

An investigation into the peripheral areas of created, and revived languages comparing and contrasting these with the peripheral areas of other languages at risk.

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I will assess the potential for the peripheral or multilingual areas of Lower Sorbian and Kernewek to support and promote language use. This will be done through researching other comparable languages, examining the way they have made use of their own peripheral areas, and looking for examples of good practice that can be transferred to innovative projects that will support Kernewek and Lower Sorbian.

It could be argued that nearly all zones in reconstructed and created languages are multilingual, and that there are very few areas where other languages don't intrude. However if you define their periphery as a place of primary contact with other language speakers, then we can recognise that these peripheral areas are distinct. These borderlands in smaller indigenous languages have already been studied by others such as Pietikainen, Kelly Holmes et al (2013). Their work shows that often speakers purposefully take advantage of their unique qualities, for example in promoting tourism, expressing youth culture, or reinforcing a sense of group identity.