



The OEP Newsletter N°108 – (september-october 2026)

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Éditorial: Toward Plurilingual European Political Communication

The three speeches recently delivered by Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney must have caught the attention of our loyal readers of the OEP Newsletter.

In his speech delivered in Davos on January 20, 2026¹, Mark Carney sets forth a vision of society, the world, and international relations that breaks with the ideologies promoted by Donald Trump, JD Vance, Elon Musk, and the MAGA movement. In response to the breakdown of the world order and the resurgence of brutality among the “powerful”, he brings into conflict middle powers and reaffirms certain fundamental values.

On August 23, at a press conference in Ottawa², Mark Carney explains in detail why he is breaking off trade negotiations with the United States faced with an imperialism that has become utterly uninhibited and overtly aggressive, with no other objective than the subjugation and annexation of Canada by its powerful neighbor.

On September 17, before the European Parliament³, he responded to the proposal made by the President of the European Commission in her State of the European Union address to become the “first associate member.”

Mark Carney s'exprime principalement en anglais parce que l'anglais est avec le français une des deux langues officielles du Canada et que les canadiens anglophones représentent 80%.

Since these events have been widely covered by the press, we only wish to highlight the high symbolic value of Mark Carney's linguistic treatment of his speeches, which should be compared to the way the European Union communicates linguistically.... - >

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

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-> Speech is political

Mark Carney speaks principally in English because English, along with French, is one of Canada's two official languages, and English-speaking Canadians account for 80% of the Canadian population. But it should be added that his use of French is generally rich in meaning.

It is no coincidence that his three speeches began in French. Nor is it a coincidence that French was used at the most significant moments of his addresses.

In his speech against Canada's vassalage, Mark Carney switched to French as early as the second paragraph, stating:... - >

¹ https://legrandcontinent.eu/fr/2026/01/21/le-discours-integral-de-mark-carney-a-davos/?utm_source=lilo&utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=ai_flash

² <https://legrandcontinent.eu/fr/2026/08/23/le-discours-integral-de-mark-carney-contre-la-vassalisation-du-canada/>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZR9TWlGYCBw>

³ https://legrandcontinent.eu/fr/2026/09/17/mark-carney-et-la-nouvelle-alliance-transatlantique/?utm_source=lilo&utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=ai_flash; <https://ici.radio-canada.ca/rdi/premiere-ligne/site/videos/10762399/ecoutez-discours-mark-carney-devant-parlement-europeen>



For much of our history, the Canadians have been able to count on favorable trade winds: a stable relationship with the United States, increasingly open access to the U.S. market, and rules that both countries understood and respected.

These winds have not merely changed direction—the climate has also changed.

Three paragraphs later, he continues again in French:

We are the masters in our own house and the partner par excellence abroad,” a phrase he borrows from Jean Lesage’s campaign slogan during the Quebec elections of November 14, 1962: “masters in our own house.” This phrase would become the rallying cry for Quebec’s liberation from Anglo-Canadian capital.

Then, after a lengthy discussion of the course of negotiations with the Americans, he arrives at what he considers the non-negotiable issue, and in French:

We were not prepared to compromise on our sovereignty, the protection of the French language, and our culture.

To our American colleagues, let’s be clear: for my government and for Canada, these issues were never on the agenda, even though the United States tried until the very last minute to include them.

At the end of his speech, he repeated in French the phrase inherited from Quebec’s Quiet Revolution: “In Canada, we are masters in our own house, from coast to coast.” And with this rephrasing, he made it the leit-motif of the liberation of all of Canada from the United States.

It is very clear that the use of French in this speech is closely linked to the concept of sovereignty.

For other excerpts in French and English, please refer to the article that Le Grand Continent devoted to this speech.

Delivered before the European Parliament, the introduction is particularly noteworthy:

“President Metsola,
President von der Leyen,
Honorable Members of the European Parliament,
Distinguished colleagues,

Thank you for granting me the honor of addressing you at the start of this decisive session. Today I will speak to you about how our response to the current geopolitical upheaval should incorporate a new dimension.

But first, I would like to touch on a longer-standing issue. Something that dates back to long before relations between the European Union and Canada began. For the depth of our ties cannot be measured by trade nor is it enshrined in our treaties. Our ties are deeply rooted in our lands.”

He continues in English, referring to Goethe. One cannot resist quoting the opening sentences of this exceptionally powerful passage:





“In the heart of Germany, above Weimar, stands a wooded ridge called the Ettersberg.

For decades, Goethe walked, reflected, and wrote there. An oak tree on that ridge eventually bore his name, a true living monument to the highest ideals of European culture. As the 20th century plunged into darkness, that same oak found itself imprisoned behind the barbed wire of Buchenwald, a silent witness to humanity’s deepest moral failure.

Goethe had understood that one must fight for ideals, that values do not defend themselves. Indeed, at the end of **Faust**, the old man’s final vision is that of a free people in a free land.

Nur der verdient sich Freiheit wie das Leben, der täglich sie erobern muß. (Only he deserves freedom as much as life itself who must conquer it anew each day)

Every day. Not just in 1945, nor in 1956, nor in 1989. Every day, including today.”

To follow an introduction in French with a reference to Goethe—a German poet and philosopher, a European who was perfectly fluent in French and plurilingual—and, above all, to the values he represents, rooted in our history, those of the Enlightenment, is a poetic creation.

The Davos speech also deserves mention, because beginning a speech in French before the “globalized elites” is no trivial matter:

“Today I will speak of the breakdown of the world order, the end of a pleasant fiction, and the beginning of a brutal reality in which the geopolitics of the great powers are subject to no constraints.

But I would also argue that other countries, particularly middle powers such as Canada, are not powerless. They have the capacity to build a new order that incorporates our values, such as respect for human rights, sustainable development, solidarity, sovereignty, and the territorial integrity of states.

The power of the less powerful begins with honesty.”

In summary, at a press conference in Ottawa, Mark Carney addresses international journalists but above all all Canadians—both English- and French-speaking—whose unity he is keen to celebrate and reaffirm. In Davos, he spoke before the upper echelons of the global economy—who typically speak in English—but opening his speech in French with an implicit yet obvious reference to General de Gaulle’s policies carried significant weight. Both at his press conference and before the European Parliament, the speaking time allocated to French amounted to approximately 15.5% of the total speaking time, which is significantly less than the proportion of Canada’s population whose mother tongue is French—20.2%. This numerical shortfall appears to be largely offset by the meaning and symbolic power of the passages delivered in French.

What does European political communication mean?

This situation must be compared to that of the European institutions, and particularly that of President Ursula von der Leyen.

She has made what she calls the “common language” a key priority in her communication strategy, which is reflected in the following figures in quantitative terms—that is, speaking time—as determined by the Brussels-based association GEM+:





	ANG	ALL	FRA	ITA
2019	74,4%	17,7%	7,9%	
2020	85%			
2021	75,06%	13,74%	11,18%	
2022	74,94%	13,72%	11,16%	0,17%
2023	87,9%	6,9%	5,1%	
2025	90,87%	4,35%	4,78%	
2026	88,92%	4,02%	7,06%	

It should be noted that the share of English rose from 74.4% in 2019 to 90.87% in 2025, while that of German rose from 17.7%—which, to within 1 percentage point, corresponded to the share of the German population in the European Union at 4.35% (4.02% in 2026), and the share of French from 7.9%, which is approximately 50% of France's share of the European population (4.78%), to 7.06%.

The criterion of a language's share of the total population is debatable, but it does highlight the intent to marginalize German and French in favor of English, which, it should be noted, is the native language of less than 2% of the European Union's population.

How can this political choice by the President of the European Commission be justified, if at all?

The pragmatic aspect is important. Just to recap: 10 new countries from the former USSR and the Warsaw Pact—whose new leaders were trained in the United States—joined NATO and the European Union almost simultaneously. Choosing English as the de facto working language (all official languages are, according to EU language regulations, intended to serve as working languages) was, in fact, either an obligation or an accepted constraint. Reversing this initial decision would have led to lengthy discussions about the criteria to be applied.

This pragmatic choice was at the same time a strategic one that signified alignment with the United States. In 2005, security guarantees and allegiance to the United States could, in the eyes of most countries, go hand in hand. Today, the two issues are separate.

Presenting English in this context as a neutral language reflects a strange conception of neutrality.

Let's be clear: this is not about whether or not it is useful to speak English, or whether or not one likes a particular language. That is not the issue. The focus here is on the linguistic communication of senior European political leaders.

English may appear to European officials as technically neutral precisely because it no longer represents anything to European citizens. Often cited as an argument by staunch advocates of English, this argument is of little relevance since the President of the Commission is not addressing her officials specifically.

We cannot ignore Ursula von der Leyen's desire to promote the common language as a factor of unity and not merely as a practical convenience. Is there a single instance in the history of a nation or an empire where the common language was one borrowed from outside? The illusion is complete. The idea is a harmful and destructive utopia. Europe can only be built on the foundation of European cultures and nations.

In fact, the Commission President is addressing the press and international elites, and by no means the European peoples. A staggering strategic error. But it is understandable. The President of the European Commission is acting as a high-ranking official and is part of a technocratic construct in line with her original ...- >

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Europe, as expressed by the President of the European Commission, is a rational construct, but one that does not speak to the peoples who dream of uniting their destinies in the name of a higher purpose. We cannot ask her to behave like Charles V and travel across the empire speaking the languages of the countries he governed. Charles V practiced a form of plurilingualism rooted in sovereignty. It was a form of plurilingualism that was also functional, as he addressed officials in the various countries of the Empire who expected him to speak in their language rather than in a foreign one. But the choice of language or languages in each context is a profoundly political act.

Since current events have brought the Pope's trip to France to the forefront, it will not have escaped anyone's notice that he spoke in French, which, despite his origins, is not his native language. Everyone understood that, setting aside all religious considerations, he was addressing the entire nation of France and not just the Catholics of France.

To continue along these lines, in September 1962, during his trip to Germany, General de Gaulle delivered several speeches in German, including one in Bonn and another in Ludwigsburg before German young people. The choice of German had considerable symbolic significance here and signified that Europe is founded first and foremost on Franco-German reconciliation and on the need to build Europe together.

The real question for political communication is therefore this: What should we say, what do we say, why do we say it, and to whom do we say it?

Of course, the examples cited do not resolve the issue of European political communication. Ursula von der Leyen, who is by no means lacking in initiative, is not the president of Europe and is, in principle, merely the executor of decisions made by a body known as the European Council. And from this perspective, the State of the European Union address—established in 2010 by an agreement between the European Parliament and the European Commission—is somewhat surprising if one seeks an analogy with the State of the Union address delivered each year by the President of the United States.

As long as Europe has been a “bridgehead for American power”⁴ and has behaved as such, the European Union's political communication has been perfectly coherent and clear.

But in these crucial times we are living through—a period of reconfiguration in international relations—this policy is neither tenable nor acceptable. A default language cannot express the European project, which is a civilizational project insofar as it concerns values and not merely strategic alliances.

⁴ Zbigniew Brzezinski, *The Grand Chessboard*, 1997, p. 106. G.W. Bush's Secretary of State, Condoleezza Rice, used similar language to indicate that NATO is a lever of influence for U.S. policy.

Let us therefore have the “cultural intelligence” to promote plurilingual European communication—that is, to restore national languages to their rightful place in communication, not to stoke nationalist rivalries, but to continue learning how to act and build together. This is to affirm the primacy of culture.

Christian Tremblay *Fin...* ->/

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Articles not to be missed

Découvrabilité : définition, enjeux et solutions pour les contenus franco-phones (lepetitjournal.com)



Née dans les milieux de la culture et de la recherche, la découvrabilité devient un enjeu de souveraineté culturelle, de données, d'intelligence artificielle et même de relations commerciales. De quoi parle-t-on exactement, comment fonctionne-t-elle et peut-on réellement agir sur les algorithmes ?

Vous ouvrez Spotify. Netflix. YouTube. TikTok. Google. Vous ne savez pas encore exactement ce que vous cherchez. Pourtant, quelques secondes plus tard, des chansons, films, vidéos, articles ou artistes vous sont proposés.

[Lire la suite](#)

Seule l'Europe peut vraiment garantir la souveraineté des Européens. Le discours sur l'état de l'Union d'Ursula Von der Leyen en format intégral (Le Grand Continent)



La présidente de la Commission européenne Ursula von der Leyen a prononcé ce mercredi, 16 septembre à Strasbourg, son septième discours sur l'état de l'Union, le deuxième de son second mandat.

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Mark Carney et la nouvelle alliance transatlantique (Le Grand Continent)



Face à la rupture de l'ordre mondial, Mark Carney propose à l'Europe une alliance d'un genre nouveau.

Le Grand Continent publie et commente le discours intégral du Premier ministre canadien devant le Parlement européen.

"Car la profondeur de nos liens ne se mesure pas avec des échanges commerciaux ni n'est inscrite dans nos traités. Nos liens sont profondément enracinés dans nos terres. Au cœur de l'Allemagne, au-dessus de Weimar, se dresse une crête boisée appelée l'Ettersberg."

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Concours « Poésie, sport et francophonie » : jeunes et athlètes en duo ! (jusqu'au 18 octobre 2006)

La [Délégation ministérielle à la Francophonie sportive](#), en partenariat avec le [Réseau international des maisons des francophonies](#) (RIMF), le [Comité de sensibilisation à la francophonie](#) (CSF), l'[Association francophone d'amitié et de liaison](#) et la [Fédération internationale des professeurs de français](#), lancent la première édition du concours « [Poésie, sport et francophonie](#) » avec le soutien de la DGLFLF pour le ministère de la Culture.

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À l'heure de l'IA générative, que signifie encore apprendre une langue ? (Theconversation.com)

Face aux progrès de l'intelligence artificielle générative, pourquoi apprendre une langue étrangère ?

[Lire la suite](#)



Un quart des élèves accompagnés dès la maternelle : comment le modèle scolaire finlandais pourrait inspirer la France (Challenges)

Pour ce cinquième épisode, rendez-vous en Finlande. Le pays nordique doit son excellent système scolaire à un programme de réduction des inégalités mis en place dès la petite enfance, qui prévoit un accompagnement personnalisé si besoin.

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Sprachdidaktik - Mehrsprachig mitsprechen

Quelle: Ruhr Universität Bochum

In der Schule mehrere Sprachen zu verwenden, gleicht pädagogischer Zauberei. An konkretem Unterrichtsmaterial mangelt es jedoch. Bochumer Forschende wollen die Methode in den Unterricht bringen.

[Mehr lesen...](#)



UNESCO ehrt Schulnetzwerk für gelebte Mehrsprachigkeit

Quelle: Denkstrom.org, 12 September 2026

Ein Schulnetzwerk macht die Sprachen von Kindern im Unterricht sichtbar und erhält dafür einen UNESCO-Preis. Der Ansatz kann Beteiligung erleichtern, doch gute Sprachförderung braucht mehr als ein Zertifikat und pauschale Erfolgsversprechen.

[Mehr lesen...](#)

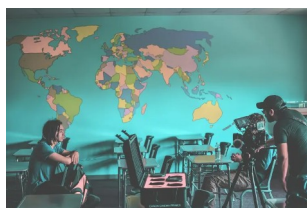
Barranquilla consolida su apuesta por el plurilingüismo con la llegada de L'École de BAQ 2.0



La Alcaldía Distrital de Barranquilla (Colombia), en alianza estratégica con la Embajada de Francia y la Alianza Francesa local, oficializó el lanzamiento de L'École de BAQ 2.0. Esta segunda fase busca afianzar y expandir progresivamente la enseñanza del idioma francés dentro de la red de colegios públicos de la ciudad, fortaleciendo el perfil académico de la comunidad educativa local.

[Seguir leyendo...](#)

« Tu viens d'où ? » Grandir entre plusieurs cultures quand on est enfant expatrié (lepetitjournal.com)



par Cécile Lazartigues-Chartier « Et toi, tu viens d'où ? » La question tombe dans une cour de récréation, un matin de rentrée, quelque part à l'autre bout du monde. Elle semble anodine. Elle ne l'est pas, pas pour cet enfant-là, né à Chicago, grandi en Chine, muni d'un passeport français. Il y a un flottement. Ce n'est pas une hésitation malheureuse. C'est plutôt le signe...

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Le NMB Nouveau Musée Bienne primé pour son bilinguisme vivant



Le NMB Nouveau Musée Bienne se voit décerner le Prix du bilinguisme dans la culture 2026 du canton de Berne. Doté de 20'000 francs, le prix récompense son engagement en faveur d'un "bilinguisme vivant", Le musée biennois fonctionne systématiquement dans les deux langues, a dit la directrice du NMB, Bernadette Walter, qui s'est réjouie de cette reconnaissance dans un communiqué...

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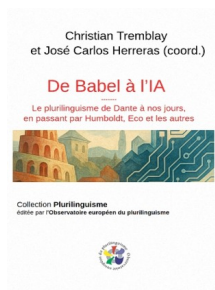
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Announcements and publications

De Babel à l'intelligence artificielle

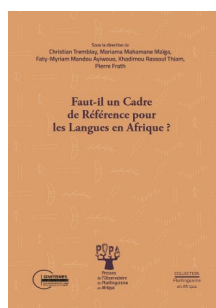
Le plurilinguisme selon Dante, Humboldt, Eco et les autres
coord. Christian Tremblay et José Carlos Herreras,
Collection Plurilinguisme



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.

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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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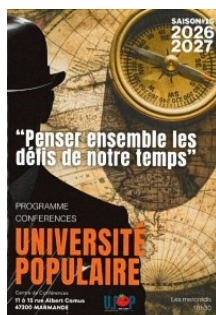
l'Observatoire du Plurilinguisme en Afrique (OPA) Saint-Louis (Sénégal), 04-06 novembre 2026

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Collectif IREF (Institut de recherche pour l'enseignement du français) - Programme de visioconférences (année 2026-2027)

[Lire](#)



Le plurilinguisme à la portée de tous

Conférence U.POP « Le plurilinguisme à la portée de tous » par Jette Milberg Petersen, mercredi 20 janvier 2027 · Cité de la Formation Amphithéâtre · Marmande

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Les langues « autres » pour enseigner le français : un détour salutaire ? (19-20 octobre, Sorbonne université)



Le ministère de l'Éducation nationale affirme à propos de l'enseignement des langues et cultures de l'Antiquité dans le Bulletin officiel de l'Éducation nationale (BOEN) n°11 du 17 mars 2016 : « L'approche des systèmes linguistiques du latin et du grec, par leur différence avec le français, renouvelle le regard sur la langue française et en consolide la connaissance »...

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Transversalité du langage et acquisition des savoirs - Sorbonne université 4 novembre 2026

Le 4 novembre 2026, se tient à Sorbonne Université, Campus de Molitor, une journée d'étude qui porte sur le rôle du langage dans l'appropriation des connaissances scolaires et disciplinaires. Organisée par l'INSPÉ de l'académie de Paris en partenariat avec l'association ADEB, cette journée entend rassembler enseignants, étudiants, formateurs de formateurs, inspecteurs et d'autres acteurs de l'éducation et de la formation. L'entrée est gratuite, mais l'inscription est requise.

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Ile Congrès Panaméricain des Professeurs de Français (5-9 octobre 2026, Lima)

XIXe Sedifrale & Ile Congrès Panaméricain des Professeurs de Français : un rendez-vous majeur pour toutes celles et ceux qui font vivre, enseignent, apprennent et pensent le français sur le continent américain. Du 5 au 9 octobre, Lima. Inscrivez-vous !

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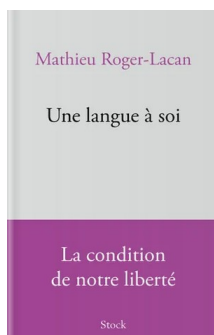
D'abord ils sont venus chercher les mots - Cécile Alduy

Cécile Alduy décrypte la bascule autoritaire américaine : des mots aux personnes. Un signal d'alarme pour la France.

<http://www.observatoireplurilinguisme.eu>

Comment analyser un pouvoir quand il commence par détruire les mots et les savoirs qui permettent de le comprendre ? Quand il détruit la langue elle-même ? Dans cette enquête saisissante, Cécile Alduy raconte la bascule autoritaire américaine de l'intérieur, depuis la disparition des mots jusqu'à celle des personnes.

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Une langue à soi. La condition de notre liberté. Mathieu Roger-Lacan (Stock 10/09/2026)

« Plus une société est exposée à une langue dégradée, plus elle est susceptible d'entrer dans un état de servitude volontaire. ». M. R.-L.

Dans les lycées où il enseigne, Mathieu Roger-Lacan constate une souffrance invisible face à l'apprentissage du français. L'enjeu dépasse les murs de l'école et engage toute la société, à un moment où l'intelligence artificielle révolutionne notre rapport au langage dans des proportions que nous peinons encore à comprendre.

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Multilingüismo, transmisión intergeneracional e identidad en contextos migratorios: perspectivas en diálogo

Este epílogo aborda el español como lengua de herencia en Europa desde la perspectiva del multilingüismo, la transmisión intergeneracional y la identidad. Se articula a partir de una entrevista que sintetiza los principales temas analizados en los trabajos del volumen.

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Un rapport technique qui alarme sur la "La Toile désertique des langues autochtones, vernaculaires, locales ou minoritaires" sur le net (OBDILCI)



- Le **guarani** est la langue officielle du Paraguay et bénéficie d'une attention croissante de la part des politiques publiques. Il est parlé par 88 % de la population paraguayenne, pourtant seulement 0,26 % des sites web ont une configuration en guarani, soit très peu d'unités.
- En Haïti, 80 % de la population ne comprend que le **créole** ; cette énorme proportion de la population haïtienne a un accès linguistique à moins de 8 % de l'écosystème web national.

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« Ma langue maternelle n'est pas la langue de ma mère » (suite d'enregistrements d'Alice Magdelaine, tous les 21 de chaque mois)

A quelques jours de la journée européenne des langues, je suis heureuse de vous retrouver pour la saison 3 du podcast « Ma langue maternelle n'est pas la langue de ma mère », avec un épisode le 21 de chaque mois.

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Traduzione e tradizione N°24

Le pubblicazione plurilingue Traduzione e tradizione, dal 2007, si segnala per il discorso sulla specificità dell'atto del tradurre e per le problematiche che si affrontano a trasferire la parola originaria in altra lingua, poiché tradurre comporta finezze linguistiche, culturali, anche immaginali. Il traduttore ha in mano un tesoro di complessità e di competenza che assume in sé tutte le...

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