

JSSSSL 2014 AUTUMN MEETING
SLAVIC LANGUAGES IN TIMES
OF GLOCALIZATION

**The Japan Society for
the Study of Slavic
Languages and
Literatures**

**JSSSSL 2014
AUTUMN MEETING**

**Date:
Sat. November 15
2014
3:30 p.m. - 5:40 p.m.**

**Venue:
The University of
Tokyo (Hongo
Campus)
Faculty of Letters,
Bldg.1, Room 112**

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3:30 p.m. - 3:35 p.m.

**Opening Address: Naoto TSUCHIYA
(President of JSSSSL)**

3:35 p.m. - 4:20 p.m.

**Jelisava Dobovšek-Sethna
(Tokyo University of Foreign Studies)**

**SOCIO-LINGUISTIC CONSTRAINTS IN THE
TRANSFER OF TERMINOLOGY FROM
ENGLISH INTO SLOVENIAN**

4:20 p.m. - 5:05 p.m.

**Marina Katnić-Bakaršić
(University of Sarajevo)**

**LANGUAGE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC
PUZZLE**

5:05 p.m. - 5:35 p.m.

Questions and Answers

5:35 p.m. - 5:40 p.m.

**Closing Address: Akihiro SATO
(Kyoto University)**

Moderator ■ Keiko MITANI (The University of Tokyo)

Supported by

**Embassy of the Republic of Slovenia in Japan
Embassy of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Japan**

JELISAVA DOBOVŠEK-SETHNA
SOCIO-LINGUISTIC CONSTRAINTS IN THE
TRANSFER OF TERMINOLOGY FROM
ENGLISH INTO SLOVENIAN

SUMMARY

If we compare the prevalent strategies which occur in the transfer of terminology from English into the Japanese and the Slovenian languages, we can observe two very distinct trends: transliteration into katakana in Japanese and the creation of native terminology in the form of translation and neologisms in Slovenian. In the presentation, I will focus on the main patterns of secondary term formation in the Slovenian language and discuss the socio-linguistic factors, such as language planning and language attitudes, which may influence the development of such strategies.

MARINA KATNIĆ-BAKARŠIĆ
LANGUAGE SITUATION IN BOSNIA AND
HERZEGOVINA:
A SOCIOLINGUISTIC PUZZLE

SUMMARY

The language situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina is extremely complex and challenging. The main goal of the lecture is to give a survey of this situation from the sociolinguistic perspective; the second goal is to interpret it from the perspective of CDA (critical discourse analysis).

SR BIH was Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian. After 1992, when Bosnia and Herzegovina became an independent state and was recognized by the UN, the language situation became more complex. At present, there are three standardized languages in Bosnia and

Herzegovina: Bosnian, Croatian and Serbian. From the linguistic point of view they all belong to the same language at the level of a system and are mutually intelligible, although they are differently named and standardized. The fact that there are two scripts, Latin and Cyrillic, and that the three ethnic groups (Bosniaks, Croats and Serbs) have different attitudes regarding these scripts, is yet another issue that adds to the complexity of the present language situation. Sociolinguists often argue that this is a rare example of one language having three standards. This caused many issues not only in legislation but also in education, media and everyday communication. It is still very difficult to ensure and respect the linguistic rights of every ethnic group and every individual at the whole territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Several issues will be discussed at the lecture, namely: the name and status of the Bosnian language; language policies in Republika Srpska and in the part of Bosnia and Herzegovina with Croats majority; the status of the three languages in legislation and education, etc. In a broader scope the case of Bosnian-Herzegovinian language situation will be regarded as an illustration of the close interaction between language, language policy and politics, between language and nation, language and ideology. Language policy is always strongly ideologically motivated because a language always has an emotional and symbolic role as a part of the national identity. The necessity for introducing intercultural awareness in education in Bosnia and Herzegovina will also be emphasized.