ideology there is no overarching national spoken standard variety. However, the variety spoken in and around the capital, Oslo, seems to function as such in many parts of the country."

"Possibly it would be wise to distinguish between two spoken standards

- a) a "conservative" standard associated with upper middle class Oslo speech and
- b) an "urban" standard that reflects the most frequently used written Bokmål variety with south-eastern phonology and intonation.

In studies of dialect levelling in Norway the "urban" standard seems to be the most expansive one, whereas the "conservative" standard is loosing territory" (Røyneland 2009)

NORWEGIA — RAJ GWAR WIEJSKICH?

"How can it be, then, that the local varieties are changing, when the Norwegian population at large apparently has such positive attitudes towards dialects? At an ideological level most people in Norway would agree that it is important to keep using the dialects (preferably the traditional ones) in all domains, but ideology is one thing and practice often another. When faced with the demands of face-to-face interaction, it is not at all always that obvious that one should use the traditional dialect. In actual interactions, many dialect users in fact alter their way of speaking. However, attitudes towards mixed or levelled ways of speaking are not particularly favourable, and are often regarded both by the users of mixed varieties themselves and by others as "bad" or "poor" ways of speaking." (Røyneland 2009)

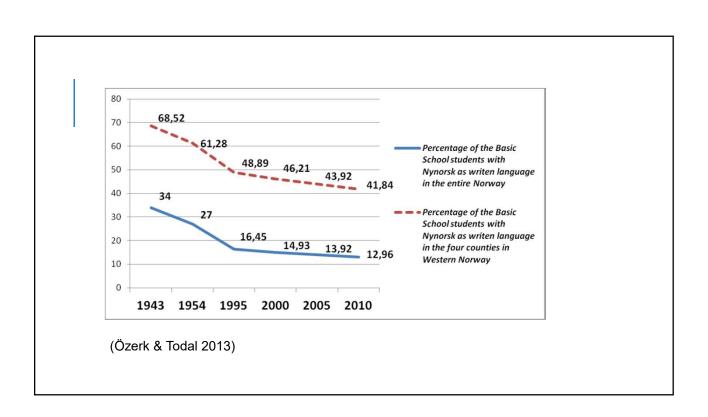
ROLA NASTOLATKÓW

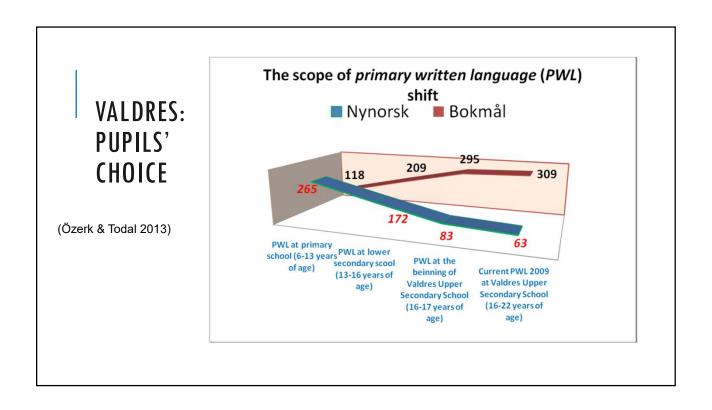
"This indicates that the role of adolescents, as initiators and transmitters of change, is quite different in urban and in peripheral areas. Whereas adolescents in rural areas speak in a *more* standardlike way than their parents and grandparents (because of dialect levelling), adolescents in the cities typically talk *less* standard than older generations. They pick up features that go against the established standard norm and hence challenge the standard – (in time, however, these features might be accepted as standard)." (Røyneland 2009)

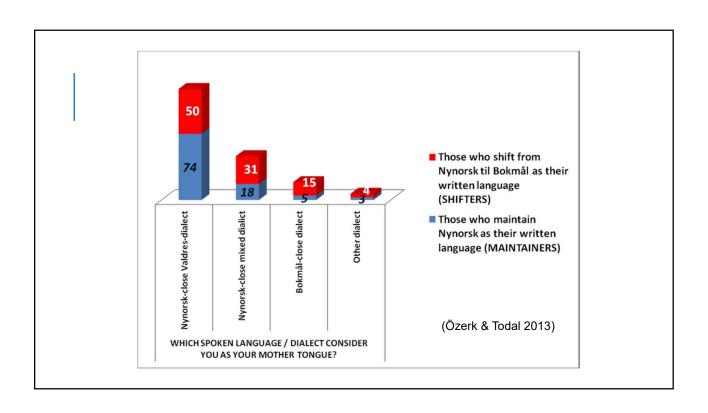
DIALECT LEVELLING I DWA JĘZYKI LITERACKIE W NORWEGII

Özerk, Kamil & Jon Todal. 2013. Written Language Shift among Norwegian Youth. W: *International Electronic Journal of Elementary Education* 5.3: 285–300.

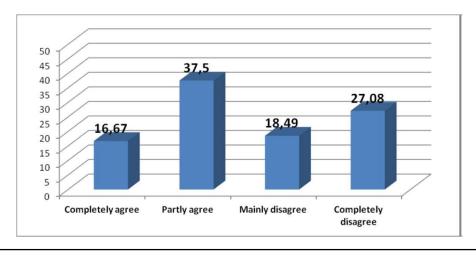
Valdres Upper Secondary School (County of Oppland)





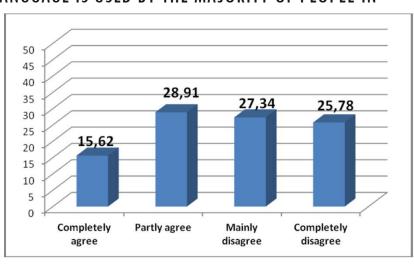






"I THINK IN VALDRES REGION WE SHOULD WRITE IN BOKMAL BECAUSE THIS LANGUAGE IS USED BY THE MAJORITY OF PEOPLE IN

THE COUNTRY."



KONKLUZJA?

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		10.10	1 10 00 00 00	
	zróżnicowanie	odmiany	dziedzina językoznawstwa	
Zzynniki: wiek	regionalne (geograficzne)	dialekty, gwary (wiejskie)	dialektologia (socjolingwistyka)	
płeć wykształcenie zawód warstwa, klasa	społeczne	socjolekty, gwary społeczne, gwary środowiskowe, żargony	socjolingwistyka	
zamieszkiwanie 	funkcjonalne	style funkcjonalne	stylistyka, socjolingwistyka, lingwistyka tekstu	
	medialne	język mówiony / język pisany		

KTÓRY CZYNNIK MOŻE BYĆ NAJWAŻNIEJSZE DLA ZRÓŻNICOWANIA JĘZYKA POLSKIEGO (MÓWIONEGO)?

"Przykładem języka, którego odmiana potoczna jest zróżnicowana przede wszystkim na zasadzie stopnia wykształcenia, może być współczesny język polski. W obrębie potocznych odmian tego języka główna różnica zachodzi między mową ludzi wykształconych (oraz ich rodzin) a mową osób nie wykształconych, określaną zbiorową nazwą gwar terytorialnych. Potoczna polszczyzna środowisk wykształconych jest stosunkowo bliska [...] książkowym odmianom języka polskiego, którymi posługują się ci sami ludzie jako odbiorcy, a niekiedy również nadawcy tekstów naukowych czy publicystycznych." (Weinsberg 1983)

Czy tak nadał jest?