



What Parliamentary Rhetoric tells us about Changing Democratic Culture

Day of Parliamentary Research

Panel: What do plenary debates tell us about power relations and democratic culture?

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Media reception: attack on parliament = attack on democracy







Foto: Redaktionsnetzwerk Deutschland





1. Theoretical framework: Attack on parliament = attack on democracy—



Parliament = symbolic centre of democracy (Habermas, Palonen, Patzelt)





Parliament as symbolic centre of democracy

- > parliamentary rhetoric is part of democratic culture (boundaries of the sayable, understandings of democracy and democratic culture)
- parliamentary rhetoric allows for analysing shifts of democratic culture over time





Case study: Antisemitism as a political strategy and the development of democracy (FWF Project)

Analysis of parliamentary rhetoric and democratic culture nexus

reconstruct shifts of boundaries of the sayable regarding antisemitism including understandings of democracy and demos

VIA

> reconstructing rhetorical strategies of dealing with antisemitism





Methodology

Interdisciplinary Approach

CDA (Ruth Wodak), PRA (Cornelia Ilie), Politolinguistik (Burkhardt), Conceptual History (Koselleck), philosophy of rhetoric (Hetzel) etc.

Corpus: 1.432 debates between 1945 and 2020





Findings: Strategies of dealing with AS...

- 1.Coding of antisemitism ("emigrants") and political use as rhetorical cement for a coalition consensus
- 2. Strategies of denial and trivialisation of antisemitism (coalition consensus)
- 3. Strategies for re-evaluating antisemitism (sensitisation) and instrumental 'philosemitism' (after Waldheim Scandal)
- 4.Strategies of accusations of antisemitism and aggressive defense against these accusations ("Nazi-cudgel")





... and what they tell about democratic culture

- ➤ Boundaries of the sayable become increasingly narrow over time
- ➤ until Waldheim scandal, (distancing from) AS was a matter of consensual silence in Great Coalition from Waldheim on a matter of competitive democratic self-presentation
- ➤ from formal understanding of democracy to certain sensitisation: more equality-oriented understanding of democracy evolved in 1980ies
- ➤ (aggressive defense aginst) accusations of AS as "weapons" ("Silberstein")





What democratic culture has to do with power relations

- ➤ Party political power relations are crucial context of competitive democratic selfpresentation in parliamentary rhetoric
- right equality oriented understanding of democracy introduces societal power relations as a topic (gender hierarchy, discrimination of minorities)
- ➤ Parliamentary rhetoric mirrors societal power relations ("hierarchies of belonging"-Henderson)





Thank you

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