

European versus National identity¹

The debate under analysis was “What does it mean to you to be a European?”

(<http://www.debatingeurope.eu/2014/10/31/what-does-being-european-mean-to-you/#.WBSNsMmVjIU>)

There were coded **983** comments (up to January 4th, 2016). We used QDA miner and Wordstat Software, <http://provalisresearch.com/products/content-analysis-software/>

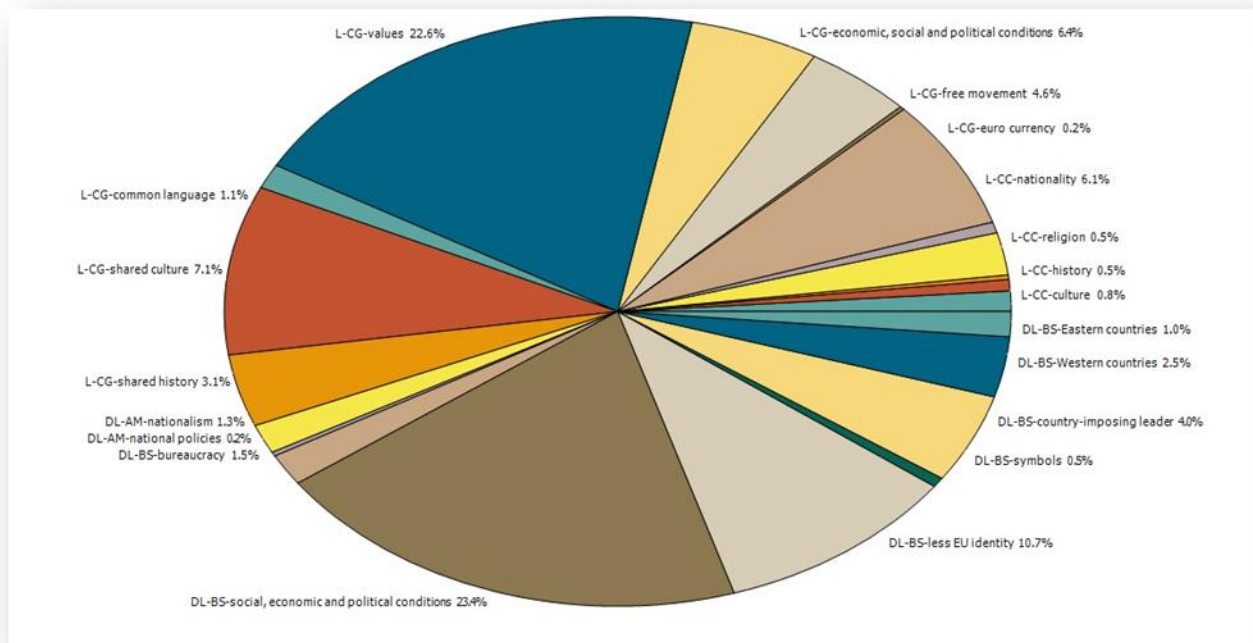


Figure 1. Distribution of (de)legitimation strategies of European and/or National Identity

¹ This analysis was included in:

- one oral presentation ([To have or not to have a common European identity? Insights into the e-citizens' discursive \(de\) legitimation](#) (Camelia Cmeciu and Madalina Manolache) International Conference *Europe in Discourse. Identity, Diversity, Borders*. Athens (Greece), September 23-25, 2016,
- in the ISI article (under evaluation) - *(De)legitimizing European and/or National Identity. A Bottom-Up' Approach to an Identity Crisis Situation* (Camelia Cmeciu, Madalina Manolache). Paper submitted to *European Legacy. Towards New Paradigms* (Routledge). The submitted manuscript ID is CELE-2016-0030 (July 8, 2016).

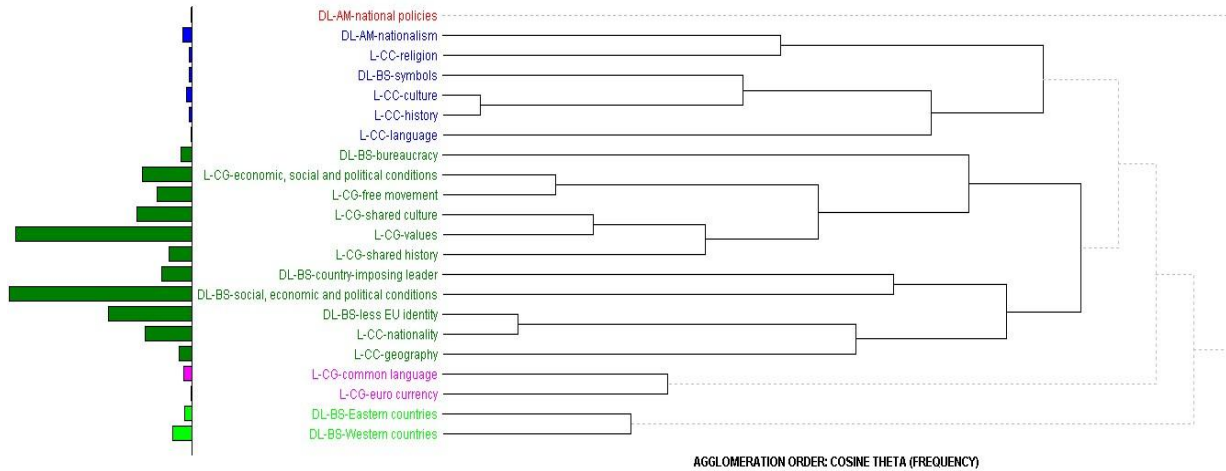


Figure 2. (De)legitimation Strategies of European and/or National Identity – Cluster Analysis

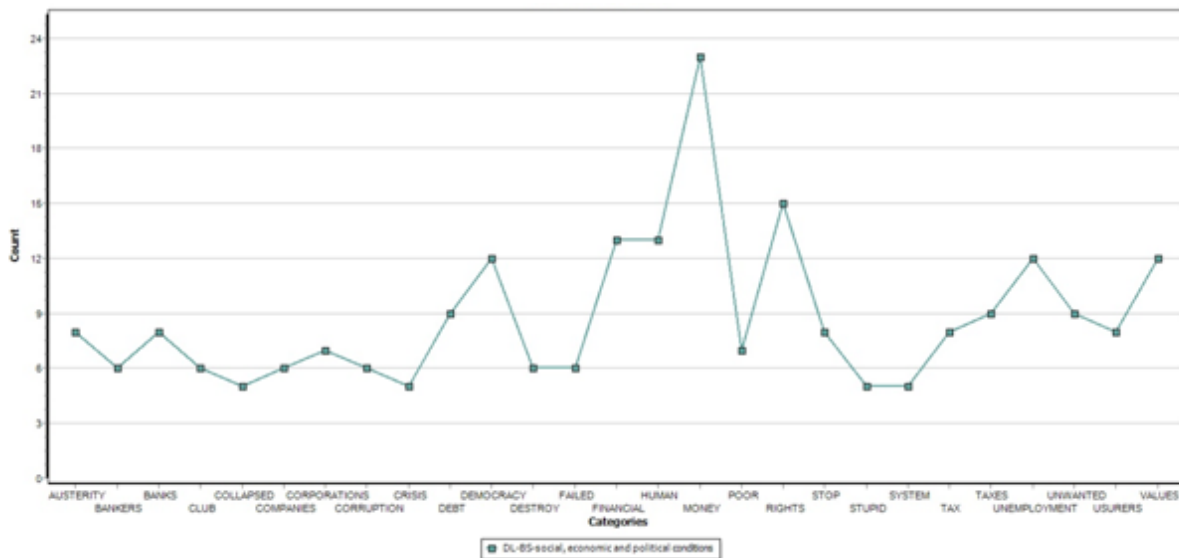


Figure 3. Correspondence analysis – The Delegation communication strategy (blame shifting on the social, economic and political conditions) by keyword frequency

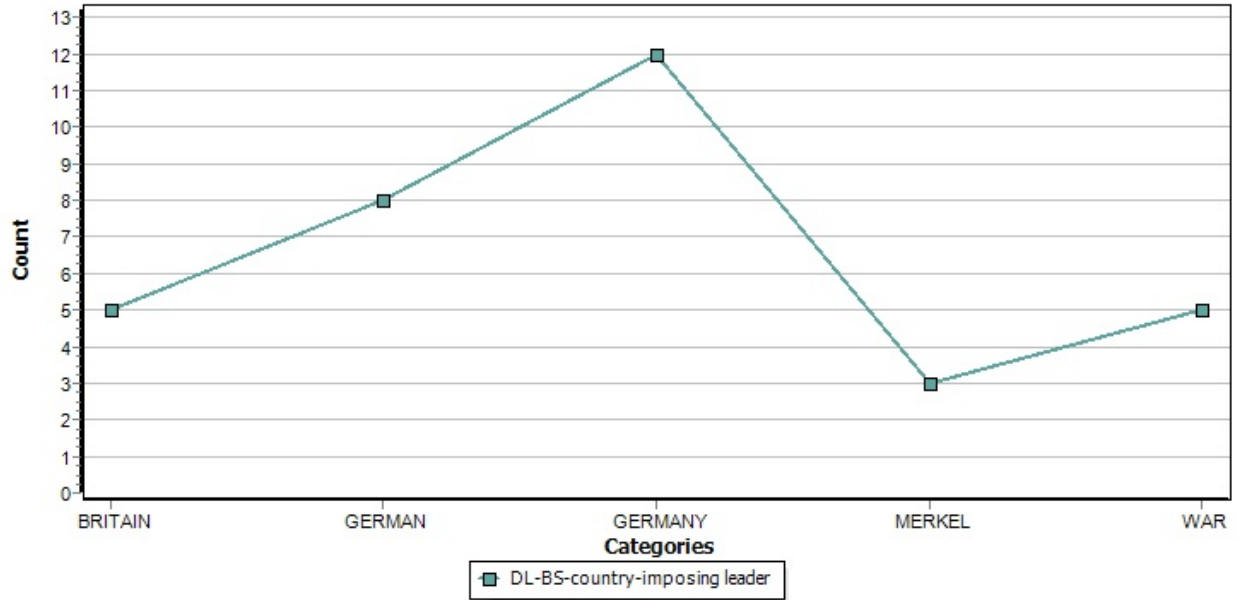


Figure 3. Correspondence analysis –
 The Delegitimation communication strategy
 (blame shifting on a country as an imposing leader) by keyword frequency

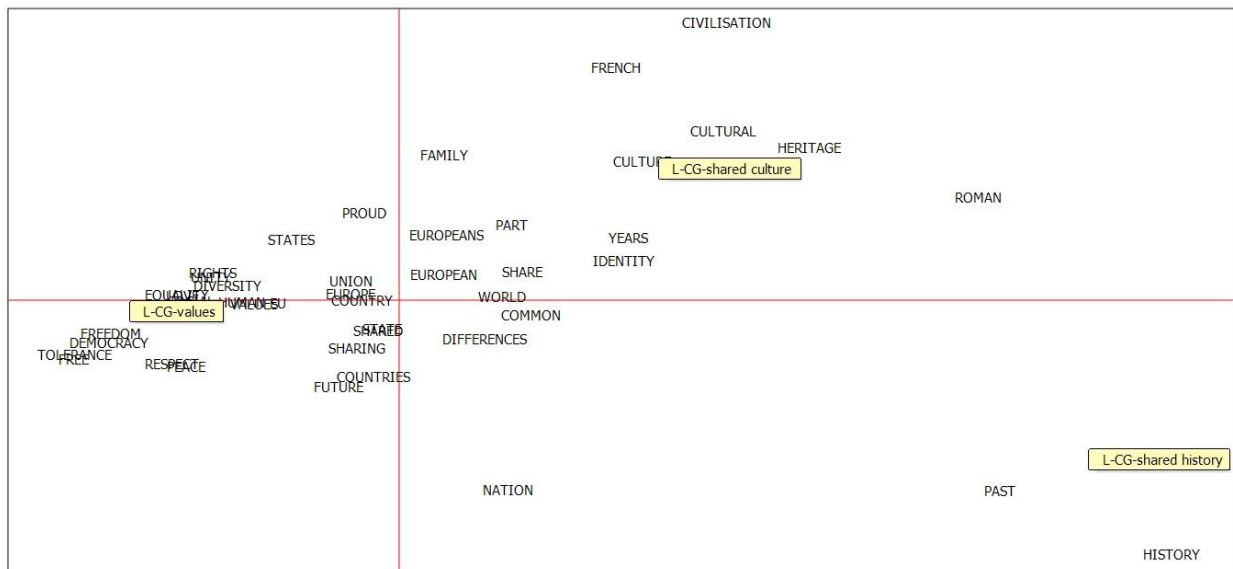


Figure 4. Correspondence analysis
 – Legitimation communication strategy of credit claiming (L-CG) by keyword frequency