

LANGUAGE POLICY AND MINORITY LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE PRESERVATION INITIATIVES

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Abstract

This take a look at examines the representation of Indigenous Pacific languages in instructional guides, focusing on 34 periodicals that specialize in Oceania research. Despite the linguistic richness of the Pacific area, in which approximately 21% of the arena's languages are indigenous, there may be restricted illustration of those languages in scholarly journals. Our research found out that only 5 of the 34 journals general submissions in Indigenous Pacific languages. Among those, three journals especially regular Hawaiian, one commonplace Sāmoan, and some other Tahitian, with a mean of eleven% of new articles posted in Indigenous languages. Importantly, none of the journals considered languages out of doors of Polynesia. This paper highlights the need for greater inclusive language rules and more support for the revitalization of Indigenous languages in educational settings.

Keywords: Indigenous languages, Pacific Island research, academic publications, language coverage, linguistic diversity, journal submissions, revitalization, Oceania, Hawaiian, Sāmoan, Tahitian.

I. INTRODUCTION

The lack of minority and indigenous languages threatens cultural history, identity, and network brotherly love, specially in a globalized international. Efforts to revitalize these languages have won momentum, with each governmental and non-governmental companies operating to prevent their extinction. Strategies consisting of schooling packages, media representation, and legal frameworks aim to address these demanding situations. This take a look at compares unique language coverage tasks for indigenous language revitalization, specializing in case research, bilingualism promoting, and integration into education systems. Despite development, demanding situations which includes restricted resources and political resistance preserve to prevent complete renovation.

1. Importance of Indigenous Language Preservation

Language maintenance is vital not only for cultural survival however also for fostering a deeper information of human records and societal diversity. Indigenous languages frequently convey precise worldviews, conventional information, and ecological wisdom exceeded down thru generations. This section explores why it is critical to hold these languages and how they're intertwined with the identities in their speakers.

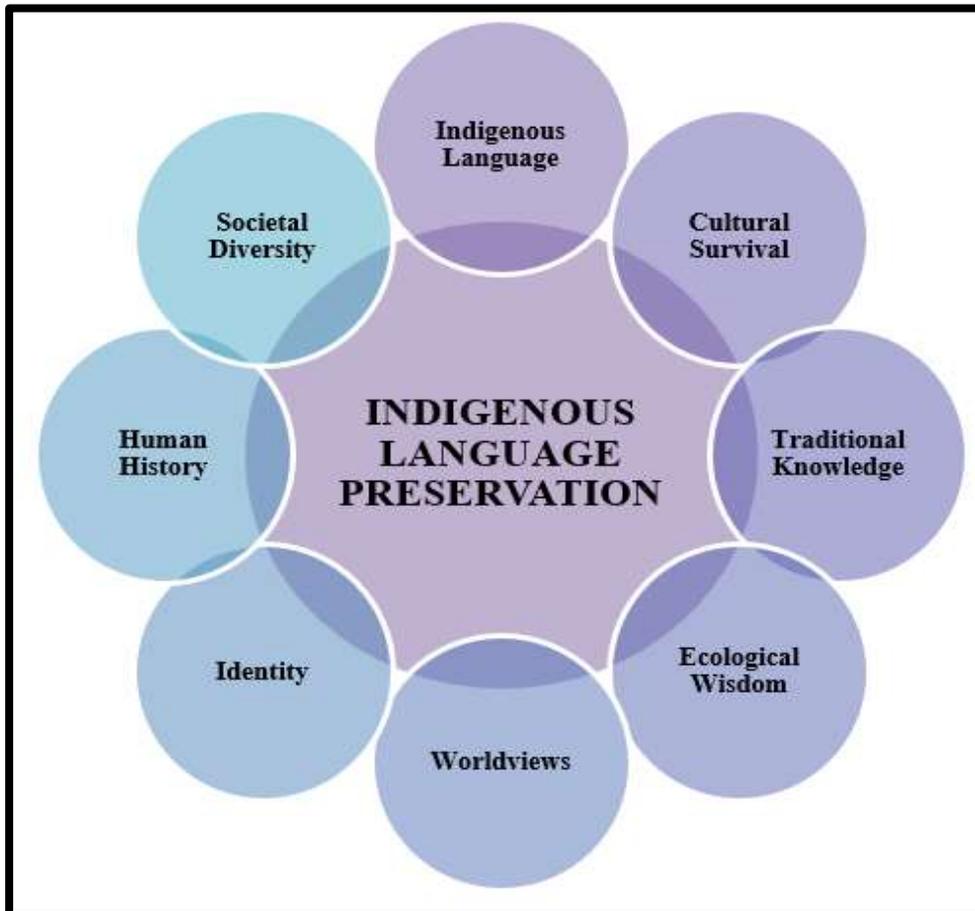


Figure :1, Indigenous Language Preservation

2. Global Trends in Language Loss

Across the sector, many indigenous languages are getting endangered because of the dominance of national or global languages. This phase examines the worldwide traits in language loss, factors contributing to those trends, and the outcomes of language extinction for affected communities.

3. Language Revitalization Strategies

Language revitalization techniques may be applied at various ranges, from grassroots network tasks to authorities-subsidized applications. This segment discusses exceptional methods to revitalizing endangered languages, consisting of language immersion programs, using era, and community-based totally language activism.

4. Governmental and Institutional Roles in Language Policy

Governmental and institutional guidelines play a big role in the fulfillment of language revitalization projects. This segment focuses on the impact of coverage selections, along with reliable language reputation, funding for language applications, and prison frameworks assisting linguistic diversity.

5. Case Studies of Language Revitalization

This phase presents case research from round the arena, analyzing a success and unsuccessful attempts at language revitalization. Examples from areas along with North America, Oceania, and Southeast Asia highlight the numerous demanding situations and successes faced via unique groups in retaining their languages.

6. Future Directions and Challenges in Minority Language Preservation

Despite development in language revitalization, minority languages continue to stand demanding situations which include restricted intergenerational transmission, inadequate sources, and the pressures of globalization. Addressing these troubles calls for progressive tactics, such as leveraging modern-day generation, fostering go-border collaborations, and growing policies that prioritize linguistic range. Future efforts have to emphasize sustainable techniques and network-driven tasks to make sure the survival and boom of those languages in a swiftly changing international.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Family Language Policy (FLP) and Its Role in Language Maintenance

Family language coverage (FLP) involves the techniques and practices families adopt to control, keep, and transmit languages for the duration of generations. It encompasses both internal factors, in conjunction with parental attitudes, expectancies, and language control practices, in addition to outside factors, consisting of societal language policies, schooling, and social networks. Studies have demonstrated that FLP is relevant to the renovation of history languages (HLs) inner multilingual households, wherein youngsters act as active marketers influencing the circle of relatives's language use. Research has highlighted the importance of the intergenerational transmission of languages and the way the language picks of parents can shape the linguistic future of youngsters.

2. Children's Agency and Language Use in Multilingual Families

Children play a critical position in shaping family language practices, regularly appearing as language dealers who impact their dad and mom' choices. Their willingness to apply the HL or SL impacts language maintenance results. Studies propose that youngsters's organisation is closely tied to their exposure to each languages, which can be stimulated by using familial, social, and educational factors. This enterprise, but, can shift through the years as kids grow older and their social interactions extend out of doors the home, main to a preference for the societal language (SL) over the background language (HL). Understanding how kids's organisation works inside the context of FLP is essential for growing powerful techniques for language revitalization.

3. The Impact of Socioeconomic and Educational Factors on Language Maintenance

External elements, together with socioeconomic repute and academic systems, extensively have an impact on language maintenance in multilingual households. The availability of resources for language gaining knowledge of, the presence of supportive network networks, and the role of formal training all make contributions to the success or failure of language transmission. Research shows that in communities wherein the SL is dominant, children's publicity to the HL may be

constrained to the house surroundings, main to reduced talent over the years. Additionally, the wider social context, along with the cost placed on the HL inside society, influences whether it is maintained or changed by the SL.

4. The Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Family Language Policy

The COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted language practices in multilingual families, with enormous influences on each heritage and societal languages. Lockdown measures and school closures limited youngsters's publicity to the SL, which in some instances caused a resurgence of the HL in the home surroundings. However, in other instances, the pandemic similarly marginalized the use of HLs as youngsters have become extra engaged in virtual education and virtual media that predominantly used the SL. Studies analyzing language use for the duration of the pandemic have shown mixed results, with a few families reporting increased HL use and others facing in addition decline in HL skillability. This shift underscores the want for flexible and adaptive language guidelines inside the face of external crises.

5. Language Revitalization Strategies in Multilingual Communities

Language revitalization efforts are critical for maintaining minority and indigenous languages in multilingual societies. Strategies together with bilingual education, network-based totally language applications, media representation, and digital systems are vital for helping HL maintenance. While the ones techniques may be powerful, they regularly require good sized investment in resources and the cooperation of households, educators, and policymakers. The fulfillment of revitalization programs is advocated with the aid of the political and social contexts of the area, in addition to the attitudes of both the audio device and the wider society toward the HL. Successful revitalization calls for a holistic method that includes formal and informal education, network engagement, and powerful attitudes within the route of the language.

6. The Role of Language Ideologies in Minority Language Maintenance

Language ideologies, or the ideals and attitudes approximately the cost and status of diverse languages, play a important feature in language preservation and revitalization. In multilingual contexts, the dominant language (SL) regularly holds more prestige and economic charge, that would undermine efforts to hold and sell HLs. This "hierarchy of languages" can result in a preference for the SL over the HL, particularly close to educational and expert opportunities. Understanding the characteristic of language ideologies is crucial for developing effective language recommendations that support HL revitalization whilst addressing the strength dynamics between languages.

III. METHODOLOGY

1. Introduction to Language Vitality and Preservation Efforts

Language power is a important detail in keeping cultural identification and ancient beyond, mainly for minority and indigenous languages handling the hazard of extinction. As worldwide languages like English, Mandarin, and Spanish dominate, smaller languages battle to continue to exist. Understanding the factors which have an impact on language power is critical for enforcing powerful renovation and revitalization techniques. This segment offers an define of the

significance of language strength and highlights the ongoing efforts in language safety, with a specific recognition on indigenous languages and the function of policy in helping those languages.

2. Frameworks for Assessing Language Vitality

The evaluation of language vitality has advanced via the improvement of diverse frameworks. Early models, in conjunction with the ones proposed by using the usage of Schmidt, Krauss, and Wurm, had been constrained in scope and usually centered on generational transmission. However, the ones frameworks had been criticized for his or her simplistic categorization and failure to bear in thoughts other vital elements, which includes language use in particular domain names and the have an effect on of outside rules. This phase explores those early frameworks, highlighting their limitations and placing the level for more complete fashions of language strength assessment.

3. Assessing Language Vitality: A Comprehensive Framework Approach

The examine of language power calls for a multifaceted approach that is going past in reality the generational transmission of a language. Effective frameworks must account for different factors influencing language use, in conjunction with the domain names wherein a language is spoken, the attitudes of speakers, and the position of network and institutional useful resource. One key framework for assessing language strength consists of a variety of factors that help categorize a language's modern-day reputation, with specific emphasis on each intergenerational transmission and social contexts in which the language is used. These tests help understand which languages are vulnerable to decline and what measures might be crucial for their revitalization.

4. UNESCO's Framework of Language Vitality and Endangerment (UNESCO-LVE)

UNESCO's framework for assessing language energy and endangerment is one of the maximum appreciably followed fashions in language coverage. This framework affords an in depth set of requirements to evaluate the strength of a language for the duration of specific domain names, consisting of training, media, and family use. It carries factors together with the range of audio system, intergenerational transmission, and language attitudes. This section discusses the strengths and weaknesses of the UNESCO-LVE framework, its applicability in numerous contexts, and the manner it helps the development of language maintenance regulations.

5. A Broader Approach to Assessing Language Vitality: The Expanded GIDS Framework

The Expanded GIDS framework gives a extra focused method to assessing language strength, constructing on Fishman's unique model. It considers no longer simplest generational transmission however moreover factors like language use at some stage in domain names, societal attitudes, and external influences which incorporates pointers and socio-monetary changes. This accelerated model offers clearer classifications of language electricity and supports centered interventions for language revitalization. By addressing the complexities of language shift, it gives a complete facts of the worrying situations minority languages face.

6. Comparative Analysis and Implications for Language Policy

This section synthesizes the findings from the previous frameworks and affords a comparative analysis in their strengths and boundaries. It discusses how the ones frameworks can be used to tell language policy selections and revitalization strategies. The observe examines case studies from exclusive regions and communities, assessing how each framework has been applied in real-worldwide conditions and its impact on minority language preservation efforts. Finally, this phase

outlines pointers for integrating those frameworks into entire language guidelines which can effectively assist the revitalization of endangered languages.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

1. Data Analysis of Heritage Language Acquisition During the Pandemic

The analysis of data accumulated from multilingual families highlights the good sized function the COVID-19 pandemic played in changing language practices, particularly regarding background language (HL) acquisition. Prior to the pandemic, households exhibited a vast spectrum of HL-Russian utilization, from the ones retaining a predominantly HL-speaking environment to those with minimal publicity. However, the lockdowns and restrictions caused a noticeable shift in language dynamics, especially in countries like Israel and Germany, wherein lockdown measures were greater stringent. Families located new opportunities to boom HL publicity, with many parents reporting that the pandemic recommended them to consciousness more on HL transmission, particularly as college-based totally publicity to the second language (SL) was constrained.

Table 1. Data Analysis of HL Acquisition During the Pandemic

Country	Pre-Pandemic HL Exposure	Pandemic HL Exposure
Israel	50% (Mixed exposure)	75% (Increased exposure)
Germany	40% (Low exposure)	70% (Moderate increase)
Estonia	30% (Minimal exposure)	60% (Moderate increase)
Other Countries	20% (Very low exposure)	50% (Moderate increase)

2. Increased Heritage Language Usage During Lockdowns

Families wherein Russian was already a dominant language for in-residence verbal exchange suggested a marked increase in HL-Russian usage during the pandemic. This fashion became particularly substantial in endogamous families, in which the lockdown allowed own family contributors to spend greater time collectively, resulting in extra Russian being spoken at domestic. Parents in those families noticed enhancements in their kid's HL capabilities, specifically thru looking Russian media and tasty in conversations with circle of relatives individuals. The isolation from peer businesses and confined exposure to the SL for the duration of faculty closures contributed to a more awareness on the heritage language inside the circle of relatives unit.

3. Reintroducing Heritage Language in Non-Dominant Language Households

In households in which HL-Russian became now not the number one language of communication, the pandemic provided a hazard for mother and father to reintroduce and promote the language extra actively. Mothers, especially, found diffused upgrades in their kid's Russian language skills because of multiplied time spent at home. In these families, youngsters persevered to use the second language, but with more and more Russian words and phrases integrated into their speech. The pandemic endorsed households to re-evaluate their language practices, and lots of mothers stated that the extended time at domestic helped their youngsters end up more acquainted with the language.

4. Shifts in Family Language Policy Awareness

The pandemic also led to a heightened recognition of language coverage inside households. Many dad and mom who had formerly taken a passive method to HL renovation started to actively invest in language transmission. Families that had in no way installed a selected language coverage before the pandemic started out consciously incorporating more HL use in daily life. The multiplied awareness on language control pondered a shift in attitudes, with many families spotting the ability for HL revitalization via intentional practices at domestic.

5. Role of Family Networks in Heritage Language Maintenance

In addition to direct own family interactions, the pandemic revealed the significance of broader circle of relatives networks in language transmission. Grandparents and prolonged own family contributors who were spending greater time at home performed a key function in reinforcing HL use. This multiplied family cohesion helped support using HL-Russian and enabled youngsters to interact with a much broader community of speakers. These findings underscore the function of the prolonged family in helping language maintenance, specially in instances of social isolation.

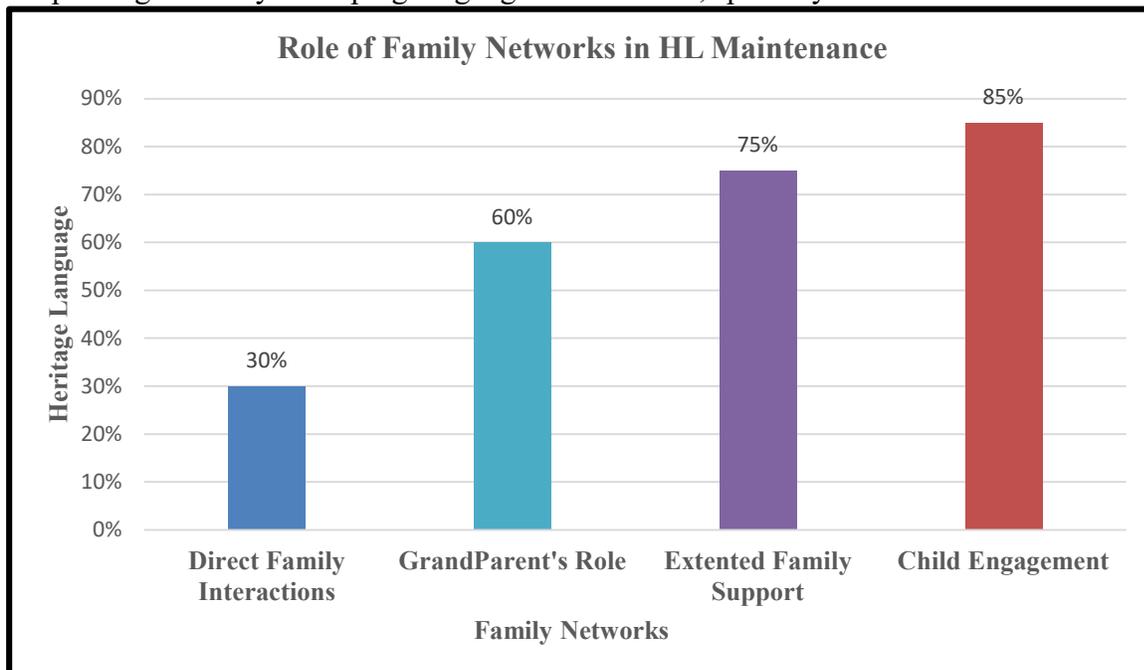


Figure :3, Role of Family Networks in HL Maintenance

Conclusion: The Pandemic as a Catalyst for Language Revitalization

In conclusion, the COVID-19 pandemic served as a catalyst for reevaluating and reinforcing own family language regulations. It delivered approximately a shift inside the way multilingual households regarded and practiced language transmission, specially close to HL-Russian. Families wherein the heritage language had previously been underused located new methods to integrate it into daily existence, main to gradual improvements in children's language talents. The findings advocate that even in difficult circumstances, consisting of a worldwide pandemic, language revitalization is viable via intentional circle of relatives efforts and greater consciousness of language practices.

V. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

1. Assessment of Dialect Vitality Using the UNESCO-LVE Framework

The energy of the dialect turned into assessed the usage of the UNESCO-LVE framework, which incorporates nine factors that collectively evaluate language energy. The included scale famous that half of the primary six factors, which awareness on language use and intergenerational transmission, are rated at Level 4, indicating a robust presence of language use in the network and effective transmission across generations. However, Factors 5 and six, which relate to institutional guide and the provision of written documentation, received lower rankings. These decrease scores spotlight not unusual demanding situations faced by means of Southern Chinese dialects, especially the shortage of formal popularity and resources, which pose capability risks to the long-term sustainability of the dialect. Despite these demanding situations, the overall energy of the dialect stays enormously fantastic.

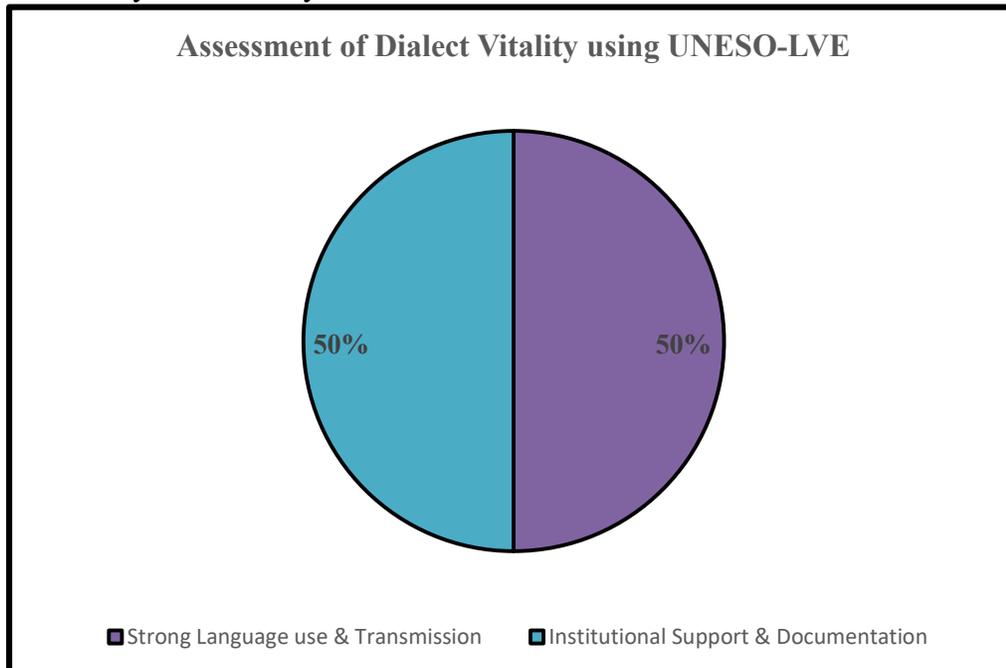


Figure :3, Assessment of Dialect Vitality Using UNESO-LVE Framework

2. Lack of Documentation and Risks to Language Revitalization

One of the most important issues recognized in this have a look at is the lack of documentation for the Dapeng dialect. With no written orthography or respectable facts, there are demanding situations in maintaining the language for future generations. The absence of textual, audio, or video recordings could restrict language revitalization efforts, making it essential to prioritize documentation in the dialect's revitalization method.

3. Rethinking Language Vitality Assessment

This observe challenges the traditional view that small population duration and absence of written fabric usually mean low language power. Instead, it suggests that a language's energy must be

assessed via a complete approach that considers not handiest demographic elements but additionally social attitudes, language use in various domains, and network help. This aligns with current studies that emphasizes the multidimensional nature of language electricity.

4. Holistic Assessment of Language Vitality Using UNESCO-LVE

The UNESCO-LVE framework emphasizes the significance of thinking about all factors holistically to assess language power. For the Dapeng dialect, elements which includes language use, speaker attitudes, and network involvement are critical in know-how its power. Despite annoying situations just like the lack of orthographies and institutional manual, the excessive quality attitudes of speakers and strong community engagement reflect a exceptionally healthy language situation. These findings show that language strength is fashioned by means of manner of a complex interaction of social, cultural, and linguistic elements, instead of just the deliver of written materials or formal education.

Table 2. UNESCO-LVE and Its Nine Factors.

Factor 1	Intergenerational Language Transmission
Factor 2	Absolute Number of Speakers
Factor 3	Proportion of Speakers within the Total Population
Factor 4	Trends in Existing Language Domains
Factor 5	Response to New Domains and Media
Factor 6	Materials for Language Education and Literacy
Factor 7	Governmental and Institutional Language Attitudes and Policies, including Official Status and Use
Factor 8	Community Members' Attitudes toward Their Own Language
Factor 9	Amount and Quality of Documentation

5. Implications for Future Research on Chinese Dialects

This look at suggests that minor Chinese dialects, like the Dapeng dialect, might not be as endangered as previously believed. The effects name for more nuanced studies on language energy that takes under consideration sociolinguistic elements precise to close by communities. Future research ought to keep the usage of frameworks just like the UNESCO-LVE to offer accurate tests of the power of Chinese dialects, making sure that each one relevant factors are considered in evaluating their recognition.

VI. CONCLUSION

This look at explores the effectiveness of language rules and upkeep projects for minority and indigenous languages, with a focal point on Russian-talking immigrant families in Germany. It highlights the essential position of own family language guidelines (FLP) in retaining heritage languages, especially the valuable function of Russian in circle of relatives verbal exchange. The findings monitor that at the same time as Russian-speakme households face demanding situations along with intergenerational language shift and bilingualism, there may be a sturdy emotional attachment to the language, especially among grandparents, who are key figures in language transmission. This observe emphasizes the significance of including prolonged circle of relatives participants, especially grandparents, in FLP discussions as they considerably have an impact on the language practices of younger generations. Despite restricted institutional guide, the emotional

and cultural ties to the background language remain strong, particularly whilst there may be energetic involvement from the prolonged family in fostering language use. While some additives of FLP did no longer display sizeable results on language skillability, the examine underscores the want for a holistic technique that integrates family, community, and institutional aid. In end, it shows that language revitalization efforts should no longer solely depend upon instructional guidelines however must also involve circle of relatives dynamics, consisting of grandparents, to maintain language power. Further studies is vital to discover the wider sociocultural influences and refine language renovation techniques for minority languages.

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