

Shifting Rhetoric: The Rise of Pro-Nationalist Discourse in European Parliamentary Speeches (2009-2019)

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Abstract—European countries has been dealing with different crises that somehow resulted in the emergence of not only right-wing political parties but also shifting political rhetoric and agenda with relative abandonment of progressive-liberal policies. Consequently, the common perception about the political rhetoric with nationalist elements, is the tone got tougher, and regardless of the leader, country or political movement, the political rhetoric has become more pro-nationalist. Hence, nuanced interaction between public opinion and political motivation, reveals rhetorical strategies of political actors.

Based on this interaction, this study developed an approach by using the ParLEE dataset [SGE22], a collection of all the parliamentary speeches from seven different european countries (Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom) from 2009 to 2019. To study the data we first filtered the speeches regarding our topic, to then apply Sentiment Analysis algorithm in order to analyze the language used in the speeches and to highlight the main differences and contact points among the countries under analysis, which encompasses all parliamentary speeches from these nations. The aim is to identify shifting political rhetoric with regard to pro-nationalist discourse, with a particular focus on immigration-related issues and nativist narratives, such as cultural hegemony and ethnic threat. This study contributes to the understanding of how nationalism is articulated in legislative contexts, where the reflection of public debates revealed in a political realm and relating these articulations with the existing literature of political nationalism and rising populism.

Index Terms—sentiment analysis, migration, populism, nationalism, NLP, France, Hungary, United Kingdom

I. INTRODUCTION

Considering the democratic ideals of liberal-progressive state policies across the Northwestern part of the globe, it signified itself with heavy emphasis on economic cooperation and coordination, alongside the emphasis on democratic values across post World War 2 European nations. After decades of economic prosperity and socio-cultural changes, the turn of the 21st century marked a unique shift to national ideologies that challenged values of neoliberal values. Mainly crises of 2008 financial crisis and 2015 refugee crisis are the successive periods where the fertile ground for nationalist political rhetoric not only undermined the faith in liberal policies but also challenged the cultural-institutional components of European politics. The challenge to the progressive-liberal policies

often justified through narratives of protecting sovereignty and national identity. Although the right-wing nationalist political parties are gaining ground and popularity through this rhetoric, the overall narrative of political nationalism may be a general trend regardless of the political affiliation and ideological stance. Based on this potential political reality, This study developed an approach with the collection of parliamentary speeches from three different European countries (France, Hungary, and the United Kingdom) from 2009 to 2019 with the ParLEE dataset [SGE22]. By using this dataset the main purpose of this study is to understand the longitudinal trends on how the political rhetoric based on parliamentary speeches has evolved with the variables of political affiliation and country. By applying sentiment analysis algorithms to conceptualize the language used in these parliamentary speeches, the aim is to identify the tone of nationalism related topics. Considering the existent literature on this issue, the key groupings are categorized as ethnic threat, cultural hegemony and migration. Based on these computational analysis, the results will be discussed with regard to the socio-political evolution of European politics for the decade of 2009 to 2019.

II. RELATED WORK

Tracing it back to the emergence of nation-state where the implications of national ideas of the French Revolution, Nationalism has been a core of multiple political ideologies. In a modern sense, it can be divided into two main forms. Ethnic nationalism, by relying on culture and language with shared heritage of communal life [Bro98], highlights the emotional and historical ties with strong sense of belonging of a defined ethnic group. However, civic nationalism, on the other hand, deals more with political identity and citizenship ideals. Also considering the core principles of democratic values, equal citizenship or idea of social equity, civic nationalism represents the state-level ‘citizenship’ ideal of nationalism [Yac96].

Although these foundational concepts provide insights about the theoretical components of nationalism as a political phenomena, in a contemporary sense, these distinctions blur with the rhetoric of nationalism and tend to be incorporated with elements of diverse political vocabulary. Especially considering

the western liberal democracies’ political culture and socio-political layers, the narrative of nationalism tends to leverage emotional appeals in order to ‘preserve’ the values of cultural life and sense of pride [BM24]. This preservation also aligns with the perception of globalization and immigrant elements as a threat to the overall unity and future of the nation, both in a civic and ethnic sense [Gre11]. Based on these notions, the nationalist rhetoric in political discourse, mainly in European context, often revolves around the interconnected themes of migration, cultural hegemony and ethnic threat.

Migration narrative mainly deals with the integration challenges and assimilation topics of the migration groups alongside the governmental approaches of border controls and settlement issues. Cultural Hegemony, however based on the notion of preservation of Western-Christian heritage and cultural values [Fis93], mainly puts emphasis on the necessity of social cohesion while defining the ‘other’ elements’ identities and sovereignty issues as external and incompatible. While going beyond the classical understanding of ethnic nationalism, ethnic threat more deals with the demographic composition of the society. Political actors may argue that the minority groups can be described as ‘outsiders’ while both quantitatively such as with high birth rates, or culturally such as alternative religious public rituals, alienate these groups [Bro98].

These theoretical definitions reveal themselves among the parliamentary speeches of the European nations. Parliamentary sessions are not merely policy platforms for political actors but can also serve as powerful tools to disseminate and craft the strategic narratives. Alongside shaping the public opinion, these speeches also reflect broader socio-political concerns and even anxieties. Specifically, nationalistic rhetoric with its core themes, strategically employed to legitimize policy decisions and galvanize support. Although there are overarching political phenomena that are related with European parliaments as whole, the use of nationalist narrative speeches may vary across these countries by reflecting countries’ own distinctive cultural and socio-political contexts. For instance, Hungary’s nationalist rhetoric is heavily influenced by the political power of Prime Minister Viktor Orban. Considering his party’s ideological stance on the argument of ‘last bastion of Christian European values’, Hungarian parliament speeches have explicit and frequent references to cultural preservation and restrictive policies [VB22]. Moreover, Hungary’s specific geographical location where the migration flows from Middle East through Turkey and Greece are increasing 2015, consequently nationalist political discourse as a reactive argumentation is key for the Hungarian case where the potentially more negative tone can be the case.

However, the French case may often employ more subtle references to cultural hegemony with heavy emphasis on ‘Republican values’. Hence, the references to civic integration and assertive secular vision, can be key. While being one of the largest EU economies, the refugee crisis inevitably has an impact on France within this decade. The UK case here would also provide unique characteristics mainly due to the Brexit period. Parliamentary debate may frame migration as

a challenge to the stability of the national economy while anti-EU rhetoric on British patriotism would reveal itself with core ideological arguments of ‘border sovereignty’ and ‘taking back control’. Especially considering the Brexit process’ political campaign and electoral competition, political campaigns mainly revolved around the notion of ‘uniqueness’ of Britain within the European Union. Relatively small margins of the Brexit period and challenging political interactions among politicians all would have an impact on the evolution of nationalist discourse in British politics [Bro17].

Alongside these contextual examples, the growing availability of digital parliamentary datasets and advancements in computational social sciences enables us to comprehend and analyze the emerging nationalist discourse among the European countries. These methods may allow us to grasp thematic shifts in political discourse. One key approach in the existing literature when analysing the political discourse is to use thematic word sets tailored to specific themes. Number of studies underscores the relevance of such word categorizations in extracting relevant patterns from large contextual datasets [SPR⁺25]. Hence, when analysing the evolution of nationalist discourse among European parliaments, systematic identification of categoric themes such as ethnic threat, migration and cultural hegemony help to assess shifts in focus or sentiment over time. Considering the work of Navaretta and Hansen [NH20], focusing on rhetorical and linguistic differences in Danish Parliament speeches by employing Natural Language Processing tools, they classify party alignment and partisan framing. Their work demonstrates how computational techniques can reveal ideological patterns in parliamentary speeches. Also, the analysis of Norwegian parliamentary debate, Søyland [Søy20] underlines the significance of structured datasets and computational knowledge in political science literature. By employing a corpus of linguistic and topic modeling, the scholar reveals patterns in electoral reforms and evolution of language in parliamentary speeches. All these studies underline the transformative potential of computational approaches when analyzing legislative texts. Moreover, considering comparability, granularity and scalability of these datasets, these methods fill the gap between qualitative political analysis with large political datasets.

III. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Based on these theoretical approaches and contextual relevance of nationalism in European politics, the main purpose of this study is to respond to the two key research questions. First, how has the frequency of nationalist rhetoric in speeches of parliamentary sessions in these 3 European countries evolved over time, regardless of political affiliation and country?. Second, has the tone of nationalist rhetoric in parliamentary speeches become increasingly negative over time, regardless of the political affiliation of the speaker? Based on these two key research questions, the two hypothesis of this study is as it follow:

- **Hypothesis 1:** The prevalence of nationalist rhetoric in parliamentary speeches of these 3 countries has con-

sistently increased over time, regardless of the political affiliation or country of the speaker.

- **Hypothesis 2:** Over time, the nationalist rhetoric in speeches of parliamentary sessions has increasingly become negative, mainly characterized by appeals to ethnic threats and exclusionary narratives, regardless of the political affiliation or country of the speaker.

IV. DATA

For our studies we used the following dataset: "ParIEE plenary speeches data set: Annotated full-text of 21.6 million sentence-level plenary speeches of eight EU states" [SGE22].

This dataset contains the full speeches from the legislative chambers of eight European countries: Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Portugal and the United Kingdom, covering the 2009-2019 period.

A. Dataset and Corpus Structure

The dataset is organized into eight separate CSV files, one for each country. Each file includes sentence-splitted text from the speeches, facilitating granular analysis at the sentence level. The dataset comprises the following columns:

- **instance_id:** A unique identifier for each sentence instance.
- **date:** The date when the speech was delivered.
- **speechnumber:** The unique number of the speech within the session.
- **paragraphnumber:** The paragraph number within the speech.
- **sentencenumber:** The sentence number within the paragraph.
- **party:** The political party of the speaker.
- **text:** The text content of the sentence.
- **speaker:** The name of the speaker.
- **cmp_party:** A standardized party code based on the Comparative Manifesto Project.
- **eu:** Indicates whether the sentence relates to European Union topics.
- **policyarea:** The policy area being addressed.
- **iso3country:** The ISO 3166-1 alpha-3 country code.
- **parliament:** The name of the legislative chamber.

This amount of metadata associated to each sentence allows us to derive interesting consideration from the data, the most interesting and useful ones regard the date of the speech and the political party of the speaker.

This dataset proved to be useful and appropriate for the scope of our analysis since the amount of data available for each country, and especially for the three countries our analysis is focused on (France, United Kingdom and Hungary), because of the huge amount of data available in each one of the datasets.

B. Preprocessing

During preprocessing the only two modification to the structure of the table included:

France		Hungary		United Kingdom	
Year	Datapoints	Year	Datapoints	Year	Datapoints
2009	470,648	2009	173,481	2009	576,419
2010	394,787	2010	131,431	2010	587,362
2011	373,007	2011	189,210	2011	634,054
2012	284,447	2012	135,340	2012	579,069
2013	565,452	2013	133,112	2013	636,677
2014	417,424	2014	64,250	2014	598,344
2015	426,832	2015	237,305	2015	575,861
2016	354,967	2016	222,168	2016	667,512
2017	286,439	2017	186,960	2017	572,998
2018	581,141	2018	147,246	2018	709,182
2019	517,332	2019	148,804	2019	629,548

TABLE I

YEARLY DISTRIBUTION OF DATAPPOINTS FOR FRANCE, HUNGARY, AND UNITED KINGDOM FROM 2009 TO 2019.

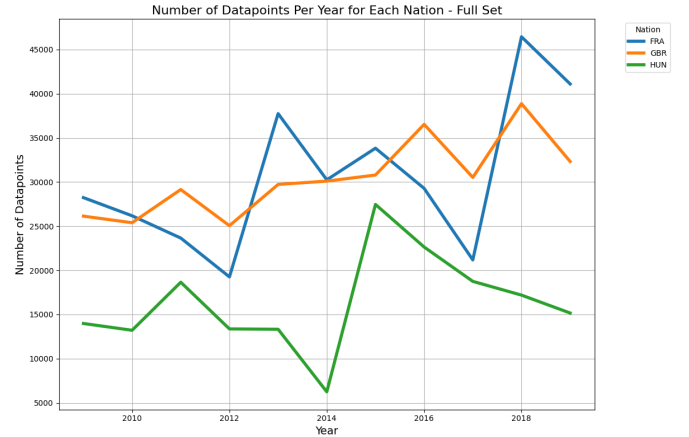


Fig. 1. Caption

- Renaming the 'iso3country' as 'nation' in order to more intuitively manipulate the data.
- Extracting the year of each speech from the 'date' column and adding a 'year' column in order to be more easily able to carry on yearly analysis.

To focus our analysis on the main topics discussed above, the main preprocessing step included a filter to remove all the sentences in the dataset which were out of the scope of our discussion. To do that we generated through the usage of LLMs a dictionary of keywords regarding our topic. Since all the sentences in the dataset are not translated to English, the dictionary includes words in English, French and Hungarian. The full list of words is available in the appendices of this document.

These preprocessing steps allow us to begin to observe the distribution of pro-nationalist discourse in the parliamentary speeches of the country we are analysing, and to laid the foundations to answer the first of the two research questions.

V. METHODOLOGY

To answer the second research question, we performed sentiment analysis on the filtered dataset to measure the polarity and subjectivity of the parliamentary speeches.

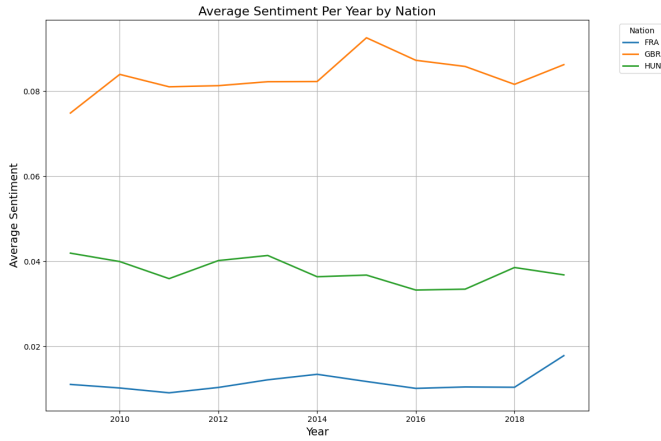


Fig. 2. Yearly sentiment value average - Lineplot

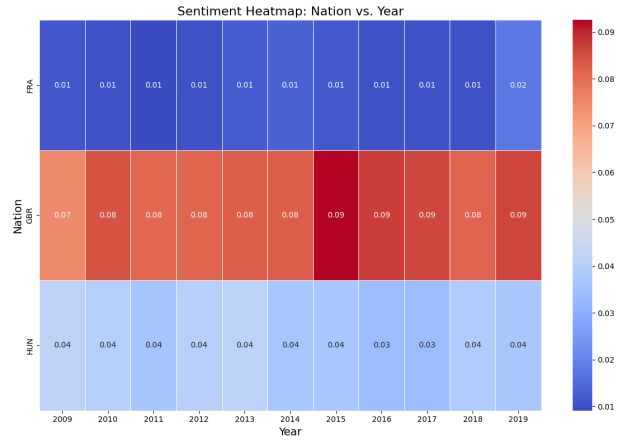


Fig. 3. Yearly sentiment value average - Heatmap

A. Sentiment analysis

Sentiment analysis, a widely used Natural Language Processing (NLP) technique, aims to determine the emotional tone and attitude expressed in a piece of text. It involves categorizing sentiments into positive, negative, or neutral classes, often with an additional measure of subjectivity or objectivity. For the scope of our study, we primarily focused on the polarization of discourse surrounding the topic of nationalism and migration. Using the TextBlob library in Python, we analyzed the polarity of each sentence in the dataset to identify instances of negative sentiment. Polarity scores, which range from -1 (strongly positive) to +1 (strongly negative), enabled us to assess the extent to which speeches conveyed adverse attitudes. This approach provided a clearer understanding of how discourse evolved over time and highlighted instances of heightened negativity in parliamentary debates.

We used this tool to track how the sentiment about pro-nationalistic rhetoric has shifted through the years, analyzing both the progress of each country and the progress of each party.

To better visualize the data and observe trends over time, we used Python's Matplotlib library to create plots. These visualizations allowed us to track changes in sentiment polarity over the years and analyze the volume of speeches addressing the topic during the same period. By combining sentiment scores with temporal data, we could identify patterns in how parliamentary discourse evolved, highlighting periods of increased focus and polarization on nationalism and migration-related topics.

VI. RESULTS

Looking at the plots which result from our approach we can derive observation which can be useful to give some answers to our hypothesis.

A. Hypothesis 1

With respect to the first research question, we can start our observations by mentioning that the amount of speeches at

our disposal, resulting from the filtering process, is sufficient for each nation under analysis. This can be observed more specifically by looking at Figure 1.

If we closely examine the line plots for each country, several trends become apparent:

- For **Hungary**, there is a clear decreasing trend in the volume of speeches from 2009 to 2014. However, a notable spike is observed in 2015, marking an absolute maximum for the period. Following this peak, the volume decreases steadily from 2016 to 2019, but remains at higher levels compared to the pre-2015 period.
- In **United Kingdom**, the overall trend from 2009 to 2019 is characterized by slow but steady growth in the number of speeches. Minor relative maxima are observed in 2016 and 2018, suggesting periods of increased parliamentary focus on the topic.
- **France** exhibits a general upward trend in the number of speeches throughout the 2009 to 2019 period. Significant spikes occur in 2013 and 2018, indicating moments of heightened discourse intensity.

These patterns suggest that while each country experienced unique temporal trends in the volume of speeches, external or internal factors may have contributed to the observed peaks and overall trends. The spike in Hungary in 2015, for instance, could be associated with major political or societal events during that year, while the steady growth in United Kingdom and the marked increases in France indicate sustained and, at times, intensified attention to the topic.

Some of the patterns highlighted in Figure 1 are also evident in Figure 4, which provides a breakdown of speeches by political party.

In Hungary, the 2015 spike is consistently observed across all parties, indicating a nationwide surge in discourse on the topic during that year.

In United Kingdom, the gradual increase in speeches over time is particularly pronounced in the contributions made by the Conservative Party. This suggests that the overall upward

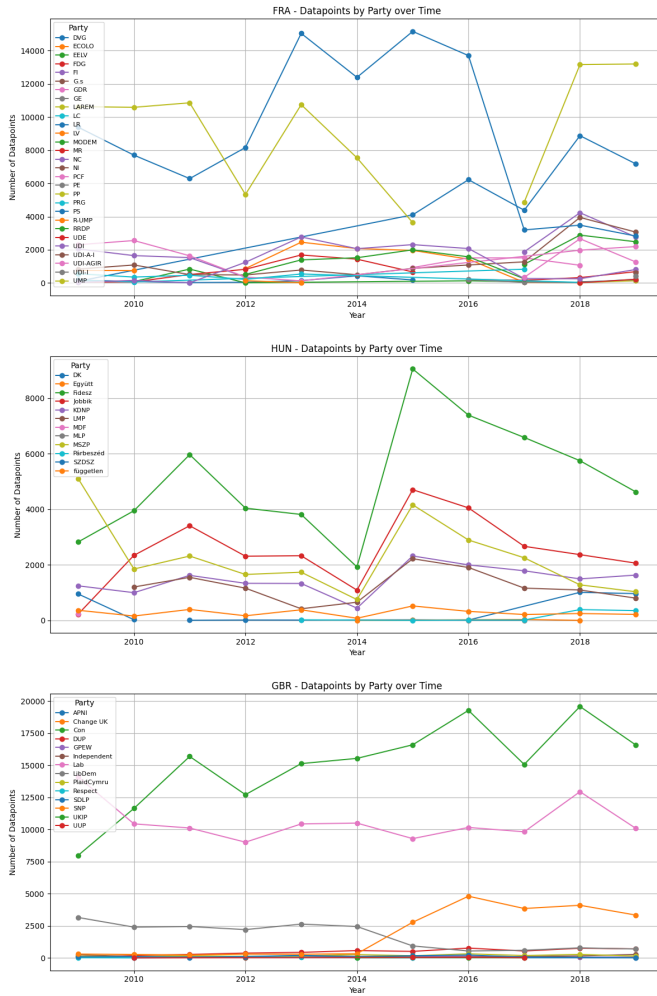


Fig. 4. Amount of speeches for each party

trend in Figure 1 is strongly driven by this party's growing focus on the topic.

In France, the situation is more complex due to the large number of parties involved. However, similar patterns can be discerned when focusing on specific parties such as LAREM, LR, and PS. These parties reflect the general trends observed in Figure 1, although the distribution of speeches across them makes the analysis less straightforward. This highlights the importance of considering party-level dynamics to fully understand national trends.

B. Hypothesis 2

To begin the analysis for the second research question, we examine Figures 2 and 3, which provide two different visualizations of the same results: the average sentiment analysis for each country over time. These figures allow us to assess the overall tone of parliamentary discourse on the topic.

From the results, no significant increases or decreases in average sentiment are observed for any of the countries. The trends appear relatively stable throughout the period under

analysis. However, notable differences emerge when comparing the average sentiment scores across the countries:

- United Kingdom exhibits the highest average sentiment, suggesting a relatively more positive tone in its discourse.
- Hungary shows slightly lower sentiment scores, indicating a somewhat less positive but still neutral-leaning tone.
- France, in contrast, has sentiment scores that are close to zero, reflecting a more neutral or balanced tone in its speeches, with less pronounced positive or negative sentiment overall.

These results suggest that while sentiment trends remain stable over time, the overall tone varies significantly between countries. This could reflect differences in political culture, party dynamics, or the framing of the topic within national debates.

Figure 4 provides insight into the sentiment analysis for each party in each country. Across all three plots, we observe notable spikes in sentiment from certain parties, with some displaying very high relative average values. The most striking example is the DUP party in Hungary, which reaches an average sentiment value of 0.4, the highest across all three countries.

However, these results alone are insufficient to thoroughly analyze sentiment trends or detect shifts in political sentiment over time. One limitation is that sentiment averages alone do not account for the volume of data available for each party. This is where Figure 6 provides a more comprehensive perspective, as it visualizes both the average sentiment values for each party and the corresponding amount of data available for that party.

This visualization highlights an important observation: the highest sentiment averages are often associated with parties that have a very small amount of data. These parties may deliver a few highly polarized speeches that skew the average, but they do not provide a reliable overview of the broader political discourse. Conversely, parties with larger datasets may have more moderate sentiment scores but play a far greater role in shaping public debate. A prime example of this is Fidesz in Hungary. Despite having a sentiment average that is not particularly high, the large number of speeches from this party underscores its significant influence on public discourse about the topic. Neither average sentiment nor data volume alone adequately captures this dynamic.

To address this, Figure 7 introduces a composite metric by multiplying the amount of data for each party by their average sentiment. This approach allows us to better capture the relationship between sentiment intensity and the prominence of each party's contributions to the debate, offering a clearer and more balanced view of their influence on the overall political discourse.

Analyzing Figure 7, we can still observe many of the trends identified in the previous figures regarding the distribution of data across the various years. However, this visualization allows for a more nuanced understanding of which parties play the most prominent roles in the discourse about the topic.

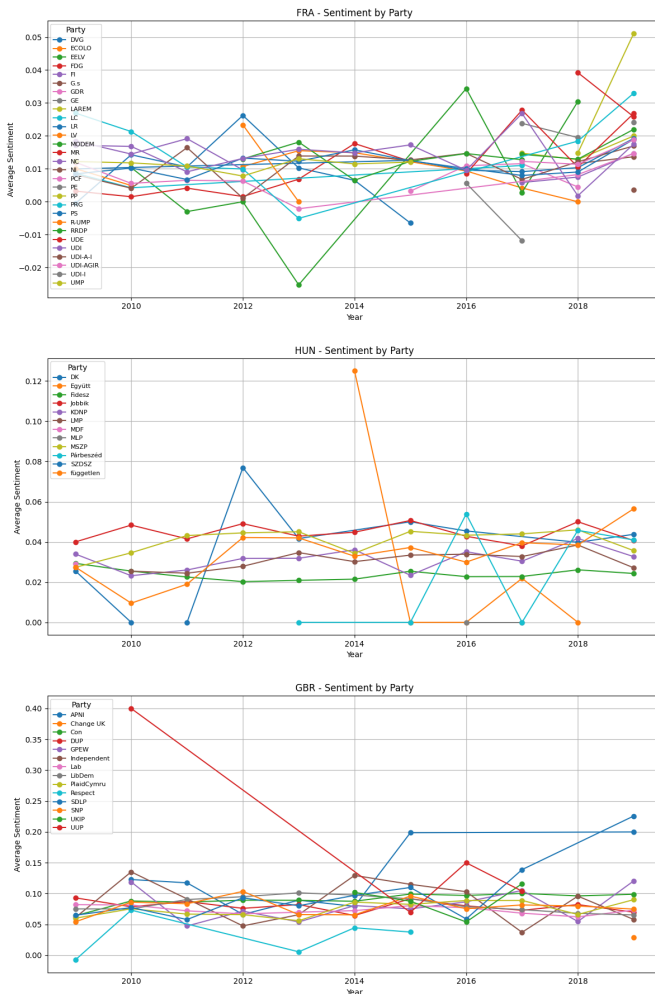


Fig. 5. Average sentiment for each party

By combining the average sentiment and the volume of data for each party, Figure 7 highlights not only the intensity of sentiment but also the relative contribution of each party to the overall discussion. This enables us to more effectively identify the key political actors shaping the narrative. While smaller parties with high sentiment averages may still appear, their influence is contextualized by their comparatively lower speech volume. In contrast, larger parties like Fidesz emerge as central figures in the discourse, even with more moderate sentiment averages, due to the substantial volume of their contributions.

This composite analysis provides a clearer view of the political landscape, emphasizing both the sentiment and prominence of each party's voice in shaping the topic's debate over time.

VII. DISCUSSION

With regard to the average sentiment per year by nation finding, it can be argued that all these three countries seem to represent unique cases. Based on the United Kingdom parliament dataset it is clear that the overall rhetoric got more nationalist as years moved along from 2009 onwards.

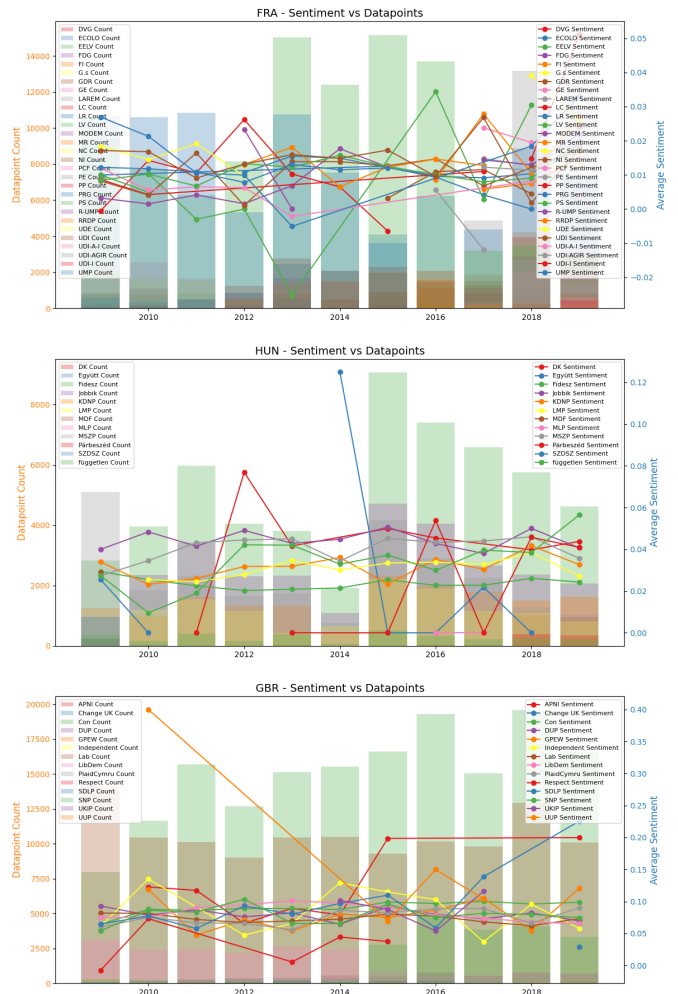


Fig. 6. Sentiment (line) vs datapoints (bar)

Although the Hungarian case reveals a less stronger nationalist attitude, the overall trend seems to be quite steep. However, for the French case even though the French parliament experienced the least nationalistic political rhetoric, especially in the latest years of the dataset, a gradual increase seems to be apparent.

Based on the computational analysis of the dataset, it can be argued that the results reflect contextual insights about the evolution of political rhetoric in these three European countries. First hypothesis of this study that favors quantitative increase of nationalist political rhetoric among all three countries, seems to be partially supported by the findings based on the dataset analysis. The Hungarian dataset seems to have quite steep numbers of data points from 2009 to 2014, however, as of the year of 2015, it can be seen a striking peak on the number of datasets. Considering the earlier discussed refugee crisis of 2015 and its impact on Hungarian politics, this peak seems to make sense. On the other hand, from 2015 it can be observed a gradual decline in the number of datapoints and this reality can be attributed to the stricter border policies of Hungarian government where the Orban's political hegemony on how the

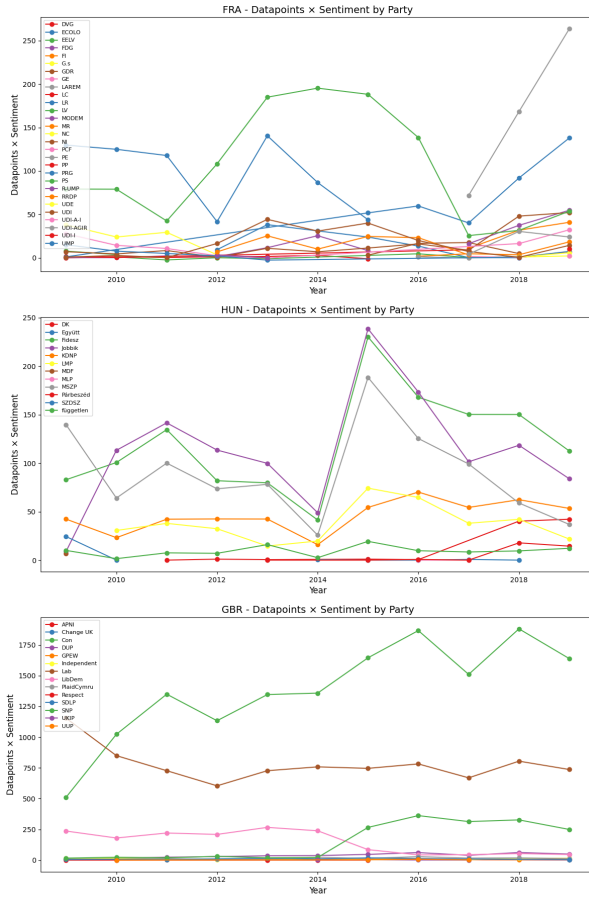


Fig. 7. Combined metrics datapoints x sentiment analysis

current government successfully dealing with the refugee crisis seems to be employed. Hence, the first hypothesis is partially supported by the Hungarian parliament discourse case.

For the French case, gradual increase in the number of datapoints per year seems to align with the first hypothesis. This result can be attributed to the influence of far-right political parties in the French parliament where the ideas of anti-immigration, nativist discourse and concept of ethnic threat are quite pronounced. Moreover, for the United Kingdom case, it can be argued that the first hypothesis is strongly supported. It is clear that from 2009 to 2019, the number of datapoints per year seems to have increased with increasing margins. Considering the strength of anti-EU sentiment in British politics, the gradual increase in the number of datapoints seems to make sense.

Considering the Hungarian data points and sentiment analysis by political parties graph, it can be argued that the socio-political events had a direct impact on the tone of nationalism in Hungarian Parliament. Firstly, as it discussed the refugee crisis of 2015 had an enormous impact on the political rhetoric. It is clear that from 2009 to 2014 there were smaller margins of changes on nationalist discourse. However, although 2014 had the lowest nationalist political rhetoric for almost all political parties, as the 2015 refugee crisis takes place in Europe, overall

rhetoric got more negative from 2015 onwards. Especially the peak of 2015 was not observed equally among all political parties. Nationalist pro-Christian parties such as Fidesz, the party of Orban and ultranationalist Jobbik, had significant shifts in their rhetoric. However, although the tone got more negative for more left-leaning and progressive parties, this shift was not that significant for them. This reality partially supports our hypothesis 2. Alongside this partial support, from 2015 onwards, all political parties and especially the right-wing ones experienced gradually less-negative political rhetoric on nationalism. This can be due to the European Union's overall attempt to prevent further refugee crises while reaching up agreements on border countries.

For the French case, we see that the nationalist rhetoric was quite similar for almost all smaller political parties during the decade. However, from 2012 to 2017 Socialist Party gradually shifted its rhetoric towards a more negative side with strict nationalist rhetoric. This can be attributed to numerous terrorist attacks in France where the Socialist Party government had to deal with the crisis. However, after the 2017 election, it can be seen from the graph that Macron's central political party LREM and its nationalist right opponent LR both employed more nationalist rhetoric at an ever-increasing pattern. This reality regardless of both their political affiliation, their tendency to employ more negative rhetoric on nationalism with strong references to national unity, stricter border controls and restricted immigration policies. Moreover, since 2017, every political party, regardless of their ideological stances, seem to employ stronger nationalist rhetoric. This reality aligns with the Hypothesis 2 of the study where the overall tone got tougher on nationalism.

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VIII. CONCLUSION

This research contributes to the literature on nationalism and political discourse with integration of computational social methodologies with specific word sets mainly on ethnic threat, cultural hegemony and migration. Moreover, the complex results reveal the significance of how the contextual crisis of

European countries and political campaigns shaped the tone and trajectory of nationalist discourse. Main limitation of this study is that dealing with three European countries inevitably would limit the applicability of the findings and discussion insights. Hence, incorporation of multiple countries as potential further research, which may enable the scope of the project to be more applicable to respond to different socio-political crises of European countries can be key takeaway. However, this study underlined the shifting landscape of European politics, with an emphasis on the role of nationalist discourse in shaping contemporary socio-political debates.

APPENDIX

This study was a collaborative effort of both contributors with equal involvement in the foundational stages of development of the research design, contextual framing and selection of case studies. Hence, both contributors are familiar with all sections of this study, to ensure the capability of comprehension for the entire research process. However, Furkan Kazancı was primarily involved in completing Introduction, Related Work, Research Question and Hypothesis, Conclusion and Discussion parts. Andrea Cristiano was involved in the Data, Methodology and Results part.

APPENDIX

MIGRATION WORDS DICTIONARY

The table below lists migration-related words for three languages: English, French, and Hungarian.

English	French	Hungarian
migration	migration	migráció
immigration	immigration	bevándorlás
emigration	émigration	kivándorlás
refuge	réfugie	menekült
asylum	asile	menedék
refugee	immigrant	bevándorló
immigrant	migrant	migráns
migrant	expatrié	expat
expat	diaspora	diaszpóra
diaspora	frontière	határ
border	intégration	integráció
borderline	inclusion	befogadás
integration	exclusion	kizárás
inclusion	assimilation	asszimiláció
exclusion	naturalisation	honosítás
assimilation	citoyenneté	állampolgárság
naturalization	national	nemzeti
citizenship	nationalisme	nacionalizmus
national	patriotisme	patriotizmus
nationalism	souveraineté	szuverenitás
patriotism	identité	identitás
sovereignty	identité culturelle	kulturális identitás
identity	identité ethnique	etnikai identitás
cultural identity	minorité	kisebbség
ethnic identity	majorité	többség
minority	étranger	külföldi
majority	étrangère	idegen
foreign	expulsion	kiutasítás
foreigner	déportation	kitoloncolás
expulsion	xénophobie	idegengyűlölet
deportation	nativisme	nativizmus
xenophobia	hégémonie	hegemónia
nativism	ethnique	etnikai
hegemony	menace	fenyegetés
ethnic	protectionnisme	protekcionizmus
threat	homogénéité	homogenitás
protectionism	diversité	sokszínűség
homogeneity	pluralisme	pluralizmus
diversity	multiculturalisme	multikulturalizmus
pluralism	nettoyage ethnique	etnikai tisztogatás
multiculturalism	territoire	terület
ethnic cleansing	État-nation	nemzetállam
territory	souveraineté	önállóság
nation-state	autodétermination	autonómia
statehood	autonomie	elszigetelődés
self-determination	isolationnisme	hazafi
autonomy	patriote	haza
isolationism	patrie	örökség
patriot	héritage	gyökerek
homeland	racines	hagyomány
heritage	tradition	szuverén határok
roots	frontières souveraines	etnikai tisztaság
tradition	pureté ethnique	etnikai összetétel

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