Yugoslavia

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and
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Outline

- History of Yugoslavia
- 1850 Literary agreement
- The languages of the former Yugoslavia
- One, two, three, four languages?
Map of Yugoslavia
History

- **12th & 13th century**: first Serbian National church -> after alliance with Rome the church became part of Orthodox Christianity
- **14th century**: Ottoman Turks invaded Kosovo -> Islam was introduced during the occupation
- **15th century**: Muslim influence expanded to Bosnia and Herzegovina
- **16th century**: Slovenia and Croatia came under the influence of Austria -> Roman Catholicism was introduced
History

- 19th century:
  - Russia defeated the Turks in Serbia
  - Kosovo and Macedonia remained under control of the Turks
  - Austro-Hungarians got control of Bosnia-Herzegovina and retained Croatia and Slovenia
History

- **After WWI**: Austro-Hungarian empire fell apart
  -> „Kingdom of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs“
- **WWII**: Nazis invaded Yugoslavia
  -> Serbian Orthodox believers, Jews and Roma were killed
- **1945 to 1980**: Joseph Tito unified the 6 republics into a Communist state, independent of Russia.
History

- 1992: Bosnia declared independence. A civil war among the Croats, Serbs and Muslims erupted.
- 1995: The *Dayton Accord*, established by the U.S., brought a little peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina.
1998: The Serb army destroyed several villages in Kosovo in order to evaluate Western reaction.

-> a campaign of ethnic cleansing began until NATO interference stopped it
1850 Literary Agreement

- “one people needs to have one literature”
- Shtokavian dialect with ijekavian variant
- “not worthwhile through mixing of dialects to construct a new idiom […], rather it is better to choose one of the vernacular dialects”
- “such as the Germans and Italians”
They choose the Shtokavian dialect, because:
- “most people speak that way”
- “it is the closest to the old Slavic languages”
- “nearly all the folk poems are created in this dialect”
- all the Dubrovnik literature is written in this dialect
- most of the literary figures write this way
1850 Literary Agreement

- But: “if there is anyone who prefers not to write in this dialect [it is possible] that such persons write using one of the other two popular dialects of their choice”
- But: it has to be found among the people
1850 Literary Agreement

- Serb and Croat linguists worked at the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb to create a common literary language.
- They never agreed on a name of the language until the abandonment of a joint language in 1991.
The Languages of former Yugoslavia

Serbo-Croatian
Slovenian
Macedonian
Albanian
Hungarian
other minority languages
Serbo-Croatian

- Indo-European
- Balto-Slavic
- Slavic
- South Slavic
3 major dialects:

- **Shtokavian** (spoken in Serbia, Croatia, Bosnia and Montenegro)
- **Chakavian** (spoken only in Croatia)
- **Kaykavian** (spoken only in Croatia and some parts of Slovenia)
Shtokavian: 3 variants (pronunciations), based on the different realizations of the Proto-Slavic vowel yat /ě/.

- **Ekavian** – yat changed to the vowel e
- **Ijekavian** – yat changed to the diphthong ije
- **Ikavian** – yat changed to the vowel i
Serbo-Croatian Dialects
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>milk</th>
<th>beautiful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ekavian:</td>
<td>mleko</td>
<td>lep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijekavian:</td>
<td>mljjeko</td>
<td>lijep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ikavian:</td>
<td>mliko</td>
<td>lip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Creation of separate languages is problematic

This dialect distinction is merely geographical and does not correspond to any national division (Calvet 1999, 212)

- difficult to separate languages based on ethnicities

- however, there are some linguistic features that are typical of the national varieties Serbian, Croatian and Bosnian
- orthography
- phonology
- syntax
- morphology
- lexis
Orthography:

- Croats: Latin characters
- Serbs: Cyrillic and Latin characters (until 1918 (creation of the 1st Yugoslavia) only Cyrillic)
- Bosnian Muslims: Latin characters (traditionally both Latin and Cyrillic characters)
ОСТАНИ СРБИН
ПИШИ "БИРИЛИЦОМ"

БЕОГРАД >> 30/04/2007
Phonology:

There are several sound differences that occur regularly under certain circumstances:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Serbian</th>
<th>Croatian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>/h : k/</td>
<td>hemija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/k . c/</td>
<td>okean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/v : b/</td>
<td>varvarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/t : c/</td>
<td>diplomatiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/i : e/</td>
<td>Atina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/v : u/</td>
<td>Evropa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/ø : i/</td>
<td>istorija</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>historija</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Syntax

After certain verbs, Croatian uses an infinitive construction, while in this case Serbian consists of a conjunction and the present form of the verb (Lučić 2002, 62)

e.g.: I want to sing

Croatian: hoću pjevati
         ‘verb + infinitive’ structure

Serbian: hoću da pевам
         ‘verb + conjunction + conjugated verb’
Morphology

Most differences occur in prefixes, suffixes and derivations of verbs and in gender.

Examples:

- **-ista** (Serbian) often becomes **–ist** (Croatian) -> **lingvista** (Serbian); **lingvist** (Croatian)
- **-ovati** or **–isati** (Serbian) often becomes **–irati** -> **agitovati** (Serbian); **agitirati** (Croatian)
- **-kinja** (Serbian) often becomes **–ica** (Croatian) -> **studentkinja, asistentkinja** (Serbian); **studentica, asistentica** (Croatian)

(taken from Lučić 2002, 63 & Šljivić-Šimšić 2002, 57)
Even before the construction of different standard languages, differences within lexis were the greatest indicator to differentiate primarily between the Serbian and Croatian varieties,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Serbian</th>
<th>Croatian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pharmacy</td>
<td>apoteka</td>
<td>ljekarna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>library</td>
<td>biblioteka</td>
<td>knjižnica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>music</td>
<td>muzika</td>
<td>glazba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>university</td>
<td>univerzitet</td>
<td>sveučilište</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soccer</td>
<td>fudbal</td>
<td>nogomet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(examples taken from Okuka 1998, 142)
In the Croatian language, the names of the months are Slavic, while Bosnian and Serbian use the (“international”) Latin-derived names.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Serbian, Bosnian</th>
<th>Croatian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>januar</td>
<td>siječanj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>februar</td>
<td>veljača</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>mart</td>
<td>ožujak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
• Introduction of neologisms, archaisms and regionalisms (or turcisms) into the Croatian and Bosnian language corpus
• -> justification for separate standard languages
• -> language as an ethnic & identity marker
One, two, three, four languages?

- Marginal differences between the variants -> politically motivated language differentiation
- Paul-Louis Thomas distinguishes between a “linguistic unity” and a “political diversity”
- Robert Dixon also states that the term “language” can have two meanings:
  “There is the political sense where each nation or tribe likes to say that it speaks a different language from its neighbours. And there is the linguistic sense where two forms of speech which are mutually intelligible are regarded as dialects of a single language.” (Dixon 1999, 7)
Peter Rehder replaces this political sense with the sociolinguistic sense

“Spricht man über linguistische Probleme, die auch im heutigen Kroatischen und Serbischen (und Bosnischen) identisches Sprachmaterial berühren, kann dieser Begriff (bzw. auch Serbisch/Kroatisch oder Kroatisch/Serbisch) durchaus weiter benutzt werden, denn er bleibt linguistisch wegen der gemeinsamen Dialektgrundlage vertretbar; soziolinguistisch handelt es sich nun jedoch um eigenständige, autonome Standardsprachen.” (Rehder 2002, 470)
Ranko Bugarski distinguishes three senses:
- a linguistic sense
- a political sense
- a socio-psychological sense -> psychological orientation
There are still attempts to find an umbrella term for the Serbian, Bosnian and Croatian variants

- Dalibor Brozović: Central South Slavonic Language
- Miloš Okuka: Standard Neo-Shtokavian
- Raymond Detrez: Central South Slavic dialects
- ICTY: B/C/S (Bosnian/Croatian/Serbian)
- Vlado Đukanović: - LWPN (Language without a proper name) with two standard variants:
  - LWPN [left] and LWPN [right]


• Dixon, Robert M.W. (1 Shtokavian 999) *The Rise and Fall of Languages*. CUP.


