



The OEP Newsletter N°107 – (June–July 2026)

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Editorial: Dialogue with AI

Artificial intelligence is a major global concern today, and the question we must ask ourselves—beyond the scientific issues—is: How shall we coexist with artificial intelligence? How will the different cultures of the world adapt to it? The challenge is both fascinating, and for some, exciting, but also unsettling.

What we have absolutely no right to do is criticize, challenge, or oppose it without offering a solution. That would be like opposing the discovery of electricity or the internet. There will be an infinite number of answers and ways to adapt, but the one thing we must not do is to give up by turning a blind eye. *

Well, there is one truly fundamental concept: that of *discoverability*, and it is no coincidence that this concept originated and was developed in Quebec.

What this concept describes is not fundamentally new. That works are discovered only after—sometimes long after—the author’s death; that works significant to the history of civilizations have fallen into oblivion, only to be rediscovered in a completely different geopolitical context— such as the rediscovery of works from Greek antiquity between the 8th and 13th centuries, a prelude to the Italian and French Renaissances—this is not in itself a new discovery.

However, what makes this concept unique is that it has been redefined for the digital society we have now entered.

Every innovation—and particularly all disruptive innovations—generates asymmetric effects, which the economist, philosopher, and historian François Perroux referred to in the 1950s as “effects of domination.” Such are the effects of all the innovations that follow one another in waves within the digital society, the latest and perhaps most spectacular manifestation of which is known as artificial intelligence.

Thus, in the digital world, discoverability is understood as the existence or implementation of processes that enable content (knowledge, works, information) to be found and identified within an immense mass of information. In a sense, the European Observatory on Multilingualism was created with the aim of raising the profile of content, activities, and events centered on languages, multilingualism, and linguistic and cultural diversity. ... - >

Editorial direction : Christian Tremblay, Jean-Claude Beacco, Anne Bui.

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In this issue

- Edito – **Dialogue with AI**
- Articles not to be missed
- Announcements and publications

-> Discoverability is only one aspect—an important one, to be sure—but it does not exhaust such a fundamental question as how to exist individually and collectively in a world of digital societies. Recently, the term “digital sovereignty” has emerged. Sovereignty is not independence, especially in a world built on interdependence, but can be analyzed in various ways as a “strong form of interdependence,” a highly significant concept also coined by François Perroux, whose meaning is “intelligible to all.”

Since we are immersed in a world of digital technologies, we must ground our reflection on multilingualism and the ubiquity of languages in social and international relations—an ubiquity that has always existed but must be examined in the context of digital technology. In this regard, we must commend the magnificent [MultiLAWa project](#)—a European doctoral initiative on “multilingual awareness in the European digital society”—led by Hélène Vinckel-Roisin of the University of Lorraine and nine other ... - >

-> European universities, with the OEP serving as an associate partner. A call for applications for 14 doctoral fellowships has just been launched, with a deadline of July 8.

In the same vein, we should also commend the [research chair on the discoverability of scientific contents in French](#), created by the **Fonds de recherche du Québec**, and [the UNESCO Chair on Open Science](#).

At our modest level, regardless of numerous technical factors we won't go into here, a key aspect is taking the initiative in the debate of ideas, and when it comes to AI tools, the priority is to use them to serve one's own interests—that is, to be in control.

With that in mind, we propose a brief exercise comparing the responses of two platforms, Mistral AI and ChatGPT, to the same question.

The question is as follows: “Example: A journalist in a report [on a well-known news channel] says: ‘*U.S. intelligence*’ does not confirm Donald Trump’s statements.” How does the AI process this statement?”

Before letting Mistral and ChatGPT have their say, one can imagine that an average listener might be surprised and interpret the sentence as “there are people in the United States who are smart enough not to take Donald Trump’s statements at face value.” But the AI isn’t thrown off by this insidious Anglicism, which creeps into a word that is perfectly French and English at the same time, yet whose meaning is distorted by the context of the statement and the journalist’s use of it. Here’s what they say:

× I - ChatGPT

“The expression ‘intelligence américaine’ is most likely a clumsy translation or a direct calque of the English phrase ‘U.S. intelligence.’

In English, ‘intelligence’ does not only mean ‘intelligence’ in the sense of intellectual ability; in political and military vocabulary, it also refers to intelligence services. Thus, ‘U.S. intelligence’ means:

U.S. intelligence agencies as a whole;

or the assessment produced by these agencies.

In French, a journalist would normally say:

“U.S. intelligence does not confirm Trump’s statements”;

“U.S. intelligence agencies do not confirm Trump’s statements”;

“The U.S. intelligence community does not confirm Trump’s statements .”

Natural language processing AI generally attempts to resolve this ambiguity based on context. If the news report discusses geopolitics, war, national security, or classified reports, it will interpret “American intelligence” as a mistranslation of “American intelligence” rather than as “the intelligence of Americans.”

There are therefore two levels of analysis:

Linguistic analysis: the expression is unusual in French and suggests an influence from English.

Semantic analysis: the intended meaning is almost certainly “U.S. intelligence agencies” or “U.S. intelligence assessment .”

If you provide me with the exact sentence or a longer excerpt from the report, I can analyze more precisely what the journalist meant and whether the wording is correct or not.”

ChatGPT’s response, though very brief, gives the impression of a thorough analysis providing a clear and definitive answer.

II - Mistral

Mistral takes a different approach—much longer and much more nuanced—in which the AI’s reasoning is laid out and room for doubt is allowed. Let’s take a look:

“Your example is **excellent** for illustrating how AI (and, more broadly, natural language processing systems) **interprets—or fails to interpret—the nuances of human language**. Let’s analyze this in detail, in light of your definition of AI as ‘*massive data processing that simulates certain mechanisms of human intelligence*’.

1. What the AI sees in this sentence

The sentence: “*U.S. intelligence does not confirm Donald Trump’s statements.*”...- >

-> a. Basic syntactic and semantic analysis

- **Tokenization** : The AI breaks the sentence down into units (words, sub-words): ["L", "intelligence", "américaine", "ne", "confirme", "pas", "les", "déclarations", "de", "Donald", "Trump", "."]
- **Entity recognition** :
 - "U.S. intelligence" → **Named entity** (category: *organization* or *concept*).
 - "Donald Trump" → **Political figure** (former President of the United States) .
- **Grammatical structure**: Subject (U.S. intelligence) + verb (does not confirm) + object (Donald Trump's statements).

b. Semantic ambiguity

Here, the **keyword** is "intelligence":

- **Meaning 1** (most likely for a human): "U.S. intelligence agencies" (CIA, NSA, etc.).
- **Meaning 2** (literal): "The collective intellectual capacity of Americans".
- **Meaning 3** (ironic/metaphorical): "The wisdom or rationality of the United States".

Problem: AI has **no cultural or historical context** to automatically make a determination. It relies on:

Frequency of use: In text corpora, "American intelligence" is **mostly** associated with *intelligence agencies* (e.g., "The CIA, American intelligence, has released a report").

Co-text: The mention of *Donald Trump* (a political figure) and "statements" points to a **geopolitical context**, where "intelligence" = intelligence services.

→ **Likely AI conclusion**: "U.S. intelligence agencies contradict Trump."

c. What the AI does not understand

Irony or sarcasm : If the journalist uses "U.S. intelligence" in a **sarcastic** way (e.g., to criticize a decision perceived as stupid), the AI might **miss the nuance** unless it has been trained on similar examples.

Example: "U.S. intelligence has struck again!" (irony regarding a mistake by the intelligence agencies).

Cultural Implications:

A human knows that "intelligence" (in the singular) often refers to the **intelligence services** in a political context.

A non-English speaker or an AI might confuse this with "intelligence" as a human trait.

The journalist's intention:

Does he mean that the intelligence agencies **deny** Trump's remarks?

Or that the Americans *in general* (according to polls and experts) do not support them?

The AI cannot guess the **intent** without additional data.

2. How would a model like me process this sentence?

Step 1: Disambiguation

Pattern recognition: In the training data, "intelligence [country]" is often associated with **intelligence agencies** (e.g., "British intelligence", "Russian intelligence").

Political context: The mention of Trump triggers **associations** with topics such as disinformation, elections, or reports from federal agencies.

→ **Main hypothesis**: "U.S. intelligence agencies do not corroborate Trump's statements."

Step 2: Verification via context

If the sentence is extracted from a **full article**, the AI could:

Search for keywords such as "CIA", "report", "intelligence" in surrounding sentences.

Analyze the **tone** of the article (critical, neutral, satirical) to adjust the interpretation.

Step 3: Generating a response

If we ask the AI: "What does 'U.S. intelligence' mean in this sentence?"

It would likely respond:

"In this context, 'U.S. intelligence' most likely refers to the **U.S. intelligence agencies** (such as the CIA or the NSA), which do not confirm Donald Trump's statements. This phrase is commonly used in the media to refer to these agencies. "

But:

It **would not know** whether the journalist used the term ironically without additional clues.

It **would not understand the political implications of this statement** (e.g., a conflict between Trump and the Deep State).

... - >

->

3. Comparison with human intelligence

Criterion	AI (your definition)	Human (journalist/reader)
Word recognition	✔ Perfect (via tokenization).	✔ Perfect.
Literal understanding	✔ Good (dominant meaning identified).	✔ Good.
Contextual disambiguation	△ Depends on training data.	✔ Excellent (experience, culture).
Detection of irony	✘ Poor (unless trained on examples).	✔ Possible (tone, social context).
Understanding of implicit meaning	✘ None (no theory of mind).	✔ Natural.
Author's intent (with possible)	✘ Unaccessible.	✔ Interpretable biases).

4. Concrete example with a language model

If you ask a model like me: “*In this sentence, does ‘American intelligence’ refer to the intelligence agencies or to the collective intelligence of Americans?*”

Likely response:

“*In this context, it is very likely that ‘American intelligence’ refers to the U.S. intelligence agencies (such as the CIA). This expression is a metonymy commonly used in journalism to refer to these agencies. However, without further context, some ambiguity remains.*”

Why this response?

Statistics : The model has seen thousands of examples where “*intelligence [country]*” = intelligence agencies.

Caution : It mentions the ambiguity because it does not have access to the journalist’s **intent** .

5. Limitations and Possible Biases

Frequency bias: If the model was trained on articles where “*U.S. intelligence*” = intelligence agencies **90% of the time**, it will favor this interpretation, even if the context is ambiguous.

Cultural bias: A model trained primarily on **American** media will find it easier to resolve ambiguity than if it were trained on **French** or **Chinese** texts.

Lack of causal reasoning: AI does not ask itself: “*Why is the journalist using this term?*” (e.g., to avoid mentioning the CIA directly, out of habit, or ironically).

6. Application to your research (here, Mistral addresses me based on previous exchanges)

Your work on **Averroes** and cultural transfers shows that a **deep understanding** of a text requires:

A **historical context** (e.g., knowing that secularism was revolutionary in the 12th century).

A **sensitivity to linguistic nuances** (e.g., Latin translations of Arabic texts).

AI, on the other hand, does the opposite:

It **simulates** understanding via **statistical patterns**.

It **ignores** history, unless it is **explicitly encoded** in the training data.

Question for you: If an ancient text (such as those by Averroes) were analyzed by AI, could it detect its modernity without knowing the historical context... or would it simply classify the text as “*medieval philosophy*” without grasping its subversive significance?

In summary: The AI would process your example by identifying the most likely meaning (intelligence services), but with no guarantee of grasping the nuances (irony, intent, implied meanings). This is massive data processing... but not human understanding. Some may find Mistral’s response too long or too complex, but in our view, ChatGPT answered only the first part of the question accurately and addressed the second part—which was more important than the first—only briefly: “*How does AI process this statement?*” . Mistral, on the other hand, focuses on the second part, laying bare the AI’s entire process and highlighting its strengths and weaknesses. It demystifies and demystifies it in the eyes of the user who is asking a question about the AI itself.

The practical conclusion regarding our journalist is that he expresses himself in a language that resembles French but uses English meanings for the words within an American context, so that a French listener is unlikely to interpret the message correctly, while an American listener who might receive it does not....->

-> interpret it any better, given that it is expressed in a language that is not their own.

Final note: Mistral knows me well, as I've grilled it on numerous specialized topics, and it knows that I'm not satisfied with brief, inadequately reasoned answers. Another internet user might not have received the same response from Mistral as the one presented in this article. Final conclusion: it is up to the internet user to master the AI tool, not the other way around.

Christian Tremblay The end... ->/

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Articles not to be missed

Découvrabilité ! La question qui change tout (lepetitjournal.com)



Réunis le 9 juin dernier à l'initiative de l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie, responsables politiques, chercheurs, artistes et experts du numérique ont récemment débattu de l'avenir des contenus francophones à l'ère de l'intelligence artificielle.

<https://lepetitjournal.com/francophonie/communaute/decouvrabilite-conversation-francophone-la-question-qui-change-tout-445871>

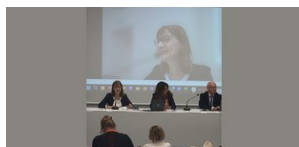


Et si la découvrabilité devenait un projet de société ? (lepetitjournal.com)

La découvrabilité est devenue un mot incontournable dans les milieux culturels francophones. Mais derrière les déclarations politiques et les colloques spécialisés, rares sont les projets qui ont franchi le cap de la réalisation concrète.

[Pour en savoir plus](#)

La FIPF rend compte des 7es Assises européennes du plurilinguisme



Invitée par M. Christian Tremblay, président de l'Observatoire européen du plurilinguisme (OEP), Mme Cynthia EID, présidente de la Fédération internationale des professeurs de français (FIPF), a eu l'honneur de prendre la parole lors des 7es Assises européennes du plurilinguisme, organisées à l'Université Paris 8, du 20 au 22 mai 2026, autour du thème : « *Plurilinguisme et circulation des savoirs, des imaginaires et des compétences : quelles dynamiques, quelles vulnérabilités ?* »

Cet événement d'envergure internationale a réuni plus de 150 participantes et participants inscrits, issus du monde de la recherche, de l'éducation, des institutions publiques et de la société civile engagés en faveur de la diversité linguistique et culturelle.

[Lire la suite](#)

lepetitjournal.com parle de l'OEP et des Assises : "OEP : penser les langues pour ne pas subir le monde"



À la croisée de la recherche, de la société civile et des politiques publiques, l'Observatoire européen du plurilinguisme occupe une place singulière dans l'écosystème francophone. Labellisé par l'Organisation internationale de la Francophonie et membre de la Conférence des OING de la Francophonie, il porte depuis 2005 une ambition claire : faire du plurilinguisme non plus un constat, mais une capacité d'action.

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<http://www.observatoireplurilinguisme.eu>

Le projet MECILDI



Avril 2026. C'est **un moment historique** pour toutes les personnes qui s'intéressent au thème de la proportion des langues dans l'Internet. Pour la première fois, un programme de détection des langues a été conçu en prenant en compte le multilinguisme des sites web, corrigeant ainsi le biais très important des méthodes précédentes en faveur de l'anglais.

[Voici](#) les premiers résultats de MECILDI version 1, appliqué à l'échantillon [Tranco](#) du million de sites web les plus visités... et permettant de corriger la désinformation la plus tenace concernant la proportion de contenus en anglais.

[Lire la suite](#)



Cómo mejorar la enseñanza de idiomas para las personas refugiadas

Aprender un idioma en edad adulta no siempre responde a las mismas [motivaciones](#) que nos impulsan cuando somos niños. Algunas veces esta tarea se convierte en una forma de sobrevivir a circunstancias personales imprevistas. Por ejemplo, cuando dejamos nuestro país porque nuestra vida corre peligro. En estos casos, puede ocurrir que nos tengamos que instalar en un lugar donde todos los mensajes y todas las señales a nuestro alrededor están escritas en un alfabeto diferente y necesitamos aprender a leer otra vez, letra por letra.

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La storia della Valle d'Aosta è anche la storia del suo plurilinguismo

Fonte: ANSAcom in collaborazione con Valle d'Aosta e la Francofonia, 9 giugno 2026 La regione alpina da anni investe nella tutela delle sue lingue La storia della Valle d'Aosta è anche la storia del suo plurilinguismo". Ne è convinto l'assessore regionale Erik Lavevaz, intervenuto a Bard alla riunione del Comitato di Cooperazione Frontaliera Italia-Francia. "Su tutto il...

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De Gengis Khan à Trump : pourquoi la Perse ne disparaît jamais (Le Point)

Vingt-cinq siècles de conquêtes n'ont pas eu raison de la Perse dont les permanences sont là, ancrées, qui survivront au régime des mollahs et... à Donald Trump. Par Emmanuel Berreta Photo : Le président Donald Trump s'adressant aux journalistes à bord de son avion, Air Force One, en route pour rejoindre la base Andrews, dans le Maryland, le 29 mars 2026....

[Lire la suite...](#)



Lunchwebinar: Meertaligheid als kracht – van visie naar praktijk

Vrijwel iedere school in Nederland heeft te maken met leerlingen die thuis (ook) een andere taal spreken dan het Nederlands. Meertaligheid is daarmee geen uitzondering, maar de realiteit. Maar wat betekent dit voor jouw school? En hoe benut je talige diversiteit als kans in plaats van als het te zien als belemmering?

[Meer weten...](#)



Yasmina Khadra défend le plurilinguisme en Algérie :

« Effacer le français serait ridicule »

Yasmina Khadra a réagi à la politique linguistique actuellement débattue en Algérie, notamment à la volonté de renforcer l'usage de l'anglais au détriment du français. Dans une déclaration relayée par [un média algérien](#), l'écrivain a plaidé pour une approche ouverte et équilibrée des langues, rejetant l'idée d'une substitution brutale du français.

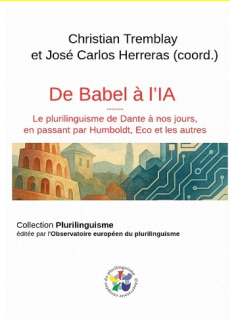
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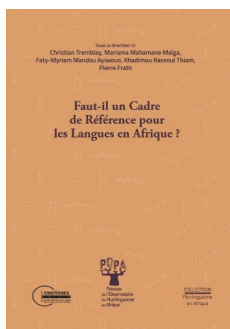
Announcements and publications



De Babel à l'intelligence artificielle Le plurilinguisme selon Dante, Humboldt, Eco et les autres coord. Christian Tremblay et José Carlos Herreras, Collection Plurilinguisme

Ce recueil de textes portant sur le plurilinguisme dans les plus diverses formes n'est pas un manuel scolaire. C'est un outil proposé au public pour mesurer que la gestion des langues dans nos sociétés modernes n'est pas quelque chose d'anodin. Que ce soit au niveau régional, national, européen, ou mondial, les choix politiques qui seront faits concernant les langues dans les différents domaines auront des répercussions dans nos vies.

[Lire la suite...](#)



Faut-il un cadre de référence pour les langues en Afrique ? (l'Observatoire du plurilinguisme en Afrique et la revue Cinétismes)

La gestion des langues en Afrique est un défi de taille pour les politiques et les décideurs. Face à l'échec scolaire massif et le manque d'efficacité des politiques publiques, des initiatives intéressantes pour reconsidérer la place des langues locales à l'école et dans les espaces publics sont en train d'être prises un peu partout. Toutefois, ces initiatives portées parfois...

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Quand la parole guérit (Aoua Carole Congo)

Aoua Carole CONGO est chercheuse à l'Institut des Sciences des Sociétés (INSS) du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique et Technologique (CNRST) du Burkina Faso. Spécialiste en psycholinguistique, en éducation inclusive et en didactique des langues, elle consacre ses recherches aux interactions entre langage, cognition, culture et résilience. Elle œuvre pour une science enracinée dans les réalités africaines, humaniste et tournée vers la reconstruction sociale et symbolique des sociétés en crise.

Dans un monde marqué par les crises géopolitiques, sécuritaires, sanitaires et sociales, la parole apparaît comme l'un des derniers espaces de résistance et de reconstruction humaine.

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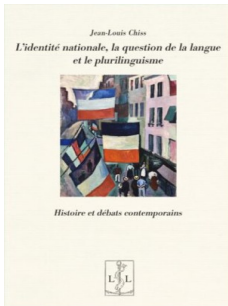


Les artisans de la francophonie : Les enseignants de français dans le monde - Le nouveau livre blanc de la FIPF (2025)

Dans un monde en constante mutation, où les enjeux éducatifs, linguistiques et technologiques sont plus que jamais d'actualité, il nous a semblé essentiel de donner la parole aux acteurs de terrain. Qui sont ces professeurs ? Quels sont leurs parcours, leurs défis, leurs aspirations ?

Comment l'enseignement du français évolue-t-il dans des contextes aussi diversifiés que ceux des cinq continents ? Ce Livre Blanc se veut un état des lieux, un outil de plaidoyer et une source d'inspiration pour tous ceux qui croient en la force du français et en son rôle de pont entre les cultures.

[Lire](#)



L'identité nationale, la question de la langue et le plurilinguisme - Histoire et débats contemporains (Jean-Louis Chiss)

Cet ouvrage qui porte en sous-titre Histoire et débats contemporains traite, dans sa première partie, des relations entre la problématique de l'identité nationale et la question de la langue. Il se focalise sur la figure d'Ernest Renan et sa fameuse conférence de 1882 « Qu'est-ce qu'une nation ? » dont on explore l'immense fortune éditoriale, intellectuelle et...

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Revue La Promesse républicaine - éditée par l'Association des élus de France (AEF) - N°6, avril 2026

Pour consulter en ligne :

<https://www.calameo.com/read/007232004dc2b02c17bec>

A noter, entre autres : La guerre des langues, la langue est une cathédrale, entretien avec Zoé Leroy, directrice des éditions Héliopoles (Michel Feltin Palas)



Réal, symbolique, imaginaire : peut-on s'accorder par le langage ? Christine Fourcaud (HAL)

L'étude menée par Christine Fourcaud « Réel, Symbolique, Imaginaire: Peut-on s'accorder par le langage? », pose une question existentielle, ontologique et politico-éthique, dont l'acuité s'est exacerbée à travers un phénomène symptomatique de notre hypermodernité : La crise de la parole. Le paradoxe exprimé dans l'épigraphe « se comprendre / s'accorder » est appelé à...

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Colloque international Plurilinguisme et éducation aux langues, un pilier invisibilisé de la démocratie ? Regards critiques et perspectives contemporaines (appel à communication)



Les 12, 13, 14 mai 2027, Université Sorbonne Nouvelle [https://plurilingde-mo.sciencesconf.org/En partenariat avec l'Observatoire européen du plurilinguisme, API Education Forum et l'UFR LLD - Les nouvelles rencontres de la Sorbonne Nouvelle « Comment conjuguer différences et démocratie ? » \(Wieviorka, 2019, p. VII\). Les démocraties actuelles font face à des crises politiques et...](https://plurilingde-mo.sciencesconf.org/En%20partenariat%20avec%20l%27Observatoire%20europ%C3%A9en%20du%20plurilinguisme,%20API%20Education%20Forum%20et%20l%27UFR%20LLD%20-%20Les%20nouvelles%20rencontres%20de%20la%20Sorbonne%20Nouvelle%20-%20Comment%20conjuguer%20diff%C3%A9rences%20et%20d%C3%A9mocratie%20-%20(Wieviorka,%202019,%20p.%20VII).%20Les%20d%C3%A9mocraties%20actuelles%20font%20face%20%C3%A0%20des%20crises%20politiques%20et...)

[Lire la suite...Télécharger l'appel en quatre langues \(fr, en, ar, es\)...](#)

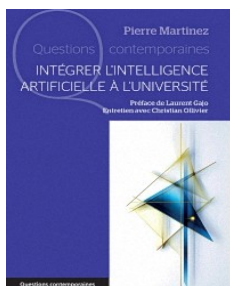
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Multilinguismo Digital e Governança de Plataforma



De acordo com Leung, mais da metade dos oito bilhões de pessoas do mundo não têm um forte suporte digital para sua primeira língua. Isso resulta em uma falta desproporcional de acesso a informações vitais de saúde e segurança, oportunidades benéficas de comércio eletrônico e sites populares de mídia social. Essas disparidades para falantes de línguas minoritárias são exacerbadas pela abordagem de lucro das grandes plataformas de tecnologia para o mercado linguístico digital.

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Intégrer l'Intelligence Artificielle à l'Université (de Pierre Martinez, Laurent Gajo, Christian Ollivier)

On entend tout et n'importe quoi sur le développement de l'Intelligence Artificielle, au point d'en attendre trop ou pas assez, d'en avoir peur ou de n'y voir que faux-semblants. Cet ouvrage propose au lecteur d'entrer dans le paysage intellectuel et socio-actionnel où s'instaure dès à présent un face-à-face lourd de questions entre l'Université et l'IA.

[Lire la suite...](#)



D'un monolinguisme aveugle à un plurilinguisme éclairé (dir. Laurent Gajo et Anne-Claude Berthoud)

Enjeux des langues pour le monde de la science

Que perd la science lorsqu'elle se réduit à une langue unique ? Cet ouvrage interroge l'apparente évidence du monolinguisme dans le travail scientifique et en dévoile les limites épistémologiques. À rebours d'une norme largement admise – celle d'une science s'exprimant prioritairement en anglais –, il montre que les langues participent à la construction même des savoirs, en offrant des ressources interprétatives, contextuelles et créatives.

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