

## Newsletter of the EOP N°81 (january-february 2020)

<http://www.observatoireplurilinguisme.eu>

### Editorial – A new dictionary on anglicisms

Why be interested in Anglicisms when you don't sacralize the language and try to preserve it as a museum piece. Because language is a living organ that structures our relationship to the world and which itself undergoes all the transformations and twists of the world.

Speakers will therefore seek in its own resources or in other languages the means to understand and say or write what they have to say or write.

Everything goes very fast in our world and common concepts, perhaps one per day or one per week, are hard to say.

The latest example, for us, keen as we are, of the world's current events, the outpouring of hatred on social networks (and not only) is becoming a matter of concern. So the oddball who belches and insults instead of talking, writing and reasoning (probably too reactive, conformist, petty-bourgeois, elitist, big-capitalist or whatever) must be named. As luck would have it, this noun will be "hater" (Laurent Delahousse on France 2 on December 14, with a definition), from the verb "to hate" (hair). No doubt "hater" is universal, while "hateful", both adjective and noun (like "amoureux"), is fatally French, therefore "provincial".

Perhaps "hater" will be ephemeral and even limited to a single job. This is not certain, as this is not an isolated case.

Academicians and the Académie française are alarmed, and obviously their legitimate and common sense reaction, catches the attention for five minutes, and quickly passes for a rearguard action, even as a fight against progress and modernity, notions that in other fields pass for outdated in the name of postmodernity.

In any case, it is legitimate to be alarmed, but it is still better to try to identify the processes that lead us to this gigantic universal gibberish, so gibberish and so universal, that we will have ceased to understand each other. This is one of the interpretations of Babel. In a personal translation but validated by Arabists François Rastier quotes Sura Les appartements (verse 13) of the Koran, which says: "We have divided you into languages and nations so that you may learn from one another". Modern translation: gibberish is not an effective means of communication and exchange.

Linguists rightly remind us that languages are largely borrowed, especially French.

What holds us back is that borrowings are almost always interpreted by linguists as enrichment. And that is what we would like to verify and at the same time understand the processes ...->

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Anne Bui. Illustration : Pierre Zanzucchi

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#### In this issue

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-> of transformation. What do they consist of and what are the factors that provoke them?

In this editorial we will not be able to go very far in this research. We take only a few examples that challenge us.

The example taken at the beginning is already quite instructive, and since it is not proven to be a loan, all hypotheses are allowed.

First of all, we are dealing with a new reality that is twofold. Firstly, social networks have taken barely a few years to establish themselves in social life and profoundly transform political life. Secondly, the outpouring of hatred that we are witnessing could not occur in the same way in the traditional media. Writers and journalists could do it, but with social networks, the public voice is open to everyone at almost no cost. That said, the social network found its name without difficulty in French (and in all languages) and hate is not really a new fact. What is new is the combination of hate and the social network. So we need a new word for people who can do this. Maybe we do. It seems that in the United ...->

-> States someone had the idea of building "hater" from "to hate". In French, it would be hard to derive from "haïr", "hâïseur" (as in "invader"), when we already have "haïssant", as we have "amant" (but not "aimant") and "haineux" (as we have "amoureux"). So there is no lack of resource and no lack of elegance (because "lover" is not quite the same as "lover" and perhaps there are also some nuances between "hater" and "hateful"). In any case, it is the use that gives meaning, and the answer to the need for a new concept can be found in a new word, as well as in a new derivative ("hate" is so far more employable as a present participle than as a noun) or more easily by giving a new use to an already existing word. The economy of language is almost always the search for simplicity and to change a lot with as little change as possible. Therefore the preference must go to the new use of an already existing word.

Of course, we have no idea what will happen to this newcomer, but let us ask ourselves why it might be that he or she will enter the French language in the form of anglicism, in preference to a solution that comes directly from what is called the genius of language, and of which French is full.

Let us first review some of the clichés that we are being watered down to the point of thirst.

English is easier, shorter, more direct.

As Claude Hagège reminds us in a recent interview, only people who don't speak it or speak it badly can come out with such nonsense. English is indeed phonetically very difficult and a very idiomatic language. It is easy to check by reading an article in Time or the Guardian. If the argument of simplicity or closeness had any credibility, the French would have long ago switched to Italian. One could qualify it as basic English or globish, but basic English is not English, it only has the appearance of it, and we are not in the context of specific uses such as writing weather reports or commentary on a football match in which one should be able to get away with 150 to 300 words.

Second argument sometimes used: the word does not exist in French (of course any reader can make the translation by taking another language, and will make the same observation). We have just seen what it is. However, the words do exist, are available to serve, but if one does not know one's own language, one may actually believe that the word or words do not exist. However, many of our French speakers lack even a basic vocabulary, which makes them prefer the word they hear without further question. There are in fact two audiences. There are people, often quite old, who are not very "connected", and, on the other hand, a younger audience, very "connected" to rudimentary French, and for whom the sprawl of everyday use of English words, or words resembling English, is a marker, not of "distinction" in Bourdieu's sense, but of a perceived "superiority", like the temperature on the weather report, and yet so "fake". In the middle and upper layers of this category, a small layer of snobbery can be added, with Anglicism appearing as a marker of culture, and the effect of mimicry of bands, groups, networks and professional teams can play to full effect. To appear "hip", sorry, "up to date" fits well in the decor. Their vision of the world is globally structured by the winds from across the Atlantic, which carries via advertising both hyperconsumerism and an Eldorado that has become for decades purely imaginary.

The double repetition effect caused by the initial message and by mimicry exerts a leverage effect on this type of audience and ensures optimal propagation of the new terms. Mimicry and distinction are not mutually exclusive, but are mutually reinforcing. Whether Claude Hagège likes it or not, there is ease and the illusion of ease. And there, the repetition of the same sounds and the same words ends up creating an impression of ease, the basis of assimilation and learning. Depending on the ideological context, this phenomenon will also be called intoxication, head stuffing, conditioning, training, watering, feeding, etc.. If we say "bottle-feeding", we introduce nuances of pleasure, irenicism and dependence at the same time, attached to early childhood, which brings us closer to our subject, because hyperdependence on communication is a characteristic of the times we live in, and it is created from a very young age.

To extend the reasoning, let us say that there is a middle effect. For repetition to have its full effect, there must be a favourable environment.

In 1928 Edward Bernays produced his famous essay Propaganda<sup>1</sup>, Noam Chomsky's "classic textbook of the public relations industry," which "cynically and straightforwardly sets out the main principles of mass manipulation, or what Bernays called the 'factory of consent. How to impose a new brand of laundry detergent? How do you get a president elected?"<sup>2</sup> All the techniques of totalitarian power (Gobbs drew much inspiration from it), but also from corporate communication and modern political ...->

1 Edward Bernays (1928), Propaganda, translated from English by Oristelle Bonis and reissued in France by Les Editions La Découverte/Zones, Paris, 2007

2 Cover page of the French edition.

-> communication are found in it. However, it is not certain that everything you need to know about public relations and marketing techniques is of great use to our subject, because these techniques are within the reach of all the powerful in this world, whether it be Trump's United States, Putin's Russia or Tsi Ji Ping's China.

We want to highlight three phenomena.

Geopolitics, which is essential, cannot be overlooked. It was not a narrow-minded anti-American who wrote that Europe is only "the bridgehead of American power and the springboard for the expansion of the world democratic system in Eurasia", it was the great expert and adviser to the President of the United States from 1977 to 1981, Zbigniew Brzezinski<sup>3</sup>. With a military budget representing 40% of world defence spending, 7 times the Russian budget and x times the Chinese budget, the situation has not changed much, if not many contextual elements. In antiquity, the Roman imperium did not prevent the Greek language from continuing to shine for centuries and being shared by the Roman elites.

Of course, there is scientific domination. But this domination is far from total. On the other hand, this domination was enough to make English the language of the scientific community. Some people claim that English is the Latin of today. This is not true, since the domination of Latin in the scholarly world for centuries did not in any way prevent the flourishing of "vulgar languages", and Descartes wrote his Discourse on the Method first in French and then disseminated it later also in Latin. Similarly, the history of the French language has never been totally linked to the political history of the French nation.

So we have to look elsewhere. There is globalization. But we still need to know what it is.

In the eighties, a wave of companies wanting to mark their international roots took English as their official language, no doubt thinking that anonymity was a good marketing idea. Some thought that the nation-state was in its twilight years, and with it democracy, seeing in the absolute market the only way to achieve the general interest (theirs). This movement was a long-lasting one. However, for companies, English is no longer the subject of debate. As soon as a company, big or small, wants to act internationally, it cannot do without English, but that is not the point. The linguistic need is not limited to English, it depends on the territories, customers and partners. The second languages (which nothing prevents them from being the first to be learned) are in ambush for the professional development and performance of the company.

Moreover, the issue is not strictly linguistic. The desired skills are also cultural. It is necessary to understand the values involved, behaviours, hierarchical relationships, negotiation, etc. And knowledge of English from this point of view is not enough.

So what is of concern is the fact that opinion lags far behind that of the companies themselves.

So we have to look in other directions.

From the middle to the reflex conditioned by the effect of technological pressure and the mastodons of mass culture, the field is wide, too wide for this modest article.

Let's take "our ten must-have series of the year 2019" published by Le Monde, and simply look at the titles: "Fleabag" (on Amazon Prime Video), "Mindhunter" (on Netflix), "The Good Fight" (on Amazon Prime Video), "Succession" (on OCS on demand), "Pose" (on Canal+ Séries), "Transparent" (on Amazon Prime Video), "Too Old to Die Young" (on Amazon Prime Video), "What We Do in the Shadows" (on Canal+), "Russian Doll" (on Netflix), "Il Miracolo" (on Arte). Look for the mistake!

Another incursion into the new world, still drawing from the newspaper Le Monde, thousands of parents shout "Help, my child is addicted to Fortnite!" »

Because the game of "battle royale" has conquered the 8-12 year olds, to the great despair of some parents, overwhelmed by these kids who won't take their hands off their controllers and scream incomprehensible things, helmets screwed on their ears. At the same time, numerous concordant scientific studies denounce the devastating effects of the small screen on the brains of young children.

Impressive, isn't it? We suggest another game: count the number of anglicisms that these video games carry.

What if a language's global vocation depended on its ability (or rather that of its speakers) to tell the world. To pose the problem in these terms is not absurd, given that it is a bit the history of Greek and Latin. One would realize that English is not alone (has it ever been?), and that there are even many candidates, with all due respect to our Panurge sheep, or our millions of lemmings fascinated by the small screen, and to our media specialists of the immediate world.

The American steamroller would look more like the pachyderm than the cheetah, unless it is the ...->

3 Zbigniew Brzezinski (1997), The Grand Chessboard, Basicbooks, Paris, 2010

-> windmill. It's been a long time since the United States stopped pretending to rule the world, locked as it is in its own cultural vacuum.<sup>4</sup>

This is why we invite you to take an interest in the new dictionary of anglicisms that the OEP is implementing in collaboration with Défense de la langue française. A contribution to a better understanding and perhaps a better control of the phenomenon.

<https://nda.observatoireplurilinguisme.eu/>

... The End ◀

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### Articles not to be missed



**L'injustice linguistique** : Le concept de santé mondiale ne pourra se propager qu'avec la participation des chercheurs des pays en voie de développement et des pays ayant une influence économique importante dans ce domaine, comme la France par exemple. L'usage d'autres langues se doit donc d'être développé, car l'anglais n'est pas la langue de travail de nombreux chercheurs.

[Lire la suite...](#)



#### **Made in France : Pensée française, identité ouverte (Le nouveau magazine littéraire, janvier 2020)**

Une très belle réflexion sur les liens entre la langue et la pensée loin de tout déterminisme par Joseph Cohen et Raphael Zagury-Orly Voici un extrait de l'article publié dans le nouveau magazine littéraire de janvier Transformations de l'héritage Il est assurément toujours périlleux de définir une pensée ou une philosophie par une langue particulière. La philosophie est universelle; et sa langue se doit de se conformer à l'universalité du sens. En même temps, nul ne peut ignorer qu'une pensée ou une philosophie doit aussi se confronter au fait premier qu'elle se dit d... [Lire la suite...](#)



#### **Facs d'allemand cherchent étudiants désespérément (Le Monde)**

En trois ans, cinq universités ont fermé leur département d'allemand. Le nombre d'étudiants en littérature et civilisation germaniques a chuté de 25 %. Par Soazig Le Nevé Publié le 10 novembre 2019 à 05h00 - Mis à jour le 12 novembre 2019 à 13h53 - Klaus Wieland, professeur de littérature allemande, face aux 17 étudiants de deuxième année de licence d'allemand de l'Unistra, le 18 octobre 2019. Soazig Le Nevé/Le Monde. A l'aube de l'an 2000, Klaus Wieland aurait dispensé son cours en amphithéâtre, devant un parterre de 200 étudiants. Il aurait...

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#### **«Français, la soumission de vos universités à l'anglais désespère les amis de la France!»**

Le FigaroVox - Par YVES GINGRAS, publié le 9 décembre 2019 à 18:35, mis à jour le 9 décembre 2019 à 18:35 - Yves Gingras. Illustration Fabien Clairefond TRIBUNE - L'universitaire québécois Yves Gingras juge que l'enseignement supérieur français manifeste une fascination ridicule pour l'anglais, qu'il tient

4 Reread for example *Les Américains*, Michel Jobert, Albin Michel, 1987; *Après l'Empire*, Emmanuel Todd, Gallimard, 2002

	<p>pour la langue des vainqueurs. Québécois, professeur invité en France chaque année depuis dix-huit ans dans différentes institutions d'enseignement supérieur, j'ai observé avec consternation au cours de cette période, une accélération de la soumission...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b>Faire se rencontrer des petits Français et des petits Espagnols pour apprendre l'anglais, en voilà un beau projet scolaire !</b></p> <p>Le Midi Libre Publié le 02/12/2019 à 15:59 / Modifié le 02/12/2019 à 15:59 C'est pourtant un projet scolaire avec le soutien du programme Erasmus + et de l'Académie de Montpellier. Voici Quartier La Gazelle à Nîmes : l'Europe, terrain de jeu et d'apprentissage des élèves Dans cette école élémentaire, on apprend l'anglais en le pratiquant en mathématiques, en sport, en expression théâtrale. Un projet financé par l'Union européenne durant deux années. Dans le cadre du projet d'échanges scolaires Erasmus +, l'école élémentaire d'application la Gazelle a...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b>Parler européen (La Lettre N°541 de la Fondation Robert Schuman)</b></p> <p>Par Stefanie BUZMANIUK L'Union européenne n'est ni un État, ni une organisation internationale comme les autres. Son caractère unique a, dès l'origine, imposé la création d'un régime linguistique qui répond à des exigences particulièrement élevées. Son multilinguisme, avec vingt-quatre langues officielles, se distingue de celui de toute autre entité internationale comme par...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b><a href="#">English as an official EU language? (The Guardian)</a></b></p> <p>Will Brexit spell the end of English as an official EU language? by Jane Setter - 'The UK is the only member country that gives English as its official language.' An anti-Brexit protester in Brussels, March 2019. Photograph: Olivier Hoslet/EPA Though the UK is leaving, English is likely to remain a lingua franca in Brussels. Just don't expect it to stand still Now that we know that...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b><a href="#">Les Etats-Unis sortiront-ils un jour de leur vase clos culturel ? (géopolitique - Yves Montenay)</a></b></p> <p>Nous nous permettons d'adapter le titre d'un excellent article d'Yves Montenay "Une guerre entre les États-Unis et l'Iran ?" (datant du 5 juillet 2019), car nous visons la géolinguistique plutôt que la géopolitique stricto sensu. Voici une extrait qui nous touche particulièrement : "...En effet, les Américains n'ont pas brillé sur le terrain en Irak ou en Afghanistan, bien...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b>Wie echt voor meertaligheid is, sluit geen talen uit</b></p> <p>Posted on 27 november 2019 by Redactie Neerlandistiek Door Joris Oddens Gisteren was de presentatie van Against English, een pleidooi tegen de dominantie van het Engels in Nederland. De samenstellers van deze bundel keren zich tegen ten minste drie verschillende vormen van verengelsing: het oprukken van het Engels in het publieke domein, de verdringing van het Nederlands als onderwijstaal en de...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite</a></p>

	<p align="center"><b>Communiqué de la conférence des professeurs spécialistes de la réforme du lycée et du baccalauréat (19 novembre 2019)</b></p> <p>La mise en place de la réforme au sein des lycées confirme et renforce les craintes que les associations siégeant au sein de la Conférence ont déjà exprimées. Le ministère n'a pas tenu compte des remarques de bon sens pourtant présentées par les professeurs lors de consultations et concertations précédentes. Après une fin d'année scolaire extrêmement tendue, les méfaits de...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p align="center"><b>Rentrée 2019 - Alertes ! – Communiqué du 1er décembre 2019 de l'ADEAF</b></p> <p>Rentrée 2019 - Alertes ! – Communiqué du 1er décembre 2019 Ce communiqué à télécharger L'ADEAF alerte sur les conséquences de la réforme du cycle terminal et du baccalauréat : Frustration et souffrance des enseignant·e·s qui n'ont pas les moyens de mettre en œuvre ce qui est nécessaire à la progression et à la réussite des élèves (ex : effectifs en...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
<p align="center"><b>It is time to <u>subscribe to the newsletter or to the EOP</u></b></p> <p align="center"><b>And to share</b></p> 	
<p align="center"><b>Announcements and publications</b></p>	
	<p align="center"><b>« 10 anglicismes par mois pour se remuer les méninges »</b></p> <p>L'OEP et Défense de la langue française mettent en place un « Nouveau dictionnaire des anglicismes ». Le but est de dissiper les appréhensions et de renouveler le crédit de confiance des locuteurs qui ont perdu la foi en des qualifications normatives puristes, subjectives ou spéculatives et reçoivent avec une certaine méfiance toute mention de normativité.</p> <p>Le but est aussi de contribuer à l'optimisation de l'emprunt à l'anglo-américain. L'emprunt doit être une source d'enrichissement du français comme de n'importe quelle autre langue. L'impact d'une langue étrangère ne peut pas être trop systématique, tournant à une domination. L'objectif de cette rubrique est donc aussi d'associer à la démarche nos partenaires allemands, italiens, roumains, croates et autres en proie aux mêmes pressions parfois au-delà du raisonnable de l'anglo-américain.</p> <p>Nous essayons de démontrer aux sujets parlants que le français, parallèlement à l'adoption des anglicismes nécessaires ou non, sait réagir aussi à l'anglicisation en se purifiant progressivement des emprunts inutiles et gênants.</p> <p><a href="#">Pour en savoir plus</a></p>
	<p align="center"><b>Appel à communication</b> Colloque OEP-Université de Paris</p> <p align="center">« Traduction automatique et usages sociaux des langues Quelles conséquences sur la diversité linguistique ? »</p>
	<p align="center"><b>Séminaire Université de Paris/OEP "Politiques linguistiques et plurilinguisme" (2019-2020)</b></p> <p>Année universitaire 2019-2020 Séminaire de recherche Politiques linguistiques et plurilinguisme L'université de Paris et l'Observatoire européen du plurilinguisme organisent durant l'année universitaire 2019-2020, et avec le soutien de la Délégation générale à la langue française et aux langues de France (Ministère de la Culture), un séminaire de recherche consacré aux...</p>

	<a href="#">Lire la suite...</a>
	<p><b>Les relations Afrique-France-Afrique et les champs disciplinaires des lettres, des langues et des sciences humaines et sociales (journées d'études internationales - 24-25 mars 2020)</b></p> <p>Journées d'étude internationales « LES RELATIONS AFRIQUE-FRANCE-AFRIQUE ET LES CHAMPS DISCIPLINAIRES DES LETTRES, DES LANGUES ET DES SCIENCES HUMAINES ET SOCIALES » 24-25 mars 2020, Maison de la Recherche, Université Bordeaux Montaigne Campus de Pessac (France) Première circulaire Appel à communications Argumentaire Partons d'un postulat de base : les relations entretenues...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b>Claude Hagège et Jean Sellier : « Les langues sont menacées de la même manière que la biodiversité, et pour les mêmes raisons »</b></p> <p>Le linguiste Claude Hagège publie un bref essai, « Le Linguiste et les Langues ». Le géographe et historien Jean Sellier, lui, signe « Une histoire des langues et des peuples qui les parlent ». Dialogue. Propos recueillis par Florent Georgesco et Jean-Louis Jeannelle Publié le 15 décembre 2019 à 01h53 - Mis à jour le 16 décembre 2019 à 11h32 Temps de Lecture 7 min. L'un est linguiste, l'autre géographe et historien. Le premier, Claude Hagège, publie un bref essai, Le - Linguiste et les Langues, qui résume plus de cinquante ans de...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b>Appel à articles sur le thème "Decolonizing the Academy" ou "Décoloniser le monde académique" (EN, FR, IT, DE, ES)</b></p> <p><a href="http://www.sgoki.org/no/2019/09/19/cosmopolis-calls-for-articles-decolonizing-the-academy/">http://www.sgoki.org/no/2019/09/19/cosmopolis-calls-for-articles-decolonizing-the-academy/</a> EN «Cosmopolis» – call for articles: Decolonizing the Academy Publisert 19. september 2019 The journal Cosmopolis – a journal of cosmopolitics (Brussels, Belgium) – which is published twice a year, is planning a special issue on the topic “Decolonizing the Academy” in late 2020. We are...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b>Mehrsprachigkeit im Universitären Kontext: eine Analyse der Sprachenwahl einer Doktorandin in Luxemburg</b></p> <p><a href="#">Stephanie C. Hofmann</a> et <a href="#">Adelheid Hu</a>, dans <a href="#">Cahiers internationaux de sociolinguistique 2019/2 (N° 16)</a>, pages 141 à 164</p> <p>Hofmann Stephanie C, Hu Adelheid, « Mehrsprachigkeit im Universitären Kontext: eine Analyse der Sprachenwahl einer Doktorandin in Luxemburg », <i>Cahiers internationaux de sociolinguistique</i>, 2019/2 (N° 16), p. 141-164. DOI : 10.3917/cisl.1902.0141.</p>
	<p><b><u>Multilinguismo e multiculturalidade</u></b></p> <p>por Professora Alegria Beltran Artigo de Opinião publicado no semanário Vida Económica O quotidiano está a internacionalizar-se. Atualmente, quer sejamos estudantes, professores, empresários ou profissionais do sector dos serviços, o contacto com diferentes línguas e nacionalidades é recorrente na maior parte das cidades. A União Europeia incentiva esta convivência com a...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p><b><u>Enabling Bi-literacy Patterns in Ethiopian Immigrant Families in Israel: A Socio-Educational Challenge</u></b></p> <p>Source: ELSE - Éducation en langues secondes et étrangères - Rencontres entre acteurs du bi-plurilinguisme Anat Stavans, Professeure au Beit Berl College, Kfar Saba, en Israël, 23 octobre 2019 This presentation explores the role that languages and literacy practices play in Ethiopian immigrant families transposed to Israel as part of Israel's family language policy (FLP), by examining...</p>

	<a href="#">Lire la suite...</a>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Colloque Philosophie/Arts et littérature : Où va la philosophie française ?</b></p> <p>Joseph COHEN et Raphael ZAGURY-ORLY 16, 17 et 18 janvier 2020 heure Début : -&gt; Fin : O.K. Lieu : Université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne, 12 place du Panthéon, 75005 Paris, salle à préciser Résumé : Colloque organisé avec Université Paris 1-Panthéon Sorbonne, University College Dublin, Sciences Po-Paris, Columbia Global Center-Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France.Ce colloque...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>"Traduction &amp; Qualité 2020 : Biotraduction et traduction automatique" (Journée d'études - 31 janvier 2020, Lille)</b></p> <p>Université de Lille : UFR Langues Étrangères Appliquées &amp; Laboratoire « Savoirs, Textes, Langage » du CNRS651 Avenue des Nations-Unies 59100 Roubaix (plan d'accès : <a href="https://lea.univ-lille.fr/venir-aux-lea/">https://lea.univ-lille.fr/venir-aux-lea/</a>) Après les éditions 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016 et 2018, il s'agit de la 7ème journée d'étude consacrée à la question de la qualité en traduction. La...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Estudios Interlingüísticos Volumen 7/2019</b></p> <p>La revista Estudios Interlingüísticos, editada por la Asociación de Jóvenes Lingüistas (AJL), tiene como objetivo proporcionar una herramienta de difusión y visibilidad a las investigaciones realizadas en el campo de la Lingüística, en todas sus áreas o disciplinas, llevadas a cabo desde cualquier enfoque teórico y metodológico, con la condición indispensable del rigor...</p> <p><a href="#">Lire la suite...</a></p>
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