

## Languages At War Policies And Practices Of Language Contacts In Conflict Palgrave Studies In Languages At War

*This book explores language practices, beliefs and management across a group of Polish immigrant families in Australia, drawing on these case studies as a lens through which to unpack dynamics of Family Language Policy (FLP) and their implications for future research on FLP. The volume begins by outlining the historical context of Polish immigration in Australia, charting two key waves of Polish migration in the 20th century and the subsequent unfolding of issues around language and culture maintenance in these families. This discussion paves the way for exploring key themes of language socialization, language ideologies and heritage language maintenance and the affordances of FLP research in elucidating these dynamics at work in the lived experiences of a group of Polish immigrant families in Melbourne. The book highlights the importance of a triangulated approach, integrating qualitative and quantitative methods, in offering nuanced insights into parental approaches and children's experiences of a bilingual upbringing and the wider impact of FLP on transnational families. Opening up avenues for future research on Family Language Policy and a better understanding of the language practices of specific communities in a globalised world, this book will be of interest to scholars in multilingualism, sociolinguistics and applied linguistics.*

*By looking closely at the multilingual democracies of India, France and the USA, Harold F. Schiffman examines how language policy is primarily a social construct based on belief systems, attitudes and myths. Linguistic Culture and Language Policy exposes language policy as culture-specific, helping us to understand why language policies evolve the way they do; why they work, or not; and how people's lives are affected by them. These issues will be of specific interest to linguists specialising in multilingual/multicultural societies, bilingual educationalists, curriculum planners and teachers.*

**Publisher Description**

*The Rise of English is a masterful account of the spread of English as the dominant lingua franca worldwide, its intimate connections with globalization and neoliberalism, and its effects on linguistic justice, opportunity, and identity. Deeply researched and wide-ranging in scope, this book shows how English has privileged some and disadvantaged others, but ultimately offers the promise of transcending cultural and linguistic borders in a multilingual world.*

*Making Space for People*

*Hidden Agendas and New Approaches*

*A Focus on Australia*

*The Language of War*

*Crises of Representation in Newtonian England, 1660-1740*

*Politics and the Slavic Languages*

The Language of War examines the relationship between language and violence, focusing on American literature from the Civil War, World War I, and World War II. James Dawes proceeds by developing two primary questions: How does the strategic violence of war affect literary, legal, and philosophical representations? And, in turn, how do such representations affect the reception and initiation of violence itself? Authors and texts of central importance in this far-reaching study range from Louisa May Alcott and William James to William Faulkner, the Geneva Conventions, and contemporary American organizational sociology and language theory. The consensus approach in literary studies over the past twenty years has been to treat language as an extension of violence. The idea that there might be an inverse relation between language and violence, says Dawes, has all too rarely influenced the dominant voices in literary studies today. This is an ambitious project that not only makes a serious contribution to American literary history, but also challenges some of the leading theoretical assumptions of our day. Languages at War places foreign languages at the core and centre of war and conflict, arguing that 'foreignness' and foreign languages are key to our understanding of what happens on the ground of war. Using two case studies - the liberation/occupation of Western Europe (1944-47), and peackeeping/peace building in Bosnia-Herzegovina (1995-2000) - it traces the role of languages in intelligence, pre-deployment preparations, deployment, soldier-civilian meetings, occupation and peace building. It examines the language policies which are developed in war, and the language experiences of those who are caught up in conflict. Their voices, and in particular the testimonies of the language intermediaries in war - the interpreters/translators - echo throughout these pages.

David Crystal's classic English as a Global Language considers the history, present status and future of the English language, focusing on its role as the leading international language. English has been deemed the most 'successful' language ever, with 1500 million speakers internationally, presenting a difficult task to those who wish to investigate it in its entirety. However, Crystal explores the subject in a measured but engaging way, always backing up observations with facts and figures. Written in a detailed and fascinating manner, this is a book written by an expert both for specialists in the subject and for general readers interested in the English language.

This book sheds light on the important role played by interpreters during the Spanish Civil War, offering a historical overview of the ways in which interpreters on both sides mediated the myriad linguistic, cultural, and ethical difficulties of wartime communication. Drawing on archives, interpreters' memoirs, and testimonies from their own children, the volume extends beyond traditional historiographic accounts to demonstrate the significance of interpreters' work in facilitating communication during the war across a range of settings, including in combat, hospitals, interrogations, detention camps, and propaganda. Baignori-Jalón showcases the diverse backgrounds of these interpreters through individual and collective portraits, paying special attention to the work of the many women working as interpreters during the conflict. In turning its attention to lessons from the past, the book reaffirms the work of interpreters in present-day international conflicts toward better understanding the ethical dilemmas they face, in wars, humanitarian aid, demobilization tasks, and multilingual criminal proceedings. This volume, the first book in the Routledge Research on Translation and Interpreting History series, will be of interest to scholars in translation and interpreting studies, particularly those interested in historical and sociological approaches as well as Spanish Civil War scholarship.

**At War with Diversity**

**Language, Society and Politics in Africa and the Americas**

**Languages in the Crossfire**

**Family Language Policy in the Polish Diaspora**

**The Language War**

**Sociopolitical Perspectives on Language Policy and Planning in the USA**

During the last two centuries, ethnolinguistic nationalism has been the norm of nation building and state building in Central Europe. The number of recognized Slavic languages (in line with the normative political formula of language = nation = state) gradually tallied with the number of the Slavic nation-states, especially after the breakups of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. But in the current age of borderless cyberspace, regional and minority Slavic languages are freely standardized and used, even when state authorities disapprove. As a result, since the turn of the 19th century, the number of Slavic languages has varied widely, from a single Slavic language to as many as 40. Through the story of Slavic languages, this timely book illustrates that decisions on what counts as a language are neither permanent nor stable, arguing that the politics of language is the politics in Central Europe. The monograph will prove to be an essential resource for scholars of linguistics and politics in Central Europe.

With several terms from the First World War still present in modern speech, Languages and the First World War presents over 30 essays by international academics investigating the linguistic aspects of the 1914-18 conflict. The first of the two volumes covers language change and documentation during the period of the war, while the second examines the representation and the memory of the war. Communicating in a Transnational War examines languages at the front, including the subject of interpretation, translation and parallels between languages; communication with the home front; propaganda and language manipulation; and recording language during the war. Representation and Memory examines historiographical issues; the nature of representing the war in letters and diaries; the documentation of language change; the language of representing the war in reportage and literature; and the language of remembering the war. Covered in the process are slang, censorship, soldiers' phrasebooks, code-switching, borrowing terms, the problems facing multilingual armies, and gendered language.

An exploration of who holds power in America today, and how they use it, keep it or lose it. The text argues that the struggle for power and status at the end of the 20th century is being played out as a war over language.

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Ethics offers a comprehensive overview of issues surrounding ethics in translating and interpreting. The chapters chart the philosophical and theoretical underpinnings of ethical thinking in Translation Studies and analyze the ethical dilemmas of various translational actors, including translation trainers and researchers. Authored by leading scholars and new voices in the field, the 31 chapters present a wide coverage of emerging issues such as increasing technologization of translation, posthumanism, volunteering and activism, accessibility and linguistic human rights. Many chapters provide the first extensive overview of the topic or present new takes on established areas. The book is divided into four parts, with the first covering the most influential ethical theories. Part II takes the perspective of agents in different contexts and the ethical dilemmas they face, while Part III takes a critical look at central institutions structuring and controlling ethical behaviour. Finally, Part IV focuses on special issues and new challenges, and signals new directions for further study. This handbook is an indispensable resource for all students and researchers of translation and ethics within translation and interpreting studies, multilingualism and comparative literature.

War Words: Language, History and the Disciplining of English

Writing Vichy

War and Liberation in France

Language Education Policy: The Arab Minority in Israel

A War of Words

Language Policy and Planning in the Mediterranean World

**Bilingualism is a reality that many Americans still find difficult to accept; hence the prominence of English-only activism in U.S. politics. This collection of essays analyzes the sources of the anti-bilingual movement, its changing directions, and its impact on education policy. The book also explores efforts to resist the English-only trend, including projects to revitalize Native American languages.**

**Comprehensive in scope yet full of ethnographic detail, this book examines the history of language policy by and for Native Americans, and contemporary language revitalization initiatives. Offering a critical-theory view and emphasizing the perspectives of revitalizers themselves, the book explores innovative language regensis projects, the role of Indigenous youth in language reclamation, and prospects for Native American language and culture continuance.**

**George Orwell set out 'to make political writing into an art', and to a wide extent this aim shaped the future of English literature - his descriptions of authoritarian regimes helped to form a new vocabulary that is fundamental to understanding totalitarianism. While 1984 and Animal Farm are amongst the most popular classic novels in the English language, this new series of Orwell's essays seeks to bring a wider selection of his writing on politics and literature to a new readership. In Politics and the English Language, the second in the Orwell's Essays series, Orwell takes aim at the language used in politics, which, he says, 'is designed to make lies sound truthful and murder respectable, and to give an appearance of solidity to pure wind' In an age where the language used in politics is constantly under the microscope, Orwell's Politics and the English Language is just as relevant today, and gives the reader a vital understanding of the tactics at play. 'A writer who can - and must - be rediscovered with every age.' - Irish Times**

**In the third part some practical issues are raised by looking into the role of language and culture in teaching reading, foreign language policy in higher education, Hawaiian language regensis, and gender neutralization in American English. "--BOOK JACKET.**

**Implementation Dilemmas in Ethiopian Education**

**Foreign Languages and the British War Effort in Europe, 1940-47**

**Languages in the USA**

**The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Politics**

**Languages and the First World War: Communicating in a Transnational War**

**Living with the Liberation**

Traces the importance of theology to the crisis of representation in English natural philosophy as documented by the writings of Robert Boyle, Isaac Newton, and their contemporaries. Finds that the tension between observed experimental phenomena and established religious and political thought led them to devise innovative theories. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR This book, coinciding with the sixtieth anniversary of the Liberation of France, takes a unique approach to the events of 1944, by seeing them as shared experiences which brought ordinary Anglo-Americans and French people into contact with each other in a variety of different communities. The book looks at the Liberation through 5 case-studies: Normandy, Cherbourg, Provence, the Pyrlögenblöiges-Orientales and Reims, and uses the words of participants at the time to describe the developing relationship between Liberators and Liberated.

Addressing a wide range of issues in applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, and multilingualism, this volume focuses on language users, the 'people.' Making creative connections between existing scholarship in language policy and contemporary theory and research in other social sciences, authors from around the world offer new critical perspectives for analyzing language phenomena and language theories, suggesting new meeting points among language users and language policy makers, norms, and traditions in diverse cultural, geographical, and historical contexts. Identifying and expanding on previously neglected aspects of language studies, the book is inspired by the work of Elana Shohamy, whose critical view and innovative work on a broad spectrum of key topics in applied linguistics has influenced many scholars in the field to think 'out of the box' and to reconsider some basic commonly held understandings, specifically with regard to the impact of language and languaging on individual language users rather than on the masses.

When the Somali Republic received independence, its parliamentary government decided to adopt three official languages: English, Italian, and Arabic—all languages of foreign contact. Since the vast majority of the nation's citizens spoke a single language, Somali, which then had no written form, this decision made governing exceedingly difficult. Selecting any one language was equally problematic, however, because those who spoke the official language would automatically become the privileged class. Twelve years after independence, a military government was able to settle the acrimonious controversy by announcing that Somali would be the official language and Latin the basic script. It was hoped that this choice would foster political equality and strengthen the national culture. Politics, Language, and Thought is an exploration of how language and politics interrelate in the Somali Republic. Using both historical and experimental evidence, David D. Laitin demonstrates that the choice of an official language may significantly affect the course of a country's political development. Part I of Laitin's study is an attempt to explain why the parliamentary government was incapable of reaching agreement on a national script and to assess the social and political consequences of the years of nondescript. Laitin shows how the imposition of nondescript languages produced inequalities which eroded the country's natural social basis of democracy. Part 2 attempts to relate language to political thought and political culture. Analyzing interviews and role-playing sessions among Somali bilingual students, Laitin demonstrates that the impact of certain political concepts is quite different when expressed in different languages. He concludes that the implications of choosing a language are far more complex than previously thought, because to change the language of a people is to change the ways they think and act politically.

**War Words**

**Themes for the Twenty-first Century**

**Languages and the First World War: Representation and Memory**

**Language Planning and Policy in Native America**

**The Cultural Politics of English as an International Language**

**The Palgrave Handbook of Languages and Conflict**

**Language and Identities offers a broad survey of our current state of knowledge on the connections between variability in language use and the construction, negotiation, maintenance and performance of identities at different levels - individual, group, regional and national. It brings together over 20 specially commissioned chapters, written by distinguished international scholars, on a range of topics around the language/identity nexus. The collection deals sequentially with identities at various levels, both social and personal. Using detailed, empirical evidence, the chapters illustrate how the multi-layered, dynamic nature of identities is realised through linguistic behaviour. Several chapters in the volume focus on contexts in which we might expect to observe a foregrounding of factors involved in the definition and delimitation of self and other: for example, cases in which identities may be disputed, changed, blurred, peripheral, or imposed. Such a focus on complex contexts allows clearer insight into the identity-making and -marking functions of language. The collection approaches these topics from a range of perspectives, with contributions from sociolinguists, sociophoneticians, linguistic anthropologists, clinical linguists and forensic linguists.**

Enslavement, forced migration, war and colonization have led to the global dispersal of Black communities and to the fragmentation of common experiences. The majority of Black language researchers explore the social and linguistic phenomena of individual Black communities, without looking at Black experiences outside a given community. This ground-breaking collection re-orders the elitist and colonial elements of language studies by drawing together the multiple perspectives of Black language researchers. In doing so, the book recognises and formalises the existence of a "Black Linguistic Perspective" highlights the contributions of Black language researchers in the field. Written exclusively by Black scholars on behalf of, and in collaboration with local communities, the book looks at the commonalities and differences among Black speech communities in Africa and the Diaspora. Topics include: \* the OJ Simpson trial \* language issues in Southern Africa and Francophone West Africa \* the language of Hip Hop \* the language of the Rastafaria in Jamaica With a foreword by Ngugi wa Thiong'o, this is essential reading for anyone with an interest in the linguistic implications of colonization.

A much-cited and highly influential text by Alastair Pennycook, one of the world authorities in sociolinguistics, The Cultural Politics of English as an International Language explores the globalization of English by examining its colonial origins, its connections to linguistics and applied linguistics, and its relationships to the global spread of teaching practices. Nine chapters cover a wide range of key topics including: international politics colonial history critical pedagogy postcolonial literature. The book provides a critical understanding of the concept of the 'worldliness of English', or the idea that English can never be removed from the social, cultural, economic or political contexts in which it is used. Reissued with a substantial preface, this Routledge Linguistics Classics remains a landmark text, which led a generation of critical and theory-informed investigation into the burgeoning topic of World Englishes. Key reading for all those working in the areas of Applied Linguistics, Sociolinguistics and World Englishes.

Offering a new perspective on the British experience of the Second World War in Europe, this book provides a series of snapshots of the role which languages played in the key processes of British war-making, moving from frameworks of perception and intelligence gathering, through to liberation/occupation, and on to the aftermath of conflict.

**Linguistic Policies and the Survival of Regional Languages in France and Britain**

**US Language Policy in an Age of Anxiety**

**Language Policy**

**Politics and the English Language**

**Language Policy and Identity in Mauritania**

**Challenges for Language Education and Policy**

This volume presents the intellectual autobiographies of fourteen leading scholars in the fields of history, literature, film and cultural studies who have dedicated a considerable part of their career to researching the history and memories of France during the Second World War. Based in five different countries, Marc Ferro, Daniel Halévy, Laurent Douzou, Hilary Footitt, Robert Gildes, Richard J. Goslan, Brian W. Gordon, Christopher Lloyd, Colin Nettelbeck, Denis Peschanski, Renée Poznanski, Henry Rousso, Peter Tame, and Susan Rubin Suleiman have played a crucial role in shaping and reshaping what has become a thought-provoking field of research. This volume, which also includes an interview with historian Robert O. Paxton, clarifies the rationales and driving forces behind their work and thus behind our current understanding of one of the darkest and most vividly remembered pages of history in contemporary France.

Policies concerning language use are increasingly tested in an age of frequent migration and cultural synthesis. With conflicting factors and changing political climates influencing the policy-makers, Elana Shohamy considers the effects that these policies have on the real people involved. Using examples from the US and UK, she shows how language policies are promoted and imposed, overtly and covertly, across different countries and in different contexts. Concluding with arguments for a more democratic and open approach to language policy and planning, the final note is one of optimism, suggesting strategies for resistance to language attrition and ways to protect the linguistic rights of groups and individuals.

It was traditionally assumed that a single official language was necessary for the wellbeing of the state, particularly in France and Britain. This assumption is now questioned, and regional languages are making, in some cases, an impressive comeback. This book analyses a range of languages' development, decline and elite re-regionalization.

Debates about the nature of literacy and literacy practices have been conducted extensively over the years. Here, the author underlines the ideological character of such debates showing their deep historical roots. She also undertakes a comparison with other major English-speaking countries, most notably Australia, New Zealand and the USA.

**Language and Conflict in the Middle East**

**Policies and Practices of Language Contacts in Conflict**

**The Somali Experience**

**Politics, Language, and Thought**

**Language Status in the Post-Cold-War Era**

**English as a Global Language**

This book examines language change and documentation during the First World War. With contributions from international academics, the chapters cover all aspects of communicating in a transnational war including languages at the front; interpretation, translation and parallels between languages; communication with the home front; propaganda and language manipulation; and recording language during the war. This book will appeal to a wide readership, including linguists and historians and is complemented by the sister volume Languages and the First World War: Representation and Memory which examines issues around the representation and memory of the war such as portrayals in letters and diaries, documentation of language change, and the language of remembering the war.

Seminar paper from the year 2019 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Other, grade: 1,3, University of Cologne (Englisches Seminar I), language: English, abstract: Language Planning and Language Policy (LPLP) is an established process to manage and regulate the relationships and functions of languages within one national territory and saving endangered languages that becomes more and more important in a globalized community. Due to economic developments, the migration that goes along with, cultural exchange and other recent developments, indigenous languages are more endangered than ever before. According to the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues of the United Nations Economic and Social Council [...] estimates suggest that more than half of the world's languages will become extinct by 2100 [...]. At present, 96 per cent of the world's approximately 6,700 languages are spoken by only 3 per cent of the world's population (Source: United Nations 2016) Saving indigenous languages and managing and regulating their function within society is of utmost importance, since indigenous languages [...] are not only methods of communication but also extensive and complex systems of knowledge that have developed over millenniums. They are central to the identity of indigenous peoples, the preservation of their cultures, worldviews and visions and an expression of self-determination. Indigenous languages are critical markers of the cultural health of indigenous peoples. When indigenous languages are under threat, so too are indigenous peoples themselves (United Nations 2016) LPLP is one of the possible solutions to this problem. However, although LPLP is an established process it does pose certain problems in its implementation and may lead to cultural segregation. There are examples of successful implementations of LPLP, such as Canada's handling of the language problems concerning the use of French in Quebec. Then, facilitating the framework for the coexistence of both French and English in Canada has helped to mitigate the language problems. In a first step the concepts of Language Policy and Language Planning will be defined in order to understand its implications and the reasons and goals which they aim to achieve. Then a look at the different branches of LPLP will be taken before the different methods of implementation will be presented and the connected challenges and criticism before we can reach a conclusion on the viability of LPLP as a tool for tackling language problems and what has to be considered in a possible implementation scenario by the example of Catalonia.

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Politics presents the first comprehensive, state of the art overview of the multiple ways in which 'politics' and 'translation' interact. Divided into four sections with thirty-three chapters written by a roster of international scholars, this handbook covers the translation of political ideas, the effects of political structures on translation and interpreting, the politics of translation and an array of case studies that range from the Classical Mediterranean to contemporary China. Considering established topics such as censorship, gender, translation under fascism, translators and interpreters at war, as well as emerging topics such as translation and development, the politics of localization, translation and interpreting in democratic movements, and the politics of translating popular music, the handbook offers a global and interdisciplinary introduction to the intersections between translation and interpreting studies and politics. With a substantial introduction and extensive bibliographies, this handbook is an indispensable resource for students and researchers of translation theory, politics and related areas.

The Israeli reality points to a number of deep divisions among the population (such as between Sephardi-Ashkenazi, Orthodox-secular, men-women, Arab-Jew), most of which, in our opinion, are progressively decreasing as time passes. The Arab-Jewish divide is the deepest of all, and there is still no solution. In spite of its intensity, it did not enjoy a centrality whether in public debates or in academia. This subject has only come on the agenda after sharp tensions between Arabs and Jews. In this book we will explore in more detail some aspects of the Arab-Jewish divide, which raise adamental questions regarding the place of the Arabs and Arab language education in the Jewish State. More specifically, the aim of this book is to describe and analyze language education in the Arab society in Israel from the establishment of the state in 1948 until today. For this purpose, internal processes, which are embedded within the Arab population itself were examined, such as the socio-economic condition of the population, the diglossic situation in the Arabic language, and the wide use of Hebrew among Arabic speakers. Furthermore, the book also deals with external processes such as the policy of control and

inspection of the Ministry of Education over the Arab education system in general and on language education in particular, the dominance of Hebrew, and the definition and perception of Israel as a Jewish State. The influence of both internal and external processes on language education and learning achievements will also be extensively discussed. A comprehensive examination was made of Arabic, Hebrew and English, as well as the teaching of French in a number of community schools. The target group for this book are people who are concerned with sociolinguistics, language education, and language policy and planning. This book will be also of special interest to Arab language teachers and policy-makers in Israel.

The Rise of English

Tackling Language Problems via Language Planning and Language Policy? Viability and Challenges using the Example of Catalonia

Fallen Languages

The Routledge Handbook of Translation and Ethics

Languages at War

Global Politics and the Power of Language

The inseparable relationship between language and identity has created many problems for countries with multilingual and multicultural diversity. El Hacen Moulaye Ahmed explores the issue of language policy and identity in Mauritania as a case study--Bouffina Adiba, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Saiss Fes

The fall of the Berlin Wall and its repercussions in international organizations has led to changes in the relative status of various languages such as Russian. Despite the ever-increasing prevalence of English and changes in the use of other languages--perhaps greater status for German, less for Russian--the study of other languages in U.S. society remains a key component of international literacy. Contents: An Introduction to Language and International Communication in the Post-Cold-War-Era, FranA'Roise Cestac; Ethnolinguistic Democracy: Varieties, Degrees, and Limits, Joshua A. Fishman; Is Linguistic Evolution in the United Nations a Consequence of Recent Political Evolution?, Jean Gazarian; Changes in the Pattern of Language Use in the United Nations, Stephen B. Pearl; The Role of Russian in the Post-Cold-War Era, Alexandre K. Titov; The Perestroika of the Russian Language: From Marx to Marketing, Lynn Visson; The Contribution of Language Planning and Language Policy to the Reconciliation of Unity and Diversity in the Post-Cold-War Era, Timothy Reagan; Language Study and Global Education: Approaches to Development of Language and Communication for Bridge-Building in the Post-Cold-War Era, Helen Zimmer-Loew; Global Awareness and Language Learning, Margareta Bowen; Interpreter Training: The Stophchil of Language Teaching, Lynn Visson; Linguistic Pluralism for Internationalization: The Case for Non-Traditional Approaches to Language Study for U.S. Schools, Timothy Reagan and Karen Case; Integrating Language and Global Education, Ronald J. Glossop; From Attitudes toward the Foreign to the Development of Children's International Literacy, Kurt M. 'Rlier; A Brief Response to Kurt M. 'Rlier, Ronald J. Glossop; Language Equality at the United Nations: An Achievable Dream, Humphrey Tonkin; About the Contributors. Co-published with the Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems.

This Handbook maps the contours of an exciting and burgeoning interdisciplinary field concerned with the role of language and languages in situations of conflict. It explores conceptual approaches, sources of information that are available, and the institutions and actors that mediate language encounters. It examines case studies of the role that languages have played in specific conflicts, from colonial times through to the Middle East and Africa today. The contributors provide vibrant evidence to challenge the monolingual assumptions that have affected traditional views of war and conflict. They show that languages are woven into every aspect of the making of war and peace, and demonstrate how language shapes public policy and military strategy, setting frameworks and expectations. The Handbook's 22 chapters powerfully illustrate how the encounter between languages is integral to almost all conflicts, to every phase of military operations and to the lived experiences of those on the ground, who meet, work and fight with speakers of other languages. This comprehensive work will appeal to scholars from across the disciplines of linguistics, translation studies, history, and international relations; and provide fresh insights for a broad range of practitioners interested in understanding the role and implications of foreign languages in war.

Suleiman's book considers national identity in relation to language, the way in which language can be manipulated to signal political, cultural or historical difference. As a language with a long-recorded heritage and one spoken by the majority of those in the Middle East in various dialects, Arabic is a particularly appropriate vehicle for such an investigation. It is also a penetrating device for exploring the conflicts of the Middle East. This is a well-crafted, well organized, and eloquent book. Karin Ryding, Georgetown University

Regional Language Policies in France during World War II

Literature and Culture in the U.S. from the Civil War Through World War II

Multilingual and Multicultural Tensions

Black Linguistics

Interpreters in the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939)

Language and Identities

Explicating the significance of foreign languages at the centre of war and conflict, this book argues that 'foreignness' and foreign languages are key to our understanding of what happens in war. Through case studies the book traces the role of languages in intelligence, military deployment, soldier/civilian meetings, occupation and peace building.

Language Policy and Planning in the Mediterranean World is a collection of the best papers presented at the MedPLP conference held at the University of Cyprus in 2009, enriched with invited contributions on the same topic. The book presents a panorama of situations with countries such as France, Germany, Cyprus, Malta, Italy, Spain, Poland, Turkey, Greece, Bulgaria, Albania, Romania and Serbia. It explores various aspects of the weight and ecology of the Mediterranean languages, discusses LPP in the light of international law and the protection of human rights, bilingual education and foreign language acquisition policies. It also addresses the issue of feminization in a broad range of Mediterranean languages comparing French, Italian, Spanish, and, for the first time, Standard and Cypriot Greek. Finally, the book also discusses language revival and renovation policies, language planning in the public space, as well as cases of micro-language management. The volume is an excellent source of information for scholars and students of LPP interested in the synchrony and diachrony of Mediterranean languages, in aspects of LPP activity in various Mediterranean countries and in specific LPP processes involving several languages within the area.

Although the promotion of the French language was highly centralized, until World War II regional languages in France were able to survive as they helped maintain and assert 'little homeland' identities in their respective regions. This became increasingly difficult during Germany's occupation of France in World War II, when the struggle to preserve regional languages and local identities rapidly became more overt and political. This book offers a detailed historical sociolinguistic analysis of the various language policies applied in France's regions (Brittany, Southern France, Corsica and Alsace) before, during and after WWII, making it of particular interest to researchers of both language policy and French history.

Language Policy and Language Practice

Ego-histories of France and the Second World War

History, Theory, Praxis

Linguistic Culture and Language Policy