Ideologies across Nations

The Construction of Linguistic Minorities at the United Nations

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Zer-nolako estatusa dute egun hizkuntza gutxituek? Askoren galdera horri erantzuna emateko, egileak ahalegin biziak egiten ditu sei kapitulutan zehar, Nazio Batuen testuak direla.

Jakina denez, Nazio Batuek badute, nazioarteko erakunde izanik, halako garabidea eta urratsez urratseko historia, kontzeptu hori formulatzeko orduan.

Hartara, proposatzen zaigun eskemaren lehen partea bi ataletan banatzen da, eta bi atal horiek barruan hartzen dituzte, nola nazioarteko erakundeen sorrera (bigarren kapitulua), hala erakunde horiek sortzen dituzten agiriak, hain zuzen ere, erakunde horien diskurtsoa (eta ideologia) mamitzen dutenak (hirugarren kapitulua).

Duchêneren hitzetan esateko:

*The first section seeks to understand how the spaces of organizational architecture within the institution are constructed, and how the discourses produced in these spaces are subject to the various kinds of constraints that occur in the reproduction of institutional ideologies. The objective of the first section is threefold (40. or.).*

Bigarren partean, aldiz, egileak aztertzen ditu, xehe-xehe, Nazio Batuen barruan hizkuntza gutxituen babeserako tresnak. Horietan, zer esanik ez, nazioarteko tresnak dira nagusi, lege-testuak, erakundeak berak sortuak.

Hori erakusteko, Duchêneak hurrenkeran kronologikoan aurkezen dizkigu testu horiek, euren instituzio-, diskurtso- eta ideologia-funtza erakutsiz. Orobat, kronologiak ahalbidetzen dio, bestek beste, diskurtso horien etenak eta jarratutasunak azaltzea, eta horren sakoneran dauden interesak ere adieraztea.

Hiru kapitulu ditu bigarren parte horrekin. Lehen-lehena, liburuaren laugarrena, Giza Eskubideen Adierazpen Unibertsala da. Horretan datza, etzan ere, adierazpen horren balioa, beraren hutsuneak baitira erakuslerik nabaria- nak, kasurako, jarrakoenak:

... *both a fear with regard to minorities, and a search for the legitimation of existing state practices that, connected with the relations of*...
the prevailing powers, determine the lack of inclusion of minorities in the context of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (42. or.).

Bigarrenak Eskubide Zibil eta Politikoen Nazioarteko Ituna ikertzen du (bosgarren kapitulua). Egileak hala esanda:

... I demonstrate how the presence of minorities is made possible by a renunciation of universality in the matter and, because of this, by the possibility for states to recognize the rights of minorities while at the same time diminishing their bearing. I then argue that, while the renunciation of universality, as far as minorities are concerned, is fully set in place through this article and, through the Covenant, particularity opens the way to disengagement or lack of commitment (42. or.).

Hirugarrenak (seigarren kapitulua) barneratzen du Nazio-nahiz Etnia-, Erlijio- eta Hizkuntza-Gutxiengoetako Pertsonen Eskubideei buruzko Adierazpena, ondorioak ere bide beretik datoz:

This chapter demonstrates the ideological and institutional continuity in the protection of minorities. Through the examination of the conditions of possibility of its existence, as well as of the discursive contents that are developed within it, I show the different maneuvers that, without doubt, allowed this event to occur as well as fixing certain previously established principles. I show that, while it is specialized, minority protection nonetheless remains subordinate to state prerogatives by means of discursive manipulations (42. or.).

Bukatzeko, egileak liburuaren ikuspegik orokorra ere ematen du:

This work as a whole will therefore demonstrate the contradictions, limits and possibilities of the establishment of concrete measures concerning the protection of minorities; the difficulty in managing the polyphony inherent in these questions within a restrictive context; the ideological continuities and ruptures over the course of time; and the omnipresence of primarily state interests in the elaboration of measures of protection. The general scope of this book—the United Nations, its vision of the protection of linguistic minorities, the underlying ideolo-
gies, is limits and possibilities—will permit (at least, this is my hope) an understanding of the complexity of the question of the protection of minorities and its ideological issues (42. or.).

Bibliografiak eta aurkibideak osatzen dute interesgarri bezain jakingarri gertatzen den liburu hau. Besterik ezean, liburu honek argi erakusten du, hizkuntza gutxituen formulazio juridikoan, bestelako faktoreek izan duten eragina:

Over the past several decades, however, the nation-state has been displaced as a major site of discursive production on linguistic minorization. Supra-national and international organizations (such as the United Nations, the European Union, NGOs, etc.) have emerged as key sites for the examination of debates on linguistic minorities. In fact, these discursive spaces play fundamental and authoritative roles in the management of diversity as well as in the propagation of essentialized views of language and minorities by endorsing universalistic assumptions (e.g. universal language rights, linguistic biodiversity, etc.) (1. or.).

Eragin horretan daude, zalantzarik gabe, nazioarteko erakundeetan diren gakoak:

Perhaps due to their rather recent emergence, international organizations have attracted little critical attention within the field of linguistic anthropology and sociolinguistics. Fundamentally, I consider that these sites can no longer be ignored and should be considered as key sites for the sociolinguistic consideration of linguistic minorities, since on the one hand they shape the distribution of power and on the other reify state ideologies under the umbrella of international structures (1. or.).

Labur-zurrean, liburuaren helburua honetara dator:

This book is an invitation to a genealogical understanding of the ideological and discursive processes that have emerged out of the regulation of linguistic minorities issues within an international context. It highlights the contradictions, limits and possibilities in the elaboration of international measures within the universalist framework of
human rights. The book also emphasizes the paradoxes between national interests and the elaboration of an international community, paradoxes in which minority issues fundamentally question the homogeneity of the state. It shows that despite the shift from national spaces to international ones the fears of nation-states for linguistic minorities remain. Finally, the book reveals the importance of the reproduction of the interests of nation-states within an international organization and the reproduction of power through the legal management and regulation of minority rights in general, and those of linguistic minorities in particular (1. or.).