Reclaiming Basque Language Nation And Cultural Activism

The book highlights opportunities for methodological innovation, explicates and challenges the effects of educational policies and practices, and interrogates and theorizes about educational structures, policies, behind the texts written down by scholars long ago; and keenly appreciating the potency of language revitalization projects among First Nations communities in the Yukon and northwestern California.

Fascinating and topical, these essays not only honor a legacy but also point the way forward.

The accomplishments and enduring influence of renowned anthropologist Dell Hymes are showcased in these essays by leading practitioners in the field. Hymes (1927–2009) is arguably best known for his pioneering work in ethnopoetics, a studied approach to Native verbal art that elucidates cultural significance and aesthetic form. As these essays amply demonstrate, nearly six decades later ethnopoetics and the challenges of revitalizing the use of endangered languages are as pressing and as urgent as ever.

Handbook of Language Revitalization is the ideal resource for graduate students and researchers working in linguistic anthropology and language revitalization and endangerment.

The Routledge Handbook of Language Revitalization is the first comprehensive overview of the language revitalization movement, from the Arctic to the Amazon and across continents. Featuring 47 contributions from a global range of top scholars in the field, the handbook is divided into two parts, the first of which expands on language revitalization issues of theory and practice while the second covers regional perspectives in an effort to globalize and decolonize the field. The collection examines critical issues in language revitalization, including: language rights, language and well-being, and language policy; the role of documentation in preservatio

language in educational institutions and in the home; new methodologies and venues for language learning; and the roles of documentation, literacies, and the internet. The volume also contains chapters on the kinds of language that are less often researched such as the revitalization of music, of whistled languages and sign languages, and how languages change when they are being revitalized. The Routledge Handbook of Language Revitalization provides a comprehensive overview of the field and highlights important areas of future research.

The Cambridge Handbook of Language Standardization does not cover language revitalization.

The Oxford Handbook of Language Policy and Planning does not cover language revitalization.

The Routledge Handbook of Linguistic Anthropology does not cover language revitalization.

De-Pathologizing Resistance does not cover language revitalization.

The Routledge Handbook of Language and Society does not cover language revitalization.

The Legacy of Dell Hymes does not cover language revitalization.

Signs of Difference does not cover language revitalization.

New Speakers of Irish does not cover language revitalization.

The Oxford Handbook of Language Policy and Planning does not cover language revitalization.

Revitalizing Minority Language does not cover language revitalization.

The GMDM is not about language revitalization.

Movement is not about language revitalization.

New Geographies of Language is not about language revitalization.

Flexible Multilingual Education is not about language revitalization.

Transforming Indigeneity is not about language revitalization.

Multilingualism and Politics is not about language revitalization.

Methods of Desire is not about language revitalization.

Critical Perspectives on Linguistic Fixity and Fluidity is not about language revitalization.

Murals is not about language revitalization.

Introducing Multilingualism does not cover language revitalization.

Remaking Kichwa does not cover language revitalization.

Language in Late Capitalism does not cover language revitalization.

Basque Immigrants and Nevada's Sheep Industry is a rich and complex exploration of the history of Basque immigration to the rangelands of Nevada and the interior West. It looks critically at the Basque sheep industry.
implications of these factors for language revitalisation measures. Essential reading for researchers interested in language endangerment and revitalisation, sociolinguistics, linguistic anthropology and language working in small language communities with little institutional support. This book explores the complex relationship of ideologies, identity and language-related beliefs and practices, and examines the policies, or address the changing attitudes of non-speakers and the motivations of members of language movements. Through a combination of ethnographic research and quantitative surveys, this book presents Language attitudes and ideologies are of key importance in assessing the chances of success of revitalisation efforts for endangered languages. However, few book-length studies relate attitudes to language multilingualism, and linguistic anthropology. close attention to the way both types of linguistic practice open up or close down avenues for social transformation. This collection is a key reading for graduate students and scholars in sociolinguistics, and the continuous debate between fixity and fluidity in multilingual speakers' lives. In providing these accounts, the book seeks not to advocate for linguistic fixity or fluidity, but to argue that sociolinguists pay use. The book critiques the status of fluid language use as a more “natural” language practice and in turn, its greater potential for corresponding social transformation, demonstrating the value of linguistic fixity broad range of regional contexts, the collection takes stock of such terms as “polylingualism”, “metrolingualism” and “translanguaging” to question perceptions around multilingual and monolingual language. This volume offers a critical perspective on current views on linguistic fixity and fluidity in sociolinguistics and highlights empirical accounts alternative to prevailing trends in the field. Featuring accounts from a ethnoracial, and linguistic borders.
This edited volume presents an analysis of the evolution of French language policies and their impact on French regional languages and their communities. It gathers studies on language revitalisation from several territorial minority languages (Breton, Alsatian, Catalan, Occitan, Basque, Corsican, Francoprovençal, Picard, Reunionese) and evaluates the challenges and opportunities that they face in the 21st century. The chapters tackle different aspects of language endangerment and language planning and adopt varied theoretical and methodological approaches. The first section of the book reconsiders the role of language in identity construction and the relationship between language and nation. It explores the political and social dimensions of language policies and the role of language in national identity. The second section examines the historical and contemporary dynamics of language policies and their impact on language vitality and regional identities. It discusses the challenges faced by language communities in the face of globalization and the role of language in cultural continuity and revitalisation. The third section focuses on the practical implications of language policies for language planning and the design of effective strategies for language revitalisation. It provides case studies of successful language revitalisation projects and offers insights into the tools and methods used in language planning. The book concludes with a synthesis of the main findings and a discussion of the future directions for research in language policy and planning. The book is a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and language activists interested in the study of language policy and planning.
The Basque language, Euskara, is one of Europe’s most ancient tongues and a vital part of today’s lively Basque culture. Reclaiming Basque examines the ideology, methods, and discourse of the Basque-language revitalization movement over the course of the past century and the way this effort has unfolded alongside the simultaneous Basque nationalist struggle for autonomy. Jacqueline Urla employs extensive long-term fieldwork, interviews, and close examination of a vast range of documents in several media to uncover the strategies that have been used to preserve and revive Euskara and the various controversies and debates that have surrounded these efforts. She shows how the Basque language revitalization movement has been an important site for the development of the Basque nationalism that has contributed to the political mobilization of the Basque nation and to the basque nationalist project of self-determination.

Chapter 1 provides a historical overview of the development of Basque nationalism and the linguistic policies that have shaped the language’s contemporary trajectory. It goes on to establish the relevance of the case of Basque to the study of language revitalization and the broader study of nationalism, highlighting the Basque case as one of the most thoroughgoing and ideologically ambitious revitalization movements in recent history. Reclaiming Basque offers an important and comprehensive overview of the history of the Basque language, the social and political contexts in which Basque revitalization has taken place, and the changing political landscape of Euskal Herria.

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Words reorients the field of terrorism studies, prioritizing the symbolic, psychological dimension that makes this form of conflict distinctive. It expands the study of terrorist propaganda by detailing how militants tailor their threats to send the desired political message. Drawing on rich interview data, quantitative evidence, and case studies of the IRA, ETA, the Tamil Tigers, Shining Path, the Túpac Amaru

Terrorist groups attain notoriety through acts of violence, but threats of future violence are just as important in attaining their political goals. Force of Words is a groundbreaking examination of the role of educational settings. This book will be of interest to students and scholars in the fields of politics, sociology, sociolinguistics, language policy, and translation and interpreting studies.

How are peoples' ideas about languages, ways of speaking and expressive styles shaped by their social positions and values? How is difference, in language and in social life, made - and unmade? How and why are some differences persuasive as the basis for action, while other differences are ignored or erased? Written by two recognised authorities on language and culture, this book argues that ideological work of all kinds is fundamentally communicative, and that social positions, projects and historical moments influence, and are influenced by, people's ideas about communicative practices. Neither true nor false, ideologies are positioned and partial visions of the world, relying on comparison and perspective; they exploit differences in expressive features - linguistic and otherwise - to construct convincing stereotypes of people.
Transforming Indigeneity is an examination of the role that language revitalization efforts play in cultural politics in the small city of São Gabriel da Cachoeira, located in the Brazilian Amazon. Sarah Shulist concentrates on how debates, discussions, and practices aimed at providing support for the Indigenous languages of the region shed light on both global issues of language revitalization and on the meaning of Indigeneity in contemporary Brazil. With 19 Indigenous languages still spoken today, São Gabriel is characterized by a high proportion of Indigenous people and an extraordinary amount of linguistic diversity. Shulist investigates what it means to be Indigenous in this setting of urbanization, multilingualism, and state intervention, and how that relates to the use and transmission of Indigenous languages. Drawing on perspectives from Indigenous and non-Indigenous political leaders, educators, students, and state agents, and by examining the experiences of urban populations, Transforming Indigeneity provides insight on the revitalization of Amazonian Indigenous languages amidst large social change.

This book represents the first collection specifically devoted to New Speaker Studies, focusing on language ideologies and practices of speakers in a variety of minority language communities. Over thirteen chapters, it uses the new speaker lens to investigate not only linguistic issues, such as language variation and change, phonetics, morphosyntax, language acquisition, code-switching, but also sociolinguistic issues, such as legitimacy, integration, and motivation in language learning and use. Besides covering a range of languages - Basque, Breton, Galician, Giernesiei, Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Welsh - and their different sociolinguistic situations, the chapters also encompass a series of interactional settings: institutional settings, media and the home domain, as well as different contexts for becoming a new speaker of a minority language, such as by migration or through education. This collection represents an output by a lively network of researchers: it will appeal to postgraduate students, researchers and academics working in the field of sociolinguistics, applied linguistics, language policy and those working within minority language communities.