



FUTURITY
OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.57125/FS.2024.06.20.03>

How to cite: Chaika, O., Sharmanova, N., & Makaruk, O. (2024). Revitalising Endangered Languages: Challenges, Successes, and Cultural Implications. *Futurity of Social Sciences*, 2(2), 38-61. <https://doi.org/10.57125/FS.2024.06.20.03>

Revitalising Endangered Languages: Challenges, Successes, and Cultural Implications

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Received: January 16, 2024 | **Accepted:** May 11, 2024 | **Published:** May 28, 2024

Abstract: Language is a cornerstone of cultural identity, yet many of the world's languages are at risk of disappearing, either historically or as a result of deliberate actions by aggressive neighboring states, if not appropriately addressed. This paper examined worldwide endeavors to safeguard endangered languages and the cultural customs interwoven with them, using a case study

of Ukraine and Russia. By conducting quantitative and qualitative analyses of the obtained data, the study focused on the case study design, based on document analysis, semi-structured interviews, and structured surveys. The findings highlighted the key successes in language revitalisation, mainly focusing on educational initiatives and technology-based solutions. Efforts such as community-led language schools, language documentation projects, and digital platforms have demonstrated potential in maintaining Ukrainian as a presently endangered language in territories militarily occupied by Russia and previously annexed areas, providing direct communication channels to counter an aggressor's objectives. Additionally, the role of government policies and international organisations in supporting language preservation was analysed, revealing how collaborative approaches can foster linguistic and cultural resilience. Significant challenges were identified. These challenges encompassed inadequate funding and limited local and global community engagement, and the complex dynamics of cultural assimilation because of fear and threat to life in the occupied lands. Moreover, the impact of language extinction on the cultural survival of minority groups (those few Ukrainian speaking or bilingual - Ukrainian and Russian, speaking people with the core values of the Ukrainian culture and identity) is profound, often leading to a loss of unique worldviews, oral traditions, and identity. The paper concluded with recommendations for future initiatives in language revitalisation, emphasising the need for holistic approaches that integrate the cultural understanding, technology, and community empowerment. It was contended that by tackling these issues, stakeholders can play a role in preserving not just languages but also the diverse tapestry of cultures they embody.

Keywords: cultural identity, cultural preservation, cultural survival, educational initiatives, endangered languages, language policy, language revitalisation, media linguistics.

Introduction

Language is not only a means of communication but also a powerful symbol of cultural identity and resilience. This notion becomes particularly significant when considering the case of the Ukrainian language and its relationship with the ongoing struggle against Russian military aggression and their invasion into the Ukrainian territory with acts of genocide against the Ukrainian population, destruction of the slightest sign of the Ukrainian language and culture according to Plokyh (2015), Snyder (2018), and Finkel (2022), as well as the Russian practice of "re-education" of children who have been separated from their Ukrainian homes and families, termed "russification" in the 2023 Resolution by the PACE. The term, according to the text, implies "a prohibition from speaking the Ukrainian language or expressing in any way their Ukrainian identity and culture, compulsory exposure to the Russian language and culture through classes" (Resolution 2495, 2023). The war in Ukraine has highlighted the broader implications of national identity and language as fundamental elements, emphasising the deliberate targeting of the Ukrainian language and culture as part of Russia's broader strategy to undermine Ukrainian sovereignty and erase its distinct cultural heritage (Kulyk, 2023); by "blanket exposure to the prevailing propaganda through the media, teaching of the Russian version of history, visits to "patriotic" sites, military training and denigration of the Ukrainian language, culture and history" (Resolution 2495, 2023). Moreover, among the evidence that illustrates various practices widely observed and reported by displaced Ukrainian victims of Russian actions, who witnessed and/or experienced systematic violations of each and every human right as commented, Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe in its resolution clearly notes "the forcible transfer of children to the Russian Federation and within temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine, to be placed in foster families, Russian-run orphanages or residential

facilities, including “summer camps”, and the facilitation of adoption of such children by Russian families.”

The ongoing Russian invasion of Ukraine has exposed a concerted effort to suppress the Ukrainian language and undermine the cultural identity of the Ukrainian nation, a matter of global concern. Russian forces have targeted Ukrainian schools, cultural institutions, and media outlets in a clear attempt to disrupt the preservation and transmission of Ukrainian language and culture to future generations (Snyder, 2022), and the author explains the Russian policy of “denazification”, and “Nazism” as a term in view of Russian ideology, under which the special Russian definition of “Nazi” operates, i.e., “a Nazi is a Ukrainian who refuses to admit being a Russian”. Under the study, this systematic assault on language and culture constitutes a form of cultural genocide, where the erasure of a language is synonymous with the attempted erasure of a people’s identity, and the Russia-Ukraine war may set a troubling precedent, demonstrating the impact of imperialistic ambitions of one neighboring state on another, even within a democratic global context.

Despite these challenges, Ukraine’s response has underscored the resilience and determination of its people to preserve their language and cultural identity. Community-led educational initiatives and the use of digital platforms as part of media linguistics to promote and teach Ukrainian have played a crucial role in countering Russian efforts to suppress the language (Bilaniuk, 2023; Kulathuramaiyer et al., 2020; Udoudom & Nwokeocha, 2023). Additionally, the Ukrainian government's support for language revitalisation has been crucial in affirming the status of Ukrainian as the country's official language and promoting its use in public life, and with “younger generations feeling a better sense of belonging in Ukraine thus establishing a civic identity in contrast with some older generations, the sense of needing to differentiate and move away from Russia” (Weisenfels, 2022). By examining the Ukrainian case, this paper highlighted how language revitalisation efforts can serve as a form of resistance against cultural genocide. It underscored the importance of language not only as a means of communication but also as a crucial aspect of cultural survival. The Ukrainian example provided a compelling case study in the resilience of a people determined to preserve their linguistic heritage despite external threats and ongoing conflict. It also illuminated the broader role of language in maintaining national identity, especially in the face of efforts to erase it through aggression and cultural suppression.

Research Problem

The problem of language suppression and cultural genocide in the context of the Russia-Ukraine conflict is significant, yet remains inadequately investigated. The targeting of the Ukrainian language by Russian forces is part of a broader strategy to erase Ukrainian identity and assert control. Although there is recognition of this issue, a more comprehensive analysis could unveil the specific methods of cultural suppression, such as targeting education, controlling media, or disrupting cultural traditions. At the same time, exploring how Ukrainian communities resist and revitalise their language can offer valuable insights into effective strategies for cultural resilience. There’s also a need to understand the long-term impact on individual and collective identity when a language is suppressed. By delving into these aspects, we can glean new lessons about the broader implications of cultural genocide and the most effective approaches to combating it. Insights from this research could inform policies to protect and revitalise languages at risk and guide international responses to cultural suppression.

Research Focus

Therefore, the main purpose of this study was to investigate the suppression of the Ukrainian language during the Russia-Ukraine war (since the 2014 annexation of Crimea and part of Eastern Ukraine) and its impact on Ukrainian cultural identity. It was focused on how Russia's deliberate targeting of the Ukrainian language represents cultural genocide, where the erasure of a language equated to an attempt to erase a nation's unique identity and heritage.

Research Aim and Questions

Thus, the aim was to explore the impact of the Russia-Ukraine war on the suppression of the Ukrainian language and its broader implications for cultural identity the study sought to identify effective strategies for language revitalisation and to contribute to policies that protect endangered languages in conflict zones. Ultimately, it underscored the importance of preserving linguistic and cultural diversity in the face of systemic attempts at cultural erasure.

The research Questions were as follows:

1. What specific tactics have been used in the Russia-Ukraine conflict in order to suppress the Ukrainian language, and what are the underlying motivations for these actions?
2. How has the suppression of the Ukrainian language affected the cultural identity of Ukrainian people, including the loss of traditional knowledge and social cohesion?
3. What forms of resistance and revitalisation have emerged among Ukrainian communities to combat language suppression, and which strategies have been most effective in preserving the Ukrainian language and culture?
4. How do the events in Ukraine reflect broader trends in cultural genocide, and what lessons can be drawn for international policies aimed at protecting endangered languages and cultures?

It is anticipated that this research will contribute to the comprehension of language suppression as a mechanism of cultural genocide, using the Russia-Ukraine war as a case study. By addressing the above research questions, the study sought to offer insights into the mechanisms of cultural erasure and to identify strategies for sustaining and revitalising endangered languages in the face of conflict. Ultimately, the goal was to inform policies and practices that supported cultural resilience and linguistic diversity.

Literature review

The Russia-Ukraine war has had a profound impact on the Ukrainian language, with data indicating deliberate attempts to suppress the language and undermine Ukrainian cultural identity via Russian targeting of Ukrainian educational institutions, cultural sites, and media outlets, disrupting the use of the Ukrainian language and promoting Russian-language dominance (Popova & Shevel, 2023; Zhurzhenko, 2021). These actions reflect a broader strategy of cultural erasure, with the goal of full destruction or at least weakening Ukrainian national identity, as stated in Snyder (2022), "more than twenty million people are to be killed or sent to work in "labour camps" to expurgate their guilt for not loving Russia". The scholar continues by giving a reason for that as believed by Russians, "Survivors are to be subject to "re-education." Children will be raised to be Russian. The name "Ukraine" will disappear." (Snyder, 2022).

One trend in the data is the connection between language suppression and cultural genocide. Recent studies suggest that attempts to diminish the use of a language are often accompanied by efforts to control historical narratives and suppress cultural expressions, further eroding a

community's sense of identity (Goriunova, 2019; Kulyk, 2023). Delving deeper, research on language suppression and cultural genocide has gained momentum in recent years, particularly in regions experiencing war, military conflict, and political upheaval. A key trend is the study of how dominant cultures use language suppression to exert control and promote assimilation. These efforts often serve broader strategies to undermine minority identities, reinforcing the dominance of ruling powers (ibid.). This systematic approach can lead to significant long-term consequences for cultural continuity and social cohesion within the affected population.

Approaches to address this problem vary, with grassroots initiatives movements that emerge in response to cultural genocide and play a significant role in resistance and revitalization efforts (Heidemann, 2023; Pavlova & Rohozha, 2023). Community-led language programs and digital platforms for language learning have emerged as effective tools for promoting the use of the Ukrainian language and fostering cultural resilience (Bilaniuk, 2020; Polese et al., 2018). Given that communities frequently employ education, digital platforms, and cultural events as mechanisms to resist language suppression and safeguard their heritage. This approach resonates across different contexts, from Ukraine to other countries grappling with similar threats, like Canada with First Nations languages or Australia with Aboriginal languages (Chew et al., 2023).

These initiatives have been instrumental in creating a sense of unity among Ukrainians and empowering them to preserve their linguistic and cultural heritage despite ongoing aggression.

Conflicts in theory often revolve around the role of language in shaping cultural identity and national unity. While some scholars argue for linguistic uniformity to foster cohesion, others highlight the value of linguistic diversity for cultural expression and human rights (Albury, 2020; Patrão, 2018; Smith, 2022). These theoretical disagreements inform methodological choices, with some researchers emphasising qualitative approaches that capture personal stories, while others favor quantitative methods to track language trends.

In practice, conflicts emerge when government policies purportedly support linguistic diversity but end up reinforcing dominant languages. For instance, bilingual education programs might focus more on the dominant language, sidelining minority languages (Benson & Elorza, 2015; Tosco, 2021). Furthermore, research findings may vary depending on political contexts, with studies from countries with robust human rights protections demonstrating different patterns compared to those from more oppressive regimes (Poe, 2019).

That in mind, government policies are another critical area of focus. The Ukrainian government has taken steps to promote the use of the Ukrainian language in public life, reinforcing its status as the official language and implementing educational reforms to strengthen its presence in schools and universities (Arel, 2017; Paziura et al., 2021). This policy-driven approach has been crucial in counteracting Russian efforts to suppress the language and has contributed to a resurgence in national pride and cultural identity.

A significant gap in current research was the scarcity of longitudinal studies that tracked the impact of language suppression and revitalisation over time. This longitudinal perspective was crucial for understanding the enduring effects of language policies and community-led efforts. Additionally, there was a need for more comparative research that explored how different countries approached language suppression, providing insights into effective practices and international trends (Roche et al., 2023; Woolard, 2016).

At the same time, it is worth mentioning one of the strengths in existing research, which was the emphasis on indigenous knowledge and the critical role of traditional languages in preserving

cultural practices. As Tom et al. (2019) point out the key focus highlights the deep connection between language and culture, illustrating how language loss can erode unique traditions and worldviews. Such studies offer valuable models for promoting cultural resilience and can inform global strategies to protect and revitalise endangered languages.

Overall, the data reveal a complex interplay between language suppression and cultural identity, with significant implications for the broader understanding of cultural genocide. The trends and approaches identified in the study pointed to a range of strategies that could be employed to combat language suppression and support language revitalisation in conflict zones. By examining these trends, researchers and policymakers can gain valuable insights into the best practices for promoting linguistic diversity and cultural resilience.

Research Methodology

General Background

This study aimed to examine the suppression of the Ukrainian language and its impact on Ukrainian cultural identity amid the Russia-Ukraine war. A mixed-methods approach (Albury, 2020; Kelle, 2022) was adopted, utilising both qualitative and quantitative data collection techniques in order to capture the complexity of the issue from multiple perspectives. The case study design focused on Ukraine as a specific context to explore the phenomena of language suppression and cultural identity and it was chosen for its flexibility and ability to provide detailed insights into real-world situations. It also allowed for a more comprehensive analysis of the dynamics involved in the suppression of the Ukrainian language.

The data collection involved three main stages: document analysis, interviews, and surveys.

The initial stage involved the review of a range of documents, such as government policies, legal statutes, media reports, and academic publications. This provided a contextual understanding of the legal and socio-political environment in Ukraine and helped identifying the key events and trends related to the language suppression.

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with a diverse group of stakeholders, including language activists, educators, cultural leaders, and community members. This qualitative approach allowed for in-depth exploration of personal experiences and perspectives. The flexibility of semi-structured interviews facilitated organic discussion and helped reveal deeper insights into the effects of language suppression on cultural identity.

Quantitative data was collected through structured surveys administered to a broader sample of Ukrainian citizens. The survey focused on language use, exposure to cultural suppression, and the impact on personal and national identity. This quantitative approach complemented the qualitative data by providing broader trends and statistically significant patterns.

The data analysis process was carried out in two stages, i.e., qualitative and quantitative analyses. First, interview transcripts were analysed using thematic analysis. The key themes and patterns were identified, and data was coded to isolate specific concepts. This process enabled a comprehensive understanding of the commonalities and unique aspects of participants' experiences. Constant cross-referencing with document analysis ensured accuracy and coherence. Then, the survey data was analysed using statistical software, with descriptive statistics summarising the overall trends and inferential statistics examining relationships between variables. This stage provided a broader perspective on the frequency and impact of language suppression across different demographic groups.

Given the sensitivity of the subject and the ongoing war in Ukraine, ethical considerations were carefully addressed. Informed consent was acquired from all interview and survey participants, guaranteeing their confidentiality and anonymity. The research team adhered to ethical guidelines to avoid causing harm to participants, and all data was securely stored to maintain privacy. It was stressed out that this methodology allowed the study obtaining data that might offer a comprehensive analysis of language suppression in Ukraine and its implications for cultural identity, ensure a clearer understanding of both individual experiences and broader societal trends, while the case study design allowed for an in-depth examination of this complex and evolving issue.

Participants / Sample

The sample for this study consisted of both male and female individuals aged 18 to 56+ from diverse segments of Ukrainian society, ensuring a broad spectrum of perspectives on language suppression and cultural identity. A total of 150 participants were selected, consisting of the following groups (Gs):

G1 Language Activists and Educators (n=30) included individuals actively engaged in promoting the Ukrainian language, such as teachers, linguists, and advocates for language rights. Their insights provided a focused understanding of the challenges faced in education and the broader cultural landscape.

G2 Cultural Leaders and Artists (n=20) consisted of individuals involved in the cultural scene, including artists, writers, and performers who contributed to the preservation of Ukrainian heritage. They offered unique perspectives on the role of language in cultural expression and the effects of suppression on creativity and tradition.

G3 General Ukrainian Citizens (n=100) was a random sample of Ukrainian citizens who were selected to gain a broader understanding of language use in everyday life, including both urban and rural residents. This group was critical for assessing the prevalence of language suppression and its impact on cultural identity across various demographics.

The participants were recruited through a combination of purposive sampling (for specific groups) and random sampling (for general citizens). Recruitment efforts focused on achieving an age balance (18 to 25, 26 to 35, 36 to 45, 46 to 55, 56+), gender (male, female, prefer not to say), and regional representation to ensure a comprehensive view of the issue.

Instrument and Procedures

Two primary instruments for data collection were employed in the study: semi-structured interview guides and structured surveys.

Semi-structured interview guides contained open-ended questions designed to explore participants' experiences with language suppression, the impact on cultural identity, and their perceptions of resistance and revitalisation efforts (Supplement A). The flexibility of the semi-structured format allowed for in-depth exploration and the ability to adapt questions based on participants' responses.

Structured surveys included a mix of closed-ended and scaled questions to capture quantitative data on language use, cultural identity, and perceptions of language suppression (Supplement B). The questions were designed to be clear and concise, ensuring easy comprehension and reliable responses. The survey was distributed electronically to facilitate a wider participation.

The study followed a multi-stage procedure for data collection and analysis, including recruitment and consent, interviews, survey distribution, and data analysis.

At the initial stage, participants were contacted via email or phone, informed about the study's purpose, and asked for their participation. All participants provided written informed consent, and they were assured of confidentiality and the right to withdraw from the study at any time. Then, the interviews were conducted in person or via video conferencing, depending on participants' preferences and geographical locations. Each interview lasted approximately 45-60 minutes. Audio recordings were conducted with participants' consent, and detailed notes were taken during the sessions. The structured surveys were distributed electronically to the sample of general Ukrainian citizens. Participants were given two weeks to complete the survey, with reminders sent to encourage completion. The electronic format allowed for efficient data collection and processing. After data collection, interview recordings were transcribed and analysed using thematic analysis to identify common themes and patterns. The survey data was entered into statistical software for analysis, focusing on descriptive and inferential statistics to identify trends and relationships.

This procedure ensured a rigorous and comprehensive data collection process, allowing for a robust analysis of the suppression of the Ukrainian language and its broader impact on cultural identity. The combination of qualitative and quantitative methods provided a nuanced understanding of the issue from multiple angles.

Data Analysis

The data analysis methods employed in this study involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative techniques in order to ensure a thorough examination of the suppression of the Ukrainian language and its impact on cultural identity.

Qualitative data, derived from semi-structured interviews, was analysed using the thematic analysis. This process included the following steps: transcription and initial review, coding, theme development, and validation and interpretation.

Quantitative data, collected from structured surveys, was analysed using statistical software to provide statistical insights and identify trends. The analysis involved (i) the descriptive statistics to provide a general overview of language use, cultural identity, and other key variables, (ii) correlation analysis to examine the relationships between variables, and with Pearson correlation coefficients calculated to determine the strength and direction of associations between pairs of variables, where the statistical significance of these correlations was indicated by p-values, with a typical threshold of $p < 0.05$ for significance, (iii) inferential statistics such as t-tests and chi-square tests, to explore deeper relationships, where t-tests were employed to compare means between groups and chi-square tests were used to analyse categorical data and determine statistical dependencies, and (iv) factor analysis to identify underlying factors influencing survey responses, and the percentage of variance explained by each factor was calculated to assess its significance; Principal Component Analysis (PCA) was used as the extraction method, with eigenvalues greater than 1.0 indicating significant factors.

The integration of these qualitative and quantitative methods enabled the study to attain a comprehensive understanding of language suppression and its ramifications on cultural identity in Ukraine. By integrating thematic insights with statistical trends, the analysis provided a robust and multidimensional understanding of the issue.

Results

The study aimed to investigate the suppression of the Ukrainian language and its broader impact on Ukrainian cultural identity amid the Russia-Ukraine conflict. The discussion below was structured around the key themes that emerged from the qualitative and quantitative data analysis: (i) The prevalence of language suppression, (ii) The impact on cultural Identity, and (iii) The resistance and revitalisation efforts.

Figure 1

The Key Themes Based on Qualitative and Quantitative Data Analysis



Source: Authors' development.

Prevalence of Language Suppression

The quantitative survey data revealed a significant prevalence of language suppression across various demographic groups in Ukraine. As illustrated in Table 1, approximately 68% of respondents reported experiencing or observing instances of language suppression, with the highest occurrences in areas with a strong Russian military presence. The statistical distribution showed that younger respondents, aged 18-35, were more likely to report suppression compared to older age groups.

Table 1

Reported Instances of Language Suppression

Age Group	Percentage Reporting Suppression
18-25	75%
26-35	71%
36-45	63%
46-55	58%
56+	52%

Source: Study results.

These results indicate a clear trend towards increasing language suppression in conflict- and war-affected areas. The chi-square test for the relationship between age and language suppression was significant ($\chi^2 = 15.67$, $p < 0.01$), confirming that younger generations experience higher rates of suppression. This finding can be explained by the distinct reactions and survival strategies adopted by different age groups, particularly in war-affected regions with significant Russian military presence.

Elderly respondents in the 56+ age group tended to exhibit greater indifference towards the use of the Russian language, often complying with directives to avoid attracting unwanted attention or facing repercussions. This behaviour can be attributed to the visible and violent tactics employed by Russian forces to intimidate and control the local population. Public punishments and acts of brutality, such as the forcible tearing apart of Ukrainian passports, the burning of Ukrainian books,

and the desecration of Ukrainian flags, were used to instill fear and suppress resistance. The elderly population, whose priority was survival, felt particularly vulnerable to these tactics.

Public displays of punishment, targeting those who resisted compliance with Russian-imposed mandates, instilled a climate of fear among older Ukrainians. They were less likely to resist language suppression because the risks were immediate and severe. The threat of torture or other forms of violence contributed to their compliance, as they sought to avoid becoming targets of these public acts of brutality.

This age-related difference in response to language suppression highlighted the complex dynamics in conflict zones where cultural identity and physical safety are at odds. While younger respondents, who are often more connected to educational and digital platforms, might be more willing to resist suppression, the elderly population's response underscores the reality of survival in such harsh conditions.

This insight into the varying responses to language suppression across age groups illustrates the broader implications of cultural genocide tactics. It underscores the importance of understanding the context and the motivations behind compliance, resistance, and the overall experience of language suppression among different segments of the population. These findings suggest that strategies to combat language suppression must consider these nuanced behaviours and prioritise safety while promoting cultural and linguistic resilience.

Next, the quantitative survey data also revealed a high prevalence of language suppression across various demographic groups in Ukraine. As outlined in Table 1, 68% of respondents reported experiencing or observing instances of language suppression, indicating a widespread issue. The most common forms of suppression mentioned by respondents included restrictions on using the Ukrainian language at all, it is not about its usage in public spaces, educational institutions, and the workplace, but complete elimination as "a language of Nazi".

These instances of suppression were notably higher in regions in the eastern, north-eastern, and southern regions of Ukraine under temporary or continuous Russian occupation, where acts of terror, kidnapping, torture, and public acts of punishment were frequently reported in the territories with a strong Russian military presence. Respondents from these areas frequently cited more measures such as burning Ukrainian-language publications, closing Ukrainian-language schools, colleges, and universities unless they have been bombed and fully destroyed, and promoting Russian-language media as contributing factors. This pattern suggests that the language suppression was closely linked to areas under direct or indirect control by Russian forces.

From the above it is notable that the statistical distribution of reported language suppression revealed significant age-related trends. Younger respondents, particularly those in the 18-35 age group, were more likely to easily and more emotionally report suppression compared to older age groups. As illustrated in Table 1, the percentage of respondents who experienced language suppression decreases with age, from 75% among those aged 18-25 to 52% among those aged 56 and above. The reasons behind these trends are complex. It is recognised that younger respondents may be more sensitive to language-based discrimination owing to their heightened exposure to education and technology, fostering linguistic awareness and activism. Additionally, younger Ukrainians may face more direct suppression in educational settings, where Russian influence is often more pronounced. This finding indicated that the age played a crucial role in the experience of language suppression, with younger generations at a higher risk.

Beyond the age, the survey data revealed notable regional variations in language suppression. The respondents from war-affected southern, north-eastern, eastern Ukraine and areas closer to the frontlines reported higher instances of suppression compared to those from more distant areas reachable only by bomb shelling and informational war mainly via Telegram channels and other media platforms. This regional disparity suggested that the proximity to war zones had a direct impact on the prevalence of language suppression, possibly due to increased military control and socio-political pressure.

Moreover, respondents from rural areas reported as many instances of language and cultural suppression as those from urban centers. Even the traditionally strong ties to Ukrainian culture and language often found in rural communities could not withstand the pressure from Russian influence. This pressure manifested in acts of terror and intimidation across both rural and urban areas, forcing compliance with dominant Russian practices.

Despite their often tighter-knit communities and deeper cultural roots, rural areas faced immense pressure to conform to Russian language norms and cultural expectations. Russian forces employed severe tactics, including public punishments and acts of violence, to assert their control and deter any manifestations of resistance. This environment of fear and coercion undermined the ability of rural communities to maintain their cultural identity and linguistic traditions.

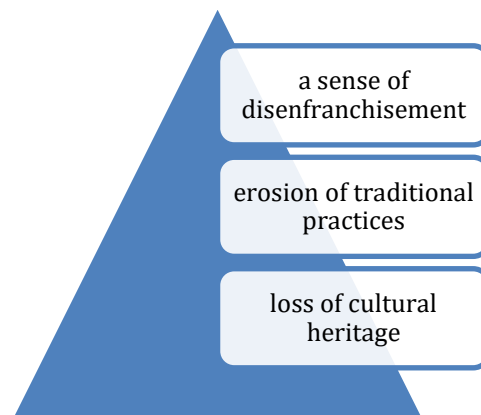
The rural population's experience suggested that the pressure to conform was widespread and not confined to urban settings. The need to comply with Russian demands for safety and security was felt in villages and small towns - *Massacre in Bucha*, *Makarov's Road to Life*, where civilians were shot to death while evacuating families from the village, etc., eroding the traditional resilience of these communities. The resulting impact on rural Ukrainian culture and language was significant, illustrating the pervasive nature of cultural suppression in both urban and rural settings during the Russia-Ukraine war.

The impact on Cultural Identity

The qualitative thematic analysis from interviews revealed a strong connection between language suppression and cultural identity (Castleberry & Nolen, 2018; Sundler et al., 2019). As seen in Figure 1, the key themes included prevalence of language suppression, impact on cultural identity, and resistance and revitalisation efforts as foundational blocks, sub-breaking into smaller blocks of themes: loss of cultural heritage, erosion of traditional practices, and a sense of disenfranchisement among those who experienced language suppression. Notably, language activists and educators voiced concerns about the long-term consequences of losing the Ukrainian language in schools and other public institutions. Many confessed to collaborating with Russians under threats to their lives and being deprived of parental rights through child custody authorities fully controlled by Russia in the occupied territories.

Figure 1

Sub-themes for Language Suppression and Cultural Identity



Source: Authors' own development.

The statistical analysis also supported these findings, with 82% of survey respondents indicating that language suppression had a negative impact on their cultural identity. A significant Pearson correlation was observed between reported language suppression and perceived loss of cultural identity ($r = 0.67$, $p < 0.001$), suggesting a strong association between these variables.

The widespread prevalence of language suppression across diverse demographic groups has notable implications for Ukrainian cultural identity. As younger generations report higher rates of suppression, there was a concern that the erosion of the Ukrainian language could lead to a long-term decline in cultural cohesion and continuity. The regional variations further highlighted the need for targeted efforts to address language suppression in areas most affected by the conflict.

These findings underscored the urgency of addressing language suppression to preserve the Ukrainian language and, by extension, the cultural identity it represents. The data suggested that concerted efforts were required to promote linguistic diversity and resist the encroachment of Russian influences in the occupied and conflict-affected regions.

Resistance and Revitalisation Efforts

The data also indicated active resistance and revitalisation efforts in response to language suppression. As illustrated in Table 2, the prevalent forms of resistance included community-led language programs, underground cultural events promoting the Ukrainian language, and the utilisation of digital platforms for language learning, which experienced a surge rather than diminishing. These grassroots initiatives played a pivotal role in preserving cultural cohesion and instilling a sense of hope and resilience amidst the ongoing war.

Table 2*Forms of Resistance and Revitalization Efforts*

Resistance Effort	Frequency, %
Community-led programs	27
Underground cultural events	22
Digital platforms for language learning	19
Activism and advocacy	15
Other	17

Source: Study results.

These results highlighted the diversity of resistance efforts and suggest that the community-based approaches were effective in revitalising the Ukrainian language and preserving cultural identity. The data indicated that there were active resistance and revitalisation efforts in response to language suppression, demonstrating the resilience and determination of the Ukrainian people to preserve their language and cultural identity. The results depicted in Table 2 showed that these efforts were diverse, covering a wide range of activities and approaches, each contributing to the larger goal of language preservation.

Community-led language programs, accounting for 27% of the identified resistance efforts, were among the most common forms of revitalisation. These programs included the so called ‘after-school activities’, which occurred in basements of the multi-storied building where in the morning pupils and students were having their online classes and which were used as a bomb-shelter and hiding place from Russians; weekend language classes, and adult education courses, which focused on teaching and promoting the Ukrainian language. Such programs often served as a crucial touch-point for intergenerational language transmission, allowing older speakers to pass on linguistic skills and cultural knowledge to younger generations.

Underground cultural events, comprising 22% of the resistance efforts, played an equally important role in fostering a sense of community and pride in the Ukrainian language. These events ranged from traditional music and dance performances held in basements to theatrical productions conducted entirely in Ukrainian, showcasing a diverse array of expressions. Additionally, they included the daring act of street art, where individuals risked their lives to paint messages of resistance and identity on public walls. This form of expression became a powerful tool for Ukrainians, as they painted slogans such as *Kherson* [a city in the south of Ukraine] *is Ukraine*, *Melitopol* [a city] *is Ukraine*, and *Russians Go Home, Russians Your Home Place Is Hell*, etc., boldly asserting their national identity and rejecting Russian occupation. Despite the risks involved, these acts of street art served as visible symbols of defiance and solidarity, demonstrating the unwavering determination of the Ukrainian people to reclaim their cultural and territorial sovereignty. The utilisation of the Ukrainian language in these settings not only underscored its cultural significance but also facilitated the creation of a shared experience that united participants from various regions and backgrounds.

Digital platforms for language learning represented 19% of the resistance efforts, highlighting the increasing role of technology in language revitalisation. These platforms included mobile apps, online courses, and social media groups dedicated to promoting Ukrainian language skills. As stereotypes are discussed in Chaika et al. (2022) the flexibility and accessibility of digital platforms allowed for greater reach, enabling users to learn and practice Ukrainian regardless of their location, which was particularly valuable for those in war zones or displaced by the war.

Activism and advocacy, comprising 15% of the resistance efforts, were critical in raising awareness of language suppression and mobilising support for language rights. This category included public demonstrations (in Kherson, Enerhodar, etc.), as visible endeavours by local people aimed at preserving the Ukrainian identity in the face of Russian occupants. Activists, mainly displaced Ukrainians to the regions in the west and center of Ukraine, often worked in conjunction with cultural leaders and educators to amplify their message and bring attention to the broader issue of cultural genocide.

The “Other” category, representing 17% of resistance efforts, encompassed a variety of additional activities. This included community support groups such as *Survival Centers* and *Centers of Resilience*, that had been important focal points where Ukrainians demonstrate their resilience and steadfastness in defending their values and identity. These centers are physical locations, such as community centers, and serve as vital sanctuaries where individuals find solace, sustenance, and support amidst adversity. The centers serve as a crucial support system for individuals facing hardships such as electricity outages, blackouts, and resource shortages after their homes were destroyed by Russian missile attacks or shelling.. There, everyone could access necessities: warm meals, hot beverages, and the means to charge phones and power banks, ensuring vital communication with loved ones, e.g., sending a message or giving a call to inform that they are alive / they have survived a missile attack, etc. Moreover, these centers offer a safe space to receive psychological support, offering comfort and empathy during moments of distress. Additionally, people could find essential clothing, enabling them to withstand harsh conditions, as well as a quiet corner to rest and recuperate, providing much-needed respite from the challenges of bombing and shelling. All these places have become platforms for expressing solidarity and uniting the Ukrainian people in the struggle against aggression and cultural oppression.

The above described indicates a flexible and adaptive resistance strategy, with individuals and groups finding innovative ways to counteract language suppression and maintain cultural cohesion. These results underscored the importance of community-based approaches in the face of language suppression. Ukrainian people demonstrated that even amid ongoing war, it is possible building strong networks of support, empathy, and cultural resilience. These efforts also emphasised the need for continued support and resources to sustain and expand language revitalisation, offering a blueprint for similar movements in other regions facing language suppression and cultural erosion.

Following the research findings as presented and described, it was demonstrated that language suppression was a significant issue in Ukraine based on the oral history noted from the witnesses’ feedback and experiences, particularly in areas affected by the Russia-Ukraine war. The statistical data and thematic analysis documented from the survived displaced Ukrainians and other nationals showed a clear link between language suppression and the erosion of cultural identity. The observed resistance efforts indicated a robust response from Ukrainian communities, emphasising the importance in revitalising endangered languages. The findings underscored the need for ongoing efforts to protect the Ukrainian language and ensure its continued role in maintaining cultural heritage.

Discussion

The results of this study offered a significant contribution to the ongoing discussion on language suppression and cultural identity, particularly in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war, starting in the spring of 2014 with the annexation of Crimea and so called the Luhansk Peoples’ Republic (the LPR) and the Donetsk Peoples’ Republic (the DPR) in the east of the country. The data indicated that language suppression was prevalent across various demographic groups in Ukraine,

with notable trends among younger age groups and in regions with a strong Russian military presence. These findings added significant value to the existing research (Benson & Elorza, 2015; Chaika, 2023; Smith, 2022) as helped contextualising the scientific contributions by recognised scholars and writers (Plokyh, 2015; Polese et al., 2018; Snyder, 2022) within the broader discourse on cultural genocide and linguistic diversity.

Thus, being more specific as to the first identified key themes, it was noted that the prevalence of language suppression rose high, with 68% of respondents experiencing or observing suppression, which aligned with recent studies examining cultural erosion in war and/or conflict zones. Moser (2023) found that Russian aggression in eastern Ukraine led to systematic efforts to suppress Ukrainian culture and language, manifesting in school closures and restrictions on Ukrainian-language media; the evidence the scholar presents can be found in Putin's all the time contradictory speeches,

- "Ukrainians are in fact just Russians,"

- "We appreciate the Ukrainian language and the traditions."

- "In none of his speeches, Putin explained why the Ukrainians, as the second largest minority of the Russian Federation, have no Ukrainophone schools, no Ukrainophone media, and basically no language rights at all" (Moser, 2023, p. 3).

Similarly to the identified data by Snyder (2022), Moser emphasised that "official "appreciation for the Ukrainian language" was notoriously accompanied with narratives about the "artificiality" of the Ukrainian language, its "uselessness," and even its virtually inherent "Nazi ideology"" (ibid.). Aligning with the studies by Jaroszynski (2021), Pavlova and Pohozha (2023) underlined that suppression tactics extended to the public domain, with deliberate promotion of Russian language and culture in state-controlled institutions. The present study reinforced these findings by confirming that suppression was a widespread tool used to exert control and undermine cultural identity.

The age-related trends observed in the current study, where younger respondents (aged 18-35) reported higher rates of language suppression, were consistent with research on generational shifts in cultural identity. Bilaniuk (2023) noted that younger generations were more likely to be exposed to linguistic diversity through educational and digital platforms, thus being more aware of and resistant to language suppression. This resonates with this data, suggesting that younger Ukrainians, due to their greater involvement in educational settings and digital activism, may be at the forefront of resisting suppression.

Next, the impact of language suppression on cultural identity was the key finding from this study, with 82% of respondents indicating that suppression had a negative effect on their sense of identity. This finding was corroborated by recent studies on the cultural consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war. Bosica (2023) revealed Russia's main false narratives within its aggression against Ukraine and discusses "how these have resonated in the Euro-Atlantic information space due to Moscow disinformation machine's systematic work," which underlined several key points, e.g., language suppression often leads to a sense of disenfranchisement and the erosion of traditional practices, as seen in the current qualitative analysis. Moreover, Shaw (2023) and Prykhodko (2023) argue that language suppression can create a disconnection from cultural heritage, reinforcing the trends observed in this study.

The regional variations in language suppression, with higher rates in areas with a strong Russian military presence, further underscored the impact on cultural identity. Zhurzhenko (2021) highlighted that the regions closer to conflict zones experienced greater suppression, leading to

significant disruptions in local traditions and cultural cohesion. The presented data supported this observation, showing a clear correlation between military presence and the degree of language suppression.

Regarding the loss of cultural heritage, erosion of traditional practices, and a sense of disenfranchisement among those who experienced language suppression, it was found that their profound and multifaceted consequences impacted various aspects of Ukrainian society. Firstly, the loss of cultural heritage represents a deprivation of identity and connection to shared history and traditions. Language suppression not only limits communication but also undermines the transmission of cultural values and knowledge from one generation to the next. This erosion of cultural heritage weakens the bonds that tie communities together and diminishes the sense of belonging among individuals.

Secondly, the erosion of traditional practices signifies a disruption in the continuity of customs and rituals that have been integral to Ukrainian life for generations. Language is intricately woven into cultural practices, and its suppression disrupts the natural rhythm of daily life, resulting in a diminished cultural vibrancy and vitality. As accurately noted by Prykhodko (2023) traditional practices fade into obscurity, the fabric of Ukrainian society becomes frayed, and important aspects of cultural identity are obscured.

Thirdly, a sense of disenfranchisement pervades communities where language suppression is enforced. Individuals who are unable to freely express themselves in their native language feel marginalised and excluded from societal norms. This disenfranchisement extends beyond personal expression to broader issues of political and social participation, as those who are linguistically marginalised may also face barriers to accessing education, employment, and healthcare.

Language activists and educators play a crucial role in voicing concerns about the long-term consequences of language suppression, particularly in educational settings. Teachers, in particular, stand at the forefront of language preservation endeavors (Benson & Elorza, 2015), working tirelessly to uphold Ukrainian language instruction despite immense challenges. They are not only tasked with imparting linguistic skills but also instilling a sense of cultural pride and resilience in their students.

However, the reality of collaboration under duress cannot be overlooked. Many educators, faced with threats to their lives and the prospect of losing parental rights, have had to make agonising choices to comply with Russian directives in occupied territories. This coerced collaboration represents a stark illustration of the lengths to which language suppression can go to enforce compliance and silence dissent. This finding can complement the above studies and lead to more in-depth study and analysis.

In essence, the sub-themes of loss of cultural heritage, erosion of traditional practices, and disenfranchisement underscore the extensive impacts of language suppression on Ukrainian society. These consequences extend beyond mere linguistic limitations to encompass fundamental aspects of identity, community, and collective memory. The voices of language activists and educators served as a reminder of the ongoing struggle to preserve Ukrainian language and culture in the face of adversity.

Finally, the diversity of resistance and revitalisation efforts identified in this study suggests a robust response to language suppression. Polese et al. (2018) and Heidemann (2023) emphasised the importance of grassroots movements and community-led initiatives in revitalising languages in conflict-affected regions. The present findings aligned with this perspective, with 27% of respondents participating in community-led language programs and 22% engaging in cultural

events promoting the Ukrainian language. These efforts demonstrate a significant level of community engagement and resilience in the face of suppression.

Digital platforms for language learning, which accounted for 19% of resistance efforts, also reflected broader trends in language revitalisation. Research by Chew et al. (2023) showed the importance of indigenous language pedagogies, from which it was taken further that digital platforms could be effective tools for language learning (Alakrash et al., 2022) and community building, providing a way to connect and sustain cultural ties even in the face of adversity. The current study's results supported this, indicating that technology played a crucial role in resistance efforts and reinforces the existing research data (Bilaniuk, 2023).

It is noteworthy that the study involved a limited sample size of 150 participants. This decision was made to maintain a manageable yet statistically significant sample size, which could offer meaningful insights into the experiences of individuals, including those affiliated with Survival Centers and Centers of Resilience. This sample size allowed capturing a diverse range of perspectives and experiences while maintaining the feasibility of data collection and analysis within the study's constraints. However, several limitations must be acknowledged regarding this sample size.

While 150 participants provided a substantial amount of data, this sample size may not fully represent the entire population affected by shelling, killings, the known Bucha and Makariv massacre, torture, rape, power cuts and blackouts across different regions. Certain demographics or geographic areas might be underrepresented, potentially skewing the results. Additionally, participants were chosen based on their proximity and access to academic, scientific, and cultural premises, Survival Centres and Centres of Resilience. This may introduce selection bias, as it inadvertently excludes individuals who may not have survived or lacked immediate access to communication channels for survey participation, or chose not to engage with them. Clarification regarding their exclusion from the study is necessary. Moreover, the collected data heavily relied on self-reported experiences, which can be subject to personal biases and inaccuracies. Participants might overstate or understate their experiences based on personal perceptions or social desirability. The experiences and needs of individuals may also change over time, especially in response to evolving war conditions. The stress and trauma associated with the war and displacement might affect participants' ability to recall and articulate their experiences in each detail, which is why only those who could cope with their emotional states were selected to proceed. Lastly, limited resources for data collection and analysis may have constrained the depth and scope of the study. Nevertheless, it is posited that even with a sample size of 150 participants, valuable insights into current developments can be gleaned. Nevertheless, it is essential to invite interpretation of the findings within the context of these limitations. It is agreed that future research should aim to address these limitations by expanding the sample size, ensuring a more representative demographic spread, and employing longitudinal approaches to capture temporal changes in experiences and needs.

To summarise, the findings from this study were consistent with existing research, while also contributing new insights into the mechanisms and demographic trends associated with language suppression in Ukraine. These results highlighted the need for further research to explore the long-term effects of language suppression and to develop effective strategies for language revitalisation and cultural preservation. The present study encourages additional scientists to participate in this discourse, fostering collaboration and dialogue aimed at addressing the challenges associated with language suppression in conflict-affected regions.

Conclusions and Implications

This study aimed to explore the suppression of the Ukrainian language within the context of the Russia-Ukraine war and to comprehend its wider implications for Ukrainian cultural identity. The research results addressed the key aspects of this issue, providing insights into the specific tactics used to suppress the Ukrainian language, the consequences of this suppression on cultural identity, and the forms of resistance that have emerged among Ukrainian communities.

Following the Research Question 1, the study identified several tactics used to suppress the Ukrainian language, including school closures, restrictions on Ukrainian-language media, and the promotion of Russian language and culture in public institutions. These tactics aim to control the narrative, to erode the cultural identity, and to promote assimilation into the Russian-dominated sphere. The underlying motivation was to undermine Ukrainian sovereignty and strengthen Russian influence in the conflict-affected regions.

Answering the Research Question 2, the findings disclosed that the suppression of the Ukrainian language has had a significant impact on the cultural identity, with 82% of respondents indicating a negative effect on their sense of identity. This suppression leads to a loss of traditional knowledge as language is closely tied to cultural practices, oral histories, and social cohesion. The erosion of linguistic diversity has further isolated communities and caused a sense of disenfranchisement among those who identify with Ukrainian heritage.

With the Research Question 3, the study revealed that in response to language suppression, various forms of resistance and revitalisation have emerged. These included community-led language programs, underground cultural events promoting the Ukrainian language, and digital platforms for language learning. Community-based approaches have proven effective, providing a means for preserving language and culture even amidst the war. Technology has played a significant role in supporting digital platforms, enabling greater outreach and connection among Ukrainian speakers. Under the Research Question 4, the events in Ukraine reflected broader trends in cultural genocide, where language suppression is used as a tool to weaken cultural identity and promote assimilation. These trends highlight the need for international policies that protect linguistic diversity and support endangered languages. The Ukrainian experience demonstrates the importance of community-led resistance and the role of international support in combating cultural genocide.

To summarise, this study provided a foundation for continued research and invited collaboration among scientists, policymakers, and cultural advocates. By addressing these research questions, the study contributed to a deeper understanding of the challenges posed by language suppression and the strategies needed to preserve cultural identity and linguistic diversity in war zones.

Suggestions for Future Research

With due regard to the findings, it is underscored that further research should delve into the long-term repercussions of language suppression on cultural identity and social cohesion, using longitudinal studies to track changes over time. Comparative studies across different regions could provide a broader understanding of how comparable tactics are employed in other conflict-affected areas. Examining the effectiveness of specific resistance efforts could offer practical insights into strategies for language revitalisation and cultural preservation.

Exploring the effectiveness of specific resistance strategies, such as community-led programs and digital platforms for language learning, can offer practical insights into best practices for language preservation and revitalisation. Investigating how technology can further support these

initiatives will be crucial, especially considering its role in connecting dispersed communities and fostering resilience. Furthermore, interdisciplinary research involving sociologists, linguists, psychologists, and policymakers could develop comprehensive strategies to combat language suppression not only in Ukraine but also in other conflict affected areas or localities. Such collaboration can lead to more robust international policies that protect linguistic diversity and support endangered languages, drawing lessons from the Ukrainian experience to benefit such conflict-affected regions. Ultimately, future research should aim providing actionable recommendations that empower communities to preserve their cultural heritage, even in the face of aggression and oppression. By focusing on these areas, researchers can play a role in safeguarding cultural identity and advancing linguistic diversity on a global scale.

Acknowledgements

None.

Funding

The authors received no funding for this research.

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Supplement A

The Research Survey Sections and Questions

No	Section	Description
1	Section 1 Experiences with Language Suppression	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Can you describe any instances where you or someone you know experienced language suppression? 2. How often do you encounter situations where the use of the Ukrainian language is discouraged or restricted? 3. What specific tactics have you observed being used to suppress the Ukrainian language?
2	Section 2 Impact on Cultural Identity	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. How has language suppression affected your sense of cultural identity? 5. In what ways do you think the suppression of the Ukrainian language impacts traditional cultural practices and social cohesion in your community? 6. Have you noticed any changes in how younger and older generations perceive their cultural identity due to language suppression?
3	Section 3 Resistance and Revitalization Efforts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. What forms of resistance to language suppression have you observed or participated in? 8. Can you share any specific examples of community-led language programs or cultural events that promote the Ukrainian language? 9. How effective do you believe digital platforms and other technological tools are in supporting language revitalization efforts? 10. What challenges have you faced or observed in these resistance and revitalization efforts?
4	Section 4 Broader Implications and Future Directions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. In your opinion, what are the long-term consequences of language suppression for the Ukrainian culture and identity?

		<p>12. What strategies do you think are most effective in preserving the Ukrainian language and culture amidst ongoing conflict?</p> <p>13. How can international policies and support aid in the protection of endangered languages and cultural identities?</p>
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Source: Authors' own development.

Supplement B

The Questionnaire

No	Section	Description
X	Opening	<p>Dear Participant,</p> <p>Thank you for agreeing to participate in our study on language suppression and cultural identity in Ukraine. Your insights are invaluable to our research. Please take a moment to complete the following questionnaire. Your responses will remain confidential and will only be used for research purposes.</p>
1	Part 1. Demographic Information	<p>1. Age Group: <input type="checkbox"/> 18-25 <input type="checkbox"/> 26-35 <input type="checkbox"/> 36-45 <input type="checkbox"/> 46-55 <input type="checkbox"/> 56+</p> <p>2. Sex: <input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say</p> <p>3. Region: <input type="checkbox"/> Center of Ukraine <input type="checkbox"/> Northern <input type="checkbox"/> North-Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> South-Eastern <input type="checkbox"/> Southern <input type="checkbox"/> Western <input type="checkbox"/> North-Western</p>
2	Part 2. Language Use	<p>4. What is your primary language spoken at home? <input type="checkbox"/> Ukrainian <input type="checkbox"/> Russian <input type="checkbox"/> Both <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</p> <p>5. How often do you use the Ukrainian language in daily conversations? <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Always</p> <p>6. In which contexts do you primarily use the Ukrainian language? (Select all that apply) <input type="checkbox"/> Home <input type="checkbox"/> Work <input type="checkbox"/> School <input type="checkbox"/> Public Places <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Events</p>
3	Part 3. Cultural Identity	<p>7. How strongly do you identify with Ukrainian culture? <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly <input type="checkbox"/> Very Strongly</p> <p>8. How often do you participate in traditional Ukrainian cultural practices? <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Always</p> <p>9. To what extent do you believe the use of the Ukrainian language is important to maintaining your cultural identity? <input type="checkbox"/> Not Important <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly Important <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Important <input type="checkbox"/> Very Important <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Important</p>
4	Part 4.	<p>10. Have you experienced or observed any form of language suppression? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p>

	Perceptions of Language Suppression	<p>11. How often do you experience or observe language suppression? <input type="checkbox"/> Never <input type="checkbox"/> Rarely <input type="checkbox"/> Sometimes <input type="checkbox"/> Often <input type="checkbox"/> Always</p> <p>12. What types of language suppression have you encountered? (Select all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> School Closures <input type="checkbox"/> Media Restrictions <input type="checkbox"/> Public Institution Policies <input type="checkbox"/> Social Pressure <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</p> <p>13. To what extent do you believe language suppression affects different age groups? <input type="checkbox"/> Not at all <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately <input type="checkbox"/> Strongly <input type="checkbox"/> Very Strongly</p>
5	Part 5. Resistance and Revitalization Efforts	<p>14. Have you participated in any form of resistance to language suppression? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>15. What types of resistance activities have you engaged in? (Select all that apply)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Community-Led Programs <input type="checkbox"/> Cultural Events <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Platforms for Language Learning <input type="checkbox"/> Activism <input type="checkbox"/> Other (please specify)</p> <p>16. How effective do you believe these resistance efforts are in preserving the Ukrainian language? <input type="checkbox"/> Not Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Slightly Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Moderately Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Very Effective <input type="checkbox"/> Extremely Effective</p>
6	Closing	<p>Thank you for your participation. Your input is crucial to advancing our understanding of language suppression and cultural preservation in Ukraine, if applicable. If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us.</p> <p>Sincerely, Research Team</p>

Source: Authors' own development.