

Changing the sociolinguistic order: the experience of young Basque speakers in Bilbao

Actions for social justice in multilingual societies Symposium La Cristalera, 2025, May 15-16





Changing the sociolinguistic order: the experience of young Basque speakers in Bilbao

TODAY I AM GOING TO TALK ABOUT:

- 1. Young speakers of Basque in Bilbao: some testimonies
- 2. Contextualization
- 3. Two inequality dimensions
- 4. PAR: Colective reflection and experimentation to change linguistic practices (Freire 2005)
- 5. Did co-participants manage to transform their linguistic practices and subjectivities?
- 6. Some conclusions



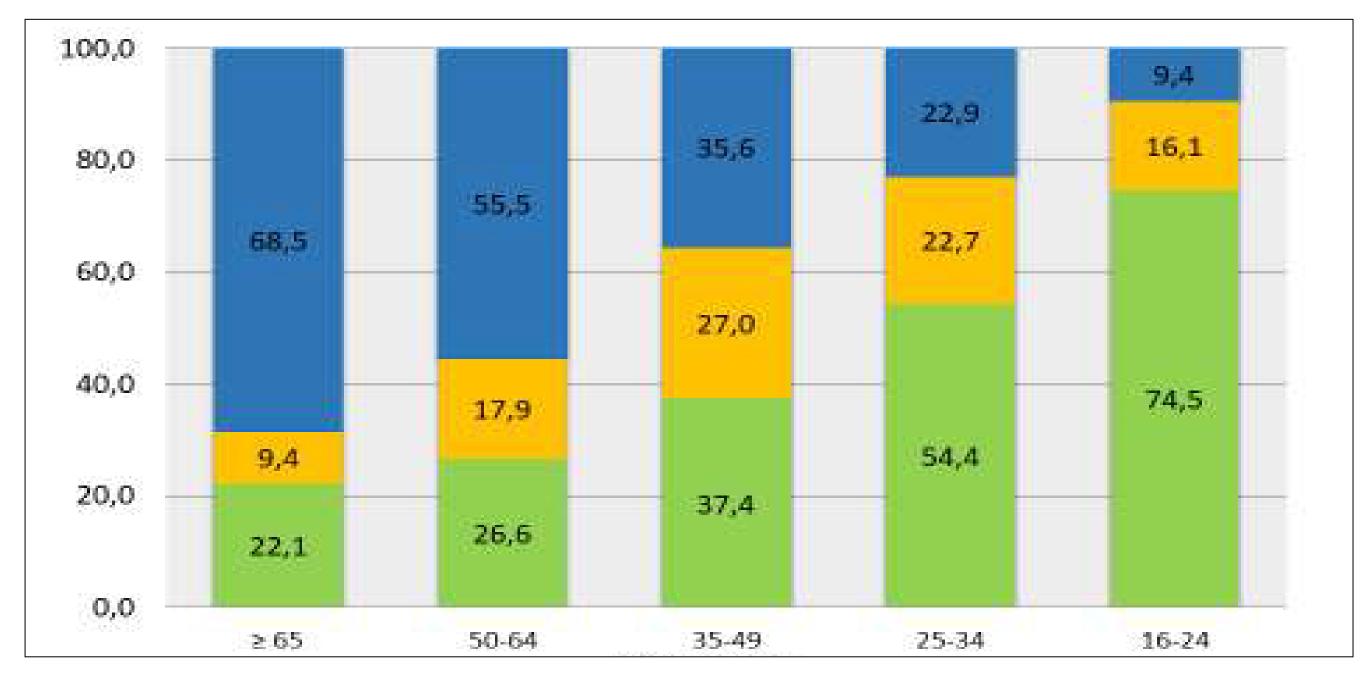
1. YOUNG SPEAKERS OF BASQUE IN BILBAO: SOME TESTIMONIES

From Participating in the language, sharing the language. A participatory action research study with young people video (0:16-1:27)



2. Contextualization: Basque speakers after 50 years of revitalization efforts.

Basque speakers by age, Basque Autonomous Community) (%)



Basque speakers
Passive Basque speakers
Spanish speakers

In 2021 74.5% of 16-24 young people are Basque speakers (25% in 1991)



2. CONTEXTUALIZATION: BILBAO

- 90,030 Basque speakers (27 % of the population) (Basque Government 2020)
- Informal use in the street: 3.5 % of the conversations (Soziolinguistika Klusterra 2023).
- "Spanish is the language of the streets" (see Ortega et al. 2022, Amorrortu et al. 2025)



3. TWO INEQUALITY DIMENSIONS

See also Martin-Rojo et al (2025)

 LINKED TO THE MINORITIZED STATUS OF BASQUE: it prevents Basque language use

When I was little I used to speak in Basque. Then adolescence arrives, and you find yourself there, and you say: I have to speak in Spanish. You want others to see you as a normal person (Ehari)



3. TWO INEQUALITY DIMENSIONS

 LINKED TO BASQUE SPEAKERHOOD MODELS: it also prevents Basque language use

Irati: When you get to university you mix with people from different towns

June: The so-called "Eusko label"

Irati: And you feel a bit different

June: The Basque we spoke was never good, it was never enough and everything from the outside affected us a lot. We still lack the language of the street.

Irati: I agree. Flirting, joking in Basque, for example, isn't our strong point



3. TWO INEQUALITY DIMENSIONS

 LINKED TO BASQUE SPEAKERHOOD MODELS: it also prevents Basque language use

Urko: There were differences even among people in the Basque language class. Biscayans, Gipuzcoans

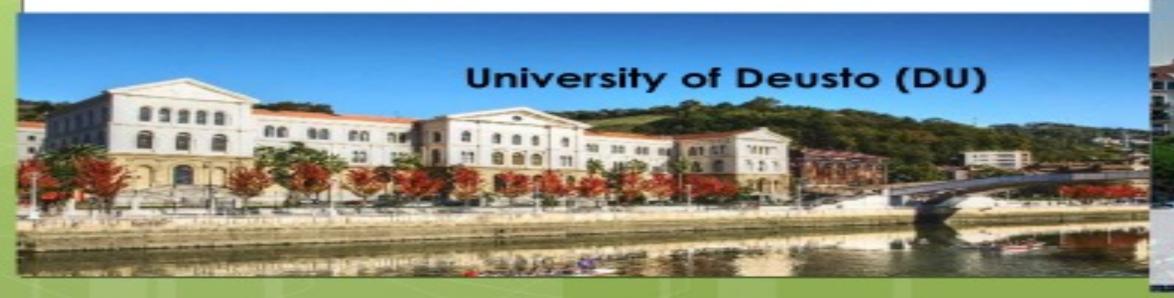
Borja: I felt very self-conscious speaking with them. "Perhaps they think my Basque isn't good enough"

Urko: At school, we were taught about the dialects spoken in different towns, almost as if they were something mystical. They told us: "You have been unlucky because you are from Bilbao".



4. PAR: COLECTIVE REFLECTION AND EXPERIMENTATION TO CHANGE LINGUISTIC PRACTICES











1. EGOERA ARRAKASTASUA

EGOERAREN DESKRIBAPENA

Lehenengo eginean, esbaileretan nengo ela 2 lagunen gana hurbildu nintren. Havek gaztelanian hitz esiten ari ziren beraien artean, baina næ evdarat hitz esiten hasi hintsen, ondorios beraiele ere euslarca jarratu tidaten. Baina denbora bat pasa ondoren gestelaniak bueltatu ginen.

ARRAZOIAK

Lagunei lehenengo hitra evalurar esin nienez, uste dit momentu horretan evalurar esileho belarra sentitu autela.

EMOZIOAK

Momentuan gustura sentitu nintren, nik euskaran esin che evstica jarraito

2. EGOERA **EZ ARRAKASTATSUA**

EGOERAREN DESRKIBAPENA

Hirugarren egunean. Wase but butattahoan, lagun batori zerbait exan nion euskarat, baina berah gartelaniar eranteun ridan. Ondorive nih ere gartelaniar jarraitu nuen.

ARRAZOIAK

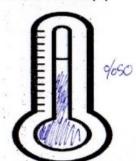
Ihrs: nuenean lagunah gartelaniara pasatrea pasatrea pasatrea pasatrea pasatrea

EMOZIOAK

Pixha but deseroso sentitu ninhen, hizkuntza aldeheta dela eta.

LORPEN MAILA (%)

IZEN-ABIZENA:



Esperimentua aldatzea erabaki zenuen? Zergatik?









A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

PHASE 1: March-May, 2018. Concientization space

PHASE 2: December, 2018. Individual interviews.

PHASE 3: December, 2020. Interviews in couples.

PHASE 4: June, 2022. End of Project group meeting. Contrast of analysis.

PHASE 5: November, 2024. Video and individual interviews.



5. DID CO-PARTICIPANTS MANAGE TO TRANSFORM THEIR LINGUISTIC PRACTICES AND SUBJECTIVITIES?

I have learned that my Basque is my own, I have learned to love my Basque. And I have learned this now: with my level of Basque, with the way I speak, I can do anything. And now I don't care who with I am talking. Don't know how to explain it... I have become stronger, I have become 'bigger'. And now I just don't care (June, May, 2018).

Do I consider myself an active speaker of Basque? Yes, in my case, yes. Now yes. It has been awesome! Ay, ay, ay! Yes, incredible! I mean, now, after the process we've had and everything... I remember what I was like at the beginning, imagine, if I saw myself in a video, I'd say, "Gosh, what a change!" At the beginning I was super small, I did not dare... But now, it's been superb, really. I had a place to explain my situation, to listen to others... For me it has been fantastic. I still have to believe what I have done... To speak in front of other people has been... Guau! Fantastic. And yes, now I feel I am an active speaker. (June, December, 2018)



I started in this project with a lot of prejudices, full of complexes and insecurities; not empowered precisely, just the opposite. I was in a bad way. And in this process I have learned a lot, such a lot. Above all, the first step, to know myself and to accept what I feel. And that it is ok to feel bad, that it is normal. We are the result of the society in which we live, unfortunately, but we have to learn to manage that. (...) And then, to take the next step: to be an agent myself. Here it is: now I am going to have an impact on other people, I'm going to be their ally, I'm going to accompany them, accompany others (June, June 2021).



Yeah, I usually talk to my family in Basque, and to most of my friends too, but with those friends I don't speak Basque, they've changed that chip and started to speak in Basque (...) Yes, I have used Spanish, logically, but I realized Euskera (...), that I could live in Basque in Deusto. (Urko, December, 2018)



6. CONCLUSIONS

- PAR helps concientization
- Need to address linguistic inequalities and their causes
- Crucial elements: reflection, experimentation, and doing it in a group
- A longitudinal approach to be sure of transformations









