

## Annex I - Surveys on linguistic and identity consciousness of Valencian people

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### I.a) Linguistic consciousness of Valencians

As stated in the section 3, Valencians have mostly expressed their non-dialectal linguistic consciousness with respect to Catalan.

Sociological evidences can be found in the following opinion studies:

1. Sociological studies about the Valencian Community conducted by the Sociological Research Center (*Centro de Investigaciones Sociológicas*, CIS)<sup>62</sup>, a Spanish government agency. In 2001<sup>63</sup>, 2002<sup>64</sup>, 2003<sup>65</sup>, 2004<sup>66</sup> i 2005<sup>67</sup>, the survey explicitly asked “Regarding the identity of Valencian [language], which sentence do you identify more with?”, being the possible answers “It is a different and differentiated language from Catalan”, “It is the same language that is spoken in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands”, “Don’t know” and “No answer”.
2. Sociological studies about the Valencian Community conducted by the *Generalitat Valenciana* (Valencian government). In the Barometer of 2014<sup>68</sup> a question related to Valencian linguistic consciousness appears, formulated as “Regarding the identity of Valencian [language], which sentence do you identify more with?”, being the possible answers “It is a different language from Catalan”, “It is the same language that is spoken in Catalonia and the Balearic Islands” and “Don’t know/No answer”. This question appears in relation to the controversy that caused the definitions of “Valencian” and “Catalan” in the

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62 The web site of this organism is: <http://www.cis.es/>

63 *SITUACIÓN SOCIAL Y POLÍTICA DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA (VII)* (SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SITUATION OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY (VII)), published in 25/03/2001. Accessible in: [http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1\\_encuestas/estudios/ver.jsp?estudio=2175](http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1_encuestas/estudios/ver.jsp?estudio=2175) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

64 *ESTUDIO SOCIOLÓGICO DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA (I)* (SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY (I)), published in 02/02/2002. Accessible en: [http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1\\_encuestas/estudios/ver.jsp?estudio=2522](http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1_encuestas/estudios/ver.jsp?estudio=2522) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

65 *ESTUDIO SOCIOLÓGICO DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA (II)* (SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY (II)), published in 15/02/2003. Accessible in: [http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1\\_encuestas/estudios/listaMuestras.jsp?estudio=3471](http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1_encuestas/estudios/listaMuestras.jsp?estudio=3471) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

66 *ESTUDIO SOCIOLÓGICO DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA (III)* (SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY (III)), published in 12/04/2004. Accessible in: [http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1\\_encuestas/estudios/listaMuestras.jsp?estudio=4255](http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1_encuestas/estudios/listaMuestras.jsp?estudio=4255) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

67 *ESTUDIO SOCIOLÓGICO DE LA COMUNIDAD VALENCIANA (IV)* (SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY (IV)), published in 01/02/2005. Accessible in: [http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1\\_encuestas/estudios/listaMuestras.jsp?estudio=5038](http://www.cis.es/cis/opencm/ES/1_encuestas/estudios/listaMuestras.jsp?estudio=5038) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

68 *BARÓMETRO D’ABRIL 2014* (BAROMETER OF APRIL 2014), published in April of 2014. Accessible in: [http://www.argos.gva.es/fileadmin/argos/Documentos/Encuestas/201404A\\_cruce.pdf](http://www.argos.gva.es/fileadmin/argos/Documentos/Encuestas/201404A_cruce.pdf) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

Valencian Normative Dictionary (*Diccionari Normatiu Valencià*, DNV) elaborated by the AVL, which equated the two languages. In fact, this definition was coherent with the opinion stated in 2005 by the AVL, but it did not transcend too much (or the autonomous government did not consider it necessary to show the opinion of citizens) until 2014.

After the indicated studies, neither the Spanish nor the Valencian government considered relevant to ask again about this question.

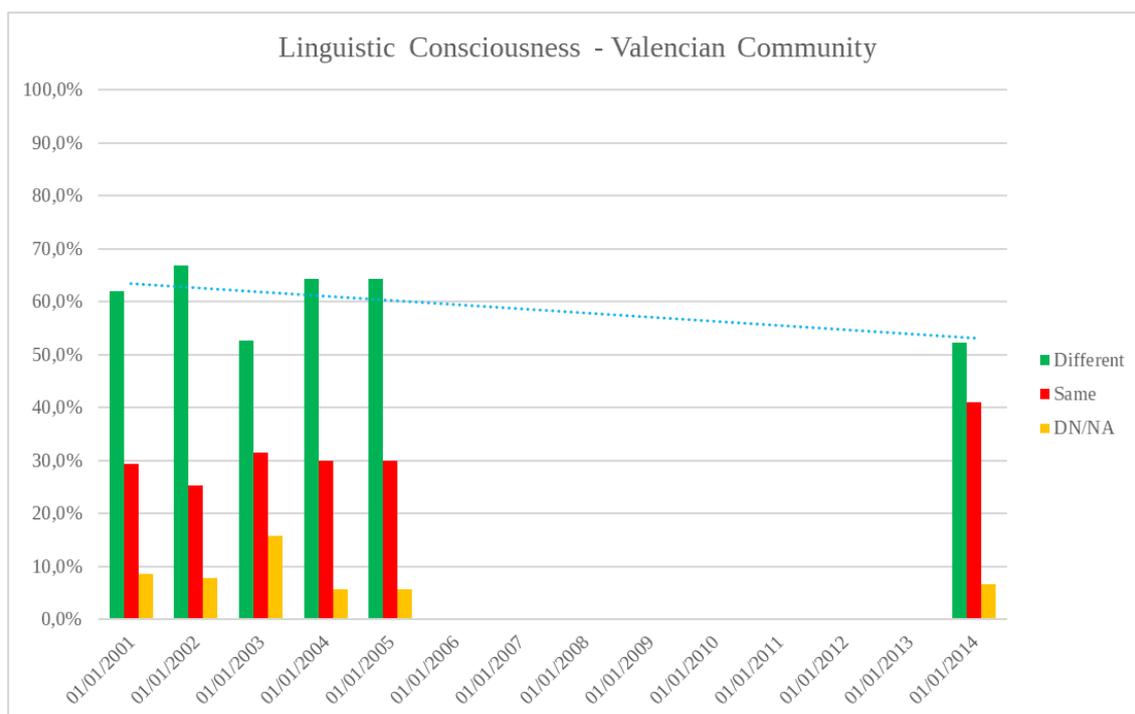
The tabulated comparison of the six sociological studies referred to is the following:

		CIS	CIS	CIS	CIS	CIS	GVA
		25/03/2001	02/02/2002	15/02/2003	12/04/2004	01/02/2005	30/04/2014
Valencian Community (Total)	Different language	62.0%	66.8%	52.7%	64.4%	64.4%	52.3%
	Same language	29.4%	25.3%	31.5%	29.9%	29.9%	41.1%
	NS/NC	8.6%	7.9%	15.8%	5.7%	5.7%	6.6%
Province of Alacant	Different language			50.5%	72.5%	72.8%	43.2%
	Same language			16.9%	22.0%	19.3%	49.0%
	NS/NC			32.6%	5.5%	7.9%	7.8%
Province of Castelló	Different language			54.2%	51.9%	49.8%	51.4%
	Same language			39.0%	42.6%	44.6%	44.4%
	NS/NC			6.8%	5.5%	5.6%	4.2%
Province of València	Different language			53.7%	62.2%	62.7%	58.4%
	Same language			38.8%	32.0%	32.6%	35.4%
	NS/NC			7.5%	5.8%	4.7%	6.2%

Table 3. Evolution of linguistic consciousness of the Valencians

It can be observed from the beginning of the series a clearly greater proportion of the autochthonist linguistic sensitivity, which with the exception of two studies (2003 CIS and 2014 GVA Barometer) is above 60%.

The evolution is best appreciated graphically (we take as reference the global values for the whole Valencian Community):



Graph 6. Evolution of linguistic consciousness 2001-2014

It can be observed that the option that claims the singularity of the Valencian language (autochthonism) is predominant, although in the last study it represents just over 50%. Regarding the option that considers Valencian and Catalan as the same language (particularism or annexationism), in the surveys between 2001 and 2005 it would represent a maximum of 30%, but in the last report it exceeds 40%.

Leaving aside methodological aspects, or the fact that the last survey was commissioned by a different administration, we make the following interpretations:

- The non-dialectal linguistic consciousness of Valencians has been and is a sociological fact that can be proven.
- We understand that a large part of Valencians who identify themselves with the option that considers Valencian and Catalan as the same language, they do so from a **particularist** and non-annexationist position. The conclusions concerning the linguistic policy should be clear: Valencians, sociologically, demand an autochthonist or particularist linguistic model, but not an annexationist one. Based on this, we consider that the annexationist linguistic policies will have a detrimental effect on the use of Valencian, since they will be rejected by most of the Valencian society, except if they are camouflaged, progressive or with coercions.
- Although there is little recent information, the last study points to a reduction of the autochthonist linguistic consciousness, although for now it exceeds 50%. This is compatible with the fact that, since the 1980s, at no time the academic world and political parties with government responsibility have considered that

the linguistic autochthonism was a worthy of preservation identity characteristic of the Valencians; moreover, it has been considered as a defect to be corrected, acting from an ideology that starts with an apriorism: the relevancy of achieving the linguistic unity of the Valencian, Catalan and Balearic modalities, and the denial of any other possibility, which is branded as “ignorance” or “unscientifism”, when this is not only untrue, but also in other comparable linguistic communities, respectful solutions have been adopted with the autochthonism and the sociolinguistic consciousness of the speakers (see section 3 of this document).

## I.b) Identity consciousness of Valencians

In some sections of the report, we have made reference, on one hand, to the relationship between annexationist positions in the linguistic plan and in cultural or national/identity annexation, and on the other hand to the rejection that causes in most Valencians any attempt of cultural annexation or subversion of the singular identity of the Valencian people.

In this section we will focus on the information of the study about values published in June 2017 by the *Generalitat Valenciana*<sup>69</sup>, and in particular in two questions.

The first question refers to the Valencian and Spanish identity feeling, and says literally “Which of the following sentences would you say that expresses your feelings better?”, being the possible answers “I feel only Spanish”, “I feel more Spanish than Valencian”, “I feel as Spanish as Valencian”, “I feel more Valencian than Spanish”, “I feel only Valencian”, “None of the previous” and “Don’t know/No answer”.

The results are the following, in which an overwhelming coexistence of the Valencian and Spanish identities is observed:

	jun-17
I feel only Spanish	16,1%
I feel more Spanish than Valencian	9,5%
I feel as Spanish as Valencian	55,9%
I feel more Valencian than Spanish	10,8%
I feel only Valencian	1,5%
None of the previous	5,0%
Don't know/No answer	1,2%

Table 4. Identity of the Valencians

The second interesting question makes reference to the ties to other territories, and can give us some information on how Valencians identify (we understand that mostly at a

69 ENQUESTA DE VALORS DE LA COMUNITAT VALENCIANA (SURVEY OF VALUES OF THE VALENCIAN COMMUNITY), published in june of 2017, accessible in: [http://www.argos.gva.es/fileadmin/argos/Documentos/Encuestas/201702A\\_Frecuencias\\_V.pdf](http://www.argos.gva.es/fileadmin/argos/Documentos/Encuestas/201702A_Frecuencias_V.pdf) [Retrieved 05/08/2018]

cultural level, although perhaps it could be extrapolated to an identity level too) with the proposed territories in the survey.

The asked question was “We all feel more or less tied to the land we live in, but some of us feel more closely linked to some areas than to others. To which extent do you feel identified with (several areas where proposed here)? To answer, use a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means that you don’t feel identified at all and 10 that you feel greatly identified”. The proposed areas were “The town or city where you live in”, “Valencian Community”, “Catalan-speaking territories”, “Spain”, “Europe”, “Spanish-speaking countries”, “Humanity as a whole”.

The results can be seen in the following table:

	Avg.	Not at all identified	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Greatly identified	DN/NA
The town or city where you live in	8.1	2.2%	0.7%	1.3%	2.7%	1.6%	8.2%	4.6%	8.7%	11.9%	9.9%	47.8%	0.2%
Valencian Community	8.1	2.2%	0.7%	0.9%	1.7%	1.9%	9.5%	5.3%	9.3%	12.3%	10.6%	45.2%	0.3%
Catalan-speaking territories	3.1	42.0%	5.1%	5.7%	4.2%	3.8%	14.7%	4.8%	4.4%	4.4%	2.9%	6.4%	1.5%
Spain	8.6	1.5%	0.6%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	6.6%	3.1%	6.1%	11.0%	9.6%	57.7%	0.1%
Europe	7.3	4.5%	1.6%	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	13.6%	6.3%	8.8%	12.7%	10.2%	34.4%	0.6%
Spanish-speaking countries	6.5	6.8%	2.6%	3.9%	3.0%	2.9%	18.1%	8.0%	10.8%	12.0%	7.0%	23.7%	1.2%
Humanity as a whole	8.7	1.4%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	8.1%	2.6%	4.5%	11.1%	11.5%	58.0%	0.7%

Table 5. Identification of the Valencians with several territories

As it can be seen in the table, the lowest identification percentage is with Catalan-speaking territories, with a 3.1 average score. More than 60% of people feel identified in a less than 5 degree with this option. Going to the extreme options, we have more than 40% of people who do not identify at all (the highest value of all the areas) compared to 6% that identify a lot (the lowest value of all the areas).

The interpretation that we give to these results is that the Valencians don’t have a strong feeling of unity with the Catalan-speaking territories. This fact is compatible with the non-dialectal linguistic consciousness that we have seen before, and can be extrapolated to the consciousness of being a singular people with their own culture and identity. This fact does not stop Valencians from feeling close to the territories we share history with, as members of the historic Crown of Aragon, and linguistic family; however, we think that this is an important aspect to consider as any action that can be perceived as a cultural or identity intrusion (such as those that can be done by annexationist associations that, with the argument of linguistic collaboration, exceed the linguistic field) will cause a strong rejection in the Valencian society, and in addition it will hinder the social recovery of the Valencian language.

In fact, this kind of actions (which attacked the name of the Valencian language, the linguistic model, the culture and the Valencian identity) unleashed in the late 70’s and early 80’s the so-called “Battle of València”, which spontaneously arose in the Valencian society, although it was finally used by the different political parties to establish positions. Even now, some people explain this conflict, in our opinion in a biased, interested and simplistic way, in terms of power struggles between right-Francoism and left-democracy, but the reality, as explained, is a lot more complex. And a little more recently, on June 13, 1997, more than 500,000 Valencians fled to the street

to defend the uniqueness of the Valencian language: not only its name, but also the RACV's autochthonist linguistic codification, as its slogan said "Yes to the Statute, yes to the Valencian language. RACV norms."



Image 1: Front page of Las Provincias newspaper of 14 June, 1997, with the following headline "Más de 500.000 valencianos salieron a la calle a defender nuestro Estatuto" (More than 500,000 Valencians fled to the street to defend our Statute)