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Intercultural and globalization factors in the development of multilingualism

Інтеркультурні та глобалізаційні чинники розвитку мультилінгвізму

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Abstract

The aim of the study was to determine multilingualism in Ukraine with the identification of intercultural and globalization factors. The study involved statistical methods and comparative analysis. It was established that the phenomenon of multilingualism is characteristic of the Ukrainian people. During the period of its establishment, Ukraine was constantly under the socio-cultural influence of neighbouring states, which showed elements of chauvinistic ascendancy. However, the typical combinations of languages that were characteristic of multilingual groups of the population of Ukraine are being transformed in accordance with the current requirements. In particular, an increased influence of the official languages of the international community is recorded. The phenomenon of multilingualism for the Ukrainian people is contradictory, as it is mostly artificial, caused by intercultural factors of foreign countries. However, technological development, globalization processes and Ukraine's Euro-Atlantic aspirations form the

Анотація

Метою дослідження стало визначення мультилінгвізму в Україні з виявленням інтеркультурних та глобалізаційних факторів. Під час проведення дослідження було використано статистичні методи та компаративний аналіз. За результатами дослідження встановлено, що явище мультилінгвізму є характерним для українського народу, що протягом періоду становлення постійно перебував під соціокультурним впливом сусідніх держав, які проявляли елементи шовіністичних впливів. Однак, наразі типові комбінації мов, які були характерні для багатомовних груп населення України трансформуються у відповідності до вимог сучасності, зокрема фіксується збільшення впливу офіційних мов міжнародної спільноти. Явище мультилінгвізму для українського народу має суперечливу природу, оскільки, здебільшого має штучний характер, спричинений інтеркультурними факторами сторонніх країн. Однак, технологічний розвиток, глобалізаційні процеси та

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basis for a fundamental change in attitudes towards this phenomenon and the use of multilingualism as an advantage of Ukrainian society. Further research is aimed at obtaining the concept of systemic solutions for the positive use of the multilingualism of the Ukrainian people, in particular through the implementation of language combinations using languages recognized by the international society.

Keywords: Language, bilingualism, dynamics, forecast, globalization processes, mindrulingism.

Introduction

The study of multilingualism in Ukraine is extremely relevant, as the country has a multilingual context and a rich linguistic landscape (Gazdag & Barany, 2023). The main reasons why the study of multilingualism in Ukraine is relevant:

1. Linguistic diversity: The study of multilingualism can help to study and understand the relationship between different language groups, the dynamics of linguistic diversity and the impact of languages on society (Pletnyova, 2020).
2. Language policy: Research can help establish effective mechanisms for the preservation and development of different language groups, promote linguistic equality, and build an inclusive language environment (Lanvers & Lunyova, 2023).
3. Intercultural communication: The study of multilingualism can contribute to a better understanding of intercultural interactions, building a tolerant and mutually accepting society, and the development of interethnic dialogue (Ivanova, 2023).
4. Education and language policy in schools: The study of multilingualism can have practical applications in the field of education, in particular in the development of bilingual education programmes, intercultural learning and support of linguistic diversity in schools (Kolesnyk & Biseth, 2023).
5. Linguistic rights and mindrulingism: The study of multilingualism contributes to the support of language rights of citizens and the development of mindrulingism — a person's ability to speak several languages without discrimination (Klinytskyi, 2022).

These factors emphasize the importance of

євроатлантичне прагнення України, формує основу для докорінної зміни ставлення до даного явища та використання багатомовності як переваги українського суспільства. Подальші дослідження спрямовані на отримання концепції системних рішень щодо позитивного використання багатомовності українського народу, зокрема за рахунок впровадження мовних комбінацій з використанням визнаних міжнародним суспільством мов.

Ключові слова: Мова, білінгвальність, динаміка, прогноз, глобалізаційні процеси, міндрулінгвізм.

conducting research on multilingualism in Ukraine, which will contribute to the understanding, development, and maintenance of linguistic diversity in society.

Unexplored issues

There are several unexplored issues that demonstrate the need for research on the impact of intercultural and globalization factors on the phenomenon of multilingualism in Ukraine: the impact of intercultural ties on multilingualism, the impact of globalization on linguistic identity, the policy of linguistic equality and multilingualism.

Aim

The aim of the study is to analyse multilingualism in Ukraine over a 10-year period with a view to the influence of intercultural and globalization factors. The research is aimed at identifying the dynamics of this phenomenon and understanding its socio-cultural aspects, in particular regarding multilingualism in Ukrainian society.

Objectives/questions

Research objectives:

1. Conduct an informational and analytical search using multilocal sources containing relevant information about multilingualism in Ukraine, including intercultural and globalization factors that influence this phenomenon.
2. Collect statistics on the state of the language environment of Ukraine for a ten-year period. Analyse these specialized statistics

- to identify trends and changes in a multilingual context.
3. Apply statistical forecasting, using the analysis of specialized statistics, predict the possible development of multilingualism in the future.
 4. Carry out a comparative analysis of forecast variations, comparing different scenarios of the development of multilingualism based on statistics and forecasts.

Literature review

Multilingualism is the state or ability of a person or community to speak two or more languages. It includes the ability to understand, speak, read and write in different languages. Multilingualism can manifest itself at different levels, from a basic level of proficiency in several languages to a high level of bilingualism or multilingualism, where an individual is proficient in several languages and uses them in different contexts and situations (Titone & Tiv, 2023).

Multilingualism can derive from cultural diversity, multilingual environment, migration, bilingual education or active learning of different languages. It is not limited to the understanding and use of individual languages, but also encompasses the understanding of cultural aspects, traditions, values and ways of thinking that are associated with each language (Kabra et al., 2023).

Multilingualism is an important phenomenon in the modern world, especially in the context of globalization and growing intercultural interaction (Mim, 2023).

There are different prerequisites for the emergence and development of multilingualism underlain by the following factors:

1. Linguistic environment: one of the prerequisites of multilingualism is a multilingual environment where different languages are used in everyday communication. This may be a region where multiple languages are official or where different languages have spoken language status (Zheng et al., 2023).
2. Cultural context: cultural factors also play an important role in the development of multilingualism. In the context of cultural diversity and migration processes, people often learn multiple languages to interact with different cultures and maintain their linguistic and cultural identity (Colantonio-Yurko, et al., 2023).

3. Family factors: in the family environment, multilingualism can result from different languages spoken by parents or different branches of the family. Children can learn more than one language from birth, which stimulates their multilingual competence (Sevinç & Mirvahedi, 2023).
4. Bilingual education: educational systems that offer the teaching of different languages can contribute to the development of multilingualism. Bilingual programmes, where children receive education in two or more languages, help them become multilingual (Koelewijn et al., 2023).
5. Individual interest and effort: a person's desire to learn different languages plays an important role in the development of multilingualism. Multilingualism can be a result of personal interest in other cultures, linguistic diversity and international communication (Ilmassafa et al., 2023).

These prerequisites can interact and influence the formation of multilingualism in an individual or community.

The analysis of globalization and intercultural factors in the development of multilingualism gives grounds to distinguish the following aspects:

1. International communication: the spread of global technologies and international connections necessitates effective communication between countries and cultures. This stimulates interest in learning languages that are used internationally, such as English, French, Spanish and others (Sokolovska, 2023).
2. Economic opportunities: globalization and international trade create a need for the ability to communicate effectively with partners from different countries and cultures. Knowing different languages can be a competitive advantage in the labour market, opening up new business and career opportunities (Muindi, 2022).
3. Migration processes: the growing migration promotes intercultural interaction and creates a multicultural environment. People who move to other countries are forced to adapt to new language contexts, which stimulates them to learn languages (Stavrakaki & Manoli, 2023).
4. Tourism and cultural exchange: the growing popularity of tourism and cultural exchange promotes greater contact between people from different countries. This necessitates language competence to perceive,

communicate and understand different cultures (Chand et al., 2023).

5. Supporting linguistic diversity: global organizations and initiatives promote the preservation and development of different languages and cultures. This may include support for bilingual education, language programmes and activities aimed at supporting language diversity (Pritam & Singh, 2023).

These factors enrich multilingual environments and promote the development of multilingualism in society.

So, multilingualism is a key factor in building a global language environment, promoting understanding and cooperation between cultures. Its further development requires the preservation of linguistic diversity and the development of effective policies that will facilitate the equal use of languages and ensure an inclusive linguistic environment for all.

Methods

Research design

The research design is illustrated in (Figure 1).

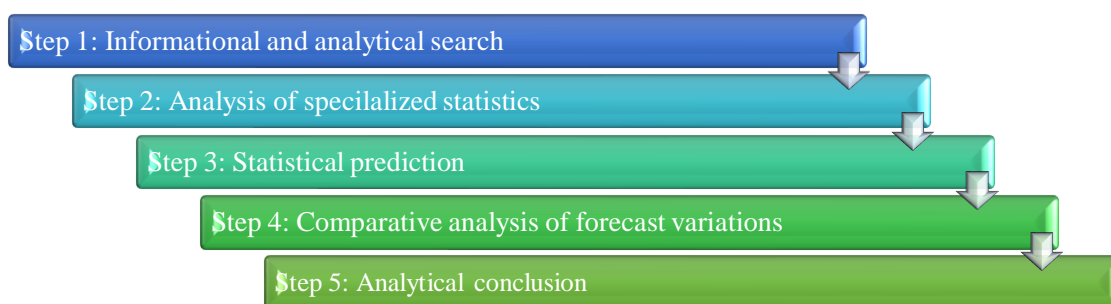


Figure 1. Research design.

Source: created by the author.

Sampling

The sample for the study is formed based on the specialized statistics of the relevant institutions: CLEAR Global, EF EPI, Giessen Centre for Eastern European Studies (GIZO), State Statistics Service, Institute of the Ukrainian Language, KIIS, Razumkov Centre, Slovo i Dilo, etc.

Methods

Research methods:

1. Analysis of specialized statistics on the state of the language environment of Ukraine in ten-year dynamics: This method includes the collection of statistics on the language environment of Ukraine during a ten-year period.
2. Statistical forecast based on the analysis of specialized statistics: this technique involves statistical methods and models to create a

forecast of the development of multilingualism in the future.

3. Comparative analysis of predictive variations: this method involves comparing different scenarios of the development of multilingualism on the basis of predictive variations obtained through statistical forecasting.

Each of these research methods contributes to the understanding of the state and development of multilingualism in Ukraine, enabling analysis, forecasting and modelling of the impact of various factors on the language environment.

Results

The analysis of specialized statistics involves the study of the language environment in Ukraine as a result of the establishment of Ukrainian society under the influence of intercultural factors — Figure 2.

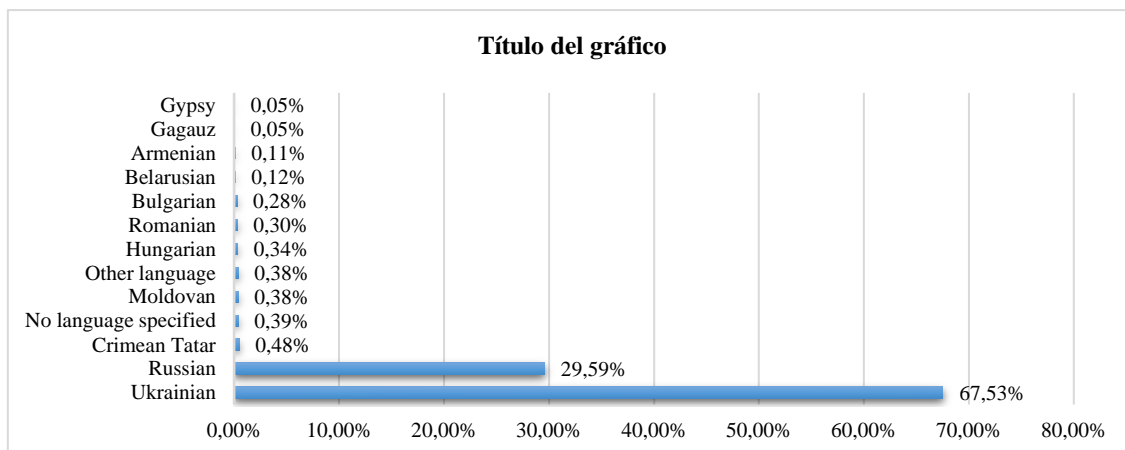
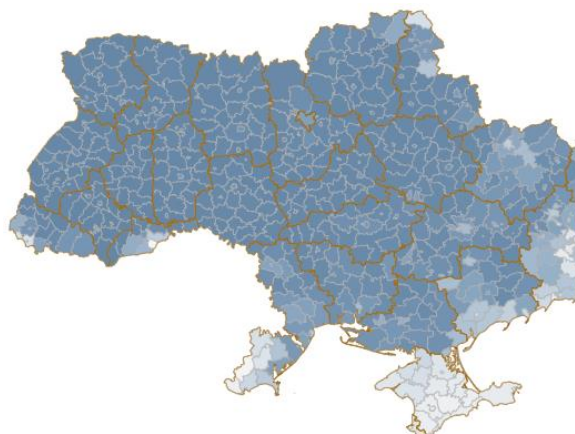


Figure 2. Composition of the language space of Ukrainian society.
Source: created by the author based on the statistics.

According to the given data (Figure 2), Ukrainian, Russian and Crimean Tatar languages prevail in the linguistic environment of Ukrainian society. This structure of the language space is determined by a system of intercultural factors: the localization of ethnic groups near foreign countries (Figure 3), the multifactorial Russian chauvinist influence, which is manifested in the results of the migration policy

of the communist ruling party of the Soviet era (the multi-stage deportation of ethnic Ukrainians from the south and east of Ukraine to Russia and settling this territory by invasive ethnic groups with Russian socio-cultural features) (Figure 3a; Figure 3b), as well as the artificial propagation of Russian education and culture mainly for the urban population of the country (Figure 3).



a) spread of the Ukrainian language



b) spread of the Russian language



c) spread of the Crimean Tatar language



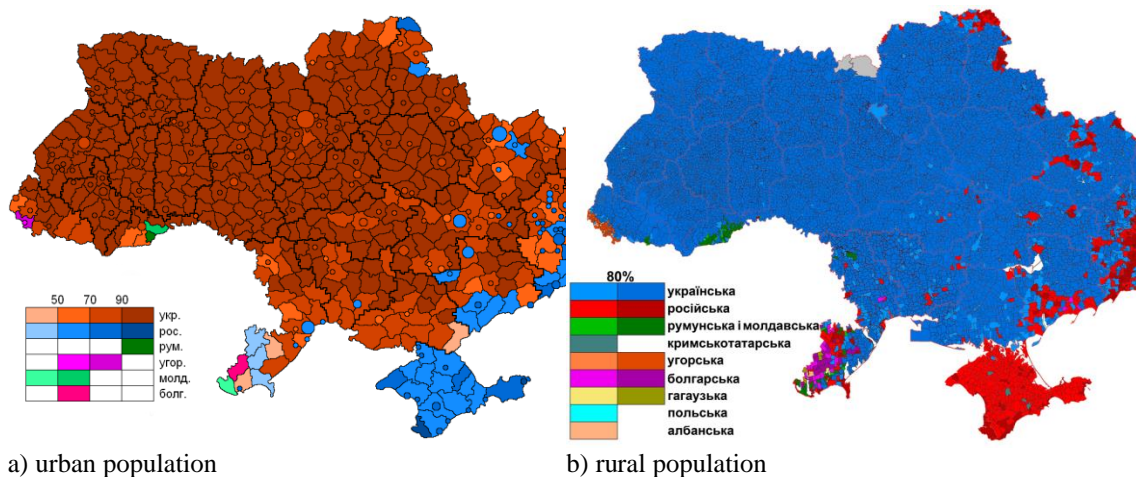
d) spread of the Hungarian language



e) spread of the Romanian and Moldavian languages f) spread of the Bulgarian language

Figure 3. Visualization of the intercultural factor — local diffuse ethnic and cultural influence of foreign countries.

Source: created by the author based on the statistics



a) urban population

b) rural population

Figure 4. Visualization of the intercultural factor - artificial russification of the urban population of southern and eastern Ukraine.

Source: created by the author based on the statistics.

The dynamics of bilingualism in Ukrainian society will be studied based on the specialized statistics using the example of the largest competing linguistic pair: Ukrainian and Russian languages - Figure 5.

The study of the bilingualism of Ukrainian society in the chronological dynamics of the last decade (Figure 5) gave grounds to conclude that the share of Ukrainians who use both Ukrainian and Russian languages in everyday life is approximately stable at 23.95%. At the same time, we observe that the situation changed radically after February 24, 2022 (in the projection for 2023) after the beginning of the large-scale unprovoked armed aggression of the

Russian Federation against Ukraine: the bilingualism of Ukrainian society decreased by 1.5 times relative to the median indicator.

The probable percentage of bilingualism in Ukrainian society in the next decade will be determined using statistical forecasting tools - Figure 6. According to the results of the statistical forecast (Figure 6), a further decrease in the typical bilingualism of Ukrainian society is expected. This is explained by the decreasing influence of artificial intercultural factors since the invasion of Russian socio-cultural aspects and the increasing level of national self-identification of Ukrainians.

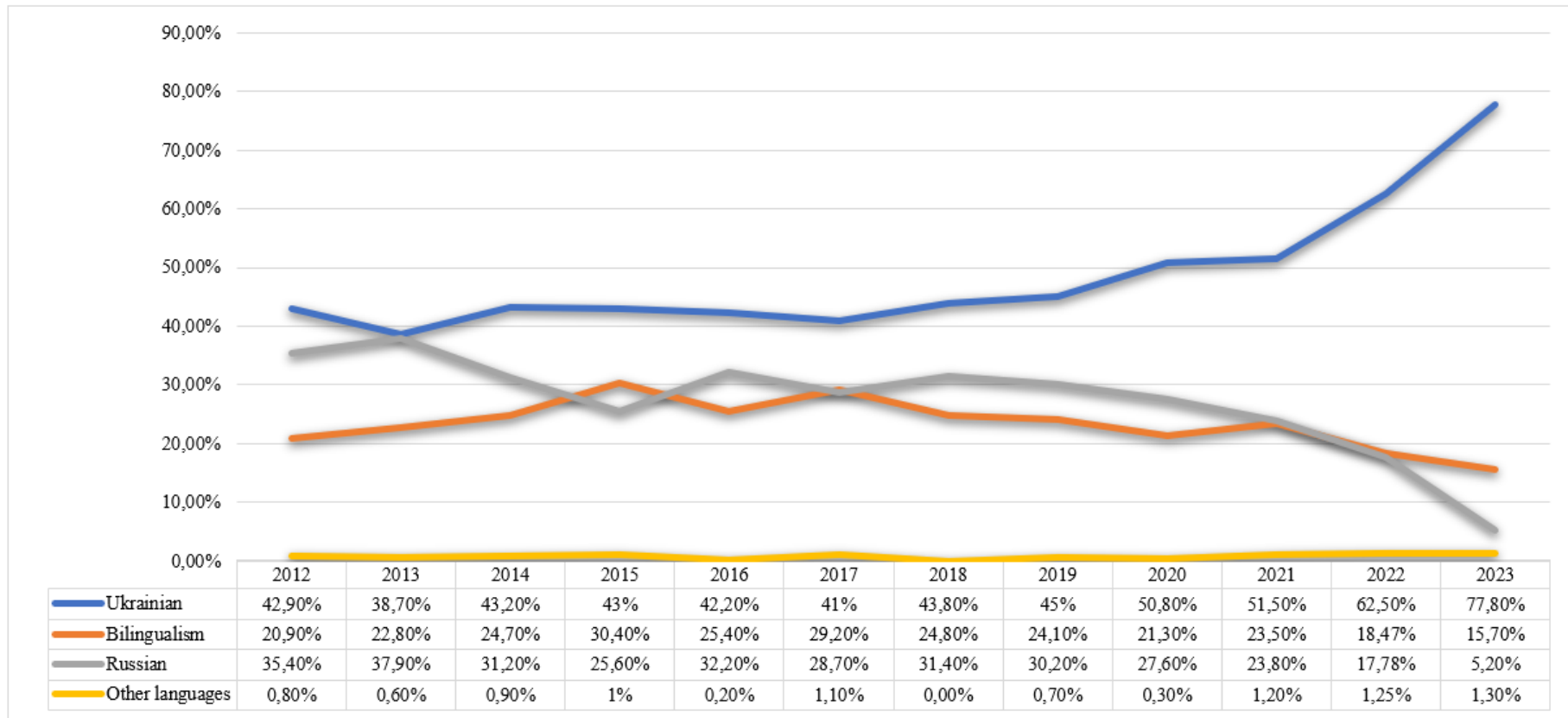


Figure 5. Visualization of the dynamics of bilingualism in Ukraine.

Source: created by the author based on the statistics

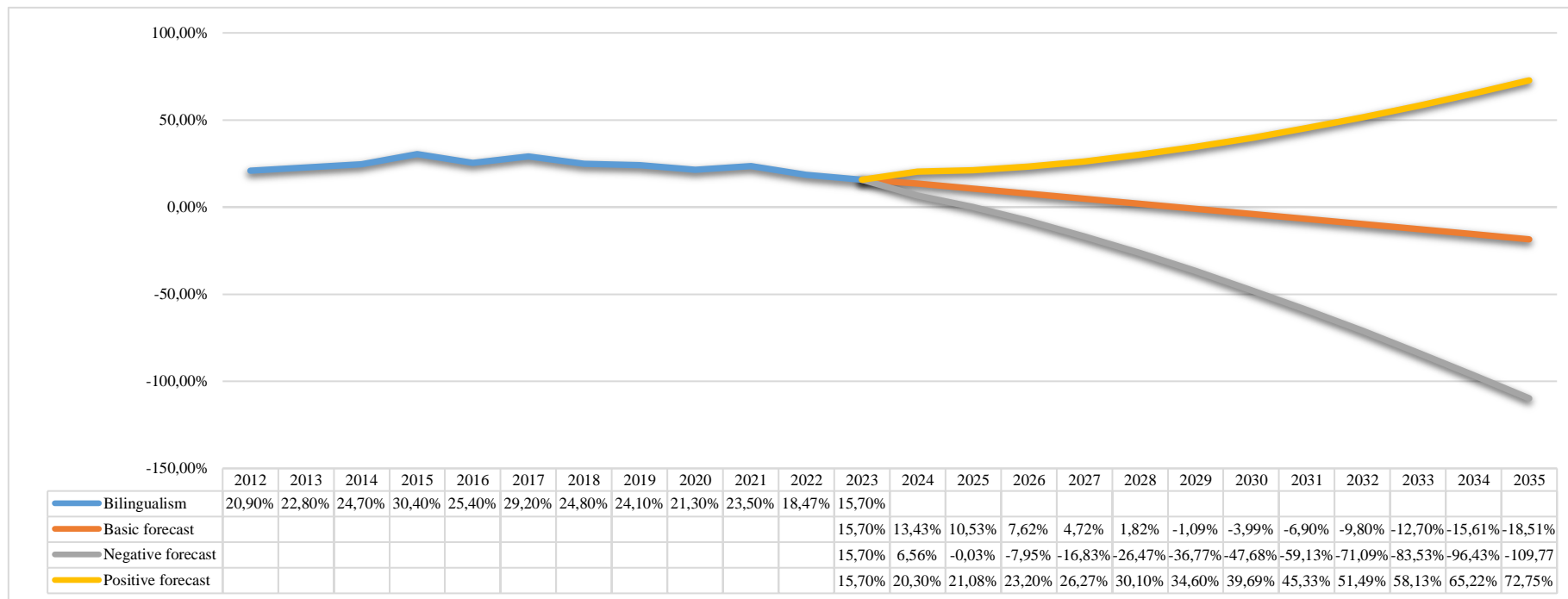


Figure 6. Statistical forecast of the development of bilingualism in Ukrainian society.
Source: created by the author based on the statistics

It is worth noting that the phenomenon of multilingualism of the Ukrainian community is also influenced by globalization factors. In particular, the global influence of the internationally recognized language of international

communication - English - is observed. The assessment of the level of implementation of the English language by the Ukrainian society is determined by the EF English Proficiency Index (*EF EPI*) - Figure 7

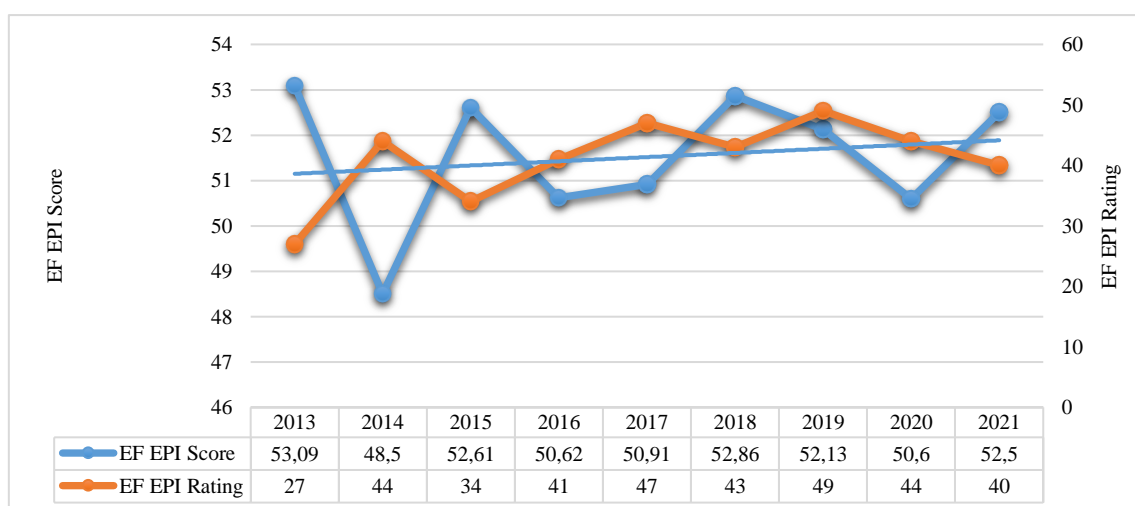


Figure 7. Chronometric dynamics of the implementation of the English language in the Ukrainian community according to EF EPI.

Source: created by the author based on the statistics

The results of the assessment of the level of English language proficiency in the Ukrainian society (Figure 7) show a trend towards an increase in the EF EPI in the decade under research, which is due to the influence of the following globalization factors:

- social and everyday spread: the English language has taken a leading position in the global social and information space, because about 1.5 billion people communicate in English as their mother tongue or as a second language, which is 36.4% more than Chinese (Mandarin) language (1.1 billion users) and 2.5 times more than Hindi (602.2 million users);
- spread in the technical content space: according to the results of 2022, the English-speaking sector of the Internet amounted to 57.7%, almost 11 times exceeding the nearest competitor (5.3% - Russian-speaking sector);
- spread in the field of science and research: English is used by the majority of researchers and engineers;
- spread in the public sector: English has the status of a state language in 55 countries of the world (28.5% of the total);
- promising spread: the share of the English-

speaking sector of the world economic sphere will continue to occupy a leading position by 2050, and will increase to 34% of the world volume (3 times greater influence on the world economy than that of the closest competitor — Mandarin (Chinese) language (11%)), which will continue to let the English language occupy a leading position and increase the number of users to 1.65 - 2.0 million people.

The identified factors have a direct impact on the language policy of Ukraine, a country where Euro-Atlantic aspirations are enshrined in the Constitution. In particular, the “Law on the Use of the English Language in Ukraine” was developed and implemented on the initiative of the President of Ukraine. It gives the English language wider rights and state support in its implementation in the linguistic space of the Ukrainian community. That is, the state de facto shifts the contradictory vector of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism towards the Ukrainian-English bilingualism.

Using the method of statistical forecasting, we will evaluate the likely dynamics of *EF EPI* for the Ukrainian society in the next decade - Figure 8, Figure 9.

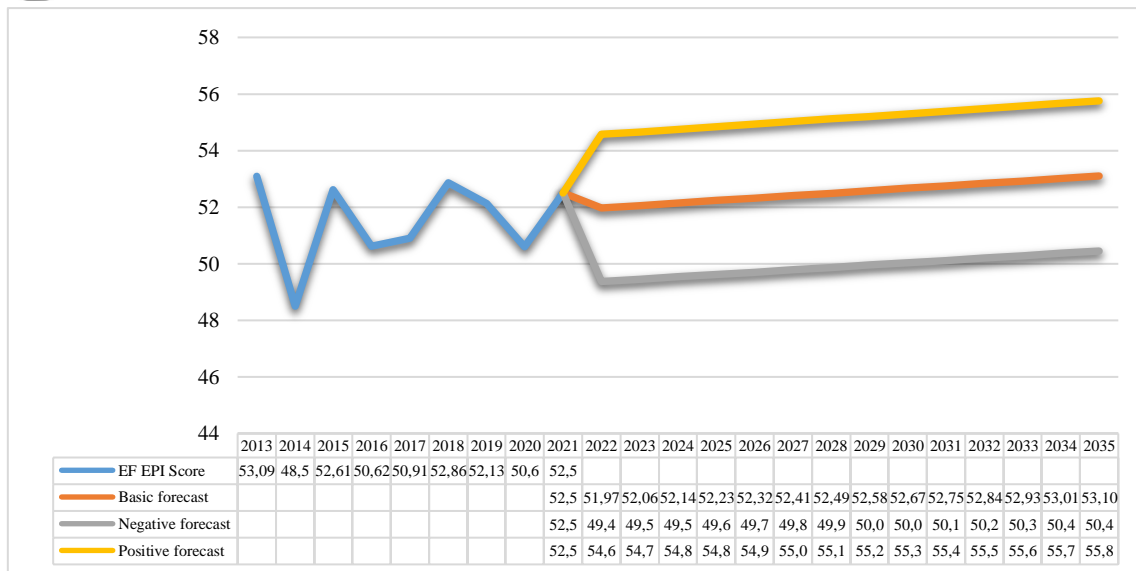


Figure 8. Statistical forecast of the EF EPI Score for Ukrainian society

Source: created by the author based on the statistics

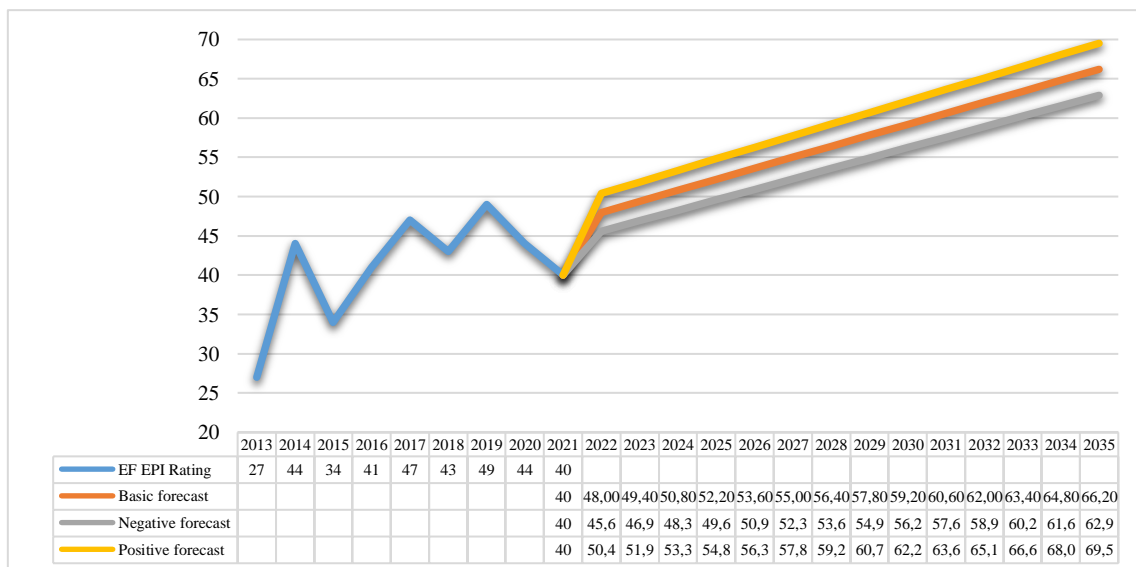


Figure 9. Statistical forecast of the EF EPI Rating for Ukrainian society

Source: created by the author based on the statistics

The obtained forecast results (Figure 8, Figure 9) show a probable increase in the level of English language proficiency in the Ukrainian society and the formation of a new type of multilingualism - Ukrainian-English bilingualism.

So, the results of the study indicate the practical prerequisites for changing the attitude of Ukrainian society to the phenomenon of multilingualism. The change of the controversial invasive artificial paradigm of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism formed under the influence of multifaceted intercultural factors, by the modern paradigm of Ukrainian-English bilingualism, which derives from progressive

globalization processes, is recorded. Their implementation is extremely relevant for Ukraine, which is on the way to Euro-Atlantic integration.

Discussion

The results of the study established the following key aspects:

- multilingualism of the Ukrainian community is a typical phenomenon that was formed under the influence of multifaceted intercultural factors, which correlates with the relevant findings (Wildemann et al., 2023; Averbuch, 2023);

- the most common multilingual phenomenon in Ukrainian society is Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, which has a controversial intercultural chauvinistic artificial invasive origin. The researchers drew these conclusions in publications (Csernicskó & Máté, 2017; Hentschel & Taranenko, 2021);
- significant prerequisites were formed for replacing the toxic invasive paradigm of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism with Ukrainian-English bilingualism, which is a response to globalization challenges for the Ukrainian community on the way to Euro-Atlantic integration. This aspect is confirmed in the studies (Dronova, 2023; Soroka et al., 2023).

The last aspect regarding the global influence of the English language is also evidenced by specialized statistics:

- According to estimates (HolonIQ, 2023) the field of international education is confirmed by certificates of the appropriate level of accreditation, which is provided during the creation and defence of attestation paper in English. The current scope of the specified educational services is estimated at 10 - 20 million students annually, and by 2030 this indicator will increase to 1 billion university graduates. This has direct economic consequences, because international education currently attracts investment of \$196 billion, and by 2030 it will amount to \$433 billion (with the projected average annual growth rate of 7.4%). So, it is necessary to have an appropriate level of English language proficiency in order to obtain a professional qualification of an internationally recognized accreditation level.
- (Adroit Market Research, 2021) estimate the current amount of investment in direct English language learning at \$12 billion and predict a further increase of the studied educational sector in 2029 to \$69.62 billion (with a forecasted average annual growth rate of 9.5%). The study Adroit Market Research (2021) notes that the following practical methods are most often used to learn English: classic based on thorough manuals, full-time course in the form of group training and online learning. According to Adroit Market Research (2021), the development of digital means of learning English is the key economic driver of the development of English language learning, but one of the restraining factors listed in this marketing research. There is a

lack of a unitary approach and an effective method of acquiring relevant skills in English;

- The analysis of the results of the marketing research Verified Market Research (2023c) gives grounds to conclude that the financial consequences of the growing influence of the English language on educational and professional activities will be manifested in the increased investment in English language proficiency tests for confirmation of one's level of qualification and accreditation. It is currently \$1.9 billion and will increase to \$6.2 billion by 2030 (with the projected average annual growth rate of 14.76%). It is noted in Verified Market Research (2023b) that The English Language Proficiency Test (ELPT) and The Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) are among the test leaders.
- However, the development of digital means forms qualitatively new approaches and changes the basic principles of the field of accreditation, which is a direct consequence of the increase in the number of specialized network educational platforms (Verified Market Research, 2023c) and the general digitalization of the English language learning. Investment in providing digital English language learning services will increase from the current \$4.13 billion to \$12.82 billion in 2028 (with a projected average annual growth rate of 15.32%) (Verified Market Research, 2023a).
- The globalization factors considered above give grounds to conclude that the identified trend towards the formation of Ukrainian-English bilingualism has relevant and essential prerequisites. This is extremely important for Ukraine, as its Euro-Atlantic aspirations are enshrined in the Constitution.

Conclusions

Relevance

The relevance of the study is determined by the need to identify potential directions of development of the linguistic environment of Ukrainian society on the way to the Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine. This includes, in particular, the need to replace the toxic artificially invasive paradigm of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism with the globalization concept of Ukrainian-English multilingualism, which will contribute to the development of international communication, the attraction of foreign investment, increasing the country's competitiveness and increasing cultural

exchange.

Research findings

The results of the study confirm the following key aspects:

- Multilingualism is widespread in Ukrainian society, which is formed under the influence of various intercultural factors. This is consistent with previous studies that confirm this trend.
- The most common form of multilingualism in Ukraine is Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism, which has a complex intercultural nature caused by artificial and invasive factors. This is confirmed by relevant studies on this issue.
- There are prerequisites for replacing toxic Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism with Ukrainian-English bilingualism, which is a response to global challenges for the Ukrainian community on the way to Euro-Atlantic integration. This aspect is confirmed by the results of studies that emphasize the need to change language priorities.

Considering these findings, it is important to elaborate a language policy that will promote the development of the Ukrainian language, maintain interest in learning English, and also provide access to quality education in both languages. Achieving these goals can contribute to better understanding and communication in the international context and promote the Euro-Atlantic integration of Ukraine.

Applications

These conclusions can be applied in different areas to promote the development of the language environment and language policy in Ukraine. We will provide several possible areas of application: language policy, education, cultural exchange, international relations.

Prospects for further development

Further studies can expand our understanding of multilingualism in Ukrainian society and explore new aspects of this phenomenon. Some possible prospects for further research are outlined below:

1. Expanding the scope of the study: further studies can cover a wider geographical area of Ukraine and different social groups, which will provide a more complete picture of the distribution and dynamics of

multilingualism.

2. Examining language practices: further research could better examine language practices and the use of different languages in different areas of life, including education, work environment, mass communication, and social networks.
3. Analysis of the impact of the linguistic environment: the studies can focus on the impact of a multilingual environment on individual and group identity, cultural practices, and relationships between different language groups.
4. Study of the language policy: further research may assess the effectiveness and outcomes of language policy in Ukraine, including measures to support the Ukrainian language, encourage English language learning, and regulate the use of other languages.
5. Impact of globalization: further research may explore the impact of globalization processes on multilingualism in Ukraine, including the spread of English, the growth of cultural pluralism, and changes in language practices.
6. Comparative studies: further studies can be conducted in comparison with other countries where there is a similar multilingual context, which will allow to understand the unique aspects of Ukrainian multilingualism and compare it with other contexts.

These areas of research can help expand our knowledge of multilingualism in Ukraine, develop more effective language policies, and contribute to the development of a language environment that meets the needs of modern society.

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