

What Is The Official Language Of Tunisia

The English-only Question
 Report, 1956
 Development of Urdu as Official Language in the Punjab, 1849-1974
 Report, 1958
 Canada's Official Languages
 Language Audit Follow-up, Department of External Affairs
 Les Langues officielles : des faits et des chiffres
 Deux langues, un idéal
 Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language
 Langues Officielles Au Canada
 Special Study of the Public Service Commission's Language Training Program : Phase I
 Use of the Official Language Minority Press by Federal Institutions
 Introduction to Pushtu
 The Republic of India
 Language Audit
 Federal Government Support for the Arts and Culture in Official Language Minority Communities
 Towards Real Equality of Official Languages
 Bilingual Today, United Tomorrow
 Official Language Designation
 Official Languages in the United States
 Policies and Practices of Federal Institutions Regarding Media Serving Official-language Minorities
 Development of Official Language Communities
 Minority Languages, National Languages, and Official Language Policies
 The languages of Malta
 Access to Health Care for the Official Language Minority Communities:
 Sondage Sur L'utilisation de la Langue Seconde (officielle) Par Les Diplômés Du Cours de Langue
 Options
 The Official Languages in Canada
 Language Audit of the Language of Work at the National Research Council
 Does Europe Need One Language?
 Perspectives on Official English
 Official Languages in Education Branch
 Annual Report
 Language of Work in the Federal Public Service
 Annual Assessment Report
 Non-official Languages
 Do You Speak American?
 Language Audit, Department of Communications
 The Language Wars

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VIRGINIA HALLIE

The English-only Question Yale University Press

This book's purpose is to present an overview of the accomplishments of the Canadian model of official bilingualism based upon the co-existence of English-speaking & French-speaking Canadians and upon a partnership between federal & provincial governments in serving citizens' needs & interests. It outlines some historical background to these events but concentrates on the recent period & implications for contemporary Canadian life. Chapter 1 describes the context of language change, federalism as a product of demography & geography, the historical origins of the English- & French-speaking populations, the current distribution of

official language groups across the country, & the context for policy making. Chapter 2 outlines the objectives pursued by the federal & provincial governments for official languages in Canada & the actions of the federal government to improve the status & use of official languages in federal institutions, to support the development of minority communities & to promote English & French throughout Canadian society. Chapter 3 reviews the major shifts in provincial policies & programs for official language minorities. Chapter 4 is a balance sheet showing the results of 3 decades of sustained effort to the English & French equal status.
Report, 1956 University of Ottawa Press
 Le Commissaire aux langues officielles répond à quelques questions concernant le bilinguisme au Canada.
Development of Urdu as Official Language

in the Punjab, 1849-1974 The languages of Malta

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2008 in the subject Politics - International Politics - Topic: European Union, grade: 2,3, Fontys University of Applied Sciences Venlo, course: European Studies, language: English, abstract: Today the European Union (EU) is home to 497 million people from diverse ethnic, cultural and linguistic backgrounds. The Union is the only organization that unifies so many different countries, more precisely 23 official languages and 27 European nations (Zimmer 2007, p. 20). Driven by the common idea of creating a democratic community and a globally competitive market, the EU strongly corroborates equality of every nation's culture, values and languages. Nevertheless the EU is currently struggling with the discrepancy between cultural and

linguistic diversity and the equal integration of every member state. Additionally, the emerging English, as the international lingua franca, seems to put a strain on the peaceful cooperation of all 23 official languages. In view of this unfortunate development the question aroused if Europe needs one common language. The first two segments of chapter 2 are to give an overview of the linguistic situation and the official language arrangements of the EU. The following segment describes the contentious situation of the EU, caused by superior number of languages, high costs and the actual inequality of some official languages. In the first subsection of chapter 3 several reasons for adopting only one official language are determined. Thereupon the languages Latin, Esperanto and English are analyzed to examine if one of them is able to function as the European lingua franca. In the last part of chapter 3 a short conclusion on monolingualism is drawn and the effects on the functioning of the EU explained. Based on the previously formulated conclusion, the first segment of chapter 4 will sum up main reasons for maintaining the European language diversity. In addition the positive attitude of the EU to

Report, 1958 GRIN Verlag

This study begins with a summary of expert legal opinion on the constitutional and legal bases of health care in official language minority communities. It then presents a brief overview of the situation including current initiatives in the areas of networking, primary care, training, research and new technologies. Finally, it addresses the question of access to health care for linguistic minorities within the broader debate on the future of Canada's health system.

Canada's Official Languages

Commissariat aux langues officielles
The English language is a battlefield. Since the age of Shakespeare, arguments over correct usage have been bitter, and have always really been about contesting values—morality, politics, and class. The Language Wars examines the present state of the conflict, its history, and its future. Above all, it uses the past as a way of illuminating the present. Moving chronologically, the book explores the most persistent issues to do with English and unpacks the history of "proper" usage. Where did these ideas spring from? Who has been on the front lines in the language wars? The Language Wars examines grammar rules, regional accents, swearing, spelling, dictionaries, political correctness, and the role of electronic

media in reshaping language. It also takes a look at such details as the split infinitive, elocution, and text messaging. Peopled with intriguing characters such as Jonathan Swift, Lewis Carroll, and Lenny Bruce, *The Language Wars* is an essential volume for anyone interested in the state of the English language today or its future.

Language Audit Follow-up, Department of External Affairs

Multiculturalism

Explores the political, legal, educational, and sociological implications of declaring English the official language of the U.S., and traces the history of American attitudes toward English and minority languages

Les Langues officielles : des faits et des chiffres Oxford University Press, USA
Earlier ed. pub. under title: *The modern Pushtu instructor*.

Deux langues, un idéal McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

"In an appraisal of official bilingualism, Matthew Hayday demonstrates that the language programs and policies initiated by the Trudeau government supported French-Canadian and Acadian minority communities. He argues that these policies enabled the development of minority language education systems and laid the foundations for the language rights contained in the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms." --Résumé de l'éditeur.

Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language Walter de Gruyter

Through the Official Languages in Education Program the Government of Canada supports activities of the provinces and the territories in order to promote minority official language education and French or English second-language instruction. This publication tells what the governments of Canada, the provinces, and the territories are doing together for education in Canada's official languages.

Langues Officielles Au Canada The Office of the Languages of Malta
Language Science Press

Special Study of the Public Service Commission's Language Training Program : Phase I Patrimoine canadien

Since the time of the royal commission of inquiry on bilingualism and biculturalism, federal official languages policy has been linked to the preservation of Canadian unity. The enshrinement of language rights in the Constitution in 1982 opened a new chapter in the evolution of these rights in Canada. In this document, we examine the three basic components of federal official languages policy: language rights protected under the constitution,

the Official Languages Act, 1988, and support for the development of the official language minorities.

Use of the Official Language Minority Press by Federal Institutions Language Science Press

Is American English in decline? Are regional dialects dying out? Is there a difference between men and women in how they adapt to linguistic variations? These questions, and more, about our language catapulted Robert MacNeil and William Cran—the authors (with Robert McCrum) of the language classic *The Story of English*—across the country in search of the answers. *Do You Speak American?* is the tale of their discoveries, which provocatively show how the standard for American English—if a standard exists—is changing quickly and dramatically. On a journey that takes them from the Northeast, through Appalachia and the Deep South, and west to California, the authors observe everyday verbal interactions and in a host of interviews with native speakers glean the linguistic quirks and traditions characteristic of each area. While examining the histories and controversies surrounding both written and spoken American English, they address anxieties and assumptions that, when explored, are highly emotional, such as the growing influence of Spanish as a threat to American English and the special treatment of African-American vernacular English. And, challenging the purists who think grammatical standards are in serious deterioration and that media saturation of our culture is homogenizing our speech, they surprise us with unpredictable responses. With insight and wit, MacNeil and Cran bring us a compelling book that is at once a celebration and a potent study of our singular language. Each wave of immigration has brought new words to enrich the American language. Do you recognize the origin of 1. blunderbuss, sleigh, stoop, coleslaw, boss, waffle? Or 2. dumb, ouch, shyster, check, kaput, scram, bumper? Or 3. phooey, pastrami, glitch, kibbitz, schnozzle? Or 4. broccoli, espresso, pizza, pasta, macaroni, radio? Or 5. smithereens, lollapalooza, speakeasy, hooligan? Or 6. vamoose, chaps, stampede, mustang, ranch, corral? 1. Dutch 2. German 3. Yiddish 4. Italian 5. Irish 6. Spanish

Introduction to Pushtu Nan A. Talese
From Sanskrit to Scouse, this book provides a single-volume source of information about the English language. The guide is intended both for reference and for browsing. The international perspective takes in language from Cockney to Creole, Aboriginal English to

Zummerzet, Estuary English to Caribbean English and a historical range from Beowulf to Ebonics, Chaucer to Chomsky, Latin to the World Wide Web. There is coverage of a wide range of topics from abbreviation to Zeugma, Shakespeare to split infinitive and substantial entries on key subjects such as African English, etymology, imperialism, pidgin, poetry, psycholinguistics and slang. Box features include pieces on place-names, the evolution of the alphabet, the story of OK, borrowings into English, and the Internet. Invaluable reference for English Language students, and fascinating reading for the general reader with an interest in language.

The Republic of India McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP

Modern constitutions typically contain a variety of provisions on language. They may designate one or more official languages, each with a different kind of legal status. Constitutions may also create language rights, usually held by minority-language speakers, granting groups and individuals the right to communicate with, and receive services from, the government in their native tongue. In systems of multi-level governance, constitutions may vest the authority to designate official language(s) for each order of government. This Primer addresses the role of language in constitutional design, and the key considerations, implications and potential challenges that arise in multilingual states. It discusses the range of claims around language as a constitutional issue, and the potential consequences of successfully addressing these claims—or failing to do so.

Language Audit Farrar, Straus and Giroux

In a context where linguistic and cultural diversity is characterized by ever-increasing complexity, adopting official multilingual policies to correct a country's ethno-linguistic, socio-economic, and symbolic imbalances presents many obstacles, but the greatest challenge is implementing them effectively. To what degree and in what ways have official multilingualism and multiculturalism policies actually succeeded in attaining their goals? Questioning and challenging foundational concepts, *Minority Languages, National Languages, and Official Language Policies* highlights the extent to which governments and international bodies are unable to manage complex linguistic and cultural diversity on an effective and sustained basis. This volume examines the principles, theory, intentions, and outcomes of official policies of multilingualism at the city,

regional, and national levels through a series of international case studies. The eleven chapters – most focusing on lesser-known geopolitical contexts and languages – bring to the fore the many paradoxes that underlie the concept of diversity, lived experiences of and attitudes toward linguistic and cultural diversity, and the official multilingual policies designed to legally enhance, protect, or constrain otherness. An authoritative source of new and updated information, offering fresh interpretations and analyses of evolving sociolinguistic and political phenomena in today's global world, *Minority Languages, National Languages, and Official Language Policies* demonstrates how language policies often fail to deal appropriately or adequately with the issues they are designed to solve.

Federal Government Support for the Arts and Culture in Official Language Minority Communities

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) Canada's official languages legislation fundamentally altered the composition and operational considerations of federal institutions. With legislative change, Canada's public service has achieved the equitable representation of its two official languages groups, provided services to the public in both official languages, and has codified rights for public servants to work in their official language of choice. On paper, the regime is robust. In practice, there is a persistent divergence between policy and practice, as English dominates as the regular language of work in the federal public service. Through an historical institutionalist lens based on extensive archival research and semi-structured interviews, Gaspard shows that the implementation of official languages policy in the federal public service from 1967–2013 could not challenge the predominance of English as the operating language of the federal public service. The analysis of the roles of actors, ideas and institutions that influenced the policy implementation process show that a lack of structural change, inadequate managerial engagement, and a false sense that both official languages are equally ingrained in the public service explain the persistence of English as the dominant language of work. This book is published in English. - La politique sur les langues officielles du Canada a transformé la composition et les considérations opérationnelles des institutions fédérales. Grâce aux modifications législatives, la fonction publique du Canada a réussi à mettre en place une représentation équitable de ses deux groupes de langues

officielles, assure la prestation de services au public dans les deux langues officielles, et a procédé à la codification des droits des fonctionnaires de travailler dans la langue officielle de leur choix. En théorie, le régime est robuste. En pratique, il existe un fossé entre politique et pratique, l'anglais s'étant établi comme langue dominante de travail dans la fonction publique fédérale. En adoptant une approche historique à cette question institutionnelle et au moyen de recherches archivistiques et d'entrevues mi-structurées, Gaspard fait valoir que de 1967 à 2013, la mise en oeuvre du programme de langues officielles à la fonction publique fédérale n'a pu influencer sur la trajectoire de l'anglais comme langue prépondérante de travail. L'analyse des rôles des intervenants et des institutions qui ont façonné le processus met en lumière le fait que l'absence de changements structurels, l'engagement insuffisant des gestionnaires, de même que la perception erronée que les langues officielles sont toutes deux bien ancrées dans la fonction publique se conjuguent pour expliquer la persistance de l'anglais comme principale langue de travail. Ce livre est publié en anglais.

Towards Real Equality of Official Languages Office of the Commissioner of Official Languages

The purpose of this volume is to present a snapshot of the state of the art of research on the languages of the Maltese islands, which include spoken Maltese, Maltese English and Maltese Sign Language. Malta is a tiny, but densely populated country, with over 422,000 inhabitants spread over only 316 square kilometers. It is a bilingual country, with Maltese and English enjoying the status of official languages. Maltese is a descendant of Arabic, but due to the history of the island, it has borrowed extensively from Sicilian, Italian and English. Furthermore, local dialects still coexist alongside the official standard language. The status of English as a second language dates back to British colonial rule, and just as in other former British colonies, a characteristic Maltese variety of English has developed. To these languages must be added Maltese Sign Language, which is the language of the Maltese Deaf community. This was recently recognised as Malta's third official language by an act of Parliament in 2016. While a volume such as the present one can hardly do justice to all aspects of a diverse and complex linguistic situation, even in a small community like that of Malta, our aim in editing this book was to shed light on the main strands of research being undertaken in the Maltese linguistic

context. Six of the contributions in this book focus on Maltese and explore a broad range of topics including: historical changes in the Maltese sound system; syllabification strategies; the interaction of prosody and gesture; the constraints regulating /t/-insertion; the productivity of derivational suffixes; and raising phenomena. The study of Maltese English, especially with the purpose of establishing the defining characteristics of this variety of English, is a relatively new area of research. Three of the papers in this volume deal with Maltese English, which is

explored from the different perspectives of rhythm, the syntax of nominal phrases, and lexical choice. The last contribution discusses the way in which Maltese Sign Language (LSM) has evolved alongside developments in LSM research. In summary, we believe the present volume has the potential to present a unique snapshot of a complex linguistic situation in a geographically restricted area. Given the nature and range of topics proposed, the volume will likely be of interest to researchers in both theoretical and comparative linguistics, as well as those

working with experimental and corpus-based methodologies. Our hope is that the studies presented here will also serve to pave the way for further research on the languages of Malta, encouraging researchers to also take new directions, including the exploration of variation and sociolinguistic factors which, while often raised as explanatory constructs in the papers presented here, remain under-researched.

Bilingual Today, United Tomorrow
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