
A Semantic Map of (Migration Discourse in?) the European Parliament

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Abstract

Motivated by the rise of populism in Europe since the late 1990s, this study investigates ideological shifts in European Parliament (EP) speeches using natural language processing. Drawing on the novel ParLawSpeech dataset (Schwalbach et al., 2025) which contains 574,199 speeches from 1999 to 2024 alongside metadata on speaker identity, we use sentence embedding models to examine the semantic content and emotional tone of parliamentary debates over time.

We expect that speech embeddings will form clusters reflecting party affiliation and ideological alignment. In step with recent political developments, we further hypothesize an increase in negative sentiment within the immigration debate among centrist and right-wing groups, accompanied by growing semantic similarity between these two factions over the past two decades. Finally, we test whether established migration-related narratives associated with right-wing populism can be identified in parliamentary discourse and how their prevalence has developed over time.

1. Introduction

The continued success of right-wing populist parties in the 21st century is widely regarded as a major threat to European democracy and integration (Fossum, 2023; Rummens, 2017). Populist rhetoric is commonly defined as constructing an antagonism between a ‘pure people’ and a ‘corrupt elite’ (Mudde, 2007). Right-wing populism is also closely tied to the issue of immigration. Parties of this ideology have played a central role in the increasing politicisation of immigration (Hutter & Kriesi, 2022), which represents a crucial factor for their political success (Kende & Krekó, 2020). Over the past decade, immigration has become an increasingly salient issue in European election campaigns (Dekeyser & Freedman, 2023) as well as in media coverage (Greussing & Boomgaarden, 2017).

Electoral gains of populist parties have manifested in significant changes of parliamentary discourse (Schwalbach, 2023). A recent quantitative analysis of EP speech embeddings has identified a gradual increase in emotional

rhetoric since 1999, with right-wing populist groups leading the trend (Subtil & Verger, 2024). In the German national parliament, an LLM-based study has revealed increasing anti-solidarity messaging around immigration, not only for right-wing, but also christian-conservative and liberal parties (Kostikova et al., 2025). This trend begins around 2015, which marks the onset of the so-called ‘refugee crisis’ (Brücker et al., 2020).

More fine-grained analyses of the migration discourse have revealed the use of common underlying narratives, defined as ‘selective depictions of reality’ and ‘patterns of interpretation’ through which the issue is relayed to the public. Social media posts from populist leaders commonly employ anti-immigrant frames like ‘immigrants take our jobs’ or anti-establishment narratives such as ‘our sovereignty is under threat’ (Seiger et al., 2025).

This report provides a quantitative assessment of how the growing prominence of right-wing populism and immigration as a salient political issue manifests in debates in the European Parliament, with potential implications for broader societal discourse and legislative outcomes. All parliamentary speeches between 2004 and 2024 as recorded by the ParLawSpeech dataset inform the analyses.

Speeches are first classified into topics using Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) to identify immigration-related debate and to estimate its prominence over time. Analyses of the distribution of migration-related speeches across predefined debate agendas provide quantitative evidence consistent with agenda-setting strategies employed by right-wing populist groups. With the use of speech embeddings, we examine the semantic dimensions along which party groups can be differentiated and find evidence for an increasing use of previously identified anti-immigrant and populist narratives by right-wing politicians.

2. Data and Methods

2.1. Data Cleanup

We detect high amount of superfluous commentary in transliterated speeches: markers of the original language, background incidents, and procedural notes. These markers might be source of unwanted bias, which we want to avoid. Fortunately they are predominantly located within paren-

theses and can be easily removed with rule-based methods. We also observe substantial redundancy in the opening and closing sections of the speeches. These sections follow similar rhetorical structures but exhibit substantial lexical variation. To identify low-impact sentences we use TF-IDF algorithm to score the amount of information they contain. We construct separate corpora for opening and closing sentences, and an average TF-IDF score is computed for each sentence. [TODO: Explain how we found cutoff point]

2.2. Semantic Embeddings

Semantic embeddings have been widely used in political text analysis (Mioč et al., 2024; Nanni et al., 2021; Rudkowsky et al., 2018). Our aim is to capture patterns in how different political groups address migration. We select candidate embedding models from the MTEB leaderboard (Enevoldsen et al., 2025), based on overall performance and parameter count. Final model selection is based on (i) intra- and interparty cosine similarities, (ii) predictive performance of a logistic regression model with political affiliation as our target variable, and (iii) Kmeans clustering quality measured by homogeneity and completeness.

A key concern is that general-purpose semantic embeddings may be primarily capturing stylistic and topical variations and subsequently political group ideologies influence on the embeddings might be negligible. We test whether intra- and interparty similarity distributions differ substantially with a two-sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

We examine whether party affiliations are encoded in speech embeddings and how these patterns evolve over time. Dimensionality reduction has been used to ascertain parties ideological shift over time and to reveal underlying political dimension with word associations for each reduced axis (Rheault & Cochrane, 2020). Exploratory analysis showed that, although party influence is present, it is not the defining factor of our semantic embeddings. To better understand how party affiliations manifest in the vector space, we aim to identify a subspace of the embedding space in which political and ideological differences become more salient.

To this end, Instead of simply using PCA, we employ Partial Least Squares (PLS). PLS allows us to find directions in the embedding space that are maximally associated with party labels, making it suitable for uncovering latent political dimensions that are not necessarily dominant in the overall variance of the data.

3. Results

[Should this be in Discussion??] While a clear interpretation of the underlying political dimensions requires substantial domain knowledge, we believe that combining word associations with extreme examples of speeches along each

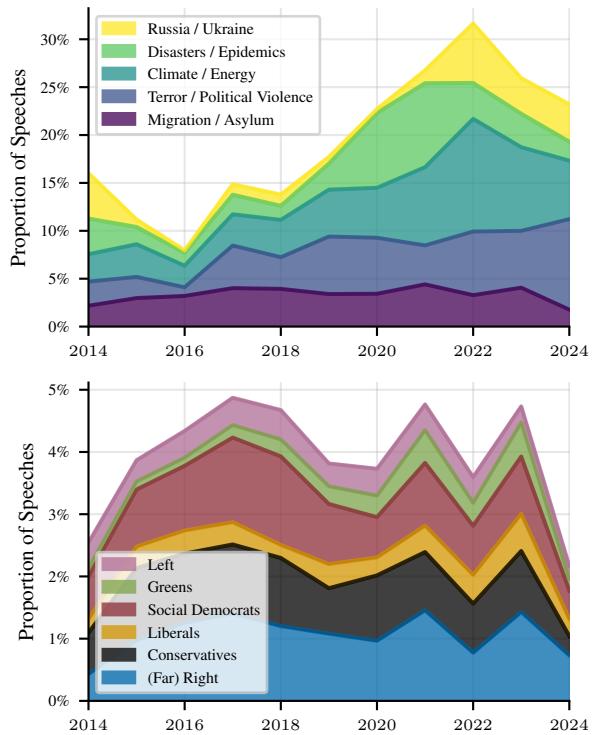


Figure 1.

cardinal direction provides strong clues about their connotations. Based on this analysis, we interpret the first PLS axis as a **conciliatory** ⇔ **oppositional** discourse spectrum, and the second axis as a **moral / human-rights** ⇔ **pragmatic-benefits** debate Figure 2.

Moral outrage and discussion of human rights violations have been consistently key aspects of both green-left blocks and parts of the right block. Along the first axis, we observe little to no movement over the years overall, suggesting that political blocks have largely maintained their characteristic way of conducting discourse. Nevertheless, there is a clear division between centrist and oppositional blocks, with greens often positioned in between. Oppositional blocks exhibit adversarial framing and conflict-driven rhetoric, whereas centrist blocks focus more on consensus-building. On the second axis, we observe a clear shift along the ethical-pragmatic spectrum. Between 2016 and 2020, many parties move from pragmatic policy framing towards more moral debates. Christian conservative and right-wing blocks remain closer to the axis center, while green and left blocks maintain stronger positions on the moral end of the spectrum.

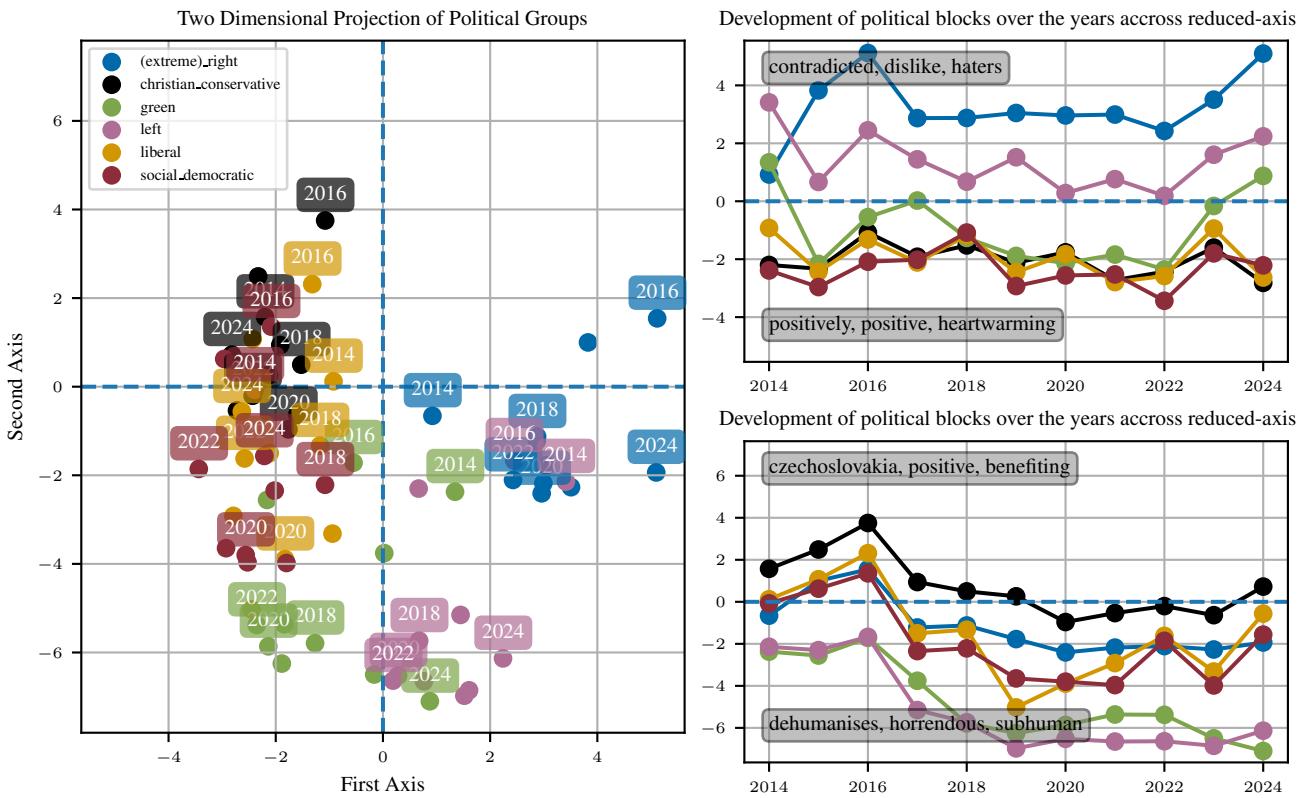


Figure 2. **Left.** Position of each political group **Right.** Movement of political groups over the time displayed separately for each dimension

4. Discussion & Conclusion

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