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146. New Approaches to Standardisation in the South Slavic Language Area

1. Bulgarian
2. Slovene and Macedonian
3. Serbo-Croatian
4. Croatian
5. Bosnian
6. Serbian
7. Montenegrin
8. Literature (selected)

Abstract

The contribution deals with the new sociolinguistic circumstances in the South Slavic standard languages which came into being in the early 1990s. Special attention is paid to the standardisation processes in Bulgarian, Macedonian, and Slovene. The important issues are the collapse of the Serbo-Croatian language, standardisation of the Serbian language and the reestablishment of the independent Croatian standard language. Some handbooks (grammar books, orthography books, and dictionaries) are mentioned as well as some other works, in which the independent Bosniac (or Bosnian) standard

language in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Montenegrin standard language in the Republic of Montenegro are advocated.

The new sociolinguistic circumstances which came into being in the early 1920s have in different ways and to different extent affected the standardisation of the South Slavic standard languages.

1. Bulgarian

In the *Bulgarian* language, which has had the status of an official (national) language of the Bulgarian state for over one hundred years, the main alteration concerns its relationship with the Russian language which Bulgarian has been in direct and continuous contact with practically ever since the Bulgarian state became independent at the end of the 1870s. The English language has recently taken over the Russian language, which resulted in a range of new loan words (Anglo-Americanisms) in the lexis of the majority of functional styles of the Bulgarian standard language (Dimitrova 1997). The establishment of the Bulgarian-English linguistic contact was greatly contributed to by the alteration of the ideological structure of the Bulgarian society which facilitated democratization, disappearance of the communist new speech, revival of some long-forbidden lexemes and frequent use of expressive means (Gutschmidt 1996, 90). The latest normative papers do not tackle other layers of the Bulgarian standard language (Vačková 2002).

2. Slovene and Macedonian

Different from the Bulgarian language but mutually very similar alterations have occurred in the *Slovene* and *Macedonian* languages. Both languages had a constitutional status of official languages in two republics of the former Yugoslavia, Slovene in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia and Macedonian in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and were at least in principle on an equal footing in a portion of federal bodies' operations. Providing the fact that the Serbian ("Serbo-Croatian") language was in some spheres of practical use exclusively (in the military sphere, for instance) or predominantly utilized, the independence of the Republic of Slovenia and the (Former Yugoslav) Republic of Macedonia extended the sphere of practical use of the Slovene and Macedonian languages as official (national) languages of the two new independent states. The recent Slovene normativistics pays special heed primarily to language politics, the latest alterations in lexis, language culture (with regard to a long tradition of puristic endeavours) and creation or upgrading of particular terminologies (military, computer) (Vidovič Muha 1996). Accordingly, it is clearly noticeable that special attention is devoted to a high regard for the continuity of the Slovene standard language, to the study of its functional styles as well as other features of the contemporary Slovene sociolinguistic circumstances (Vidovič Muha 1998).

When compared to the results of the analysis of the first decade, in comparison with other Slavic languages of the relatively later standardisation (Makedonski jazik 1995), even in new sociolinguistic circumstances a considerable portion of the standard-

isation efforts in the Macedonian language (in word formation, lexis, creation and upgrading of new terminologies) firmly relies on its own half a century of continuity (Minova-G'urkova 1998).

3. Serbo-Croatian

Following the collapse of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the independence of the Republic of Croatia and the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the sociolinguistic circumstances have changed substantially in the central part of the South Slavic language area, the part where Bosniacs (formerly Bosnian-Herzegovinian Muslims), Montenegrins, Croats and Serbs live. This is the area which by the 1990s witnessed the efforts for the creation of the Serbo-Croatian (or Croato-Serbian/Croatian or Serbian) (literary) language as a complex supranational standard with two areal and national varieties, the eastern (Belgrade, Serbian) and the western (Zagreb, Croatian) and “Bosnian-Herzegovinian standard linguistic expression” as a separate intermediate variety idiom. These two idioms were recognized under different names as official languages in separate republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by the constitutional reform in 1974. Since the early 1990s these idioms have followed their own, separate courses of standardisation in altered political circumstances. Political and linguistic reasons for the alterations in the early 1990s were thoroughly explained in a number of papers (see for instance, Katičić 1995; Okuka 1998; Neweklow-sky 2000).

4. Croatian

The official language in the Republic of Croatia is the *Croatian* language which in 1990s probably experienced the most turbulent period of its history (Samardžija 2000), although the major courses of standardisation did not essentially diverge from the fundamental ideas of Croatian normativistics (Lončarić 1998; Samardžija 1999). Apart from the papers devoted to the history of the Croatian language (Moguš 1995; Samardžija 1997) and its beginnings (Grčević 1997), the recent Croatian normativistics emphasizes alterations in the lexis, primarily in relation to Serbian (Brodnjak 1991; Kačić 1995). There had been a lot of dilemmas and differences revealed as regards some of the solutions in the orthographic norm which resulted in two orthography books (Babić/Finka/Moguš 2000 and Anić/Silić 2001), as well as in the prosodic and phonological norm of the Croatian standard language, especially related to the long reflex of the former “yat” (Samardžija 2000, 589–591). On account of such differences, we strongly feel the lack of a central national professional institution which would resolve important normative dilemmas.

5. Bosnian

In the early 1990s we can see papers which tackle the issue of the specific linguistic qualities of Bosniacs (formerly Bosnian-Herzegovinian Muslims), the majority in the

Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Jahić 1991; Halilović 1991), and shortly afterwards a direct demand for a separate standard language (Proglas 1992), which most Bosniacs call *bosanski jezik* (German: Bosnische Sprache, English: Bosnian language), and others *bošnjački jezik* (German: Bosniakische Sprache, English: Bosniac language) as it is the standard language of the ethnic community of Bosniacs. What ensued encompasses: fundamental normative handbooks of the new (South) Slavic standard language, an orthography book (Halilović 1996) and a grammar book (Jahić/Halilović/Palić 2000); exhaustive documentation on the peculiarities of the Bosnian-Herzegovinian sociolinguistic situation throughout the history (Šipka 2001); two proceedings from the scientific conferences partially or completely dedicated to the creation of the Bosniac standard language (Simpozij 1999; Moenesland 2001) and a number of individual papers on the same issue (see, for instance, Jahić 1999).

Although in 1990 the Constitution of the Republic of Serbia still considers the official language to be *Serbo-Croatian*, the Constitution of the new, third Yugoslavia enacted in the spring of 1991 considers the *Serbian* language to be the official language, which, in comparison with the other South Slavic standard languages, apart from its name has *de facto* suffered the least number of alterations, both in the constitutional and legal (legislative) status and the sphere of practical use.

6. Serbian

A number of works have been published expressing to a certain extent linguistically outdated and politically retrograde views on the South Slavic linguistic situation (Slovo 1998; Marojević 2001). The orthography of the Serbo-Croatian language of 1960 was reformed and fixed in two new orthography handbooks (Pešikan/Jerković/Pižurica 1993; Simić/Stanojčić/Ostojić/Ćorić 1994). Other normative handbooks (grammar books, current usage handbooks) and papers are mostly restricted to solutions for the Serbian standard language. Considerable attention is paid to the official status of the two scripts (Cyrillic vs. Latin) and two idioms with a different reflex of the “yat” (ekavian vs. ijekavian dialect) (Radovanović 1996).

7. Montenegrin

Despite the fact that the Constitution of the Republic of Montenegro of 1991 stipulates that “the Serbian language of the ijekavian expression is in the official use” in Montenegro (Radovanović 1996, 30), following the enactment of the “Declaration of the Montenegrin PEN centre on the constitutional status of the Montenegrin language” (Podgorica 1994), the efforts at the standardisation of the Montenegrin language have been obvious, first in the form of basic rules (Nikčević 1993) and then in the form of an orthography book (Nikčević 1997) and a grammar book (Nikčević 2001). An exhaustive monograph outlines the development of the Montenegrin language as well as the reasons for some specifically Montenegrin normative solutions in phonology (for instance, the phonemes /s/, /z/ and /ʒ/ and morphology (for instance, *moji* Gen. Pl. *mojih*) (Nikčević 1993/1997).

As has been shown above, standardisation practices in the South Slavic area are characterized by a prominent vivacity which might as well expand in the future due to the fact that a number of significant issues have still not been resolved, not to mention considerable scientific (linguistic) and non-scientific (political) disagreements.

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147. Slavische Kleinschriftsprachen mit komplementärer Funktion zu slavischen Standardsprachen

1. Einleitung
2. Klassifizierung
3. Merkmale
4. Sprachareale
5. Verhältnis der Sprachen
6. Träger und deren Anzahl
7. Genetische Herkunft der slavischen Kleinschriftsprachen
8. Voraussetzungen für die Herausbildung
9. Kodifikation
10. Lexik
11. Annäherung an die nationalen Standardsprachen
12. Funktionsbereiche
13. Linguonyme
14. Literatur (in Auswahl)

Abstract

The present article serves as a survey of the Slavic microlanguages (Russ. slavjanskije literaturnye mikrojazyki, Ger. Slavische Kleinschriftsprachen) in Slavic and non-Slavic countries, such as Molise Slavic, Burgenland Croatian, Rusyn etc. Since the end of the 20th century in the course of various changes within the Slavic linguistic landscape, more