

A REVIEW OF RECENT STUDIES ON LINGUISTIC POLICY AND MULTILINGUAL PRACTICES

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Abstract: Modern language policy is considered a systematic process regulating the status, use, and development of languages in society and the state. The study analyzes theoretical foundations and practical mechanisms. Results indicate the need to integrate theory and practice in implementing language policy.

Keywords: language policy, sociolinguistics, multilingualism, linguoculturology, practical mechanism

1. Introduction

Modern language policy is considered a strategic framework used by governments and societies to regulate the status and use of languages [1]. This process is closely linked to linguistic, political, and cultural factors, and its significance has increased in the context of globalization and multilingualism [2].

This study focuses on two main research directions: first, identifying the theoretical foundations of language policy; second, analyzing the practical mechanisms through which language policy is implemented. The theoretical framework includes issues of language variation in society, multilingual balance, and preservation of cultural heritage, while the practical approach focuses on implementing these principles through legislation, educational systems, and media outlets.

2. Literature review

The sociolinguistic approach views language policy as a process embedded in social structures, historical contexts, and cultural values [1]. It helps identify which languages dominate specific domains and the social factors influencing language choice. Sociolinguistic principles thus provide guidance for developing policies that reflect social group dynamics and language differences.

The theory of multilingualism emphasizes maintaining a balance between languages and fostering intercultural communication in a global context [2]. Code-switching and cross-linguistic adaptation serve as important tools for integrating multilingual strategies into society. Moreover, multilingual strategies contribute not only to effective communication but also to political and social stability.

The linguoculturological approach treats language as a medium expressing national identity, values, and mentality. Language plays a crucial role in preserving and transmitting cultural heritage [1,3]. Linguoculturological principles are therefore essential for safeguarding national identity and passing cultural values to future generations.

Language policy is operationalized through several practical mechanisms. State legislation and official documents define the official status of languages and serve as normative references in administrative and governmental processes [4].

The educational system is another critical instrument for implementing language policy, as it promotes language instruction, develops scientific terminology, and establishes standardized norms in schools and universities [1].

Media and mass communication also play a significant role in promoting national languages and disseminating language policy. Television, radio, and online platforms serve as effective channels for preserving and developing national languages [2]. Additionally, supporting endangered languages and creating new terminology constitute practical measures for protecting national languages [3].

Mechanism	Definition	Example
State legislation	Defines the official status of languages	Laws, governmental documents
Educational system	Language instruction and terminology development	School textbooks, university courses
Media	Promotes national languages	TV, radio, online portals
National language protection	Supports endangered languages	Terminology creation, cultural programs

3. Methodology

This study is based on a theoretical-analytical approach, comparing and synthesizing existing literature to examine the theoretical foundations and practical mechanisms of modern language policy. The analysis addresses two research questions: identifying theoretical perspectives, and exploring their application in practice.

4. Discussion

Theoretical and practical approaches in language policy are interdependent. Theoretical principles guide practical implementation: the sociolinguistic approach regulates societal language use, multilingualism supports global communication strategies, and linguoculturological approaches preserve national identity. Practical mechanisms, implemented through education, media, and state institutions, operationalize these theoretical principles.

Overall, promoting national languages, supporting endangered languages, and balancing multilingualism emerge as the main objectives of modern language policy. Effective policy requires harmonizing theoretical knowledge with practical instruments to achieve societal, educational, and global communication goals.

5. Results

The analysis revealed three main theoretical dimensions of modern language policy:

1. **Sociolinguistic approach:** Identifies language differences and social group influences.
2. **Multilingualism strategies:** Maintain linguistic balance and promote intercultural communication through code-switching.
3. **Linguoculturological approach:** Focused on preserving national identity and cultural heritage.

Practical mechanisms include legislation, education, media, and the promotion and protection of national languages. Supporting endangered languages and developing new terminology remain crucial aspects of effective language policy.

6. Conclusion

Modern language policy relies on sociolinguistic, multilingual, and linguoculturological approaches in theory, while practical implementation occurs through legislation, education, media, and terminology development.

Practical recommendations:

1. Strengthen programs in educational institutions for developing national languages.
2. Promote language policy through media platforms and expand national terminology.
3. Update state legislation to enhance official language policy implementation.

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