

Languages in Hazard: A literature Review

PhD Candidate: Arsenia Anagnou
University of Alicante

1. Introduction

Languages are central to identity, culture, and power. However, many minority and heritage languages are becoming endangered due to dominant language ideologies and educational systems. Research on bilingualism (Baker, 2011; Cummins, 2000) and translanguageing (García, 2009) shows that language use is dynamic, but institutional practices often favor dominant languages, contributing to language loss.

2.Research Problem

- ✓ Rapid decline of language due to globalization
- ✓ Assimilation and dominant language ideologies.
- ✓ Power imbalances in language policies and education marginalize minority and heritage languages.
- ✓ Insufficient implementation of inclusive and equitable language planning in schools and societies.
- ✓ Need for critical and democratic approaches to language maintenance and revitalization.

3. Areas of Research

-  **Sociopolitical & Economic factors**
Power relations and job requirements favor dominant languages
Economic survival pressures encourage language shift
-  **Identity & family influence**
Language maintenance depends on cultural identity
Family support is crucial for preserving heritage languages
-  **Education & language policy**
Schools prioritize dominant languages
Students' home languages are often undervalued, accelerating shift
- Linguistic structure**
Structural differences and lack of written forms can increase language loss

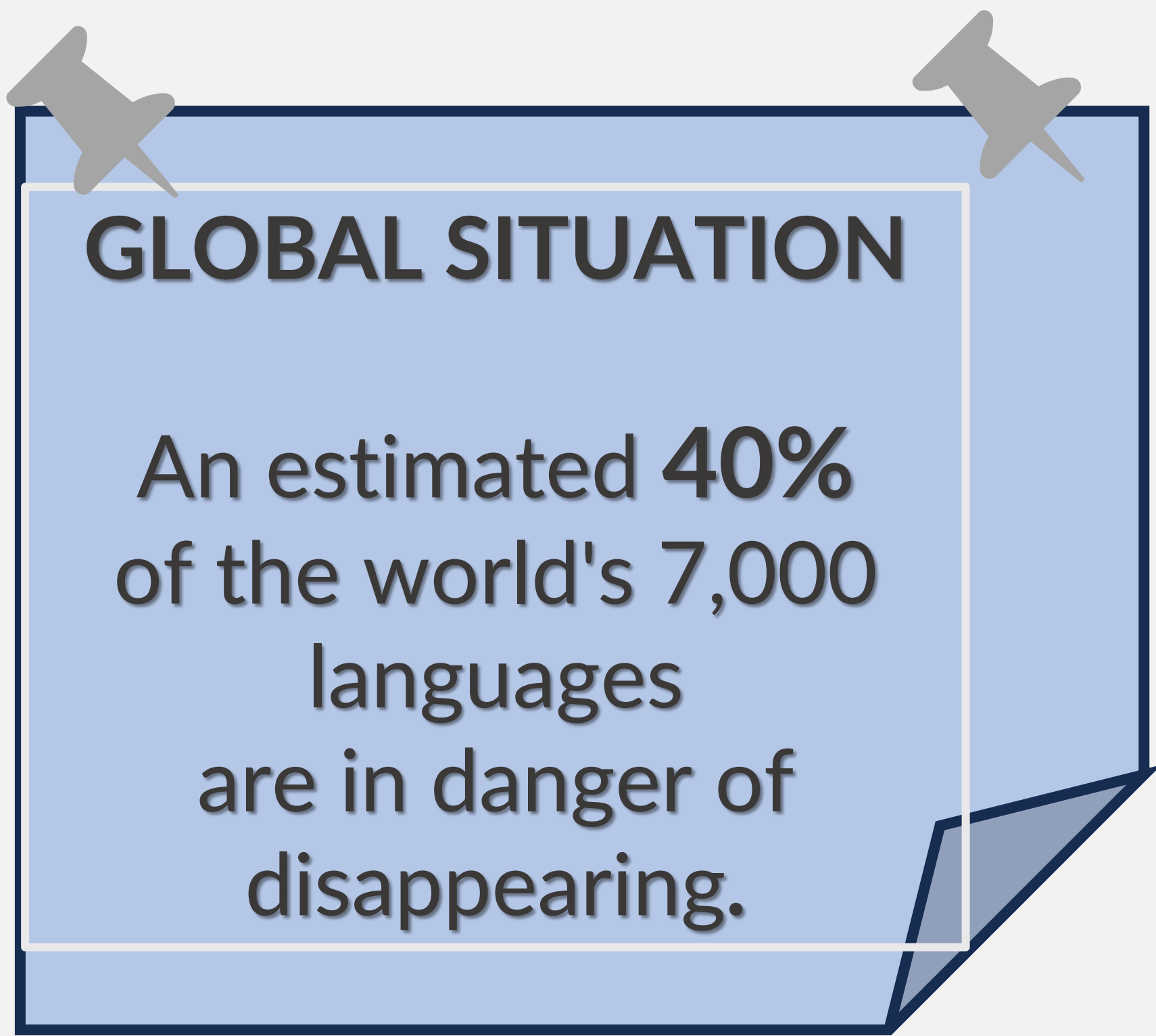
4. Research Methodology

This literature review was conducted using a qualitative research with a , thematic analysis.

Use of academic books, journal articles, and policy research .
Includes ethnographic and historical-structural perspectives
Comparative analysis of theories on language shift and maintenance

5. Key Findings

- ➔ Language loss is accelerating, with a language the world's disappearing every two weeks.
- ➔ Power and inequality deeply influence language policies and educational opportunities.
- ➔ Critical and community-based approaches are essential for language revitalization.
- ➔ Translanguageing validates linguistic repertoires and supports learning and identity.
- ➔ Heritage languages require critical pedagogy, recognition, and equitable support.
- ➔ Linguistic democracy promotes inclusion, rights and social justice.



6. Results

- ➔ Language shift is driven by systemic inequality, not individual choice alone
Education systems reinforce dominant languages
- ➔ Migrants are often pressured to abandon mother tongues
- ➔ Multilingual and translanguageing approaches support language maintenance
- ➔ Language loss is tied to globalization and social inequality

7. Conclusion

-  Language endangerment is socially and politically constructed
-  Dominant ideologies, economic pressure, and education systems drive language shift
-  Inclusive education and multilingual policies can help preservation
-  Language protection is linked to human rights and cultural identity

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