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Issue 33:1 (126)

I EVENTS

1 International Congress of Linguists, 2024-09-8/14

The *International Congress of Linguists* organized by the *Comité International Permanent des Linguistes* (CIPL), which takes place every 5 years, will take place this year in Poznań, Poland at the Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza. As part of it, a workshop interlinguistics will take place.

More information here.

2 International Conference on Constructed Languages (I-CONlangs II), 2024-07-4/5

2.1 *Organizers*

Guillaume Enguehard (Université d'Orléans), Philippe Planchon (Université de Tours) and Alice Ray (Université d'Orléans)

2.1.1 Venue

Orléans (France)

2.2 *Topic*

Constructed languages: international auxiliary languages (auxlangs), mainly Esperanto; fictional languages (in literature, cinema, video games, etc.) and languages with pedagogical, logical, or experimental aims.

2.3 *Description*

The International Conference on Constructed Languages (I-CONlangs II) is taking place for the second year (which first took place in Torin in 2022), which aims to offer a forum dedicated to multi-disciplinary research on constructed languages.

The creation of a constructed language may have various purposes, but their study reveals a common set of questions, which the I-CONLANG II 2024 intends to address. Here is a non-exhaustive list of research questions:

- the different purposes of constructed languages and the means used to achieve them
- the various (or not) linguistic resources used in the context of constructed languages

- the specific constraints encountered in the creation and/or the use of a constructed language
- the social and cultural implications of constructed languages
- the project development on creating constructed languages as well as its symbolic, psychological, sociological and historical outcomes
- the challenges and limitations of such languages
- the differences or similarities between constructed languages and natural languages

To best reflect the diversity of constructed languages, the conference will be organized across three lecture sessions (in line with the Gnoli Triangle):

1. session about auxiliary languages, mainly about Esperanto
2. session on fictional languages (in literature, cinema, video games, etc.)
3. session on constructed languages with pedagogical, logical or experimental aims

An additional poster session will be organized to present the creation of new constructed languages, and we invite all conlangers to send us their proposal accordingly, whether they are students, researchers, or any person who works outside of the academic field.

More information here.

3 9th Nitobe Symposium, 2023-07-28/29

Recently, a aYouTube video, documenting the symposium was released.

See also *IpI* 123-124, I.1 and III.2 this issue.

II ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY

1 ERAMUS+ PROJECT FOR LANGUAGE LEARNING SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED

The projedct *TestU Online – free portal of tests for education* financed by the European Commission from 2021 to 2023, has been completed. It achieved its goal to create free, multilingual online platform with exercises and tests for foreign-language learning. The project was led and coordinated by the non-governmental youth organization *Edukado ĉe Intereto* (Education@Internet or E@I) from Slovakia. Other contributing partners were *bit Schulungszentrum* in Austria, *Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu* in Poland, *Vilniaus universitetas* in Lithuania, and *Universität Leipzig* in Germany. Containing many widely-spoken languages (and among those even minority languages such as Lower Sorbian, Welsh, and Esperanto), this project truly achieves the European Commission's goals for supporting multilingualism. The platform not only offers a huge number of already-prepared exercises and tests to practice vocabulary, grammar, listening and reading comprehension in the available languages with the help of texts, pictures, and video but in addition gives language teachers without technical expertise the means to to create content for their own needs.

2 AGREEMENT FOR COLLABORATION BETWEEN VYTAUTO DIDŽIOJO UNIVERSITETAS AND THE LITHUANIAN ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION

On 6 December 2023, the rector of the university, Prof. Juozas Augutis and the president of the Lithuanian Esperanto Association (LEA) signed an agreement in Kaunas, Lithuania.

III CULTURE

1 The Esperanto collection at the National library of Poland

An important moment for the continued preservation of the cultural heritage of Esperanto was the transfer of the *Biblioteko Hector Hodler* (the Hector Hodler Library, which had been the collection of the *Universala Esperanto-Asocio*, the World Esperanto Association) to the National Library of Poland. The solemn occasion took place 29 May 2023 in the presence of the president of the UEA, Dr. Duncan Charters; the director of the National Library, Dr. Tomaz Makowski; and the then-Minister of Culture and National Heritage, Professor Gliński (see the report in IpI 123-124, pg. 18-21). Thanks to the agreement between the National Library and UEA, approximately 7.5 tons of books and unique materials were transported from the library and archive at UEA's headquarters in Rotterdam to Warsaw.

1.1 *Searching in the catalog*

However, that does not signify the beginning of the Esperanto collection in Warsaw. Already before the transfer, the Polish capital was proud of some of the most interesting collections that document the start and evolution of the *Lingvo Internacia* and the Esperanto movement. The texts already held in the Esperanto collection are searchable via the catalog of the National

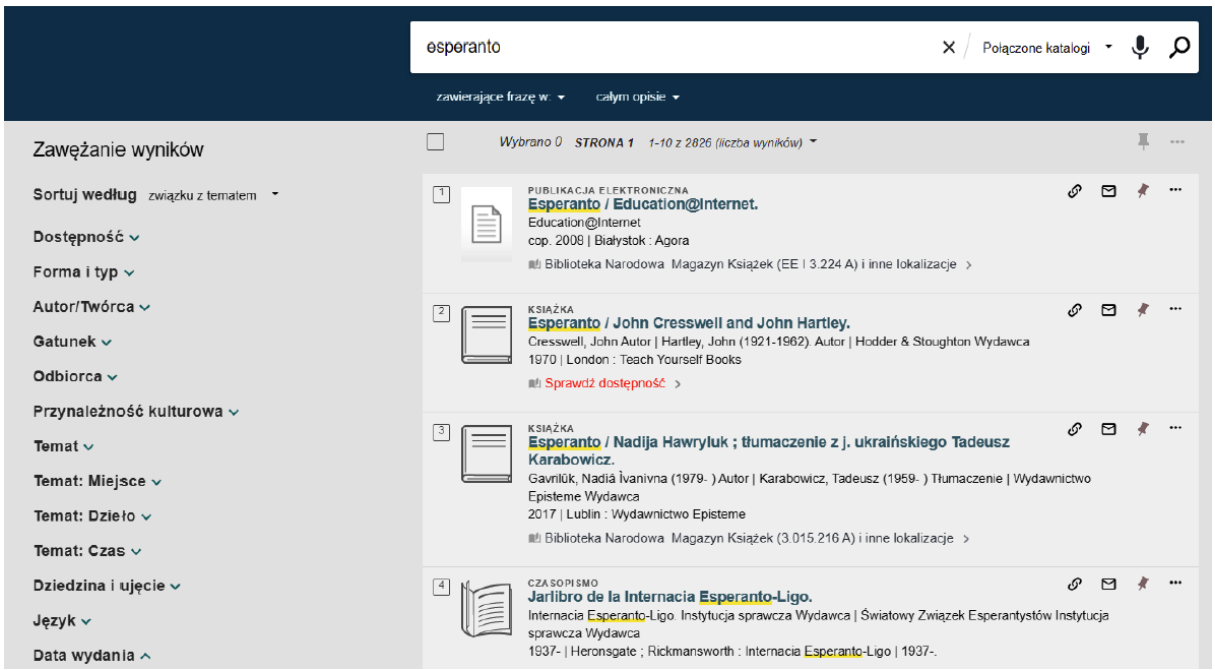

FIGURE 1.1 Example from the PHB catalog

FIGURE 1.2 Example of items in the PNB collection

Library of Poland, which is available in a few languages. It's worth nothing, that to search the texts, it's necessary to strictly adhere to Esperanto orthography as unfortunately, the *Ikso* or *x*-system for representing special Esperanto characters (such as *cx* instead of *ĉ*) does not work well.

It's also worth noting that a small part of the currently-held collection is already digitized and can be both viewed and downloaded online, at the website *Polona*, part of the National Library – see Fig. 1.2.

1.2 *The challanges of the Hector Hodler library*

Almost simultaneously with the solemn transfer of UEA's treasured collection to Warsaw, the cataloging of the collection began. That is an enormous challenge, as we are speaking about an enormous collection never before cataloged or worked on in detail. As a result, they have to do everything from scratch, according to the standards of the National Library, adding details to the catalog not only about information easily attainable (ex. the location and year of the particular book's publication) but also other more complicated matters, such as the year of the first edition in its original language (if it's a translation) and its title. See Fig. 1.3.

Regarding in-print books, this type of information is easily attainable online. It's a completely different situation when one has to catalog books published just after the birth of Esperanto in 1887. Often these are books were published and circulated only in some small region, published in small print runs. Thus, the cataloging is a huge challenge but it is progressing, step by step. The first parts of the *Biblioteko* are already available in the catalog. For example, one can already find, among others, the Armenian edition of the *Fundamento de Esperanto* (""Foundation of Esperanto", the core basis for the language) from 1911 and even the earlier *El la vivo de esperantistoj* ("From the life of Esperantists"), which was published in 1896. But evidently, not missing newer items like the third edition of *Sed nur fragmento* ("But only a fragment"), the Esperanto novel by Trevor Steele from 2020, or the beautifully illustrated children's book

Szczegóły

Tytuł	Aŭtobiografio de bakterio / Gaŭ Ŝiĉji.
Twórca	Gao, Shiqi (1905-1988) Autor ›
Inny tytuł	Tytuł oryginału: Jun'er zizhuan, 1936. Tytuł oryginału: 菌儿自传, 1936.
Opis fizyczny	[6], 108, [2] strony : fotografie ; 19 cm.
Wydanie	Unua eldono.
Wydawca	Pekino : Cina Esperanto-Eldonejo
Data publikacji	1986
Forma i typ	Książki Proza
Odbiorca	Grupa wiekowa 9-13 lat
Przynależność kulturowa	Literatura chińska
Temat	Badania naukowe › Bakterie › Ciało ludzkie › Higiena ›
Gatunek	Powieść
Język	esperanto

FIGURE 1.3 Example of PNB catalog entries

Novulo en la urbo (“A New Person in the City”) from 2021.

Somewhat like the hero of the last mentioned book, I am a new person in the library field. Beginning my work in the National Library, I learned to utilize my experience from many years of Internet searching and publishing papers, with an abundant use of online sources. That enabled me to quickly understand at least that aspect of library cataloging. But I had to learn a lot from scratch and I am still learning. Adding some concrete piece of information to the catalog, it’s necessary to describe it in detail in accordance with relevant standards. It is necessary to also classify it, categorizing it under a specific literature type, with publication in or from the relevant language, highlighting its approach to the given topic, etc. In that way, every individual book does not signify an addition of only a single entry in the library collection, but also spreads out the variety of books dealing with some specific topic, the presentation of a specific language or region, etc. That is for me the most fascinating challenge: to learn by the cataloged books about the world and people and, to the best of my ability, provide that information to others, making the book well-edited and easily searchable.

Gabriela Skonieczna

2 Declaration of the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED) on the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

On the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 10 December 1948, the Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED) emphasises the historical importance of this declaration and draws attention to the fundamental role of language in defining, protecting and advancing universal human rights.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights explicitly prohibits discrimination based on language concerning all the rights enumerated in the Declaration. These include equal protection under the law; prevention of arbitrary interference with privacy, family, home, or correspondence; freedom of expression (including the right to seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and without regard to borders); equal access to public services in one's own country; and the economic, social, and cultural rights essential for personal dignity and free personality development. Additionally, the Declaration acknowledges the precedence of parents in choosing the type of education provided to their children. Yet it remains the case that language is very often the basis for unequal recognition and protection of people's human rights. Speakers of minority languages are much more likely to experience denial or curtailment of these rights on the basis of language.

While the Declaration remains a milestone in the development of universal human rights standards, much remains to be done. There have been consistent and frequent calls for enhanced United Nations measures to improve the acknowledgement and safeguarding of minority human rights, given the worsening human rights conditions experienced by numerous minority groups globally. While supporting such efforts, for example, the Draft Global Convention on the Rights of Minorities, we affirm that linguistic human rights also require the adoption, in every jurisdiction, of inclusive, equitable language policies that should be regularly monitored and evaluated.

Up-to-date insights and recommendations on enhancing the implementation of linguistic human rights were shared and discussed by various international experts, both academics and civil society representatives, at the 9th Nitobe Symposium, organised by CED at the University of Turin, Italy, on 28-29 July 2023. A video summary of the symposium is available here.

10 December 2023

3 Article by Michele Gazzola in The Guardian

The British newspaper The Guardian published an article "English still rules the world, but that's not necessarily OK. Is it time to curb its power?" by Michele Gazzola, where he talks about the role of English and other languages in today's world. He mainly focuses on the injustice of the current world-language situation.

IV PEOPLE

1 Erich-Dieter Krause (1935 – 2023)

We have received sad news that the well-known German lexicographer Professor Erich-Dieter Krause passed away on 18 October 2023. As a specialist on the Indonesian language (*Bahasa Indonesia*) he worked until the year 2000 at the Oriental Institute at the Universität Leipzig, Germany. He received his doctorate in 1974 with a thesis "Foreign influences on the lexicon of the Indonesian language with particular attention to Anglo-American influences", and received his habilitation in 1992. Krause published textbooks and dictionaries on the Indonesian language.

However he was more well known, especially in the German-speaking world, as an Esperanto lexicographer. His first Esperanto-German dictionary was released in 1967 (with 190 pages), and in 1972, he released his pocket German-Esperanto dictionary, with 279 pages. From that time he continued to spread his lexicographical collections in order to publish larger bilingual Esperanto dictionaries by four publishing houses in total. Mondial in New York published his two volume *Vollständiges Wörterbuch Esperanto-Deutsch* (Unabridged Esperanto-German Dictionary), totaling 1,512 pages, in 2018 and in that year, only months before his death, his three-volume *Vollständiges Wörterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto* (Unabridged German-Esperanto Dictionary) with a monumental 2,511 pages.

Erich-Dieter Krause was a longtime member of the *Akademio de Esperanto*, the Esperanto-language academy, and on the Editorial Board of the academic journal *Esperantalogio/Esperanto Studies*. He was active in the German *Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik*, the Society for Interlinguistics, lecturing and publishing on lexicographical topics. His life and especially his publications are covered in greater detail in an article celebrating his 80th birthday in *Informilo por Interlingvistikoj* (2015: 1-2).

The Esperanto community owes a debt of gratitude to Erich-Dieter Krause. There is certainly no German-speaking Esperantist, who has never consulted his dictionaries. They are and will be valuable for practical use in the community and furthermore, their size and high quality helps improve the reputation of Esperanto to the rest of the world

Sabine Fiedler

2 Lisa McEntee-Atalianis receives tenure

Lisa McEntee-Atalianis, reviewer-editor of LPLP and close collaborator with Humphrey Tonkin with the New York-based study group, Language and the UN, recently received tenure at Birbeck, University of London.

V BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

1 Dissertations, diploma theses

2 Journal articles

Dzienis, Paweł (2022). "Esperanto jako język czynności prawnych", Polish. In: *Kwartalnik Prawa Międzynarodowego* **2022 1**: 77–105. ISSN: 2720-5460. An English version, *Esperanto as a language of legal acts*, is available here..

"Aliĝilo" and "kotizo", two Esperanto words commonly used when concluding contracts for the organization of Esperanto events, are referred to in this article as the symbols for analysing the use of Esperanto in civil law. Considerations around the concept of the linguistic form of a legal act are conducted on two levels. The first plane addresses legal transactions between Esperantists in the Esperanto movement in terms of their admissibility and legal weight. The second plane applies to common civil-law transactions, with a special emphasis on international trade, through the prism of the admissibility, weight, and areas of use of Esperanto.
The author analyses the so-far merely signalling statements in the Polish civil-law doctrine concerning the legal meaning of the use of Esperanto and deepens research in this area. In this respect, the author analyses legal acts in general, limitations resulting from the application of the Polish Language Act and those legal acts that require a special form, such as last wills and testaments and bills of exchange, in terms of admissibility of expressing a statement of will in Esperanto. An important role is also played by the placement of the subject in the context of the following principles: freedom of contract and freedom of form of legal actions as well as equality of parties to legal relationships of the civil-law type. The procedural consequences of the use of Esperanto in the sphere of substantive law are also shown. In addition to evaluating numerous examples, the case of the practical application of Esperanto in law is discussed. The summary outlines advantages and risks as well as offers legislative proposals.

3 Books

Fiedler, Sabine and Cyril Robert Brosch (2022b). *Esperanto – Lingua franca and language community*, Studies in world language problems 10. Amsterdam: John Benjamins. ISBN: 9789027211477. DOI: doi.org/10.1075/wlp.10.

This book addresses a fascinating topic – a constructed language that has turned from a project into a fully-fledged language used by some of its speakers on a daily basis. Based on extensive fieldwork, this book provides rare and profound insights into the use of Esperanto in a large number of communicative areas. It studies the speakers' use of code-switching, phraseology and metaphors, techniques they employ to enhance understanding, such as meta-

communication and repair strategies, as well as their predilection for humour. The study also contributes to a comparison between the communication in Esperanto and in the language that is now predominantly used as a lingua franca – English – and allows conclusions to be drawn on the question of what a lingua franca is all about.

4 Book chapters

Aray, Başak (2024). "Metaphysics, tolerance, and language planning: Carnap on international auxiliary languages", in: *Interpreting Carnap: Critical essays*. Edited by Alan Richardson and Adam Tamas Tuboly. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. Chapter 11: 214–233. ISBN: 978-1-009-09820-5. DOI: doi.org/10.1017/9781009099080.

5 Journal issues

5.1 *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik*

Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik, 2023. ISBN: 978-3-96023-577-4.

5.1.1 Contents

- Cyril Robert Brosch & Sabine Fiedler: Einführung (Introduction)
- Věra Barandovská-Frank: Mögliche Szenarien for the future of Interlinguistics (Possible scenarios for the future of Interlinguistics)

  Interlinguistics was originally understood as the science of creating international auxiliary languages. Since the concept was introduced by Jules Meysmans in 1911, it has been increasingly broadened to include everything related to language, e.g. language policy, language comparison, language planning and standardisation, multilingualism, pidgins and creoles, all means of international communication/interlanguages, language creation "just for fun", etc. In the age of globalisation, we could also explore the role of World Englishes. In this article, I reflect on four of many possible trends:

  1. English only: Merging Interlinguistics and English Studies
  2. Interlinguistics as Palaeolinguistics: The study of ancient planned languages for historical reasons
  3. Hollywood Interlinguistics: The study of conlangs for fictional worlds etc. ("Gobbo trend")
  4. Interlinguistics recycled: The use of old planned languages for artistic purposes

- Pierre Dieumegard & Chloé Izquierdo: Zur Bekanntheit konstruierter Sprachen in Frankreich – Ergebnisse einer Umfrage im Jahr 2022 (Awareness of constructed languages in France – Results of a 2022 survey)

This article presents the results of a survey conducted in the spring of 2022 on the awareness of consciously created languages (number of participants: 600). It shows that among the languages created for international communication, Esperanto is the best known, much better than Volapük. Among the languages created for literary purposes and for films and series, Tolkien's Elvish is the best known. It is followed by Klingon and Na'vi. The article analyses the results in terms of the age, gender, and level of education of the participants as well as their responses to the questions of whether they would learn a constructed language and whether they would want their children to do so. The data on the background of languages is less precise for languages created for international communication, such as Esperanto and Volapük, than for languages created for artistic purposes.

- Sabine Fiedler: Interlinguistik for future? – Einige Überlegungen zu Zielen und zur Zukunft der Interlinguistik (Interlinguistics for future? – Some reflections on the aims and the future of Interlinguistics)

  The theme chosen for the 2022 GIL conference provides a special incentive to take a closer look at the present and the future of interlinguistics. This seems particularly appropriate because in recent years there has been a shift of interest in interlinguistic research towards language designs that are created for fictional worlds (such as Klingon, Dothraki, etc.). Recent publications have tended to treat these artistic languages and planned languages such as Esperanto in a rather undifferentiated way. will Interlinguistics in the future mean, then, dealing primarily with these kinds of consciously created languages, as one occasionally reads? Has the study of planned languages become superfluous? This article argues that, despite existing points of contact, Interlinguistics must clarify the differences between these two types of invented languages, especially with regard to their function. Interlinguistics and Esperanto Studies need to be taken as serious subjects and to be more involved in other areas of research.

- Cornelia Mannewitz: Ortsnamen in der Ukraine (Place names in Ukraine)

  This article provides an insight into the regional and linguistic diversity of Ukrainian place names. Since the Russian forms of some of these names have long been better known internationally than their Ukrainian counterparts, the differences between these forms are also discussed. They also reflect differences between the two languages. Finally, political reasons for certain place names and their changes over time are discussed.

- Klaus Schubert: Interlinguistik im 19. Jahrhundert – Die Société internationale de Linguistique und die Universalsprachen (Interlinguistics in the 19th century – The Société internationale de Linguistique and the universal languages)

  In the mid-19th century the Société internationale de Linguistique in Paris studied and assessed universal languages. Early on in its work, the Society ruled out ancient and contemporary ethnic languages, including simplified forms, and somewhat later even a posteriori planned languages. The Society thus favoured a priori planned languages only. The highest praise was awarded to the universal languages of Letellier and Sotos Ochando. The Society pronounced Sotos Ochando's language the best universal language proposed to date, but also suggested a series of improvements. At the same time the philosopher

Renouvier investigated the same topic and forwarded a theory in favour of a system with a borrowed lexicon and a schematically created grammar, thereby outlining the a posteriori principle without calling it such. The Society was aware of his theory, but ignored it. The article both showcases the Society's work and analyses it in order to pinpoint those effects of this early endeavour that are still palpable today. The most obvious effect is the introduction and spreading of the classification of planned languages with the a priori–a posteriori dichotomy. The Society's proceedings further show the close link between all kinds of deliberate and conscious influenceon language, thus between the construction of planned languages and spelling reform, the international phonetic alphabet, shorthand, cryptography and the simple and easy-to-read languages devised for hearing impaired or visually handicapped persons today.

This article also exists in an Esperanto version – Schubert, Klaus (2023): *Interlingvistiko en la 19-a jarcento. La Internacia Lingvistika Societo kaj la universalaj lingvoj*

- Christian Siefkes: Lugamun – eine mit algorithmischer Unterstützung erstellte »Worldlang« (Lugamun – a "worldlang" created with algorithmic support)

  A comparatively new and small category of international auxiliary languages are the so-called "worldlangs", whose vocabulary and grammar are based not only on the Indo-European languages but also on languages from other language families. But the more diverse the source languages are, the more difficult it is to justify the decisions on the use of certain words, grammatical structures, etc. Why use one particular variant, when another might have been as good or better? Lugamun is a new worldlang that uses an algorithm to ease this problem, based on free online sources such as Wiktionary, the multilingual dictionary. For each term to be added to its dictionary, the words used in the various source languages are automatically converted to fit Lugamun's spelling and phonology, and then automatically ranked according to several criteria, such as their similarity to the words used in other languages. By default, the best-ranked candidate is then added to Lugamun's vocabulary; another candidate can be chosen if preferred, but such choices must always be justified. In this way it is possible to understand the reasoning behind the choice of each word. A similarly systematic process is also used to select of grammatical structures.

- Sabine Fiedler: Buchvorstellung – Erich-Dieter Krause: *Vollständiges Wörterbuch Deutsch-Esperanto* (in drei Bänden (Book review – Erich-Dieter Krause: *Complete German-Esperanto dictionary* (in three volumes))

  This article deals with the three-volume German-Esperanto dictionary by E.-D. Krause, which was published this year. With more than 250,000 word entries, it is the most comprehensive bilingual Esperanto dictionary ever published. The article attempts to present and evaluate this work according to a number of criteria proposed in the specialist literature.

- Goro Christoph Kimura: Buchvorstellung – *Ermunterung zum sparsameren Gebrauch des Englischen* (Book presentation – *Encouraging a more sparing use of English*)

  This article presents a book by the author which advocates a reduction in the use of English as an international language. The book argues that emancipation from dependence on

English is the key to being properly equipped for internationalisation and globalisation. Concrete alternatives are proposed.

5.2 *Language Problems and Language Planning*

Language Problems and Language Planning, **47:1**, 2023. ISSN: 0272-2690. E-ISSN: 1569-9889.

5.2.1 Contents

- Taiwo Oloruntoba-Oju & Bert van Pinxteren: Issues in introducing indigenous languages in higher education in Africa: The example of Nigeria

  As the most populous African nation, with one of the most diverse, and problematic, ethnolinguistic profiles in the world, Nigeria provides a case study for the potential introduction of indigenous languages in (higher) education delivery in once colonised territories. We argue that increased enrolment in higher education will become necessary for Nigeria to attain its developmental goals. We then discuss the limits to what the Nigerian educational system can be expected to achieve using English as the medium of instruction. Once these limits are surpassed, the gradual addition of a limited number of Nigerian languages will become inevitable. We propose to make use of a distinction between languages as designed (or intellectualized) and languages as discerned, inspired by the terminology of "Ausbau" and "Abstand" languages as used by Kloss. The article briefly reviews the complex linguistic makeup of Nigeria and outlines a number of principles that could guide rational language choices in this area, such as ease of acquisition and inclusivity. It ends with suggesting a number of concrete steps that should be taken over the coming years in order to make the introduction of indigenous languages into higher education in Nigeria a practical possibility.

- Robert Neal Baxter : Interpreting as a part of language planning: A promising opportunity for Breton

  The paper opens with a brief overview of the reasons behind the decline of the Breton language in the mid-19th to early 20th Centuries in order to contextualise on-going revitalisation efforts that began in earnest in the 1980s. The discussion then turns to a theoretical review of the literature concerning the key role that translation has been shown to play within the framework of language planning for minority languages within the complementary fields of Polysystems Theory and the Sociology of Translation, arguing that the related yet considerably under-researched field of interpreting can also make a significant contribution to language planning and revitalisation by heightening visibility and symbolic prestige. Finally, the paper presents the results of a limited yet revelatory survey of the main interpreters active in the field in order to shed light on key aspects of the current state of the emerging phenomenon of Breton language interpreting (including interpreter profiles, training, directionality, modalities, voluntary vs. paid work, the clientele, etc.) and their implications with a view to gauging its potential impact for language planning and possible directions for the future.

- Rama Manor & Adi Binhas: Teaching Hebrew as second language in Arab schools in Israel: Policy and identity politics

  Students belonging to the substantial Palestinian-Arab minority in Israel – about one-fifth of the population – are required to study Hebrew as a second language (SL). This study analyzes the policy of teaching Hebrew as SL through content analysis of policy papers, questionnaires and interviews with teachers. It aims to elicit the meaning of studying the majority language by the minority in practical and ethnonational identity terms. The findings indicate that the current policy aims at promoting the acquisition of spoken Hebrew for the purpose of integration in higher education and the labor market, and that international contents are more prominent as part of the growing openness in Palestinian society in Israel. In terms of identity, the importance of Hebrew in that society has grown, but also posed challenges in terms of the minority's sense of belonging to Israel and identification with the values attendant on acquiring the language. Overall, we identified interfaces between three identity spheres: the Palestinian ethnonational identity, the Jewish-Israeli identity as encountered through Hebrew language studies, and the global identity as represented by educational and employment opportunities and values.

- Kadija Bouyzourn, Rachel Macreadie, Shuxia Zhou, Reine Meylaerts & Anthony Pym: Translation policies in times of a pandemic: An intercity comparison

  In 2020–22, multilingual vaccination communication became an urgent priority around the world, requiring trusted communication in non-official languages. In Brussels, Melbourne and Shanghai, quite different legal frameworks and language policies were challenged by the need for behavior-change communication in a wide range of culturally and linguistically diverse communities. In all three cases, practices were developed that showed the limitations of existing translation policies. Here we use policy analysis to explore the nature of those challenges, to compare the different solutions found in the three cities, and to propose how policies might be developed and adjusted to enhance time-pressured trust-building communication.

- Klaus Schubert: Review of "Věra Barandovská-Frank. 2020. *Interlingvistiko. Enkonduko en la sciencon pri planlingvoj*"

- Nasim Omidian Sijani: Review of "Thomas Ricento (Eds). 2021. *Refugees in Canada: On the loss of social and cultural capital*"

- Mariam Aboelezz: Review of "Chaoqun Lian. 2020. *Language, Ideology and Sociopolitical Change in the Arabic-speaking World: A study of the discourse of Arabic language academies*"

5.3 *Beletra Almanako*

Beletra Almanako, **47**, June 2023. ISBN: 9781595694560. ISSN: 1937-3325.

5.3.1 Contents

- Introduction

  - Probal Dasgupta

- Original Prose
  - Marian Zdankowski: Mobilkoj
  - István Ertl: Sur la eĝo
  - Debra Hamel: La pasaĝero

- Original Poetry
  - Probal Daŝgupto: post la jubilo
  - Wael Almahdi: Du poemoj (La pano de Haĝĝi Salman; Formdonaj jaroj)

- Translated Prose
  - Dino Buzzati: Io kio komenciĝas per L (trans. Sara Spanò)
  - Manashi Dasgupta: Enigmo propra (trans. Probal Daŝgupto)

- Translated Poetry
  - D. Iacobescu: Poemoj (Sonĝo nigra; Fantazia nokto; Vesperaj tonoj; trans. Ionel Oneţ)

- Drama
  - István Ertl: Veronika kaj Paŭlo

- Articles and Essays
  - Geoffrey Sutton: Identeco
  - Sten Johansson: Rakonti romane
  - Wim Jansen: Sur neŭtrala lingva fundamento
  - Josip Pleadin: Đuro Sudeta: sopiro al la suno; *the poems translated by Josip Velebit*

- Reviews
  - Laurent Ramette: *Lando kiu vekiĝis. Rakontoj el Ukrainio* (by Kalle Kniivilä)
  - Sten Johansson: *Simeono* (by Mikaelo Bronŝtejn)

6 NEWSLETTERS

6.1 *Global coalition for language rights (GCLR)*

October 2023

Issue 33:2 (127)

I EVENTS

1 International Symposium on Language Ideologies and Attitudes (IDEOLING), 2024-10-18/19

1.1 *Venue*

Universitat de les Illes Balears, Palma de Mallorca

1.2 *Topic*

Language ideologies and attitudes covering diverse topics: language policy and planning, power relations, culturally-specific representations, etc.

1.3 *Description*

See the web page.

2 46th Esperanto Studies Conference During the World Esperanto Congress in Arusha, Tanzania

2.1 *Organizers*

The Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED), Mark Fettes and Bengt-Arne Wickström

2.2 *Venue*

Arusha and online

2.3 *Topic*

Esperanto-related topics from fields such as linguistics, history, sociology, economics, law, anthropology, and literary studies, see description below

2.4 *Description*

The Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED) calls all specialists, researchers, and other World Esperanto Congress participants to participate in the 46th Esperanto Studies Conference. The conference will be hybrid, allowing participation online

and in-person, as part of the 109th World Esperanto Congress in Arusha, Tanzia (from 3 to 10 August 2024).

The program will include many twenty-minute presentations, chosen from among the received proposals, with a final round-table discussion on current research goals of Esperanto studies in relation to the discussed topics. We welcome proposals from Esperanto-related areas of research in fields such as linguistics, history, sociology, economics, law, anthropology and literary studies; also inter-discipilinary proposals are welcomed. Proposals which deal with Esperanto, Esperanto studies, and interlinguistics in relation to the Congress theme of "language, humanity, and the environment for a better world" are particularly welcomed. Also proposals comparing Esperanto, Swahili, and other African lingue franche would be welcomed. On the basis of the presentations, some authors will be invited to edit their papers for publication in the review *Esperantologio/Esperanto Studies* (for details about this journal, please see its website).

We invite all researchers – especially those early in their careers and first-time participants – to submit paper proposals. Proposals, consisting of 150 to 200 words, must be sent to the email address ek46@interlingvistiko.net. Also, we ask those intending to present a contribution to indicate whether they intend to present in-person or virtually. Candidates for virtual presentation please take into account the Tanzanian timezone (UTC+3).

The deadline for proposals is 30 April 2024. To check the program of previous conferences, visit the webpage of CED.

3 Fifth biannual REAL symposium: Human capital, languages, and new literacies; Theories, policies, and impacts, 2024-06-03/04

3.1 *Organizers*

REAL – Research group "Language, policy analysis, and economics" – in cooperation with Ulster University, Universitat de Barcelona, and Universitat Rovira i Virgili

3.2 *Venue*

Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona

3.3 *Topic*

Human capital, languages, and new literacies: Theories, policies, and impacts

3.4 *Description*

See here

4 INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON CONSTRUCTED LANGUAGES (I-CONLANGS II, 2024)

4.1 *Organizers*

Laboratoire Ligérien de Linguistique (LLL - UMR 7270, Université d'Orléans, Université de Tours, BnF, CNRS)

4.2 *Venue*

Université de Orléans

4.3 *Topic*

The Conference on Constructed Languages will have three sessions, and the first will deal especially with Esperanto.

4.4 *Description*

See here

II ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY

1 "INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS" COURSE

Ahmad Mamduhi of Université Espoir du Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo is instructing an internet course during the Spring semester..

For more information, write to: UEC-lingvo-fakultato@gmx.com

III CULTURE

1 Two articles on the planned language Bālaïbalan

Two Esperanto-language articles on Bālaïbalan, the oldest known constructed language, are now available at *Vikio de UEA*. English-language originals of these articles are also available there.

2 Esperanto Museum of the Austrian National Library: Periodicals 1898-1915: the Hachette Collection Online

In the early 1930s, the Esperanto Museum of the Austrian National Library received a large collection of periodicals, which contain more than 17 000 articles from a time period between 1898 and 1915 on topics such as Esperanto and constructed languages. During the early 1900's these articles were systematically collected by the Paris office of the publisher Hachette, who was at the time publishing many books in and about Esperanto. The periodical articles are organized by country and chronologically and they are found in 153 archival boxes. For the past few years, the librarians at the Esperanto Museum carefully have cleaned up every article and precisely listed the titles of the articles, publications, and columns; the names of the authors and publishing locations; and the date of publication. In that way, 153 lists were created, containing a total of more than 17 000 articles. Later, the 153 files with every periodical article were cataloged.

In 2024, the service further improved. For each of the 17 216 articles, the librarians created a catalog entry, containing a direct link to the digital document. That means that you can easily search across metadata for the articles and find your desired information faster and easier. For the most important materials, keywords were added for better search ability.

If you are interested, for example, in Edmund Privat, Moreset, the Spesmilo, the Le Concours Michelin, or the 1906 2nd World Esperanto Congress in Geneva, you only have to search in the *Trovanto* catalog with the keywords Privat, Moresnet, Spesmilo, Michelin, or "2nd World Congress 1906", select "Zeitungsausschnitt" under "Form" on the right-hand side, and then the desired entries are returned with links to digital copies.

Now we are creating a separate webpage for the Hachette collection, where you will be able to search not only across metadama but also the full text of the 17 216 periodical articles. That service will appear again in Spring 2024 on the ÖNB Labs website.

Because of the cataloging and digitization of the Hachette collection, the Trovanto catalog now has more than 85 000 document entries from the Collection for Planned Languages and Esperanto Museum of the Austrian National Library. More than 45 000 of those catalog entries even have a direct link to a digital copy of the document.

Bernhard Tuider

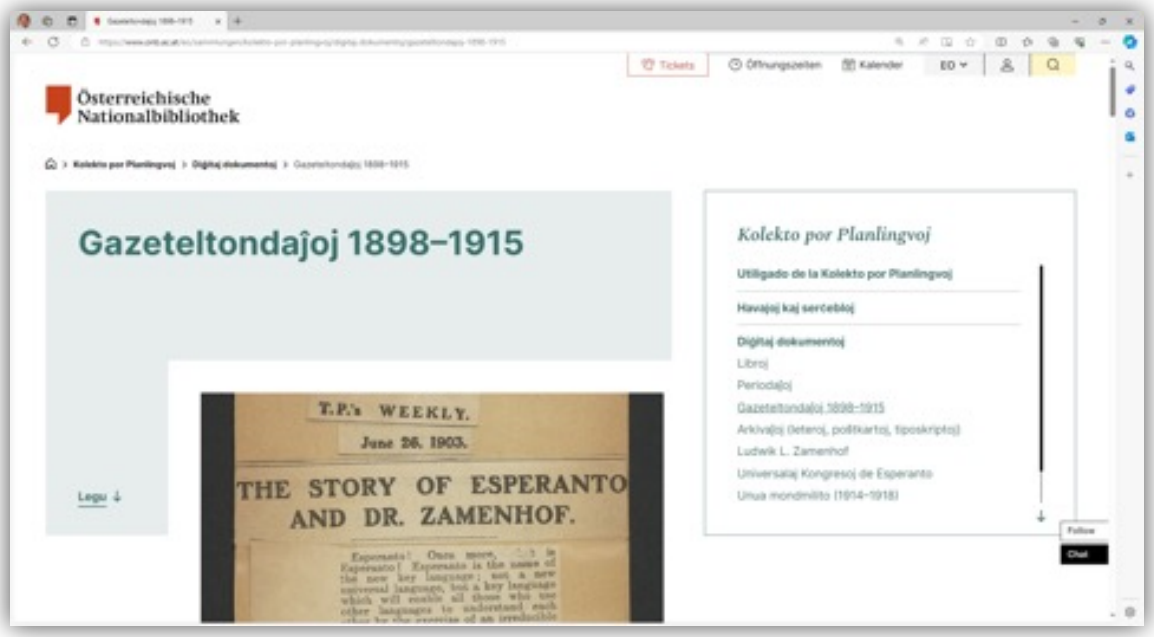

FIGURE 2.1 Ekzemple from the catalogue

3 Le Monde publishes an article on constructed languages

The French newspaper *Le Monde* published an article by the journalist Catherine Rollot on new constructed languages titled "Klingon, sindarin, haut valyrien : et si vous appreniez une langue fictive ?"

4 TV channel Arte released video on Volapük and Esperanto

The program *Karambolage* of the French-German TV channel Arte released a video on Volapük and Esperanto. In it, the history of Volapük is discussed and how it was a constructed language created at the end of the 19th century by the priest Johann Martin Schleyer with the aim to serve as an international auxiliary language. The video also discusses how Schleyer, who learned several languages, created a universal alphabet and gradually developed Volapük, publishing his progress in a religious journal. The language, which was well received in Europe, China, and Japan failed on account of its overly complicated grammar and Schyler's attitude of wanting complete control over the language. The decline in interest in Volapük is also attributed to the appearance of Esperanto, a constructed language by Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof in Polland in 1887. Esperanto, based on Romance languages with a simpler grammar was extremely successful in the early 20th century. Esperanto was even proposed as an official language for the League of Nations (the predecessor to the UN). However, France, defending the role of French as an international language, opposed the proposal.

According to *Karambolage*, today Volapük only remains a historical curiosity and its speakers are few in number. The Esperanto expression "tio estas Volapük" ("that's Volapük") has become synonymous for incomprehensible or confusing language. The video ends with a quote from General de Gaulle expressing his doubt on the usefulness of artificial languages like Esperanto or Volapük for unifying Europe.

Further information:
TTT-ejo de arte
YouTube

5 New comprahensive article on linguistic Jjustice on Wikipedia

Recently, a comprehensive article on lingustic justice. was created on the Esperanto version of Wikipedia.

6 Bilingual parenting workshop, Caroline Marshall Draughon Center for the Arts & Humanities, Auborn, Alabama, 2024-11-06

Esperantic Studies Foundation has supported a working group to discuss how a native language can survive more than two generations in a foreign language setting.

Further information from Iulia Pittman.

IV PEOPLE

1 Wim Jansen, 1948 – 2024

The famous Esperanto researcher and interlinguist Wim Jansen passed away on 2 February 2024 after a brief illness. Interlinguists certainly know him for his work as a university professor of Interlinguistics and Esperanto at the Universiteit van Amsterdam. He held that post from 2002 to 2023 with much success. He taught a course on interlinguistics and an introductory course on Esperanto for students from all departments at the university. He was one of the external referees for the doctoral thesis of Federico Gobbo, the current chair of Interlinguistics and Esperanto at the university.

As an interlinguist, Jansen became interested mainly in Esperanto grammar, which he studied using the theory of the Amsterdam school of functional grammar. In 2007, he published (in Dutch) *Woordvolgorde in het Esperanto* ([*Word Order in Esperanto*], LOT Publications 2007), his doctoral dissertation in which he combines various empirical techniques (such as studies of various text corpora, an analysis of learning tools, and surveys of fluent speakers) with theories on the preference for SVO (Subject-verb-object) word order in everyday language. An abridged Esperanto version of this work appeared as *Naturaj vortordoj de Esperanto* (*Natural Word Orders in Esperanto*, UEA). Afterwards, Jansen worked a few articles on Esperanto morphology, mainly for the journal *Esperantologio*, but also for *Linguistics*. When he passed away, a book on that topic was being prepared; it will hopefully be published soon by the publisher Bero.

He also wrote several more personal works on Esperanto, for example his inaugural lecture (as is Dutch tradition) as a professor: *Esperanto, taal om van te houden* (*Esperanto, a language worth loving*). The Esperanto literary magazine *Beletra Almanako* published an essay in 2022

with several memories from his life as an Esperantist and about his contacts with Esperantists in Central and Eastern Europe in 1974. Jansen's father was also an Esperantist. A young Wim learned the language because he found Esperanto books in his family's house and could not stand not understanding what they were about.

Jansen was also somewhat active in the Esperanto movement, primarily in the Netherlands, where he was a member of the board of the *Nederlanda Esperanto-Junularo* (the *Dutch Esperanto Youth*) and of *Esperanto Netherland*, the Dutch Esperanto association. In the 90s, he wrote several informational brochures on Esperanto in the Netherlands. He met his Italian wife Marisa during the *Internacia Junulara Konfereco* (the international Esperanto youth congress) in London. In 2023, the pair celebrated their 50th anniversary with their 3 children and 8 grandchildren. It is less known that Jansen also had two other research careers. From 1965 to 1970, he studied aerospace engineering at the Technische Universiteit Delft (Netherlands) and later worked until 1998 at the European Space Agency (ESA). During that time, he published, among others, The *Story of Moslab* (Noordwik, European Space Agency, 1993), and *Biological Experiments on the Bion-10 Satelitte* (Noordwijk, European Space Agency, 2001; et. al). In that field, he also studied weightlessness, for which he often traveled to Russia.

In addition, Jansen received a masters on the Basque language at the Universiteit Leiden (Netherlands) under the guidance of the famed Dutch Basque specialist, Rudolf de Rijk, where Wim was his only student. The somewhat "exotic" character of that European and non-Indo-European language pulled him to towards deep study on the language. In 1996, he published the first Basque-Dutch and Dutch-Basque dictionary. Also, he was the author of the English Basque textbook *Beginner's Basque* (Hippocrene Books Inc, New York, 2002), a Dutch translation of a basque children's book (*Het geheim van het meer* [*The Secret of the Lake*], Groningen, Gopher Publishers, 2001), a book on the history of Basque studies in the Netherlands ((*Veldwerkers en vrouwen in en om Baskenland* [*Researchers and women in and around Basque Country*], Leiden, Ginko, 2018) and many others. He sometimes combined his interests in Esperanto and Basque – in 2016, he released the textbook *Ni lernu la eŭskan* (L*et's Learn Basque*) and in 2018 *Mil eŭskaj proverboj* (*A Thousand Basque Proverbs*).

Jansen was a multi-talented modest man who preferred to keep his distance. On multiple occasions, he rejected invitations to join the prestigious *Akademio de Esperanto*, the Esperanto-language academy, so not to be distracted from his other interests. He was always polite and a true gentleman whose linguistic knowledge was impeccable in all eight languages he spoke.

Marc van Oostendorp

2 Career jump by Başak Aray

Başak Aray was just named Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Boğaziçi Üniversitesi (Turkey), where she plans to teach interlinguistics.

3 Retirement og Sabine Fiedler 2023-11

3.1 *Biography*

- Education

- 1976-10 –1980-07 studied English and Russian, Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg
- 1986-08 Doctorate in English linguistics, Universität Leipzig
- 1999-04 Habilitation in General linguistics / Interlinguistics, Universität Leipzig

• Professional career

- 1980-08 – 1983-08 School teacher of English and Russian
- 1983-09 – 1986-08 Research Assistant, Universität Leipzig
- 1986-09 – 1992-09 Teacher at Pedagogical University, Leipzig
- 1992-10 – 2023-11 Teacher/Professor and Researcher, Institute for British Studies, Universität Leipzig

• other activities

- 2007-03 – 2007-07 Visiting Professor for English linguistics, Johann-Wolfgang-von-Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main
- 2007-07 – 2007-08 Visiting Professor, Kent State University, Ohio, USA
- 2008-10 – 2009-02 Visiting Professor for English linguistics, Universität Erfurt
- 2014-03 – 2018-08 Team Leader and responsible for communication via lingue franche for the research project "Mobility and Inclusion in Multilingual Europe" (MIME), financed by FP7 of the European Union.
- 2015-10 – 2023-02 Taught at Universität Leipzig during winter semester a course on international language communication as a challenge for politics and society each winter semester. The English-language course covered three topics: lectures on constructed languages, a seminar "English in a Global Context" / "Language & Mobility", and on the Esperanto language.

More information:
Sabine Fiedler – Wikipedia DE
Sabine Fiedler – Vikipedio EO
Sabine Fiedler – Google.de
Sabine Fiedler – Google.com
Sabine Fiedler – Universität Leipzig

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3.2.1 Books

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FIEDLER, Sabine and Cyril Robert BROSCH (2019). *Der Erasmus-Studienaufenthalt – Europäische Sprachvielfalt oder Englisch als Lingua franca?*, German. Leipzig: Leipziger Universitätsverlag. ISBN: 978-3-96023-299-5.

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3.2.2 Journal articles

3.2.2.1 *1981 – 1990*

FIEDLER, Sabine (1986). "Der Eigenname als Konstituente des pädagogischen Fachwortschatzes", German. In: *Namenkundliche Informationen* **Beiheft. 9**: 13–19.

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3.2.2.2 *1991 – 2000*

FIEDLER, Sabine (1995a). "Fachkommunikation in Plansprache und Ethnosprache: Zu Ergebnissen vergleichender Fachtextanalysen aus interkultureller Sicht", German. In: *Fremdsprachen Lehren und Lernen* **24 1**: *Zur Theorie und Praxis des Sprachunterrichts an Hochschulen*. Edited by Claus GNUTZMANN: 182–196. ISSN: 0932-6936.

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BROSCH, Cyril Robert and Sabine FIEDLER, editors (2021a). *Florilegium Interlinguisticum: Festschrift für Detlev Blanke zum 70. Geburtstag*, German. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang Verlag. ISBN: 9783631613283. URL: https://www.peterlang.com/document/1107928.

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V BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

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2 Journal articles

Drożdżowicz, Anna and Yael Peled (2024). "The complexities of linguistic discrimination", forthcoming, in: *Philosophical Psychology* **37**: *On understanding bias*. doi: doi.org/10.1080/09515089.2024.2307993.

Linguistic discrimination is a complex phenomenon. How should it be investigated? Evidential pool is of key importance. In this paper, we present specific conceptual and methodological challenges in the study of linguistic discrimination, with a focus on linguistic discrimination resulting from implicit attitudes and the steadily growing research on biases and structural approaches to social injustice. We conclude by proposing that a productive and comprehensive way to investigate linguistic discrimination rooted in implicit attitudes should seek to incorporate first-person perspectives and testimonies from the linguistically harmed individuals, and discuss some arguments in support of this view.

Karlander, David (2024). "Up from Babel: On the (r)evolutionary linguistic thought of Eugène Lanti", in: *Language & Communication* **96**: 13–25. issn: 0271-5309. doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.langcom.2024.02.003. url: https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0271530924000120.

Esperantist radical Eugène Lanti (1879–1947) anticipated a total 'unification' of humankind, envisioning that national, linguistic, and social differences would soon give way to a global, stateless, monolingual, postcapitalist utopia. This vision was grounded in Lanti's understanding of history as teleological progress toward increased rationality, social integration, and demythologization, as well as in his cosmopolitan reinterpretation of the social utility of Esperanto, which prioritised anti-nationalism, revolutionary tactics, and class-struggle over humanism and language rights. Lanti's linguistic–political thought is, consequently, an enticing and a reflexively potent example of a non-canonical approach to linguistic community, progress, and radical equality. A critical reading of it – as is laid out here – casts light on some of the tensions immanent in any linguistic universalism.

Peled, Yael (2024). "Solidarity and/in Language: Theory, practice, rhetoric", in: *Global Justice: Theory Practice Rhetoric* **14 1**: *Theorising Solidarity*: 78–102. issn: 1835-6842. doi: doi.org/10.21248/gjn.14.01.261.

The notion of solidarity can be said to be premised on shared intention and joint action, particularly when oriented towards questions of social and political justice. Yet conceptions of solidary relations remain surprisingly thin on language, and the ethics of the linguistic practices and mechanisms through which individuals formulate a sufficiently meaningful

backdrop necessary for shared intention and joint action. My aim in this article, therefore, is to begin filling this gap, in the form of a general normative account that identifies the multilayered interrelations between solidarity and language, and examines their moral and practical implications. I begin with a brief overview of *solidarity and language* in the context of normative debates on bounded political communities. I then proceed to offer a more critical account of *solidarity and linguistic difference*, challenging some of the assumptions underlying its present understanding in that literature. In order to highlight and illustrate that critique, I explore its relevance to the highly political and often overlooked question of *solidarity and language loss*. I conclude with a brief reflection on the field of political theory and philosophy, asking what theoretical, conceptual and methodological insights may be gained from a closer attention to the language of solidarity in the theoretical and practical pursuit of justice.

VELITCHKOVA, Ana (2022). "Nationalized cosmopolitanism with communist characteristics: The Esperanto movement's survival strategy in post–World War II Bulgaria", in: *Social Science History* **46 3**: 617–642. DOI: 10.1017/ssh.2022.5.

The case of the Bulgarian Esperanto movement under state socialism demonstrates a social movement can survive under authoritarianism by establishing a legitimate activist culture acceptable to the regime while pursuing its intrinsic goals. Bulgaria, a close Soviet ally, was a difficult case of movement survival. In the early years following World War II, the national Esperanto periodical Bulgara Esperantisto was a key organizing tool for the movement reporting on its activities, reaching out to potential recruits, and legitimizing the movement under the new communist-led regime. Examining the periodical's discourse over a two-year period, I find that the movement managed to carve a space for itself in the new political context by advancing a form of what I term "nationalized cosmopolitanism". Bulgarian Esperantists were able to maintain activist networks nationally and internationally, pursue intrinsic Esperanto goals, and sustain cosmopolitan identities under unhospitable conditions. The movement successfully legitimated itself by drawing from three cosmopolitan sources: Esperanto cosmopolitanism, communist internationalism, and Bulgarian peasant universalism. In the context of the nation-state system, invoking the nation was an effective legitimation strategy, even for a movement with cosmopolitan orientations, even under a regime justified in universal terms. Espousing pragmatism and partnerships while avoiding conflict, Bulgarian Esperantists were able to thrive under the new communist regime, recruit new members, and reconnect with the global Esperanto movement. I conclude that a legitimate activist culture can adapt to a regime's ideology and institutional environment without necessarily being co-opted.

3 Books

FLOWERS, Katherine S. (2024). *Making English official: Writing and resisting local language policies*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN: 9781009278027.

In communities across the US, people wrestle with which languages to use, and who gets to decide. Despite more than 67 million US residents using a language other than English at home, over half of the states in the US have successfully passed English-only policies. Draw-

ing on archives and interviews, this book tells the origin story of the English-only movement, as well as the stories of contemporary language policy campaigns in four Maryland county governments, giving a rare glimpse into what motivates the people who most directly shape language policy in the US. It demonstrates that English-only policies grow from more local levels, rather than from nationalist ideologies, where they are downplayed as harmless community initiatives, but result in monolingual approaches to language remaining increasingly pervasive.

- Provides an in-depth history of the English-only movement, based on original archival research
- Includes revealing interviews with 23 policymakers and activists, including politicians and leaders of the two main English-only organizations, US English and ProEnglish
- Offers readers new insight into how language policy works and how power can come in unexpected forms

KOENEKE, Rodney (2004). *Empires of the Mind: I. A. Richards and Basic English in China, 1929-1979*, Stanford: Stanford University Press. ISBN: 9780804748223. URL: http://www.sup.org/books/title/?id=1764.

Empires of the Mind tells the story of I. A. Richards, Britain's foremost literary critic in the 1920s, and his effort to promote an 850-word version of "global" English in China. Examining the cultural milieu of Cambridge between the World Wars, where Richards's internationalist vision first arose, this book traces the heretofore-unexplored connections between Richards's literary theories and his political ideals. Richards's time in China covers a volatile period in Chinese history: the Japanese occupation, the Communist revolution, and the beginnings of the Cold War all feature prominently in the history of Basic English over a fifty-year period.Koeneke considers Richards's project in the light of current theories about imperialism: Did Basic English anticipate today's multicultural aspirations for global exchange? Or did it advance new "empires of the mind" whose spoils are language and information? Ultimately, the history of Richards's time in China offers a crucial window onto the postcolonial complexities of our own.

4 BOOK CHAPTERS

5 JOURNAL ISSUES

5.1 *Language Problems and Language Planning*

5.1.1 Language Problems and Language Planning, 47:2, 2023. ISSN: 0272-2690. E-ISSN: 1569-9889.

5.1.1.1 *Contents*

- Bengt-Arne Wickström, Noémi Nagy, Anneliese Rieger-Roschitz, and Balázs Vizi: Language (re)vitalization: What characterizes a sensible policy?

  Many small languages are in danger of extinction. How to stop and reverse this process

is an important topic in the sociolinguistic literature. In addition to the revitalization of languages, there are also some examples of vitalizing (bringing to use) "new" languages, for example the introduction of Ivrit (modern Hebrew) in Palestine/Israel.

Generally speaking, for a language to be used, no matter which language, the users must find it attractive and useful. At least two factors are important here: the value attributed to the language by its users as a means of communication and as a carrier of culture and identity. It is assumed that these factors can be influenced by language-policy measures.

The impact of various measures on the vitality of the language is an empirical matter. However, one can draw some general conclusions regarding which measures are sensible in order to vitalize or revitalize which languages when the financial resources of the policy-maker are limited. In this introductory text to the theme issue, we apply the methodology of cost-effectiveness analysis to discuss the connection between the types of the policy measures employed and characteristics of the language communities addressed, such as size, social status, and residential patterns. The cost-effectiveness ratio of street signs in a minority language might, for instance, be higher for a community spread over a whole country than for a community of the same size concentrated in one geographically limited jurisdiction. On the other hand, a decision to publish the texts of laws and decrees of a country in a minority language will have approximately the same effect for both types of minorities.

The articles in this special issue of LPLP address and evaluate different types of policy measures for different linguistic minorities and illustrate important aspects of the main questions in this paper.

- Csongor István Nagy: Is minority language use a right or a privilege? European institutions' contribution to the decline of linguistic diversity

  This paper demonstrates how European institutions bend to the idea of the mono-ethnic and monolingual nation-state. Instead of encouraging the use of minority languages and accepting them as a value, minority languages are treated as a tolerated but voluntarily assumed handicap. This is in stark contrast to the treatment of other types of protected identities, such as religion, gender and sexual orientation. Against this background, there is a desperate need for clear value-setting by the European institutions and for a clear message that language shaming is not a venial sin of the monolingual nation-state but a no-go zone even for populists. For this, however, language chauvinism should not be condoned but condemned.

- Fanni Korpics: Jurisdictional decentralisation in favour of minority languages

  This article sets out to explore what effects administrative and jurisdictional decentralisation might have on minority languages and the communities that use them, with special regard to those fragile language groups that are in a status which can be best described as a minority within a minority. Decentralisation often takes the form of regionalisation, which entails the division of a state's territory into regions, not only in geographical and economic sense, but also by attributing certain administrative and jurisdictional powers to these newly formed units. Most of the time regional boundaries are drawn in such a way that the new intra-state borders respect the ethnic, linguistic, and cultural specificities of

the population living there. If this is the case, it is possible for certain decision-making mechanisms and governance models to place jurisdiction over minority language issues among the competences granted to sub-national entities. The article sets out to explore the effects of jurisdictional decentralisation on three regional languages: the Aranese in Spain, the Ladin in Italy, and the Catalan in France. These communities are examined in detail in this paper, which proposes to shed light on some good practices available in Europe, but at the same time also draws attention to areas where there is still room for improvement along the lines discussed above.

- Rhianwen Daniel: Standardization and vitality: The role of linguistic purism in preventing extinction

  This paper examines the relation between linguistic purism, standardization, and vitality, arguing that linguistic purism warrants renewed emphasis as a necessary heuristic for preventing language endangerment and extinction. Linguistic purism has developed an unfavourable reputation in contemporary linguistics and is frequently portrayed as irrational and reactionary. This is partly due to its historical association with nationalism, and partly due to the descriptive rather than prescriptive nature of contemporary linguistics. This paper argues that linguistic purism is actually rooted in progressive rather than reactionary political thought and activity, and is a constitutive feature of Western Modernity. Moreover, its historical association with nationalism is more accurately understood as anti-colonial resistance, a grassroots version of which can be observed across numerous non-Han ethnic groups in the People's Republic of China today. Using the explanatory framework of linguistic relativity, the paper further argues that purism is a rational rather than reactionary response to excessive translingual borrowing.

- Patricia Gubitosi and Paola Medina González: Visibility and (re)vitalization: The case of Asturian language in Asturias, Spain

  Recent sociolinguistic research has shown the impact of public use of language expressions on people's attitudes towards their language and how language can be susceptible to its environments. In this regard, the linguistic landscape (henceforth, LL) of a community helps sociolinguists to examine and decipher the power relationships of languages used in any bi/multilingual community. The presence or absence of a language in the public space carries a message that directly and indirectly reveals its centrality versus its marginality in the community.

  The present study analyzes language (in)visibility in the LL of three major cities (Oviedo/Uviéu, Gijón/Xixón and Avilés) of Asturias, Spain, where Spanish is the majority language and Asturian is the regional language. The empirical data provided in this article are based on an exemplary selection of publicly visible language policies and a survey conducted by the authors on language attitudes. The results of the analysis suggest a mismatch between language policy and language use in the region and a lack of prestige bestowed upon the Asturian language.

5.1.2 Language Problems and Language Planning, 47:3, 2023. ISSN: 0272-2690. E-ISSN: 1569-9889.

5.1.2.1 *Contents*

- Editors: Tove Skutnabb-Kangas
- Xiangdong Li: Global, glocal or local? The construction of a new identity by peripheral social sciences and humanities journals through translation-mediated bilingual publishing

  Local (peripheral) social sciences and humanities journals are underrepresented in major indexes due to linguistic, ideological, and disciplinary bias. To seek international visibility without sacrificing their local identity, they are adopting translation-mediated bilingual publishing to construct a new identity. Since bilingual publishing is a new trend, what identity is being constructed is rarely investigated. This article aims to explore the linguistic, content, and communicated identity of those journals. Content analysis was used to review the language policies (websites, article abstracts, and full articles), the composition of editorial teams, pools of contributors, instructions to authors, journal overviews, and website logos or journal covers of sixty-eight peripheral social sciences and humanities journals. The results indicate that the majority are attempting to construct a glocal identity, a hybrid identity to maintain their unique status as a local journal and simultaneously strive for better recognition in the international community. Another finding is that the journals are divided in terms of communicated identity, causing obstacles to the successful construction of a new identity. This study provides evidence on the construction of a glocal identity by bilingually published peripheral journals and has implications for the strategic use of linguistic and non-linguistic resources in identity construction.

- Aitor Anduaga: Forging a "civil discourse": Basque studies, ideology, and science in the standardisation of the Basque language, 1900–1936

  The academic and, subsequently, social legitimation of Basque studies – namely, their constitution as a subject of scholarly inquiry in the early twentieth century – is proposed as a key factor in the early process of standardisation of the Basque language: this legitimation created a climate that was propitious to the development of civil discourse and favourable to the pursuit of consensus regarding the construction of a literary standard. In its support, I evidence the breadth and strength of the involved actors' ideology, as well as the influence of civil discourse and the spirit of consensus upon the three phases that characterised Basque standardisation: (1) the ideological polarisation that led to consensual failure around 1901; (2) the ideological depolarisation that culminated in the foundation of the Academy of the Basque Language in 1918; and (3) the ideological repolarisation that caused the breakdown of civil discourse during Primo de Rivera's dictatorship (1923–1930). Its standardisation was closely linked to the promotion of the journal *Revista Internacional de Estudios Vascos* and the use of scientific-inductive method in modern Bascology. Oddly, historians and linguists have almost completely ignored the influence of the legitimation of an area study (linked to a particular language) on that language's standardisation.

- Stefano Colistra and Rocco Walter Ronza : Elites, centers and "forces collectives": Lan-

guage standardization from Meillet to Gramsci – and beyond

The concept of standard language has become highly controversial after the rise of the postmodernist paradigm. This article traces the roots of the concept in the studies of a group of European linguists who inquired into the spread of "common languages" and related it to the processes of modernization and the role of social elites and urban centers during the 1920s. It then reviews the central role it played in the studies on nationalism and nation-building after 1945 and discusses how the focus on structural, macro-historical processes as determinants of the emergence of standard languages came to be abandoned in classical and postmodernist approaches to language standardization. Finally, it suggests that Antonio Gramsci's insights on the "language question" in Italy should be read on the background of the early research on common languages and suggests that a reconsideration of macro-historical approaches could contribute to the understanding of the spread of Global English.

- Zhonghua Wu and Le Cheng: Review of "Faingold (2020).*Language Rights and the Law in the European Union*"
- Angie Baily and Xiao Lan Curdt-Christiansen: Review of "Wright & Higgins (2021). *Diversifying Family Language Policy*"
- Jane Setter: Review of "Salomone (2022). *The rise of English: Global politics and the power of language*"

5.2 *Beletra Almanako*

5.2.1 *Beletra Almanako*, 48, October 2023. ISBN: 9781595694560. ISSN: 1937-3325.

5.2.1.1 *Contents*

- Introduction
  - Probal Dasgupta
- Original prose
  - Spomenka Štimec: Bukedo por Fraŭlino Antonija
  - Cho Sung Ho: Fine de la rememoro
  - Yin Jiaxin: Ne enamiĝu pro soleco
  - Mikaelo Bronŝtejn: Lupo
- Translated prose
  - Roberto Pérez-Franco: Rakontoj (La bona profeto; La ĉerizuja floro; La profetaĵo; Pri kiel la 17-a ĉapitro ne estis la lasta; Al la ĝardeno; La trovaĵo; Destino; Kronado) (trans. Norberto Díaz Guevara, rev. Jorge Rafael Nogueras and the author)
  - Grazia Deledda: Enigmo propra (trans. Sara Spanò)
- Translated poetry

  - Sylvia Plath: Paĉjo (trans. Brandon Sowers)
  - Antonia Pozzi: Poemoj (Sur la bordo de la viv'; Dormo) (trans. Manuela Ronco)
- Letters
  - Geoffrey Sutton: Memorinda citaĵo pri nia afero
- Articles and essays
  - Geoffrey Sutton: Postkoloniismo
  - Trevor Steele: Hitler kaj amo al virinoj
- Reviews
  - Jan P. Sandel: on *Plena Vortaro Germana-Esperanto en tri volumoj* (by Erich-Dieter Krause)
  - Jorge Camacho: on *La taŭrofelo. La pell de brau* (de Salvador Espriu; trans. Abel Montagut)
  - Brandon Sowers: on *Esperanto and Languages of Internationalism in Revolutionary Russia* (by Brigid O'Keeffe)
  - Laurent Ramette: on *La okulvitroj de Lidia* (by Aitor Arana)
  - Javier Alcalde: on *A 1930s bicycle adventure from Holland to North Africa* (by Siem de Waal)

6 NEWSLETTERS

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I EVENTS

1 46th Esperanto studies conference, 2024-08-08

1.1 *Organizers*

Mark Fettes
Bengt-Arne Wickström

1.2 *Venue*

Arusha, Tanzania

1.3 *Program*

Thursday, 2024-08-08

09.00 – 09.30 Speaker: Bengt-Arne Wickström

Opening remarks

09.30 – 10.30 Session chair: Bengt-Arne Wickström

First session: Sociolinguistics and interlingvistics in Africa

Heidi Goes, *Belgum*
The Esperanto movement in Africa: A bit of history
on-cite

Mireille Grosjean, *Switzerland*
African colorfulness: not just in flora and fauna, but also in languages
on-cite

10.30 – 11.00 **Coffee break**

11.00 – 12.30 Session chair: Heidi Goes

Second session: African languages and Esperanto-language

Renato Corsetti, *Italy/UK*
Hic sunt leones: on the just published Hausa-Esperanto dictionary and on the need for comparative research with Esperanto by other Eastern African languages
on-cite

Daniel MAXWELL, *USA*
Comparison of Esperanto and Swahili
on-cite

Élisée BYELONGO ISHELOKE, *Congo*
How Swahili and Esperanto can be used to make peace in East Africa
on-cite

12.30 – 14.00 **Lunch**

14.00 – 15.00 Session chair: Renato CORSETTI

Third session: Important figures in the Esperanto community

Ilona KOUTNY, *Poland/Hungary*
István Szerdahelyi's role in the field of interlinguistics and Esperanto studies
virtual

Alessandra MADELLA, *Italy/China*
The relationship between Cicio Mar and English literary circles in the 1930s and 1940s
virtual

15.00 – 16.30 Session chair: Daniel MAXWELL

Fourth session: Evolution and use of Esperanto

Philippe PLANCHON, *France*
Evolution and function of independent use of affixes in Esperanto
virtual

Kristin TYTGAT, *Belgum*
The International Police Association and Esperanto
on-cite

Ilona KOUTNY, *Hungary/Poland*
From social multilingualism and a common language to multilingualism of Esperantists
virtual

16.30 – 16.45 **Coffee**

16.45– 17.30 Session chair: Bengt-Arne WICKSTRÖM

Fifth session: General discussion on the future of Esperanto in Africa

Introductory statements by

Adjévi ADJÉ, *Togo*

Alexandrine Omba, *Congo*

followed by interventions by all participants
on-cite

More information: EK

2 Colloque international sur les langues construites (International conference on constructed languages), 2024-07-04/05

2.1 *Organizers*

Guillaume Enguehard
Philippe Planchonet
Alice Ray

2.2 *Venue*

Auditorium Marcel Reggui
rue Chanzy
FR-45000 Orléans

2.3 *Program*

Thursday, 2024-07-04

08.30 – 09.00 ***Accueil des participants / Welcome***

09.00 – 09.15 ***Mot d'ouverture / Opening speech***

09.15 – 10.15 **Conférence plénière / Keynote Speaker**

Federico Gobbo, *Universiteit van Amsterdam*
On the art and craft of constructing languages: Lessons learnt from classic interlinguistics

10.15 – 10.45 **Session Posters / Poster session**

Baptiste Victor Alexis Faussat, *independent researcher*
Ce qu'on peut dire en un mot en ourgaïte

David Guerin, *Université de Tours, LLL*
Tonogenesis and tonal morphology in Anweka

Alexis Huchelmann, *independent researcher*
Rôles des parties du discours en langue draconique

10.45 – 11.00 **Coffee break**

11.00 – 12.30 **Session Langues expérimentales / Experimental languages**

Giovanni Di Stefano, *independent researcher*
The other hypothesis: Sociology of interlinguistics with Edward Sapir

Emma Benecchi, *Università degli Studi di Parma*
Athansius Kircher's *Novum hoc inventum*: a 17th century pasigraphy

Guillaume Enguehard, *Université d'Orléans, LLL*
Language revival or language construction?

12.30 – 14.30 **Lunch**

14.30 – 16.00 **Session Langues auxiliaires / Auxiliary languages**

Başak Aray, *Boğaziçi Üniversitesi*
Le discours sur l'espéranto dans les controverses sur la modernisation de la langue turque

Ilona Koutny, *Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu*
Comment une langue planifiée devient une langue naturelle : Le cas de l'espéranto

Pascal Dubourg-Glatigny, *Centre Alexandre-Koyré, EHESS, CNRS*
Le voyage de Lucien Péraire : Un corpus numérique et plurilingue pour une exploitation interdisciplinaire

16.00 – 16.15 **Coffee break**

16.15 – 17.45 **Session Langues fictionnelles / Fictional languages**

Chiara Meluzzi, *Università degli Studi di Milano*
Shakespearean Klingon: on the translation of names and places in Klingon adaptation of classics

Alberto Ghia, *Università degli Studi di Torino*
Quelques observations sur la phytonymie fantastique : Langages, structures, motivations

Gloria Comandini & Francesco Dedè, *Istituto Italiano di Studi Germanici & Università degli Studi di Milano*
"Quenya is practically a main character": Code-switching in Tolkien-inspired English Fan Fictions

18.00 – 19.00 **Invited speaker**

Edouard KLOCZKO, *Faculté des études elfiques (Fée)*
Sur l'œuvre de Tolkien

Friday, 2024-07-05

08.45 – 09.00 ***Accueil / Welcome***

09.00 – 10.30 **Session Sociolinguistique / Sociolinguistics**

Matyáš FOLTÝN, *Masarykova univerzita, Brno*
Current trends in online conlanging communities

Bettina BEINHOFF, *Anglia Ruskin University, London*
Attitudes and ideologies in constructed languages: A sociolinguistic exploration

Pierre DIEUMEGARD, *Espéranto Développement 45*
Enquête de notoriété des langues construites, en 2022, en France

10.30 – 10.45 **Coffee break**

10.45 – 12.15 **Session Conlangage / Conlanging**

Aurélie NOMBLOT, *Université de Franche-Comté, C.R.I.T. UR 3224*
Technologie et créativité dans l'invention des langues : étude sur l'utilisation des outils automatisés par les idéolinguistes

Sergio SALAZAR BODÓ, *Florida State University, Tallahassee*
Developing a program to assist in conlang lexicon development

John HUTCHINSON, *University of Surrey, Surrey Morphology Group*
Defining "Naturalness": Constructed languages as typological exploration

12.15 – 13.45 **Lunch**

13.45 – 15.15 **Session Langues auxiliaires / Auxiliary languages**

Davide ASTORI, *Università degli Studi di Parma*
Le Gestuno: A la recherche d'un espéranto des langues des signes

Maximilien GUÉRIN, *Université de Lille, STL UMR 8163*
Les nominaux autospécifiés en espéranto : Une approche typologique

David GUÉRIN, *Université de Tours, LLL*
L'adverbe en espéranto : Étude énonciative et contrastive avec le français

15.15 – 15.30 **Coffee break**

15.30 – 16.30 **Session Langues fictionnelles / Fictional languages**

Mar PIRES, *Université de Franche-Comté*
Sur le «transfert» des dialogues romanesques d'une langue imaginaire : l'exemple de la série *Sous le vent du monde* de Pierre Pelot

Egidio MARSICO & Sylvie VOISIN, *MSH Lyon Saint-Étienne & Université Lumière Lyon 2, DDL, CNRS*
Le gbewa:kpu: : Une langue fictive du néolithique

16.30 – 17.00 ***Mot de clôture / Closing***

Further information: ICON

2.4 *Pre-conference exhibitions*

- À travers l'Eurasie par l'espéranto (1928 – 1932) / Across Eurasia with Esperanto (1928 – 1932)
  - Presented by Pascal DUBOURG-GLATIGNY (*Centre Alexandre-Koyré, EHESS, CNRS*)
- Mazarbul (Mazarboule) : Le secret des Nains dévoilé / The secret of the Dwarves revealed
  - Presented by Edouard KLOCZKO (*Faculté des études elfiques – Fée*), 2024-07-03

3 CONFERENCE ON APPLICATIONS OF ESPERANTO IN SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (KAEST), 2024-11-7/10

3.1 *Organizers*

E@I

3.2 *Venue*

Žilina (Slovakia)

3.3 *Program*

Main topic: Esperanto and language learning in the era of artificial intelligence and virtual reality

- Lectures
- Panel discussions

- Training
- Possible breakout sessions for specialized groups
- Evening program
- Wine tasting
- Half-day outing on Sunday

Proposals on other topics are welcomed.

3.4 *Description*

KAEST is a series of seminars and conferences which take place in the Czech republic and Slovakia. Usually KAEST takes place every second year. Since 2010, E@I took over the organization and until 2018, it took place in Modra-Harmónia. In 2020, on account of COVID-19, the event took place online.

A form to propose a lecture or another contribution (until 2024-09-15) can be found on the KAEST website.

II ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY

1 Lecture by Walter Klag on Esperanto at the Universität Wien, 2024-05-29

A one-hour lecture with a half hour discussion on Esperanto was presented by Walter Klag at Universität Wien, which will be delivered again during the winter semester. It dealt with the history of the language; its alphabet, word formation, and syntax; in addition, its use in Esperanto congresses and its use as a family language. Other topics included addresses of Esperanto magazines, Esperanto online, and the Esperanto-based alternative currency, the "stelo" ("star").

The 30 participants received a manuscript, a copy of the Esperanto youth magazine *Kontakto* (*Contact*), and a brochure on Graz.

2 Esperanto course at Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки (Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University) at Lutsk

At the *Волинський національний університет імені Лесі Українки* (*Lesya Ukrainka Volyn National University*) in Lutsk, Ukraine, Nina Danylyuk with her colleague Professor Oksana Rohach, organized an elective course on interlinguistics for 4th year students (approximately 20 students). The course included a short Esperanto course for beginners. The course participants were students who studied English and German and will major in applied linguistics. On 16 May, an online meeting was organized with Esperantists from different countries so the beginners could have contacts.

For more information, please write to Nina Danylyuk.

3 Lecture about the Esperanto movement in Japan at L'École des hautes études en sciences sociales (ÉHÉSS), Paris

Jashua Fogel (York University, Toronto) was visiting professor at the *École des hautes études en sciences sociales*, Paris in May 2024. Along with other topics, he lectured on the Esperanto movement in Japan. See: Fogel.

4 Zoom-course materials on interlinguistics, Université Espoir du Congo (Chuo Kikuu cha Kongo)

The Zoom course on Interlinguistics, held by the *Université Espoir du Congo* in Baraka, Democratic Republic of the Congo, and led by Ahmad Mamduhi, produced materials for its students, which are available here.

III CULTURE

IV PEOPLE

1 Umberto Eco – La quête d'une langue parfaite dans l'histoire de la culture européenne (1992)

Last year, the *Collège de France* released a video of a French-language lecture by Umberto Eco on the search for a perfect language from 1992.

V BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

1 DISSERTATIONS, DIPLOMA THESES

FERNÁNDEZ ASENSIO, Rubèn (2023). *« Mantenint el foc encès » : Els arxius esperantistes com a arxius comunitaris lingüístics*, Catalan. Barcelona. Master's thesis.

"Keeping the fire stoked": Esperantist archives as language community archives

Andrew Flinn and the British Community Archives and Heritage Group have popularized the concept of community archives, which has been criticized both on account the hybrid and inorganic nature of these heritage conglomerates and for the lack of definition of the very concept of "community". The in-depth study of the relevant bibliography from a postmodern point of view reveals that, on the one hand, the concept of linguistic community is totally absent in these discussions, which have never dealt with any archive constituted for the documentation and identity of a linguistic community. Furthermore, they have never addressed linguistic justice either, although the activist and protest function of these archives has become their fundamental characteristic. On the other hand, archival theorists have shown themselves to be insensitive to the problem of linguistic discrimination to the point of openly expressing prejudices that sociolinguistics would define as "linguicism", and also insensitive to the constructed nature of archival terminologies, to their variability between languages, to their use of vernacular and polysemic English terms such as "collection" and "community", to the arbitrariness of supposedly essential dichotomies such as "fond/collection" or "archives/manuscripts", and to the essentialist character of the very definition of "archives". To expand the theory of community archives and make it applicable to the problem of linguistic diversity, this study resorts to philosopher Jacques Derrida's deconstruction and to concepts drawn from the theory on community archives such as "symbolic annihilation" and "abeyance structures" to analyze the archives of a collective that has the double nature of a linguistic community and a social movement for linguistic justice-Esperantism. Specifically, it undertakes a descriptive case study of the development, organization and activities of an Esperanto archive located in Switzerland through the analysis of published and archival documents, semi-structured interviews with relevant informants, and participant observation, to identify the services it provides to its community. The results are compared to another linguistic community archive, the Yiddish Book Center. Both have common characteristics, such as the important didactic function, the predominance of bibliographic materials, and the implicit function of decentering and relativizing the mainstream national identity. On the other hand, a feature of Esperanto archives that does not fit with the definition of community archives as "independent" is the lack of resistance to relinquishing physical custody of their collections to public archives. Nonetheless, they are still "counter-archives" in the sense of enbodying a reform project for the entire society as in the case of social movement archives. The study ends with research questions that could guide the collaboration of public archives with the Esperanto community and in addition with other community archives.

SARIKAYA, Mira (2023). *Die bestmögliche aller Sprachen: Eine exemplarische Betrachtung künstlicher Sprachen und ihre Einbettung als Folgeprojekte des Leibniz'schen Traums einer Lingua Universalis*, German. Hamburg: Universität Hamburg. PhD thesis. URL: https://ediss.sub.uni-hamburg.de/bitstream/ediss/10880/1/Sarikaya-Die%20beste%20aller%20mo%CC%88glichen%20Sprachen.pdf.

The best of all possible languages: A comparative case study of artificial languages and their embedding as the implementation of Leibniz's dream of a lingua universalis

The present work concentrates primarily on the consideration of the Lingua Universalis (short LU) of Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz and three exemplary selected planned languages: 1. Solresol by Jean François Sudre, 2. Isotype by Otto Neurath and 3. Esperanto by Ludwik Lejzer Zamenhof. The work compares the four language projects and examines the extent to which the three planned languages (and thus planned languages in general) can be considered a (partial) implementation of Leibniz's dream of a universal language such as the LU. Finally, an outlook is given that deals with the general question of the usefulness and feasibility of a universal language. In the following I give a brief overview of the results achieved in the present work.

After the overview of previous projects, an overview of the LU is given, which focuses more on the non-formal aspects of the language project regarding the goals of this work. In addition to the general description, there are indications (especially in the motivation) that Leibniz was not only trying to fulfill formal, but also social concerns with his project. Chapter 2.5 provides the first important result of the work, on the basis of which the rest of the investigations are built. Seven main criteria and six sub-criteria are presented (to be found in chapter 2.5 or 7.1) resulting from the consideration of Leibniz's work and his ambitions. I explain that these criteria must have been an orientation for Leibniz as to what the LU should achieve and how this should be implemented. The main criteria relate primarily to the former, the sub-criteria to the latter. In addition to two main criteria, which primarily refer to a calculus associated with the language (logical correctness and completeness), the universality of the language, its unambiguousness and its ease of learning play a role in the main criteria. The latter is a requirement that particularly influences the sub-criteria, since these primarily relate to the specific design of the language. One of the most important sub-criteria is that there should be a relatively small base of basic terms. With these terms the rest of the (more complex) terms are constructed, among other things to ensure that the language is easier to learn. As an interim result, the I show some difficulties that these criteria already entail. These are particularly relevant in the concrete implementation of such a language project.

Using these criteria, chapter 3 produces a comparison that shows how and to what degree the planned languages are considered implementations of Leibniz's LU. The consideration of the planned languages under Leibniz's criteria leads to the following results:

Solresol

Solresol scores mediocre when it comes to fulfilling the criteria (see chapter 3.3). The language does not meet three main criteria at all and three partially. In return, it satisfies the criterion of universality for speakers better than the LU could have, since the language can be expressed in many different ways and is thus accessible to deaf and/or blind people. The

sub-criteria are all at least partially met by Solresol, one better than it would have been the case with the LU. Solresol handles the criteria surprisingly well, especially considering the fact that the language is criticized for inconsistencies and a very limited expressiveness. However, it also turns out that it is less formal than initially assumed. Based on the goals that its inventor tried to achieve and the actual implementation he accomplished, it can be concluded that Solresol is not a particularly good implementation, but can still be considered an implementation of the LU.

Isotype

Isotype and the constant further development of the visual language (here referred to as I-Symbolism) can be considered under Leibniz's criteria, although this is only a pasigraphy, i.e. a written, not spoken language. Isotype and the LU initially differ greatly in their motivation, but in the course of the development of Isotype to an I-Symbolism (among other things today's visual language in the digital world) resemble each other more and more. While Isotype does not meet five of the seven main criteria at all, I-Symbolism cannot implement four of the main criteria (namely those that in Leibniz relate more to the calculus), but shows a significantly better implementation of two criteria than the LU. Of the sub-criteria, Isotype cannot meet two, I-Symbolism only one. Isotype itself remains comparable to the LU, but in its original form does not represent an implementation. Its further development, on the other hand, shows strong similarities to the LU, although the phonetic level is of course still missing. It follows from the consideration that Isotype and the I-Symbolism can be considered as an implementation of the LU from a certain point of view, since there are clear overlaps in their claims, even if the implementation is not perfect.

Esperanto

Considering Esperanto under Leibniz's criteria offers astonishing results. At first glance, one might assume that Esperanto is the least comparable to an LU, since at first glance it is the least formal of the languages considered in the present work. It turns out, however, that there are considerable similarities to the LU in terms of both the motivation and the structure of the language. Thus, Esperanto only fails the criteria of logical correctness and completeness (a result that is to be expected) and can meet only one major and one sub-criterion just partially. All other criteria are met just as well or better than by the LU. It turns out that Esperanto can be considered a good implementation of the LU from the point of view taken in this work. Esperanto is used here as a representative for all planned languages of a similar type, so the result can be applied in a certain way to a subset of the planned languages.

Overall, the consideration shows that planned languages are generally quite useful comparison objects for the LU. Even if not all types of them can be considered flawless implementations of such, important parallels can be drawn from all planned languages. Among other things, the result offers a new perspective on both Leibniz's dream of a universal language and on planned languages and the connection between the two. In summary, the third chapter of the present work shows the following points:

- Leibniz's LU contains non-formal aspects that are essential for the idea.
- Planned languages contain essential formal aspects.
- Planned languages can be useful for a comparison or as a possible implementation of an LU.

- From a certain point of view, a subset of the planned languages can be regarded as the implementation of an LU.

Over the course of the work, it also turns out that the complete implementation of a universal or world language is problematic itself. This applies both to Leibniz's project and to planned language projects. Most of these difficulties become apparent at the latest when the languages are actually used. For this reason, in the final chapter I give an outlook on possible alternatives to universal languages and promising directions for future research. As a result of these considerations, I present the concept of intersemantics that I introduced. Intersemantics is the idea of a semantic lexicon in which terms that are necessary for global coexistence are normatively and globally defined and documented together with their respective translation. As a result, there is no longer any need for a world language that everyone has to learn, only an understanding of the necessary terms in certain contexts is required. Here I combine the ideas of universal languages with the relatively young philosophical field of Conceptual Engineering and thereby create a new interdisciplinary discourse. In addition to the concrete results listed above, the work also makes a general contribution to philosophical research. The work provides the basis for:

- New insights and approaches in Leibniz research,
- interdisciplinary exchange between philosophy, linguistics and interlinguistics and
- a new research direction for the field of Conceptual Engineering.

In addition, there are starting points for further specific research projects (listed in Chapter 5), initiated by the work done here. In conclusion, the present work yields the following results:

- Concrete results for the consideration of Leibniz's LU,
- concrete results for the consideration of planned languages,
- concrete results for the consideration of planned languages as implementation of the LU,
- insights into the intrinsic difficulties of the idea of a universal or world language,
- alternative directions for research related to universal or world languages and
- tie points between philosophy, linguistics and interlinguistics.

2 Journal articles

Fians, Guilherme (2024). "Neutralizing the political: Language ideology as censorship in Esperanto youth media during the Cold War", in: *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* **34**. DOI: https://doi.org/10.1111/jola.12427. URL: https://anthrosource.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/jola.12427.

This article takes a magazine for Esperanto youth as an entryway to explore the links between language ideologies and censorial practices. During the Cold War, Esperanto print media sought a connection with the Third World to present Esperanto as an alternative to US-led English and USSR-led Russian. With anti-imperialism gaining ground in these magazines, their editors struggled to adhere to the ideology that posits Esperanto as a neutral and international language. Analyzing the editorial work behind the magazine Kontakto, I explore how partly silencing anti-colonial perspectives worked to safeguard Esperanto's neutrality, ultimately asking: how can language ideologies act as mechanisms of censorship?

3 Books

Bicknell, Clarence (2023). *Tamen kantas fido: Originala poemaro*, Esperanto. Edited by Humphrey Tonkin and Michela Lipari. Milano: Itala Esperanto-Federacio. ISBN: 978-88-9658-231-2.

Clarence Bicknell (1842-1918), botanist, archaeologist, artist, philanthropist – and Esperantist – is today mainly known for his pioneering work on the prehistoric rock carvings of the Maritime Alps and the plants of the Italian Rivera. He was also a fervent Esperantist, a participant in the early Esperanto World Congresses and contributor of original poetry to the Esperanto press. The current collection has more than 100 original poems collected from early Esperanto magazines and from a manuscript from the Museo Clarence Bicknell in Bordighera, Italy. Bicknell, son of a British businessman, received his degree in Mathematics at Cambridge University, became an Anglican deacon under the influence of the Oxford Movement and moved to Italy to serve as a pastor of the Anglican community in Bordighera. Influenced by Darwin and others, he left the church early and dedicated his life to science, philanthropy, and Esperanto. The current edition has a comprehensive introduction and 117 annotated poems.

Pita, Fernando, editor (2023). *Aktoj de ILEI-simpozioj 2020-2021*, Esperanto. Porto Velho: Temática Editora. ISBN: 978-65-5025-051-5. URL: https://www.ilei.info/agado/Simpoziaj_Aktoj_ILEI_2020-2022_e-libro.pdf.

Contents

1. Fernando Pita: ILEI dum la jaroj kiam la mondo freneziĝis
2. Mireille Grosjean: VEKI-1 (2020) kaj VEKI-2 (2021)
3. Radojica Petrović: La simpozioj de ILEI
4. Dossou Charles Ligan: Communication dans les environnements educatifs multilingues: Problemes et solutions
5. Dossou Charles Ligan: Komunikado en plurlingvaj edukaj medioj: Problemoj kaj solvoj
6. Federico Gobbo: Ses difinoj serĉantaj fakon
7. Philippe Planchon: Tipologiaj demandoj kaj perspektivoj rilate al la konstruitaj lingvoj
8. Philippe Planchon: Diakronio kaj evolufazoj de lanleksiko kaj de la vortfarado en Esperanto

9. Renato Corsetti: Ĉu Esperanto estas facila? Spertoj el perreta kurso de Esperanto al azianoj
10. Ilona Koutny: La Interlingvistikaj Studoj de la Universitato Adam Mickiewicz fone de la universitata instruado de Esperanto kaj interlingvistiko
11. Ivan Eidt Colling: Esperanto kaj interlingvistiko en Federacia Universitato de Paranao: Historio, atingoj kaj perspektivoj
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13. Vicente Manzano-Arrondo: Esperanta strategio en universitatoj
14. Manuel Pancorbo: Instruado de esperanto en universitato UNED
15. Nina Danylyuk: Interlingvistiko kaj esperantologio en la Universitata esperanto-centro en Ukrainio
16. Renato Corsetti & Angela Tellier: ILEI-ESF laborgrupo pri esperanto kaj universitato
17. Alessandra Madella, Enrico Borrello & Daniele Binaghi: La sperto kolekti, resumi kaj disponigi interrete la italajn diplomlaboraĵojn kaj disertaciojn pri esperanto
18. Ahmad Reza Mamduhi: Estonto de ILEI-simpozioj kaj iliaj aktoj (postparolo)

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5.1.1 *Beletra Almanako*, 49, February 2024. ISBN: 9781595694560. ISSN: 1937-3325.

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  - Chus Pato: Poemoj (MIA denaska lingvo; mi demandas min; Patro; Dialogo; Kontraŭ idoloj; Ne, la paradizo...; Fisterra; La semitaĵo ĝermas...; Mi estas tiu kuranta...; Pri la ŝafoj...; Se vi demandas...; Filiko disfendas la teron...; Kredu...; *trad. Suso Moinhos*)
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5.2.1 ***Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies*, New Series 5 (13), 2024. ISBN 9781595694515. ISSN 1311-3496.**

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- Bipasha Bhattacharyya: Hindujo and the Sindhwads: Belgian Esperantists on India
- Joseph Essertier: La nerealigita kaj forgesita potenco de Esperanto: Raciigi kaj demokratigi lingvon en Ĉinio: Opinia artikolo
- José Antonio del Barrio: Recenzo de la libro: Garvía Soto, Roberto. 2021. Lengua y utopía
- Klaus Schubert: Recenzo de la libro: Rokicki, Ryszard. 2022. Enkonduko en la morfologion de Esperanto.
- Esperantologio / La Centro de Esploro kaj Dokumentado pri Mondaj Lingvaj Problemoj (CED)
- Esperantologio / The Centre for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems (CED)

5.3 *Investigationes Linguisticae*

5.3.1 *Investigationes Linguisticae*, 47, 2023.

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- Tim Owen: The invention of Romanal: Re-evaluating the reputation of an Esperanto hero
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- Miklós Blankó & Gábor Gyenes: “Chatty listeners”: Listener feedback on language cultivation in Hungarian radio
- Ilona Koutny: Nyelvében él a kor
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- Cyril Robert Brosch: Konferenzbericht: 33. Jahrestagung der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik
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I EVENTS

1 The 21st International Congress of Linguists (ICL), Interlinguistics Workshop , 2024-09-8/14

1.1 *Organizers*

Ilona Koutny and Nicolau Dols Salas

1.2 *Venue*

Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu, Poznań

1.3 *Program*

- Věra Barandovská-Frank: Importance of Latin and Romance languages for the production of planned languages and their communities
- Sabine Fiedler: Esperanto linguistics – some reflections on 35 years of research
- Jorge Antonio Leoni de León: Generation of constructed languages with artificial intelligence-based methods: Theoretical, methodological and ethical aspects
- Natalia Dankova: Use of the article in spoken Esperanto
- Ilona Koutny: The role of István Szerdahelyi in interlinguistics
- Christopher Gledhill: Innovation and intervention in the terminology of Esperanto: The case of paronymic neology
- Philippe Planchon: The predicative parkers “iĝ” and “ig” in the verbal valency system of Esperanto
- Nicolau Dols: Converging and diverging trends in Esperanto
- Fabio Fortes: Language democracy, language rights, language equity and the use of languages for intercultural communication: A survey among students of languages and humanities in Brazil
- Marc van Oostendorp: Invisible regularization in a constructed language. The pronunciation of acronyms in Esperanto
- Başak Aray: Logical empiricism and language planning
- François Lo Jacomo: Is Esperanto enriched in the same way as a natural language?

FIGURE 1.1 Speakers of the Interlinguistics Workshop

1.4 *Report*

The International Conference of Linguists is the largest and most prestigious event of linguists which takes place every 5th year in various countries. The 21st (2024-09-08/14) took place at Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu in Poznań, Poland, with more than 500 participants. Here is a presentation of the congress (near the end, you can see Sean O'Riain).

Many Sections, Focus streams, Special panels and Workshops were held during ICL21. The Interlinguistics Workshop with 12 lectures (from 11 countries) was led by Ilona Koutny, Director of Interlinguistic Studies (UAM) and Nicolau Dols (University of the Balearic Islands, ES) on Thursday afternoon and all day Friday. During the opening, Duncan Charters, President of UEA and François Lo Jacomo, Secretary of the Academy of Esperanto greeted participants and then Ilona Koutny outlined the terrain of interlinguistics and Esperantology and finally Nicolau Dols

presented the topics and lecturers of the section.

Interlinguistics has historical roots in the ICL. Indeed, during the 2nd congress in 1931 in Geneva, the well-known Danish linguist Otto Jespersen (supporter of Esperanto, later of Ido and creator of Novial) initiated a discussion on the problem of an international language in which well-known linguists participated (including Edward Sapir). He introduced interlinguistics as a branch of linguistics in "A New Science Interlinguistics", *Psyche* 11 (1930-31), 57-67. It was reprinted as "Interlinguistics" in the book *International Communication: A symposium on the language problem*, edited by Herbert N. Shenton, Edward Sapir, and Otto Jespersen (London: Trubner & Company Limited, 1931, 95-120).

A wide range of diverse topics were presented:

Sabine Fiedler (DE) dealt with the topic of Esperanto specialist literature during recent decades. Nicolau Dols (ES) analyzed convergent and divergent trends in Esperanto based on the corpus *tekstaro.com*. Christopher Gledhill (GB/FR) presented problems of paronyms in the case of Esperanto terminology. Philippe Planchon (FR) discussed the uses of the Esperanto suffixes *-ig* (transitive, causative) and *-iĝ* (intransitive, mediopassive) in connection with verbal valency. Marc van Ostendorp (NL) via video connection presented his research on the pronunciation of Esperanto acronyms and compared it to other approaches. Natalja Dankova (CA) analyzed the use of articles in spontaneous, spoken texts by speakers of Romance (Italian, Spanish) and Slavic (Polish, Russian) languages. François Lo Jacomo (FR) addressed the way in which Esperanto is enriched by new words. Ilona Koutny (HU/PL) spoke of the legacy of István Szerdahelyi (interlinguist, innovative Esperantologist and founder of the Esperanto specialty of Eötvös Loránd University in Budapest) on the centennial of his birth. Fabio Fortes (BR) investigated to what extent the basic values of Esperantists such as linguistic democracy, linguistic rights, and a common language in intercultural communication are accepted among non-Esperantist students in Brazil. Başak Aray (TR) spoke about logical empiricism and language planning in the case of Rudolf Carnap. Veră Barandovská-Frank (CZ/DE) highlighted the special role of Latin and the Romance languages in language planning. Jorge Antonio Leoni de León (CR) chose a current topic, namely the use of AI (artificial intelligence) for the construction of languages in its theoretical, methodological and ethical aspects.

More than 30 congress members participated, including students of the post-graduate program in interlinguistics at AMU, who had taken their final exams on Monday through Wednesday. There were also some non-Esperanto speakers. The lectures were held in English, but there were also Esperanto-language questions afterwards, such as those by Alicja Sakaguchi (a well-known interlinguist who represents a narrow approach to the field). There are plans to publish a book from the proceedings. Thanks are owed to the Esperanto Studies Foundation for the support.

In addition to the interlinguistics section, there were lectures by other Esperantists at the ICL. Bengt-Arne Wickström, Ida Stria and Sean O'Riain in the Section on Language Policy, Rafał Darasz in the Focus stream on Sign Language and Ana Alebić-Juretić in the Section devoted to historical linguistics (the last two have just finished the interlinguistic studies at AMU).

That weekend, during the final edition of the Polish Esperanto cultural event Arkones, a number of speakers contributed to the program: Nicolau Dols (on the Centenary of the Catalan Anthology and recited a poem in Catalan and Esperanto versions), Antonio Leoni de León (Central American Conservatory of Cultural Property), Philippe Planchon (Family names and stories), François Lo Jacomo (A new UNESCO resolution on Esperanto?) and Ilona Koutny

(Multilingual thematic dictionaries on paper and online – with interlinguistic student collaborators; A Report on the ICL and a Presentation on Szerdahelyi). Duncan Charters and several other professors and students of the Interlinguistic Studies contributed to the variety of the program.

The photo shows the speakers in the Section Interlinguistics of ICL.

Ilona Koutny

2 46th Esperanto-studies conference during the 109th World Esperanto Congress in Arusha, 2024-08-08

During the Universala Kongreso (World Esperanto Congress) in Arusha, Tanzia, the traditional Esperanto-studies conference organized by CED (the Centre for the Research and Documentation of World Language Problems) took place, this year organized by Mark Fettes and Bengt-Arne Wickström (see IpI 128). After opening remarks by World Esperanto Association President Duncan Charters, B.-A. Wickström welcomed the participants and briefly introduced the CED and its publications *Informilo por interlingivstikoj* / *Information for interlinguists*, *Esperantologio* / *Esperanto studies*, and *LPLP – Language problems and language planning*. The program of the *Esperantologia konferenco* (EK) consisted of three parts: language and language usage in Africa, culture and linguistics of Esperanto, and a discussion on the future of Esperanto in Africa.

In the morning sessions, which had around 40 participants, H. Goes dealt with the history of Esperanto in Africa and M. Grosjean the language situation on the continent. After a coffee break, R. Corsetti, with the new Hausa-Esperanto dictionary as a starting point, compared Swahili with Hausa, D. Maxwell Swahili with Esperanto, and É. Byelongo Isheloke discussed how Swahili and Esperanto can bring about peace in Africa.

In the afternoon, around 30 participants listened to lectures about I. Szerdaheli (I. Koutny) and Cicio Mar (A. Madella). Ph. Planchon followed with a discussion on the self-standing nature of Esperanto affixes. The second part was closed by K. Tytgat with a lecture on the use of Esperanto by the International Police Association.

The discussion of the future use of Esperanto in Africa was introduced by A. Adjé kaj A. Omba. A lively discussion followed. The discussion brought up the need for more important events like the World Esperanto Congress in the whole of Africa to promote the usage of Esperanto.

The EK took place in a somewhat separate part of the congress site. That, along with the offering of coffee and tea during the breaks, helped create a true symposium atmosphere with lively discussions between sessions. The majority of people remained for the whole conference, as expected.

Bengt-Arne Wickström

3 The 2nd International conference on constructed languages, 2024-07-04/05

In early July, the 2nd *Colloque international sur les langues construites* (*International conference on constructed languages*), organized by the *Laboratoire Ligérien de Linguistique* (LLL, UMR 7270, Université de Orléans, Université de Tours, BnF, CNRS).

The conference lasted two days (July 4 and 5) and it made possible the meeting of people interested on the topic. The conference was opened to the general public and it was very successful. In total, 40-50 people were present. The conference developed across diverse sessions, among others about auxiliary languages (such as Esperanto), fictional languages, experimental languages, sociolinguistic topics, and on informational resources.

The introductory lecture of the conference was made by Federico Gobbo (Universiteit van Amsterdam) on diverse aspects of the conference theme and emphasized the value for researchers of becoming familiar with the interlinguistics tradition, even if only about the construction of fictional languages. The title of his lecture was "On the art and craft of constructing languages: Lessons learned from classic interlinguistics".

During the session on fictional languages (also called "Hollywood languages"), lectures on Klingon, Elvish, and other fictional lectures (for example ancient fictional languages) were presented. To these sessions were added three poster communications about newly created fictional languages. There was also multiple lectures on software used to construct languages and lectures which presented sociolinguistics research surveys on constructed languages, which regarding that, is worth mentioning the lecture of Pierre Dieumegard (Esperanto Développement 45), who did similar research in Orléans.

During the sessions which dealt specifically with Esperanto, there were lectures on the linguistics of the language, among others, on the table of correlatives of Esperanto from a typological perspective (Maximilien Guérin, Université de Lille), on Esperanto affixes (Philippe Planchon, Université de Tours), and the function of adverbs in Esperanto (David Guérin, Université de Tours). Historical aspects of Esperanto were dealt with, in a lecture on current research related to Esperanto history (Pascal Dubourg, EHESS, CNRS), and in a lecture on the use of the word "Esperanto" during the reform of Turkish (Başak Aray, Boğaziçi Üniversitesi).

The conference was also able to organize two expositions to inform the general public on constructed languages. The first was organized by Pascal Dubourg and related to Lucien Péraire : "À travers l'Eurasie par l'espéranto (1928-1932)". The second exposition was organized by Edouard Kloczko on the Elvish languages by Tolkien. Those two sessions also included the presentation of ten or so posters presenting lesser-known constructed languages (Solresol, Blissymbolics, Anĝelika, Interlingua...) worked on by students at the Université d'Orléans during the academic year.

The program of the conference was certainly very rich, because in total there were 20 lectures and that enabled many exchanges and interesting discussions. The detailed program can still be viewed at the website of the conference. (See also IpI 128). The organizing committee is now exploring diverse possibilities of publication of the Acts, with the aim of easy and free access access online.

Finally, on the next conference (so in 2026), they have already discussed during the conference. Federico Gobbo proposed to organize the conference at his university, and that proposal received strong approval from the participants. So, hopefully the next time the conference will

take place in Amsterdam!

Philippe Planchon

4 Conference: Esperanto in Asia, 2024-08-30/31

4.1 *Venue*

香港大學 / The University of Hong Kong

4.2 *Program*

- Joseph Essertier: Saitō Hidekatsu, Esperanto, and the Roman alphabet in Japan and China
- Kadoya Hidenori: Saitō Hidekatsu and the Esperanto movement in wartime Japan
- Kamimura Kazumi: Saitō Hidekatsu's view of the people and Esperanto
- Derek Kramer & Edwin Michielsen: Esperanto on the radio: Broadcasting infrastructure and politics of universal speech in the Japanese empire
- Usui Hiroyuki: Mao Zedong and Kita Ikki: Esperanto as a paradoxical tool to supersede the West
- Nishida Chizu: Transnational anti-war movement by Hasegawa Teru, a Japanese esperantist in WWII
- Jessica Morgan-Brown: The interplay of poeticism and social critique in Dan Tirinaro's La Liberpoeto
- Hagiwara Ken: Esperanto in Japanese theatre: A means of bringing "Peripheral Japan" into the Light
- Lorraine Wong: Chineseness in Mao Zifu's Esperanto poetry
- Yauheniya Hudziyeva: Ideals, strategies and survival of Japanese Esperantists in Manchuria, 1905-1945
- Dongyoun Hwang: "Worlding" Korean students: Esperanto in anarchist education in post-1945 South Korea
- Josh Fogel: Fyodor Postnikov and the introduction of Esperanto to Japan
- Nicholas Y. H. Wong: Esperanto in colonial Malaya and Singapore
- Connie Kwong: Exploring Esperanto resistance literature in Hong Kong through a transcultural lens (1938-39)
- Bipasha Bhattacharyya: Mapping Esperanto in India: Contact zones of a universal language

II ACADEMIC AND RESEARCH ACTIVITY

1 The Interlinguistics Studies at AMU end their program with their last exams

The Interlinguistics program at the Uniwersytet im. Adama Mickiewicza w Poznaniu (Poznań, Poland) was founded in 1997 by rectoral decree and the first group started in 1998. Now, 2024-09-09/11, after 26 years, the eight group has passed its last exam with defending their capstone projects and theses. This group was the largest, starting in 2021 and also the last. 11 students presented their work (except 3 who will present soon) related to 3 specialities:

1. Translation (advisor of the first three projects: Chris Gledhill)
    - Gong Xiaofeng (CN): Application of universal features of translation in translations of the classical Chinese novel "Dream of the Red Chamber" (reviewer: Nicolau Dols)
    - O Gisook (KR): Korean-Esperanto translation of modern Korean poetry (reviewer: Klaus Schubert)
    - Vitor Tagor de Magalhaes Monteiro (BR): Automated translation tools (reviewer: Klaus Schubert)
    - Yu Jianchao (CN): From Chinese to Esperanto: different expressions of reality, structures, and culture (in addition: glossary on learning, advisor: Ilona Koutny, reviewer: Alessandra Madella)
2. Interlinguistics (advisor: Vera Barandovská-Frank)
    - Ana Alebić-Juretić (HR): The soure(s) of the Fiume dialect: was the Fiume dialect the first international language in Rijeka (former Fiume)? (reviewer: Ida Stria)
    - Renato sc Guedes Filho (BR): Iconicity for artificial languages (reviewer: Ida Stria)
3. Esperanto movement (advisor: Mark Fettes)
    - Fabio Fortes (BR): How much does language affect the world? The utopian and political program of Esperanto according to Brazilian Esperantists (reviewer: Kimura Goro Christoph)
    - Tim Owen (GB): Esperanto in England: from the Unua Libro to its hosting of the Universala Kongreso in 1907 (review: Ziko van Dijk)
4. Methodology (advisor: Katalin Kováts)
    - Maurizio Giacometto (IT/GB): Remote learning in Esperanto: the program Ekparolu! As a took for effective second language acquisition (reviewer: Peter Weide)

- Rafał Darasz (PL): Andrzej Pettyn – the pedagogical thought and approach to teaching reflected in his selected Esperanto textbooks (reviwer: Barbara Pietrzak)
- Milan Kolka (CN): Preparation of an electronic version of a multilingual lexicon (in addition: programming, advisor: Ilona Koutny, reviewer: Markos Kramer)

Also 5 participants completed the one-year teacher training (advisor: Katalin Kováts)

- Aranka László (CS): Online instruction of Esperanto in mixed groups of seeing and blind people
- Nedeljka Lozaniĉ (CS): Online instruction of Esperanto for the blind
- Yentl-Rose Hemelrijk (NL): Pedagogic analysis of writing assignments
- Lidka Komar (PL): Halina Komar and her social action via Esperanto
- Zhang Changsheng (CN): Cultural convergence, translation, and ideas for its instruction (+ glossary on work, advisor: Ilona Koutny)

They had a detailed exam on Esperanto language, culture, and movement besides student teaching. We had the good fortune to also host the president of UEA (Universala Esperanto-Asocio, the World Esperanto Association), Duncan Charters who participated in their evaluation.

After the exams, the Interlinguistics working group of the renown International Congress of Linguists in Poznań with 12 English-language lectures and discussions which the students were able to participate in. The students and teachers of the Interlinguistics department of AMU celebrated together with the lecturers from the Congress with a nice banquet, thanks to the Esperantic Studies Foundation for its support of the students and the festivities.

The Arkones cultural festival (also the last) closed the week with a rich program. Multiple contributes from the final students and instructors added color to the program: Arko (Gong Xiafeng) on translation; women's rights; Longarko on the Chinese Great Canal; Milan Kolka on the upcoming Universala Kongreso (World Esperanto Congresso) in Brno, Czechia; contributes to the lexicon project; Hoan Thi Tran on Vietnamese dining customs. Vitor Monteiro played the guitar during the "miela vespero" or "honey evening", a traditional night of partying and music at Arkones, and Nicolau Dols recited Catalonian poetry in both its original form and in Esperanto. Michael Farris presented on Creole languages; Katalin Kovacs drew in the audience on a taboo and intimate topic: in the shadow of cancer. She also ran a game of RISKO, a popular Esperanto trivia game with the participants. Duncan Charters lectured on literature and UEA; Ilona Koutny about the lexicon project and her colleagues (they presented two new lexicons with Chinese versions); a report on the Linguists Congress and memories about her teacher and predecessor Istaván Szerdahelyi (founder of the Esperanto-language studies at Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem in Budapest, Hungary) on the occasion of his 100th birthday. She also presented the book which she compiled from his works.

Ilona Koutny

III CULTURE

1 Center of Documentation on Esperanto in Subirats, Catalonia

On Saturday, July 6 at 11:30. the Centro de Dokumentado pri Esperanto (Center for the Documentation of Esperanto) was inaugurated in Subirats, Catalonia, Spain, a museum exhibition which presents a selection of objects from the pharmacist Lluís Hernández Yzal, an outstanding Esperantist from Subirats, founder of the first museum in Spain dedicated to Esperanto, the Hispana Esperanto-Museo (Spanish Esperanto Museum) in 1968.

The Center for the Documentation of Esperanto was inaugurated as an exhibition space with various exhibits on the culture movement of Esperanto, its universal influence and specifically, its impact on Catalan society and locally within Subirats. The new cultural resource is being launched with a permanent exhibition of selections from the collection of Lluís Hernández Yzal, conserved in the archives of the Subirats local government. The inauguration ceremony took place on the Plaça de l'1 d'octubre in Sant Pau d'Ordal, in front of the city hall with official speeches from the family of Hernández Massana and the president of the Kataluna Esperanto-Asocio (Catalan Esperanto Association). Afterwards, "Akcepto" ("Acceptance"), the anthem for the 5th World Esperanto Congress in Barcelona in 1909 by Frederic Pujulà, was played. Afterwards, a tour of the center and finally a taste of sparkling wine with Ordal peaches. Besides the inauguration event, at 10:00 hours, it was possible to take a guided Esperanto tour of the most interesting places of Sant Pau d'Ordal. The event was organized by the Government of Subirats in co-operation with the Catalan Esperanto Association with support from the Barcelona Regional Government.

The Center will be open again on September 28, October 26, and November 23 from 11:00 to 13:00. The visit can be done with an Esperanto guide, which one can do freely with audio-descriptions of various points of Sant Pau d'Ordal. From January 2025, every 4th Saturday of the month will have a guided Esperanto tour with access to the Center to see the exposition. During the 3rd Naturamika Kultursemajno (Friends of Nature Cultural Week) in Tossa de Mar in October, the president of the Catalan Esperanto Association will present the whole project in Esperanto. Also there is a planned post-congress visit to the exhibition.

2 Esperanto in newspaper excerpts

2.1 *Introduction*

The main goal of the CLARIAH-AT project *Esperanto Newspaper Excerpts* was to create complete texts for newspaper articles from the Hachette collection. This collection contains articles about Esperanto from the period 1898 until 1915, which are being held at the *Department of*

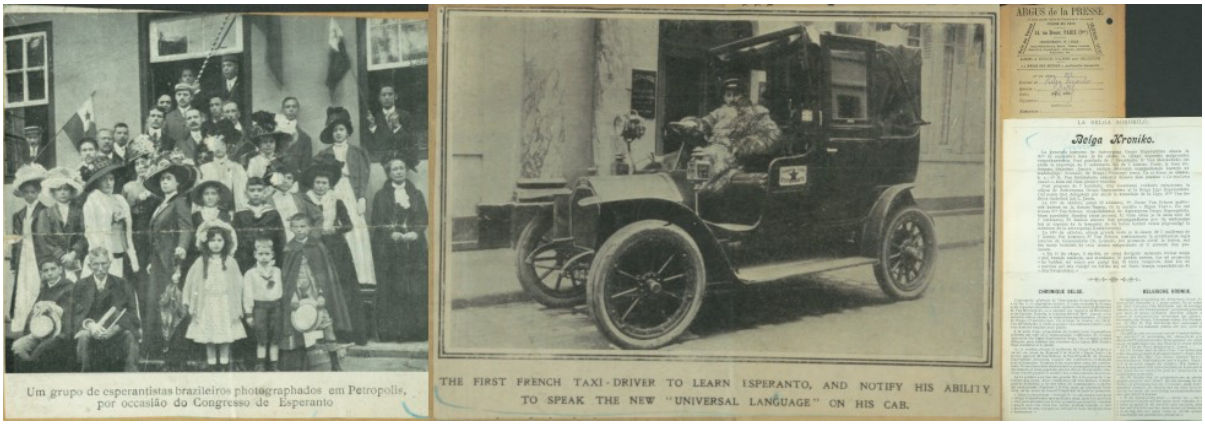

FIGURE 2.1 Examples from the collection

Planned Languages and *Esperanto Museum of the Austrian National Library* (ONB). In this article, we present the starting point, progress and results of the year-long research project.

2.2 *The Hachette collection*

The collection of newspaper cuttings processed in this project consists of around 17,000 articles taken from magazines published mainly in France, but also in many other European countries between 1898 and 1915. The articles themselves report on events and people related to Esperanto, e.g., reports from regional, national or world congresses, and therefore provide an excellent and unique opportunity to study the history of the Esperanto movement in Europe in the early 20th century.

2.3 *Research questions*

As a result of the project, this important collection of Esperanto articles became searchable. This enables further research as the text is now accessible for analysis using digital methods. Finally, we complemented the collection by moving from simple images to images with text files and metadata all in one place.

2.4 *Overview of the pipeline*

A pipeline was developed in the project with which full texts were extracted from the original images. This pipeline consists of four steps:

1. Segmentation of the images belonging to an article into individual text boxes
2. Rotating the boxes so that the text is horizontal
3. Applying Tesseract OCR to each box for text recognition
4. Creating a IIIF metadata manifest per article from the generated text files

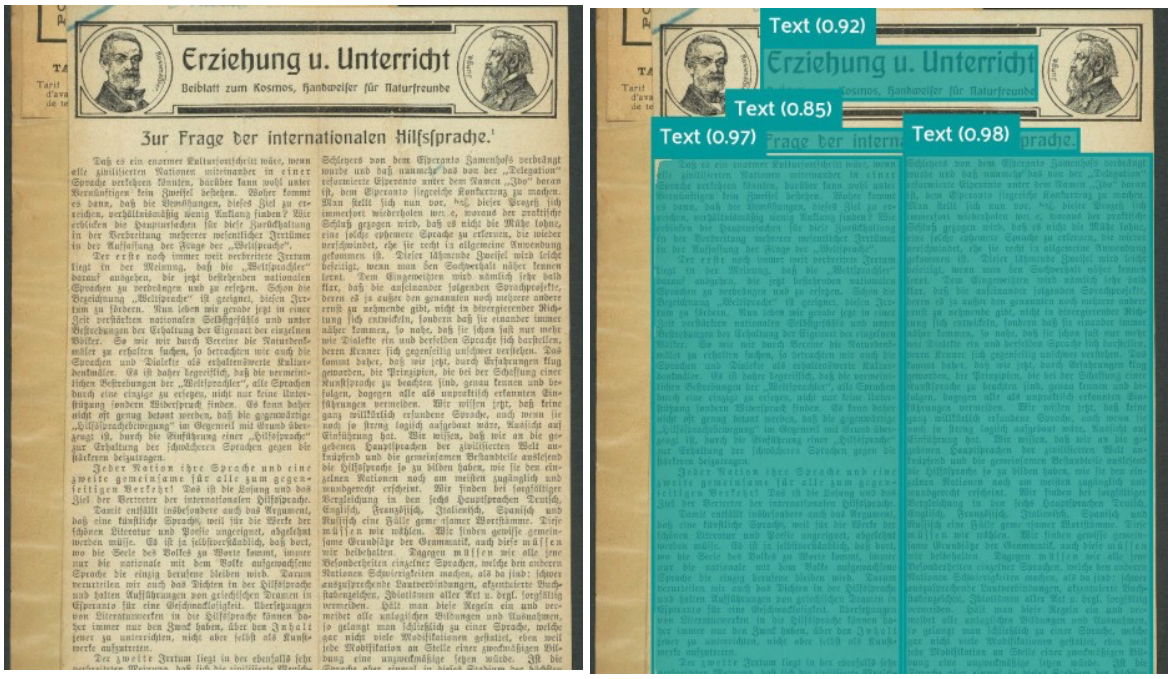

FIGURE 2.2 Applying the YOLOv8 network to a section of a two-column article in the data set. Left: original image, right: overlay of the original image and the generated text annotations

In the following, we go into more detail about the individual steps in the hope that it may serve as an inspiration for projects with similar historical material. For the layout analysis task, we use the YOLOv8 model, which is a powerful model for common tasks such as object recognition, image classification and segmentation. To improve the quality of layout recognition, fine-tuning was performed with manually annotated images. The model was then applied to all images in the data set and all areas annotated with "text" were passed on to the next stage. See figure 2.2 for a visual representation of the data generated in this step.

A typical problem with the newspaper clippings in this collection is that they are not glued parallel to the paper's edges and the resulting quality of the full texts generated with typical OCR software decreases significantly if the input texts are not horizontal. Therefore, we have developed a Python script based on the open library OpenCV, which detects the direction of a text block and then rotates the image back by this angle. See Figure 2.3 for a demonstration of the script's application to two sample images.

We used the open-source software Tesseract OCR for text recognition, as Esperanto and 21 other languages in the dataset are directly supported. In the fourth and final step, the text files belonging to all text boxes on a page are combined into a single file, and this is converted into IIIF-compliant annotations. A IIIF metadata manifest is then created for each article with one or more images, each of which contains the text annotations in question.

2.5 *Results: ONB catalog entries, full-text search and IIIF dataset*

The metadata mentioned above has been integrated into the ONB catalog system as part of the project and can be accessed using the term "Sammlung Hachette". This allows searches to be done using the catalog's usual filter methods and includes a reference to the corresponding dig-

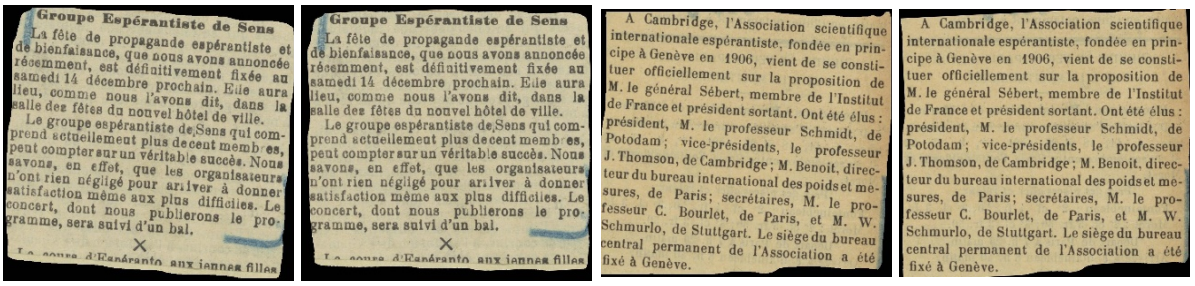

FIGURE 2.3 Application of the developed Python script to extracted text boxes. The result of the calculation is a counterclockwise rotation of 3.36° (for the first image from the left) and 2.75° (for the third image from the left

ital copies. The main aim of the project was to make the full texts of the newspaper articles searchable. This has been done with the help of Solr and we offer a full-text search in the collection via the ONB Labs. In fact, the chosen implementation allows a combined search in all metadata (title, author, journal, date, place, language, keywords) as well as the full texts, including Solr's usual similarity search. We offer the data generated in the project as a bundled dataset here. In addition to the project results as a download, further information on the scope and content of the dataset can be accessed there. There is also rights information, a citation suggestion and the possibility to browse the dataset. In the spirit of interoperability and reusability, which was desired in the call for proposals, we have created a IIIF collection that contains all IIIF manifests generated in the project and thus allows access to all images, metadata and full texts. This collection can be accessed here.

2.6 *Links, funding information and community*

This project was supported by CLARIAH-AT. The website of the project at the funding body can be found here. A corresponding article for this project including more technical details appeared on the website of ONB Labs. The source code, as well as the training dataset and the generated model for layout analysis can be found in the project's Gitlab repository. We are happy to answer questions about the project and look forward to connecting with the Esperanto community. Send us an e-mail to labs@onb.ac.at.

Simon Mayer

IV PEOPLE

V BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

1 Dissertations, diploma theses

2 Journal articles

3 Books

Koutny, Ilona, Yu Jianchao [于建超], and Zhang Changsheng [张常生] (2024). *English-Esperanto-Chinese mini-dictionary on Education & Work / Angla-esperanta-ĉina etvortaro pri lernado kaj laboro / 英语–世界语–汉语小词典学习与工作*, Poznań: Wydawnictwo Rys. ISBN: 978-83-68006-38-4.

Szerdahelyi, István (2024). *Elektitaj artikoloj*, Esperanto. Edited by Ilona Koutny. Interlingvistikaj studoj 4. Poznań: Wydawnictwo Rys. ISBN: 978-83-68006-44-5. DOI: doi.org/10.48226/978-83-68006-44-5.

14 articles about Interlinguistics, Esperanto studies, and Pedagogics by the famous Hungarian Esperantist, who would have become 100 years old this year

4 Book chapters

Libert, Alan (2021). "The letter X in artificial auxiliary languages", in: *EUROASIA: Congress on scientific research and recent trends – VIII*. Edited by Froilan D. Mobo and Merve Kidiryuz. Zambales: IKSAD Global Publications: 18–22. ISBN: 978-625-7464-03-1.

In English and some other languages, the letter x is relatively rare and might be seen as exotic. In fact, it does not occur at all, or only in foreign words in some languages, for example, Turkish. On the other hand, there are languages such as French and Somali in which x might be slightly more common, although still not one of the most frequent letters of the alphabet. One might also notice that x can stand for different sounds in different languages, or even in the same language; for example, in English it usually represents [ks], but it can also represent [z]. These are facts about natural languages; the present paper will look at such facts in artificial languages, i.e. languages which have been consciously created, and in particular, artificial languages which were designed to be used for international communication, artificial auxiliary languages. The best known such language is Esperanto.
The main questions will be whether x occurs in a language, and, if so, what sound(s) does it

represent? Also, although letter frequency statistics do not exist for most artificial auxiliary languages, one might be able to get some idea of the frequency of x by examining whether it occurs in common words and/or affixes. Some artificial auxiliary languages, for example Kah and Uropi, lack x. Other languages, for example Neo, have x in their alphabet and it stands for the sequence of sounds ks. In still other languages, such as Ardano and Atlas, x is pronounced like sh in English. In Latino Moderne x has the same two pronunciations as it does in English. We thus see diversity in the function of this letter in artificial languages, as well as in natural languages.

5 Journal issues

5.1 *Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik*

5.1.1 Jahrbuch der Gesellschaft für Interlinguistik, 2024. ISBN: 978-3-96023-577-4.

5.1.1.1 *Contents*

- Editors: Cyril Robert Brosch kaj Sabine Fiedler: Einführung: Plansprachen und Typologie (Introduction: Planned languages and typology)

- Věra Barandovská-Frank: Kann man Plansprachen typologisieren? (Is it possible to typologise planned languages?)

  In my interlinguistics courses at the University of Poznań, my students worked intensively on the typology of planned languages, hoping that a complete or at least manageable categorisation would be possible. We, especially Szilva Szabolcz, whose thesis I used in the textbook *Interlingvistiko*, came to the conclusion that it was not possible. The terms "typology" and "classification" are often confused or used interchangeably. Classification is the highest level of typologisation, where the classes are strictly limited, exhaustive and mutually exclusive, i.e. they should be completely different. This is hardly possible with planned languages. In typology, on the other hand, the transition between types is rather continuous and some elements cannot be typologically recorded. This is the case with planned languages, the description of which is based on various criteria regarding construction, purpose, realisation, socialisation, etc. Here I will try to summarise the main trends in the typologisation of planned languages, without going into great detail.

- Cyril Robert Brosch: Warum sind internationale Plansprachen typologisch so, wie sie sind? (Why are international planned languages typologically the way they are?)

  The paper explores how the five most important planned languages compare with the majority of the world's languages in terms of forty-two selected typological features. It turns out that Esperanto, Ido, Interlingue, Interlingua (and to a lesser extent Volapük) are typologically largely similar to the majority. Common deviations from this picture can often be explained by the influence of European languages, partly also by the different communicative function of planned and ethnic languages. The paper argues that such deviations are not necessarily negative. However, further research is needed.

- Bernd Krause: Die Plansprache Ygyde – ein Portrait (A portrait of the planned language Ygyde)

  Ygyde is an artificial language created in the early years of the 21st century. The purpose of this article is to give information about how Ygyde works and what is special about it. The language can be written in Latin letters as well as in its own script. It uses an alphabet with an unusual order of letters, with consonants arranged in pairs. Words are formed by combining two-letter syllables (consonant + vowel) after an initial letter that determines the word class. Some vocabulary is constructed using tables, such as colours, geographical terms or names, and numbers, which can be used in a decimal or octal system. The creators of Ygyde also provide a system of "mnemonic hints" to help learners memorise words. Ygyde has been heavily criticised for its ambiguities and some overly complicated constructions. Furthermore, as it can be spoken in at least two alternative ways, Ygyde has proven to be almost impracticable.

- Cornelia Mannewitz: Russisch und Ukrainisch im Sprachvergleich (Russian and Ukrainian compared)

  Russian and Ukrainian are two languages that are often considered to be very similar. This ar¬ticle deals with particularly notable differences at different levels of their linguistic systems.

- Graciela Morgado Rodriguez: Das Amindaj-Projekt (The "Amindaj" project)

  "Amindaj" is a Cuban music band that has been making traditional Cuban music in Esperanto for several years, with a varying line-up and number of musicians. Two albums have been released so far and "Amindaj" has performed at several international Esperanto congresses.

- Klaus Schubert: Interlinguistik und Esperantologie – eine neue Bestandsaufnahme (Interlinguistics and esperantology: A reassessment)

  Diverging definitions have been proposed for interlinguistics and esperantology. There are also repeated proposals to include new topics in interlinguistics. In addition, different views have been put forward on what constitutes esperantology. Recently, it has even been suggested that esperantology should be decoupled from interlinguistics. This article therefore takes stock of some of the current views on the two disciplines. Esperantology should be defined as broadly as Tonkin suggests, i.e. as Esperanto-related linguistics, literary studies, cultural studies, sociology and political science. Interlinguistics should investigate all linguistic and non-linguistic phenomena that have to do both with the deliberate and conscious manipulation of language or communication and with international or interethnic communication.

5.2 *Language Problems and Language Planning*

5.2.1 Language Problems and Language Planning, 48:1, 2024. ISSN: 0272-2690. E-ISSN: 1569-9889.

5.2.1.1 *Contents*

- Igor Ivašković: The role of identification criteria in language: The Croation case

  The article presents the criteria employed in distinguishing languages and, within the framework of structuralist and sociolinguistic perspectives, delves into the role of identification criteria in the context of the Croatian language. Through a critical analysis of the interpretation of various criteria in Croatian linguistics, the article uncovers the issue of arbitrariness in language differentiation. The author asserts that, as a product of society, language cannot exist without its specific cultural context and, therefore, concurs with the thesis that language is inevitably influenced by politics. Within the scope of the Croatian language, the article examines several differentiation criteria, including structural, genetic, standardization, mutual intelligibility, and, notably, the identification criterion. The latter appears to be the least ambiguous, aligning with the principle that a language belongs to the entire community of its speakers. However, practical application raises certain challenges.

- Cecilia Gialdini: Language-based capabilities to conceptualise linguistic justice

  This article proposes an application of the capability approach (CA) within linguistic justice, adopting a capability-based approach. The aim is to break down the concept into language-based capabilities associated with public goods, which can be evaluated through qualitative or quantitative methods, aligning with policy cycle models. The objective is to deconstruct the abstract notion of linguistic justice into manageable components, namely language-based capabilities, making it amenable to scrutiny through policy analysis. Language-based capabilities are capabilities linked to public goods and services that inherently require a language for conversion into functioning. The state plays a crucial role as a conversion enabler through fair and effective language policies. This breakdown into language-based capabilities facilitates the identification of individual strategies, making the evaluation of language policies easier. Such an approach enables an examination of the policymaking process, including its efficacy, shortcomings, and opportunities for improvement. The ultimate goal is to translate a highly normative approach into an operational definition, further breaking it down into measurable indicators, thereby advancing the field.

- Andreea S. Calude, Eline Zenner, Laura Rosseel and Hēmi Whaanga: Māori loanwords in New Zealand English: What can a picture-naming task reveal for language planning?

  The Indigenous language of ANZ, Māori is undergoing significant revitalisation, following severe loss of vitality caused by English colonialism. One dimension to this revitalisation is the normalising of borrowings from Māori into New Zealand English (NZE). However, there are currently no empirical studies of adults' naming patterns for concepts that can be lexicalised by Māori words in NZE. We report on a picture-naming experiment

in which 48 participants are asked to name a set of target and control pictures depicting everyday concepts from three semantic categories which involve Māori borrowings: flora/fauna, people/places, material culture. Following a background questionnaire, we group participants into three categories, depending on their orientation towards Māori language and culture. Results suggest a clear association between participant orientation and their use of Māori loanwords. Alternative interpretations are discussed, including questions for future research on the relationship between NZE lexical variation and language planning.

- Nicko Enrique L. Manalastas and Sean Virgil J. Auxtero: Legalities of language use in linguistic landscaping: Examining English linguistic imperialism in the Philippines

  Linguistic landscapes, according to Backhaus (2009: 170), are "consciously shaped and controlled by official rules and regulations." However, the current body of Philippine linguistic landscape research – under-studied as it already is – lacks a close examination of Philippine national laws governing the (re)production of public signage. This paper therefore investigates the linguistic and ideological underpinnings of select […] national sign laws by situating these not only within the context of their legal precedents, mandates, and history but also through an examination of 600 public signs collected from six diverse region centers in the Philippines. It examines how national laws prefer English in public signs over local and Indigenous languages, thereby perpetuating what Phillipson (1992) calls "English linguistic imperialism" and exacerbating the unequal power dynamics between those who speak English and those who do not in the Philippines.

- Michael Hornsby: Review of MacLeod & Smith-Christmas (2018): "Gaelic in contemporary Scotland: the revitalisation of an endangered language"

- Alice Leal: Review of Ringe (2022): "The Language(s) of politics: Multilingual policy-making in the European Union"

- Robert Phillipson: Review of Fidahić (2021): "Linguistic justice at the international criminal tribunal for the former Yugoslavia"

- Jeffrey Gil: Review of Li (2019): "Language management and its impact: The policies and practices of Confucius Institutes"

5.3 *Beletra Almanako*

5.4 *Esperantologio / Esperanto Studies*

5.5 *Investigationes Linguisticae*

6 Newsletters

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