



MULTILING-EU

# MINI BOOK

MULTILINGUALISM AND MULTILINGUAL  
EDUCATION IN THE EUROPEAN UNION

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# WHY IS THE EU MULTILINGUAL?

MULTI  
LING  
-EU



## OFFICIAL LANGUAGES

German  
Bulgarian  
Czech  
Croatian  
Danish  
Slovak  
Slovenian  
Spanish  
Estonia  
Finnic  
French  
Greek

Hungarian  
English  
Irish  
Italian  
Latvian  
Lithuanian  
Maltese  
Dutch  
Polish  
Portuguese  
Romanian  
Swedish



60

REGIONAL LANGUAGES



175

LANGUAGES CONTRIBUTED BY  
RESIDENTS

EUROPEAN

INITIATIVES



## EUROPEAN LANGUAGE LABEL

Award for the development of techniques and projects for language learning and teaching. Promotes the improvement of European intercultural awareness.



## EUROPEAN DAY OF LANGUAGES



26/09

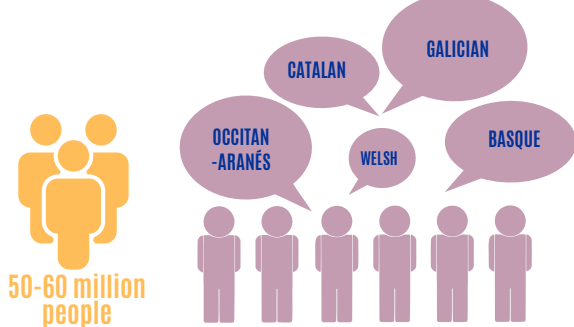
MORE INFO



# REGIONAL LANGUAGES IN THE EU

# MULTI LING -EU

## THERE ARE MORE THAN 60!



50-60 million people



## CATALAN IN THE EU:

- +10 MILLION RESIDENTS SPEAK IT
- IT IS NOT OFFICIAL USE LANGUAGE
- IT IS COMMUNICATION LANGUAGE
- DOCUMENTS AND PUBLICATIONS ARE TRANSLATED INTO CATALAN.

## MORE INFORMATION





# MULTILINGUISM AND SOCIAL COHESIÓ

## FOUNDATIONAL TREATY - EU

"It shall respect the rich cultural and linguistic diversity and ensure that Europe's cultural heritage is protected and enhanced" (Art.3).

## EUROPEAN CHARTER FOR REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES - 1992

## EUROPEAN CHARTER OF REGIONAL LANGUAGES

Article 22 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union reflects European linguistic diversity:

## LEGISLATION



### SOLE RIGHT

FROM EACH EU MEMBER STATE



- Define or recognize national minorities
- This includes the right to self-determination, reflected in:
  - European Charter for Regional for Minority Languages, 1992
  - Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, 1994.

## AMIS OF THE MULTILINGUALISM POLICY OF THE C.E



Encourage language learning and promote linguistic diversity.



Promote a healthy multilingual economy.



Give access to EU legislation, procedures and information in their languages.



Languages form identities and are part of the common heritage of the European Union. Languages are "fundamental aspects of people's lives and the democratic functioning of society" (Council of Europe, 2021)



# MULTILINGUALISM, EDUCATION AND WORK I



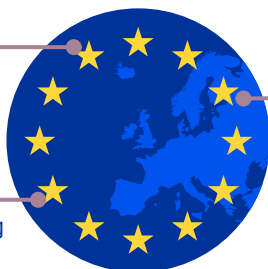
## THE EU PROMOTES LANGUAGE LEARNING ACROSS EUROPE

### PEOPLE

Language learning creates personal and professional opportunities.

### SOCIETY

Promotes cultural awareness, mutual understanding and social cohesion.



### COMPANIES

Workers with linguistic and intercultural competences are a vital resource, helping businesses to succeed and grow in global markets.

## EU ACTIONS PROMOTING MULTILINGUALISM

### ERASMUS + PROGRAMME

The EU offers opportunities for people to improve their language skills by participating in educational, training, youth and sports activities in another European country.



[MORE INFO](#)

### EU-FUNDED PROJECTS



The project developed and tested a theory-based reflection tool that seeks to make (future) teachers more linguistically sensitive in their beliefs, attitudes and actions.

[MORE INFO](#)



It is a research and training platform that seeks fundamental advances in multilingualism research by adopting a multidisciplinary approach.

[MORE INFO](#)

### COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN CENTER FOR LANGUAGE TEACHING

#### SUPPORT FOR MULTILINGUAL CLASSROOMS

To help young migrants integrate and achieve well in school

[MORE INFO](#)

THROUGH



#### RELANG INITIATIVE

To help educational authorities relate language exams to the proficiency levels defined in the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).

[MORE INFO](#)

### EDUCATIONAL POLICIES

These are policies based on the evaluation of learning.

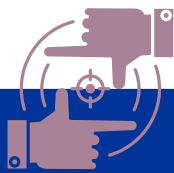


# MULTILINGUALISM, EDUCATION AND WORK II



## STRATEGY

The EU-wide strategy to improve language learning is set out in the Council Recommendation on a comprehensive approach to language teaching and learning. It promotes, among others:



### APPROACH

Promote global approaches and introduce the concepts of linguistic awareness and linguistic sensitivity, offering an inclusive framework by taking into account each student's linguistic abilities, motivation, and linguistic repertoire.

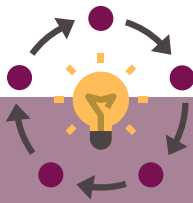
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### OBJECTIVE MOTHER LANGUAGE +2

Be competent in two languages in addition to your mother tongue

2



### TEACHING METHODS

They are encouraged to be innovative, inclusive and multilingual using, for example, the resources of the [School Education Gateway](#) & [eTwinning](#)

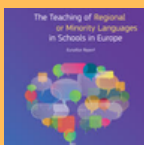
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### TEACHER

Offer opportunities for your training abroad.

4



## TEACHING REGIONAL OR MINORITY LANGUAGES IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS

[MORE INFO](#)

EURYDICE IS A NETWORK THAT EXPLAINS THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONING OF EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN EUROPE.

[MORE INFO](#)



# MULTILINGUALISM, EDUCATION AND WORK III



## REASONS TO LEARN LANGUAGES

1

### HIGH DEMAND

Knowledge highly requested by companies.



### COMPETITIVENESS

Competitive advantage over the rest of the candidates.

2

3

### SALARY

Speaking more than one language usually means having a higher salary.



### JOB OFFER

Mastery of several languages offers more employment opportunities.



4

5

### ENHANCER OF OTHER COMPETENCES

People who speak more than one language can be more creative, empathetic and solve problems better, skills that are highly valued.

