**Panel: Manjinski jezici i njihovi govornici (Vesna Deželjin)**

Namjera je da se u ovom panelu okupe izlaganja istraživača koji se na različite načine zanimaju za manjinske i ugrožene jezik, i jezične varijetete, širom svijeta te njihove govornike.

Za manjinske se jezike odavno spoznalo da su „u opasnosti” zbog kulturno nadređenoga jezika (kojemu mogu biti aktivno suprotstavljeni) i , time obično nisu jezici koje njihovi govornici rabe u svim područjima djelatnosti koju obavljaju. Stoga je prva od naših namjera opisati sadašnje stanje i buduće perspektive jezika „u opasnosti“, odnosno onih ugroženih, koji se gube i umiru, u odnosu na kulturno jači i nadređeni jezik.

Sudionici ovoga panela pozivaju se da govore o mogućnostima očuvanja govornika manjinskih jezika. Bilo bi zanimljivo čuti koje su reakcije moguće i/ili zabilježene u različitim situacijama koje upućuju na ugroženost (nemiješanje u stanje, dokumentiranje, aktivna uključenost u očuvanje i oživljavanje) te uočiti dobre primjere postupaka, metoda i ciljeva u bilježenju stanja na terenu. Dosljedno tomu, a s obzirom da je prekid u roditeljskom prenošenju jezika najčešće protumačen kao pokazatelj ugroženosti nekog jezika, bilo bi poticajno čuti izlaganja i raspravljati kako jezična zajednica čiji je jezik ugrožen može ili bi trebala sačuvati svoju vitalnost te kako bi jezična i etnička asimilacija mogla /trebala biti zaustavljena ili barem usporena.

Tijekom posljednjih desetljeća, nacionalni su sukobi u Europi pomakli granice kao i ljude i nove su dijaspore (bile) rođene. Stoga je jedan od ciljeva ovoga panela razgovarati o relativno novijoj pojavi novih govornika, odnosno o ljudima koji su (svoj) manjinski jezik usvojili drugačije nego li kroz socijalizaciju. Budući da se u situaciji poput takve pojavljuju značajne promjene jezičnih varijanata, a mogu se pojaviti i oblici većeg broja jezika, bilo bi podesno prikazati i razjasniti relativno složenu istodobnu nazočnost i uzajamne odnose dva tipa usvajanja jezika i njihovih govornika.

Sljedeća moguća tema o kojoj se može raspravljati u ovom panelu vezana je za nedostatak (jezične) politike i političkih rasprava o manjinskim jezicima u kulturološki različitim društvima zbog čega se događa da nacionalne manjine ili jezične skupine ne uživaju isti oblik jednakosti. Možemo raspravljati i o stvarnoj mogućnosti (europskih) mladih generacija da usvoje druge jezike, uključujući i manjinske jezike već od najranije dobi.

Sve ostale teme posvećene manjinskim jezicima i njihovim govornicima bit će rado i toplo prihvaćene.

**Ključne riječi:** manjinski jezici, govornici manjinskoga jezika, sadašnje stanje i buduća očekivanja, strategije očuvanja manjinskih jezika i njihovih govornika

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**Panel: Minority languages and their speakers ( Vesna Deželjin)**

This panel seeks to bring together a diverse group of papers written by active researchers involved in different types of work with minority and endangered languages and language varieties around the globe as well as their speakers.

Minority languages were defined as 'those "at risk" because of a culturally dominant language (there may even be an active opposition) and, furthermore, are not usually the languages used in all areas of activity indulged in by their speakers. Hence, the first of our concerns is to describe the present circumstances and future prospects of languages 'at risk', i.e. of those threatened, in recession and dying, with regard to a culturally dominant language.

Participants to this panel are invited to lecture also on future prospects of minority languages’ speakers. It would be interesting to examine responses to different endangerment situations, which range from noninterference, to documentation, to active involvement in maintenance and revitalization efforts and to focus on best practices, methods and goals in documentation from the field. Consequently, since a break in parental transmission of a language often is seen as a factor that points at language endangerment, it would be stimulating to hear and discuss how the community that speaks a language ‘at risk’ can/ should maintain its vitality and how language and ethnic assimilation can / should be halted or at least slowed down.

During the last decades, national conflicts in Europe have moved borders as well as people and new *diasporas* have been crated. Therefore, one of the aims of this panel is to discuss a considerably new phenomenon of new speakers, i.e. persons who acquired the minority language in another way than in the process of socialization. Since in such a context considerable transformations of variants and forms of a number of languages also occur, it would be appropriate also to present and elucidate the relatively complex coexistence and mutual relations of the two types of acquisition of the language and their users.

Another issue to be discussed in this panel addresses the lack of policy and political discussion on minority languages in culturally diverse societies and it happens that national minorities or linguistic groups do not share full equality. We can also discuss the real possibilities of (Europe’s) younger generations to adopt other languages, including minority languages, from an earlier age.

All other topics related to minority languages and their speakers are welcomed as well.

**Key-words**: minority languages, minority languages' speakers, present state and future prospects of minority languages, strategies to maintain minority languages and their speakers.

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