Peter A. Kraus

Department of Social Sciences / Centre of Canadian Studies

RESPONDING TO COMPLEX DIVERSITY IN EUROPE AND CANADA:
FUTURE RESEARCH DIRECTIONS

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The New Politics of Multilingualism in Europe

The New Politics of Multilingualism in Europe

1   **Why language is relevant for social scientists**

2   **Language, state formation, and 'methodological nationalism'**

3   **Layers of (linguistic) diversity in Europe**

4   **The politics of diversity**

5   **Complex diversity**

6   **The impact of Europeanization on language politics**

7   **An application: the multilingual city**

8   **European cities and the new heterogeneity**

9   **Urban multilingualism: the challenges involved**

10   **Citizenization and the acquisition of a multilingual repertoire**

1 Why language is relevant for social scientists

Language as a key indicator of social and political change

■ **Line Herder – Humboldt – Taylor: Language, identity, and 'authenticity'**

■ **Line Deutsch – Gellner – Rokkan: Language and *nation-building***

■ **Current tendencies pointing at a repoliticization of linguistic issues:**

→ **Language and access to citizenship**

→ **'National languages' and globalization**

2   *Language, state formation, and 'methodological nationalism'*

- **Level of linguistic differentiation in Europe: 225 vernacular languages (compared to 2,000 in Asia or 1,000 in the Americas)**

- **However: high political salience of language in the European context; idea of the 'national language'**

- **Standardization as an imperative: *cuius regio, eius lingua***

- **In many cases, linguistic homogeneity is seen as an asset for achieving both administrative efficiency and political legitimacy.**

- **France as a paradigmatic case: from Villers-Cotterêts to the Republic**

- **Regardless of dominant pattern, success story of 'the' European nation-state has to be qualified**

NORTH SEA

THE CHANNEL

BALTIC SEA

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

BLACK SEA

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Republic of Finland

Kingdom of Denmark

Republic of Estonia

Republic of Latvia

Republic of Lithuania

Republic of BELARUS

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Ireland

SCOTLAND

WALES

ENGLAND

Nether-lands

Belgium

Federal Republic of GERMANY

Republic of POLAND

UKRAINE

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Switzerland

Czech Republic

Republic of Austria

Slovakia

Hungary

Slovenia

Croatia

Mol-davia

ROMANIA

Bosnia & Herzego-vina

Republic of Serbia

Yugoslavia

Monte-negro

Republic of BULGARIA

F.Y. Ma-cedonia

Albania

Greece

ITALIAN REPUBLIC

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Portuguese Republic

Republic of Malta

Tunisia

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR SOCIALIST

Republic of TURKEY

Georgia

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Cyprus

Syrian Arab Republic

Lebanon

Israel

Jordan

Republic of IRAQ

Kurdistan

Islam

Provinces: VOLOGDA, KOSTROMA, YAROSLAVL, IVANOVO, VLADIMIR, MOSCOW, NIZHNY-NOVGOROD, TVER, SMOLENSK, KALUGA, TULA, RYAZAN, MORDVINIA, ULYANOVSK, PENZA, SARATOV, TAMBOV, LIPETSK, VORONEZH, BELGOROD, KURSK, ORYOL, BRIANSK, VOLGOGRAD, ROSTOV, KRASNODAR, STAVROPOL, KALMYKIA, ASTRAKHAN

Cities: Stockholm, Oslo, Helsinki, Tallinn, Riga, Vilnius, Kobenhavn, Berlin, Hamburg, Hannover, Bremen, Köln, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, München, Nürnberg, Praha, Bratislava, Wien, Budapest, Warszawa, Kiev, Moskva, Sankt-Peterburg, Minsk, London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Belfast, Cardiff, Bruxelles, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseille, Torino, Milano, Venezia, Roma, Napoli, Madrid, Valencia, Barcelona, Lisboa, Zagreb, Beograd, Sofia, Bucuresti, Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Athina, Bagdad, Bayrut, Dimashq, Jerusalem

2   Layers of (linguistic) diversity in Europe (i)

- 'Majorities' (as represented by 'titular' nations and 'their' states): the 'standard' citizen – in terms of legal entitlements and cultural practices – as the majority citizen

- 'Old' minorities: autochthonous and territorially concentrated groups; historical grievances towards the majority state as the basis of demands for institutional autonomy

- 'New' minorities: ethnic groups formed by immigrants and their descendants; achieving higher levels of social and economic equality as a main goal of collective mobilization

- 'Majority' and 'minority' as relational concepts, whose meaning may change according to political dynamics

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

Republic of Finland

KINGDOM OF SWEDEN

Republic of Estonia

Kingdom of Denmark

NORTH SEA

BALTIC SEA

Republic of Latvia

Republic of Lithuania

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

SCOTLAND

Ireland

WALES   ENGLAND

THE CHANNEL

Netherlands

Belgium

Federal Republic of GERMANY

Republic of POLAND

Republic of BELARUS

UKRAINE

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Switzerland

Czech Republic

Slovakia

Republic of Austria

Hungary

Slovenia

Croatia

Moldavia

ROMANIA

Bosnia & Herzegovina

Yugoslavia

Republic of Serbia

Montenegro

Republic of BULGARIA

ITALIAN REPUBLIC

Albania

F.Y. Macedonia

Greece

BLACK SEA

Georgia

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Republic of TURKEY

Portuguese Republic

KINGDOM OF SPAIN

Baleares Islands

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Republic of Malta

Cyprus

Lebanon

Syrian Arab Republic

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Israel

Jerusalem

Jordan

Republic of IRAQ

Islamic

KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Tunisia

DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR SOCIALIST

euratlas

3   Layers of diversity in Europe (ii)

- 'Majorities' (as represented by 'titular' nations and 'their' states): the 'standard' citizen – in terms of legal entitlements and cultural practices – as the majority citizen

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Minorities, native peoples and ethnic goups

ICELAND

Sami / Lapponia

Sami / Lapponia

Tornedalian Finns

Faroe Islands

FINLAND

Karelia

NORWAY

Swedens in Finland

Åland Islands

Ingria

Vepsia

Scotland

ESTONIA Votians

RUSSIA

SWEDEN

RUS

Vepsia

Northern-Ireland

Livians

RUS

Man

LT LATVIA

RLBY

IRELAND

UNITED-KINGDOM

DENMARK

LITHUANIA

UA

North-Frisia

Scania

RUS

PL BY

Wales

East-Frisia

Cashoubs

LT

Russians UA

Frisia

Saterland

DE

BELARUS

Cornwall

NETHERLANDS

Low-Germans*

BY

PL

BELGIUM

Flanders

Sorbs

POLAND

Wallonia

GERMANY

Silesia

PL Russians

BY

Germ. Com.

DE

UKRAINE

Brittany

LUX.

DE

UA

PL

PL

Lorraine

CZECH REP.

Alsace

SK

Moravia*

Russes

BG

Russians in Ukraine

FRANCE

SWITZELLIECHT.

SLOVAKIA Ruthenians

UA

Transdniestr

BG

Grishun

AUSTRIA

HU

MD

BY

Savoy

Ladians

HR

DE SK

UA

Tatars in Crimea

Aosta

South-Tyrol

HUNGARY

Hungians (Transylvania)

Gagaouzia

Galicia

Fiuli

SLOVENIA DE

SK RO

Russians in Crimea

Astrurias*

Gascogne

Veneto*

CROATIA

DE

MOLDAVIA

Basque Country

Occitania

Vojvodina

DE

ROMANIA

Aran Valley

Provence

ST-M.

BOS

Portugal

Aragon*

AND.

MON.

BOSNIA

SERBIA

TK

SPAIN

Catalonia

Corsica

ITALY

BOS

BG

BULGARIA

TK

Montenegro Kosova

MK

TK

Valencian Community

AL HR

MACEDONIA

Pomaks

Andalusia*

Balearic Islands

Sardinia

AL

ALBANIA

MK

TK

GR

Epirus

MK

AL

Aromanians

AL

GR

GREECE

Sicily*

AL

MALTA

CYPRUS

STATES
Minorities in search of more recognition (independence, autonomy,...)
as well as territorial subdivisions
Member of a community of a neighbor state
*Area with a strong identity or federalist tendencies**

Layers of diversity in contemporary Europe

- 'Majorities' (as represented by 'titular' nations and 'their' states): the 'standard' citizen – in terms of legal entitlements and cultural practices – as the majority citizen

- 'Old' minorities: autochthonous and territorially concentrated groups; historical grievances towards the majority state as the basis of demands for institutional autonomy

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- 'Majority' and 'minority' as relational concepts, whose meaning may change according to political dynamics

Cities with 100,000 or More Foreign-Born Residents

mpi

Legend:
- Between 100,000 & 500,000
- Between 500,000 & 1 Million
- 1 Million or More Foreign Born

This map was made for the MPI Data Hub by Nuala Cowan, Department of Geography, George Washington University (March 2007)
The data are from the Globalization, Urbanization and Migration web site (www.gstudynet.org/gum) developed by Marie Price and Lisa Benton-Short

EUROPE

NORTH AMERICA

MIDDLE EAST
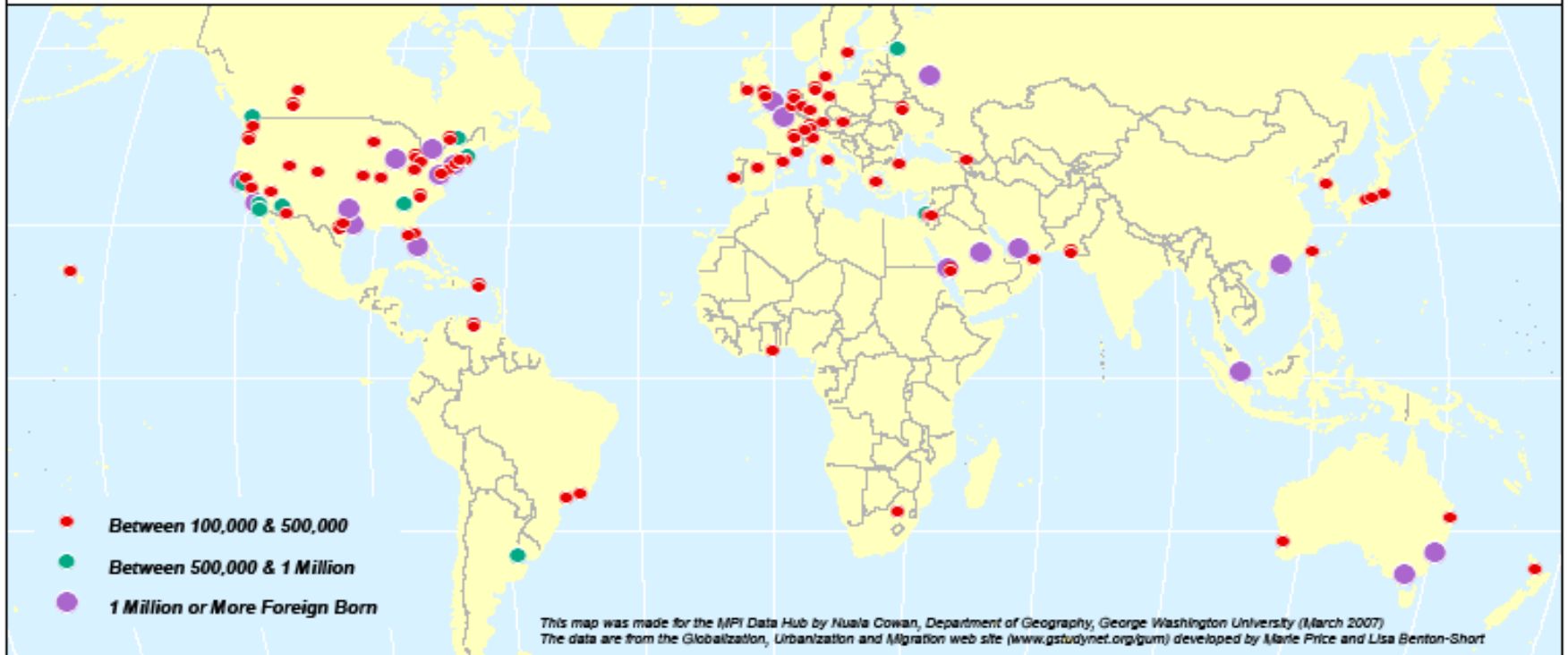
4   *The politics of diversity*

- **The articulation of diversity in our societies involves claims for recognition.**

- **In the context of majority–minority relations, institutionalized recognition has tended to involve an approach that conceives of the different layers of diversity as if they corresponded to discrete and separate frames of collective identification ('billiard ball' view).**

- **Recognition and integration have become increasingly contentious in institutional settings where sovereignty is undergoing significant transformations.**

5   *Complex Diversity*

Diversity and 'Europeanization'

- **Normative spill over-effects of European identity discourse**

  - **Taming of state nationalism**

  - **Emergence of a European citizenship regime**

- **The concept of complex diversity points at a social and political context in which diversity has become a multidimensional and fluid phenomenon. Not only are our societies becoming more diverse by incorporating new layers of diversity; the different building blocks (or layers) of diversity must themselves be regarded as becoming increasingly heterogeneous too.**

■ **The protection of linguistic diversity plays a central role in Europe's official political discourse.**

■ **There are, however, many tensions and contradictions in the European 'politics of recognition'.**

■ **Irruption of English as the de facto European lingua franca:**

- **generalization of diglossia**
- **new ways of experiencing authenticity, new approaches to linguistic recognition**

7   *An application: the multilingual city*

- **Cities as the site of sweeping processes of social and political change**

- **Quantitative aspects of diversity at the urban level**

- **Possibility of analyzing the 'micro'-dynamics of integration**

8   European cities and the new heterogeneity

■ **Cities in the 'golden age' of European nation-states: centre formation related to the general dynamics of territorial integration and cultural standardization**

■ **'New heterogeneity': sociolinguistic transformation of many urban settings; patterns of stratification and of linguistic differentiation tend to overlap again**

Early modern share of current titular nation of the population of East European capitals

City	Year	% total pop.
Bratislava	1910	38
Bucharest	1850	c. 40
Budapest	1870	46
Chisinau	1926	40
Helsinki	1890	46 (?)
Istanbul	1878	62
Kiev	1926	42
Ljubljana	1880	75
Minsk	1926	42
Prague	1846	< 36
Riga	1913	42
St Petersburg	1910	89
Sofia	1866	c. 33
Tallinn	1871	52
Vienna	1910	85
Vilnius	1926	0 (?)
Warsaw	1897	62
Zagreb	1910	75

Source: Therborn (1995: 44)

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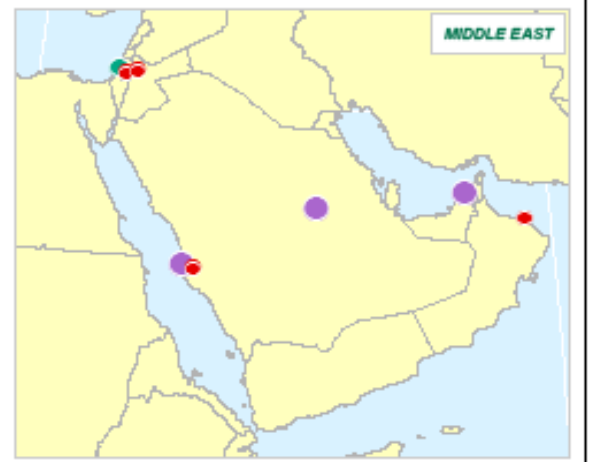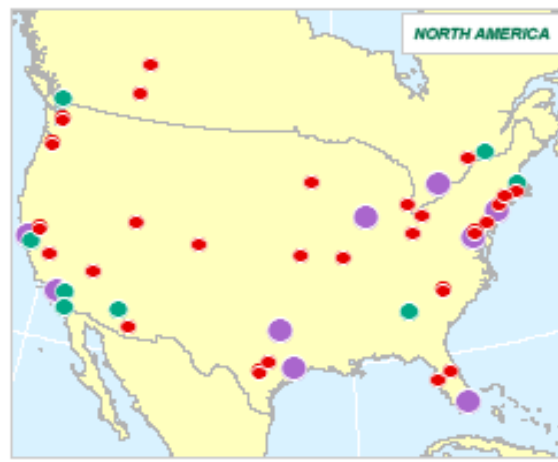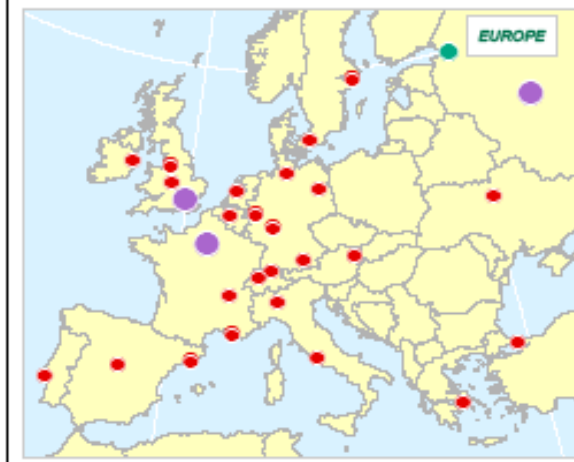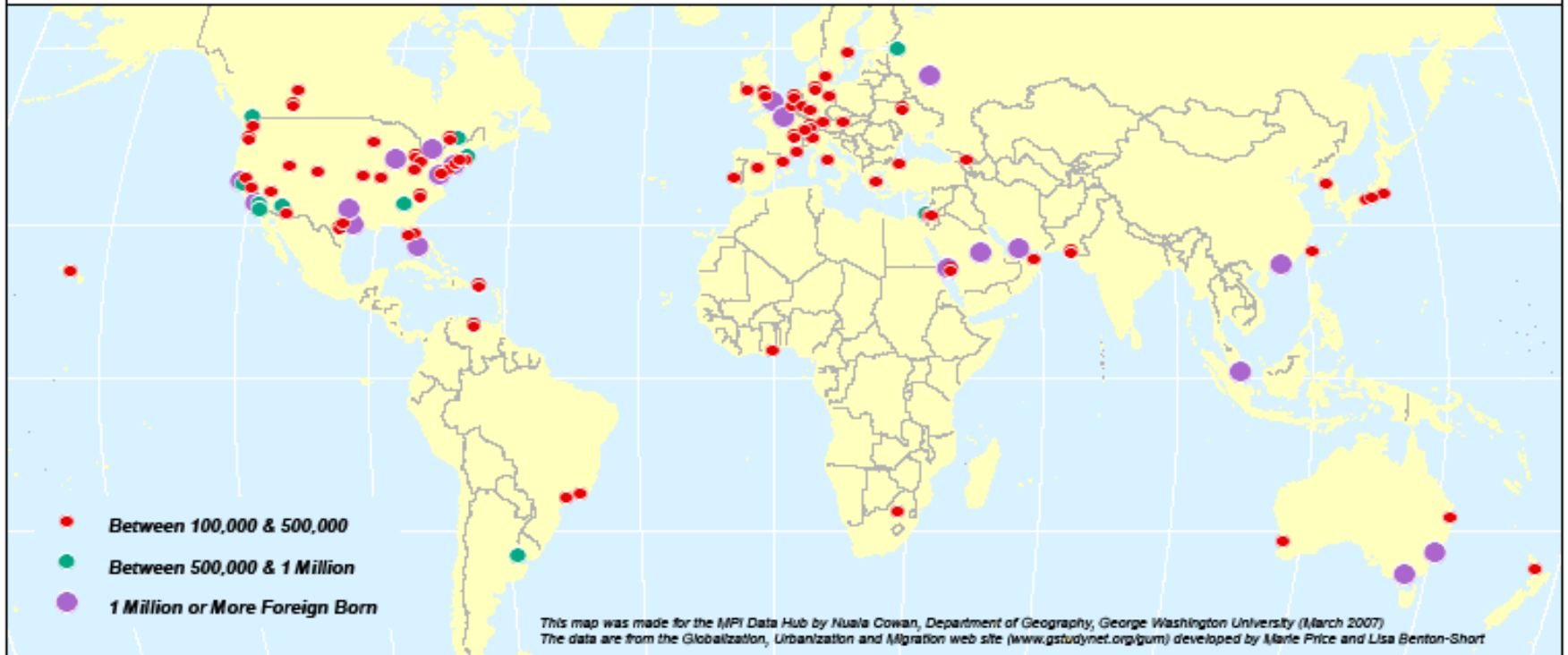
■ **For comparative purposes, the sample of those larger European cities which are de jure and de facto bilingual is of particular interest: Barcelona, Brussels, Dublin and Helsinki**

■ **Barcelona and Helsinki: combining of a well-entrenched *endogenous* patrimony of linguistic diversity with new layers of *exogenous* linguistic differentiation**

Helsinki

- **Finnish: 83.8%**
- **Swedish: 6.0%**
- **Non-domestic: 10.2%**

(Figures for 2010)

- **Political approach: integrative multilingualism**

- **Thus far, exceptionally generous institutional commitment to mother tongue instruction**

- **Apparently paradoxical consequences of recent dynamics, as they may be undermining the institutional consensus on bilingualism**

Barcelona

- **Castilian/Spanish: 63.1%**

- **Catalan: 24.7%**

- **Both Catalan and Castilian: 4.2%**

- **Arabic: 1.8%**

- **Other: 5.5%**

  ('first language'; figures for metropolitan area, 2009)

- **Conflictual multilingualism**

- ***Departament d'Educació* of the Catalan government has embraced multiculturalism and multilingualism as means for integrating immigrant groups; strong emphasis on minority languages; gap between discourse and institutional reality when it comes to providing mother tongue instruction**

- **High level (40%) of effective proficiency in the two official languages among immigrants**

La immigració a Barcelona

NOMBRE D'ESTRANGERS EMPADRONATS

Evolució de març del 2000 a gener del 2011, en xifres absolutes i en percentatge

| 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 |

294.918

284.632

282.178

280.817

278.320

250.789

260.058

230.942

202.489

163.046

113.809

74.019

4,9   7,6   10,7   12,8   14,6   15,9   15,6   17,3   18,1   17,6   17,3   17,4

PRINCIPALS NACIONALITATS

Nombre d'estrangers, per país

Pakistan **23.281**

Itàlia **22.909**

Xina **15.875**

Equador **15.511**

Bolívia **14.154**

Marroc **13.674**

Perú **13.464**

Colòmbia **12.328**

França **11.922**

Filipines **8.482**

R. Dominicana **7.614**

Argentina **7.469**

Romania **6.802**

NOMBRE DE RESIDENTS ESTRANGERS

Nombre d'estrangers,
percentatge sobre el total
de la població resident
a cada districte
En cursiva, variació
respecte al 2010

Sarrià-Sant Gervasi
15.864
11%
+461%

Horta-Guinardó
21.221
12,6%
0

Nou Barris
27.525
16,6%
+454

Gràcia
18.517
15,3%
+666

Barcelona
282.178
17,4%
+ 3.858

Les Corts
9.020
11,1%
-3,2%

Sant Andreu
18.971
13%
+170

Eixample
45.777
17,4%
-2,2%

Sant Martí
36.084
15,6%
+1.303

Sants-Montjuïc
36.361
19,9%
+1.585%

Ciutat Vella
43.026
41,8%
+2.088

No consta
7.587
-5.094

FONT: Institut Municipal d'Estadística

Anna Monell / LA VANGUARDIA

Citizenization and the acquisition of a multilingual repertoire

- The politics of multilingualism 'transnationalizes' the national.

- The politics of multilingualism nationalizes the transnational.

- Recognition of linguistic diversity as normative basis for dealing with needs of new groups

- Multilingualism as an emerging pattern of citizenship

References to further reading

2011:   **The Multilingual City, in: Nordic Journal of Migration Research, 1 (1), 25–36**

2012:   **The Politics of Complex Diversity: A European Perspective, in: Ethnicities, Vol. 12, No. 1, 3–25**