Abstracts and Keywords

Comment encadrer juridiquement la communication sur internet des institutions européennes en matière de multilinguisme ?
Laure Clément-Wilz

Cet article porte sur l'encadrement juridique de la communication sur internet des institutions européennes en matière de multilinguisme. Il analyse le droit applicable, les pratiques institutionnelles et les évolutions juridiques possibles. Le contexte juridique donne une importante marge de manœuvre aux institutions de l'Union européenne, à faveur d'une jurisprudence de la Cour de justice de l'Union européenne assez peu formaliste. Il n'est pas imposé formellement aux institutions européennes de communiquer sur internet dans les 24 langues officielles de l'Union européenne et ce indépendamment de leur contenu et de l'importance de ces sites internet dans la politique de communication des institutions de l'Union.

Cependant, l'analyse des pratiques institutionnelles sur internet (sites internet et réseaux sociaux) montre, à l'appui du récent rapport remis à la commission CULT du Parlement européen, que le manque de transparence des régimes linguistiques et la publication de contenus ayant potentiellement des effets juridiques et des effets sur les intérêts des usagers les exposent potentiellement à une violation du Règlement No1 et plus largement à une inadéquation avec les besoins des résidents de l'Union européenne qui utilisent les sites et médias sociaux. Il faudrait donc opérer une distinction selon le type de contenu, et fixer ainsi aux institutions les priorités.

En définitive, il apparait possible d'identifier des obligations juridiques en matière de multilinguisme, en renouvelant l'interprétation du droit en vigueur pour l'adapter à la réalité de la communication en ligne. La CJUE pourrait faire évoluer sa jurisprudence. De même, les plaideurs et les juridictions nationales ne devraient pas hésiter à la saisir afin que de nouvelles obligations en matière de multilinguisme soient fixées. Le temps de modifier le Règlement No1 est aussi peut-être venu, pour l'adapter aux nouvelles réalités, institutionnelle et numérique.

Mots-Clés: Union européenne; EU institutions; Communication sur internet; Multilinguisme; Droit applicable en matière de multilinguisme; Règlement No1

This article focuses on the legal framework of the European institutions' communication on the Internet with regard to multilingualism. It analyses the applicable law, institutional practices and possible legal developments. The legal context gives the European Union institutions considerable leeway, thanks to the fairly informal case law of the Court of Justice of the European Union. The European institutions are not formally required to communicate on the Internet in the 24 official languages of the European Union, regardless of their content and the importance of these websites in the communication policy of the EU institutions.

However, the analysis of institutional practices on the Internet (websites and social networks) shows, in support of the recent report submitted to the CULT Committee of the European Parliament, that the lack of transparency of language regimes and the publication of content with potential legal effects and effects on the interests of users potentially expose them to a violation of Regulation No 1 and more broadly to a mismatch with the needs of EU residents using websites and social media. A distinction should therefore be made according to the type of content, thus setting priorities for the institutions.

Ultimately, it seems possible to identify legal obligations in the area of multilingualism, by renewing the interpretation of existing law to adapt it to the reality of online communication. The CJEU could amend its case law. Similarly, litigants and national courts should not hesitate to refer to the Court of justice to have new multilingual obligations established. The time may also be for amending Regulation No. 1, in order to adapt this Regulation to the new institutional and digital realities.

Keywords: European Union; EU institutions; Communication on internet; Multilingualism; Legal rules concerning multilingualism; Regulation No1

English Language and Brexit: A Linguistic Analysis of the Legal Texts of the EU
Ornella Guarino

To this date, English is one of the working languages of the EU and, most importantly, it is the 'de facto' lingua franca of the EU, as the source language of most European documents is mainly English (Crystal 2017). Despite Brexit, English remains the most studied language in Europe (Kużelewska 2020), not to mention the fact that it is the language of globalization. However, the UK's exit from the EU prompts the question as to what will be the development of English in the post-Brexit landscape.
In light of this, the present article aims at conducting a linguistic analysis of Euro-English in order to assess if and how such type of English differs from the Standard English (SE). If yes, is it possible that the Brexit phenomenon will contribute even further to the consolidation of a new variety of English in its own terms? There is an ongoing debate on this issue, which is perhaps more topical today than ever before.
The purpose of this article is therefore to analyze the current status of the English language used in EU legislation. In order to do so, this article provides a brief introduction of the linguistic landscape of the EU, by assessing the historical process of multilingualism and the EU egalitarian language policy. Subsequently, the article goes on to the analysis of a corpus of EU legislation (Directives, Regulations, Decisions, Recommendations, Opinions) drawn up in English in the last decades (1992-2022) to assess whether Euro-English has specific linguistic features at the lexical, morphosyntactic, and textual levels. The selected corpus of EU legal texts is compared to a corpus of UK legislation elaborated during the same time frame and the data are processed using the WordSmith Tools 8.0 software.

Keywords: English Language; Euro-English; Brexit; Legal Discourse; Legislative Drafting

Le multilinguisme, levier de légitimation pour la présidente de la Commission Européenne ? Représentation d'Ursula von der Leyen en figure d'autorité polyglotte
Juliette Charbonneaux

Depuis son arrivée à la tête de la Commission Européenne en 2019, Ursula von der Leyen s'est fait (re)connaître, notamment, par sa capacité à s'exprimer en plusieurs langues de l'Union. Ses différents « discours sur l'État de l'Union » ont ainsi été l'occasion pour elle de manifester son aisance dans sa langue maternelle, l'allemand, mais aussi en anglais ou en français, aisance qui n'a pas manqué d'être relevée et soulignée par les médias couvrant cet événement discursif et politique bien ritualisé. Partant de ce constat, cet article entend interroger le rôle légitimant, pour le politique, que peut endosser le multilinguisme dans le cas de la communication d'une institution bien spécifique, la Commission Européenne, et de la « figure d'autorité » qui la dirige. Pour ce faire est déployée une analyse sémiologie-discursive de productions communicationnelles et médiatiques dans lesquelles se construit, s'affirme ou se discute l'ethos plurilingue de la figure d'Ursula von der Leyen. Cette analyse permet de mettre en lumière le rôle normatif des médias vis-à-vis des pratiques linguistiques du politique.

Mots-clefs : autorité, Commission européenne, Europe, légitimité, multilinguisme

Since her arrival at the head of the European Commission in 2019, Ursula von der Leyen has made herself (re)known, in particular, by her ability to express herself in several languages of the Union. Her various "State of the Union speeches" have thus been an opportunity for her to demonstrate her fluency in her mother tongue, German, but also in English and French, a fluency that has not failed to be noted and emphasized by the media covering this well-ritualized discursive and political event. Based on this observation, this article intends to question the legitimizing role that multilingualism can play for the politician in the case of the communication of a very specific institution, the European Commission, and of the "authority figure" who directs it. To this end, a semiological-discursive analysis of communicative and media productions in which the multilingual ethos of the figure of Ursula von der Leyen is constructed, affirmed or discussed is deployed. This analysis sheds light on the normative role of the media with regard to the linguistic practices of politics.

Keywords: authority, European Commission, Europe, legitimacy, multilingualism

Labelled glossaries in the context of migration: a proposal for Italian and English
Ferdinando Longobardi, Valeria Pastorino

This paper investigates the way in which the words used to talk about migration are described by international organisations and public administrations. It proposes a more detailed description of the words that takes into account the morphological characteristics of each word, starting from corpora drawn from the Italian version of the EMN Glossary on Asylum and Migration and the English version of the IOM Glossary on Migration. The study introduces original excerpts of morphologically labelled glossaries comprising of the most frequent words in the migration context. The labelled glossaries present the description of the word units and an explanation of their grammatical behaviours, using tools and techniques from the Lexicon-Grammar theory to account for words' features usually considered as mere irregularities. The addition of these morphological labels to describe the behaviour of the words in the context of migration would allow them to be used with confidence by speakers, even those whose first language is not that of the country in which they find themselves, thus putting the individual at the core of the issue by giving those most effected the power to voice their opinions.

Keywords: labelled glossaries, morphology, linguistics, migration, EU, dictionaries

L'integrazione nella diversità: lo spazio possibile (e necessario) delle lingue di origine degli stranieri residenti nella politica linguistica dell'Unione Europea
Maria Simoniello

Il numero di lingue ufficiali degli Stati membri esprime solo parzialmente la portata del plurilinguismo esistente nell'Unione Europea. La molteplicità di lingue in uso presso le comunità immigrate strutturatesi nei diversi Paesi, in particolare, costituisce la manifestazione più recente di tale fenomeno, alla quale tuttavia non ha fatto seguito alcuna esplicita revisione dei quadri interpretativi che ne determinano il trattamento. Al contrario, questi paiono ancora protendere – tanto a livello comunitario quanto nel diritto interno dei singoli Stati – verso una considerazione delle lingue quali beni storico-culturali (Savoia 2001; Caretti-Cardone 2014) e strettamente legata al modello di tutela delle minoranze linguistiche storiche (cfr. Extra 2011), categoria dalla quale le lingue parlate dagli immigrati sono generalmente escluse (cfr., tra gli altri, Orioles 2007; Caretti-Cardone 2014), come si nota da ultimo nella risoluzione 2020/2846(RPS). Sorgono così degli interrogativi sull'avanzamento del percorso di definizione dei diritti linguistici (Poggeschi 2010) nell'Unione: c'è spazio per una riflessione euro-unitaria su un'estensione formale del modello di promozione del plurilinguismo alle varietà portate dai gruppi immigrati? Parliamo ad oggi di plurilinguismo delle istituzioni o dei cittadini?
Partendo dalla considerazione di questi limiti, il contributo proposto approfondisce la posizione delle lingue di origine degli stranieri residenti nel quadro della promozione euro-unitaria del plurilinguismo, con l'obiettivo di individuare degli spazi di azione possibili per un'estensione delle attuali misure che superi il ricorso al solo modello minoritario e colga invece le peculiarità socio-culturali proprie del fenomeno e le conseguenti implicazioni per il tema dell'integrazione.

Parole chiave: diritti linguistici; plurilinguismo europeo; politica linguistica; minoranze linguistiche; Unione Europea.

Integration in diversity: the possible (and necessary) attention to the languages of foreign people resident in Europe in the language policies of the European Union.The number of official languages spoken in the States member of European Union accounts only partially of the actual dimension of European plurilingualism. Particularly the number of languages spoken by communities of foreign people permanently resident in the European Countries represents the most recent manifestation of this phenomenon. However, despite its quantitative and qualitative relevance, no modifications of the interpreting frameworks of European plurilingualism have been undertaken. In contrast, policies seem to persist in adopting – both at the national and EU level – a consideration of languages as part of an historical-cultural heritage (see among others Orioles 2007; Caretti-Cardone 2014), and closely related to the model of protection applied to historical minority languages (Extra 2011), a category from which the languages spoken by foreigners are generally excluded (see, among others, Orioles 2007; Caretti-Cardone 2014), as recently shown by the resolution 2020/2846(RPS). Considering this circumstances, two questions about the progression of the debate on linguistic rights (Poggeschi 2010) in the EU arise: Is it possible to individuate the conditions for an European action on the official extension of the

plurilingualism framework at the languages stemming from recent migrations? Do we intend an institutional or a social European plurilingualism?

This paper aims at investigating the position of the languages of origin of foreign people in the European framework on plurilingualism, with the objective to identify possible actions in order to extend the current policies promoting plurilingualism and overcome the minority model, to include the socio-cultural specificities of the phenomenon and its implications for the integration.

Keywords: Linguistic Rights; European Plurilingualism; Language policy; Linguistic minorities; European Union.

Multilingual communication: the role of gaze, physical contact, and time perception and organization in intercultural interactions
Maria Grazia Busà, Chiara Facciani, Arianna Notaro

Research on multilingualism and intercultural communication has been gaining large recognition. However, a number of subject areas are still largely underexplored. For example, verbal communication is prioritised while little emphasis is given to the multimodality of multilingual and multicultural interactions. Also, while some studies focus on the role of gestures in intercultural communication, elements such as gaze, physical contact, and time are far less researched. However, the lack of attention to some non-verbal elements can create misunderstandings, particularly when people share a spoken code only partially, as is the case with non-native speakers. Thus, non-verbal language should be given a wider scope in multilingual and intercultural research.

This paper is a preliminary investigation of how intercultural differences in the use and interpretation of non-verbal codes of communication can affect interactions between migrants and social workers in Italy. The focus is on gaze, physical contact, and time perception and organization. The paper provides a qualitative analysis of focus groups and online questionnaires submitted to social workers working in northern Italy and supporting migrants in their daily integration in the society. The results show that the use and interpretation of gaze, physical contact and time vary considerably depending on the individual migrant as well as their culture of origin. Considerations are drawn on the extent to which cultural differences in the interpretation of non-verbal codes can create misunderstandings and undermine migrants' integration.

Keywords: Intercultural communication; non-verbal communication; migration; gaze; physical contact; time