

BOSNOPHOBIA AND BOSNOCIDE

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Greater Serbia genocidal aggression against Bosnia and its main nation – the Bosniaks, was not stopped with the “Dayton Peace”, but rather continued with an undiminished intensity by other means. Post genocidal suppression of Bosnian name, the bosnocide, on the half of Bosnian occupied territory, on which the countless mass graves have been made and on which Bosnian name was erased from the face of the earth in a barbaric way and then the Dayton para-state with mono-ethnic attribution “Serbska”, instead of “Genocidal” was established, according to the verdict of the International Court of Law (ICJ) in the Hague, is one of the most blatant examples of killing a nation in peacetime in all of European history. Planned and systematic brutal destruction and eradication of Bosniaks from their ethnic area includes serbianization of Bosnian villages and cities as part of the “ethnic cleansing” of the Bosniak tangible and intangible cultural heritage, such as the names of the places, ethnonyms and lingvons, but also other characteristics of this nation.

Keywords: *Bosnia, Bosniaks, Bosnian topology, bosnocide, genocide, toponomocide, UNESCO, linguocide, Hodidid, Gradišće, Okolišće, Šehitluci, Mejdan, Bosnian language, Šćavljak, Lisina, Hevai, medieval Bosnia, King Tvrtko, Bosnian Kingdom, the Ottoman Empire, SANU, Vienna Convention.*

INTRODUCTION

Nothing identifies a government better as the enemy and occupying one as it does the violent and illegal change of names of the places, or applied toponomocide on the occupied territory in order to symbolically take over it, after violently stealing it. Toponomocide represents annihilation (or deletion) of the original ethnic name of an inhabited place or some other geographical term, because the toponym is a linguistic monument of one nation in their ethnic territory. According to the basic linguistic laws toponymes are formed when a particular vocal set in a language is being substantialized into the semantic nucleus and linked to the labeled ground, making a lexical root of the name. If the language is the birthplace of the spirit, then the toponymes are sediments of that spirit on ethnic habitat of one nation, in their homeland, and as such represent an essential part of ethnic identity. Bosnian toponymes are undoubtedly the sediments of Bosnian spirit on the face of the Bosnia state, with which the ethnic area of Bošnjans/Bosniaks/Bosnians is marked on their land, and it undoubtedly testifies about their existence, life and duration. And therefore, the deletion and the change of the authentic national toponymes can symbolically be taken as the scraping of these sediments from the cities, villages, mountains, hills and valleys, rivers, etc. Bosnian toponymes are as an emanation and the most authentic markers of topology of Bosnian spirit, cultural heritage of the highest category, just like all other onomastique terms such as linguonims, ethnonymes, hydronyms, oronyms, patronymes, anthroponyms and the like.

AUTHENTIC BOSNIAN TOPOLOGY

Following the postulates of onomastics, the science that studies the origin, meaning and the formation of the names, it is necessary to present this onomasticon as an expression of indigenous and authentic Bosnian topology, originated in the central Balkans, initially in the valley of the river Bosnia, which was named by her heirs Illyrians a Basan (in Latin sources Bathinus, pron. 'basinus'). From that name the Slavic immigrants, who have assimilated with the Illyrians and identified themselves as Bošnjans, derived the term Bosnia, with the phonetic transformation from Basan, over Bosina, and then Bosnia (<Босѡна). Illyrians gave the name to the Bošnjans, and the Bošnjans gave the language to the Illyrians, transforming their Illyrian language with the Slavic ikavian one. Semantic core of this toponym is the substance of Illyrian vocal set –bsn-, from which the Bosnian lexical root was developed (-bosъn-) as a morphological basis for the formation of a number of words and their morphological forms in the process of affixing (bosina>bosъn: transferring the accent from the second to the first syllable, the vowel 'a' was shortened to 'o', and with shortening the vowel 'i', they got semitone 'ь'). From this unique root, like rarely in any other nation, the four forms were developed in the form of four names: the name of the river, the name of the country, the name of the nation and the name of the language. That's why, under attack of toponomocide was first exactly the name of Bosnia. (By the way, we'd like to mention that the name of the Albanian city of Elbasan is composed of the same illyrian vocal set as the illyrian name of Bosnia (Basan)). As is widely known, even during the Serbian genocidal aggression, Serbian aggressor authorities have on the occupied territory of Bosnia, administratively revoked Bosnian attribution of all the places that had in its name attribute 'Bosnian' and replaced it with the attribute 'Serbian'. In that way, Bosnian Brod became Serbian Brod, occupied Sarajevo's part Grbavica with its suburb Lukavica was named Serbian Sarajevo, etc. Some places were completely renamed: Foča into Srbinje, Donji Vakuf into Srbobran and the like. That happened for the first time since the creation of Bosnia state. To avoid name "Bosnian", and to emphasize the name "Serbian", Karadžić's government renamed in Dayton the occupied parts of Bosnia as "Serbska Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" into the ethnically pure "Republic of Serbska". Under pressure of so-called International community, the Serbian toponymocidal attribution in the names of the cities was removed with great difficulty after the Dayton, but not all places in the dayton entity of mass graves, who had their names illegally changed, had chances of returning their original names, such as Varcar Vakuf (Mrkonjić-Grad), Skender-Vakuf (Kneževo), Bosnian Novi (Novi Grad), Bosnian Gradiška (Gradiška), Bosnian Dubica (Kozarska Dubica), Bosnian Šamac (Šamac), and others. But, nevertheless, such example of the systemic toponomocide hasn't been recorder in the world as the one that was carried out, to the smallest detail in the celebrated Bosnian šehar Banja Luka. Namely, all the previous national titles of localities, villages, streets, squares, etc., have been changed and in their place and the place of expelled Bosniaks from Banja Luka were placed serbian names by various Serb military leaders, hajduks, dukes, minstrels, criminals and murderers who have never had anything to do with Bosnia, but hatred and pathological desire to conquer, including all the criminals from the last aggression. Serb mono-ethnic nomenclature wiped out from existence all that is reminiscent of Bosnia and Bosniaks as if they never existed there, let alone that they constituted a majority of the urban population. Even the Roman baths in Gornji Šehar, one of which is the origin of the part of the name of this city, were renamed into Serbian spas, Šehitluci into Banja-brdo, and village Mejdan into Obličevo. This

was done in the same way in which the Greater Serb Royal occupation authorities changed the topography of Sarajevo in 1919. Such uncivilized gesture of desecration and destruction of toponymes as the original heritage of Bošnjans/Bosniaks can be carried out only by the primitive barbarians like 'dikans'. Bosnian toponymes are the cultural heritage of all citizens of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and therefore there must be a consensus of all citizens throughout the territory to change them in parliamentary procedure at the state level. Since such a procedure is not performed yet, such changes are not legitimate, so these toponymes are under constitutional and legal provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina in accordance with Art. I. Annex 4, of the so-called Dayton Constitution. Therefore, the use of new illegal names in the administration and in the media is illegal. It is particularly surprising that such names are being used by the media and journalists in the section of public (official) service of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and because of that they should bear the legal sanctions. But, incompetent, servile and treacherous Bosnian Dayton authorities on the state level have tacitly accepted this fact and did nothing to preserve and protect the rich cultural and civilizational heritage of Bosnia, so in this way they became suicidal accomplice in culturocide, or rather genocide. They did not even alarm the UNESCO even though they were obliged to request assistance in the protection of their authentic heritage, and not to mention that they never made a complaint to International Court of Justice in the Hague, especially because that World Court in 2007 issued an executive ruling that institutions of that para-state, explicitly military and the police, committed a genocide in Bosnia and Herzegovina with a final operation in Srebrenica, as one of the two genocides that occurred on European soil in the last 70 years.

From Hodidid to the Odided

A drastic example is the example of post-genocidal deformation and change of Sarajevo's historic toponym Hodidid, which by some strange toponomastic alchemy turned into Odided. In search for meaning and etymology of this unusual toponym, marked on the traffic sign on the eastern exit from Sarajevo towards Pale, every toponymist will come to a conclusion that it is a compound word, composed of *odi-* and *-ded*. The second part of this apparent compound word is easier to figure out, knowing that Karadžić's followers call a grandfather in the organic idiom a "*ded*", and in the literature "*djed*", just as the same ancestor is traditionally appointed among Bosniaks as "*did*" (or "*dedo*" , according to oriental adopted form *dede*); Croats and those Bosnians who converted into ijekavian say *djed*; and Serbs as "*deda*" modeled on Bosniak's name for the same, and Bosniaks from Sandžak use all three forms. This word (dīd/děd; ĭ/ě< ie.ē) represents the "Indo-European, Proto-Slavic and Panslavic name for father's and mother's father".¹ But what about the first constituent of this compound *odi-*, which causes greater confusion, because as an independent word it does not exist in any dictionary, not even as a lexical root from which we'd be able to extract other related words. So, where comes this vocal set without meaning in this compound word? The mystery gets solved as soon as we peer into uncensored historical and toponomastic literature of the city and its surroundings and we find the toponym *Hodidid*, and discover at the first step that the word *Odided* is one ordinary Karadžićevski-Brđanski-romanijaski calc (loan translation) of Bosnian word Hodidid, or the place where lives (is located, dwells) supreme religious leader of Bosnian Christians, Great Did of Bosnia. We

¹ Petar Skok: *Etimologijski rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika*, JAZU, Zagreb, 1973. godine

recognize that the first part of the compound makes the lexical root of the verb *hod-i-ti* and many other words made of it (*hod*, *hod-iti*, *pohod-iti*, *razhod* (*razhodovna* side of the budget), *mimohod*, *podhod*, *izhod*, *izhodišće*, *nahodjenje* (<*nahod-jenje*), *prohod*, *prihod*, *zahod*, *hodnik*, *predhodnik*, *dohodak*, *hodočastnik*, *hodoljublje*, *prohodnost*, *neobhodnost*, *uhoda*, *uhod-iti*, etc., etc., but in its calc the voice "h" was amputated. *Hoditi* is panslavic and old Slavic word (synonym: *laziti*), which was inherited and originally preserved by Bošnjans, according to the "law of hak" in their Bosnian language, and it was slaviced by the Balkanic Vlachs, as Romans, who had no voice *h* in their vocal system, according to their principle of gluvism, so they took it as *od-i-ti*. This phonetic phenomenon of the presence of voice and phoneme *h* in ancient Slavic words by Bosniaks and the absence by Slaviced and Serbized Vlachs is well known in Bosnistics as well as in the Serbocroatistics. About this ethnological paradigm, Serbian historian, dr. Dušanka Bojanić, testifies: "*Vlachs in Serbia vlachised Serbs, and Serbs in Bosnia serbialised the Vlachs*".² In the second component of the compound *Odided*, we can see great phonetic and phonological changes compared to its original form *Hodidid*. Newcomers simply "copied" the meaning of old Bosnian word *did* in their language as "*ded*", since the old Slavic voice "jat" was pronounced as in the speech and then in writing, *d* was joted into *f* and then formed a *ded*. To remind, *Hodidid* was used by ancient Bošnjans to name the oldest known Sarajevo's fort on the eastern exit towards Romanija, in Bulog (<Bulagaj), which is a variation of the (same) name Blagaj at Buna. In this obviously composite name the second part is the word 'gaj', which is a very common slavic toponym meaning "small forest". This Bulagaj, was, according to historian Hazim Šabanović, "a large and well-populated suburb under the town Hodidid, which, in 1459 was burned down by Bosnian King Tomaš while trying to free the city Hodidid from the Turks."³ The Dizdar of fortified city of Hididid was, until the 1463, when Bosnia finally fell under the rule of the Sultan, hajji Mehmed, and after that it was given to Silahdar Isa Bey Kemal, together with Timar Oruč and Ilijas. Fort Hodidid is located at the place that is now called Gradište according to the older original Bosnian name Gradišće, near the Hodidid village, and now *Odided*. Original name *Hodidid* is recorded in all Sarajevo's sidjils and historical maps, up until the Grater Serb occupation of Bosnia in 1918.

Neolithic site in Okolisce

Devastating consequences for indigenous Bosnian toponomastic legacy products counterfeiting of toponyms that make so called Bosnian experts. Let's take Visoko for example. Vosoko area, with old town Visoko, is a center of the medieval Bosnian state and the site of the royal family (beside Bobovac), the site of the supreme religious authority – Did of Bosnia, there is a Neolithic archaeological site of Butmir culture at the site Okolišće from 5000 to 7000 years ago, and finally there are even older hyphothetical Visiko pyramids as a world's sensation in the Visoko Valley of the pyramids. But if someone stopped at the Neolithic site, they'd be greeted by the archaeologist Zilka Kujundžić-Vejzagić from National Museum in Sarajevo, who'd explain to that visitor that they are at the "*Neolithic*

² Jusuf Mulić: *Velika Srbija, muslimani i Bosna*, autorsko izdanje, Sarajevo, 2006. godine (moto)

³ Hazim Šabanović: *Krajište Isa-bega Ishakovića, zbirni katastarski popis iz 1455. godine*, Orijentalni institut u Sarajevu, 1964. godine

site *Okolište*⁴, although the national, and also the official name of this site is *Okolišće*. It is immediately noticeable that Zilka falsified the name of the site and falsified it in such way, and further logic thinking goes as follows: if the archaeologist is ready to forge one toponym, how, then, to believe in her allegedly found archaeological artifacts. The disastrous consequence of this Zilka's forgery are visible immediately "on the spot". The report of the Sarajevo television from this site and all other foreigner researchers, engaged in archaeological excavations, following Zilka, used the same, falsified form: *Okolište*, but also some other terms taken from Zilka, such as: *djed of Bosnia*, instead of *Did of Bosnia*, *bosnian Muslims*, instead of *Bosniaks*, *ognjište*, and not the domestic term *ognjišće*, and some young "archaeologist" from Serbia, quite arbitrarily guessing, says that the origin for this Butmir culture is the one from "Vinča". In this way such perfidious imaginations multiply and it's no wonder that they're denying the existence of the Bosnian language, as well as its bearers *šćakavci*, many of whom have not yet been exhumed from mass graves that have been made by *šćakavci*. Mentioned archaeologist, in the name of the site alternated the bosnian suffix morpheme *-šće* into Serbian one *-šte*, according to Serbian standard expression, because "serbian expression inherent forms are with *št*, which are taken from *Cyrillo-Methodian (Old Slavic and Serbo-Slavic) heritage*", according to the Serbian grammar from 1995.⁵ Forms *Okolišće* and *Okolište* can't alternate, because it is about the toponym – own name of one site, which testifies about ethnic identity of the nation who named it and as such it has irreplaceable symbolic meaning for its ethnic identity, ie, *Bosniaks*, as its eternal linguistic monument. The word of general meaning of *šćakavski* form *nalazište*, "taken from *Cyrillo-Methodian (Old Slavic and serbo-slavic) heritage*," the archaeologist used in accordance with the lexical standard of Serbo-Croatian language, presented in one dictionary of the Institute of Language in Sarajevo from 2007, which is falsely called "Dictionary of Bosnian Language".⁶ Unfortunately, in this dictionary, that was prepared exclusively by the *Bosniaks* or "*bosniaks*", not only does it not contain the original Bosnian word: *nalazišće*, but it prescribes exclusively the *šćakavian* forms (by the staff of cripple Vuk Karadžić!) as the mentioned *nalazište*. This pseudobosnian lexical norm did not allow even the alternation of lexemes *nalazišće/nalazište* as doublets, as would be natural for the literary language which combines specific traditions, and in that way it linguocidally diminished the original lexical heritage of *Bosniaks*. Such linguocidal intention of the editor of "dictionary" is very easy to unmask theoretically. Suffix morpheme *-šće* and *-šte* fall into the category of non-distinctive variant forms, which have the same function and meaning, but different origin and form. No substantial structural and grammatical, and definitely not communication reason exists for such a move by Bosnian normativists, because formal variation of suffix morphemes *-šće* and *-šte* is not linguistically distinctive because it is not changing the functional identity of linguistic unit in speech and it does not lead to the change of meaning and symbolic meaning is irreplaceable. A similar fate experienced *Zenica's* toponym *Gradišće*, a most likely origin of the Great bosnian judge *Gradiša* from the time of the famous Bosnian Ban *Kulin*, as well as *Kakanj's* village *Vrtlišće* and *Vitez-Zenica's* toponym *Vitrenice* was changed into *Vjetrenica*. Let's mention also the name of one small *Kakanj's* suburban village *Dobuje*, which recently caused a sensational attention due

⁴ Zilka Kujundžić-Vejzagić: ... neolitsko nalazište u Okolištu, TVSA, 31.01.2011. godine u 01,30 sati, proizvodnja Visoki 2009.)

⁵ Pešikan Mitar, Jerković Jovan, Pižurica Mato: Pravopis srpskog jezika, Matica srpska, Novi Sad – Beograd, 1993. (školsko izdanje 1995.)

⁶ Rječnik bosanskog jezika, Institut za jezik, Sarajevo, 2007. godine

to the success of their sports association under the name "Mladost" kakanj. We are talking about today's Kakanj's suburb, that people call Dobuje, and formally it is used the "modern" toponomocidal term Dobož. Old name Dobuje is confirmed by authoritative Serbian royal ethnologist Milenko S. Filipović in his respectable ethnological study "Visočka nahija" from 1928, in which it is stated: *Irregular is the official name of this village: Dobož. National name is Dobuj. Old people say: I am going to Dobuje*".⁷ The form Dobuje we personally recorded among the people haf a century after Filipović, during the dialectological research of that region. When you listen to Sarajevo's audio-visual electronic media today, you'll easily notice that almost every site is pronounced incorrectly so it's not difficult to conclude who governs and who works in these media not respecting the original national names.

Dubrovnik, Čehotina, Mahnjača

Only as toponomastic curiosity we can mention Bosnian toponym Dubrovnik, not the one on the site between Ilijaš and Breza in old Kulin Bosnia or the one in Podrinje, but the one on the Adratic coast. The ancient adratic city-republic, of Latin name Ragusa, first time mentioned in the Bosnian language in the Charter of Ban Kulin in 1189. This was no coincidence, because Ragusa was leaning on its Bosnian-Hum continental hinterland way more before Kulin, where very dynamic trade was developing. Every Bosnian ban, and later king, was newly giving guarantees to Dubrovnik for free trade, Even the Bosnian ban Stjepan I Kotromanić sold in the first half of the 14th centry Konavle to Dubrovnik. These links continued up to the present day. The scope of these connections is evidenced by a Sarajevo's toponym "Latinluk", in which stayed merchants from Dubrovnik, and in that part even the bridge of benefactor Ali Ajni-Bey was poplarly called the Latin Bridge, all the way until Great Serbian occupation in 1918, when it was renamed into Princip's bridge. For the purpose of these connections and influences, but for other reasons as well, folk's language of Dubrovnik back then can be treated as one dialect of Bosnian language. This is supported by the fact that at the Porte existed Dubrovnik's office (Consulate) through which the Ottoman officials maintained links with Dubrovnik, as their vassal, because according to the signed contract Ottomans were obliged to protect Dubrovnik from Venitians and Dubrovnik had to pay annual tribute in golden coins. All correspondence was held in the Bosnian language, with Latin, because, according to the famous Norwegian Bosnianist, Slavicist and Orientalist on the occasion of reprint of the Uskufijski Ričnik in verse in Bosnian language from 1631, Svein Mønnesland says *"Bosnian language was somehow official language in Sultan's palace. Swiss orientalist Hottinger recorded in his book Historia Orientalis from 1651 that Turkish language was rarely heard in Sultan's palace, because the palace people usually spoke Slavic, which meant Bosnian. The reason for that was that many Bosnians became janissaries, because of the institution devsirme and got high positions at the Porta. In the Emperor's service, there were many people of knowledge, even Hevai alone served in the palace for twenty years. In Istanbul, at the Porta, there was a Slavic office, which maintained links with Dubrovnik."*⁸ This fact was confirmed by an Imperial firman on Bosnian language from the sixteenth century to Sangak-bey Dukadžin and kadi Montenegrin:

⁷ Milenko S. Filipović: Visočka nahija, Beograd, 1928. godine

⁸ Svein Mønnesland: Bosanski jezik prije četiri stoljeća – Makbul-i-arif. Foreword to the book: Hevai Uskufi Bosnevi Muhamed: Bosansko-turski ričnik iz 1631. godine. Publisher: Tuzla Municipality, Co-Publisher: Ministarstvo nauke i obrazovanja FBiH, Tuzla 2011. godine

"those priests have three fish ponds that have been theirs ever since it's known" (Original text: Oni svešćenici imaju tri ribnika kojizi su njihovi odъ davna vremena.)

Among the examples of **hydronimocide**, we can certainly count desecrated name of the celebrated tributary of the Drina river, Čehotina into Ćeotina, in accordance with the serbian linguistic principle of gluvism, which can be seen on the separatist erosian geographic maps. The songs witnesses following: *"Haj, the two waters grumbled/ Haj, Čehotina and the cold Drina/ Haj, Čehotina said to Drina/ Haj, why are you Drino raving"*. Even the older name of this tame river had the voice 'h' and it was exactly in accordance with her 'nature': *Tihotina*, according to E. Čelebija in his Chronicles.

Among **oronimocides** certainly belongs the conversion of the name of notorious Prijedor mountain Mahnjača into Manjača, also in accordance with the principle of Serbian gluvism, and also Sarajevo's hill Šćavljak into Čavljak, according to suicidal expulsion of šćakavism. There is another mountain Mahnjača in Zavidovići area. Extremely important oronym is Lisina. What is important to emphasize is that fact that there are about three hundred similar oronymes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, throughout its whole territory, lengthwise and crosswise. This oronym is significant because it bears witness to the oldest Bosnian Ikavian language. This is the name of the mountain, hill or slope, which is covered in forest, and old Slavic name for the forest in Ikavian is *lis*, which, just like in Ukrainian, old Bosnian and Dalmatian, and in Ijekavian and Russian is *ljes*. From this root many words were divided such as: *lis(ac)*, *lisa/lisica*, *list*, *liska (ijek. Lijeska)*, *lišnjak (ijek. Lješnjak)*, *listve (ijek. Ljestve)*, *listopad*, as well as the toponym *Liskovik* and so on. We will mention here Lisina between the municipalities Varcar Vakuf and Šipovo, which was recently visited by the group of hikers and Lisina in the middle of spacious Vlačić plateau, which is so overgrown with forest that one experienced mountaineering team got lost in May 1967 going from the direction of Skender Vakuf to the mountain hut on Devećani, carrying the mountain baton to Travnik. There's also Lisin above the Jablanica.

Ethnonyms Bošnjani/Bosniak/Bosnian

Even around the Bosnian ethnonymes there are incoherent open artificial-political uncertainties and controversies, although in the language those are non existent. *Ethnonym Bošnjani*, is derived from the same base (-bosъn-) with Bosnian suffix *-janin*, inherited all the way back from ancient Slavic language (*bosъn-janin*). Historically, it occured first. The original name Bošnjani (in Latin sources sing. *Bosnensis*) as ethnok it originally means a member of early mediaeval Bosnian territory, and after than the early feudal Bosnian state. The concepts and terms Bošnjani/Bosniak/Bosnian, with which this balkan ethnic group is called, represent a rudimentary ethnonyms, which originate in Bosnian language as variants of the same name, from the same root, made with three different Bosnian suffixes with synonym meaning and from the lexical point of view, unlike terminology one, Bošnjani/Bosniak/Bosnian are pure alternations and it is completely irrelevant which one of the three is being used. Croatian historian and fighter for the truth of history, Nada Klaić, in the book *Medieval Bosnia*, finds that the "Slavs in the Bosnian countries (only) identified as Bošnjani, op.a.) began their own political development (the first news come from 567, op.a), long before the Croats and Serbs moved in and reached the Dinaric mountains in the late 8th and

early 9th century."⁹ During the 14th and 15th centuries, when, many changes occurred in the Bosnian language, old term Bošnjani was being increasingly replaced by the ethnonym Bosniak. The same linguistic process took place with the formation of ethnonym **Bosniak**, with panslavic and protoslavlic suffix *-jak*: *bošn-jak* > *bošnjak* > *bosnjak* > *bošnjak* (en. Bosniak), therefore: Bosniak. When, for example, the prominent Croatian-Serbian and slavic etymologist, Petar Skok, in his *Etymological dictionary* explains complex suffix *-jak* which is alive and productive today, he just as an example of its formation "ethnic from the names of countries and habitet areas" cites the ethnonym 'Bosniak'. The first ever known use of the word Bosniak was recorded in 1440, when the Bosnian King Tvrtko the Second Kotromanić sent the Bosnian delegation in Budim to congratulate the Polish King Vladislav on his election as king of Hungary and Croatia. Then the leader of the Bosnian delegation said that "Bosniak had the same great-great fathers as the Poles." Until the arrival of the Turks that form completely pushed away the older one so the Ottoman administration only used that term. That misguided the uninitiated, like anglicist M. Riđanovic, of his oriental name "Commended-, who in the role of kvasi-slavicist and kvasi-ethymologist triumphantly exclaims that the ethnonym 'Bosniak' was , infact, Turkish word to maliciously label Bosniaks as a nation created and named by the Turks. "before the Ottoman conquest of Bosnia, its inhabitants were called Bošnjans. Turks began to call them with Turkish word Bosniaks and that name was accepted by the Bosnian people as well," – is how triumphantly wrote Riđanovic. (Literal quote with Riđanovic's grammar, ours is only the underline with the word "Turkish"). Without denying the fact that the Ottomans named the conquered nation of the Bosnian kingdom in the central balkans the Bosniaks, nor Riđanovic's correct remark that Bosniaks were named Bošnjans before this variation in name, it must be clearly said that the biggest joke and ordinal lie is to declare ethnic name "Bosniak" for the Turkish word, and, given the context, a malicious rig to the ignorant public and a hostile act against the people who survived genocide from those who used such slogans. (Riđanovic, sometimes, even with the aim of sowing discord and envy, places such nebulosity that the Bosniaks were made up by Tunjo – this is how he addressed the Bosnian academic Muhamed Filipović). In the Ottoman administrative vocabulary, terms such as Bosniak-kavmi and Bosniak-milleti marked the member of Bosniak people or the descendants of medieval Bošnjans, while the term Bosniak-taifesi meant any member of the Bosnian eyalet regardless of ethnicity, culture and language. Bosniak-kavmi and Bosniak-milleti meant a man who belonged to the Bosniak people, who spoke Bosnian language, who followed Bosniak and Bosnian culture and followed the Islamic Law. After the departure of the Turks and the arrival of other invaders, the name Bosniak was denied to Bosnian people during the last two centuries by the aggressive neighbors, pretending to their country, their souls and their lives. Only the decision of the Bosnian Parliament in 1993, as the highest panbosnian national forum, made in the fateful time of open Serbian aggression against the Bosniaks and the republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bosniaks have returned their historical name of Bosniak. As previously explained. The word "Bosniak" is pure Bosnian word, that can't be any purer, as are the words "Bošnjani" and "Bosnian". Leaving aside by this occasion any political or other type of connotations attached to this ethnonym in different historical contexts, Bosniak is the historical interdenominational name of the people of Bosnia until the second half of the 19th century. This is conformed by the ethnonym 'Bosniak' as

⁹ Nada Klaić: Srednjovjekovna Bosna (politički položaj bosanskih vladara do Tvrtkove krunidbe 1377. godine, Eminex, Zagreb, 1994. godine

patronym of many families and people of Muslim, Catholic and Orthodox traditions in Bosnia.

Linguocidal hujdurma SANU

Everything that's being said about the toponomocide and ethnonomocide applies to **linguocide**. We are witnessing this fall's Great Serbian anti-civilization linguocidal hujdurma of Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (SANU) in Belgrade, which contests organic ethnic language to Bosniaks and it waives the right to history continuity and bosnian attribution of its native Bosnian language and requires that their language can be named exclusively as Bosniak language, which represents the most explicit expression of the Greater Serbian hegemonic ideology of assimilation and most blatant post genocidal outburst of hatred and intolerance, as the roughest post genocidal act of hostility against Bosniaks. Revealing the Greater Serbian alchemical formula: no Bosnian language – no Bosniaks – no Bosnia, and when there's no Bosnia, then it's – Serbia, as a spokesman for the opportune intellectual manufacture of evil occurs Miloš Kovačević, countrymen of the Hague-accused person for genocide from Kalinovik-Užice area in Romanija, Ratko Mladić, who, in one TV show revealed the background of this sa(nu)tanic chauvinist wiles. "Bosnian language implies Bosnian people", cites this Romanian linguistic mešetar with Belgrade address and reveals the reasons for linguocidal intervention and katilic cut into the Bosnian cultural and historic tissue," this is exactly the goal of the Bosnian language to create a Bosnian nation on the basis of the language, based on the criteria that existed in the 19th century", Miloš insinuates, while forgetting that Bosnian nation already exists in terms of international law as a nation-state, consisting of Bosnian citizens and ethnicities = nations. Bosnian nation – state is a member of the United Nations. Kovačević tells to Bosniaks that they can call their language only "Bosniak languageć" and under no circumstances "Bosnian" because, he says, from the determine word "language of the Bosniak people" can only be formed the linguonym "Bosniak language", as set out in the constitution of eresm revealing along the way where the constitution of that "genocidal entity" was written. Name of the language, continues logically Kovačević, is formed in the Serbian language according the name of the people, so from Serb the language can only be Serbian, from Croat – Croatian, and from Bosniak – Bosniak, and under no circumstances Bosnian. It is indisputable that there is no grammatical formative reason to get out linguonym "Bosniak language" from the ethnonym "Bosniak", in Bosnian and in Serbian language. But, linguonym "Bosnian language, however, wasn't even derived from the name of the nation Bosniak, but from the aforementioned *unique illyrian root (bosn)* from which were derived: the name of the nation, the name of the language, the name of the river and the name of country. As rarely with any other nation, to Bosniaks, Bosnia is the father and mother, genetic, linguistic and civilizational identity code, created at the dawn of the civilization in the heart of Balkans, while for the Serbs, civilizational identity code of ideology of svetoslavlje, created within Byzantine Empire in the Middle Age. Appointment of the Bosnian language to the Bosniaks, is based on the understanding of language as a cultural and social phenomenon, and in the SANA circles it is understood as a tribal possession. Yes, verily is the "Bosnian language" name for the language of Bosniaks! Bosnian language is the birthplace and the emanation of the Bosnian spirit, the language of the country and the people of Bosnia in its historical borders, which is most reliably marked by the necropolis as irrefutable border stones of historic ethnic territory of Bosniaks and

therefore its standard linguistic norm is based on unique kon'juktive norm, unlike the Serbian and Croatian one, which are based on disjunctive norms. This confirms the continuity of the Bosnian language and after the so-called Serbo-Croatian phase, which has no reason to distinguish itself from itself as opposed to the Serbian and Croatian standards which are giving their best to, according to principle of difference, diminish the common standard language heritage, created after "Vienna literary agreement", between Serbs and Croats in 1850. Bosniaks, therefore have no reason for ethnic terminology definition of their language, because the term "Bosnian language" is historically confirmed in this form as the language of Bosniak people so its change would be a suicidal deletion and falsifying of their own history.

Finally, we must resolutely and unequivocally emphasize that genocide includes also the culturecide and that its participants are not only the perpetrators of genocide, but also all those who accept and support this illegal state, made by the genocide, and here, those are mostly the media and the Bosnian post genocidal Dayton authorities, but also the so-called International community, embodied in the PIC, as well as rest of us. In other words, everyone who uses such illegal names makes the toponomocide, ethnonimocide and linguicide within culturecide as an integral part of genocide. By conducting the toponimocide, ethnonimocide and linguicide, before our eyes in the post-Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina, the last stage of the genocide is happening, or in other words the final operation of destruction and disappearance of the historical state of Bosnia and its domicile, base nation the Bosniaks, in which suicidally have part sole Bosnian post-Dayton authorities, as well as all the citizens who passively observe it. For the record, this is the way of disappearance of Bosniaks and their homeland Bosnia tomorrow, so no one can say that they didn't know.

Where is the exit? The only effective solution for the future is *restitutio ad integrum*, in accordance with the Vienna Convention *Regula* ie. Return to the previous state, to the Constitution of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or the cancellation of the established order of things based on the genocide, and the end of the genocidal entity, and any other illegal practices in constitutional order of the only legal and legitimate Constitution of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

SUMMARY

The Balkanic country of Bosnia and its base nation Bosniaks are endangered in the post genocidal period in all aspects of their existence: demographic, economic, political, cultural etc. Post genocidal suppression of Bosnian name, bosnocide, is one of the most blatant examples of killing a nation in peacetime in the entire European history. Bosnophobia and Bosnocide, the highest stage of genocide, are spreading like the plague, and Bosnia and Bosniaks are just helplessly watching, because with the Dayton constitution they got the straitjacket on. All this is the epilogue of bloody Bosnian drama, whose prologue was Serbian genocidal aggression at the end of the last century and occupation of half of Bosnian territory, which made countless mass graves and it criminally deleted Bosnian name from the face of the Bosnia state and then set the Dayton para-semi-state with mono-ethnic attribution "Serbian" instead of "Genocidal", according to the verdict of the International Court of Law (ICJ) in The Hague.

The aggression and war were not stopped by the "Dayton peace" but were continued unabated by other means. The sadistic deletion of Bosnian toponyms and serbianization of

Bosnian villages and cities began, including the ban on Bosnian language. Such uncivilized gesture of desecration and destruction of toponymes as the original heritage of Bošnjans/Bosniaks can be done only by the uncivilized primitives like barbarians, because the toponyms are linguistic monuments of one nation on the ethnic territory. Bosnian toponyms are emanation and the most authentic markers of topology of Bosnian spirit. These toponymes, are , in fact sediments of Bosnian spirit on historical territory of Bosnia, with which the ethnic area of Bošnjans/Bosniaks/Bosnians was marked and which undeniably testifies about their existence, life and the duration on their land, the heritage. By conducting the toponymocide and linguocide before our eyes in post Dayton Bosnia and Herzegovina, the last stage of genocide is being completed, or in other words the operation of destruction and disappearance of historic country of Bosnia and its domicile people Bosniaks, in which is suicidally involved the sole post Dayton authorities under the pressure of European and world tutors.

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