

Abstract Keynote speaker

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Title: Multilingualism and the Local Politics of Language Regime

Abstract:

With the publication of *State Traditions and Language Regimes*, our project has been to explain language policy choices using the concepts of state traditions and language regime and a methodology of case studies. Case studies help understand the variety of ways different states organise linguistic diversity at the national level. Moving forward with this research agenda, our goal in this presentation is to discuss language policy choices at the local or regional level or what we call the 'local politics of language regimes'. More specifically, we use the concept of local or regional governance because of the way territories are constructed through local mobilisations, history and politics. Drawing examples from a number of case studies (Canada, France, Peru, United States, Wales), we argue that local or regional governance also informs language policy choices. For example, France's local or regional oppositions to its Jacobin tradition by regional linguistic minorities has led to specific language policy choices which are invisible at the national level. Local mobilisations have helped shape language policy choices at the local level in important ways leading to policies for the revitalisation of regional languages. Canada's federal language regime involves an unexpected *laissez-faire* approach at the local level which has led to language policy innovations in certain areas such as the promotion of aboriginal languages. However it has also hindered language policy development such as support for French language services at the local level in many parts of the country. Providing examples from different case studies, we show that language policy choices are informed by state traditions but that local and regional governance is also an important factor to take into consideration when studying language policy choices. Finally, we will draw lessons from our discussion for furthering the study of language regimes.

Individual Abstracts

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Title: Mixing and Unmixing Languages: Romani Multilingualism in Post-Socialist, Post-Conflict Kosovo

Abstract:

This paper seeks to use the politics and practices of language to understand social hierarchies and social change in a post-conflict and postsocialist context. My research was conducted among Roma who speak four languages in Prizren, Kosovo. My participants were primarily from a compact Roma area which is relatively central and integrated into the town, and my major fieldsite was there, and at a local Romani NGO and radio station.

Shifts in language practices have reflected the demise of Yugoslav socialism, ethno-nationalist politics and conflict, and the post-war reversal of power relations in Kosovo. At the same time Prizren is still seen as one of the more cosmopolitan areas, retaining pre-war multiculturalism. The position of Roma in this cosmopolitanism is ambiguous; while they stress their relative integration, their position is fragile in the face of Albanian nationalist politics, and imported neoliberal economic strategies. Within this, Roma NGO workers have managed to carve an economic niche through the minority and multiculturalist project work funded by western governments. However this has led to further subdivisions among Roma, and in particular with the newly formed ethnic groups Egyptians and Ashkali. I discuss the historical trajectory and current configurations of a Romani organisation in the town, the standardisation of Romani and the hierarchical organisation of linguistic forms and language learning, the self-representation of Roma and the 'gypsy' image through Romani language drama, and attitudes to purism, mixing and cosmopolitanism.

Name: Javier Alcalde

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Title: Expanding linguistic justice through personality and subsidiarity

Abstract:

More than half of the world's population lives in cities. Notably, cities tend to be more multilingual and cosmopolitan than their national communities. With the highest number in recorded history, recent migrations bolster this phenomenon. There are several reasons for this, including environmental, economic, and political ones. In Thomas Nail's words, the migrant is becoming the political figure of our time.

Language policies existing in nation-states misrepresent such a complex reality. Based on the idea – consistently proved wrong by sociolinguistics - of monolingual citizens, they often establish a single official language, creating recurrent situations of linguistic (and social) injustice. In some cases such injustice contributed to the rise of (violent) conflicts, as it was the case of Bangladesh independence, remembered by the UN every February 21st as the International Mother Language Day.

With the help of political philosophy, we can identify more sophisticated language policies. The principle of territoriality has worked reasonably well for countries composed of relatively homogeneous entities – allowing different official languages in different regions such as Flanders and Wallonia in Belgium or the different cantons of Switzerland. However, their application is more problematic in global cities.

On the contrary, policies based on the principle of personality seem to function effectively in mixed cities with two different languages, such as French and Dutch in Brussels, Catalan and Spanish in Barcelona, and Dutch and English in Amsterdam. In these three examples, each person can choose the language to communicate with the administration, ensuring this way an equal treatment.

But nothing prevents us to imagine a much more ambitious policy that expands the number of languages to be used through the principle of personality. In order to do so, an interdisciplinary approach is required. Therefore, the linguistic repertoires of the citizens should be combined with different versions of the principle of subsidiarity from traditional EU law. The sociolinguistic application of such principle understands that everything that can be done through the local language should be done this way and not in another more global one. By adapting such principle in other ways, different spheres (geographical, political, but also family, religion or work) could be linked with different languages.

A recent illustration of this idea took place in the last electoral campaign in Barcelona. There, the current mayor used materials in the main immigrant languages present in the city, including Chinese, Guarani, Romanian, Portuguese, Persian, Italian, Urdu, Greek, German, Finnish, English, Arabic and Turkish, plus Esperanto. This way, most of Barcelona's inhabitants could participate politically in their own language. This enhanced their individual self-esteem, dignity and fairness, without diminishing effectiveness in communication. This also showed that there is a huge potential in experimenting with more ambitious linguistic regimes. In conclusion, our multicultural cities should be able to work effectively with dozens of languages in specific contexts and in a sustainable way.

Name: Srđan Atanasovski
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Title: Patterned Sounds of Hegemony: Languagescapes of Belgrade and Vienna

Abstract:

The ability to speak out in certain language and to hear the language diversity in public space is by no means a given. On contrary, researchers have shown how, e.g., languages such as Albanian are discriminated against in Belgrade, with native speakers being frightened to use the language in public, while the usage of local dialects is constantly being frowned on. However, spoken language remains the most common way one embeds herself or himself into the urban soundscape. The languagescape – sonic ecology of languages in public space – is thus of a central importance in studying the patterns of cultural and economic hegemonies and differences in the city. I centre my research on Belgrade and Vienna, two European cities which are not only well connected to each other but also comparable on number of levels: both Belgrade and Vienna have certain “post-imperial” status, as both were capitals of now defunct states – Austro-Hungary and Yugoslavia – and have attracted considerable migration throughout last seven decades, albeit of different profile. Of paramount importance for this research is that Belgrade and Vienna have been some of the most important points in the contemporary Balkan route of refugees migrating from Near East to Western Europe. In the paper I will canvass how the languagescape functions both as a space where hegemonies are challenged and reaffirmed. I base my research on participant observation, interviews, and particularly on work with self-organized amateur choirs in Vienna and Belgrade which work with multilingual repertoire as an openly political stance.

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Title: Multilingualism in Turkey in the Middle of Political Dilemmas

Turkey is a multiethnic, multicultural and multilingual country. While Turkish native speakers comprise of the majority, there are considerable numbers of ethnic groups ranging from Kurds and Armenians to Ladinos having different mother tongues than Turkish. However, Turkey has still not established any proper policy of multilingual education since the Constitution of Turkey prohibits the teaching of any language other than Turkish as a mother tongue in schools. Therefore, current policy of the State is based on monolingual Turkish education ignoring minority languages, nonetheless, the first and the only important development was related to Kurdish. The “Solution Process” started with the Kurds in 2013 to terminate the long-lasting conflict, provided a way to recognize the importance of mother-tongue schooling in terms of minority languages. Therefore, several tertiary level institutions giving education in Kurdish were established until the political and armed conflict started again in 2014. As for other ethnic/religious groups, Armenians, Jews and Rums are the only three minority groups that have been given the right to open their own schools, but their languages cannot be taught as the medium of instruction at state schools (Kaya, 2009).

Consequently, this presentation aims to provide a historical perspective on the status of languages spoken in Turkey as well as official policies regarding those languages explicitly focusing on current political and educational setting. The data comes mainly from official document analysis. Namely, it will be demonstrated how politics and power relations can have a huge impact on the language education in Turkey.

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Title: Litigation as instrument of language rights activism to protect Afrikaans mother-tongue education: an AfriForum case study

Abstract:

Language rights activism is described as activism where role players utilise language rights to cause social, ideological and structural changes which will have a direct influence on a language community (Martel, 1999:47-48). Martel identifies five instruments of language rights activism, namely research, media cover, the lodging of complaints, the formation of pressure groups, litigation and violence. This activism is driven by social movements. According to Castells (1997:3), a social movement entails the execution of joint actions to transform common value systems and institutions. Martel (1999:47) argues that language rights activism is inevitable and essential in a multilingual country; however, Du Plessis (2004:174) considers language rights activism as a phenomenon that has not yet developed sufficiently in South Africa – from which stems the necessity of the current study.

This paper focuses on the utilisation of litigation as instrument of language rights activism by AfriForum, a social movement and civil rights organisation that focuses on minority rights, including language rights.

Research tools implemented in this study include a literature study that served as basis for empirical data interpretation, as well as a case study of the context of language rights activism, with special reference to litigation over the protection of Afrikaans mother-tongue education. The empirical study entails a qualitative content analysis of selected media records from 2002 to 2016.

The researchers came to the conclusion that although there is a place for litigation as instrument of language rights activism in South Africa, this is but one component of a broader strategy for the preservation of the Afrikaans language community (Malan, 2011). The promotion of a language community's self-reliance abilities can be added as sixth instrument to Martel's definition (1999) of language rights activism.

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Title: 'Hidden diversity' and 'policy of ignoring': languages of migrants in St. Petersburg's linguistic landscape

Abstract:

Saint-Petersburg is undoubtedly ethnically and linguistically heterogeneous global city, but nevertheless its' real multilingualism is totally ignored in the census and in the formulation of urban language planning. Linguistic landscape analysis is a good explorative method for studying multilingualism since it can demonstrate the reflection of power relations between different ethnic groups in urban public space.

The proposed paper has two primary goals. One goal is a comprehensive description of how non-Russian languages are symbolically represented in Saint-Petersburg's urban space in regard to languages of immigrant population. The second goal of this study is to propose an explanation for mismatch between diversity of the city and the underestimation of this fact both in official policy and in the discourse of citizens. Why the mobility of St. Petersburg's non-Russian population does not increase visibility of the languages other than Russian? A related but more narrow question is how exactly people choose the language for written communication with non-Russian speakers in case of informal and unofficial interaction?

The data analyzed in the paper were gathered through fieldwork (in 2016) in two districts with high proportion of migrants (mostly from Central Asia), *Dyevjatkinno* and *Parnas*, and on one old market in the center of the city, '*Apraksin dvor*'. Interviews with migrants and discussions from Internet forums were used as well as an additional source of information. The paper demonstrates that both official language policy and attitudes of ethnic majority tend to ignore actual diversity in St. Petersburg, maintaining therefore urban monolingual 'façade'.

Name: Poonam Bawa
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Title: Linguistic Diversity-Essence of Indian Democracy

Abstract:

India has a federal structure with central government at the centre and states (29 in no) having their respective state governments managing the affairs of the state. Subjects like defense, foreign affairs vests with federal government.

The Indian constitution recognizes 22 languages. Each state has its own lingua franca which helps in the growth of distinct culture, literature capturing the ethos of contemporary society. The federal government bestows National literary awards to the best writers in their respective language(s). English language is the common thread linking the entire country.

The linguistic diversity poses opportunities and challenges as well. The former unfolds itself in the growth of state's linguistic richness, heritage, arts and crafts, customs and rituals which is showcased in annual 'fests and meets' and duly recognized by the states.

However the challenges come to the fore when states vie over each other claiming share of resources from the federal government. This may be due to severe conditions like earthquakes, floods or putting up industrial plants of national importance.

To have the affairs of the country run in an effective manner the states have their own language in administration, lower courts, sports, films etc. However in higher courts the language is in English.

The local linguistic freedom ushers in creativity which is evidenced by great works in literature e.g of Nobel prize winning author Rabindra Nath Tagore for his literary work 'Geetanjali'.

India is a living example of "Unity in Diversity" and successful functioning of largest democracy in the world.

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Title: Mixed Messages: Overt and Covert Language Policy in Qatar Abstract

Abstract:

This paper examines the seemingly contradictory messages conveyed by the State of Qatar's overt and covert linguistic policies. Overtly, Qatar is an Arab Islamic nation, where Modern Standard Arabic (MSA) is the official language. Yet as a nation of only 300,000 citizens, it hosts a further 2.2 million expats, mostly non-Arabs. Indeed, English and Hindi have become important lingua francas, reflecting the dependence of Qatar's economy on English-educated expats on the one hand, and migrant labourers from the Indian subcontinent on the other. Adding to this complex sociolinguistic situation, the Qatar National Vision 2030 (QNV) policy document calls for simultaneous "modernization and preservation of traditions"¹. Interestingly, the QNV is conspicuously silent on the topic of language use in Qatar. Reading between the lines, however, in linguistic terms, modernization can be read to mean adoption of English and preservation of traditions, maintenance of Arabic. This is evident in the government's decision to establish branch campuses of prestigious English-medium K-12 schools and western universities in Qatar while decreeing that Arabic shall be the main language of Qatar University, the State's only national university.² The result is a linguistic apartheid where elites are English-dominant and non-elites are Arabic-dominant.³ The paper discusses possible reasons for this linguistic dichotomy and concludes with recommendations to achieve a truly multilingual Qatar where modernization and preservation of traditions are possible without creating unnecessary social divisions along linguistic lines.

Keywords: language planning, language policy, multilingualism, education

¹ General Secretariat for Development Planning (GSDP) (2008). Qatar National

² Quartz Media (2013, April 02). How Qatar University's language policy is holding back students. Quartz. Retrieved from <https://qz.com/69698/how-qatar-universitys-language-policy-is-holding-back-students/>

³ Cf. Karmani, S. (2005). Petro-Linguistics: The Emerging Nexus Between Oil, English, and Islam. *Journal Of Language, Identity & Education*, 4(2), 87-102. doi:10.1207/s15327701jlie0402_2

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Title: State tradition and language regime in Norway

Abstract:

By analysing government documents from 1885 to present, focusing on political practices and their justifications, the first objective of my paper is to argue that the liberal movement's introduction of parliamentary rule in Norway in 1884 was a critical juncture in the state's language regime (Sonntag & Cardinal, 2005). During the union with Denmark (1380-1814), Danish replaced Norwegian as Norway's written language. In 1885, parliament adopted official equality for a new written Norwegian language (*Nynorsk*) along with Dano-Norwegian (*Bokmål*) (Bjørhusdal, 2014).

From 1885, The Liberal Party implemented a wide range of egalitarian language regulations. It was also the power behind economic and political welfare regulations, often described as *universal* (Kildal & Kuhnle, 2005). My second objective is to explore how Norway's language policy is related to the social welfare model, and thus, to discuss whether the language regime can be considered *universalist*.

The Labour Party came into office in 1935-1965, and it continued and completed both welfare and language reforms introduced by The Liberal Party. The universalist regime was not challenged by the governments of the last part of the century. However, in 2013, The Conservative Party and (populist-liberalist) Progress party came into office, criticizing the language regime of being illiberal, due to the obligation of civil servants and pupils to acquire certain proficiencies in both languages. My third objective is to discuss whether Norway's linguistic universalism currently is at a critical juncture.

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Title: Regional or Minority Languages in the Dutch Caribbean

Abstract:

On May 2nd, 1996 the Kingdom of the Netherlands ratified the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages (ECRML), which entered into force on March 1st, 1998. Even though Article 14 of the ECHR already outlawed discrimination based on grounds such as language or association with a national minority, the Council of Europe deemed it necessary to create a specific treaty to safeguard the rights of minorities to enjoy their own culture and the use of their own language and to create a system of positive protection for minority languages.

The Charter does not give a list of languages in need of protection or promotion. Which languages are protected and which provisions of the Charter are applicable is largely determined by the State Parties. The Kingdom of the Netherlands confined the scope of the Charter to the European part of the Kingdom. Consequently, only the Frisian, Lower-Saxon, Romanes, Limburger languages and Yiddish fall within its scope.

Since 2010, however, three small Caribbean islands (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) became special municipalities of the Netherlands. In Bonaire most of the inhabitants speak Papiament(o/u) and in Sint-Eustatius and Saba English. Almost seven years after the constitutional reform, the territorial scope of the Charter has not been changed. The Kingdom did not take action to internationally recognize Papiament(o/u) and English as regional or minority languages. The goal of this contribution is to analyze (1) whether the minority languages of the Caribbean region of the Kingdom are sufficiently protected and promoted by national and international rules and regulations, (2) whether the ECRML can provide additional protection and, (3) if so, in what way.

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Title: Struggle for Language» and Language
Preferential Policy as Factors of Ethnic Conflicts

Abstract:

One of the focuses of language policy studies is what does language policy ensure the implementation of individual and/or group language rights and the territorial integrity of the state. Language may either integrate or fragment society. Demands for the right to use ethnic group's mother tongue both in public and private spheres became one of the most important factors of ethno-political strife dynamics in the modern world. As an ethnicity marker, language plays a role of mobilization resource for political struggle, in certain cases evolving into political conflict. As public sphere cannot be a-lingual, in the list of other ethnicity markers (religion, race) the language is politicized for longer period. As a base for ethnic strife, the language becomes a political phenomenon. Therefore, political and institutional status of language - which is a result of certain language policy and specific normative regulation - translates into ethnopolitical conflict. The most widespread practice of ethnopolitical conflict resolution in ethnically fragmented societies is creation of regional autonomy for ethnic group(s). This process includes two major elements: a system of power sharing and a set of preferential policies. The former means institutionalizing of political representation and participation system for ethnic group in state's public bodies. The latter is about political decisions inducing special rights for a group – preferential policies. This article shows how a “struggle for language” coupled other politicized markers of ethnicity influence the changes of legal, political and institutional statuses of ethnic regional autonomy and the dynamic of ethnic conflicts.

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Title: Legislation and Language and Policy

Abstract:

The main languages of the Caribbean Small Island (Developing) States of the Kingdom of the Netherlands are Papiamentu/u (Leeward Islands), English (Windward Islands), Spanish and Dutch. Dutch is the official language for governance and judiciary and is dominant in education. However, for by far the most inhabitants Dutch is not the native language. Whereas people often have not mastered Dutch, there is a great risk of a lack of communication. This is transcending the communication level, since miscommunication between inhabitants and public authorities also undermines fundamental principles of democracy and the rule of law, such as accessibility and foreseeability of law (legal certainty), the equality principle, transparency, participation, etc. This can lead to estrangement and distrust between citizens and public authorities and to exclusion from social and legal institutions.

The focal point of the paper is the meaning of fundamental legal principles and specific demands, deduced from international treaties and the law of countries familiar with multilingualism, like Belgium, Switzerland, Canada and South Africa. Which lessons can be learned from these countries, regarding the special characteristics of the Caribbean islands (small scale, financial restrictions, no (territorial) borders between groups of people with an own language)? Which legislation and policy is applicable in the Kingdom of the Netherlands and its countries? Are this legislation and policy and their application in accordance with fundamental legal principles and more specific demands? Are there areas of serious concern? If so, what is a possible solution?

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Title: The Politics of Language and Nationalism

Abstract:

This is a chapter draft of a monograph in preparation about language and nationalism in Catalonia and Flanders. The chapter argues that the relationship between language and nationalism is constructed through political action. First, the chapter discusses the merits of the different approaches to the relationship between language and nationhood, ultimately siding with the political approach. The Herderian view is implausible, and the economic approach of classical theorists of nationalism such as Benedict Anderson and Ernest Gellner is incomplete. The emerging linguistic justice debate addresses key normative issues but it shifts directly from individual to language rights, which runs the risk of missing the crucial link that may exist – namely, nationalism, as evidenced by the cases of Catalonia and Flanders and their historical experiences.

Second, the chapter zooms in the factors that contribute to the politicisation of languages. This is important because the politicisation of languages, combined with the enduring empirical reality of linguistic diversity, sets the context for the emergence of linguistic disputes. The chapter suggests that the role of cultural and political activists is critical, and the success of the politicisation depends on a number of context-dependent social and political factors. The chapter concludes discussing the pertinent issue in Catalonia and Flanders of whether national projects built around linguistic distinctiveness are more liberal or illiberal than those built around different markers.

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Title: Multilingual Education in the Philippines: Conflicting
Objectives, Confused Implementation, Considerable Challenges

Abstract:

The Philippine Department of Education (DepEd) in 2012 and 2013 issued guidelines on the implementation of its Mother Tongue Based-Multi-Lingual Education (MTB-MLE) policy which, among other things, aimed to facilitate early learning among the Filipino youth. A cursory look at the MTB-MLE guidelines gives the impression that the initiative was inspired by a number of laudable objectives - among them (a) nation-building and the promotion of nationalism; (b) recognition of minority languages; and, (c) the upgrading of Philippine education to meet international standards and demands - in addition to facilitating early learning. The initial years of implementation point to a number of challenges. Early assessments suggest that teachers are ill-equipped - in terms of training and materials - to implement the policy as envisioned. The paper argues the MTB-MLE policy is a rather belated measure. To a considerable extent, the Philippines' earlier language policies in education seem to have pre-empted the successful implementation of the MTB-MLE policy. The current multilingual education policy thus appears to be a superfluous measure. When one steps back to take a broader view, one realizes that the challenges associated with the MTB-MLE policy implementation reflect the problems faced by most post-colonial multilingual developing states that need to find the right balance between competing pressures - e.g. nationalism and globalization; nation-building and the clamor of sub-national groupings for particular forms of political recognition; learning facilitation and broader political aspirations, etc. The Philippines' problematic multilingual education policy highlights the political and ideological cleavages that characterize present-day Philippine society.

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Title: Ethno-linguistic polarization and economic wellbeing in Transylvania
Abstract:

The positive and negative effects of ethno-linguistic diversity on socio-economic welfare and on the development of local economies are both known. In this paper, we examine this relationship in the ethnically most diverse region of Romania, Transylvania. At first sight the multivariate analysis shows that both ethno-linguistic polarization and fractionalization has a small, but significant negative effect on local human development. Knowing that well-being is lower in those municipalities where the proportion of the Roma population is higher and that the socio-economic situation of Roma is much worse than the average, the final – seemingly tautological – conclusion of the study is that not the ethnic polarization in itself, but the poverty related to ethnicity explains part of the differences in socio-economic development of Transylvanian towns and villages.

Name: Vittorio Dell'Aquila and Gabriele Iannàccaro
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Title: Multilingualism and linguistic justice in eastern Latvia: parameters and models of analysis

Abstract:

The aim of this paper is to draw attention to the multilingual situation of Latgale (Eastern Latvia), a territory in which a number of different codes is simultaneously employed – namely Latvian, Latgalian as Baltic varieties, and Russian (and to some extent Polish and Belorussian) as Slavonic ones. The paper will discuss how this vast multilingualism is organised within the society, paying particular attention to questions of linguistic integration and justice. This will be presented by the mean of introducing into the analysis a number of sociolinguistic parameters that have been hitherto used for the interpretation of linguistic repertoires, in particular in the Latgalian context. In fact, the necessary holistic view – driven by the need of rendering justice to the speaker – should lead the researcher to consider the whole set of linguistic varieties present in the repertoire of the particular community under scrutiny, at any level of use: transnational, supranational, national, regional, local. p The paper will show and justify the motivations of these parameters and the (social) rules that control the use of Latvian, Latgalian and Russian, mainly by means of quantitative models of analysis. The proposal comes out of a set of research focused on the large quantitative survey carried out in Latgalia some years ago. Analysis of the data – either with statistical treatment or by means of folk linguistic procedures – allows us to identify a set of relevant information on language justice and intagration, that should be taken into consideration in any possible intervention. Vittorio Dell'Aquila is an independent researcher in linguistics (Centre d'Études Linguistiques pour l'Europe, Forskningscentrum för Europeisk Flerspråkighet) and works since about 20 years in collaboration with different European universities and research centres. He has worked as guest professor at the universities of Vaasa/Vasa, Genova, Cagliari and Milano teaching sociolinguistics, language planning, ethnolinguistics, historical linguistics and Scandinavian linguistics and he has been involved in different European research projects. He is also specialised in geography of languages, lexicography and terminology for minority languages.

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Title: Sign Language and the Politics of Deafness in Turkey
Abstract:

Besides to have a hearing loss, being deaf means belonging to a community with its own language and above all, its own unique culture. In terms of social constructivism, the social existence of the deaf community builds upon deaf people's social identity and their social interactions with the hearing society. Since being a minority culture and similar to other minority linguistic communities; deaf communities face with linguistic and cultural oppression of the majority culture. Through showing a presence in organizations work for equality of rights in a diversity of cultures; deaf people are able to develop their cultural values in relations within the non-signing world. Under the frame of this notice, this study aims to examine and evaluate the social recognition of deaf communities in Turkey. Methodology will be based on carrying out interviews with prior Turkish organizations, which support the social visibility of deaf minority within the hearing majority. In this manner, the deaf communities in Turkey demand for more political support and equal human rights than 20 years ago, with an aim to improve the social status of their language and culture. The overall structure also demonstrates the fact that, the study of deaf communities and social construction of deaf people's identity need more scholarly attention compared to the existing amount of linguistic research that has been carried out.

Name: Melanie Frank
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Title: State Tradition and Language Regime in Latvia

Abstract:

Since the restoration of independence, the language policy of the Republic of Latvia has comprised two central elements. Firstly, Latvian is the only official language and therefore in some spheres of public and political life Latvian is the only language to be used. Secondly, minorities enjoy certain language rights, e.g. a right to receive education in their first language. Recent policy initiatives, however, aim to deviate from this pathway and display a new development, which is met by significant criticism from large segments of society. To shed light on the conflicting elements in Latvia's language policy, I use the conceptual framework of language regimes brought forward by Linda Cardinal and Selma K. Sonntag (2015) and combine it with Dvora Yanow's approach to interpretative policy analysis. Against this background, the analysis highlights conflicting conceptions and practices of language use within Latvia's language regime. The argument is built on the basis of media analysis and a review of data on Latvia's language situation and policy, accompanied by an analysis of the central policy documents, as well as interviews with stakeholders. The study suggests that the recent re-politicisation of language has led to a reinforcement of Latvian as the only state language and, therefore, to a growing discrepancy between the goal of a monolingual public pursued by government institutions on the one hand and the multilingual sociolinguistic reality in Latvian society on the other hand. At the same time, the municipal institutions in Riga, where more than half of the inhabitants speak Russian in their everyday life, pursue a more accommodating strategy towards linguistic minorities. It can be shown, that these conflicting elements of Latvia's regime translate into growing difficulties of implementing language policies in Riga.

Name: Joseph P. Garske
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Title: ANGLOPHONE AND CIVILIAN LEGAL CULTURES:
Finding the language of law

Abstract:

LEGAL CULTURES: Regimens of law have two aspects: adjudicative and educative. No legal system attains public stability and continuity without teaching the benefits it provides, and instilling the habit of compliance. Two Western laws, Anglophone and Civilian, with different ideas of law, use language to balance coercion and persuasion in different ways.

MEDIEVAL ORIGINS: The basic nature of each tradition is visible in their medieval beginnings. One, born as a university, is philosophical in nature. The other, born as a guild of trade, is collegial in nature. One diffused its language among the population. The other employed an internal language. Both saw technological changes in the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries.

ROMAN UNIVERSALISM: Civil law, developed from Roman Codes, was constructed on principles of equity, equality, and reason, applicable to all peoples, translatable into any language. Its universal principles, adaptable to any culture, any language, led to the nation-state in Europe, modern world empires, and reception around the world.

ENGLISH TRANSCENDENCE: English law, idiosyncratic, shaped in an island kingdom, was un-applicable and un-exportable to other lands and peoples. Bentham and Austin recast it as an abstract science, emphasizing the corporation. But Anglophone law remained a fellowship of trade, requiring a single language among its members and its subjected public.

GLOBAL LANGUAGE: Twentieth century victories by English-speaking peoples in two world wars made English the international language of finance, trade, and popular culture. Twenty-first century technology made English intelligible to a rising global population. A collegial Rule of Law among all peoples became possible.

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Title: Multilingualism in Kathmandu valley:
a study of language use and attitude in Sherpa

Abstract:

This paper aims to explore the status of language use and attitude among the Sherpa speaking community in the Kathmandu valley, the multilingual capital city of Nepal. The Sherpas have been migrated in the capital city from various hilly and mountainous regions of Nepal e.g. Solukhumbu, Dolakha, Taplejung, Sindhupalchok etc. Most of the migrated Sherpa people have been living in different areas of Kathmandu valley e.g. Chabahil, Baudha, Jorpati, Kapan, Mandikhatar and Gongabu. The research focuses on language contact situations in different domains viz. social, cultural, personal, and official as well as media related activities where the informants are asked to use different languages along with the use of their own mother tongue. The study is based on the questionnaire developed in 2014 during a research sojourn at the *Dynamique du Langage Laboratory* (March-May, 2014) during the ASLAN Fellowship (WP.4 Academic Training) .

In order to carry this research, people with various economic, social, cultural, professional and academic backgrounds (i.e. housewives, business people, teachers, students, governments officials, politicians and social activists) were asked about their views on language use and attitudes in Sherpa, Nepali, English, Hindi and other languages they use in different domains and contexts. The study is based on 45 questionnaires which were collected in different informants, and analyzed taking into account different parameters such as age, gender, profession and the location they live in the Kathmandu valley. Existing political, social and economic factors contribute to language use and attitudes for different perspectives. Nepali and English languages have been widely used among the migrated Sherpa people rather than their mother tongue and other languages.

The different language ideologies have been observed while analyzing the data on language use and attitude in migrated Sherpas in language contact situation.

Keywords:

Language use, attitude, domains, language contact

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Title: State Language Academic Proficiency – a Challenge for Bilingual Students in Multilingual Georgia

Abstract:

The Georgian language as one of the oldest languages in the world with its ancient and rich literary heritage, a unique writing system and linguistic complexity belongs to the South Caucasian, specifically Kartvelian or Iberian language group. The Georgian language presents extremely rare, unique and linguistically diverse phonological, morphological, lexical and syntactical structures that is not an easy task to master for non-native speakers. Herewith, Georgia is a multilingual country where ethnic minorities such as Armenians, Azerbaijanis, Russians, Ossetians, Abkhazians, Greeks, Kists, Ukrainians, Yezids, Poles, Checks, Jews and other ethnic groups constitute up to 20 per cent of the whole population. Ministry of Education and Science of Georgia implements a specially designed policy for the civil integration of ethnic minorities to support and facilitate the process of accessibility of education for ethnic minorities as well as make the state language - Georgian popular. However, there are issues to be discussed and analyzed concerning academic state language awareness by bilinguals.

The given paper aims at studying the state language academic proficiency level of bilingual students in schools and accessibility to high education. It is crucial to analyze the reason of bilingual learners' low academic performance or even failure in Georgian language and literature national exam whereas they show much higher and better results in English as a foreign language national exam. Within the study, the following tasks are set to be solved: 1. Why do non-Georgian native speakers fail to expand their linguistic competence into high academic literacy while their conversational fluency in Georgian is quite good? 2. Why do bilinguals acquire academic proficiency more rapidly and more successfully in English as a foreign language rather than in Georgian as the state language? The paper examines the current instructional practice and delineates the challenges.

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Title: Linguistic Landscape in post-Soviet Georgia
Multilingualism - Threat or Benefit for the State Language

Abstract:

The present paper aims at describing overall linguistic landscape of contemporary Georgia. It also deals with discussion of such issues as causes and effects of multilingualism in Georgia; as well as existing and possible outcomes and threats to national language. (Englishisms, barbarisms, calques)

Language has been long recognized as a powerful marker of national identity, fostering transformation of multi-ethnic society into unified nation. Apart from being multi ethnic country, Georgia was tightly connected with many foreign countries throughout its historical and cultural development. Thus it has sustained experience of having multilingual society. Moreover, Georgia underwent so called “*russification*” process after its incorporation first, in Russian Empire and later, in Soviet Union resulted in emergence of bilingual society in which Russian language acquired the status of lingua franca living no space to other languages rather than Georgian and Russian. However, dissolution of Soviet Union and recent pro-Western politics of Georgia has paved road to new possibilities of rising linguistically diverse, multiethnic and multilingual society. Being on the crossroads of Europe and Asia Georgia has regained its commercial and cultural relationship with foreign countries that caused high demand on Georgians with high fluency in foreign languages as a consequence it resulted in establishment of Turkish, English, German and Russian schools in which the whole educational process is carried out in foreign languages while the state language – Georgian is taught as a second language. Special attention should be given to great linguistic impact of English language over the Georgian language. English has proved to be essential language in the sphere of employment. Multilingual competency is highly appreciated and demanded both in private and state sectors especially in the areas of sales, marketing, procurement, export –import oriented companies. English is taught at an early ages even in kindergartens and is included both in curricula of both primary and secondary schools. Thus all pupils are obliged to learn English during compulsory education. Under the circumstances special attention should be given to language policy that ensures its protection from corruption and enables its further development.

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Title: The Russian Revolution as a critical juncture in the traditions of language policies in Central and Eastern Europe

Abstract:

2017 is the year of 100 anniversary of two Russian revolutions (in February and October 1917). It is a good occasion to think about the meaning of these events for the history and traditions of establishing and developing language policies in some states of Central and Eastern Europe. It is important to ask, if, and if yes, to what extent, the collapse of the old regime and the offspring of bolshevik's era brought new patterns of understanding language policies which were further exercised especially in the European states created on the ruins of the empire of the tsars. It is also important to question the problem of the influence of these patterns and policies on the process of re-shaping national identities in the region mentioned above.

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Title: Bilingualism administration in Algeria
Abstract:

Officially, Algeria is a bilingual country, because it owns two official languages : Arabic and Tamazight (the language of the original inhabitants of North Africa), since the constitutional amendment of 2012, which was adopted Tamazight as an official language for the first time since the independence in 1962.

But this duality does not stand out clearly in practice, Tamazight is absent today for the areas of public administration, economics, education and the media.

This does not mean that Arabic is the dominant language in these areas, it faces overwhelming presence of the French language that does not have any legal status in spite of its presence on a large scale in most areas.

This situation pose the problematic of the language policy management in Algeria, which is permanently the place of political debate and ideological struggle in the absence of a common agreement on a clear definition of the Algerian identity, despite the passage of more than a half century since the country's independence.

From this point, the suggested paper seeks to trace the features of the language policy in Algeria, especially the management of bilinguism , starting from the assumption that there was no clear vision to deal with the matter , and the decision to adopt a second language was just a response to political and social pressure without genuine conviction of the importance of language diversity in the country.

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Title: Multilingualism, Intelligibility and Hegemony

Abstract:

The various advocates of ‘global English’ herald its ability to promote mobility, travel and greater international and global connections through increased communicability. From political theorists (especially normative liberal political theory) to English as a Lingua Franca researchers through mainstream accounts of ‘global English’ (e.g. David Crystal, David Northrup, etc...) to post-structuralist critical theorists (e.g. Pennycook, Canagarajah), ‘global English’ is portrayed as a possible solution to so-called ‘intelligibility’ problems posed by linguistic diversity. While many advocates of ‘global English’ claim to value multilingualism, they most often mobilize implicitly or explicitly some concept of ‘intelligibility’ that ‘global English’ supposedly provides more efficiently, effectively or without a massive use of resources. This paper argues that despite some attempts to ‘make space’ or account for the symbolic importance of languages and their roles in identity, these diverse positions are premised on what Stephen May has labelled ‘public monolingualism’ that presupposes that linguistic diversity as fundamentally a barrier to communication (May 2015). Drawing on a diverse set of alternative philosophical conceptions of language, I argue that ‘intelligibility’ functions as an inherently reductive concept that fails to take into account questions of language standardization and language prestige – two central elements of linguistic hegemony.

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Title: Serbian, Croatian, Bosnian...Montenegrin?
False Multilingualism, Montenegrin
Linguistic Nationalism and its Relation to Serbia

Abstract:

Much has been written about language-based nationalism in the linguistic area of what was once known as Serbo-Croatian. In the prolific works of Kordić, Bugarski, Greenberg and others, the initial split into Serbian in Croatian was studied aplenty. Even Bosnian linguistic nationalism has seen its day in scholarship. Yet, having in mind that Montenegrin became the official language in Montenegro barely a decade ago, as well as the fact that it is still under development, not much has been written about this particular phenomenon. The false multilingualism of Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Montenegro is a phenomenon of extra-linguistic proportions, stemming directly from the pathos of nationalism and an interplay of politics and power, where a single language (Serbo-Croatian) by all linguistic standards was split into four allegedly different ones, officially making most of former Yugoslavia quadrilingual. Having come late into the fray, nationally minded linguists from Montenegro have had a lot of trouble in creating a language of their own, resorting to claims from the one in which Montenegrin is not even related to other administrative children of Serbo-Croatian, to invention of phonemes. This process was even strengthened by reactions from the Serbian linguonationalist core, which chose to deny Montenegrin not on the basis of linguistics, but out of fear of having their language 'stolen'. This paper elucidates on the contemporary and recent developments within national linguistics in Montenegro from a linguistic and political perspective.

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Title: Amazigh and the politics of '*il/legitimate/unequal* multilingualisms' in Morocco

Abstract:

The celebration of linguistic diversity and official (often tokenistic) accommodation of the linguistic and cultural demands of minority groups are currently *de rigueur* in many parts of the world. This is particularly true for Amazigh in Morocco which has recently been the object of major attempts at revitalization including institutionalized language planning, its introduction in the school system and its recent constitutional recognition as an official language. While these attempts offer significant possibilities for the revitalization of Amazigh, they also create several challenges which may ultimately lead to the devitalization of the language. More specifically, the discursive and institutional framing of Amazigh as part of official multilingualism in the New Constitution (2011) entails its subordinate positioning within the local linguistic landscape. Additionally, the current language-in-education policy stipulated as part of the New Vision for Education (2015) further entrenches linguistic stratification. The Vision claims to promote equity and 'balanced plurilingualism'. In practice, however, the 'multilingual' scheme outlined therein relegates Amazigh to low status and institutionalizes the linguistic hierarchy. The formula of teaching Amazigh as a 'language of communication' with no medium of instruction status implies *vernacularization*, which is impoverishing. Also impoverishing is the discounting of Amazigh from the targeted multilingual repertoires. This puts into question the professed aims of official 'balanced plurilingualism' and linguistic justice. The paper will conclude with a discussion of the notion of '*il/legitimate/unequal* multilingualisms' to theorize the hierarchizing and linguistically subtractive tendencies of language policies that seemingly promote multilingualism and equity.

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Title: The Politics of Language Choice in Mobile Phone Telecommunication
Operator Advert Messages in Multilingual Cameroon

Abstract:

This paper studies the politics which govern code choices by mobile phone telecommunication operators while framing advert messages in Cameroon. The analysis of the data obtained from interviews and 100 advert messages on the posters of these mobile telecommunication operators (namely MTN-Cameroon, Orange Cameroon, Camtel and Nextel) reveals that the choice of languages by these operators in the writing of advert messages varies depending not only on the geolinguistic and cultural imperatives of the regions where they are posted, but also on the kind of information to be made available to the mobile phone users (general information, launching of a new product, etc.). Also, a scrutiny of these messages shows that various languages are used in these advert messages, namely French, English, Camfranglais, Cameroon Pidgin English, unknown sources. Besides, it is also found that these messages can either be written throughout in any of the above mentioned languages or by mixing terms which originates from various languages.

Keywords: code choices, mobile telecommunication operators, advert messages, languages.

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Title: Multilingualism through a monolingual lens: the case in Scotland
Abstract:

Scotland tries to dispel the myth of a ‘monolingual country’. Its policies on regional languages, modern foreign languages and the heritage languages of migrants have created opportunities but also imbalances and questions of equity in the Scottish language habitus. The aim of this paper is to explore this habitus as it is articulated in three mechanisms. These are efforts to promote linguistic vitality and language revitalization; the development of new curricula and pedagogies; and the working of governing mechanisms and policy instruments in contemporary Scotland. Each mechanism presents ways in which efforts for multilingualism end up promoting monolingualism as the default position of both individual speakers and the state. Monolingual practices and ideologies are strengthened through superficial policies on academic competence and proficiency, and also displayed, illustrated and rehearsed, through socio-political means. Efforts to “overcome” monolingualism encounter the social proliferation of such reinforcement and recuperation practices in the Scottish language ecology. The paper finally suggests ‘a higher-scale multilingualism’ (Kramsch, 2014) as an approach that can bring, albeit slowly, a language shift in society and the opportunity to challenge the active and destructive paradox of ‘monolingual diversity’.

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Title: Multilingualism and Native Speaker Bias: the Case of the English
Matura Exam in Poland

Abstract:

Linguistic tolerance is among the EU's core values, as reflected in the Council of Europe's (n.d.) *Common European Framework of Reference for Languages* (CEFR), which outlines standards for teaching and learning of foreign languages. But although CEFR has profound implications for English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teaching and assessment in Poland, there is a lack of English-language literature on CEFR's impact on Polish national examinations.

We describe high stakes EFL assessment in Poland, the Matura exam, which is largely informed by CEFR. Focusing on the 2015 and 2016 exam sheets and curriculum materials published by the Polish government, we overview the EFL composition and speaking tasks to highlight the sociopolitical foundations of the Matura. We argue that although the Matura reflects a communicative orientation to language teaching and assessment, the exam reveals a native speaker bias. For example, the goal of EFL education is understood as "approximating the communicative competence of native users" (*Podstawa programowa*, n.d.), while the exam uses primarily texts and communication with British native speakers. Thus, test designers assume that most Poles will use English to communicate with native speakers from England, while in reality non-native English users vastly outnumber native speakers (Crystal, 1997), especially in the multilingual context of the EU.

We argue that the EU may be undermining its goal of promoting linguistic tolerance and plurilingualism, because the CEFR standards are repeatedly discussed in reference to native speakers and suggest that learners should simulate native speakers' language use, as well as accommodate their needs.

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Title: Do we see what we see? Key challenges to achieving a multilingual and multicultural society in a 'monolingual' Japan

Abstract:

This paper examines a policy of multilingualism implemented by a local government in Japan and how residents perceive the use of foreign languages in that city's linguistic landscape.

It is widely believed that Japan is a linguistically homogenous nation, unlike other countries. However, the number of visitors and immigrants to Japan has been increasing since the 1980s, particularly in the city of Nagoya and its surrounding areas. To support resident foreign nationals with limited Japanese competence, the city has implemented a multilingual policy called the 'Nagoya Multicultural Coexistence Promotion Plan'. This policy includes the use of five languages (Japanese, English, Chinese, Korean and Portuguese) on official signs, such as maps and direction boards in the city centre. Yet the languages promoted are not reflective of the number of speakers of foreign languages in the city, and the choice of languages is affected by the political economy of the region.

We found that few residents were aware of the official multilingual signs and a significant number of people have negative impressions of commercial signs written in some Asian languages. This relates to political conflicts among Asian countries and the feelings that Japanese people have towards the speakers of those languages and their countries.

In this paper, I discuss the correlations between language choice and political economy and suggest how we can support linguistic diversity to achieve a real multicultural and multilingual society.

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Title: Language teaching in a multilingual context

Abstract:

Since 2009, Cameroonian languages are taught in high schools in a context where the government has not prescribed a specific language to be taught, bearing in mind that there are about 286 languages in the country. Through this, the government wants students to understand, speak, read and write their local languages. In each class especially in urban regions, students can be of more than 20 linguistic backgrounds. So in such a context, what language is to be taught and how is it to be done such that no student has the impression to be left out?

The methodology consists of auto literacy whereby the teacher exploits the knowledge each student has of his/her language to propose data that enable all students to read and write all Cameroonian Languages. This goes through collaborative work, group activities such as reciprocal teaching and opportunities to demonstrate and earn credit for the oral use of Cameroonian languages.

Results show that at the end of the academic year, most students have basic knowledge (greetings, introduction, and naming things of the learner's immediate surrounding) in at least five Cameroonian languages.

This paper therefore discusses the methodology and challenges of teaching Cameroonian languages in a multilingual classroom of students who sometimes have little or no knowledge of these languages. This could be adapted to education in other multilingual contexts.

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Title: The Dialectics of the Diasporic Self: Parent-Child Relational Dynamic
Among South Asian Immigrants in the Waterloo City in Canada.

Abstract:

“To preserve dress...culture, that isn’t possible for kids...staying in this country. You can’t teach the culture, but the language you can give”: This was a comment made by one participant in my research on the parent-child relational dynamic among South Asian immigrants in the Waterloo city of Canada. Children, born in Canada or brought here at an early age, quickly learn English that enables them to master the “Canadian” social norms faster than their parents who experience an extended period of cultural transitioning, let alone master the linguistic and cultural nuances of English. I discovered that this was a bone of contention/conflict between parents and their children. In most families, conversations take place in two languages simultaneously: Parents speak their native language while children reply in English. My paper examines how such a diasporic linguistic behaviour could pose prospects as well as challenges. Further, such conflicts are two-layered: the external conflict refers to the exteriorization of their strained/straining relationships while the internal refers to an inner conflict of the immigrant self. These two layers are though dialectical in nature, and each adds to the intensity of the other. My analyses are based on the empirical data I collected through semi-structured interviews from 11 South Asian immigrant parents between May 2014-April 2015, and interpreted them using a constructivist grounded theory method.

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Title: Working off “Postcolonial Performativity” in Multilingual Society: A Study of Tamil Popular Songs

Abstract:

This research work aims to study the “Discursive effect” (Pennycook, 2000) of English language on Tamil popular songs in multilingual Indian society. For this study, Lyrics of ten Tamil popular songs are collected from online secondary sources. The selected popular songs are written between the years 2000 to 2016. The discursive effect can be studied by analysing the nature of English code-mixing and code-switching in Tamil popular songs and by understanding the social aspects which govern the linguistic choices.

Discursive effect of English on the Tamil language leads to the language hybridity in popular songs. This explains the effect of English language on the thoughts, cultures, thinking and behaviour of the people in the Indian multilingual society (Pennycook, 2000). Because of this discursive effect on multilingual subjects, it leads to the creation of “Third Spaces” (Kramsch, 2009) in multilingual societies. This third space in multilingual society is an amalgamation of discourse features from both English and Tamil languages. This third space is a result of “Postcolonial Performativity”(Pennycook, 2000) and it can be understood only in the specific sociologies of those multilingual societies. This third space in multilingual society can symbolise resistance or subversion or appropriation.

In the case of Tamil popular songs, the third space symbolises the subversion of global and local hegemonies of English language in Indian multilingual society. This study briefs the impact of the global spread of English in the post-colonial societies.

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Title: Languages of Modernity—
Linguistic Dimensions of Nation-building in South Asia

Abstract:

Language is one of the most crucial identity-constituting factors. Like in few other world regions it divides the societies of South Asian states and adds to the cultural fault lines with their potential to trigger violent conflict and call into question the legitimacy of the state. In this paper, the cases of India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka will be used to study challenges of inherent linguistic diversity and institutional ways of coping with them. Shortly after independence from British rule, when India institutionalized the three-language formula, the neighbouring states of Pakistan and Sri Lanka opted for strictly mono-lingual policies, with disastrous effects for the cohesion of the young nations.

The different institutional paths are embedded in the language of modernity: while the founding elites of Pakistan and Sri Lanka opted for a 'modern' nation along the Western parameters of one religion, one language, one culture, India proposed an alternative modernity as it were that paired modern political structures, such as federalism, with a reorganisation of States along linguistic boundaries. This combination of modern exogenous structures with pre-modern, endogenous values is what has contributed to the resilience of the Indian Republic.

Ultimately, findings from the analysis of South Asian language policy are not only relevant on a theoretical level for a critical engagement with the concept of modernity and what it means for nation-building, but can also provide critical policy insights for the formerly homogenous nation-states of Europe which are currently facing challenges of religious, ethnic, and linguistic diversification.

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Title: Linguistic Justice for In-between Groups
Abstract:

The past twenty-five years have witnessed the emergence of a rich and diverse political theory of multiculturalism and minority rights. It includes a number of competing theories that explain how minority rights and accommodations relate to and even promote the realization of liberal values of freedom, equality or democracy. Will Kymlicka's distinction between 'national minorities' and 'ethnic groups' remains prominent in this context. The distinction is premised on theoretical and experiential considerations, which I flesh out in the first part of the paper. In the second part, the paper explores groups that fall in-between, those sharing features with both ethnic groups and national minorities. The focus is on linguistic minorities that do not have exclusive control over territory, in particular Francophone minority communities in Canada, but also the Kashubians in Poland, the Romansh in Switzerland and the Sorbs in Germany. I begin to examine their political claims and state responses to those claims. In the final part, I propose a principle of justice to govern the status, rights and powers of linguistic minorities that fall in-between national minorities and ethnic groups.

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Title: Trilingual language policy in action: language issues and conflicts at a Catalan university

Abstract:

This paper focusses on the multilingual environment encountered at a Catalan university, which aims at incorporating 3 languages in their day-to-day linguistic repertoire: Catalan, Spanish and English (Llurda, et al, 2013).

We aim to analyze two policy documents with direct impact on language uses at the university (Operational Plan for Internationalisation and Operational Plan for Multilingualism), and we place the lens on the role given to each of the three languages. These two documents complement each other but they also offer some contradictory statements as they obey to different goals: whereas in one the internationalization of the university is the priority, in the other it is the promotion of multilingualism, with a specific emphasis on increasing the use of Catalan and English. The convenience and reasons for such a policy will be discussed and further illustrated with data obtained from a survey conducted among 90 international students enrolled in a mobility programme at the Universitat de Lleida in the academic year 2015-2016. The results of the questionnaire will be complemented by qualitative data obtained in a set of interviews and group discussions involving a total of 47 students in order to obtain a deeper insight into their views regarding those three languages. The study shows how international students face the potential challenge of encountering the three languages mentioned above and how they react to institutional language policies.

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Title: Implementation of a Monolingual Language Policy and its Effects on Education and Labor Market Opportunities of Russian-Speakers in Estonia

Abstract:

Changing language landscape during the period of nation-building has been recognized as one of the key conditions for successful modernization, industrialization and sustainability of a new state's various national structures. After regaining its independence, Estonian education and labor market underwent a number of significant changes aimed at legitimization of the new state, ensuring national security, and cultural reasons which often produced detrimental effects on social cohesion.

After the fall of the Soviet Union, Estonian educational reform followed the directives of the new language policy aimed at Estonization of all functional domains previously overtaken by Russian language in the system of segregated schooling for two mobilized linguistic groups.

Estonian labor market sustained various shifts in traditional sectors of minority's employment following a fundamental transformation of the market structure and new language skills requirements, which resulted in paradoxical effects on worker's mobility, contrary to the language policy goals.

By investigating language policy documents and research literature, this paper uses historical institutionalism approach to investigate the role of institutions in preserving outdated ideologies, their policy choices, and clashes produced by such ideologies and policy changes implemented at a number of critical junctions, for example, when Estonia began its incorporation with the EU and Ukrainian events. We will also research the consequences of a transitional period of 'one language' policy implementation in a multicultural and multilingual state of Estonia.

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Title: Linguistic rights' regime in Macedonia –Challenges and /or constraints for effectiveness of Human Rights or Quid Pro Quo for a stable multi-ethnic democracy

Abstract:

The linguistic rights of non-majority communities in Macedonia are based on two pillars: implementation of the Ohrid Agreement and the improved efficiency of the institutions –two processes that are closely connected. In other words, an effective implementation on the linguistic rights of non-majority communities, in Republic of Macedonia can be acquired, if the political engineering is implemented in an atmosphere of respect for values and principles of human rights that are generally accepted in modern political community. Speaking of the countries from the so-called third wave of democracy, the attention is focused on the question of how far the formally established political structures of multi-party democracy can produce an efficient protection of linguistic rights, the rule of Law and politically responsible linguistic diversity management. This is the process through which the “formal,” “quasi- formal,” and “democracies in transition”, will start operating on the basis of principles and values that are necessary precursors of liberal democracies. The term effective linguistic rights 'regime raises a few questions: the question of procedure/institution protecting minority rights on local level; the question of the factors stimulating or de-stimulating the bridging of that gap; and the question of time, because democracy is a process. In this paper, I would like to tackle the process of linguistic rights' regime in Macedonia, starting from the question of institutional arrangements on local level, thus giving special attention to some of the factors that precondition this process: political elites and operability of the institutions.

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Title: Language policy in conditions of post-Soviet bilingualism:
Ukrainian experience
Abstract:

In post-Soviet countries language issue is a powerful means to affect on public behavior. In Ukrain it became the reason of forming antagonistic groups that constantly competed and treated each other with hostility.

Because of number of historical and political factors Ukrainian territory has been roughly divided into several language units: East and South mostly are Russian-speaking, West is Ukrainian-speaking, Center use both languages. Large amount of Russian-speaking people who was resettled here at USSR time with the aim to russificate the local population is the reason why politicians have begun to play the 'language card' during election campaigns. One of their slogans was to establish Russian as second state language. From 1994 and till 2014 this question has popped up before each election and it has formed two electoral regions: the South and East against West. The deepening of this language antagonism has become unspoken state policy in 2010 when V.Yanukovich became the President.

The European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages which was adopted by Ukraine didn't help in finding a compromise. And the language law which was adopted in 2012 on the basis of Charter (as its authors stated) hasn't executed the function of regulation of language situation and even made it worse. So now finding the ways how to settle language issue taking into account the interests of the regions and the nation as a whole is still urgent.

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Title: Where is bidirectional multilingualism gone:
Learning language of local environment

Abstract:

In this paper we argue that bidirectional multilingualism has been a necessary prerequisite for development of modern multilingual societies. In South-East Europe bidirectional multilingualism had been part of everyday routine and lifestyle until the Second World War, which was motivated by pragmatic needs of speakers. After the Second World War, minority groups in Europe were expected to learn the official state language which was at the same time language of majority. However, the opposite case and its potential impact on multilingualism in society has not been given special significance, i.e. majority learning minority languages. Based on the example of Hungarian minority in Serbia we would like to stress the importance of introducing bidirectional multilingualism into school curriculum. Namely, in Vojvodina, Serbia's northern province, Serbian language has been an obligatory subject for minority pupils. The pupils in Serbian classes, however, used to have also the obligatory subject called Language of local environment until 1990s, when it was abolished. Drawing upon our fieldwork and interviews with teachers in South Banat we came to conclusion that once existing bidirectional multilingualism in schools positively affected the general level of language competence on local level. The abolishing of this subject has stipulated hegemonism of the majority group and led to strategies of resistance among minority groups which in some cases resulted in boycotting Serbian classes. Nowadays we witness that pupils in Vojvodina multilingual communities, whose all ancestors spoke two or more languages of their social environment, communicate between each other in English.

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Title: Is the EU accession a critical juncture for Romania's language policy?

Abstract:

During history, Romania's Transylvania was home of a number of different ethno-linguistic groups. After the First World War, and particularly during the last decades of the communist regime, however, pressures to create a highly centralized, uniform, monolingual state with the Romanian language as its only official language have largely increased (Boia 2015). The uniformizing language policy became a key element of the Romanian state tradition, supported by the make-up of its institutions and legal provisions. As a consequence, the languages of Romania have been ordered hierarchically with the official Romanian language outranking the different minority languages including Hungarian, German, Roma, Ukrainian, Slovakian, Serbian and so on. In this framework, the minority languages could only be used at a local level restricted by language laws, thresholds and other hampering measures. The country's accession to the European Union in 2007 has been celebrated as a critical juncture challenging the canonical state tradition and language policy with respect to the minority languages. The analysis presented in this paper will weigh the pro's and contra's of this claim. We will conclude that although minority languages have received more space under the new European order than under former Romanian regimes, like the preceding communist rule, the implementation of a more permissive minority language policy still shows serious deficiencies.

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Title: Politics of Multilingualism in Roma Education:
Between Two World Wars and its Current Projections

Abstract:

In the proposed paper we will present history of the politics of multilingualism (or lack thereof) in regard of Roma (formerly known as “Gypsies”) in the countries of the so-called socialist bloc in Eastern Europe. In the 1920s and 1930s in the newly established Union of Soviet Socialist Republics against a backdrop of proclaimed principles of full equality of all peoples living in the new state started a rapid creation of schools for Roma children with instruction in Romani mother-tongue along with special training of Roma teachers. The results achieved were impressive in regard of general literacy of Roma communities, but nevertheless in 1938 the "Gypsy schools" have been closed and Roma children were enrolled into mainstream schools lacking any elements of multilingualism. After World War II in the individual countries of Eastern Europe were implemented various forms of special education for Roma children, neither of which however with elements of multilingualism. Only after the collapse of communist regimes in Eastern Europe, in the conditions of transition and the subsequent Euro-integration, in individual countries of region into educational policy towards Roma children penetrate individual elements of multilingualism (e.g. introducing under various form a Romani language instruction). Sporadically appear even proposals for teaching instruction conducted entirely in Roma mother tongue, which are debated and rejected (including by Roma themselves).

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Title: English Language Learner Exit Rates and the Great Recession of 2008

Abstract:

Following Coleman (1966), research has provided overwhelming evidence for the effect of socioeconomic status (SES) on student achievement (Berliner, 2013; Caldas, 1997; Caro, 2009; Walker et al., 1994) in mono- and multi-lingual children. English Language Learners (ELLs) are also vulnerable to SES (Kieffer 2012). The current study aims to explore an external force, the 2008 global recession, which has shaped the literature on SES and student achievement.

This study examines the 2008 recession in a U.S. state with a population of 35 thousand ELL students enrolled in public K-12 schools. With the SES-achievement link well-established, it is expected that the recession influenced students' progress in K-12 ELL programs as the unemployment rate increased dramatically and returned towards its usual state.

ELL exit data from the Department of Education and unemployment data from the Department of Labor were collected for the years 2008-2015. A representative sample was selected from a sample pool of 75 school districts in the state.

The strongest negative correlation was found in a working-class district with a large ELL population ($r=-.6287$, $p=.0475$) while the majority of districts exhibited no correlation between exit rates and unemployment. The results suggest that the effects of the recession were not uniform across the state, and some districts' ELL students may have been insulated from changes in family employment. The findings of this study may hold relevance for Europe, particularly as the topics of immigration and economic inequality have become increasingly polarized. Understanding how external forces shape the SES-related success of ELLs remains a compelling issue for study.

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Title: New perspectives on LPP: the case of Small Island States.
Dominant languages of Aruba

Abstract:

After a concise introduction of the context and the linguistic reality of the island state Aruba, this contribution will focus on the relativity of the applicability of standard linguistic terminology through the analysis of the concept of *dominant languages* in multilingual small island states.

Aruba is a Small Island State in the Caribbean where four languages are dominant in different domains of language use. A majority of the Aruban born population speaks all four dominant languages, Papiamentu, Dutch, English and Spanish. All four languages can be considered to be dominant languages, as Papiamentu is an official language and the home language of 68% of the population of the island, Dutch - spoken by six percent of the population - is the other official language and the dominant language of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, English – spoken by 8 percent - is the dominant language of the tourism industry of Aruba, and Spanish – spoken by 14 percent – is the language of the nearest continent and as such regionally the dominant language. Dominance of languages, be it regional, administrative or demographic, is a common argument in the defense of language policies. The study of the example of Aruba illustrates the relativity of such claims as a point can be made for the dominance of each of the four languages mentioned. This terminological dilemma is one of the many factors that paralyze the discussion on language planning and policy in small islands states and as such contributes to the lack of development of a successful language policy and the continuation of the former colonizer's language regime.

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Title: Transient, mobile, and multilingual: The linguistic landscape of protest
in Manila

Abstract:

Expanding Landry and Bourhis (1997) definition of “linguistic landscape” -- “the language of public road signs, advertising billboards, street names, place names, commercial shop signs, and public signs on government buildings” (p. 25), this paper proposes to include another form of LL: the mobile, transient (if non-durable), multiplatform protest signs that may be included in what Sebba (2011) calls “discourses in transit” (p. 59). Produced and displayed in public places in Manila by the so-called “milletants” to protest the Supreme Court ruling allowing for the burial of the late dictator Ferdinand Marcos at the Libingan ng mga Bayani (LNMB), and the hasty and sneaky burial that immediately followed in mid-November, 2016, protest signages include posters, placards, t-shirts, effigies, banners, and other non-fixed protest signs, as well as pictures of them subsequently uploaded to social media sites. The transportable nature of protest (actual protest vs cyber protest) also indexes a shifting form of engagement in Philippine society where technology now occupies a prominent place, expectedly extending influence and reach. The aims of this paper are to analyze the languages employed by protesters in expressing dissent; to understand the function of humor to protest and to assail; and, to describe the themes, discourse strategies, and linguistic devices in the linguistic landscape of Manila during a time of (temporary) upheaval. We argue further that protest signs that emerge from moments of activism and are uploaded and circulated in social media allow an understanding of the goals and aspirations of people who take to the streets, a peek into their linguistic practices, and analyses of language vitality in metropolitan Manila.

Keywords: linguistic landscape, language of protest, multilingual, “milletants”

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Title: The Crisis of Identity in Multilingual Society:
Revitalization Theory of Social Movements in Indian Perspective

Abstract:

In a multiethnic, multilingual society like India, the consciousness of fragmented identity manifests itself in social movements. Ethnic assertions based on linguistic identity, often find expression in demands for separate statehood which confront the territorial integrity of the country with a formidable challenge. The Revitalization Theory of Social Movements developed in 1956 by Anthony Wallace which postulates that a revitalization movement is an organized, deliberate, conscious effort by members of a group to create a new culture, appears most relevant in the Indian context. The theory focuses on the perceived threat of a group to the sustenance of its indigenous cultural system in the face of hegemony of dominant mainstream culture which leads to cultural stress followed by cultural distortion then disillusionment and culminates finally in a revitalization movement through the espousal of idealized myths by charismatic leaders.

The present paper seeks to establish the applicability of the Revitalization Theory in an Indian perspective where the formation of states like Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Punjab and Haryana was on linguistic basis. Currently, sub national movements like Gorkhaland, Kamtapur, Greater Coochbehar, and Telenghana have been based on the express articulation of linguistic demands and the projection of a separate linguistic identity as the foundation of separate statehood. The paper intends to show how these movements have passed through the stages specified by the Revitalization theory and assumed forms indicated therein.

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Title: The Politics of Seraiki Province Movement in Pakistan:
A matter of Identity or Regional Disparity?

Abstract:

Though the people of South Punjab are demanding for the creation of new province since 1970s, the movement has got momentum after the enactment of the 18th constitutional amendment in 2010. Recently, the creation of a new Seraiki province in Punjab has become an active political debate inside and outside the Pakistani Parliament. This paper aims to analyze the political discourse of the Seraiki province movement. It attempts to identify the major factor contributing to the demand of a separate province while analyzing the “linguistic identity” and “regional disparity” as independent variables. The literature on Seraiki province movement seems to suggest that the quest for distinct Seraiki identity has been the fundamental factor that underpinned the demand. However, this study argue that the people of south Punjab are more concerned about the regional disparity in Punjab than the cultural or linguistic identity. This argument is based on the data generated through a self-administered survey of public opinion in the South Punjab.

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Title: The Political Implication of Linguistic Injustice in Multilingual States:
Case study of the Republic of Cameroon

Abstract:

Linguistic injustice threatens the very foundation of national unity and political stability. The practice of linguistic injustice can lead to the fragmentation of states and even to their collapse when the linguistic injustice becomes a political issue difficult for leaders to handle. Linguistic injustice can wither away the legitimacy of governmental elite and their ability to keep society together. In Cameroon, both English and French are constitutionally recognised as official languages with equal status. However, the neglect of English language in official and non-official circles has aroused feelings of linguistic underrepresentation and marginalisation among Cameroonians of typical English language expression. This has not been without political implications for the State and government.

In an effort to protect and safeguard their linguistic heritage, some Cameroonians of predominantly English language expression and origin have written petitions, staged protest marches and strike actions against linguistic marginalisation. They have even demanded a return to a two State federation and threatened to quit from the main State, as a way of safeguarding their linguistic heritage.

States with more than one official language do enjoy the envious reputation of being bilingual or multilingual as the case may be but run the risk of political instability when all the languages are not treated justly. Official bilingualism could represent an opportunity under conditions of proportional representation and usage, and a threat under conditions of disproportionate representation and usage.

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Title: Pluricentric linguistic justice: language ownership and the ethics of norm development and enforcement in transnational contexts

Abstract:

Contemporary accounts of the politics of language often presuppose the alignment of linguistic community and political community. This is not the case for so-called pluricentric languages, defined as ‘languages with several interacting centres, each providing a national variety with at least some of its own (codified) norms’ (Clyne 1992: 1). These languages offer a unique setting to explore the moral question of language ownership. When members of a linguistic community belong to different political communities, who has authority over the norms that govern a language? Extending the recent political philosophy literature on linguistic justice (e.g. Van Parijs 2011; De Schutter, forthcoming) to the case of pluricentric languages specifically, this talk proposes the distinct notion of ‘pluricentric linguistic justice’ (Oakes and Peled, forthcoming) as a tool to evaluate the ethics of norm development and enforcement in transnational contexts. Drawing especially on the examples of French and the Canadian province of Quebec, it considers two questions in particular. What moral grounds support the promotion of non-dominant national standards of pluricentric languages? And what might a just regime amongst the different national standards of a pluricentric language look like?

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Title: State Traditions and External Language Regimes:
Understanding Increased Support for Romani
in Eastern European States

Abstract:

Using the case of Romani, spoken in various forms by communities all across Europe, this paper seeks to understand how European-level institutions affect the treatment of minority languages at the state level. It will explore the mechanisms through which several Eastern European states have, in recent years, been convinced to increase the (still quite low) level of protection and support given to Romani as a minority language. The institution most involved in this question at the European level has been the Council of Europe; but this organization has no power to directly enforce its recommendations. So why, and how, have some states changed their policies? This question requires us to think not just about state and public policies, but also about the norm construction that happens in the discursive space surrounding international organizations.

This paper seeks to extend the theoretical framework of Cardinal & Sonntag (2015) to explore the interaction between states and their own traditions, on one hand, and language regimes originating in powerful external organizations, on the other. Although the Council of Europe itself possesses no direct enforcement powers, language regimes within the Council, the European Union, and other European institutions allow language activists and sympathetic bureaucrats to more easily invoke norms, and implement policies, that recognize and support Romani. State responses to this pressure, however, are influenced by their own internal traditions and regimes.

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Title: Political Agency in Multilingual Realities
Abstract:

Contemporary global migration and mobility trends increasingly transform the linguistic landscape of democratic societies into ever more multilingual spaces. This increased transformation, in turn, emphasises the importance of “ontological multilingualism” (Schmidt 2014) as a pivotal element in the political analysis of multilingual demos, empirical and normative alike. More specifically, it highlights the need to reconsider the nature and substance of political agency in a political community whose members may not necessary be co-lingual, or whose patterns of co-lingualism may greatly vary in terms of repertoire and power asymmetries. This increasingly complicating linguistic situation has significant implications, in turn, for the core vocabulary that connects the notion of political agency with those of authority, sovereignty, rule, hegemony, order and legitimacy (Oakes and Peled forthcoming).

I set out in this paper to identify and explore the notion of political agency in irreducibly multilingual social contexts. I argue that such a notion of political agency is necessarily rooted in an underlying theory or at least a basic conception of *linguistic* agency, which is largely missing to date from contemporary political science, both normative and empirical. Even when such notions are meaningfully articulated, such as the designative/constitutive distinction (Taylor 2016), they nevertheless fail to adequately capture both empirical and normative dimensions of the politics of multilingualism, and their respective implications for analysing power mobilisation and (re)distribution. I consequently propose and defend a conception of linguistic agency whose constitutive nature is rooted not in linguistic holism but rather in an irreducible experience of language barriers and in a complex linguistic identity. This conception, I argue, is better suited for theorising the politics of ontological multilingualism, the distinct challenges that it poses and the opportunities that it offers.

Name: Agim Poshka
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Title: “Are Ethnic or Minority Languages a Collateral Damage of Globalization? “

Abstract:

In order to trail trends, the language policies often become an issue of economic rights and integration tool that welcomes globalization in order to prevent stereotypes and negative traits in communities. What seems to be forgotten in this context is that languages are not only diversity tools that promote social and economical stability or integration but are also the main carrier of cultural heritage and identity. In this strive for integration, multiculturalism and globalization the collateral damage are the ethnic or the minority languages. They seem to not fit in this aggressive economic race and are lacking vitality and policy mechanisms to survive. The Endangered Language Alliance (ELA), an independent non-profit organization based in New York City and the only organization in the world focused on the immense linguistic diversity of urban areas states as many as 800 languages are highly endangered in urban areas. These languages are whitewashed by not being a factor in the economic impels and as a result they first lose their importance and attractiveness and unfortunately later-on they lose their chance for revitalization. European language policies need to provide more solidarity toward minority or ethnic languages in urban Europe in order to create basic survival conditions. This paper aims to explore possibilities to promote multilingualism and multiculturalism with prudence by making sure that ethnic or minority languages do not loose they role or value and not be considered a collateral damage of the globalization.

Key words: Endangered languages, language policy, globalization, urban usage of languages.

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Title: Political Multilingualism in Canada: French-English Message
Consistency and Dissonance at the Constituency-Level

Abstract:

Does Canada's linguistic divide produce disproportionately divergent political messages in English Canada and Quebec? Federal party leaders are unlikely to change their messages for French and English audiences since these messages are centrally coordinated, translated and scrutinized by national media. However, election campaigns also feature 338 distinct local races where political messaging faces less scrutiny. To what extent do parties maintain linguistic consistency at the riding level? This paper focuses on 20 local races from the 2011 and 2015 federal elections. It examines local campaign materials in the form of online advertisements, all-candidates debates, and campaign speeches to ascertain the extent of French-English message consistency. Materials are coded on a dissonance scale ranging from direct and consistent translation to incompatible or contradictory claims. Message consistency is also compared between two English-speaking regions to determine how this variation compares with English-French differences. The paper emphasizes three implications of multilingual campaign messaging. First, political accountability is undermined if citizens are not aware of political claims underpinning campaigns across the country. Second, in certain cases, multilingual politics may serve to stabilize the political unit by concealing differences between Quebec and English Canada. Third, multilingual politics can also imbue rhetoric with a potentially more divisive character than is possible when campaigning in only one language.

Name: Jacob Robbins-Kanter

Title: The Political Effects of Linguistic Diversity: Party Competition and the French-English Cleavage in Canadian Federal Elections

Abstract:

How does multilingualism affect national election campaigns? Canadian political parties confront an enduring linguistic cleavage and campaign in the country's two official languages. This paper investigates the demands that this linguistic diversity places upon political parties and the related electoral implications. It argues that significant political effects are evidenced in the structure of party behaviour and vote outcomes viewed along linguistic lines. The paper proposes four effects of linguistic diversity for party politics. First, when the language divide is sufficiently salient, linguistically-defined separate parties such as the Bloc Quebecois can arise within this cleavage. Second, marginalization of parties within a linguistic community occurs when they fail to communicate effectively and credibly in the target language, as observed with the Conservative Party and NDP. Third, a party can boost its cultural credentials through sustained effective communication with its linguistically-defined audience, as accomplished by the Liberal Party. Fourth, linguistic message dissonance may occur, whereby parties send different and even incompatible messages to each linguistic group. It is suggested that linguistic message dissonance is enabled by low levels of bilingualism, and high levels of segregation and mutual inattention between linguistic groups.

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Title: “Language regime change in Peru: National and subnational dynamics”

Abstract:

Many Latin American States have adopted constitutional reforms from the 1990s onwards that recognize the multicultural nature of their society and protect some minority rights and/or indigenous peoples’ rights. Fewer cases like Bolivia have moved to transform their language regime as a result, adopting indigenous languages as official and developing new language rights. Usually, this is a result of bottom-up processes of ethnic mobilization that eventually reshapes state institutions. In this paper, we study the case of Peru where indigenous language rights have emerged in the absence of significant ethnic mobilization, or clear political use of ethnicity by the main political parties. We look at subnational dynamics in two Highland regions, Ayacucho and Cusco, where indigeneity has not been used significantly in social protests or party politics, even if the majority of the population speaks an indigenous language, Quechua. Yet starting in the 2000s, the new regional governments initiated an unprecedented politics of indigenous language recognition, parallel to and in relation with an even fuller legislative development at the national level, currently under the leadership of the Ministry of Culture. The paper is based on field research done in 2015 and 2016.

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Title: Pragmatic and symbolic dimensions of the Serbian language politics
Abstract:

Our lecture intends to present the language-political aspects that the so-called 23. negotiations chapter of Europeanization has towards the minorities in Serbia. The starting point of our examination is the operation of the so-called national councils, and the formation of their legal framework. This is a key area in the Serbian EU-accession efforts, and if the Republic of Serbia is serious about them, demonstrative changes are to be made. Beside the fifteen-year development of the institutional framework, the politico-theoretical foundations of the language use aspects in minority politics are also discussed, in addition to the dichotomy between the so-called social interventions (a targeted handling of the inequalities created by politics and state) and the symbolic politics of a welfare state (identity and the presentation/display of community membership). Minorities in Vojvodina and their language-political situation are the subjects on which the developments are presented. By the examination of the cases of Hungarians, Croats and Montenegrins, living under the same institutional framework but radically different linguistic conditions, we intend to highlight the fundamental differences that are perceptible in the presence/absence of the same language-political tools (official use of native language, school textbooks in native language, public written texts on streets). Our focus is on the contrasts and parallels in mutual understanding, self-esteem and communal pursuing of interests that are evitable to emerge in a minority situation, due to the distances between languages.

keywords: Europeanization, language politics, minority institution system, national councils

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Title: Multilingual Realities in the Governance of a “Monolingual”
Institution: How can a historically-monolingual, public institution cater for linguistic *fairness & efficiency* within its governance?
Abstract:

In recent years, research on multilingualism in institutional governance has become a key facet to better understand the mechanisms and politics of linguistic diversity in Europe. The project presented in this paper aims to shed light on how multilingualism influences the governance and administration of Hamburg University. With over 42,000 students and over 12,000 employees, the university is one of Germany’s largest higher education institutions. Inspired by the work of Grin and Gazzola (Grin 2003, 2015, Grin and Gazzola 2013) on the value of languages in general, and measures of efficiency and fairness in institutional language policy in particular, this project explores the role and value of languages other than German in the university’s governance communication.

Data from an extensive quantitative survey among all members of staff in administrative and technical functions reveals that over 60 different languages are spoken and that over 75% of the employees use languages other than German regularly at work. The talk will illustrate reported application scenarios and the usefulness of the vast multilingual repertoire in relation to specific communication scenarios. While there is, rather unsurprisingly, a significant dominance of English, the data analysis also indicates widely positive attitudes to the usage of other languages in the participants’ daily work routines. The talk will continue with a discussion on fairness and efficiency in the allocation of linguistic resources based on the case study. In its conclusion, this matter will be related to the bigger picture of the politics of multilingualism in this prime example of a historically-monolingual, public institution facing new challenges of linguistic diversity.

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Title: Language Policy in Luxembourg: Possibilities and Challenges

Abstract:

This paper deals with the language policies of Luxembourg in the light of immigration and the multilingualism associated with it. Although Luxembourg might appear to be an ideal case of multilingualism with three official languages (Luxembourgish, French, and German), the reality is very different because its language policies are marked by a hierarchy: while Luxembourgish has the symbolic dominance as the ‘national language’, French is the preferred language in the workplace and administration. The situation has become complex due to the steady influx of immigrants since the 1970s. Currently, more than 40 percent of Luxembourg’s population consists of foreigners, and this has changed the linguistic situation in the sense that Portuguese has become the second most widely spoken language in Luxembourg, although it does not enjoy any legal safeguards. Taking account of this multilingual scenario, this paper examines the possibilities and challenges of multilingualism in Luxembourg and considers where the priorities of Luxembourg’s language policies should lie. On the one hand there is the need to protect Luxembourgish, which is the majority language in Luxembourg, but a minority language when compared to other national languages of Europe, while on the other hand the needs of its Portuguese-speaking community also have to be taken into account, since the use of German as the medium of instruction at primary level disadvantages them. Finally, the paper will also consider the role and the future of the other two main languages (French and German).

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Title: Politics of Multilingualism in Canada:
A Special Reference to Punjabi Language

Abstract:

Canada is recognized as an exemplary multicultural country. All cultures are equally accepted and respected here. However, the biggest drawback of Canadian multiculturalism policy structure is the lack of recognition of other languages. It is known fact that no culture can survive without its language. Yet at the federal level, only two languages are recognized as official languages of Canada. As any country is at any given time, Canada is a project in the making. Once upon a time, the French language faced a tough battle in attaining its due recognition in Canada. Moreover, until recently, very little attention was paid to the aboriginal languages and they too are struggling to stay alive. During the mid- twentieth century, other European languages such as Ukrainian and Italian were unsuccessful in their efforts to win their place as Canadian languages. In fact, Canada became a multicultural country in response to their demands but it did not become a multilingual country. Over the time, the number of speakers for these languages declined and now they are no longer in a position to make such demands.

At this moment the coincidental position of Punjabi language in Canada is such that Punjabi/Sikh community needs to make an effort to advocate some reasonable changes to Canada's language policy. This will be a step in the right direction not only for Punjabi language but for other minority languages as well.

Historically, Punjabi has been spoken in Canada since 1897. However, until the early years of the 1980s, the Punjabi community and its language existed completely on the margins of mainstream society. Due to increase in numbers and positive changes in Canadian society, the position of Punjabi language has improved greatly but as far as language is concerned it is still on the margin. In 2011 census, Punjabi became the third largest spoken language in Canada following English and French without any official recognition. This paper explores the efforts made by Punjabi community for seeking 'official status' to Punjabi language. Secondly, on the other side, it throws light on those initiatives which are taken by Canadian government to promote Punjabi language. Thirdly this study seeks to answers of following two specified questions: how Canadian government facilitates or accommodates to non-English or non-French speaking peoples? Is Canadian multiculturalism need to bring other languages of minority groups in its fourth track, after ethnicity, race, religion?

Key Words: Multiculturalism, Multilingualism, Punjabi language

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Title: Rhetorics of translation within the challenge of multilinguisticity of the EU language policy

Abstract:

Such concept as "peoples" (e.g. French: *peuples*, German: *Völker*, Spanish: *pueblos*) in comparison to "nations" (e.g., Bulgarian: *народа*, Czech: *národy*, Polish: *narody*) inside the Preamble of contemporarily maintaining in force Lisbon Treaty may be seen as an adequate example of the differences in understanding of crucial notions involved in narration of European integration process between former EU-Fifteen and most of Central and Eastern European Countries that joined European Union during and after year 2004 (where the exceptions in this respect are observable in case of Hungarian and Romanian official language versions). Simultaneously, the formal legal status of EU language policy, which defines versions of the European law in all official languages of the EU member states as equally primary, offers rather intriguing example of existing status of legal regulations.

These two general phenomena combined may serve as a platform for the suggestion that the 1st of May 2004, which symbolically marks the finalization of the first wave of EU Eastern Enlargement may be interpreted as a critical juncture for the European integration process. Eventually, differences in the interpretation of important concepts inside the EU may be seen as rather underestimated factors that may strongly influence the reality of interactions inside enlarged European Union.

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Title: A Framework For Medium-Term Language Policy Evaluation

Abstract:

In this paper, a framework for the evaluation of effects of language policies on the linguistic composition of bilingual societies is presented. Building on mathematical models designed to analyze language competition, the framework allows reconstructing past dynamics and extrapolating current trends into the nearer future.

Five main factors driving the language dynamics are taken into account: family formation and linguistic endogamy, intergenerational language transmission, formal language education, adult language learning and unlearning and, finally, mobility. Changes in these factors, e.g. through new education or migration policies, affect the linguistic composition of the society over time. The proposed framework then enables the simulation of medium-term effects of language (and migration) policies at the macro-level.

Therefore, the framework can be used to compare different policy options. To do so, three more ingredients are needed. First, policy goals have to be specified. Here, for example, one could think of reducing linguistic disenfranchisement or increasing societal bilingualism.

Moreover, estimates on the direct effects on the five factors of all policy options as well as estimates on their costs have to be provided. Given these three ingredients, the framework yields the basis for cost-benefit or cost-effectiveness analyses.

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Title: Accomodating Multilingualism in Macedonia
Abstract:

The period since the independence of the Republic of Macedonia of 1991 has shown the political importance of the language and the political tensions that can arise over language issues. Multilingualism in Macedonia, for a long time has been considered as a real problem that threatened unity and stability of the country.

The armed conflict in 2001 in Macedonia showed the opposite: the governmental policies of ignorance of some issues can fuel ethnic divisions and can increase a climate of insecurity. In order to terminate the armed conflict Macedonia introduced constitutional changes in treatment of linguistic diversity. The constitutional amendment regulating official use of languages in the Republic of Macedonia was a result of a compromise needed for the termination of the armed conflict and is formulated in a vague and contradictory way. Full of loopholes, the new constitutional provision on the official languages leads to different interpretation and still is subject to disputes between the experts, but also between party leaders in Macedonia. That led to the situation the official use of languages still to be a topic of every electoral campaign after 2001.

This paper will examine the challenges and possibilities that came out from new constitutional frame on use of languages in Macedonia. It will analyze the loopholes of the legal norms on use of languages, but also the problems of its implementation.

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Title: Language ideologies of Laz language speakers in Turkey

Abstract:

Laz language (*Lazuri*) from the Eastern Black Sea region of Turkey is listed among the endangered languages in UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. Despite the lack of census data on the languages spoken by Turkish citizens as their mother tongues, various research estimate a minimum of 20,000 Lazuri speakers in Turkey. While all speakers of Laz language are bilingual in Turkish, only 5-10% of the proficient Laz speakers are children and teenagers (Kutcher, 2008) since there is rapid decrease in intergenerational language transfer, the language is almost non-existent in the public sphere and its use in the private sphere is mostly limited especially in the urban context.

An analysis of both the early examples of language policies by the Late Ottoman Empire and the more systematic policies of the Republic causing monolingualism in Turkish might explain the current situation of languages in Turkey including the Laz language. However, it alone does not help to understand different attitudes towards the language and opposing stances taken in the language revitalization efforts.

Using data from in-depth interviews with Laz language speakers from different backgrounds analyzed within the sociopolitical and historical context, this presentation aims to explore language ideologies that inform various language practices of individuals and opposing positions within the community regarding the future of the language.

Keywords: Language ideologies, Laz language, endangered languages, monolingualism

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Title: The Politics of Multilingualism: Philip Roth's Anti-Semitic Discourse
within Multicultural America

Abstract:

This article links the conceptual investigation of 'multilingualism' with the survey of how this concept has been employed and offset in post-Holocaust America. Our intention is to provide a methodological contribution on language as a dimension of super-diversity. Therefore, this research aims to: focus on the concept of 'multilingualism'; outline the development of a Jewish diasporic discourse on multilingualism in post-Holocaust America, highlighting problems associated with the politicization of the concept; and to analyze various endeavors to determine the American contemporary multilingualism. Our argument here is that for many Jewish American writers succeeding the immigrant generation, Hebrew and Yiddish are sources of self-expression and identity even if they cannot "remember" them as a means of communication. In this case, Roth's understanding of what these languages represent is always the result of the constant, cultural legacy, as well as the acceptance of the American English that also shapes the meaning of his Jewish languages and accents. Therefore, it results in a sort of Jewishness socialization where multicultural practices, expectations, and assumptions showing the gap between language and identity will always linger in his Jewish consciousness as part of the American national identity minority politics.

Keywords: multilingualism, transnationalism, ethnicity, Hebrew, post-Holocaust America

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Title: Problems of Minority Language Preservation Through Standard Language Education in the European Union

Abstract:

The motto of the European Union - 'United in Diversity' - makes reference to the diversity of their member states in terms of cultures, traditions, and languages. The European Parliament resolution on regional and lesser-used European languages (2001) specifically defines that all the European languages must be equally esteemed, regardless of the number of their speakers, in consideration of the fact that 60 communities of regional or lesser-used language reside within the EU and the number of their users amounts to 40 million citizens. Slavic micro-languages such as Molise Slavic and Resian are severely endangered, with a speaker population of around or even below 1,000, struggling to prevent language death. Even though the administrative body of the EU has espoused the cause of linguistic diversity and the protection of linguistic minority, no distinction is made between the local variety and the standard language. While EU Programmes such as Jezik-Lingua explicitly state that they intend to support the minority and provide its members with adequate learning material, they do so exclusively in the standard variety, while language classes and learning material in the minority languages is still provided { and paid for { by the communities themselves. The paper addresses this mismatch between standard and vernacular, and the arising question whether knowledge of the standard language contributes to minority language preservation, an assumption that has been criticised by linguists before.

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Title: Shifting Latino Gender Identity: A Linguistic and Cultural Approach
Abstract:

The proposed paper addresses the evolution of the Latina(o) gender national character through the prism of biculturalism and bilingualism; it analyzes the data from fictional and non-fictional works of Latina/o immigrant writers. The author studies the degree of Latina(o) assimilation in terms of dual (cross-cultural) identity, points out the peculiarities of the female and male gender national characters (*marianismo* and *machismo*), traces the specificity of reconsideration of gender roles in correlation with identity shift, identifies the typical social attitudes about Hispanic people in the U.S. through research of the “domestic conflict” concept actualized in specific *communicative strategies* used by Latinas(os) and Euro-Americans. The paper investigates incorporation of Spanish into the English discourse of Latina(o) writers (including possible semantic switch).

While the verbalized negative social attitudes are represented by the semantic derogation of vocabulary borrowed from Spanish, Latina(o) authors often incorporate Spanish into their English writing and create playful linguistic hybrids of Spanish and English. The empirical data includes essays, novels and short stories of Latina(o) authors (*Juan Cadena*, *Sandra Cisneros*, *Judith Ortiz Cofer*, *Rose del Castillo Guilbault*, *Richard Rodriguez*, etc).

The main focus is on the intercultural Latina(o) identity transition into the U.S. society, it is studied from the gender perspective and with due regard of linguistic patterns in discourse. It is emphasized that evolution of the gender national character through assimilation typically results in its deconstruction. Specific vocabulary and discursive examples of identity switch are negotiated in the given paper.

Key words: dual culture citizens, identity, marianismo and machismo, Latinas(os), Euro-Americans, identity deconstruction.