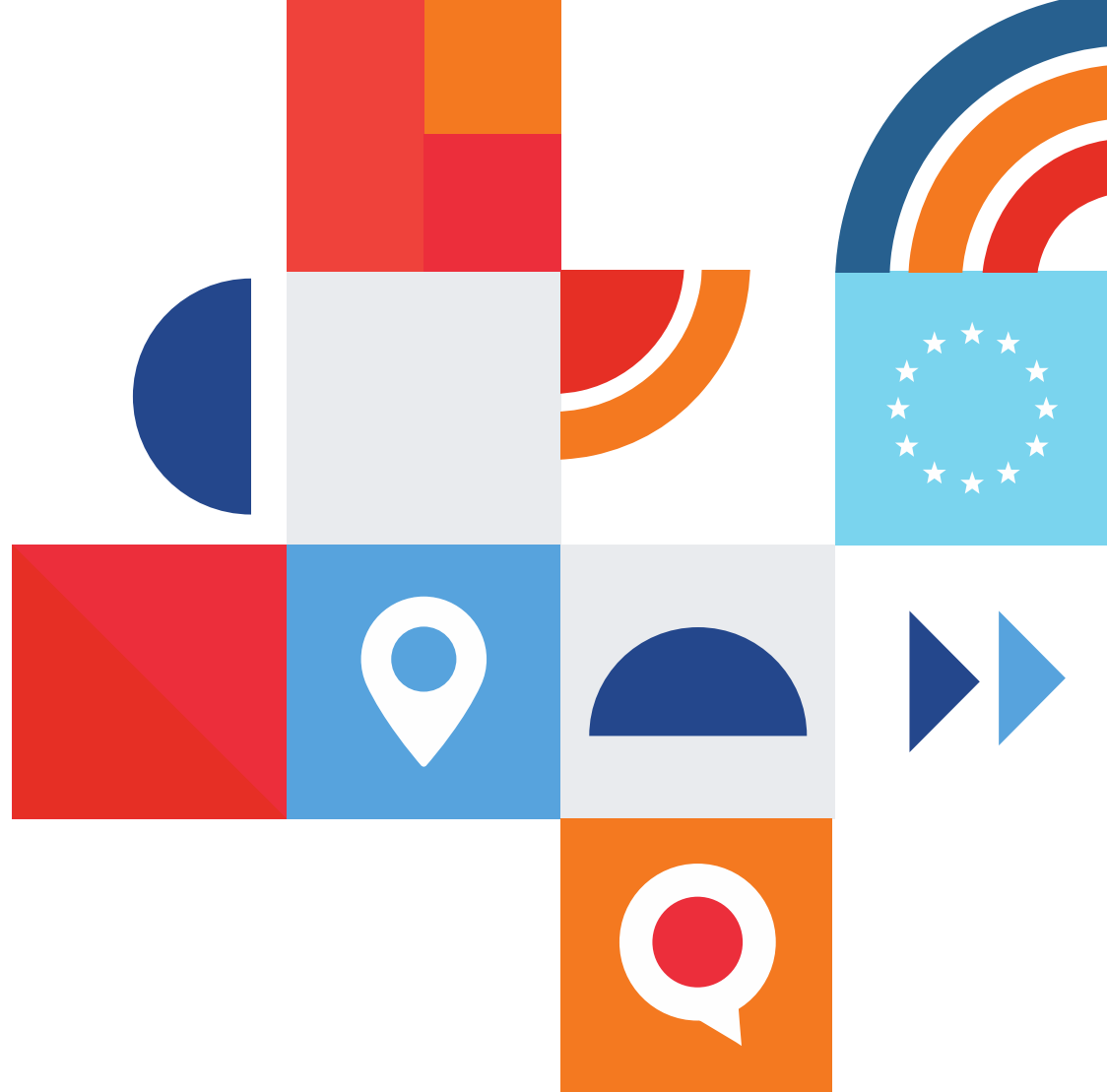


NPLD-Coppieters Campus 2019:

“Activating the social
use of minority
languages”

17-18 October 2019
DONOSTIA /
SAN SEBASTIÁN





EVALUATION OF THE RESULTS OF EUSKARALDIA



Euskaraldia research:

- Technical work:



**SOZIOLINGUISTIKA
KLUSTERRA**

Euskara biziberritzeko
ikergunea

eman ta zabal zazu



Universidad
del País Vasco

Euskal Herriko
Unibertsitatea



Euskaraldia research:

- Sponsors:





Euskaraldia research: methodology

- **Objectives:**

1. Learn about the effects and consequences of Euskaraldia in the linguistic habit changes of the participants.
2. Identify social discourses about Euskaraldia.



Euskaraldia research: methodology

- Quantitative research line:
- 3 measurements in 3 moments:





Euskaraldia research: methodology

- Quantitative research line:
- Collected answers:

	Sent to	Answers received
First questionnaire	225,154	45,563
Second questionnaire	45,563	31,937
Third questionnaire	31,937	18,383



Euskaraldia research: methodology

- Quantitative research line:

Is the sample appropriate?



Euskaraldia research: methodology

- Quantitative research line:

Is the sample appropriate?

A comparison between the characteristics of the people who completed the first form (45.563) and those who have completed all three forms (18.383) has been done.



Euskaraldia research: methodology

- Quantitative research line:
 - Suitability of the sample:

		1. questionnaire (%)	3 questionnaire (%)	Difference
Linguistic indicators	Comprehension in Basque	97.4	98	0.6
	Speaking in Basque	94.8	96	1.2
	Importance of speaking in Basque	86.6	88.1	1.5



Euskaraldia research: methodology

- **Quantitative research line:**
 - The sample constitutes 1 of 5 participants of the total in Euskaraldia.
 - Useful to understand and show the evolution of linguistic habits
 - Voluntary participation
 - Results cannot be extrapolated to the whole population of the Basque territory



Table 1: Distribution of the cohort per territory

Basque Autonomous Community				
Araba/Álava	Biscay	Gipuzkoa	Northern Basque Country	Navarre
9,3	31,9%	44,6%	1,7%	12,6%

Table 2: Distribution of the cohort per sociolinguistic zone

Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
9,5%	41%	41,3%	8,2%

Table 3: Distribution of the cohort per gender

Women	Men	Non-binary
70%	29,1%	0,9%



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Table 4: Distribution of the cohort per age group

16-24	25-34	35-49	50-64	Over 65
14,1%	17,4%	43,5%	22,6%	2,4%

Table 5: Distribution of the cohort per role

Ahobizi	Belarriprest
84,3%	15,7%



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Euskaraldia research: methodology

- **Qualitative research line:**
 - Collecting testimonies from both *ahobizi* and *belarriprest* participants and from the organisers of the initiative.
 - The territory,
 - The sociolinguistic zone,
 - The population density of the cities/ towns/villages,
 - The level of activity of the local organising committees of Euskaraldia.
-



Euskaraldia research: methodology

- Qualitative research line:

Basque Autonomous Community	Navarre	Northern Basque Country	TOTAL
13	5	2	20



Euskaraldia research: methodology

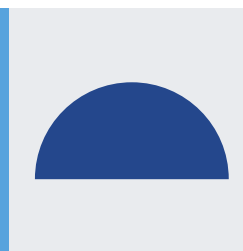
- Qualitative research line:

Basque Autonomous Community	Navarre	Northern Basque Country	TOTAL
13	5	2	20

453 testimonies in total



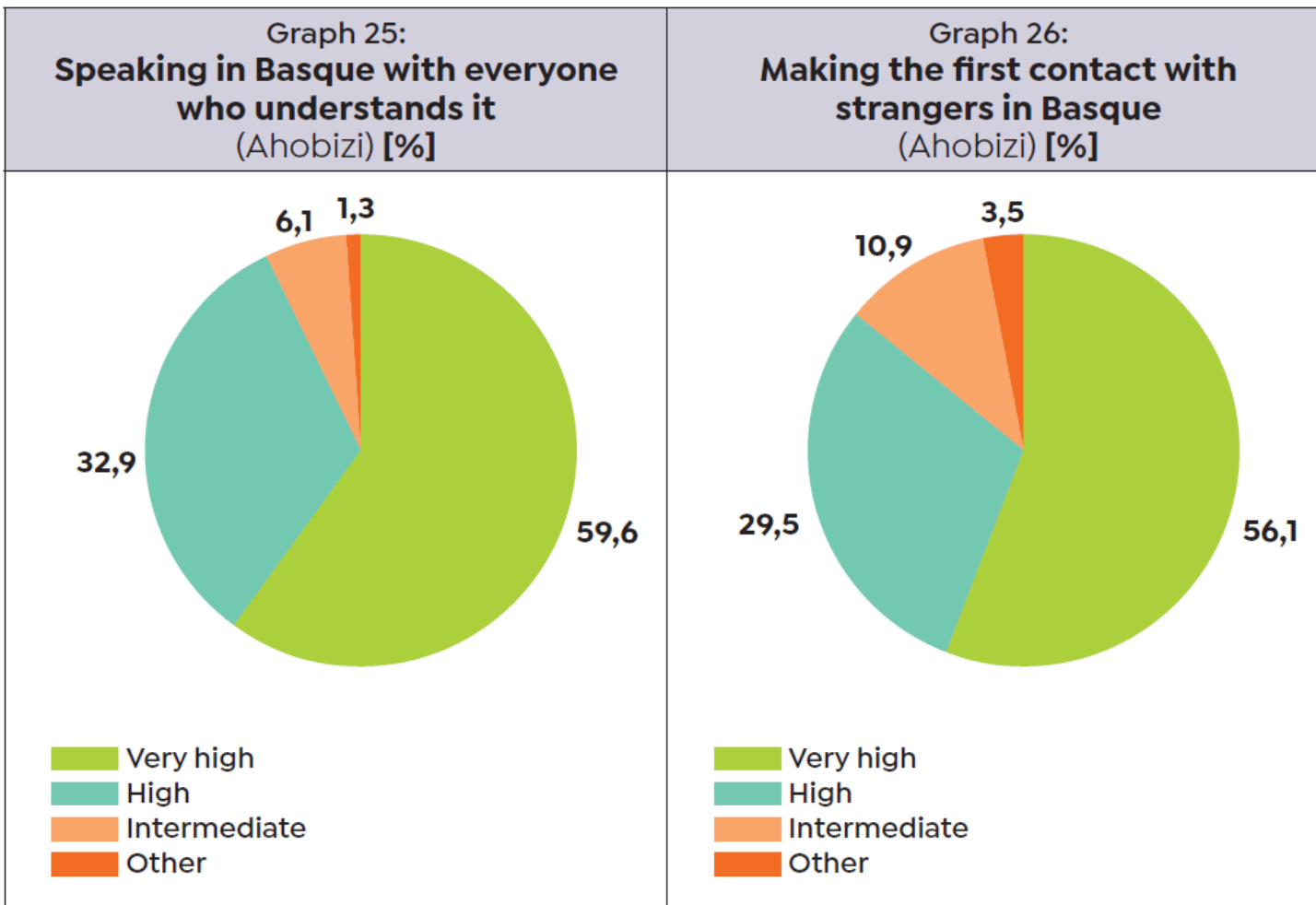
Main conclusions



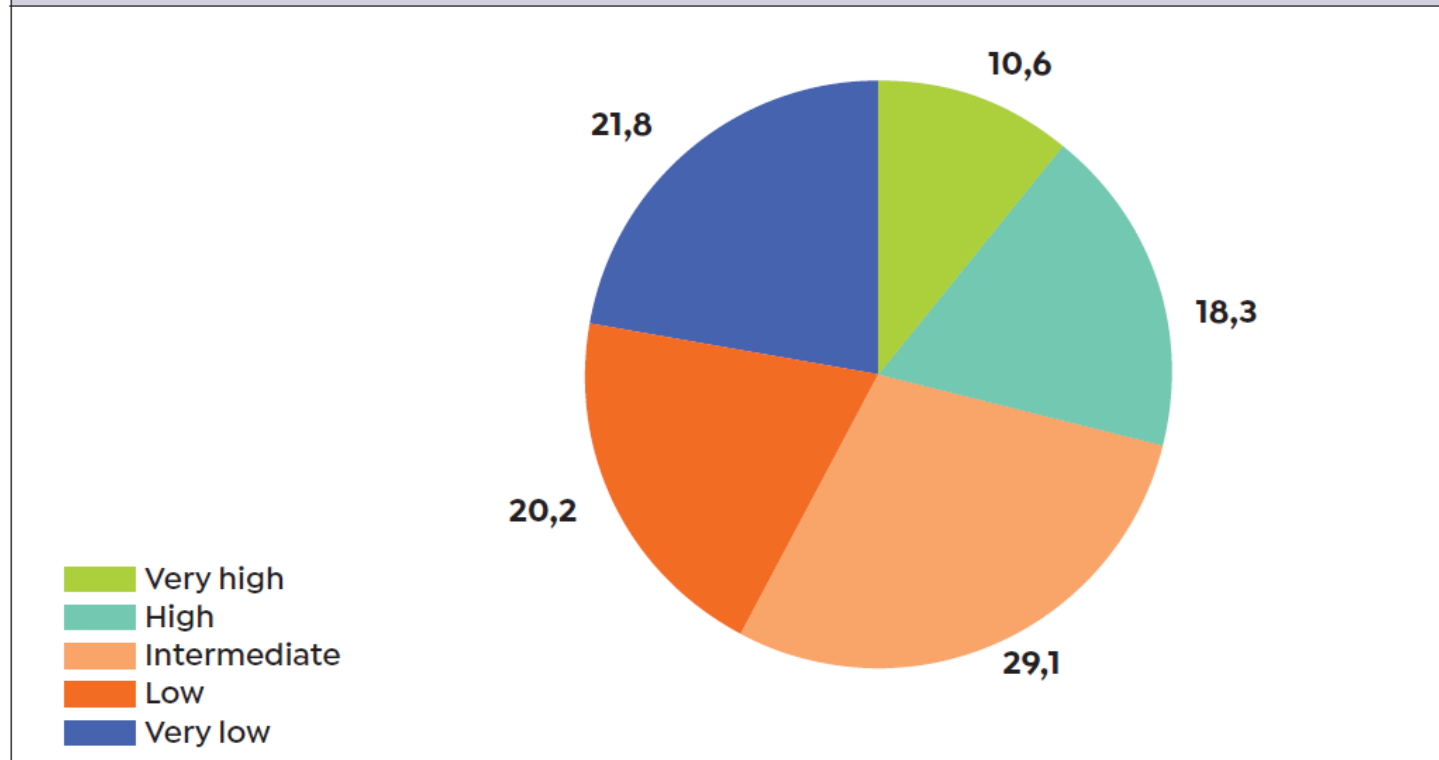


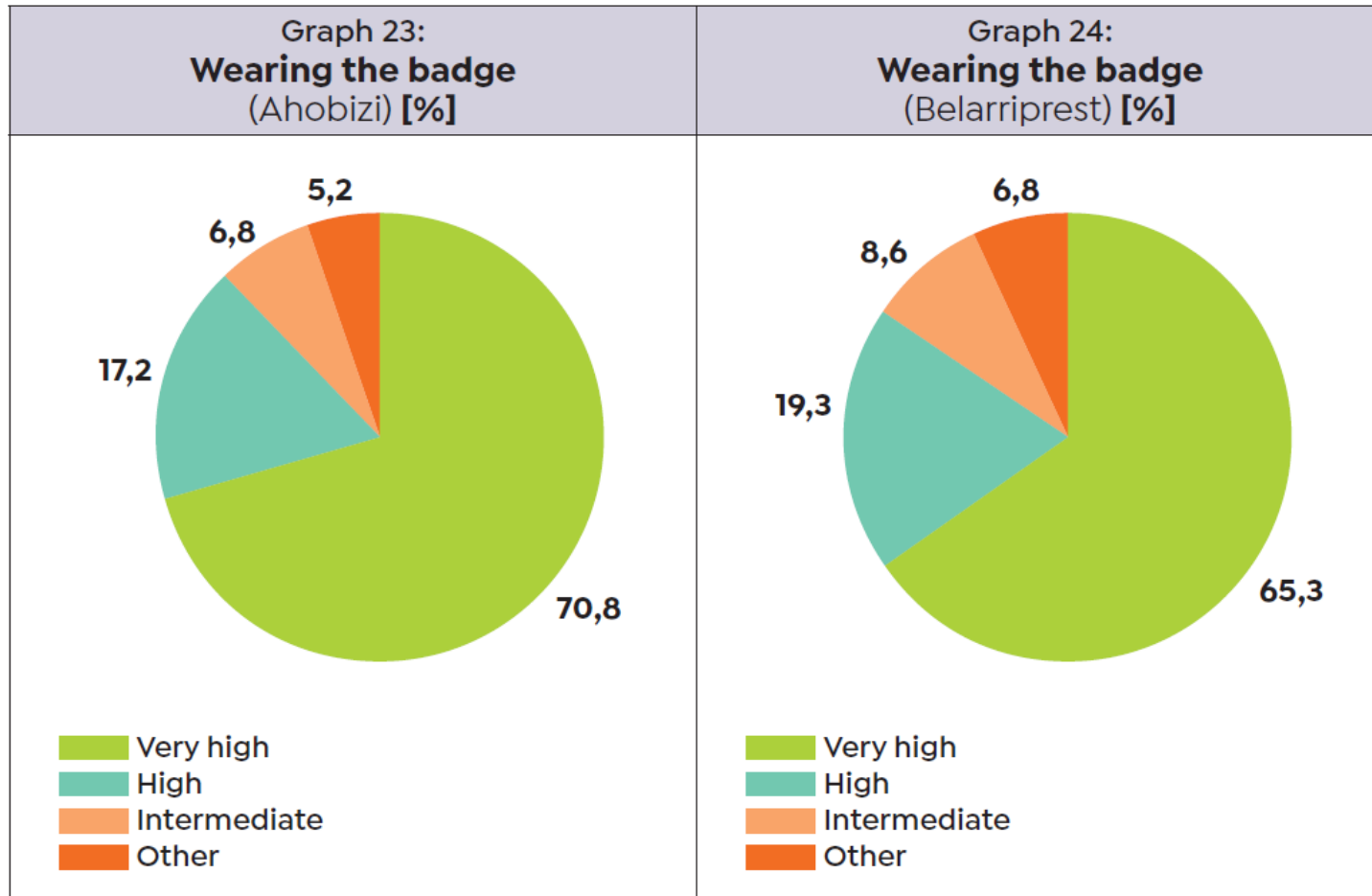
1. The participants fulfilled the tasks given to them to a large extent. Despite the margin for improvement, the majority of the participants made a great effort to fulfil their commitments.





Graph 27:
Ask people to speak Basque (Belarriprest) [%]

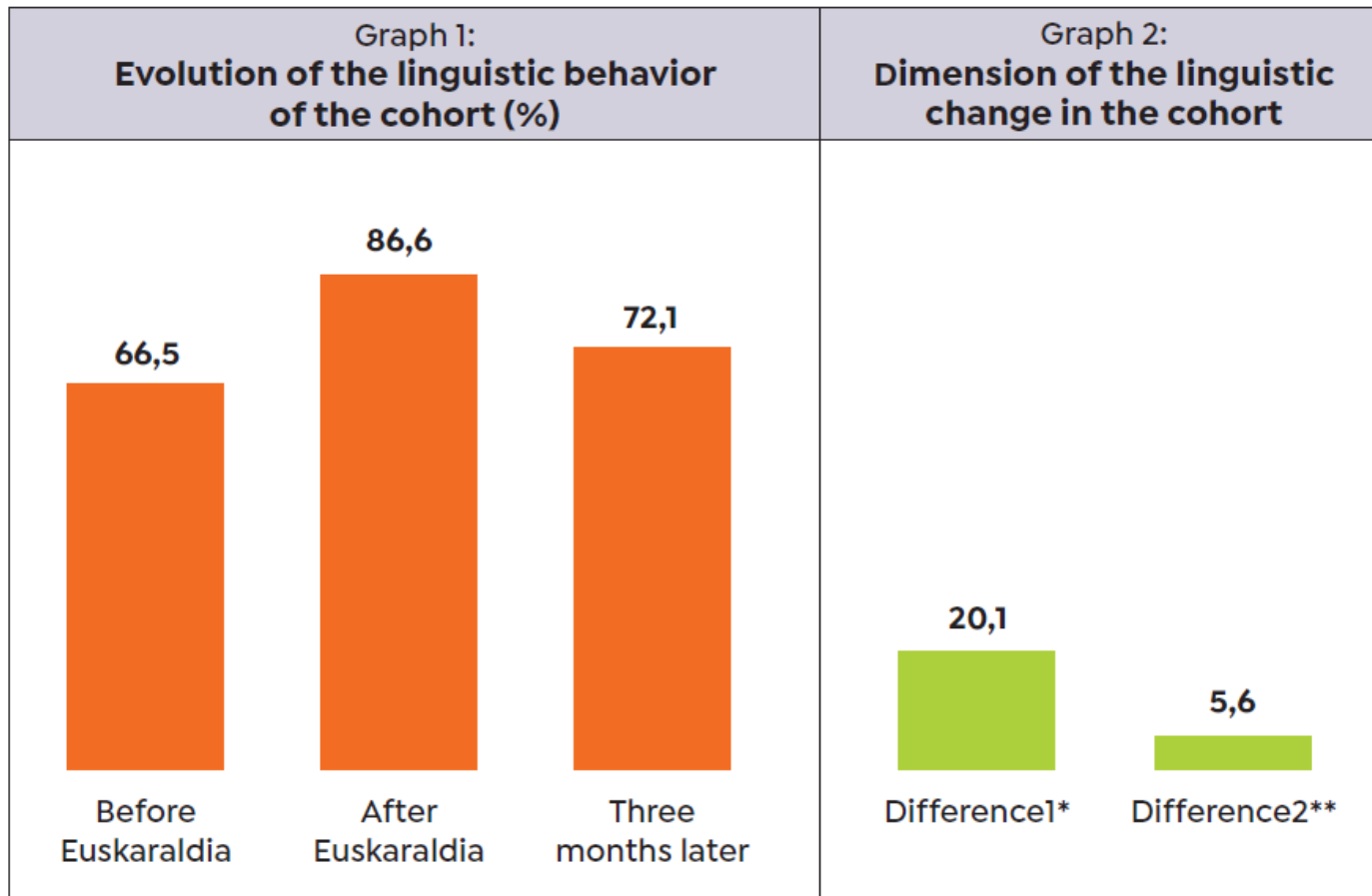






2. As regards the linguistic use of the participants, Euskaraldia led to major changes in the 11 days the exercise lasted. The change remained at a significant proportion even three months after the end of Euskaraldia.





*Difference1: Reflects the influence of Euskaraldia after eleven days.

**Difference2: Reflects the influence of Euskaraldia three months later.

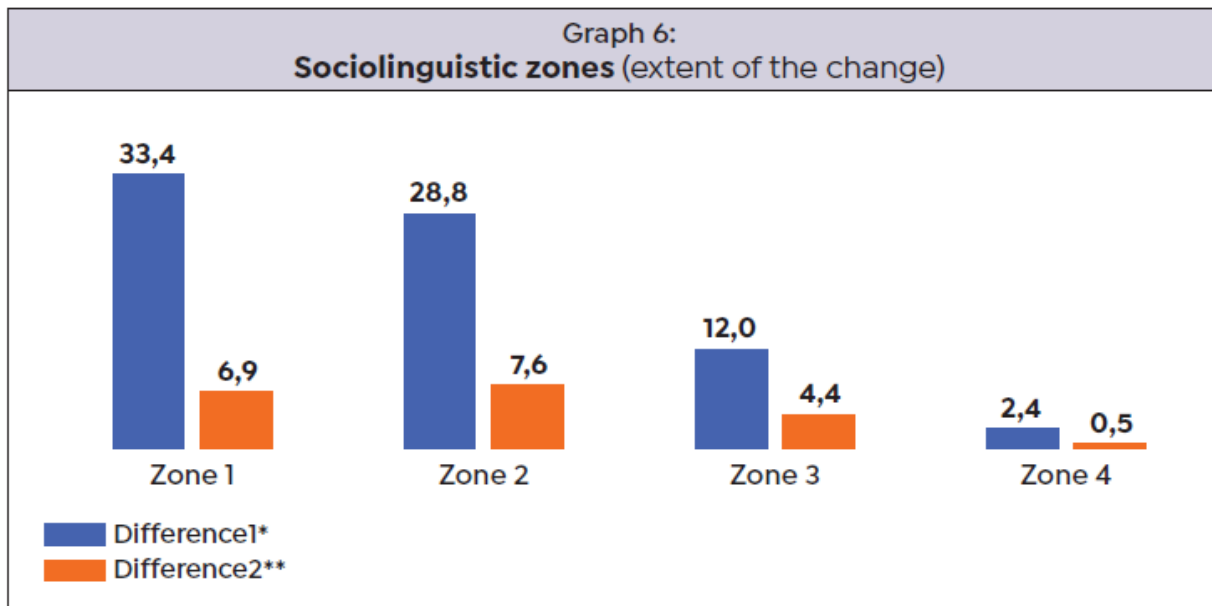
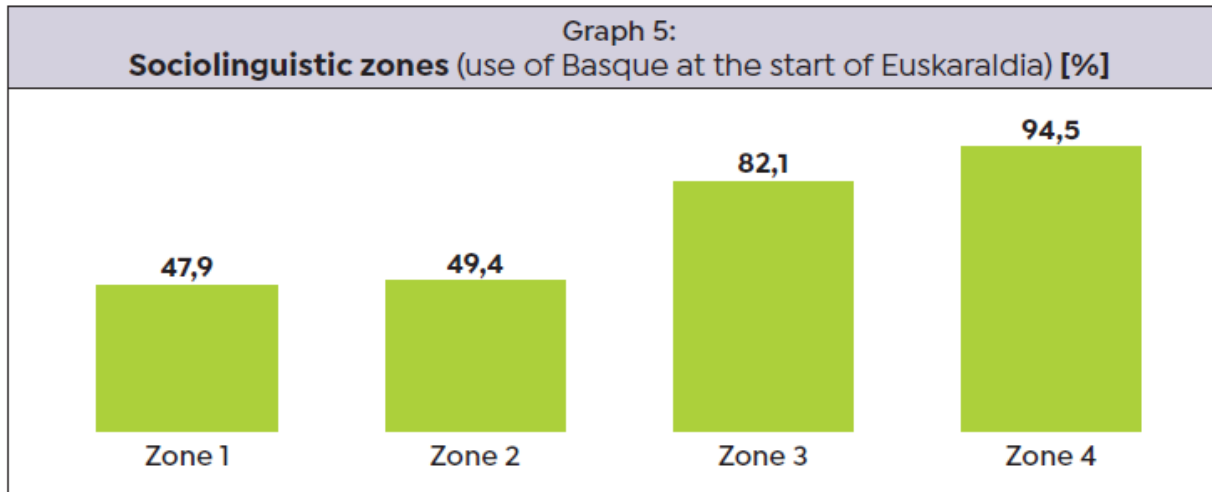
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	First questionnaire (%)	Second questionnaire (%)	Third questionnaire (%)	Difference 1	Difference 2
Ahobizi	74.4	92.6	79.6	18.2	5.2
Belarriprest	23.9	54.4	31.7	30.5	7.8



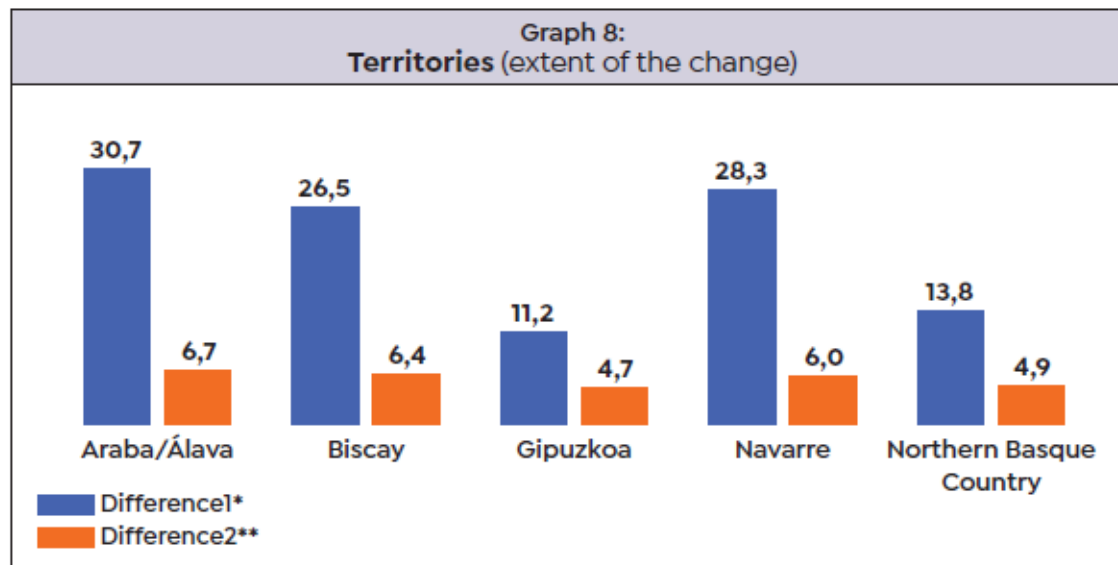
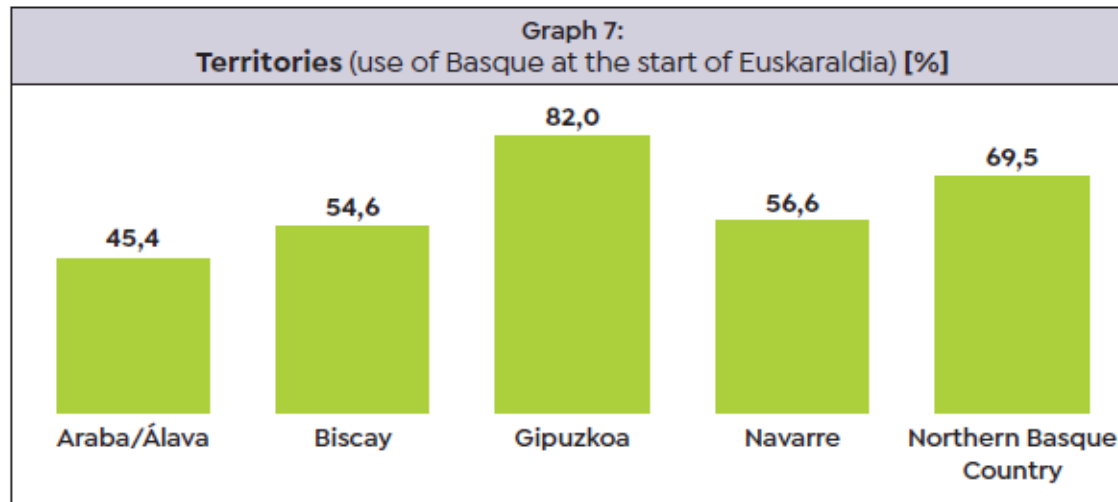
3. In comparison with the general linguistic evolution, greater changes were detected among the people who had a lower level of language skills in Basque, in those who were not so used to speaking Basque and in those who lived in sociolinguistic zones where Basque was spoken less.





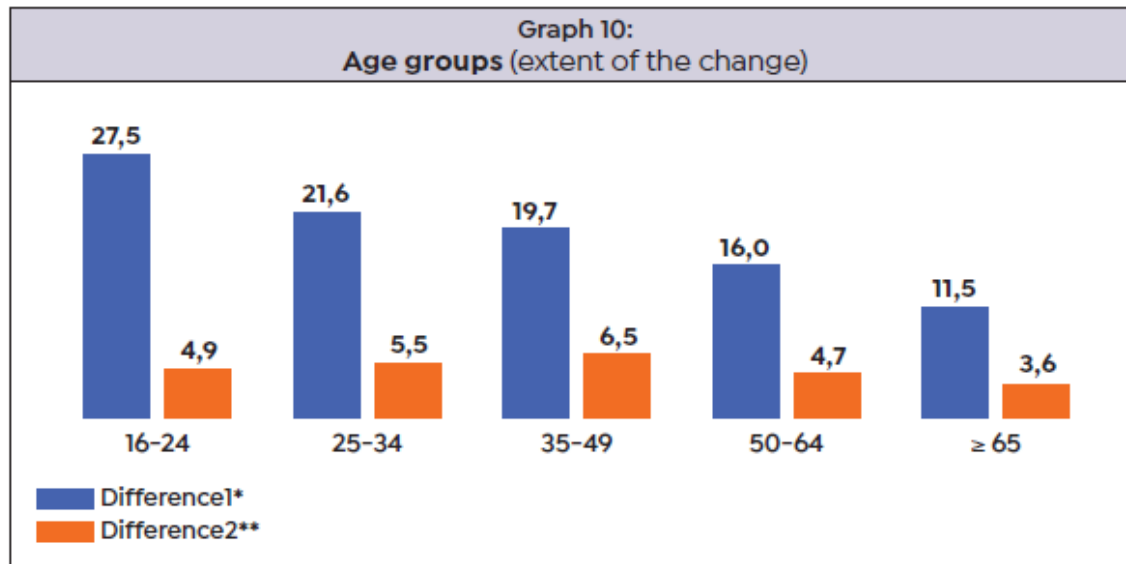
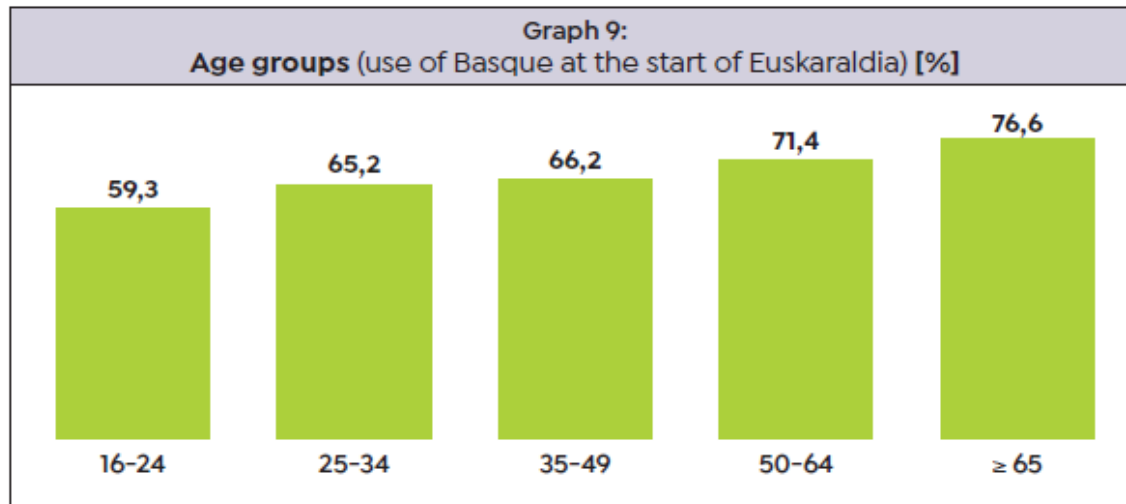
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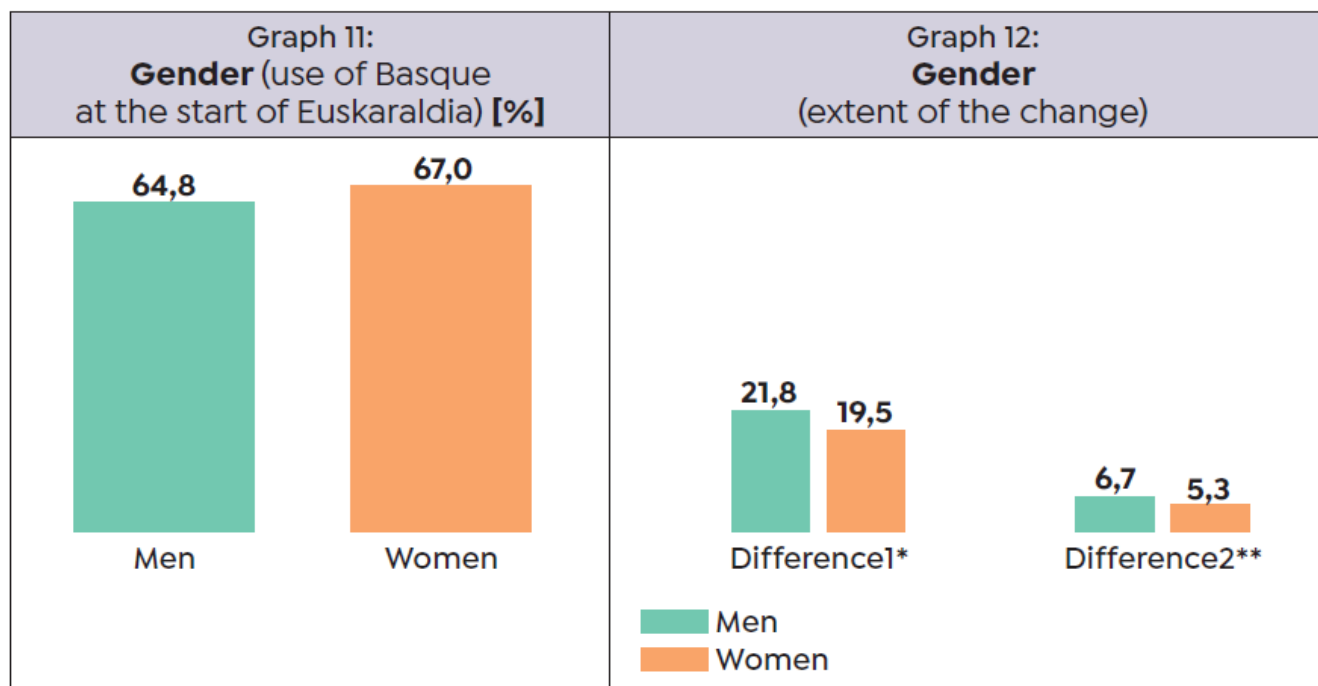
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4. Although the *euskaldun ahobizi* category was the most numerous in Euskaraldia, the data show the worth of other options.



Table 6: Distribution of the cohort according to language skills and the role of the members

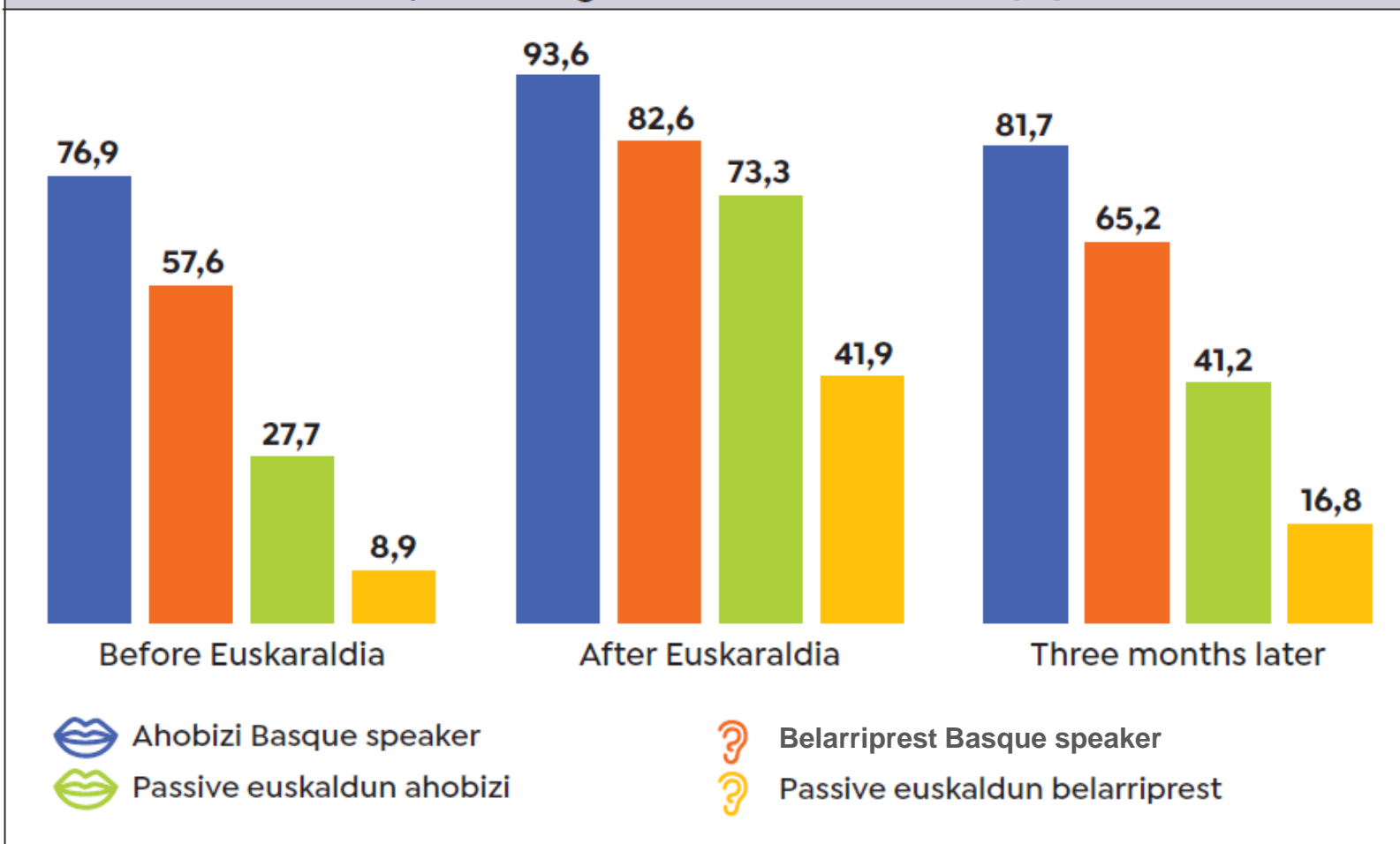
	AHOBIZI	BELARRIPREST
EUSKALDUN (Basque speaker)	94,9%	30,8%
PASSIVE EUSKALDUN (Passive Basque speaker)	5,1%	69,2%
	100%	100%



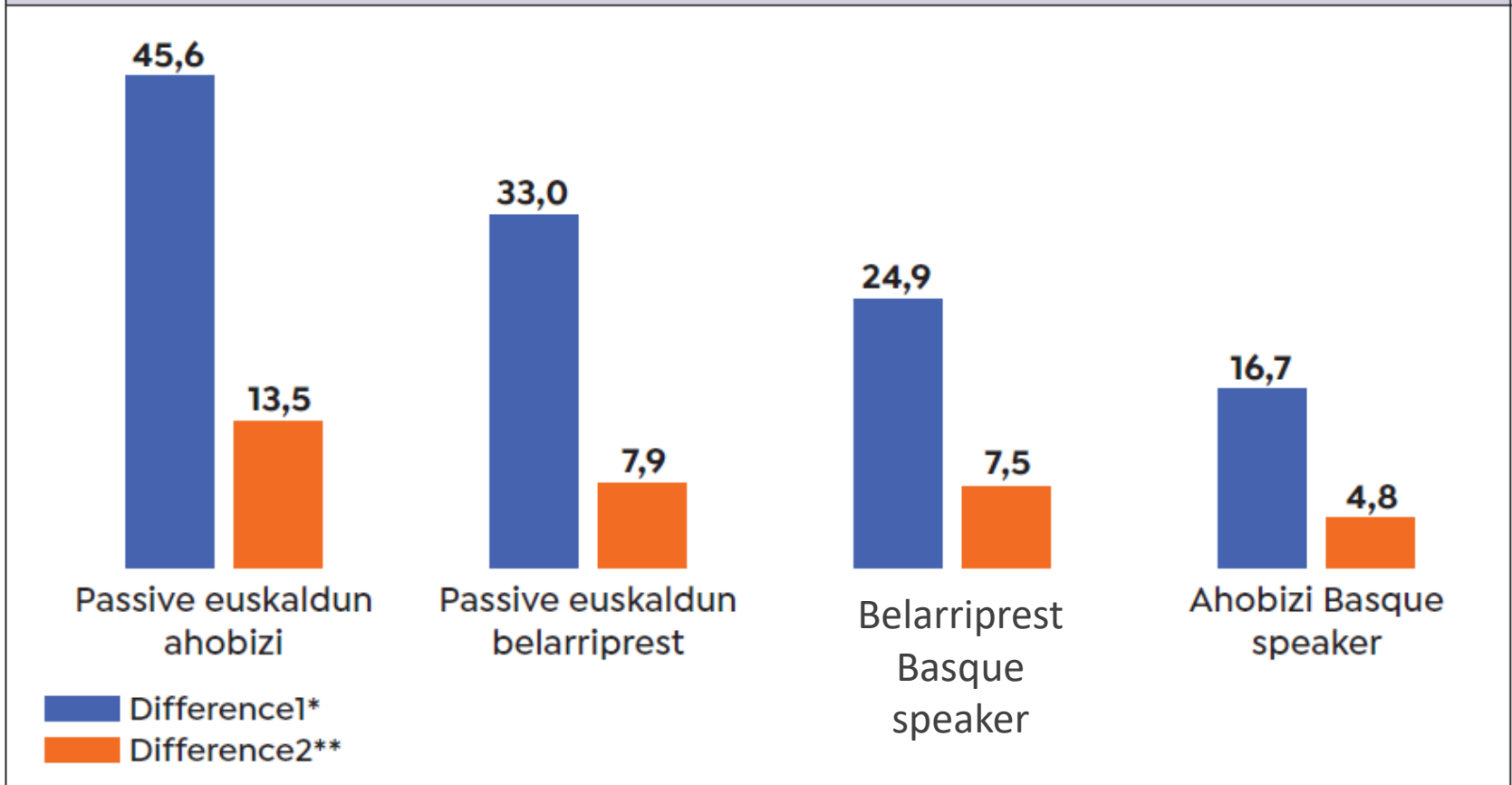
5. The changes brought about in linguistic behaviour by Euskaraldia were general for all the participants, both *ahobizi* and *belarriprest*. They have all made progress in the use of Basque.



Graph 3: **Categories of skills/function (%)**



Graph 4: **Categories of skills/functions** (extent of the change)

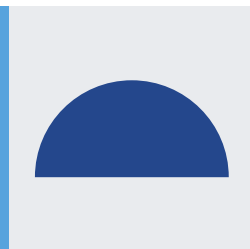


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6. It is clear that Euskaraldia has set two key mechanisms in motion for promoting the use of Basque: the social pact mechanism, and the linguistic symmetry mechanism.





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«My experience as a Belarriprest was very good. People spoke to me in Basque from the start, and that makes you speak it too. Not only that, you have the feeling that you can speak Spanish if you don't understand something and not feel judged for it, because the people are aware that you are making an effort to learn Basque».

«Euskaraldia gave a chance to me to speak around me (and to myself) to speak Basque quite naturally. I now speak with my younger sister and soon we have normalised the use of the language among us».



7. Euskaraldia has been able to construct the necessary socio-affective conditions to strengthen the use of Basque.





«In my circle, I have seen that always starting conversations in Basque has gained certain social support and legitimacy, leaving the matter of lack of respect aside. We have started by speaking Basque in a more relaxed way»

«I’ve enjoyed it, because my friends did not ask me why I spoke in Basque; usually, when I speak in Basque outside Euskaraldia, my classmates look at me askew and that does not make me feel comfortable when speaking the language».



8. Euskaraldia has given many of the participants a more realistic perspective on linguistic practices.

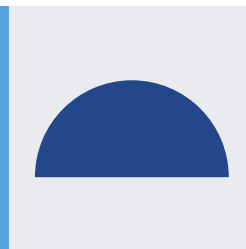




- a) There is a perception that a movement to create awareness of the linguistic reality has taken place. Many participants have realised that they spoke Basque less than they thought.
- b) Many people feel they have become more aware in a positive way, realising that there are many more people who understand and speak Basque than they thought.
- c) Many others have seen that attitudes that did not seem so difficult before Euskaraldia are more complicated than they believed



9. Despite slight progress having been made, the greatest difficulties were detected in these three areas:





- a) The attitude of speaking Basque with people who have difficulty understanding and speaking Basque has not spread

«Although my mother tongue is Basque, I found it quite hard to communicate in Basque with people, especially those who have difficulties, even knowing that this is the only way forward».



- a) The attitude of speaking Basque with people who have difficulty understanding and speaking Basque has not spread
- b) Maintaining long bilingual conversations; this practice has not taken root yet in the behaviours of the participants, although some progress has been made

«In my personal case, I recognise that I experienced difficulties when only speaking Basque with people who were willing to listen in Basque and answer in Spanish».



- a) The attitude of speaking Basque with people who have difficulty understanding and speaking Basque has not spread
- b) Maintaining long bilingual conversations; this practice has not taken root yet in the behaviours of the participants, although some progress has been made
- c) When inviting or asking an interlocutor to speak Basque, many participants felt quite uncomfortable, particularly many who played the role of *belarriprest*

Strengths and weaknesses of the initiative

Strengths and weaknesses of the initiative

STRENGTHS

As an initiative, Euskaraldia showed the right characteristics for encouraging peoples' participation: **collaboration, diversity, respect and practicality**

WEAKNESSES

The commitment of the initiative and the importance of the roles has **not been sufficiently disseminated or understood**

Strengths and weaknesses of the initiative

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WEAKNESSES

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<p>Euskaraldia has been used to change the language-speaking habits of the citizens.</p>	<p>Although the language-speaking habits of citizens have changed, it not has been useful for consolidation (too short period).</p>

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Progress has been made in language-speaking behaviours when the interlocutor is good at speaking or understanding Basque	Progress has not been made if the interlocutores have an average ability to speak or understand Basque

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Progress has been made in language-speaking behaviours when the interlocutor is good at speaking or understanding Basque	Progress has not been made if the interlocutores have an average ability to speak or understand Basque
The two roles used in Basque (ahobizi and belarriprest) foster the change in language-speaking habits Intermediate Basque speaker	Low social value is given to the belarriprest .



Eskerrik asko!

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