
Multilingualism in the EU

Agenda

Day 1

Intro to the EU

- What is the EU?
- Brief history
- Goals and objectives

Day 2

EU Institutions

- Institutions of the EU
- Currency

Day 3

Multilingualism in the EU

- EU and its 24 official languages
- Identity and culture

Day 4

Interpreters and Translators

- Videos
- Compare and contrast

Day 5

Wrap-up day

- Translating practice
- Interpretation practice

Day 2

Intro to the EU:

What is the EU?
Who is part of the EU?

What is the European Union?

The European Union is an economic and political union. It started in post-war Europe and it is now the largest single-market area. The EU has six founding member states. It has now grown to 27 member states with a population of almost 450 million people.

THE EU FLAG



THE EU'S MOTTO

UNITED
IN
DIVERSITY

EUROPE DAY



All About EU

A Brief History of EU Institutions

1950-52 TREATY OF PARIS

The European Coal and Steel Community was created under the Treaty of Paris to **combine the economic interests** of France and Germany in order to **avoid future animosity** between them.

1957

TREATY OF ROME

The Treaty of Rome created the European Economic Community, and built upon existing ECSC institutions by **creating a Parliament and Court of Justice** to further **political integration** of member states.

1965

MERGER TREATY

Also known as the Treaty of Brussels, the Merger Treaty **combined the executive institutions** of EURATOM, the EEC, and the ECSC.

1987

SINGLE EUROPEAN ACT

The SEA created the Single Market, thereby **increasing economic integration** by reducing barriers to commerce. Furthermore, it led to **increased pooling of sovereignty** in European institutions.

1993

MAASTRICHT TREATY

Called the Treaty of the European Union, this treaty created a **supranational political structure** founded on "pillars" of **pooled sovereignty** in certain policy areas.

2009

LISBON TREATY

Ratified in 2009, the Lisbon Treaty **strengthened and shaped** the main political institutions of the EU — the Commission, Parliament, and Council of the EU — into the forms they take today.

PRESENT

The EU and its institutions continue to change and evolve today. Learn more about contemporary Europe and the EU at jmcc.unc.edu/



The EU

Watch the video and take notes.



History of the EU

Watch the video and take notes.



What are EU values?

Watch the video and write the values of the EU.

What do the different values mean? Can you think of examples for each one?



EU Member-States

Identify the member-states of the EU.

Use your notes from the lesson or the internet to look them up.

Highlight/color the countries that are part of the EU.



Day 2

The EU Institutions

How does the EU work?

What are the institutions of the EU?

Which are the institutions explained in the video?



All About EU

The Seven EU Institutions

While the EU may seem like a very complex entity, it can be much more easily understood by studying its main institutions, the organs that carry out specific roles within the EU. Here, we've conceptualized them as trading cards.

Source: eur-lex.europa.eu

The European Commission



Category: Legislative
Founded: January 1, 1958

Summary

The European Commission **drafts** EU legislation for the Parliament and Council to amend and approve, and **proposes** the EU budget. Furthermore, the Commission **monitors** the implementation of EU law in member states.

The European Parliament



Category: Legislative
Founded: September 10, 1952

Summary

The European Parliament is the **only directly-elected** institution of the EU. It passes EU law and the **budget** with the Council of the European Union. In addition, Parliament **approves** the members of the Commission.

The Council of the European Union



Category: Legislative
Founded: July 1, 1967

Summary

The Council of the European Union—not to be confused with the European Council—**approves** and **amends** proposed EU legislation and **nominate**s members of the Commission. It has **ten sets** of members called "Configurations."

The European Council



Category: Executive
Founded: December 9, 1974

Summary

The European Council is comprised of the heads of all EU member states and governments. Together, the heads of state **direct the focus** of EU legislation, and develop the strategies for **further European integration**.

The Court of Justice of the European Union



Category: Judicial
Founded: April 18, 1951

Summary

The Court of Justice of the EU judges **interprets** EU law for member states and citizens, and ensures that laws are being **enforced correctly**. It also **settles disputes** between EU member states, their citizens, and the EU.

The European Central Bank



Category: Financial
Founded: June 1, 1998

Summary

The European Central Bank **sets monetary policy** for the EU. This can take the form of setting interest rates, and **controlling the value** of the Euro relative to other currencies.

The European Court of Auditors



Category: Financial
Founded: July 22, 1975

Summary

The European Court of Auditors makes sure that the EU is **spending money legally**, and verifies that the EU spends within its means. This institution **reports annually** to the Parliament and Council before they approve the next budget.

The Euro: Currency

The Euro is the currency used in the EU. It is used by the majority of the member- states, with some exceptions. The Euro is also used by countries that are not part of the EU.

In June of 2022 the EU matched the value of the US Dollar with a conversion of 1:1.



The Euro

Watch the video and take notes of the following.

1. What is the inspiration for the design?
2. What are at least two special characteristics of the Euro?
3. How many design for the Euro coin are there? approx.



How is a Euro coin designed?

Watch the video to learn about the Euro coin.



Create your own Euro!

Based on the information you learned about the design and significance of the elements of the Euro, come up with your own design for a Euro banknote.

Choose one of the denominations and create your own design, don't forget to write the inspiration for your idea and how it connects with the EU.



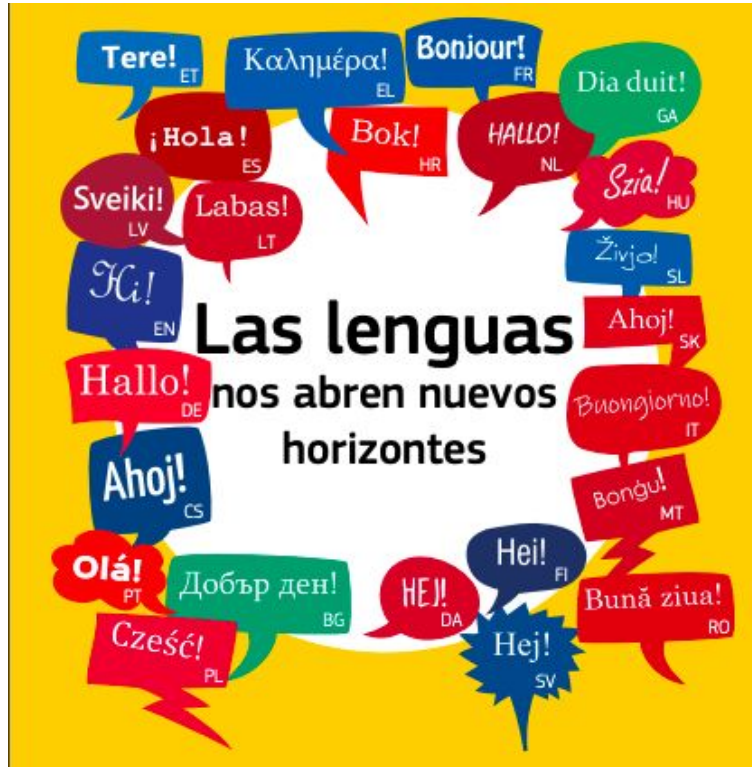
Day 3

Multilingualism in the EU

What is multilingualism?

What is the official language of the EU?

Can you identify the language?



The languages of the EU

Use your map from Monday and research what the official languages are for each of the member-states of the EU. Use the link below to find the information.

[Country profiles website](#)



All About EU

Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



European Languages



Official EU Languages

Though there are 27 EU member states, there are only 24 official EU languages, as French, Dutch, English, Swedish, German, and Greek are the official language for multiple states.

Languages per Person

Through programs like Erasmus+, the EU works to build multilingualism in all member states, with the goal of all citizens speaking at least 3 languages.



Unofficial Languages

In addition to teaching language, the EU also creates legislation to preserve the more than 60 indigenous and minority languages spoken within its borders.

Learn more at jmce.unc.edu

Source: https://europa.eu/european-union/about-eu/eu-languages_en



Online languages of the EU

Click on the [link](#) and explore the different languages available. Are you able to understand what they say? Can you find any cognates as you explore the sites?

EU official languages

български	latviešu
español	lietuvių
čeština	magyar
dansk	Malti
Deutsch	Nederlands
eesti	polski
ελληνικά	português
English	română
français	slovenčina
Gaeilge	slovenščina
hrvatski	suomi
italiano	svenska

Other languages

русский	українська
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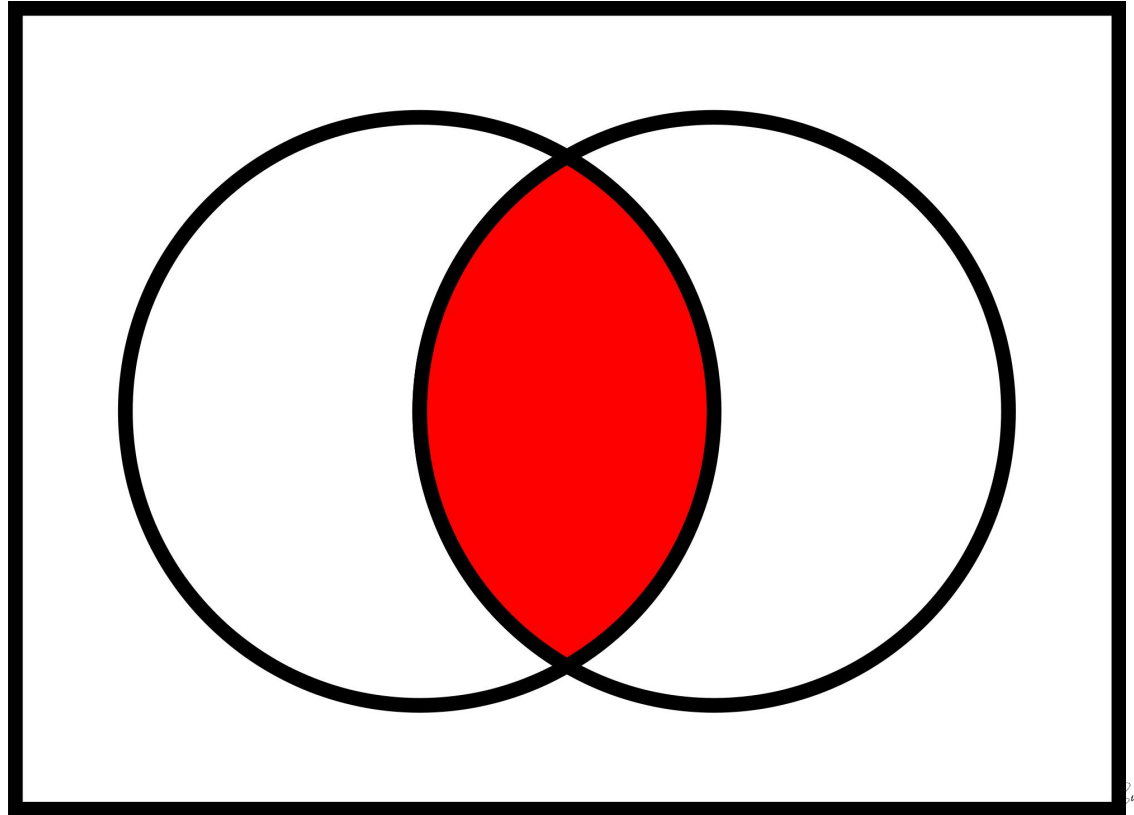
Day 4

Interpretation vs Translation

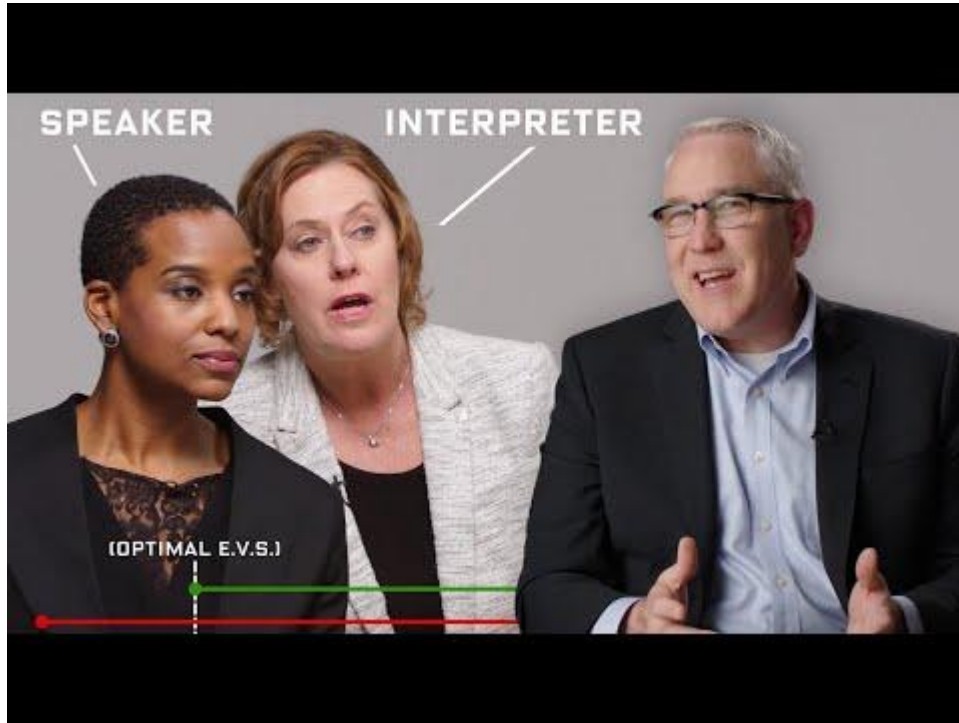
What role do interpretation and translation play in the EU?

Translation vs Interpretation

We'll be watching a couple videos about Translation and Interpretation. As you watch, take notes. You'll be creating a Venn diagram to compare/contrast them.



Real Time Interpretation



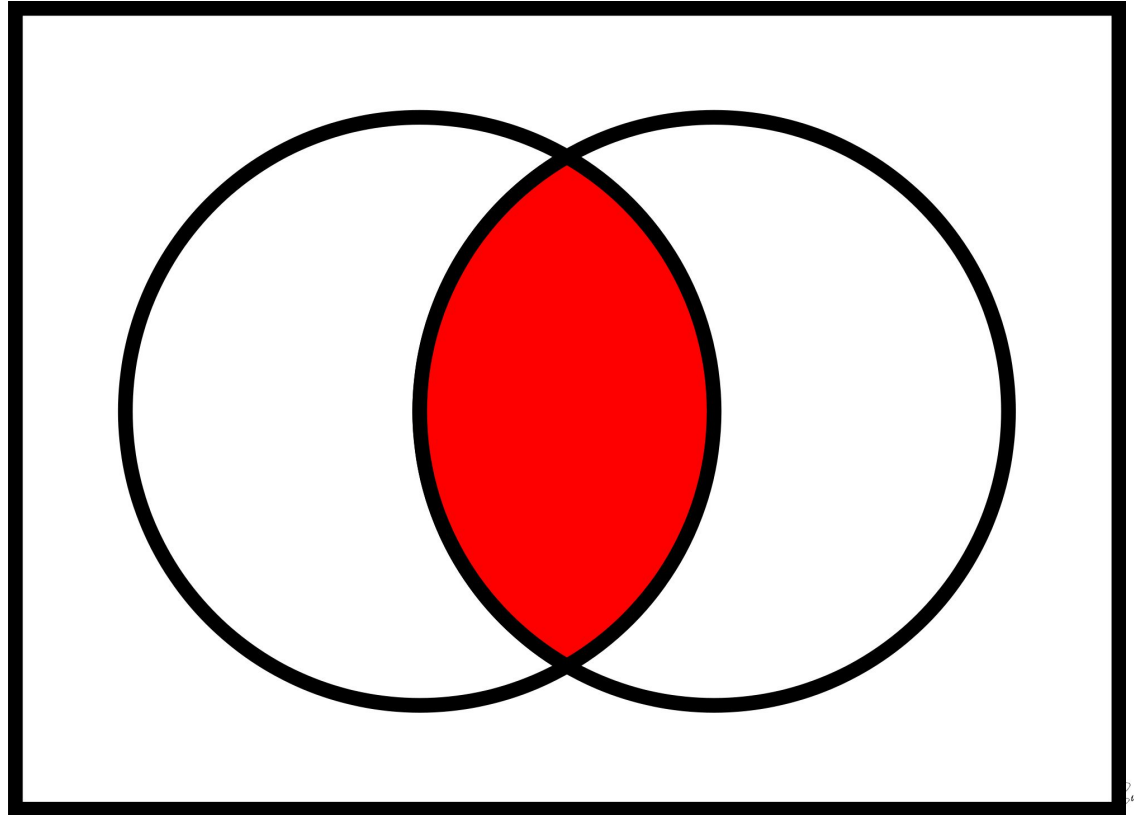
The Difference between a Translator and an Interpreter



Translation vs Interpretation

How are translation and interpretation similar or different?

How does the job of a translator differ from an interpreter?



The language of the EU

What role do translators and interpreters play in EU?

How has this changed over the years?



A Day in the life of a Translator or Interpreter



Day 5

The EU

Interpretation vs Translation

How does the EU promote multilingualism?

Let's practice interpreting!

We'll be practicing interpreting, by playing the game of Broken Telephone.

The person starting the game will get a phrase and will whisper it into the next person only once, no repeating.

That listener tries to correctly repeat that same phrase to the next person. The last person in the line or at the end of the circle repeats the phrase or word aloud.

Let's see if you can 'interpret' the message accurately!



Translating Movie Titles

Why do you think the following titles were translated that way?

How can you find the 'perfect' translation?



Frozen in 25 languages

How many of the languages presented in the video are official languages in the EU?



Reflection

1. What are three things you learned about the European Union?
2. What is the currency of the EU and how do they decide its design?
3. What is the difference between an interpreter and a translator?
4. How does the EU encourage multilingualism?

