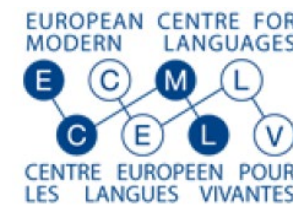


PRESENTATION OF THE ECML PUBLICATIONS AND HOW THEY CAN BE USED

ECML-EC Colloquium
Strengthening support for regional and minority languages (RML) within a plurilingual context

Gabija Kiaušaitė

7 November 2023 | Graz



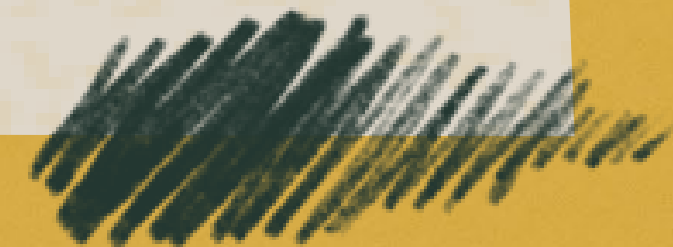
OVERVIEW

Key presentation points

- I. ECML – promoting linguistic diversity in Europe
- II. Who is Lara?
- III. Appreciating diversity – Lara's language journey across Europe
- IV. Interactive book exploration
- V. Future possibilities



ECML PROMOTING LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY



WHQs (lara ?

HI! I'M LARA



- ✓ loves travelling and languages
- ✓ a huge fan of the European Day of Languages





APPRECIATING LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY





- Bosanski
- Català
- Čeština
- Српски
- Crnogorski
- Dansk
- Deutsch
- Ελληνικά
- English
- Eesti Keel
- Español
- Français
- Gaeilge
- Hrvatski
- Íslenska
- Italiano
- Magyar
- Македонски
- Malti
- Nederlands
- Norsk
- Română
- Русский
- Slovenčina
- Slovenšči na
- Suomi
- Svenska

LARA'S LANGUAGE JOURNEY ACROSS EUROPE

EDL.ECML.AT/LANGUAGEJOURNEY

These are the languages we encountered on our short journey through Europe, but there are many more languages both in Europe and across the world!

Basque

AFROASIAN
350 000 000

KARTVELIAN
5 000 000

INDO-EUROPEAN
3 200 000 000

URALIC
25 000 000

ALTAIC
210 000 000

SEMITIC
Maltese

Georgian

BALTIC
Latvian
Lithuanian

Albanian
Greek

WEST SLAVIC
Czech
Polish
Slovak

EAST SLAVIC
Belarusian
Russian
Ukrainian

SOUTH SLAVIC
Bosnian
Bulgarian
Croatian
Macedonian
Serbian
Slovene

WEST GERMANIC
Dutch
English
Frisian
German
Luxembourgish

NORTH GERMANIC
Danish
Icelandic
Norwegian
Swedish

EASTERN ROMANCE
Italian
Romanian

WESTERN ROMANCE
Catalan
French
Galician
Portuguese
Romansh
Spanish

TURKIC
Azerbaijani
Turkish

FINNIC
Estonian
Finnish
Northern Sami
UGRIC
Hungarian

CELTIC
Irish
Welsh

Armenian
Romani



European Day of Languages
26 September

EUROPEAN CENTRE FOR
MODERN LANGUAGES
CENTRE EUROPEEN POUR
LES LANGUES VIVANTES

COUNCIL OF EUROPE
CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



EN

LARA'S

JOURNEY THROUGH EUROPE'S REGIONAL AND MINORITY LANGUAGES

- ✓ Français
 - ✓ English
 - ✓ Español
- *10 offers to translate

30+ regional and minority languages

OC OCCITAN

👤 600 000

The words and phrases on this page are in the Lengadocian variety of Occitan, which is spoken in rural parts of France. Due to its central position among the dialects of Occitan, it is often used as a basis for a Standard Occitan.

The language of the troubadours

Troubadours were poets and musicians who travelled throughout Europe in the Middle Ages, spreading their language through songs and poems. Many wrote and sang in Occitan, which was once very influential in Europe, specifically in Southern France, as well as in parts of Italy and Spain. It was the language of the arts, in which many important literary works of the time were written.

However, over time as people started speaking more French, the language of national institutions, Occitan lost its prestige and became less prominent. Today, Occitan speakers are working to keep the language alive, but it is endangered. Interestingly, one of its varieties, Aranese, is an official language in the region of the Val d'Aran in Catalonia, Spain. And in the city of Bayonne, France, many city signs are even displayed in 3 languages: French, Occitan, and Basque. So there's no excuse to get lost!

Escotatz lo son d'aqueles mots >>>

Photo: Europe's biggest canyon, Gorges du Verdon, Provence, France



Cossí vas?
Bonjorn!
Mercé!

òc

non

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ç

- 1 un
- 2 dos
- 3 tres
- 4 quatre
- 5 cinc
- 6 sièis
- 7 sèt
- 8 uèch
- 9 nòu
- 10 dètz



KERNEWEK KW

👤 0 | 570

Cornish also does not have single words for "yes" and "no". As in Manx (on the previous page) you need to use verb forms to answer a question.

The Cornish language or a linguistic phoenix

Another example of a revived language is Cornish, once a commonly spoken language in Cornwall or Kernow, a county within the British Isles. In fact, Celtic languages were once spoken in much of Europe by different Celtic tribes from the British Isles to the Danube River Valley. Most of these tongues eventually died out, and their speakers assimilated into other surrounding ones. It seemed that Cornish would go down the same path since it fell out of use as people shifted to English.

However, by the end of the 20th century language activists decided to mobilise and try to get Cornish back on track. And they achieved it! Cornish is nowadays taught in schools and spoken again by some Cornish people as a second language. It is thus similar to Manx: a case of a linguistic rebirth, a linguistic phoenix that rose from its ashes!

<<< Listen to the sound of these words

Foto: South West Coast Path near Gunwalloe Fishing Cove, Cornwall, United Kingdom



Fatla genes?
Dydh da!
Meur ras!

- 1 onan
- 2 dew
- 3 tri
- 4 peswar
- 5 pypm
- 6 hwegh
- 7 seyth
- 8 eth
- 9 naw
- 10 deg

FRANCO-PROVENÇAL FRP

👤 140 000

Comèn te reste?
Tchao!
Mersi!

Ouè

Na

- 1 on
- 2 dou
- 3 trî
- 4 cattro
- 5 hinc
- 6 chouï
- 7 satte
- 8 ouëtte
- 9 noou
- 10 guï

<<< Acoutta lo sòn di paròlle qui chouyón

Photo: Extreme skiing close to Mont Blanc, Europe's highest peak, Italy/ France



What is in between French and Italian?

Franco-Provençal is commonly, yet wrongly, believed to be the outcome of borrowing between standard French and the Provençal dialect of Occitan (next page). However, it is much more complex than a fusion between two languages! Franco-Provençal can be viewed as a mosaic of Romance languages spoken in parts of Italy, France, and Switzerland. As a result of its geographical dispersion, Franco-Provençal is also referred to by different names, such as Patois and Arpitan. In fact, the name question is fundamental in efforts to revitalise the language and establish its recognition as an independent language rather than a mere dialect of French and Provençal.

A Turkic language meets the Hebrew alphabet

Karaim is a Turkic language, but is spoken by Jewish communities! How come? Here's the whole story: the first Karaim people to migrate to Eastern Europe, more specifically to Crimea, in the 10th century were descendants of the "Golden Horde" empire in Central Asia. In the 13th century they converted to Judaism, but managed to preserve their Turkic language and culture. Still, they wrote with a modified Hebrew script until the early 20th century. In the 18th century they also moved to other parts of Ukraine, Poland and Lithuania.

Although Karaim is critically endangered, the Karaim people play an important role in Lithuanian history, as they are the ancient defenders of the Trakai Island Castle (now a popular location for making films, among others). This is well acknowledged and puts them in the spotlight, helping this community to keep their language alive.

KARAJ TILI KDR

👤👤👤 80

Ė

Jo

Nie bolas?

Kiuñ
jachszy!

Tabu
ėtiam!

- 1 bir
- 2 ėki
- 3 ūč
- 4 diort'
- 5 bieš
- 6 alty
- 7 jedi
- 8 siegiž
- 9 tohuz
- 10 on

č b' k' m' t' ü
d' l' g' š ö
ė ž

<<< Bu siožliarni tynlajynyz!

Photo: Trakai Island Castle, Lithuania

11

KARAIMŲ g.

KARAJ ORAMY

50m

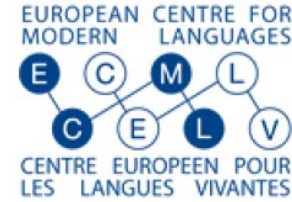
WORKSHOP EXPERIENCE

Interactive book exploration



Multilingual app





THANK YOU
information@ecml.at

