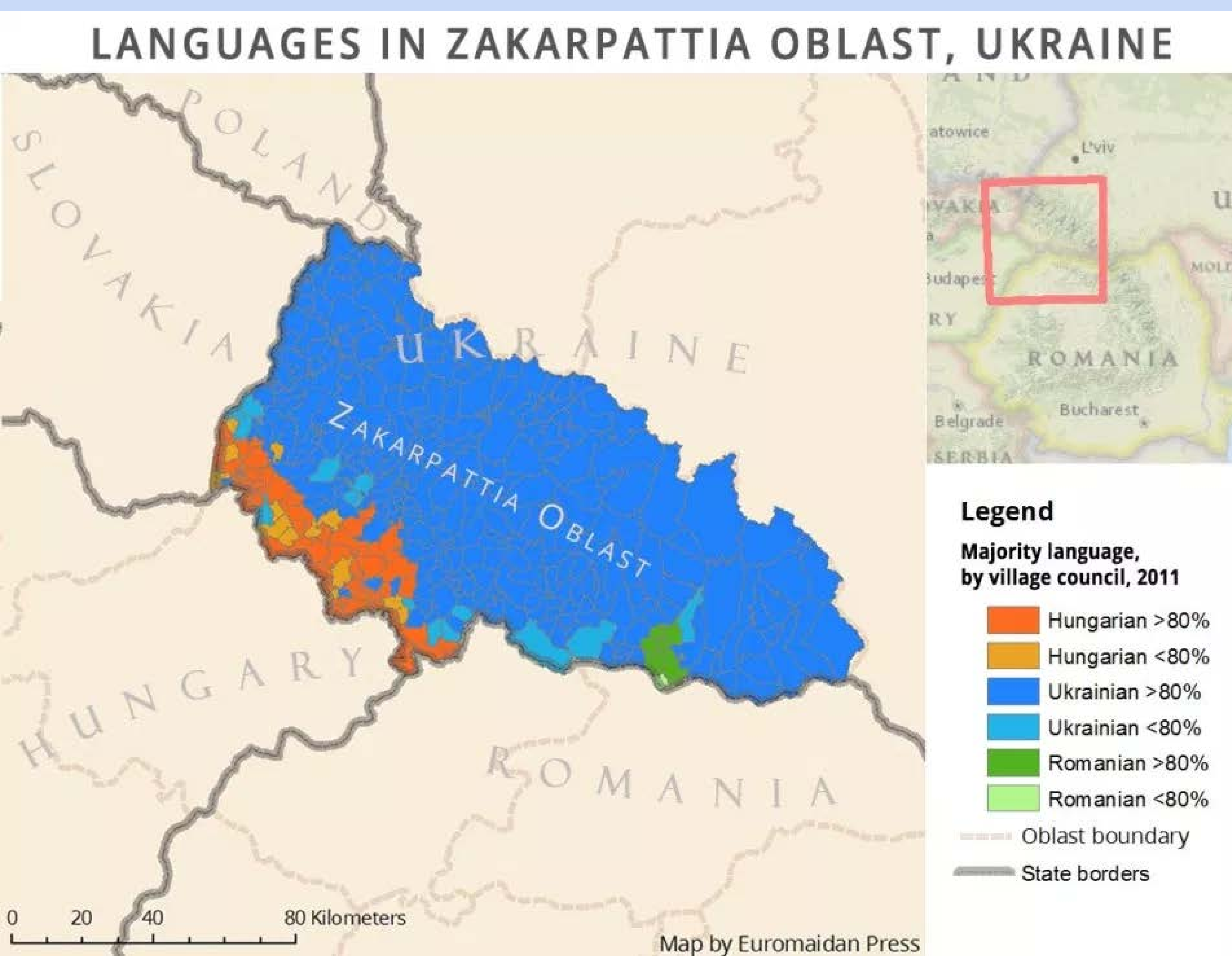


Linguicism and Linguistic Genocide in Education in Central Europe

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Linguistic Genocide in Education

- Schools' structures support linguicism
- All teaching is in the dominant language
- Leads to submersion learning situation (Skutnabb-Kangas 2019: 69).
- Lack of mother-tongue-medium public education
- language shift are correlated in Ukraine
- Belarusians have no mother-tongue-medium schools.
- For national minorities in Ukraine, the Law of Education (2017) codifies use of Ukrainian only
- the right to mother-tongue-medium public education ensured only in grades 1-4.

Conclusion

- Ukraine today is THE European example of the intersection of language endangerment and political instability.
- Political instability, coupled with military factors (NATO) and business interests (EU), make (Linguistic) Human Rights insignificant, in fact, a political nuisance.



	Number	% within population of Ukraine	Same native lang and ethnicity	Number of pupils	% of all pupils
Ukrainians	37 541 693	77.2	85.16	4 379 675	75.05
Russians	8 334 141	17.28	95.92	1 394 331	23.89
Belarusians	275 763	0.57	19.79	--	--
Hungarians	156 566	0.32	95.44	20 229	0.35
Romanians	150 989	0.31	91.74	27 471	0.47

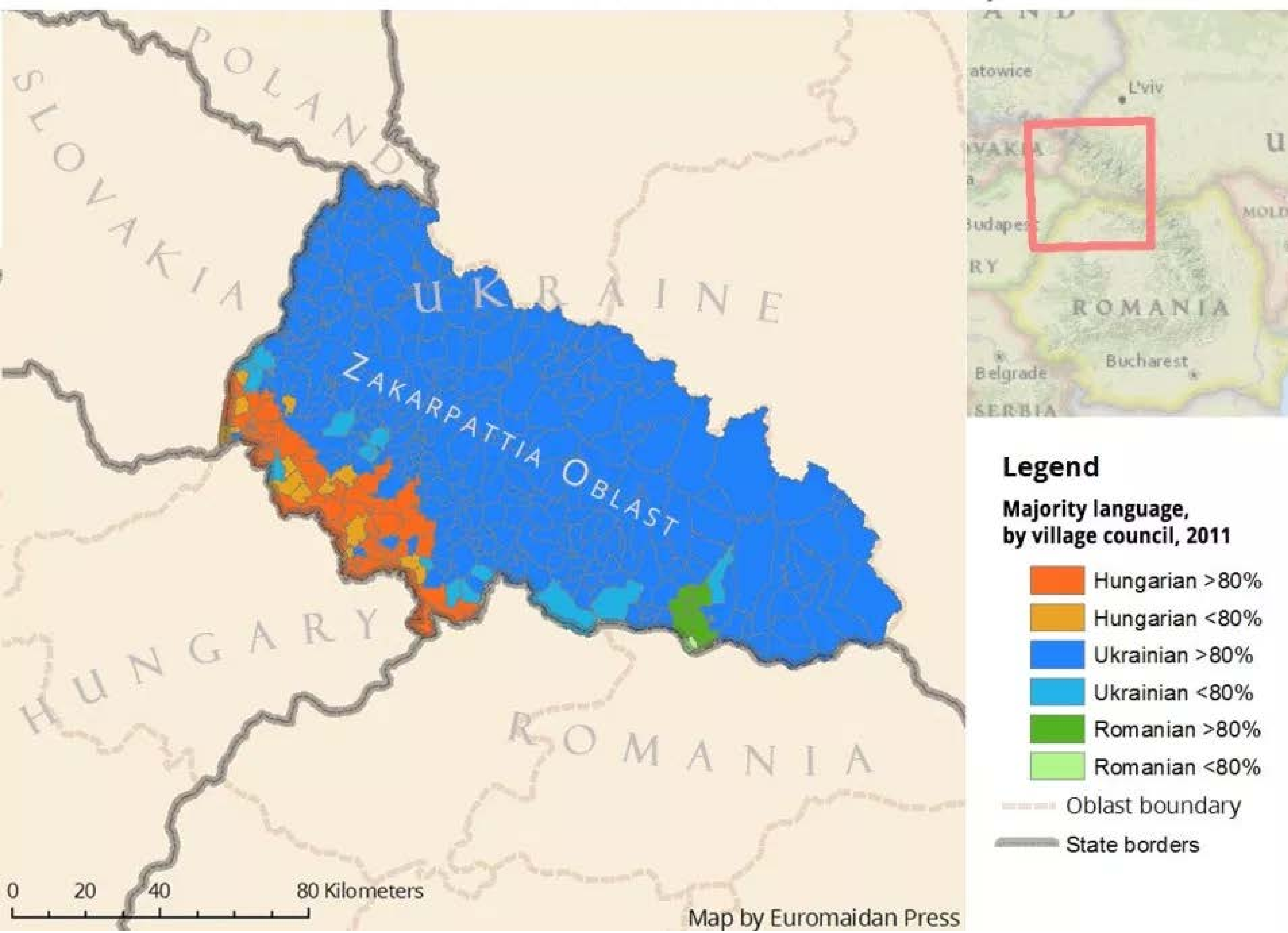
Table: Ethnicity, native language, and mother-tongue-medium instruction data for 5 communities in Ukraine (Csernicsekó 2011).

Government Invisibilization of Romani and Boyash Speakers in Hungary

- Three linguistic groups of Roma:
 - 1) Hungarian speaking
 - 2) Romani-Hungarian bilinguals
 - 3) Boyash-Hungarian bilinguals
- Invisibilization: languages, cultures, and people made invisible
- Romani and Boyash collapsed under "Gypsy" on census forms
 - impossible to determine how many speakers each language has.



LANGUAGES IN ZAKARPATTIA OBLAST, UKRAINE



<http://euromaidanpress.com/2017/10/17/separatism-transcarpathian-style-is-hungary-aiming-to-grab-a-part-of-ukraine/>