SPECIAL SEMINAR

LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION IN SLOVENIA AND THE FORMER YUGOSLAV LANDS

Prof. Vesna Požgaj Hadži (Univ. of Ljubljana)
POLITICS IN LANGUAGE: THE CASE OF BOSNIAN, CROATIAN, MONTENEGRIN, AND SERBIAN

Prof. Chikako Shigemori (Univ. of Ljubljana)
JAPANESE LANGUAGE TEACHING IN SLOVENIA

Time & Place : Wed. 18 Nov. 2015. 16:50〜18:40
Venue: University of Tokyo (Bunkyoku Hongo), Faculty of Letters, Bldg. 3, 7th fl. Seminar Room
Free admittance  Free admission

「ヨーロッパの言語と文化」特別セミナー
『スロヴェニアと旧ユーゴスラヴィア諸国の言語と教育』
講師   ヴェスナ・ポジガイ ハジ先生 (リュブリアナ大学)
          重盛 千香子先生 (リュブリアナ大学)
日時   2015年11月18日（水）16:50〜18:40
場所   東京大学文学部 3号館 7階 スラヴ語スラヴ文学演習室
＊来聴歓迎 事前申し込み不要  ＊講義は英語で行います（通訳なし）
問い合わせ先 slav@l-u.tokyo.ac.jp （三谷恵子）
東京大学文学部現代文芸論研究室・スラヴ語スラヴ文学研究室共催
Turbulent social and political circumstances in the Western South Slavic language area caused the disintegration of Yugoslavia and the formation of new countries in the 1990s, which of course had a major influence on the change of language status and on changes in the languages themselves. This is when linguistic issues became politicized; the communicative function of language was replaced with the symbolic, and those involved in language planning equated language with national identity. The result of these events was the “death” of the prestigious Serbo-Croatian language and the emergence of new standard languages based on the Štokavian dialect (Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian and Montenegrin). In this lecture, following a short description of the linguistic identity of the Serbo-Croatian language, we take a look at the linguistic situations and language policies in the newly-formed states after 1991 (in Croatia, Serbia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Montenegro). We show that the language policies of the successor states of Yugoslavia have encountered many problems, including some elementary issues of (re)standardization. Finally, we conclude that the future will not bring convergence and that language policies will depend on the general political situation in the region.

The first organized classes for Japanese language learning in Slovenia started in Ljubljana in 1982, still in the former Yugoslavia (SFRJ). After the independence of Slovenia in 1991, the Japanese Studies at the University of Ljubljana (UL) was formally established in 1995.

This talk briefly presents the changes and development of Japanese language teaching/learning in Slovenia, describes main characteristics of the learners and students, their motivation, learning process, and their later career. The Japanese language courses at UL was assessed in relation to the CEFR (Common European Framework of Reference for Languages) in 2014. The results show the specificity of a non-European language in the European setting, namely, the script, politeness and pragmatic strategies, and knowledge on current affairs and background.

Some particular topics based on students’ performance in Japanese language, observed from the viewpoint of contrastive linguistics, include the concept of “stress accent”, voice phenomena, understanding of aspect and tense, etc.