

Language Diversity in the Danube Region: A unique cultural heritage and future potential at risk?

eTwinning-Seminar Krems, 1June 2023

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IDM - Target Countries

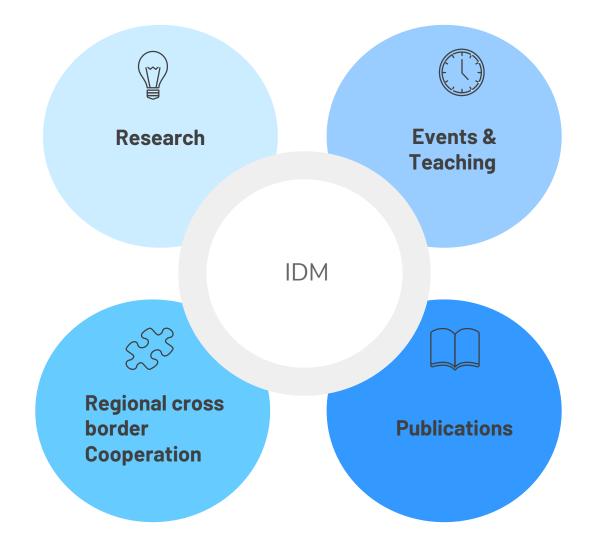
















1953

Foundation of the Research Institute for Issues of the Danube Region in Salzburg

1993

New structure and new name: Institute for the Danube Region and Central Europe

1995

Dr. Erhard Busek becomes chairman of the institute

2003

Anniversary 50 years IDM; New office at Hahngasse

2019

New Slogan: European perspectives Regional actions Cooperation and expertise since 1953

2022

Death of Dr. Erhard Busek, Rector Friedrich Faulhammer becomes chairman















70 years IDM **Locating the Future**

- Regional events in all target countries on current topics
- 5 December 2023 Anniversary celebration in the Palais Niederösterreich in Vienna







Dilemma of Simultaneity - European Security and Integration









28 April 2023, 10:00 CEST/11:00 EEST









#LocatingTheFuture Belarus



Déjà-vu or a breakthrough?

The Status Quo and the Future Prospects of Belarus



4 May 2023, 17:00 CEST IDMonSite/Zoom Webinar













DRC Summer School

- Initiated by IDM
- Promotion of regional co-operation among young social scientists

18th DRC Summer School on Regional Cooperation

16–22 July 2023, Cluj-Napoca, Romania





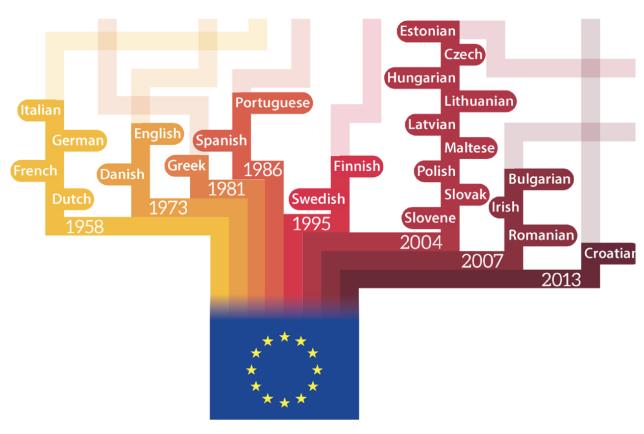






Languages in the EU

- 27 EU countries
- 24 official EU languages



Data source: Article 55, Treaty on European Union.







Multilingualism in the EU

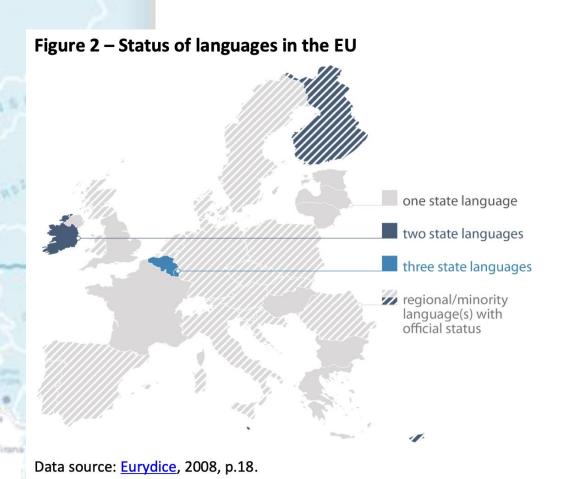
Briefing of the European Parliament "Multilingualism: The language of the EU" (2022):

"The harmonious co-existence of **24 official languages** is one of the most distinctive features of the European project."

- Goals:
 - "give citizens access to EU legislation and information in their own languages"
 - "encourage language learning and promote linguistic diversity"
 - -> educational and language policies are responsibility of individual EU countries
- EU initiatives
 - · Erasmus+
 - Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) (6 levels: A1 to C2)
 - ...



Regional and Minority Languages in the EU



European Charter for Regional or Minority languages (ECRML)

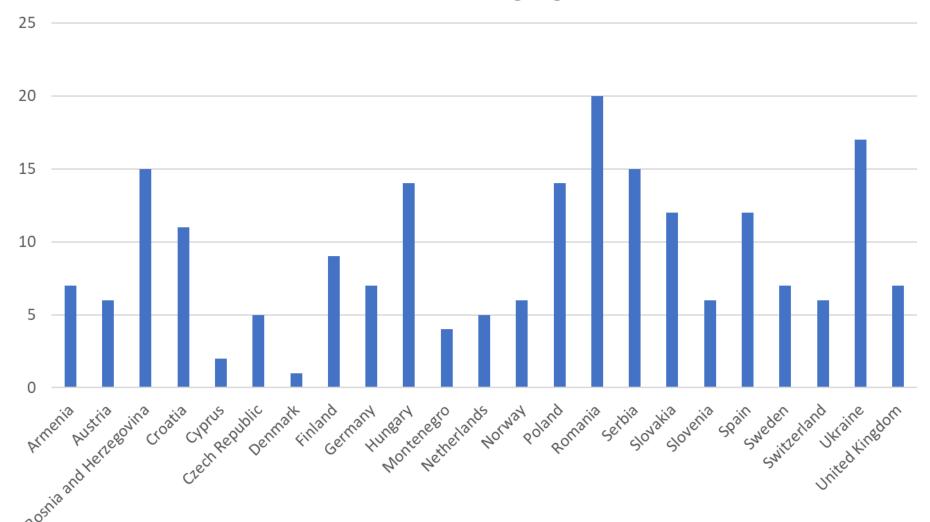
- Protection and promotion of languages used by traditional minorities
- 25 countries, 81 languages
- No criteria or definition for an idiom to be a minority language
- Rights associated with the status of a minority language (differ):
 - Official language, can be used in authorities
 - Access to education
 - Promotion of culture and media
 - Bilingual place name signs





The Danube Region is especially rich in regional and minority languages

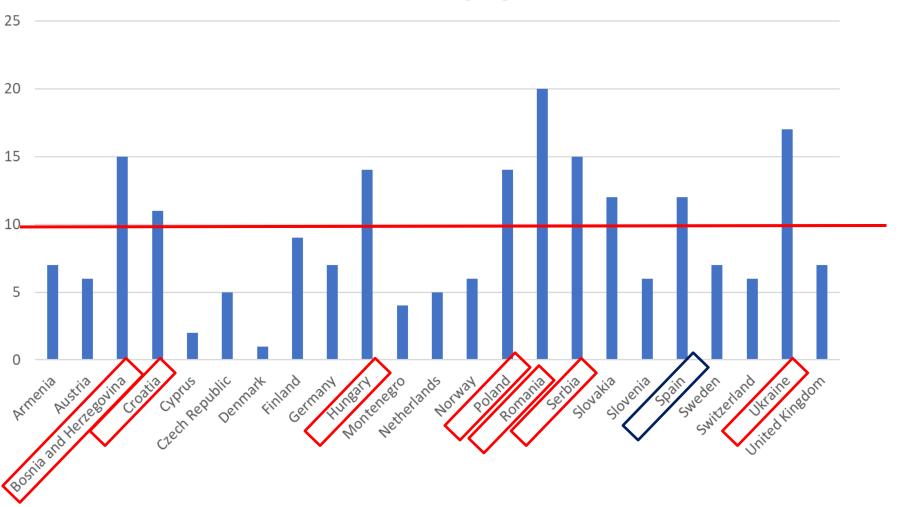




The Danube Region is especially rich in regional and minority languages





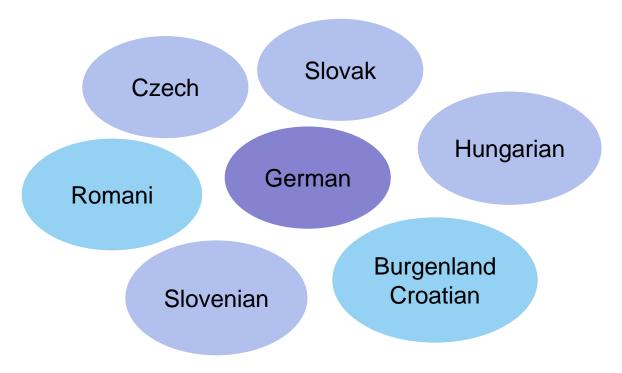


Romania: 20 recognised minority languages: Albanian, Armenian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, German, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Macedonian, Polish, Romani, Russian, Ruthenian, Serbian, Slovakian, Tatar, Turkish, Ukrainian, Yiddish





Languages in Austria

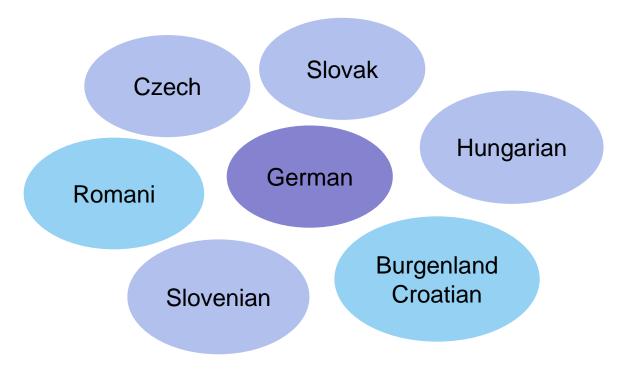


- Bilingual place name signs in Burgenland (German-Hungarian, German-Croatian) and Carinthia (German-Slovenian)
- Can be used in authorities in some regions of Austria
- Access to education





Languages in Austria



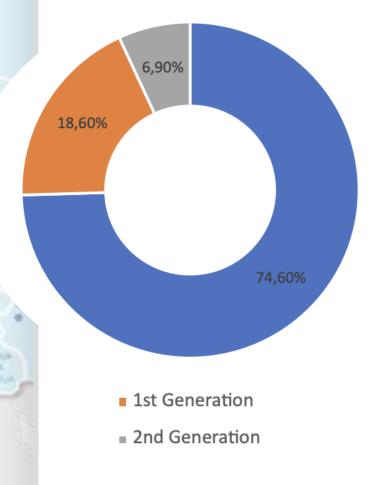
"...only the languages traditionally used within a state's territory, not those connected with **recent migratory movements** or dialects of the official language"

(European Charter of Regional or Minority Languages)



Migrants & Refugees in Austria

25,4% residents in Austria have a background of migration (2021, Statistik Austria)



Top 10 foreign nationals in Austria (2022):

- **1. Germany** (218 347)
- **2. Romania** (140 454)
- **3. Serbia** (121 643)
- 4. Turkey (117 944)
- **5. Bosnia** (97 676)
- **6. Croatia** (96 759)
- **7. Hungary** (94 595)
- 8. Syria (70 901)
- **9. Poland** (66 155)
- **10. Ukraine** (52 803)

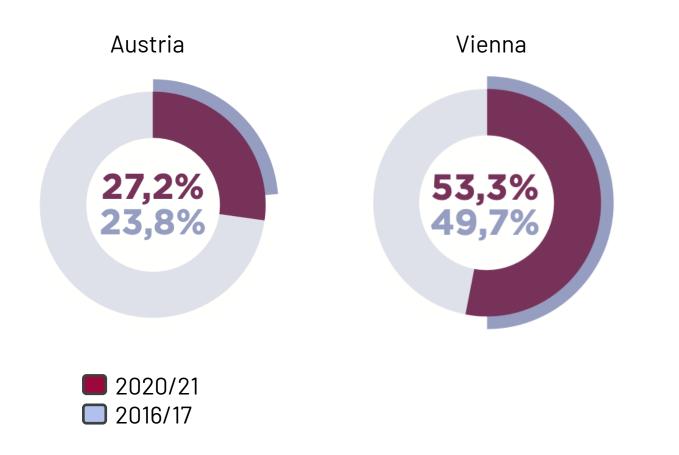
Comparison to number of Burgenlandcroats:
Around 20 000





Language diversity in schools in Austria

Pupils with a different everyday language than German (Integrationsfond Austria)

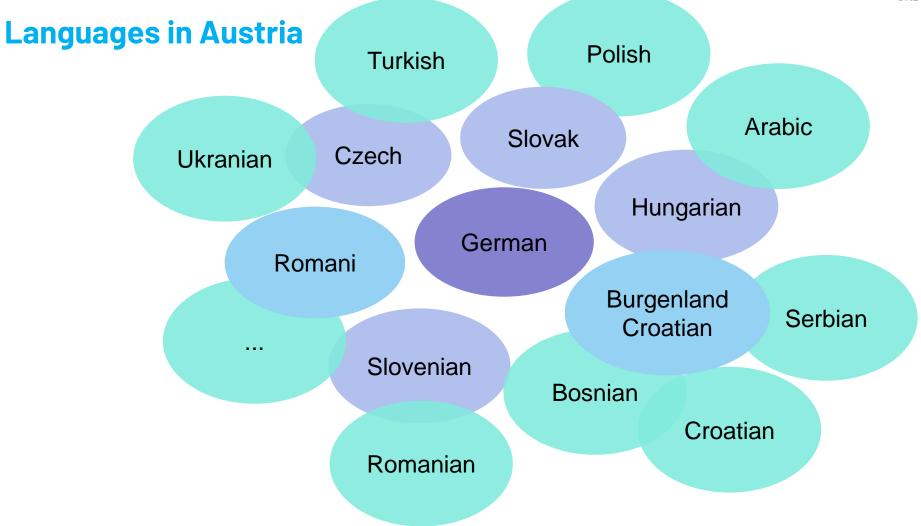


Primary schools in Vienna





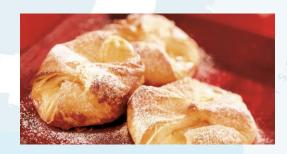






Language contacts in the Danube Region

Slavic Loanwords in the Austrian variety of German



'type of sweet pastry'
kolač (Czech)

MARILLE 'apricot':
marelica (Croatian)



KUKURUZ 'corn'
kukurica (Slovak)





- Danube region is linguistically rich and diverse
- People with multilingual backgrounds
- Long history of language contacts
- This language diversity aligns with the goals of EU

HOWEVER

In some nation states an increasingly different picture is emerging

-> New rise to **linguistic purism**:

Right wing parties use linguistic purism as an instrument of nationalism





WIENER ZEITUNG

RACHLICHE MINDERHEITEN

Wohin sind sie verschwunden?

In Österreich leben immer weniger slowenischsprachige Menschen. Warum?



Ein Symbol für sprachliche Minderheiten: die Ortstafel (hier

com / APA / Gert Egg

aller

Im Jahre 1910 hatte das h betrug ihre Anzahl 310.000 Österreich noch 24.855 (in

Zweisprachige Ortstafeln beschmiert:

Kein Respekt vor einer Minderheit

Der Versuch, die slowenische Sprache aus der Öffentlichkeit zu drängen bedeutet gleichzeitig auch, eine Gemeinschaft unsichtbar machen zu wollen



Language diversity at risk? - Austria

- Housing subsidies linked to knowledge of a certain level of the German language
- Dispute over bilingual Slovenian-German place-name signs in Carinthia
- Obligation for pupils to speak only German during school breaks





Obligation to speak only German during school breaks

- Demand of Freedom Party (FPÖ, right wing party in Austria)
- Only recommendation, not in the School Education Act
- Corresponding rule in the "school rules" of individual schools



- Stated reasons for the introduction of this obligation:
 - Mutual understanding, politeness, and reduced exclusion
 - Prohibition of other languages helps children learn German faster

"The division of society is an acute danger. [...] The formation of ethnic parallel structures, in particular, is a significant problem for our community."

- Reinhard Koller, Chairman of the Freedom Party's Lower Austrian Teachers' Association





Obligation to speak only German during school breaks

- Proficiency in German is important, but multiple reasons speak against an obligation to speak German during school breaks:
 - Discriminating
 - Not useful from an educational and linguistic perspective (pupils do not learn German faster by prohibiting other languages)
 - Not realistic (teacher as "language police")

"It unsettles and shames children who are taught that their respective first languages are worthless. [...] It expresses the desire for permanent (linguistic) control."

- Verena Blaschitz, linguist





Multilingualism as potential - Education in native language in Vienna

- 30 years of education in native language in Viennese schools
- 20 different languages
- Children learn to read and write in their first language alongside German
- The better they know their mother tongue, the easier it is for them to learn additional languages
- Native language teachers as a link between the school and the parents
- Multilingualism as potential for the job market





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