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| Autore | Moormann-Kimáková Barbora |
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| Nota di contenuto | Acknowledgments; Table of contents; Table of figures; 1 Introduction: The search for the optimal language regime; 1.1 Language-related conflicts; 1.2 Optimum; 1.3 Literature review; 1.4 Outline and preliminary remarks; 2 The conflict potential of multilingualism; 2.1 The communicative function of language; 2.2 The symbolic function of language; 2.3 Language, interests and power; 2.4 Conclusions; 3 Actors in language-related conflicts; 3.1 Differentiating language groups; 3.1.1 Territorial concentration and group age; 3.1.2 Mutual intelligibility; 3.1.3 Status and origin of groups 3.2 Concluding remarks4 The dimensions of language-related conflicts; 4.1 The symbolic survival dimension; 4.2 The integration dimension; 4.3 The political dimension; 4.4 Concluding remarks; 5 Language regimes; 5.1 Monolingualism; 5.2 Multilingualism without a lingua franca; 5.3 Multilingualism with a lingua franca; 5.3.1 Neutral lingua franca; 5.3.2 Association with a majority; 5.3.3 Association with a minority; 5.4 Positioning of actual language regimes on the diagram; 5.5 Exceptions and difficult cases; 5.6 The conflict potential of language regimes; 6 Arguing for language regimes |

6.1 Efficiency; 6.2 Arguing for one language: the nationalist and nation-building arguments; 6.3 Arguing for tradition: recognition of difference; 6.4 Arguing for the equal support to everyone: linguistic human rights and the ecological argument; 6.5 Arguing for the principle: neutrality, democracy and laissez-faire; 6.6 A clash of arguments; 7 Stability, legitimacy, and bargaining; 7.1 Bargaining as means of achieving stability; 7.1.1 The "third" party.; 7.1.2 Limits of the bargain; 7.2 Bargaining and optimum; 8 Explaining success and failure of language regimes; 8.1 The European Union
8.1.1 The two levels of EU language regime; 8.1.2 The case of the Slovak Law on the State Language; 8.1.3 Stability and prospects of the EU language regime; 8.2 Bosnia and Herzegovina; 8.2.1 History of the language-related conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina; 8.2.2 Language regime in Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1995; 8.3 The Soviet Union and its successor states; 8.3.1 Language Policies in the post-Soviet states; 8.4 South Africa; 9 Conclusion and outlook; 10 Bibliography

Sommario/riassunto

In this book, Barbora Moormann-Kimáková analyses the possibility of finding an optimal language regime in multinational and multiethnic countries – either by defining the contents of an optimal language regime, or with the help of a criterion enabling to evaluate whether a language regime is optimal or not. The process of the selection or change of a language regime often becomes a matter of a language-related conflict. These conflicts are mostly accompanied by other political or social conflicts, as for example in Ukraine or former Yugoslavia, which render solutions – and their evaluation – difficult. The author claims that language regimes can be evaluated based on the increase or lack of their legitimacy in the eyes of the relevant actors. This is demonstrated in four language regime studies on the European Union, Soviet Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and South Africa. Content
The search for the optimal language regime
The conflict potential of multilingualism
Actors in language-related conflicts
The dimensions of language-related conflicts
Monolingualism
Multilingualism without and with a lingua franca
Target Groups • Lecturers and students of the social sciences, humanities and sociolinguistics. • Readers interested in language-related political issues and diversity politics. About the Author Barbora Moormann-Kimáková received her doctorate in political science from the Institut für Sozialwissenschaften, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany.
