

what is the language in bosnia

****Understanding the Language in Bosnia: A Cultural and Linguistic Exploration****

what is the language in bosnia is a question that often arises when people are curious about this beautiful and historically rich country in Southeast Europe. Bosnia and Herzegovina, commonly known simply as Bosnia, is a tapestry of cultures, ethnicities, and languages, making its linguistic landscape particularly fascinating. To truly appreciate the language in Bosnia, one must delve deeper into its history, ethnic groups, and the modern-day usage of language in everyday life.

The Official Language in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is a multi-ethnic country primarily composed of three major ethnic groups: Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs. This diversity is reflected in its language policies. Officially, the country recognizes three languages: Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian. These languages are very closely related, all belonging to the South Slavic language family, and are mutually intelligible.

Bosnian Language

The Bosnian language is spoken predominantly by Bosniaks, the largest ethnic group in the country. It uses both Latin and Cyrillic alphabets, though the Latin script is more common in everyday use. Bosnian includes several loanwords from Turkish, Arabic, and Persian, reflecting the Ottoman influence that shaped much of Bosnia's history.

Croatian and Serbian Languages

Croatian is mainly spoken by the Croat population and is written exclusively in the Latin alphabet. Serbian, spoken by the Serb community, uses both Cyrillic and Latin scripts, with Cyrillic being the traditional choice. Despite these distinctions, the grammatical structures and vocabulary among Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian are so similar that speakers of these languages understand each other effortlessly.

Why Are There Three Official Languages?

The presence of three official languages in Bosnia is deeply rooted in the country's ethnic and political landscape. After the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s and the subsequent Bosnian War, the country sought to establish a framework that respected the identities of its constituent peoples. Recognizing Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian as official languages is a way to honor cultural differences while promoting coexistence.

Language and Identity

For many Bosnians, language is more than just a means of communication; it's a symbol of ethnic and cultural identity. For instance, certain words or pronunciations might differ slightly among the three languages, serving as subtle markers of one's background. However, in everyday interactions, these differences rarely hinder understanding.

Dialects and Regional Variations

While Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian are officially recognized, there are also various dialects and regional accents that color the linguistic landscape of Bosnia. These dialects often reflect historical influences and local traditions.

The Štokavian Dialect

The Štokavian dialect forms the basis of all three standard languages and is the most widely spoken dialect in Bosnia. It is characterized by the use of the word "što" for "what," hence the name. This dialect allows for mutual intelligibility across Bosnia, Croatia, Serbia, and Montenegro.

Influences on Local Speech

Due to Bosnia's history of Ottoman rule, travelers and locals often notice Turkish loanwords peppered throughout everyday Bosnian speech. Additionally, Italian and Austro-Hungarian influences are present, especially in urban centers like Sarajevo, where multicultural interactions have been common for centuries.

Language Use in Daily Life

Understanding what is the language in Bosnia also means exploring how languages are used in different contexts, from education and government to media and social interactions.

Education and Language

Schools in Bosnia typically teach in one of the three official languages, depending on the region and majority population. However, students often learn the other languages as well, given their similarities and the need for national cohesion. English is also becoming increasingly popular in schools, especially among younger generations.

Government and Official Documents

Government communications, legal texts, and official documents are usually available in Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian to ensure inclusivity. This trilingual approach helps maintain peace and respect among the diverse communities.

Media and Entertainment

Television, radio, and print media often broadcast in all three languages, sometimes switching between Latin and Cyrillic scripts depending on the target audience. This multilingual media environment reflects the country's commitment to linguistic diversity.

Tips for Visitors: Navigating Language in Bosnia

If you're planning a trip to Bosnia and wondering what the language in Bosnia means for travelers, here are some helpful tips:

- **Learn Basic Phrases:** Learning simple greetings in Bosnian, Croatian, or Serbian can go a long way. Phrases like "Dobar dan" (Good day) or "Hvala" (Thank you) are universally understood.
- **Use Latin Script:** While Cyrillic is common in certain areas, the Latin alphabet is more widely recognized and used in signage, menus, and public information.
- **Don't Worry About Differences:** The three languages are very similar, so don't be intimidated by the variations. Most locals are happy to help if you're trying to communicate.
- **Be Mindful of Language Sensitivities:** Language can be tied to ethnic identity, so it's respectful to use the language or dialect relevant to the region you're visiting.

The Future of Language in Bosnia

Looking ahead, the linguistic landscape in Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to evolve. Globalization, migration, and technological advances influence how people communicate. English is increasingly becoming a second language, especially among the youth and in urban areas.

At the same time, efforts to preserve and celebrate the unique features of Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian continue. Language remains a vital part of Bosnia's cultural heritage and a bridge between its diverse communities.

Exploring what is the language in Bosnia reveals not just the words spoken, but the stories, histories, and identities that make this country so unique. Whether you are a traveler, a language enthusiast, or simply curious, understanding Bosnia's language opens a window into its heart and soul.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the official language of Bosnia and Herzegovina?

Bosnia and Herzegovina has three official languages: Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian.

Are Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian different languages?

Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian are mutually intelligible languages that are considered standardized varieties of the Serbo-Croatian language.

Which language is most commonly spoken in Bosnia?

Bosnian is the most commonly spoken language in Bosnia, especially among Bosniaks, the largest ethnic group in the country.

Is English widely spoken in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

English is increasingly spoken, especially among younger generations and in urban areas, but it is not an official language.

How do the languages in Bosnia differ from each other?

The differences among Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian are mostly in vocabulary, pronunciation, and some grammar, but they remain largely mutually understandable.

What script is used for the Bosnian language?

The Bosnian language uses both Latin and Cyrillic scripts, but the Latin script is more commonly used.

Is it necessary to learn Bosnian to live in Bosnia and Herzegovina?

While not absolutely necessary, learning Bosnian (or one of the other official languages) is very helpful for daily communication and integration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Additional Resources

****What Is the Language in Bosnia? An In-Depth Exploration of Bosnia and Herzegovina's Linguistic Landscape****

what is the language in bosnia is a question that might seem straightforward at first glance, yet it unfolds layers of historical, cultural, and political complexity. Bosnia and Herzegovina, a country nestled in the heart of the Balkans, is characterized by a rich tapestry of ethnic groups and languages. Understanding the language(s) spoken here requires an examination beyond simple definitions, delving into socio-political contexts, linguistic similarities, and regional influences.

The Official Languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bosnia and Herzegovina is officially a multilingual country, recognizing three official languages: Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian. This tri-lingual status reflects the country's diverse ethnic composition, primarily composed of Bosniaks, Croats, and Serbs. Each group identifies with one of these languages, which are mutually intelligible but carry distinct cultural and national connotations.

Bosnian Language

Bosnian is primarily spoken by Bosniaks, the largest ethnic group in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It uses the Latin script predominantly, although the Cyrillic alphabet is also known. Linguistically, Bosnian shares much of its grammar, vocabulary, and syntax with Serbian and Croatian, stemming from the common South Slavic roots. However, Bosnian incorporates a number of Turkish, Arabic, and Persian loanwords, reflecting the historical Ottoman influence on the region. This linguistic feature distinguishes Bosnian from its counterparts and serves as a marker of Bosniak identity.

Croatian Language

Croatian is spoken mainly by the Croat population within Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is written exclusively in the Latin alphabet and is linguistically very close to Bosnian and Serbian. Croatian tends to preserve some archaic Slavic words and often favors Western European loanwords, particularly from German and Italian, due to historical ties with Central Europe. The use of Croatian as an official language in Bosnia and Herzegovina underscores the country's commitment to recognizing its ethnic diversity.

Serbian Language

Serbian is primarily used by the Serb population in Bosnia and Herzegovina. One of the most distinctive features of Serbian is its dual script usage: both Cyrillic and Latin alphabets

are officially used, with Cyrillic being more traditional and often favored in official government communication and media. Serbian grammar and vocabulary overlap significantly with Bosnian and Croatian, yet it includes specific lexical and phonological traits that align it closer to other Serbian-speaking regions in neighboring Serbia.

Historical and Political Context of Language in Bosnia

The linguistic situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina cannot be fully understood without acknowledging its complex history. The country's turbulent past, marked by the Ottoman Empire's rule, Austro-Hungarian occupation, and the Yugoslav era, significantly influenced the development and recognition of its languages.

During the Yugoslav period, the term "Serbo-Croatian" was widely used to describe the common language spoken in the region, encompassing what is today recognized as Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian. However, following the breakup of Yugoslavia in the 1990s and the ensuing conflicts, linguistic identities became more politicized. The recognition of Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian as separate official languages within Bosnia and Herzegovina highlights the importance of language as a symbol of ethnic identity and sovereignty.

Language and Ethnic Identity

In Bosnia, language is intricately linked to ethnic identity. While the three official languages are mutually intelligible, each represents a community's cultural heritage and political status. This distinction affects education, media, and public administration, where language choice can signal ethnic affiliation.

For instance, school curricula differ depending on the region and the dominant ethnic group, with textbooks and instruction provided in the respective official language. Similarly, media outlets often publish or broadcast in the language of their target ethnic audience. This segmentation underscores the sensitive role language plays in maintaining cultural identity and political balance within Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Comparative Linguistic Features of Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian

Though Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian are largely similar due to their common South Slavic roots, subtle differences persist in vocabulary, pronunciation, and script usage. These differences are often emphasized by native speakers to assert distinct cultural identities.

- **Vocabulary:** Certain words vary between the languages. For example, "train" is "voz"

in Serbian and Bosnian but "vlak" in Croatian.

- **Pronunciation:** Some phonetic differences exist, such as the pronunciation of the letter "h" in Bosnian, which is often silent in Serbian.
- **Script:** Serbian uses both Cyrillic and Latin scripts, Bosnian primarily uses Latin, and Croatian exclusively uses Latin.

These linguistic nuances are generally not barriers to communication but are important markers of identity in a post-conflict society where language serves as a social and political symbol.

The Role of Minority Languages and Dialects

Besides the three official languages, Bosnia and Herzegovina is home to other minority languages and dialects. Roma communities, for example, speak Romani, while some areas have speakers of Hungarian, Italian, and even Albanian due to historical migration patterns. Additionally, dialectal variations within Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian exist, influenced by regional geography and historical contact with neighboring peoples.

Language Use in Public Life and Education

Language policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina is decentralized, with education and media often organized along ethnic lines. Public institutions must accommodate the trilingual reality, providing services and official documentation in Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian.

Education System

The education system is divided according to ethnic majority areas, with schools teaching in the corresponding official language. This division is part of the broader political agreement established by the Dayton Peace Accords, which ended the Bosnian War. While this approach respects ethnic identities, it also perpetuates linguistic separation, limiting opportunities for cross-cultural interaction.

Media and Broadcasting

Media outlets typically broadcast in one of the three languages, catering to their respective audiences. National public broadcasters often produce content in all three languages to ensure inclusivity. Private media, however, tend to target specific ethnic groups, further reflecting the linguistic and cultural segmentation within the country.

Global Perspective and Language Learning in Bosnia

In the international context, the Bosnian language and its counterparts are considered part of the South Slavic language group, closely related to Slovenian, Macedonian, and Bulgarian. For learners, Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian offer an accessible entry point to Slavic languages due to their shared grammar and vocabulary.

English is increasingly popular as a second language, especially among younger generations and urban populations, driven by globalization and aspirations for international integration. German and Turkish also hold significance due to economic ties and historical connections.

Challenges and Opportunities in Language Policy

The coexistence of multiple official languages in Bosnia and Herzegovina presents both challenges and opportunities. On one hand, it requires careful management to avoid linguistic discrimination and to promote mutual understanding. On the other, it offers a model of multilingualism that respects ethnic diversity while fostering peaceful coexistence.

Efforts to encourage bilingualism and intercultural dialogue through language education and media could help bridge divides. Promoting a shared linguistic heritage alongside recognition of distinct languages remains a delicate but essential balance for Bosnia's future.

The question of **what is the language in bosnia** reveals a microcosm of the country's broader social and political dynamics. The interplay of Bosnian, Croatian, and Serbian languages not only reflects historical legacies but also shapes contemporary identity and governance. As Bosnia and Herzegovina continues to navigate its path forward, language remains a vital instrument of both division and unity.

[What Is The Language In Bosnia](#)

what is the language in bosnia: Language Planning and National Identity in Croatia K. Langston, A. Peti-Stantic, 2014-09-09 Following the collapse of the former Yugoslavia, Croatian was declared to be a separate language, distinct from Serbian, and linguistic issues became highly politicized. This book examines the changing status and norms of the Croatian language and its relationship to Croatian national identity, focusing on the period after Croatian independence.

what is the language in bosnia: Languages and the Military H. Footitt, M. Kelly, 2012-07-30 Through detailed case studies ranging from the 18th century until today, this book explores the role of foreign languages in military alliances, in occupation and in peace building. It brings together academic researchers and practitioners from the museum and interpreting worlds and the military.

what is the language in bosnia: Diaspora Language Contact Jim Hlavac, Diana Stolac, 2021-10-25 This book is an innovative contribution to contact linguistics as it presents a rarely studied but sizeable diaspora language community in contact with five languages – English, German, Italian, Norwegian and Spanish – across four continents. Foregrounded by diachronic descriptions of heritage Croatian in long-standing minority communities the book presents synchronically based studies of the speech of different generations of diaspora speakers. Croatian offers excellent scope as a base language to examine how lexical and morpho-structural innovations occur in a highly inflective Slavic language where external influence from Germanic and Romance languages appears evident. The possibility of internal factors is also addressed and interpretive models of language change are drawn on. With a foreword by Sarah Thomason, University of Michigan

what is the language in bosnia: Language and Identity in the Balkans Robert D. Greenberg, 2004-03-25 Language rifts in the Balkans are endemic and have long been both a symptom of ethnic animosity and a cause for inflaming it. But the break-up of the Serbo-Croatian language into four languages on the path towards mutual unintelligibility within a decade is, by any previous standard of linguistic behaviour, extraordinary. Robert Greenberg describes how it happened. Basing his account on first-hand observations in the region before and since the communist demise, he evokes the drama and emotional discord as different factions sought to exploit, prevent, exacerbate, accelerate or just make sense of the chaotic and unpredictable language situation. His fascinating account offers insights into the nature of language change and the relation between language and identity. It also provides a uniquely vivid perspective on nationalism and identity politics in the former Yugoslavia.

what is the language in bosnia: Library of Congress Subject Headings Library of Congress, Library of Congress. Subject Cataloging Division, Library of Congress. Office for Subject Cataloging Policy, 2013

what is the language in bosnia: The Politics of Language and Nationalism in Modern Central Europe T. Kamusella, 2008-12-16 This work focuses on the ideological intertwining between Czech, Magyar, Polish and Slovak, and the corresponding nationalisms steeped in these languages. The analysis is set against the earlier political and ideological history of these languages, and the panorama of the emergence and political uses of other languages of the region.

what is the language in bosnia: Library of Congress Subject Headings Library of Congress. Cataloging Policy and Support Office, 2009

what is the language in bosnia: Language, Ethnicity and the State, Volume 2 C. O'Reilly, 2001-09-05 The political and social upheavals following 1989 have had a significant impact on the minority languages of Eastern Europe. There have been attempts at enlightened treatment of minority linguistic groups in some of the new states but in others such groups have been openly oppressed. This volume draws on sociologically and ethnographically oriented work from a number of disciplines to allow the reader to compare developments in the different states, and to examine the interplay of language issues, ethnic nationalism, and processes of state formation and restructuring in the various political and historical contexts of Central and Eastern Europe. A companion volume (0-333-92925-X) examines the status of minority languages in the European Union.

what is the language in bosnia: Languages at War H. Footitt, M. Kelly, 2015-12-26 Emphasising the significance of foreign languages at the centre of war and conflict, this book argues that 'foreignness' and foreign languages are key to our understanding of what happens in war. Through case studies the book traces the role of languages in intelligence, military deployment, soldier/civilian meetings, occupation and peace building.

what is the language in bosnia: Lifelong Learning and the Roma Minority in the Western Balkans Andrea Óhidy, Katalin R. Forray, 2023-10-25 Lifelong Learning and the Roma Minority in the Western Balkans examines the education situation of Roma in the Western Balkans, providing an overview of the education policies for Roma in 5 EU-candidate and potential candidate countries: Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and Serbia.

what is the language in bosnia: *Intergenerational Memory and Language of the Sarajevo Sephardim* Jonna Rock, 2019-04-10 This book analyses issues of language and Jewish identity among the Sephardim in Sarajevo. The author examines how Sephardim belonging to three different generations in Sarajevo deal with the challenge of cultivating hybrid and hyphenated identities under destabilizing conditions, exploring how a group of interviewees define and describe the language they speak since Yugoslavia's collapse. Their self-identification through language is then placed within the context of other cases of linguistic and ethnic identity formation in European minority groups. This book will be of interest to students and scholars working in several related fields and disciplines, including Slavic studies, Historical Anthropology, Jewish History and Holocaust studies, Sociolinguistics, and Memory studies.

what is the language in bosnia: *American Defense Policy* Paul J. Bolt, Damon V. Coletta, Collins G. Shackelford, Jr., 2005-06-24 American Defense Policy has been a mainstay for instructors of courses in political science, international relations, military affairs, and American national security for over 25 years. The updated and thoroughly revised eighth edition considers questions of continuity and change in America's defense policy in the face of a global climate beset by geopolitical tensions, rapid technological change, and terrorist violence. On September 11, 2001, the seemingly impervious United States was handed a very sharp reality check. In this new atmosphere of fear and vulnerability, policy makers were forced to make national security their highest priority, implementing laws and military spending initiatives to combat the threat of international terrorism. In this volume, experts examine the many factors that shape today's security landscape—America's values, the preparation of future defense leaders, the efforts to apply what we have learned from Afghanistan and Iraq to the transformation of America's military, reflection on America's nuclear weapons programs and missile defense, the threat of terrorism, and the challenges of homeland security—which are applied to widely varied approaches to national defense strategy. This invaluable and prudent text remains a classic introduction to the vital security issues facing the United States throughout its history and breaks new ground as a thoughtful and comprehensive starting point in understanding American defense policy and its role in the world today.

what is the language in bosnia: *Stone Speaker* A. Buturovic, 2002-05-31 The Poet Mak Dizdar (d.1971) has become a cultural icon in contemporary Bosnia-Herzegovina. Inspired by the lapidary imagery and epitaphs of medieval Bosnian tombstones, his best-acclaimed collection of poetry, *Stone Sleeper*, reawakens the medieval voices and assigns them a new role in the historical imagination of contemporary Bosnians. In this study, Amila Buturovic looks at *Stone Sleeper's* recovery of the ancestral world as an effort to refashion the sentiments of collective belonging. In treating the medieval tombstones as sites of collective memory, Dizdar's poetry evokes new possibilities for Bosnians to cast aside national differences based primarily on religion and embrace a pluralistic identity rooted in the sacred landscape of medieval Bosnia.

what is the language in bosnia: *Languages for Specific Purposes in Theory and Practice* Amzat K. Akbarov, 2011-09-22 *Languages for Specific Purposes in Theory and Practice* is a collection of essays which will appeal to teachers of modern languages no matter the level of instruction. The essays highlight the latest developments of Foreign Language Teaching in the Balkan countries, Eastern and Western Europe and the Middle East. The field of Language for Specific Purposes (LSP) is one of the richest areas of second language research and practice because increasing globalization and changing technologies spawn new modes of intercultural connection and new occasions for second language use. *Languages for Specific Purposes in Theory and Practice* compasses this burgeoning field by presenting new research and commentary from some of the field's leading practitioners. This book surveys the approaches and methods in foreign language teaching, such as grammar translation, language evaluation, communication competence, critical thinking skills, communicative language teaching, and the natural approach. Teachers and teachers-in-training will discover in this book a comprehensive survey and analysis of the major and minor teaching methods used around the world. It is addressed to a wide audience that includes Language for Specific Purposes teachers and researchers, although the contents will also be

relevant to applied linguists working in other fields. This book contains research studies as well as educational experiences and proposals, presented from different perspectives and backgrounds (both geographical and cultural), all of which are theoretically grounded and with a clear and sound rationale. Readers will find a variety of educational projects and research studies situated in specific educational contexts and in particular geographical locations.

what is the language in bosnia: Language Annikki Koskensalo, John Smeds, Rudolf De Cillia, Angel Huguet, 2012 As speakers of different languages interact, language contact will occur. Language contact will necessarily lead to language change for both parties involved in such contact. As languages change, the issue of competence becomes problematic. Who has the right to say what language will be taught in schools, or what kind of language will be published in the press and spoken in the media in a world where languages constantly change? The articles in this collection refer to several language areas in Europe, from the North (Scandinavia), the South (Spain / Balkan), the East (Ukraine / Russia), as well as the Center (Austria / Germany) and includes one contribution on Canada. They present different cases of language competence and assessment, languages in contact in different settings, and language changes which are related to applied linguistics, both from a sociolinguistic and an educational linguistic point of view. (Series: Poetry - Truth - Language / Dichtung - Wahrheit - Sprache - Vol. 11)

what is the language in bosnia: Language Conflict in Educational Settings Yliana V. Rodríguez, Adolfo Elizaincín, 2024-12-31 Language Conflict in Educational Settings: International Perspectives delves into the intriguing intersection of contact linguistics and education, a topic that has been relatively unexplored until now. With contributions from scholars across the globe, the book ventures into the realms of conflict linguistics in educational scenarios. Language contact, often fraught with internal and external conflicts, impacts education significantly. Drawing on scholarship representative of different locations, backgrounds, and disciplinary angles, the authors present studies of pairs and triads of different language families from across the Americas, Africa, Asia, and Europe, ultimately demonstrating how language contact leads to conflict, and how the latter eventually affects education processes and outcomes. Presenting a diverse set of theoretical perspectives and methodologies, it asks to what extent these impacts are detrimental to educational outcomes, and more specifically, how language conflict can impact education in the form of policy, teaching, and learning. As such, it provides essential insights for educators, policymakers, and professionals in the fields of education, linguistics, and cultural studies, offering valuable case studies in the under-researched field of language conflict. It ultimately contributes to the enhancement of education in language contact contexts and fosters a deeper understanding of this critical intersection. This book is an invaluable resource for researchers, scholars, and teacher-educators, offering insights to help understand such an intricate phenomenon, as well as those working across language education, linguistics, and the sociology of language more broadly.

what is the language in bosnia: Financial Times World Desk Reference 2005 DK, 2005-01-17 Whatever you need to know about the world, from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe, have the facts at your fingertips with this complete gazetteer of the globe. Each of the world's 192 nations is surveyed and mapped, including full coverage of the world's newest nations. Informative profiles of overseas dependencies and territories, every fact and stat, plus a full glossary, makes this comprehensive and browser-friendly guide a must-have for any reference collection.

what is the language in bosnia: Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics , 2005-11-24 The first edition of ELL (1993, Ron Asher, Editor) was hailed as the field's standard reference work for a generation. Now the all-new second edition matches ELL's comprehensiveness and high quality, expanded for a new generation, while being the first encyclopedia to really exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics. * The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field * An entirely new work, with new editors, new authors, new topics and newly commissioned articles with a handful of classic articles * The first Encyclopedia to exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics through the online edition * Ground-breaking and International in scope and approach * Alphabetically arranged with extensive cross-referencing * Available in print

and online, priced separately. The online version will include updates as subjects develop ELL2 includes: * c. 7,500,000 words * c. 11,000 pages * c. 3,000 articles * c. 1,500 figures: 130 halftones and 150 colour * Supplementary audio, video and text files online * c. 3,500 glossary definitions * c. 39,000 references * Extensive list of commonly used abbreviations * List of languages of the world (including information on no. of speakers, language family, etc.) * Approximately 700 biographical entries (now includes contemporary linguists) * 200 language maps in print and online Also available online via ScienceDirect - featuring extensive browsing, searching, and internal cross-referencing between articles in the work, plus dynamic linking to journal articles and abstract databases, making navigation flexible and easy. For more information, pricing options and availability visit www.info.sciencedirect.com. The first Encyclopedia to exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics Ground-breaking in scope - wider than any predecessor An invaluable resource for researchers, academics, students and professionals in the fields of: linguistics, anthropology, education, psychology, language acquisition, language pathology, cognitive science, sociology, the law, the media, medicine & computer science. The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field

what is the language in bosnia: Disinventing and Reconstituting Languages Sinfree Makoni, Alastair Pennycook, 2007 This book questions assumptions about the nature of language. Looking at diverse contexts from sign languages in Indonesia to literacy practices in Brazil, the authors argue that unless we change and reconstitute the ways in which languages are taught and conceptualized, language studies will not be able to improve the social welfare of language users.

what is the language in bosnia: Languages and Nationalism Instead of Empires Motoki Nomachi, Tomasz Kamusella, 2023-09-07 This volume probes into the mechanisms of how languages are created, legitimized, maintained, or destroyed in the service of the extant nation-states across Central Europe. Through chapters from contributors in North America, Europe, and Asia, the book offers an interdisciplinary introduction to the rise of the ethnolinguistic nation-state during the past century as the sole legitimate model of statehood in today's Central Europe. The collection's focus is on the last three decades, namely the postcommunist period, taking into consideration the effects of the recent rise of cyberspace and the resulting radical forms of populism across contemporary Central Europe. It analyzes languages and their uses not as given by history, nature, or deity but as constructs produced, changed, maintained, and abandoned by humans and their groups. In this way, the volume contributes saliently to the store of knowledge on the latest social (sociolinguistic) and political history of the region's languages, including their functioning in respective national polities and on the internet. Languages and Nationalism Instead of Empires is a compelling resource for historians, linguists, and political scientists who work on Central and Eastern Europe.

Related to what is the language in bosnia

Change your display language on Google You can set your preferred language for buttons and other display text that appears in Google Search. Tip: This doesn't change the language of your search results. Learn how Google

Change your Gmail language settings - Computer - Gmail Help Change your Gmail language settings You can change the language you use in Gmail, and use special keyboards to type in other languages

Change your language on the web Change the language on your Android device On your Android device, tap Settings . Tap System Languages & input Languages. If you can't find "System," then under "Personal," tap

Change Google Maps languages or domains Change Google Maps languages or domains Google Maps automatically takes you to a country domain and shows place names in a country's local languages. You can change the country

Change language or region settings on a Pixel phone or tablet You can change the language or region your Pixel phone or tablet uses. Change language settings Open your device's Settings app. Tap System

Change your display language on Google - Android - Google Search Change your display language on Google You can set your preferred language for buttons and other display text that appears in Google Search. Tip: This doesn't change the language of

Change language or location settings - Android - YouTube Help Scroll to "Language" to update your email notification language. Change your language or location on smart TVs, streaming devices & game consoles By default, the YouTube app on smart

Change Gemini's language - Computer - Gemini Apps Help Change Gemini's language You can choose the language Gemini Apps display, and in certain cases, understand in Language settings. This setting changes the language for the menu,

Change language or location settings Scroll to "Language" to update your email notification language. Change your language or location on smart TVs, streaming devices & game consoles By default, the YouTube app on smart

Change your display language on Google Change your display language on Google You can set your preferred language for buttons and other display text that appears in Google Search. Tip: This doesn't change the language of

Related to what is the language in bosnia

Bosnian Serbs' Renaming of Language Angers Bosniaks (balkaninsight10y) Bosniak officials, teachers and parents expressed anger after schools in Bosnia's Serb-dominated entity of Republika Srpska changed of the name of their language without consultation. This post is

Bosnian Serbs' Renaming of Language Angers Bosniaks (balkaninsight10y) Bosniak officials, teachers and parents expressed anger after schools in Bosnia's Serb-dominated entity of Republika Srpska changed of the name of their language without consultation. This post is

ELI planning English language program in Bosnia at war's end (Medicine Buffalo4y) THE ENGLISH Language Institute (ELI) of the University at Buffalo expects to open an intensive English language program in Bosnia, possibly as soon as the spring of 1997, once that nation's civil war

ELI planning English language program in Bosnia at war's end (Medicine Buffalo4y) THE ENGLISH Language Institute (ELI) of the University at Buffalo expects to open an intensive English language program in Bosnia, possibly as soon as the spring of 1997, once that nation's civil war

Renaming of Bosnian Language Sparks School Boycott (balkaninsight10y) Dozens of Bosniak parents will send their children to a temporary educational establishment instead of regular schools in protest at the Bosnian Serb government's renaming of the Bosnian language as

Renaming of Bosnian Language Sparks School Boycott (balkaninsight10y) Dozens of Bosniak parents will send their children to a temporary educational establishment instead of regular schools in protest at the Bosnian Serb government's renaming of the Bosnian language as

Amela Isanović - tireless creative one and love for Bosnia (SBS2y) Having been dealing with the methodology of teaching the Bosnian language for a long time, in her original way, teacher Isanović introduced a puppet into the teaching of the Bosnian language. She

Amela Isanović - tireless creative one and love for Bosnia (SBS2y) Having been dealing with the methodology of teaching the Bosnian language for a long time, in her original way, teacher Isanović introduced a puppet into the teaching of the Bosnian language. She

Al-Azhar to launch Arabic language centre in Bosnia capital Sarajevo (Hebdo Ahram1y) Grand Imam of Al-Azhar Sheikh Ahmed El-Tayyeb said the Sunni Islamic institution is ready to establish an Arabic language teaching centre in the Bosnian capital Sarajevo, to teach Muslim children the

Al-Azhar to launch Arabic language centre in Bosnia capital Sarajevo (Hebdo Ahram1y) Grand Imam of Al-Azhar Sheikh Ahmed El-Tayyeb said the Sunni Islamic institution is ready to establish an Arabic language teaching centre in the Bosnian capital Sarajevo, to teach Muslim children the

Bosnian musicians keep Sephardic Jews' dwindling language alive (Yahoo Lifestyle Singapore6y) SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Sephardic Jews in Bosnia have kept their language alive ever

since they were expelled from Spain in the late 15th century and found a home in Sarajevo, but today it is spoken by

Bosnian musicians keep Sephardic Jews' dwindling language alive (Yahoo Lifestyle Singapore6y) SARAJEVO (Reuters) - Sephardic Jews in Bosnia have kept their language alive ever since they were expelled from Spain in the late 15th century and found a home in Sarajevo, but today it is spoken by

Angelina Jolie's IN THE LAND OF BLOOD AND HONEY to Be Released in Official Language of Bosnia (collider13y) While the first trailer for In the Land of Blood and Honey is in English, the war drama by writer/director Angelina Jolie will be released in the native language of Bosnia. Although it was shot in

Angelina Jolie's IN THE LAND OF BLOOD AND HONEY to Be Released in Official Language of Bosnia (collider13y) While the first trailer for In the Land of Blood and Honey is in English, the war drama by writer/director Angelina Jolie will be released in the native language of Bosnia. Although it was shot in

Related Articles

- [junie b jones is a party animal 10 barbara park](#)
- [microsoft money plus sunset home and business](#)
- [rubber band aversion therapy](#)

[Back to Home](#)