Chapter 21
A Multifaceted Approach to Linguistic and Cultural Inclusion for Migrants and Refugees in Europe

Gorka Roman

University of the Basque Country, Spain

ABSTRACT

In today's globalized world, this chapter explores how European societies navigate the complexities of ethnolinguistic inclusion amidst cultural shifts. It examines challenges to traditional identity and language, highlighting efforts to revitalize minority languages like in the Basque Country. While linguistic hybridization fosters creativity and communication, it also threatens traditional languages. Multilingual education emerges as crucial for preserving linguistic diversity. The chapter compiles 14 best practices from across Europe, offering insights for inclusive educational and language inclusion initiatives.

MINORITY LANGUAGES AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Today's social and cultural structures are characterized by their hybridity (Hall, 2021) and fluidity (Bauman & Haugaard, 2008), moving away from traditional notions of homogeneous sociocultural societies. This complexity manifests itself in the phenomenon of glocal (Roudometof, 2015) cultural mixing, where the interaction between the global and the local generates new realities and ethnicities (Lal et al., 1997; Marks, 2018). Europe, like other regions, has experienced how migration and global conflicts have transformed their societies towards greater multicultural diversity (Roman, 2015), facing significant challenges in terms of social, cultural and linguistic inclusion (Ellis et al., 2008; Pink et al., 2020).

The coexistence of multiple cultures in a same geographical and political space has forced us to rethink the concepts of identity and culture, leading societies to address inclusion and social cohesion in a more open and flexible way (Bohannan, 2010; Geertz, 1986). However, this process is not free of ethnocultural and ethnolinguistic conflicts, especially in educational contexts where linguistic diversity

can be both an enriching resource and a challenge for learning and inclusion processes (Marácz & Adamo, 2017; Pérez-Izaguirre et al., 2022).

In certain multilingual contexts such as the Basque Country, the coexistence of co-official languages together with the challenge of integrating migrant students into linguistically diverse educational models reflects the tensions between the preservation of the Basque language and the promotion of inclusion (Berasategi Sancho et al., 2017). This scenario exemplifies the complexity faced by many regions in Europe, where minority languages face the need for revitalization and protection strategies in the face of the challenges presented by globalization and migration (Cenoz, 2008; Cenoz & Gorter, 2017; Pérez-Izaguirre et al., 2022).

The present study aims to analyze the dynamics of conflict and cohesion that emerge at the intersection of education, culture and language, as well as presenting a number of best practices generated to implement social and linguistic inclusion of migrants and refugees in European settings. The importance of promoting intercultural and multilingual coexistence that values diversity as an enriching resource for society is highlighted in this paper.

GLOBALIZATION, DIVERSITY, AND LINGUISTIC HYBRIDIZATION

Globalization is a dynamic and encompassing phenomenon that reflects intense interdependence among nations, affecting economic, technological, political, social, and cultural aspects (Roudometof, 2015). It signifies not only the integration of local economies into a global market but also the significant impact on legal systems, necessitating standardized procedures to enhance legal certainty and competitive conditions worldwide (Katsui & Chalklen, 2023). Culturally, globalization fosters an interplay between local and global cultures, a process viewed variably as Western assimilation or multicultural integration (Ashcroft et al., 2006).

In this context, the socio-political landscape is reshaped by globalization, as traditional government roles shift towards a network society, where social movements and online platforms gain prominence over conventional political parties (Juris, 2013). This shift facilitates a cross-cultural exchange of ideas and practices, leading to both the enrichment of local cultures through hybrid forms (Hebdige, 1995; Marks, 2018) and the potential erosion of traditional values (MacClancy, 2011).

One of globalization's critical impacts is on linguistic diversity, with English emerging as the dominant lingua franca, overshadowing numerous minority languages and raising concerns about linguistic homogenization (Marácz & Adamo, 2017; UNESCO, 2022). This dominance challenges the survival of smaller languages, as seen in historical instances like Basque or Catalan under colonial pressures (Roman, 2015; Zabalo, 2008).

Efforts to fight linguistic hegemony include revitalization initiatives in contexts like the Basque Country (in the Spanish and French regions), where policies aim to recognize and improve the social and cultural value of minority languages (Augustyniak & Higham, 2019; Berasategi Sancho et al., 2017). These efforts underscore languages' roles in embodying cultural perspectives and knowledge systems, emphasizing the loss incurred with language endangerment—not just in communication but in cultural heritage and identity (Banton, 1994; Unesco, 2010).

Globalization also accelerates linguistic hybridization, a process where languages blend within multicultural contexts, fostering creativity and intercultural communication but also posing risks to traditional languages (Cenoz & Gorter, 2020; Lal et al., 1997). This phenomenon reflects both the

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