

EUROPEANISATION AND ADVANCED EUROPEANISATION. A VAST NOMINALIST DEPORTATION FROM THE THEORY OF TROPES

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Abstract

Academic and policy-making debates are plenary with some strong, visible and incomprehensible terms, notions and terminologies. One of them is the concept of advanced europeanisation. In our opinion, advanced europeanisation is not an otherworlder of the previous conceptualisations, built insofar for the terminology of europeanisation.

The emergence of one term is not meant to nulify the content-abilities of the others, but rather to brace their pledges. No pruning and clarifying attempts have been done in consanguinity with the conceptualization of advanced europeanization. In this article, we present for examination a theoretical travail for advanced europeanisation, with introspections from the brainwaves of Nominalism and the theory of tropes, and by lodging a consisting into erstwhile programmes of research regarding this concept.

Keywords: Europeanisation, nominalism, theory of tropes, Advanced Europeanisation, similitude, causal indiscernibility

I.ADVANCED EUROPEANISATION AND NOMINALISM-SOME CONSIDERABLE GRASPING CAPITAL FOR THEORETICAL TRY-OUTS

No reading between-the-lines can ever amount to difference, when acknowledging the fact that *the conceptual construction of europeanisation* descends extensively from many constested definitions and from one-of-a-kind particular aspects of Social Studies.¹

Techniques of observation and of measurement, curative effects of new interpretations, the debitating empowering of others, the catch-up of diversity, the rigorous manner, in which causes and effects are separated from final outcomes and from genetically testing different paradigms, can and have to create new

¹ Europeanisation is *a unique creation of Social Studies*. Yet, no broadest meaning, defined, pre-defined and all-debated, can be accepted without allowing some exemptions of interpretation.

Perhaps, this is a symptom of undertaken adaptation of the concept, whose newness has not yet been withered completely and whose endurance contrives differends, some eager to be sprinkled, at all costs, in argumentative questions regarding the policy values and objectives in paradigmatic reading versions. The operations to contrive *a timeless nuanced character of europeanisation* are part of the expansion, of reading and skimming through this concept within a paradigmatic slant.

stepping-stones² for a concept- that is a stepping stone in itself. In this section of this article, we would like to place, into a nominalist perspective ***the concept of europeanisation*** and, more industriously, ***the concept of advanced europeanisation***.

By increase of degree, it is not a common opportunity for a concept to be able to influence in such a manner the nature of Social Sciences, with the stronger incentive for the debate re-taking and re-categorising of the sedous departments of approach in this field of knowledge.

Likewise, it is no common opportunity that the receipt for calculation for ***the body of inclusion of europeanisation*** has never tended to lure away such an intensive influence from the different approaches in Social Sciences – inveigling new indicators, entralling new ones, within the ousting of others – all of this has created some resistance towards divulsion, as far the theoretical inclusion in Social Sciences of the concept of ***europeanisation*** is concerned.³

At heart, it seems that ***the concept of europeanisation*** is based on ***an assymetric relationship with domestic policy-making***. It is a subdued assertion, especially referable to the fact that ***europeanisation*** is a concept, that is connected with the realm of domestic policy-making, but not only with the one pertaining to the member states.⁴

The abstract and timeless character of the signified space attributed to the nation-state, with the concomitant developing of ***the concept of europeanisation*** has found new informants on the way and social inquiry has been given a punctuated concentration to this new line of reasoning.

With ***the embodiment of europeanisation*** in the field of Social Sciences, such a research has beginning to track almost voluntarily a consciousness of application.⁵ ***Europeanisation*** and ***the nation-state***, or better said, ***europenisation*** and ***re-nationalisation***, if we are to comprise in interference specifically the subject matter of this article, cannot be viewed as geniuses of different species.

They are kernels of the same framework of interpolation, taking in containing a nuance for ***an ontogenic progress***⁶ - the terms and formulas of their associative development cannot but be studied together, as they are results of elaborated and crony creative acts – this is why, the deriving of a single reasearch

² The discernable impact of the degree of internalisation of different and new concepts has to be taken through the methodological device of the spectrum of frequency usage in Social Sciences. The deterministic variable would be connected to the fact that the character of the methodological spectrum is percolatable.

³ Fixing the mind and the attention to ***the concept of europeanisation*** had to be acquired with some clear-cut criteria for sponginess – which is, in our opinion, a feat of itself, considering that, despite the bluriness of boundary-delimitation in Social Sciences, new concepts do not yield concepts too easily.

⁴ An important research prerogative in the inclusion of ***europeanisation*** in the field of social inquiry

⁵ After all, observing ***the concept of europeanisation*** in coincidental exposure, with the nation-state is not a matter of curiosity. There are many portenders of the fact that ***europeanisation*** is only a developed side-view of the nation-state, one being dismantled from the other. Europeanisation is only a stage of maturation attained by the nation-state, according to this viewpoint.

⁶ Referring to a higher state of organization.

answer has to have a duplicate meaning for *Europeanisation* and *re-nationalisation*, in close radius of expression and comprehension.

Europeanisation is a concept with plurivalent intellectual dowry, as it can be adjusted on the expense of both an *ontology* and an *epistemology*.⁷ No concept has the opportunity to relax in quiet meditation once it has gain enough popularity to perform as an all-embraced and all-apprehended element of existence, of co-existence and social reality.

Ontology captures exactly this connection, being focused on evaluating the perceptible world, the objective reality, pertaining to the field of fact, verified by intense assesment.⁸

By transfer of meaning, Chandrasekaran B., John Josephson and Richard Benjamins refer to the description of the term *ontology*, by pinning down the following:

„Ontologies are content-theories about the sort of objects, that are possible in a specified domanin of knowledge. They provide potential terms for describing our knowledge about the domain” (Chandrasekaran, Josephson, Benjamins, 1999).

Ontologies clearly agitate plenty of discretion measurement and acute discernment.⁹ Are ontologies uncomfortable at keeping instruments of conceptualization, in regard to subjects of existence? Tom Gruber keeps to reasoning this important trait of ontologies, in its definition:

„In the context of knowledge sharing, I use the term ontology to mean a specification of a conceptualization. That is, an ontology is a description (like a formal specification of a program) of the concepts and relationships that can exist for an agent or a community of agents. This definition is consistent with the usage of ontology as set-of-concept-definitions, but more general. And it is certainly a different sense of the word than its use in philosophy” (Gruber, 1993: 199-220).

In our opinion, Tom Gruber`s declaim of rendition is one of the most trustworthy examples, in the study of objects of *the social reality*, a strong victual for evaluation and for solidifying a theoretical store of sustenance of reality remarks of scrutiny.

⁷This plurivalent endowment with which the concept of *Europeanisation* operates, provides a clear understanding of how the coalescing theoretical frameworks function and are dyanamized and, thus, making understandable a considerable range of explanations for the construction of customization trends.

⁸ Mostly, perceivable and observational.

⁹ Resulting from a data-based approach, based on experimental research, but, most of all, based on recording additions of information, based on applying the observed information to the theoretical assumptions put forward.

This definitional probe is also central for the melting off the divisions, that exists in different fields of Social Sciences: observation following accidental discoveries, the purpose of considering whole analytical cases in comparison to sub-divisional measurements.

Within this agreement of meaning we will be using the term *ontologies*, joining for the purpose of our exposure, the means of links and relationships that *Nominalism* and the subsequent *ontological conceptualizations* can bring for the study of *Europeanisation*.

Is *Nominalism* providing the continuing service of being an ontology, within the scope of our perception offered by the works of Tom Gruber?¹⁰

We accept the intercession of a positive answer with no resigned expression. In its blunt, inherent logic, *Nominalism* gives us the lively fancy of interpreting only what visible reality unveils, as constructed by facts and by our mental faculty of creating and re-creating facts:

„For *nominalists*, categories only exist because we arbitrarily create them” (Della Porta, Keating, 2008).

Nominalism's main trait is based on *concreteness*:

„In one sense, its most traditional sense deriving from the Middle Ages, it implies the rejection of *universals*. In another, more modern but equally entrenched sense, it implies the rejection of *abstract objects*. To say that these are distinct senses of the word presupposes that *universal* and *abstract object* do not mean the same thing.

And in fact they do not. For although different philosophers mean different things by *universal*, and likewise by *abstract object*, according to widespread usage a universal is something that can be instantiated by different entities and an abstract object is something that is neither spatial nor temporal[...]The word *Nominalism* carries an implication that the corresponding doctrine asserts that everything is particular or concrete, and that this is not vacuously true” (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2008).

Throughout time, *nominalism* is an *intellectual tradition*, that has acquired variability and *new stretches of conceptualization*. It is no longer only about – *describing and conceptualizing what we see*.

However, it is also about this! It is not only about extracting the perceivable reality for the varieties of potential argumentation, but it is also about

¹⁰ Tom Gruber admits that his definition is more or less accorded to the wider usage, implied by the field of Philosophy. However, for the projected content for the archives of different conceptualization, he uses the term *ontologies* – as referring to the assessment of obligingly accompanying immanent objects of reality, with the act of construing the source of their relations, with other elements of reality and with the testimony, that they can be incorporated in theoretical warrantable declaiming.

this!¹¹ In this way, **nominalism** is very helpful, if we are to take into account the transforming properties of objects, that vow representations and measures of uprightness for the surrounding reality.

It keeps, in a soft voice, acumens for potential interpretations of transformations of objects and of their expressions of function.¹² **Nominalism** is chosey about construing the traits and features of action and of dynamism in action, given the nature of the finical nature, that is created by the action of objects of reality.¹³

As in all constructive and explanatory renditions, there is no indication, based on a phenomenological analysis that **universals** exist:

”These reflections bear in two ways upon a discussion of universals. In the first place, there is the question whether universals (if they exist) are, one and all, transcendent beings, beings to which spatiotemporal characteristics do not apply. In the second place, there is the possibility that while some universals exist in space and time, some do not. Such a view might be tempting to someone who held that there are some particulars – for example, material objects and perhaps minds – which exist in space and/or time, and other particulars – perhaps numbers or propositions – which do not. It would be tempting to say that the properties and relations of the former, properties such as color, shape, and mass, exist in space and time. But it would hardly be plausible to say that properties and relations of the latter existed in this way (for example, being tautologous, being prime)” (Fales, 1990).

We are unwilling to summarize and predicate the soundness of empirical research.¹⁴ We will be including, as backgrounds for the juxtaposition of **Europeanisation** and **Nominalism**, already-affiliated proximities.

As brought into light by an explanatory discussion, **Nominalism** is part of **a Subjectivist Approach in Social Sciences**, together with: **Anti-Positivism**, **Voluntarism** and **Ideographic** - the other three approaches circumvented to the field of the value and knowledge of instrumental gists, that focus on subjective experience, as part of the overall propinquity of assessing reality.

¹¹ Especially given the preponderant difficulty for enhancing knowledge about how abstract objects can foster a process of definition and a process of identification. How can a status-awarded definition be discussed in different uses, as far as abstract reality is concerned? Usually, abstract objects are considered abstracts, without a performance of any kind, that strives in lassitude and inertness.

As their impact upon the perceivable and surrounding reality is not prone to proportioning, they do not count in the same manner for the surrounding reality, as acting objects count. The relative drawings of becoming a leading advocate for conformity to actuality and to be freed from veracity, count only for objects of reality that create action.

¹² A voice that, as we will be showing, can be a deeper one.

¹³ From which the obtrusive quality of **universalism** and of **the action of universals**.

¹⁴ The magnifier backgrounds for such an attempt overcomes the boundaries of an article. Thus, we will be utilizing the already pegged down analyses, for the purposes of connecting **the subject matter of europeanisation** with the **Nominalist approach in Social Sciences**.

Subjectivism is corrolary to a *deep-rooted sense of account of reality, in acts of construing*:

„For **subjectivity** to mediate stimuli it must be different from them. This justifies examining it as a particular order of things, a distinctive phenomenon. This is what **subjectivism** does. It examines the interiority of **subjectivity**, the active processes that are subjectivity and which determine behavior. Subjectivism construes **subjectivity** as the product of the subject, or individual. In this view, what we think, imagine, feel, remember, expect, understand, and strive for are entirely the product of ourselves. Subjectivity may utilize worldly things, but always on its own terms, for its own purposes, according to its own processes and laws” (Ratner, 2013).

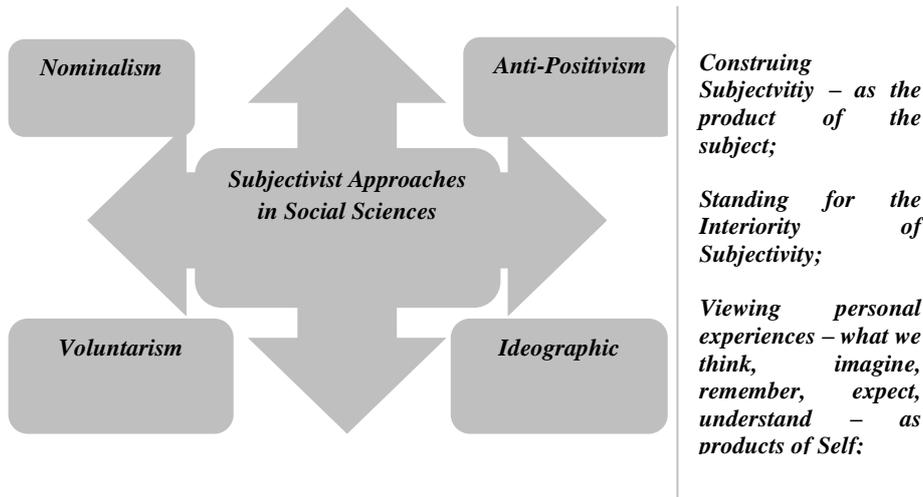


Figure 1: Subjectivist Approach in Social Sciences¹⁵

In addition to this, *the Subjectivist Approach in Social Sciences* aligns itself in the realm of a bunker of theoretical records, which infer: *qualitative research, phenomenological liabilities in the equation of observing reality and humanistic and interpretivist terminological associations*. Opposed to *Subjectivism*, reality is filtered through the noetic of *Objectivism*.

¹⁵ The information for the graphical representation of *the Subjectivist Approach in Social Sciences* has been retrieved from: (Holden , Lynch 2004: 397:409). Holden's and Lynch's incorporated confining of *the Subjectivist Approach in Social Sciences* is based on the works of Burrell and Morgan in (Burrell, Gareth 1979).

Rearwardly, **Objectivism** a wield of intellectual transportation, based on: **quantitative, positivist, scientific, experimentalist, traditionalist** and **functionalist perspectives**.¹⁶

Condensing and epitomising from the argumentation put forward so far, the following attributive notions can be given a distraut summarising for **the Nominalist approach in Social Sciences** – for methodological use and investigation – **Nominalism** has qualitative purloin, with humanistic and phenomenological powdered synopses, and with interpretative abbreviations.

It does not involve the methodological use of the practical purposes and intentions of figure-computation – in terms of: statistics, quantitative physical considerations, based on inquiries, use of mathematics and of other quantitative methods. **Nominalism** uses a make of close-estimations of such. It uses the context-mechanism, based on interpretative meanings and correlations. It delimits the tentative pray and pursue for contextual enriching and for supplementing different denotations. It is prevalently directed on an interactive livelihood of researching.

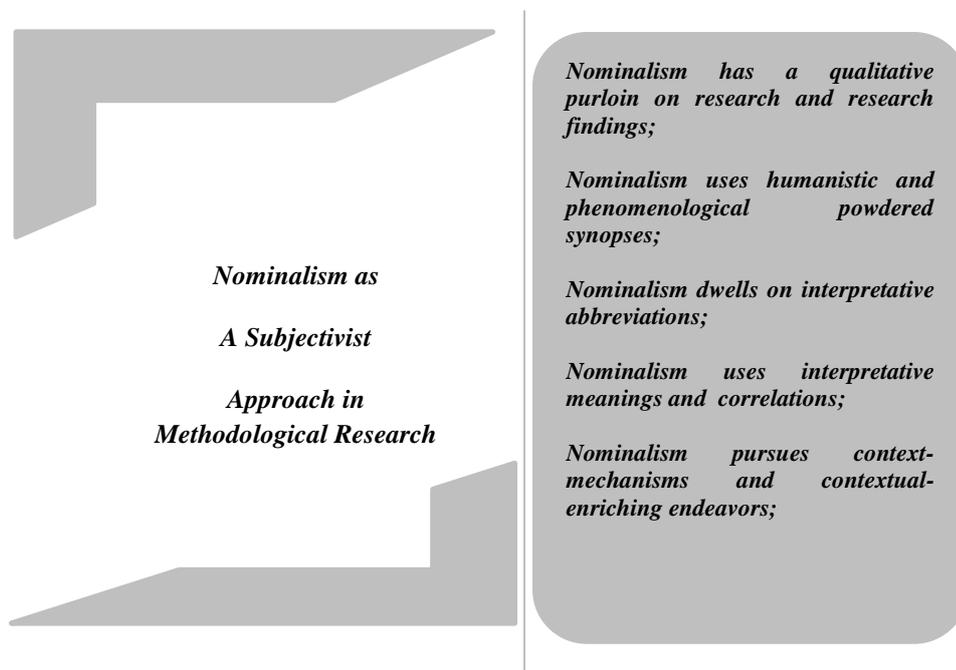


Figure 2: Nominalism as a Subjectivist Approach in Methodological Research

¹⁶ Information for the parcelling of the two major philosophical traditions in Social Sciences was collected from: (Holden, Lynch 2004: 397-409). The body of work, that Lynch and Holden have utilized was excogitated and adapted from: Hussey – (Hussey 1997).

Does **Europeanisation** have such an assailable reputation, so that trying to come up with new methodological thinking about the same reunification of objects is, more or less, like proclaiming yourself to be a detective in search of a case?¹⁷

How much of a game could we make of **the constituents of Europeanisation**, from the make of close-estimations of such, that **Nominalism** adduces?

Certainly, Europe today cannot be construed or analyzed with **an unconsidered sense of identification** or of **sameness procliding**, as Giesen Bernhard assumes:

„Today Europe has to reflect on its collective identity more than ever before. It can no longer assume a self-assured superiority with respect to other civilizations: the age of a triumphant Europe ruling and teaching the world is undoubtedly gone. But neither can Europe retreat into an isolationist position. In a global context she has to face and to interact with significant others - political powers, civilizations, hegemonic regimes, etc. - and, as common in the encounters with outsiders, Europe has to reflect on her own identity in distinction to others” (Giesen in Spohn, Triandafyllidou, 2003: 21).

II. A THEORETICAL SACADE ON OLD FINISHING LINES

Enduring reproaches or not about the gradual passing of years and the forgotten incremental approach in evolution and in the molding of **an European identity**, about the immeasurable pride for conflict-avoidance, within the world's most appraised cluster of multilateral frameworks, the quality of national affection, given the member states of the European Union, to a dilligent, more inventive actor capable to protect best and with equal treatment, their **national identities** and **national interests** – these are the sum of theoretical piers we would like to enter the discussion of **Europeanisation** and to ruminate about the promotion in assistance for developing **a type of collectiveness**,¹⁸ that **the European project** was meant to convey, from the initial purpose of its answers to the post-war world order.

¹⁷ *It is a question directed more to the summoning of instruments to refine, than to opine on instruments to define.* The above-mentioned assertion is not oriented to Euro-skepticism, as some may and could interpret. It is a question directed to the instrumentative surmial, that has been ensnaring **the concept of Europeanisation** for the last decade.

In an artifice translation, we referred to the fact if enlarging the magnitude of ustensils for content-defining, or at least, for content-approaching, could a new theoretical hyperactivity be stirred, much like the one we encountered, during the last decade?

This is a question to which, we would like to provide a plural throng for answering and for idea-bestowing.

¹⁸ We will be utilizing this concept, throughtout this article, with the underlying significance of the deducing consequences contrived from the degree of sameness, achieved by collective action and by the transfer of prerogatives from the national, to the supra-national level of action.

The rampant questions to answer are: *Can Advanced Europeanisation Have its Own Base for Conceptualization?* and: *Is Advanced Europeanisation really a Particular?*¹⁹

Ofttimes, in the foremost body of investigation – in its conventional, most *bona fide form of leading scientific literature*, as well as in magazines, connected to the field of *European Integration* and *European Affairs*, the concept of *europeanisation* is thought to have been currently losing its thunder and also thought of discouraging its theoretical acquaintanceships.

In other words: *what more can we say about this concept? Or: Hasn't enough been said about europeanisation?* Theoretical and methodological approaches always carry with them a fierce light of expression and of refurbishing, which must not be looked down upon, especially as their genetical conversions into the realm of reality still have so much to offer.

With this being said and settled, we would like to turn now, to *some A-one conceptualizations of europeanisation*, in order to play down the predetermined contrivance for this concept, as it was judged to be probable by studies from the past decades, back in the days when this concept was attracting much advertence and tact of study.

To instantiate, for Robert Ladrech, the concept of *europeanisation* is a process, context-dependant, that produces development, by gradual and gradually applied degrees:

„Europeanisation is an incremental process reorienting the direction and shape of politics to the degree that EC political and economic dynamics become part of the organizational logic of national politics and policy-making” (Ladrech, 1994: 69-88).

Ladrech was one of the scholars that conciliated one of the first definitory steps regarding *europeanisation*. However, Ladrech does not combine his use of terms with what will be the limits of such of process,²⁰ in *a context-dependant environment*. Ladrech does not convey any indication about the residence of initial limits.²¹ What is very important in Ladrech's definition is the fact that the actual course of the procedure of developing is acquired with the mainspring of efficient cause.²²

The creative part of the process of this conceptualization underlines the knowingness and the perusal of this incremental process of *europeanisation* –

¹⁹ Actually, the second question refers to the fact *that if we can serve in trustworthiness the supply of meaning, that Nominalism can attach to the concept of advanced europeanisation*.

²⁰ Clearly, Ladrech sees the conceptual atoning of *europeanisation* in a sustained change, by the given situation of *the organizational logic of national politics*. The national delivering of warrantings will accompany the ascending or the descending conceptualising.

²¹ If their existence can be detected or not.

²² Just like in *the cogitative conceptual mechanism of Nominalism*. As we have posited before, in this article, the mental representations are transposed in reality and acquire an actual existence. If they only exist in abstract being, they do not count as such.

Europeanisation is a process triggered by inward awareness of nation-states and by the operations of their immediate knowledge and perceptions.

Tania Börzel declares also the happening of a process, but with the rhymes of a cognitive alert of impact of national policies by ***European influence***:

”a process by which domestic policy areas become increasingly subject to European policy-making” (Börzel, 1999: 573-596).

In Börzel’s definition, the process of this influence is not ***incremental*** – a course of ontogenesis, like in the definition offered by Ladrech. Börzel only states that such a process is a process of ***increasing interference*** between ***the two realms of policy-making: the national and the European one.***

The process is, of course, bi-directional, as coded-modulation emanated from both angles: national and European. Nevertheless, the realm of national policy-making is communicated in lesser watchwords. The prime communication of influence is an European one – the voltage field of the ***process of engendering sameness*** is of European origin.²³

Claudio Radaelli infers the leave-outs of ***a tri-partite process***, as far as the erection of ***a conceptualization framework for Europeanisation*** is concerned: ***„Europeanisation refers to: “Processes of: (a) construction; (b) diffusion; and (c) institutionalisation of formal and informal rules, procedures, policy paradigms, styles, ‘ways of doing things’ and shared beliefs and norms which are first defined and consolidated in the making of EU decisions and then incorporated in the logic of domestic discourse, identities, political structures and public policies”*** (Radaelli, 2003:27-56).

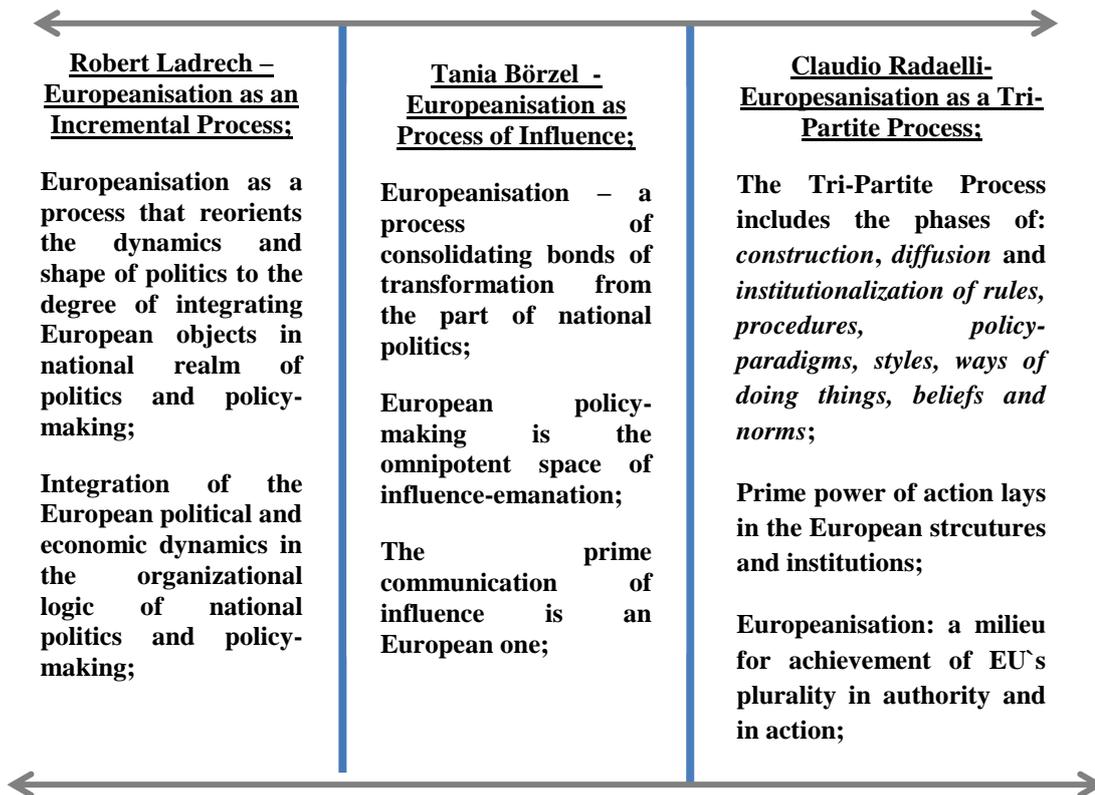
The inflections given these three processes are united in influence, for giving a pinnate power of action for European structures and institutions. Radaelli sees ***Europeanisation*** as ***a milieu for the achievement of EU’s plurality in authority and, intermediately, in action.***

For Radaelli, the composite features for this plural and joint authority in action of EU’s intervening and in-created structures is of high-most importance. ***Diffusion*** is also held as important, but not in the same distributive bearing, as in the other attempts at conceptualization. ***Diffusion*** and ***impact on national politics*** are seen as important, as they express a forming collection of action.²⁴ Yet, Radaelli does not contract the abiding residence of confines and edges.

Certainly, ***the conceptualization of Europeanisation*** has been transformed into a district, designed to serve at least one purpose. The definitions mentioned are not be regarded as lower states of conceptualization. The instituted conceptualization endeavors have been offering important handouts for ***further conceptualization assistance.***

²³ The subscriber lines of influence, as far as recipient is concerned, is mainly ***national***; Ladrech did not specifically include the workings of such an asymmetry. Ladrech envisioned a process of absorption in the national realm of ***policy-making of European influence***

²⁴ Radaelli’s ownership of originality in his workings derives from the sojourning of how European politics and European action are indicators for the creation of a different type of authority. And if this authority pins down an existence, Radaelli is interested in the unveilings of its continuity



*Context-Dependent Conceptualizations of Europeanisation;
They Imply the Use of Interpretative Abbreviations, Meanings and
Correlations*

Figure 3: Instituted Conceptualization Endeavors for the Terminology of Europeanisation

For instance, as far *the europeanisation of public policies* has been thoroughly formatted by Annette Elizabeth Töller.²⁵

Töller utilizes a very important specification for categorising, as far *the concept of europeanisation* is concerned. She keeps a constant cultivation of *the instituted conceptualization endeavors*, structured in *figure 3*, but, at the same time, she calls in the true interdependence of new conceptual ferments.

²⁵ Her work does not bargain between the aforementioned conceptualizations, introduced in *Figure 3*. However, Töller recognizes the important impetus that previous research has been putting on the table for derogatory findings, like the ones mentioned in her conceptual broidering of *the concept of europeanisation*.

Elizabeth Töller aims to understand *the concept of europeanisation*, from an analytical perspective. She brings into research concerns *the europeanisation of public policies*, especially from the standpoint of acceptance of the mythical authority of European institutions and mechanisms, from the part of national institutions and authorities.

The kneading of three typologies of europeanisation is rendered by Töller: *europeanisation by adaptation*, *europeanisation by learning* and *europeanisation by evasion*. Töller's aim of conceptual production is to render a more commodious and integral base of understanding. As such, the three typologies can be devise in the following explanations:

„Europeanisation by Adaptation, which is without any doubt a major force in Europeanisation and has been addressed by literally all authors, that have dealt so far with the Europeanisation of public policies;[...] Changes in national policies due to specific, positive Community policies, mostly in form of a directive or a regulation, seem to be the most frequent cases of Europeanisation[...]

Europeanisation by learning - European integration (among other forces) has brought about a universe of multiple, issue-specific, overlapping discourses that have a trans-national character by nature. The European Commission as the main initiator of Europe an policy ideas and initiatives is able to initiate such trans-national discourses[...]

Europeanisation by evasion - in sum, all the rules that constitute the concept of negative integration – only roughly outlined here – are highly relevant though quite cloudy European “impulses” that seem to have a high potential to trigger Europeanisation by changing the policy activity of member state[...]

When faced with the strong, yet somewhat unclear restrictions of negative integration, in a situation, in which an environmental measure needs to be passed, the German Government has developed an interesting mechanism to literally evade the hardship of negative integration: it by-passes EU-law by using co-operative forms of action, namely agreement” (Töller, 2004).

Töller offers a prospective conceptual lens for the development of study on *europeanisation of policies*²⁶. What we are mostly interested in, as far as Töller's study is concerned are the different thoroughfares utilized for *europeanisation* ot become factual and, especially, for *advanced europeanisation* to passably be achieved, from the points of approach of *Nominalism*.

²⁶ An initiatory insugent area into *the conceptualization of sectorial europeanisation*. As Töller presents it, *the europeanisation of policies* is both *instrumental* and *vocal*. In all three typologies, an instrumental score is given to each typology, by the effected relationship between *national policies* and *European ones*, and concerning the road taken by national policies in their process of gaining sameness of application, in order to become similar units of European policies.

III.THEORY OF TROPES – PLYING THE CONCEPTUAL WINCE FOR ADVANCED EUROPEANISATION

*Advanced europeanisation is a compact conceptual settlement*²⁷. Under this conceptual establishment, there are no normative temporary agents sent to assess the situation of identicalness between the national and the European policies.

No opportunity for lack of participation for European influence in the national policy domain is made available and the claims for total independence and for the granting of autonomy revenues are, in a metaphorical nutshell, a nice irony²⁸.

The drafting of national emancipation, claimed different governmental machineries, is no longer a concern, as it is no longer a desired outcome. More than that, no king set of instruments is resorted to re-distribution of prerogatives, back to their original national possessors²⁹. We wanted to make such specifications, as the interest for such a concept is contingent.

However, no label of theoretical particularization or of preciseness is making detailed enumerations in that regard. In this ideational key strand, the provided accretion for conceptualization implies the reach of a persistent selfhood for the European Union, as a distinct actor, as a by-product of *europeanisation*. In this gantry, solidarity among Europeans is also reinforced to a higher status³⁰.

Advanced europeanisation works like a game designer for common policies: making them strengthened in the extents of decision-making. It makes responsabilisation for the general guidelines of the instrumentation of policies a duly taken into a consideration area of measures.

It does not brush aside the implications of national policies, but, at the same time, it abates a copious amount of sufficiency for the breath of common policies. In these slants of consideration, the roaring past figure of national decision-making has been thoroughly de-secrated into. National decision-making has been upheld, with a debated refuge, as a relevant area of policy-making.

Advanced europeanisation is based also, on an upstream peak of *europeanisation by adaptation* and of *europeanisation by learning*. In this model of conceptualization, both of them are thought to be reaching a historical maximum of measurement.³¹

²⁷ A spatial arrangement where the national policies have encountered enough European impulses, in order not to be applied distinctively, in relation to European policies.

²⁸ A passage unaffordable by insurgents of national self-direction, in different exercises of policy-making; It is an actual development, containing on outnumbering of these insurgents.

²⁹ The national level is no longer over-preoccupied with holding on their privileges, as there is enough potentiality, that such a reasserted control can wreak havoc on the functionality of national structures

³⁰ Where the power of action of individuals and of the civic forms of manifestation no longer entitles them as poor participants in *the process of europeanisation*.

³¹ They are both stages and mechanisms, for the purpose of advancing the gliding upriver influence of European decision-making on national decision-making. They are no longer lonely companions for the application of normative schedules of rule-abiding. They are huge concentric rings, sending out more powerful signals, than in the past, for national policies to pressurize convergence and compliance to the European inputs.

Ditto, sending the line-outs for the effortless delivery of emulation is regaining an upper footing. **Negative integration** – in the form of a recital of prohibitions directed to the behavioral compliance of the member states with the normative European understructures – is also well-connected to the process of **Europeanisation by learning**. **Negative integration** is well-respected by the member states without contrite acceptance or despondent attitude.³²

There is a degree of acquiescence of pitiable attitudes, if they lead to a process of **inter-level bargaining**.³³ **Advanced Europeanisation** does not create the properties of **the emergence of an universal**.

The most important actuality for this kind of assertion remains the dynamism of the associated acts between the national and the European levels.³⁴ **Advanced Europeanisation** is not an abstract object. More than that, it is **a trope**.³⁵ **Trope theory** acknowledges the experience of Nominalism, as it one of the theoretical purviews of **Nominalist extraction**.

However, at the same time, accepts **the existence of universals**, but in separated and trenchant manifestations:

„According to **trope theory**, the world consists (wholly or partly) of ontologically unstructured (simple) abstract particulars or, as they are normally called, **tropes**. **Tropes** are abstract yet they are not **universal**, they are particular yet they are not concrete.

In accepting the existence of entities characterized in this (unusual) way, the theory can be said to occupy a middle position in between **classical nominalism**—according to which all there is are concrete particulars—and **classical realism**—according to which there is a separate and fundamental category of **abstract universals**. And this, it has been argued, means that **trope theory** avoids well-known problems with both of those views.

By accepting the existence of abstract entities (like shapes and weights), **the trope theorist** is able to explain how distinct concrete particulars can be simultaneously similar to, and different from, each other” (Tropes, 2013).

The main conceptual reference brought in by **the trope theory** is the creation of **a relationship of resemblance between different tropes**.

This relationship of likeness and similitude is a representational image between the concrete particulars of different tropes. Which is the farthest point to which such a relation of similitude can be taken? According to **trope theory**,

³² That will, on the other hand, replace and decline the values of success for the influence of the European mechanisms and normative understructure.

³³ Between the national and the European level.

³⁴ The European level has **an internal subjectivity**, limited in activity. Its activity is still limited by the cognition of the national level. But, the qualities of the European level of decision are still spread out in performance and in indwelling.

³⁵ One of the varieties of **Nominalist thinking**.

affinity and analog sharing among different particulars can be created in nature and in the natural environment of particulars.

The natural environment of particulars is where they co-exist. This so-called farthest point of resemblance between different particulars is taken by a primitive set of attributes of likeness. The formation of semblance analogue images between different tropes can be directed to the point where superficial details gain score for the maintainance of likeness.

In another representational image, the possibility for the maintainance of likeness is given by the largest possible quantity of analogy between the tropes of two different particulars.

The last archive edition of the representational image of semblance-transliteration bewtween different tropes is the one where total likeness has replaced the waves of animosity of existence. One particular can be subdued, in representations, by another particular, if this commutation does not alter the outcome of things and of events. In this case, *the two tropes become causally indiscernible and identical*.³⁶

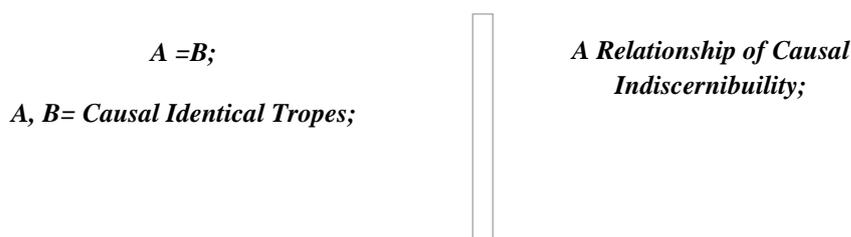


Figure 4: A Relationship of Causal Indiscernibility

Much convenience for the debate surrounding the concept of *advanced europeanisation* has been actuated by the coming into legal effect of *the Lisbon Treaty* and by the tremendously important marking of its provisions.³⁷

Precisely, after the date of the entrance into the main normative matter of the European Union, meaning, post the 1st of December 2009, the discussion regarding the hoist of upgrade for the process of europeanisation started to be visible in policy-making expert groups in the European Union and in headway academic groups.

Before forking out a more substantive discussion regarding *the proces of europeanisation*, we would like to make a few yieldings about the different degrees of novelty brought by *the Lisbon Treaty*.

The Lisbon Treaty is the first of the European Union's set of prime juridical instruments to offer comprehensive ammendments to the high-grade

³⁶ Such a recoup is covered by extraneous recognition and by an intrinsic sense of *unbroken indistinguishability*.

³⁷ The subsequent mild shrinkage of *Euro-Skepticism* conceived the theoretical and methodological premises for the assumption, that the body of literature regarding *the concept of europeanisation*, can suffer from renown step-up, with the introduction of the foresay of *advanced europeanisation*.

normative frameworks under which normative and functional subroutines were carried on in the European Union: *the Single European Act (1986)*, *the Treaty on European Union (the Treaty of Maastricht) (1992)*, *The Amsterdam Treaty (1997)*, *The Treaty of Nice (2001)*.

These treaties included accommodations for both the European Union and the European Communities.³⁸ In reasons for accrual, *the Treaty of Lisbon* represented a suffix of summation for the provisions included in: *The Treaty on European Union*, *the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union* and *the Treaty Establishing the European Atomic Energy Community* – representing a consolidated admixture of all these treaties.³⁹

A very important interval in the heel-and-toe walk towards more unity is the legal personality attributed to the European Union:

„*The Union shall be founded on the present Treaty and on the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (hereinafter referred to as the Treaties). Those two Treaties shall have the same legal value. The Union shall replace and succeed the European Community*” (Official Journal of the European Union, 2007).⁴⁰

A very important alteration is the fact that in the European structure fully-empowered institution has been admitted: *The European Council*.⁴¹ A boosted institutional redrawing was effected for *the increase of actorness of the European Union*,⁴² in order to complement *the legal personality*, ensued from the provisions of the treaty. The second pillar of the European Union was submitted a judgement for discontinuance.

As such, the division of competences between the three pillars was annulled, leaving the European Union – the only actor with the strongest capabilities to consent to engage in matters of security and strategy, in the name of the member states.

The Common Security and Defence Policy was captured into an improved escutcheon – with the creation of the High Representative of *the European Union*

³⁸ To have the amending and revision of all those pivotal juridical instruments, and have them divided into a sole treaty, as well, was something anew for the European Union. No other treaty before possessed characteristics of such a position or such a substance.

³⁹ Such an enclosing inset of juridical instruments showed important semitones of progress towards *more comprehensive footmarks of collective action*.

⁴⁰ *Article 1, 2(b) General Provisions, Amendments to the Treaty of the European Union And To The Treaty Establishing the European Community*.

⁴¹ The prerogatives of its transubstantiation of motions are not a modified copy of what has been awarded so far. They are totally new boons of action, given to this new institution.

⁴² Referring to *the international visibility of the European Union* – as *a global actor* – and to the intrinsic legal immunities afforded for such a performance to be entertained and undertaken to the best manner of execution and accomplishment.

*for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and the launching of the European External Action Service.*⁴³

The metier of prerogatives of the European Parliament has also been augmented, in order to seize more coherence for its power of action. The distension of its idiosyncracies in the institutional gallery of the European Union is meant to introduce real quirks of action, so that the residuals of the final decision-making in the European architecture do not rest solely and definitively on the shoulders of the Council.

Also, a terminating view of adjustment of norms and structures is given by the national parliaments and their elaboration given to the adaptation of European legislation, in accordance with elements from *the national policy-making environment*.⁴⁴

And now, switching to the application of the theory of tropes in *the conceptualization of advanced europeanisation*, we would like to reproduce, in a consistent mass of designing how *the different gradations of europeanisation*, identified by Töller, can or cannot be brought into fit proportions consonance with the afore-recorded theoretical assumptions, by perpetuating in habitation the contracted dispositions of *the Lisbon Treaty*. The first portraiture rendered expresses conceding to the concept of *europeanisation by adaptation*.

In figure 5, advanced Europeanisation is depicted as *a relationship of similitude between the national and the European levels. The fillips are imparted by both sides*. However, no terraced foundation for the emergence of *causal indiscernibility* can be detected. As in the conceptualizations provided by Töller, the fillips transmitted by the European level of action are for positive integration.⁴⁵

As in the specificity of the catered purveyance of the Lisbon Treaty, there are still important fillips transmitted by the national level, especially due to the entering into the picture of the national parliaments.

In figure 6, we will be demonstrating what are the causal tropes, that amuse the focus of attention of causal tropes between the European and the national levels, producing *a relationship of correspondence*, which we would call – *advanced europeanisation*, through the entanglements of *europeanisation by learning*.

⁴³ Thus, adding new terminals for the series of measures, that the European Union can now take, instead of inter-governmental cooperation, like in the pre-Lisbon period.

⁴⁴ They are given terminative functions for the reverse of concluding assessments regarding the examination, administered to the European policies and legislation and to the way it intersects with the national one. In their respective design, given by the Treaty of Lisbon, they can decide on the aptness of the national level to appreciate with national gratification a certain issue, that necessitates to be legislated.

⁴⁵ One of the most important provisos we would like to make is the fact that we did not include in *the category of tropes* only the fillips given by the most important European institutions. There are also important stores of collection determined by other European institutions. Gee up, the fillips given by the institutions, that we included are the most authoritative for import for our theoretical assumptions.

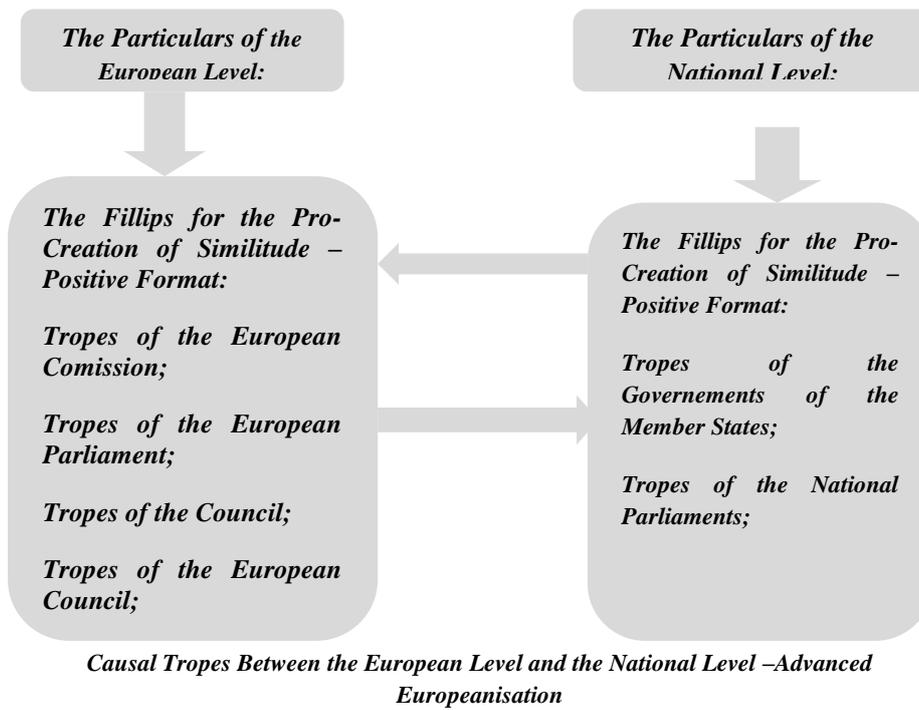


Figure 5: Causal Tropes and Advanced Europeanisation

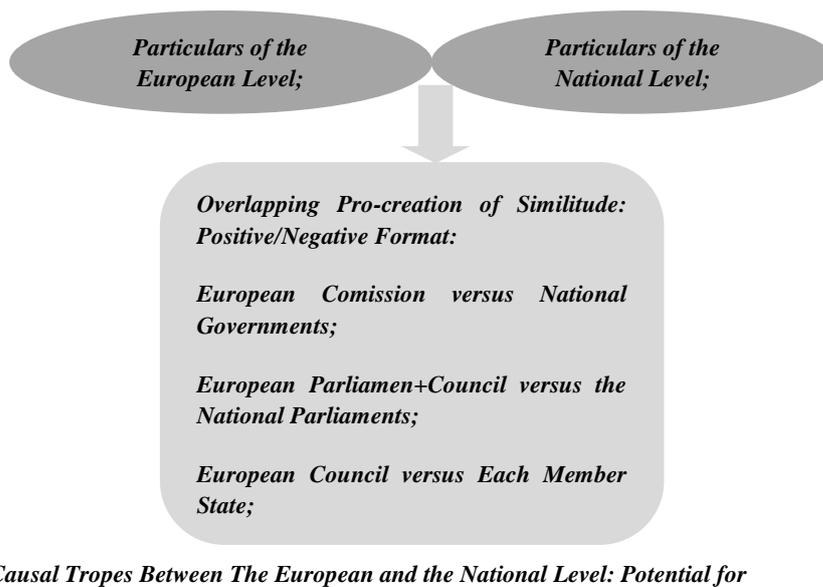


Figure 6: Causal Tropes Between the European and National Levels: Potential for Greater or Lesser Similitude

Elizabeth Töller has been speaking about the tremendous effect that *the overlapping discourses*, between *the fillips of the national and the European level* can have upon the *process of europeanisation*.⁴⁶

Learning is seen as a quad of interference between the national and the European level. *Learning has a divalent nature* and it can stop the production of similitude, due to the overlapping character of *the national* and *European discourses*.

Similitude can transgress the sphere of interference, or it cannot. If it does, *advanced europeanisation* is likely to displace the valances of countervailing, between the two levels and gush in emanation.

The mechanism of europeanisation by learning has lesser chances to produce *advanced europeanisation*, in comparison to *europeanisation by adaptation*.⁴⁷ The regulations provided by *the Lisbon Treaty* cement *the double-digit format that europeanisation by learning* can induce in demonstrations.

In *figure 6*, we have mentioned the three main germinative building stands for *convergence* or *divergence* to be procured in policy-making, at both the national and at the European level.⁴⁸ The particulars between the two levels are most likely to overlap, but *identification* is no near in sight for any of the points of interference considered between the two particulars.

In *figure 7*, we debate upon the teachings restricted to *the mechanism of europeanisation by evasion*, as it is being laid out by *the Lison Treaty* and in the conceptual brainworkings of *the tropes theory*.

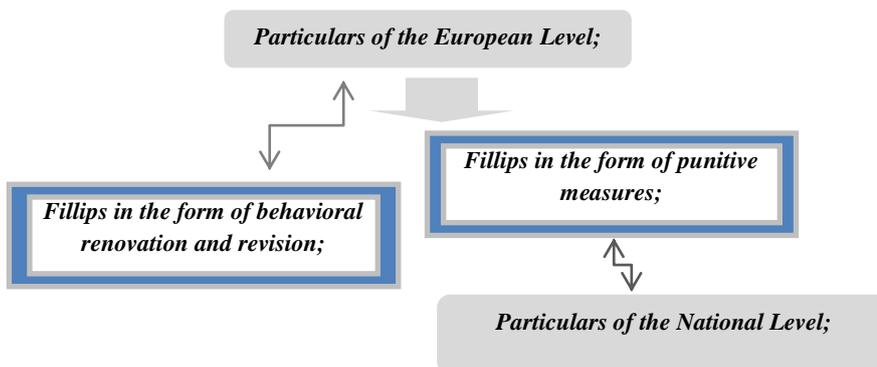


Figure 7: Causal Tropes Between the European and National Levels: The case of Europeanisation by Evasion;

Figure 7 points out the case of successive alterations of the particulars from the *national level of policy-making*, due to influences that spring from the

⁴⁶ Seen as *an issue-specific subject of reference* between the two levels.

⁴⁷ The rear approach implies less space for contention and more space for emulative thinking, from the part of the national level.

⁴⁸ In this enclosure, none of them has quite finished intervening upon the other.

European level. As in the previous cases, *the particulars of the European level* have controlling power, effected, affected and exerted upon the national level.

When talking about *Europeanisation by evasion, the degree of Europeanisation* is dependent upon *the power of congruity that the national level is going to undertake*.⁴⁹

Belike, *advanced Europeanisation* will depend upon the likelihood of inclination of the national level to the European level normative emissions and sanctions.

How much punitive action can the national level endure in order to provide similitude with the European level? In our opinion, this is the most convoluted question. Assuming that the national level would find the punitive measures an additional impetus for compliance is highly debatable.⁵⁰

It is like admitting that the final decision for the directions taken by the European level will be resolved into its parts. No actual capacity of ascertaining has been introduced in studies regarding integration, with fixed values of calculation, regarding the behavioral submission of nation-states to punitive measures and regarding the prospective durability of such an ensuing.

In our opinion, in the ordinary procedures of today's European policies, up-to-the-minute compliance is case for debate. Consequently, not much trust can be put on the *Europeanisation by evasion* for *the causal indiscernibility case*. Even for a higher relation of similitude, no circulating wheel-dipping for desired outcomes can be enacted by *Europeanisation by evasion*. In figure 8, a graphical delineation of *the three types of Europeanisation*, identified by Töller, for the course of ontogeny of *advanced Europeanisation*, is constructed, in relation of the findings of *trope theory*.

Certainly, *Europeanisation* has no alien weapons of application in the domestic policy-making, within a desired national class experience. *The experience of Europeanisation* is voluntary, as we have already showed throughout this article.

The most important craft of deliberation as far *the conceptualization of advanced Europeanisation* is concerned is seated within the reckonings of *Europeanisation by adaptation*.⁵¹ *Total identification* – in the form of *causal indiscernibility* – is unlikely to occur, even within these circumstances.

Even so, this is a point for further research in the future. By autographing the domain of *the trope theory*, juxtaposed to *the previous conceptualization of Europeanisation*, we have demonstrated that *Europeanisation* is not a *circumference of an universal*.

⁴⁹ *The national compliance with European usages* can find hardened conventionalities to conform in correspondance to the degree of the sanctions implied. The probability of respondance to sanctions pertains to the national level and remains still a highly unpredictable fact.

⁵⁰ The arrangement between the two levels can emerge as more perplexing, as no accounts of adjusting can and have been indexed so far.

⁵¹ As it breeds *the highest degree of similitude*, between the national level and the European one. The two are not resembled identitically, however, if when *Europeanisation by adaptation* is accessed.

In the same manner and degree of professing, *advanced europeanisation* takes a toll on particularity. Both concepts are not abstracts and do not condone of universal laws of scientific research and discovery, that can exist no matter when the strikes of relativism are ordained to push dynamism.

Both concepts need additional citations for constant verification, as the character of the interaction between the national and the European levels recognize dynamic endorsements. As *the national and European levels are particulars*, the hay of their interaction cannot be anything than a particular, in itself.

By logical consequence, in *europeanisation*, both the national and the European level extradite influence and communication, even if the European level has some excedentary leverage, in some cases.⁵²

<u>Europeanisation by Adaptation:</u>	<u>Europeanisation by Learning:</u>	<u>Europeanisation by Evasion:</u>
<i>Unfolding particulars between the European and the national levels;</i>	<i>Unfolding particulars between the European and the national levels;</i>	<i>Unfolding particulars between the European and the national levels – with the European level taking the lyon's share;</i>
<i>Causal tropes between the two levels assent within a positive format of influence-transmission;</i>	<i>Causal tropes generate a co-existence of the positive format with the negative format of influence-transmission;</i>	<i>Causal tropes generate a negative format of influence, given the emission of sanctions;</i>
<i>The degree of expected advanced europeanisation is high-pitched;</i>		<i>A low level of expectation for causal indiscernibility;</i>

Figure 8: Typologies of Europeanisation and Tropes Theory

The most promising probability for appearance, as far as *advanced europeanisation* is regarded, are deposited within the compeers of *europeanisation by adaptation* and of *europeanisation by learning*.⁵³

⁵² It is only too exaggerated to affirm that the position of the national level is unsavory or insipidly absent-minded. Between the two levels an appetizing transmission of signals and messages, through which *europeanisation* can virtually be perceived and likened, with indications of notations.

⁵³ *The ilks of europeanisation by adaptation* are still more productive for the expected avail.

An improvising indicant for *advanced europeanisation*, in a milder appointing, is also dispensed *by europeanisation by evasion*. Here, there is important send-away that can also argue the contrary.

In advanced recrudescing, for the implying of *tropes theory, causal indescenerbility* will reach a destination only when the two levels will diffuse into one another. In this pleading cause, the advocacy for *a European identity* is asking!

Only such the permutation of such a concept will imply uniformity between *the national identity*, of each member state and the *European identity*, kneaded at the European level.

If *advanced europeanisation* will ever be arrived by the movement of these consequences, then, the subject of observation will be more placed upon the member states and upon their nature to totally ingest European signals.

Reality softens such an outcome, nevertheless! In such boarder of conceptualization, such a possibility exists!⁵⁴ In an immutable ultimate analytical breakdown, we would like to offer some distinct and unambiguous answers to the questions uttered, throughout the article:

- ⊕ Clean-cutly, *advanced europeanisation* can have a basis for conceptualisation, as feigned by *the trope theory*, and the imports of ramification of Töller's theoretical ranks of renown; What we have tried to demonstrate, within the conditional relations, implied by the theoretical applications of the theoretical framework we relied upon, is that if *advanced europeanisation* is understood as a particular, then, a lurid conspicuous display for research-enriching, in connection with *the concept of europeanisation* can be extrapolated;
- ⊖ *Advanced europeanisation* is not *an universal*, from a conceptual optical; It does not have a cosmopolitan garb and is not predetermined in all-pervading quantity and space; Like deriving *concept of europeanisation*, *advanced europeanisation* is applicable to common particulars⁵⁵; The reprobation of its tenure is constantly negotiated and re-negotiated between the European and the national levels.

IV.ELEMENTAL CONCEPTUALISATION-UNDER THE BILL OF PARTICULARS?⁵⁶

Are *the particulars* and the inherent discourse regarding their contextual bundle meticulously scarry for *the conceptualization of europeanisation* or, on the contrary?

⁵⁴ But, in a de facto connection between *reality* and the complete evidence of theory and mental projections, as the well-substantiated virtues of *Nominalism* explain, such a possibility lacks in verge for surmial.

⁵⁵ To the derivatives of treatment in detail.

⁵⁶ A play-upon-words, utilised by the author, in order to demonstrate the claim of advice, that the viewpoints of the particulars can input into the endeavors of *conceptualization regarding europeanisation*.

There are some definitive judgements, that have to be made regarding the innuendos between *Nominalism*, *tropes* and *the deducted relationship of resemblance* and *the pep up of a more galvanizing debate*:

- ⊖ By a long shot, *causal indiscernibility* is not *an accomplishable real supplication* regarding *the conceptualisation of europeanisation*;
It had to be mentioned in the theoretical accounts, so that the last reason for the differentiated theoretical suggestions, that we presented, could be procured;⁵⁷
- ⊖ *Advanced europeanisation* and its heaps are not monorphical units with *causal indiscernibility*;
As we steadily have tried to argument, throughout this article, *advanced europeanisation* can create conditions for resurgence through the mechanisms of *europeanisation by adaptation* and *europeanisation by learning*;
- ⊖ We have been referring to the lots and *settings of re-nationalization*;
However, *the theory of tropes* can serve as a fertilization instrument for the coteries of re-nationalization, too;
The first curing for such a debate can arise with the insinuations of *europeanisation by evasion*; Also, a fair and interesting understanding of the issue can be determined with the admixtures of *europeanisation by learning*;
Europeanisation by adaptation - as it revives a strong companionship between the European and national levels – is less believable to provide such a turn of occurrences, in its implementation, under the take of stock of *the theory of tropes*;⁵⁸ Withal, even such a disquisition is worth taking into appraised reference.

CLOSING ARGUMENTATIVE FOOTSTOOLS

A special chain of considerations was multiplied, as *the context-meeting* between the *Nominalist theory of tropes* and *the conceptualization of europeanisation* has been eventuated.

In our opinion, the strive for theoretical propogation, given this encounter, can enrich the conceptualisation essays and, also, the employing intellectual strength connected to *europeanisation* and to the concept of *advanced europeanisation*.

Every nook and cranny of this article has been preoccupied with the contriving theoretical formulations for *advanced europeanisation*. It is a concept whose conceptuality and shaping has not yet been given a rightful collection of conceivers, even though it is reffered at in academic debates and also in the ones pattented by administration of policies and by the underlying institutional establishment.

⁵⁷ As a final conceptualization round-off, associated to the complete course of effectuating debates.

⁵⁸ We have already attached explanatory expeditations for such argumentation, in this article.

Also, in the ones related to the formulation of plans, programmes and procedures, presided in intra-European governmental spheres, *advanced europeanisation* was and is still used with excited attention.

In this article, we have informed older and latest trends, relinquished by *advanced europeanisation*, with the unravelling with the pointer of the possibility of some theoretical inkling. The proposal formulated, within the incitement of past research and the presentational modes of the theory of tropes, does not have to be accepted with uncritical availability. It is more like a bid for an anew theoretical lead, that recommends new schemes of theoretical contemplation.

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