

Issues emerging from the projects DYLAN and LINEE

**Anne-Claude Berthoud
Rita Franceschini**



Issues in terms of

tools and questions

Tools

- Modes of collaboration
- Methods
- Concepts

Concepts

- Multilingual repertoire
- ALAST model (all languages at the same time)
- Multilingual ideologies
- « Thick standardization »

RESEARCH TOPICS

FOR THE FUTURE

Preconditions

Fluidity of boundaries between people with different multilingual background:

Like a circle:

'Minorities', migrants, 'new' migrants, general mobility, 2nd and subsequent generations, 'Erasmus'-parents... and

'majorities', with multilingual language skills mostly learned at school, elite multilingualism, but also with language skills learned through contact with the above mentioned peers at school or in leisure time

—> Need for an integrated view on multilingualism, where cross-fertilisations takes place, e.g. observable at group level (ethnolects, language adoption: when a Majority takes up elements from the minority, emerging varieties, *Parkisch* in Vienna, ELF...)

3 Major Challenges in a multilingual Europe

- **Integration** of disadvantaged minorities as question of equity: talented multilingual individuals could be found everywhere, but does the school system detect them in minorities, and see them as resource?
 - Importance of REPRESENTATIONS and ATTITUDES (e.g. of teachers)
- Transmission of **knowledge** with high quality of understanding: the impact of Europe's linguistic diversity on production, transfer and application of knowledge
 - Importance of SENSIBILITY to see DIFFERENCES through COMPARISONS

- From Workplaces to Economy
 - the iniquitous WEIGHT of languages in local, regional or international contexts
 - Multilingualism as asset, challenge or cost and time consuming ,nice to have`

—> **Challenges which should be translated into research questions and analysed with different, intertwined methodologies (transdisciplinary research: SSH and natural sciences, too)**

A tendency: the 'Measuring society'

'Competencies' are measured by means of

- Indicators
- Descriptors
- Tests

—> 'integrated multilingualism' is not considered in these measuring procedures (not measuring one language in parallel to the other)

—> exclusion from citizenship, residence etc.

Research topics: LEARNING SPACES

at school and outside school:

- Early learning: efficiency of didactics models and effects in a the long-term perspective (e.g. differences measurable in adulthood?)
- Exchange programs: efficiency, cognitive and emotional impact with respect to other forms of language learning
- Learning spaces outside school: consistency, efficiency and impact on integration and social cohesion
- Experienced based learning
- Learning in the elderly

MINORITIES in a changing social equilibrium

- Regionalization and a new weight given to regional languages and dialects
- How minorities try to gain speakers: design attractiveness, prestige gaining, language planning, power issues

Multilingualism and other forms of expression

- Music
- Design (multilingual design in cities, public places, websites...)
- Arts (e.g. multilingualism and culture economy)
- Architecture ('communicative places')
- Sports

—> **creativity and multilingualism**

Multilingualism and technical issues

- Language recognition by using several languages ('multilinguality')
- Typeface systems for communication in several languages with different writing systems

Multilingualism in history

- Historical dimension of multilingualism
- Diffusion of these results could be used to enhancing awareness in the broad population of a historical multilingual rooted Europe

Multilingualism and legal matters

- Comparative studies on legal matters related to languages and multilingualism: how multilingualism is treated?

New economy and language diversity

- Europe's diversity facing globalization: 'survival of the fittest' and LPP (*Language policy and planning*)
- Effect of second and third generation of immigrants on economy
- Mapping the language industry
- Knowledge transfer through multilingualism in companies
- Management under conditions of linguistic diversity

New speech forms

- Ethnolects forms of youth speech under conditions of a changing relationship between orality and literacy through the use of new communication means
- Other *linguae francae* than ELF, and other forms of multilingual talk
- Pick-up-learning by exposure to a multilingual environment ('unfocussed acquisition', implicit learning)
- Emerging contact varieties, 'languaging' (e.g. *Italoschwyz* in Zürich, *Parkisch* in Vienna)

Spaces and experienced based learning

- Strategies in using several languages
- Multilingual skills of sectorial workers (health, construction etc. vs. high skilled elite mobility)
- High mobile populations and their strategies for adaptation and language skill transfer
- Effects of initial socialisation and education for motivation and language learning in mobile populations
- forgetting languages (language attrition and loss) and reactivation of resources

Danke!

Grazie!

Thank you!

Dilan!

Giulan!

Iolan!

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