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Translation and Interpreting as a Tool for Multiethnic State Development: A Diachronic Case of Russia

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ABSTRACT

The research goal is to consider the phenomenon of translation and interpreting (T&I) as a tool for multilingualism inside a multiethnic state using Russia as an example. The study explores a number of issues, including language repertoire and legislation on languages in Russia, milestones within the historical paradigm of translation and interpreting practice with the use of local languages of peoples in Russia across history, current trends regarding T&I with the use of local languages of peoples within the Russian Federation. The research combines theoretical and applied qualitative analysis and stands on the grounded theory. The findings lead to the conclusion that translation and interpreting can be a tool for sustainable multilingual development inside a multiethnic state under certain conditions, namely the following: 1) T&I use languages of peoples who are citizens of the respective state; 2) T&I operate on grounds of state legislation as part of its policy implementation within the major areas of the multiethnic country activities; 3) local languages are part of T&I Academia and Industry activities in terms of research, training, and institutionalization; 4) the use of languages within multilingual state follows the principles and practices of international, and regional multilingual T&I, thus representing mesolevel (local), along with mega (international) and macro (regional) levels of the contemporary multinational world development. The findings also justify the relevance of a diachronic study of T&I practices for multilingual state development.

Keywords: Language Policy; Translation and Interpreting; Multilingualism; Multiethnic State; Indigenous Languages

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1. Introduction

Translation has a centuries-long societal mission to serve the purposes of communication among peoples who speak a different language, belong to different ethnies (ethnoses) and affiliate to diverse cultures. Such a vision is found within international, regional, and national dimensions, as well. Scholars underline that translation itself is a key conduit for language policy^[1].

Throughout history, translation has mostly been part of the plurilingual development of multicultural states. History faces diverse examples of compromises among official monolingualism, multilingualism and translation. Thus, researchers confirm the role of translation in the multiethnic statehood development in Australia and Mexico^[2], in China^[3, 4]. With reference to new emerging nation states during the European 19th century, D'hulst and Koskinen^[5] underline that languages were crucial vectors of new ideologies. Scholars note, that while France positioned itself as a monolingual nation, Austro-Hungarian Habsburg Empire, the Ottoman Empire supported multilingual practices. The state of Belgium combined language and translation practices to meet the 1931 Constitution principles on democracy and linguistic freedom^[6]. The Swiss federal state, being founded in 1848 with several official languages, translation practice that was further shaped as part of the official language policy^[7].

Regarding the contemporary global context, the UNO unites over 190 countries and recognizes six official languages^[8] for communication through interpreting and translation. Further, the EU as a regional organization has 24 official languages for EU nationals to communicate with the EU institutions and maintains two working languages of the European Commission^[9], over 60 indigenous regional and minority languages, while official sources underline that “to save time and money, all the preparatory documents are usually not translated into all the languages. The European Commission uses English, French and German as its working languages^[10]. In the European Parliament, documents are translated into other languages according to the needs of the MEPs”^[11].

As far as the national contexts are concerned, countries reveal established practices of translation and interpreting for international (external) collaboration and for internal needs, as well. To our mind, while dealing with the national level,

it is necessary to specify the multilingualism issues with reference to a monolingual country and to a multi-ethnic (multilingual) state. Thus, while French is the only official language in France, scholars document “the revitalization of regional languages in the 21st century”^[12]. Moreover, in 2021 the country issued Law No 2021-641 (of 21 May 2021) on the protection of regional languages as aspects of cultural heritage and their promotion recognizes 23 regional languages^[13]. These include Romance (Catalan, Corsican, Occitan, Franco-Provençal), Germanic (Flemish, Alsatian), Celtic (Breton) and non-Indo-European languages such as Basque^[14].

On the other hand, there are countries across the continents in which official documents recognize several languages as official languages, balancing legislation with their multicultural, multiethnic, and multilingual population. We consider it relevant to introduce several examples that illustrate how T&I practices are integrated into the language policy at the national level, across countries in different parts of the world.

Regarding Europe, Spain seems an interesting example. There is a variety of vernacular languages spoken in Spain, with Spanish (as the only official language of the entire country) and Catalan, Valencian, Galician, Basque, and Aranese, as official languages established by the autonomous communities in their respective territories, and other languages (minority languages) in the country territory with no status of official languages. However, they are recognized and protected to different degrees^[15]. The translation practices between Spanish and these languages are specified in laws and explored by researchers who underline the increase in such activities after 1975 that marked the “restoration of democracy”^[16].

Moving to the Asian Pacific region, one might find interesting to explore the T&I situation in China, India and Singapore (the English alphabetic order is used to list the countries) as multilingual countries. Regarding China, it should be mentioned that the country has in operation two fundamental language policy instruments, namely the “Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Language,” (2000) and the “Outline of National Long-term Reform and Development of Spoken and Written Chinese Language,” (2012)^[17]. The 2000 Law specifies, that “the standard spoken and written Chinese

language means Putonghua (a common speech with pronunciation based on the Beijing dialect) and the standardized Chinese characters” (article 2). Meanwhile, Article 8 states that “All the ethnic groups shall have the freedom to use and develop their own spoken and written languages”^[18]. Scholars specify that since the adoption of 2000 law, the regions of the country have implemented measures “to address the specific issues of each region”^[17]. Pan (2016) also specifies that “spoken and written languages of all ethnic groups are considered the valuable cultural resources of the country” and sets a number of examples regarding the steps by autonomous regional governments in the relevant field (ibid). Furthermore, recent studies^[19, 20] confirm dynamics of multilingualism in the country and the development of translation practices in public settings^[21]. India most commonly uses Hindi and English as the official languages under the Official Languages Act, 1963^[22]. The constitution of India does not specify any national state language, and the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, as of 1 December 2007, lists 22 official regional languages^[23], while the Census of India of 2001 indicates 122 major languages and 1599 other languages^[24]. Scholars underline that “English, Hindi and the regional languages are considered to have symmetrical functions and equality of status, rights and privileges in all institutions of the government and the parliament”^[25]. The Republic of Singapore Independence Act of 1965 decreed that Malay, Mandarin, Tamil, and English would be the four official languages of Singapore^[26]. According to Ethnologue^[27], Singapore has a number of unofficial languages, Chinese and Indian dialects, as well. Multilingual T&I regime in Singapore has a nation-building role. Regarding the current tasks, scholars underline that they concern professionalism of competency that “help to allay any concerns of linguistic authoritarianism of English (the dominant language) and Mandarin (the mother tongue of the largest racial community)”^[28].

To outline a brief overview of the issues under study we cannot pass by the African Region. Thus, eleven languages are officially recognized on the territory of the Republic of South Africa, while the main one is English^[29]. Scholars underline the role of T&I community in the country and the impact of T&I industry on “legitimizing and institutionalizing the Afrikaans language as a tool for building a collective political consciousness”^[30]. The overall T&I activities

in African countries are considered as part of decolonizing multilingualism policy^[31]. The latest research identifies a specific focus on medical and legal T&I in the context of African indigenous languages. For instance, identifies linguistics complexities, terminological nuances, cultural sensitivities and showcase successful implementation of the recent initiatives in the field^[32].

There is a consistent research track on translation and interpreting as part of language policy in Latin American countries. Here a particular focus is laid on indigenous T&I practices in relation to Spanish that is used officially by a number of national governments^[33–35].

Although in practice, representatives of different countries and researchers note the fact of different conditions for different languages use and development in the conditions of multilingual states^[36]. The author shares those scholars’ opinion who state that insufficient attention is paid to the role of translation as a tool for maintaining and developing multilingualism in the national landscape framework. This concern has been raised by a number of researchers. Thus, Meylaerts^[37, 38] underlines that “there is no language policy without a translation policy” and outlines the lack of attention to translation and its role for multilingual nations’ development. This researcher also exposes a strong criticism to institutional monolingualism as part of national language policy in France, for instance^[37, 38].

Meanwhile, regarding other states scholars recognize the role of translation and interpreting for the nation multilingual development, i.e., a publication by Chaume^[39] with reference to Spain, research by Lee^[40] regarding Singapore, a study by Israel^[41] on the translation role for multilingual practices development in India, an investigation by Botha^[42] on the correlation between translation and development, on the one hand, and non-translation and material exclusion in multilingual South Africa.

The empirical data from the above and a wide country list analysis^[43] lay grounds for scholars to put on the research agenda new angles of the translation and interpreting studies (further T&I), namely multilingual T&I theory development^[44] and the need of the theoretical background for translation of minority languages in bilingual and multilingual communities^[45].

The current importance of the above-mentioned topics seems to be even more critical within the latest UNO initia-

tives as the UN General Assembly (resolution A/RES/74/135) proclaimed the period from 2022 to 2032 as the International Decade of the World's Indigenous Languages to support their existence and development^[46]. However, while touring across international databases of varied sources, we have found little information regarding the issues of the phenomenon of T&I with the use of languages of peoples who are citizens of the respective multiethnic state. Meanwhile, bearing in mind the above-presented issues such a trend seems relevant for its consideration in T&I studies, from the angle of Society, Academy, and Industry needs.

Given the above considerations, the present paper **research goal** is to explore the phenomenon of T&I as a language policy tool for a multiethnic state sustainable development using Russia as an example. The present research focuses on the situation in the Russian Federation and uses the respective materials regarding the country due to the following reasons. First, Russia is an objective example of multilingual and multiethnic state with an experience in intrastate and interstate T&I practices. Second, the author's affiliation lays grounds for an opportunity to obtain first-hand experience regarding the T&I practice and vision in a multinational state.

The mentioned goal requires the consideration of the following **research questions**:

RQ 1. What are the current language repertoire and main legislation on languages in Russia as a multiethnic state?

RQ 2. What are milestones within the historical paradigm of translation and interpreting with the use of local languages of peoples within Russia as a multiethnic state?

RQ 3. What are current trends regarding T&I with the use of local languages of peoples within Russia as a multiethnic state?

The research hypothesis states that T&I can be used as a language policy tool for a multiethnic state sustainable development if such T&I policies and practices regarding the local languages within multilingual state follow the principles and practices of international, and regional multilingual T&I, thus representing meso level (local), along with mega (international) and macro (regional) levels of the contemporary multinational world development.

2. Materials and Methods

The research combined theoretical and empirical analysis of the qualitative nature. Such an angle was selected as the qualitative research implies the use and interpretation of lived experiences of individuals, groups, and society^[47-49]. The research followed the qualitative studies tradition to use documents (texts) that present the mentioned data. The research also stood on the grounded theory whose methodology assumes the formulation of research questions, collection of data, its analysis and interpretation through inductive reasoning^[50, 51].

The research materials accumulated varied sources of international and national data.

The data collection was implemented under a number of tracks. Within each track, a separate procedure on the data collection and analysis was conducted.

First, the international track accumulated information from the official sites of the UNO, the EU, BRICS regarding language use. The material was aggregated regarding the respective rules to map the present study within the international and regional dimensions of translation and interpreting for multilingual communication. The search of the materials based on the respective institutional sites and limited to the English language as it is used within the mentioned institutions. Totally, 93 texts were selected that focused on the language issues, after the exclusion of the duplicating content.

Second, the national track aimed to incorporate pieces of the Russian federal legislation and that of the national legislation of the Russian republics as its constitutional entities. The search of the materials based on the respective institutional sites and was conducted in Russian. Initially 132 texts were selected that focus on the language issues, the final list included 89 items, after the exclusion of the duplicating content. The information regarding the language landscape in Russia was also subject to overview (based on the data from the Russian Academy of Science Institute of Language Studies as the main research and monitoring policy body in the field) in order to provide the readership with the general background regarding the topic under study.

Third, the empirical search across the official sites of the Russian governmental bodies, republican agencies, and republican platforms for social, educational, cultural projects and activities was conducted to identify trends and collect

examples of the use of translation and interpreting in the social practices of local, regional, and federal communities. The search of the materials based on the respective institutional sites and was conducted in Russian. Initially 895 texts were selected that focus on the language issues, the final list included 289 items, after the exclusion of the duplicating content.

Fourth, academic research data of scholars from various countries were explored to specify international academic vision of the T&I phenomenon inside a multiethnic state. Regarding the academic sources, the titles and abstracts were included in the analysis. The search for the relevant literature was conducted through the Google Scholar database and used English as the major language for academic publications within this database. At the initial stage, the search was implemented under the keywords *international multilingualism/ multilingual policy/ multiethnic state policy/ multilingual states*. The search was conducted in English. The results reached about 17,700 positions within 0.05 sec. Next, the exclusion took place regarding the texts that went beyond the topic and duplicating texts, as well. Finally, 132 items (titles and brief abstracts) have been selected to further studies.

A separate search was implemented in Russian with reference to the publications regarding the situation in the Russian Federation. The initial search with the keywords in Russian *multilingualism in Russia/translation and indigenous languages/Translation and local languages of the Russian federal entities*. The results reached about 28,700 positions within 0.09 sec. The standard exclusion procedure was applied to the duplicating items and the texts that were out of the research scope topic. Finally, 121 items (titles and the brief abstracts) have been selected for further studies.

Further, the texts of each track were organized into a separate text corpus. The text analysis tool *Lexalytics* (<https://www.lexalytics.com/technology/features/>) was used for computer-based text analysis and thematic coding, semantic concepts extraction, their frequency in the text corpus, and clustering techniques. Such an approach is widely used for theming the data, identifying the thematic clusters and their meaningful content components^[52]. The above steps allowed the author to identify key clusters related to the angles where translation and interpreting practices take place within multilingual states and organizations. The choice of soft was due to its language capacity processing and free

open access mode.

The above research design resulted in the following themed cluster structure, introduced in **Figure 1**.

1.Languages in use in multinational organizations					
1.1.official languages			1.2.working languages		
2.Languages in use in multiethnic state: key features					
2.1. criteria for language status	2.2. quantity of languages		2.3. nationalities with written languages	2.4. ethnic groups and most used languages	2.5. endangered languages
	2.2.1. live languages	2.2.2. disappeared languages			
2.6. languages in education			2.7. legislation on languages		
2.6.1. as a means of instruction	2.6.2. as a subject	2.7.1. state language	2.7.2. languages of ethnic groups	2.7.3. areas where languages of ethnic groups are legally in use	
3.Milestones within the historical paradigm of T&I in Russia: use of local languages of peoples					
3.1. 17th-18th centuries	3.2. end of 18th and 19th century	3.3. 20th century	3.4. late 20th century - early 21st century	3.5. 2nd decade of the 21st century	
4.Current trends regarding T&I in Russia: use of local languages of peoples					
4.1. governance and administration	4.2. social development and self-identity	4.3. cultural heritage	4.4. education	a. research	
				4.5.1. regional schools	4.5.2. T&I specific toolkit
5. T&I as a tool to reply to advances and challenges of the 21st century in Russia as a multiethnic state					
5.1. COVID 19 pandemic			5.2. Digitalization and AI advance		

Figure 1. Cluster themes and subtopics (Author’s data).

The identified clusters represented key trends and positions regarding the topics specified in the research tasks. However, it should be mentioned that the semantic concepts frequency goes beyond one cluster, and some concepts are overlapping. Due to the above, the present research does not produce the percentage of the thematic components in each cluster. The interpretation of the themed cluster structure that resulted from the above research design and its implementation is introduced in the next section with reference to the administrative, legal, academic, analytical, or corporate sources that were part of the respective text corpus qualitative analysis.

3. Results

The present section structures the data that has been aggregated in the course of exploring phenomenon of T&I as a tool for multilingualism inside Russia as a multiethnic state. The section considers the data on the research questions One to Three. Across the text there are comments on existing problems, as well.

3.1. Language Repertoire and Legislation in Russia

3.1.1. Languages in Use: Key Features

The fundamental studies on the language situation in Russia are conducted under the umbrella of the Russian Academy of Sciences, at the Language Studies Institute. The

Russian academicians have set forth such criteria for a language to be included in the list of official languages of Russia as traditionality and compactness of the residence of its speakers on the territory of Russia. Accordingly, the languages of Russia are languages whose speakers have lived in Russia for more than two centuries; and/or languages whose speakers live at least partially in compact settlements (i.e., those where the percentage of speakers of this language is over 20%). Currently, Russian scholars officially count 295 languages across the territory of the Russian Federation, specify 155 live languages and identify about 140 languages whose speakers have lived in Russia for less than 200 years and do not have compact settlements on its territory, including 15 languages that have disappeared since the beginning of the 20th century^[53]. Writing systems of many languages were developed only in Soviet times by outstanding Russian scientists, linguists, and philologists. Due to their efforts from 1920 to 1940, 50 nationalities got their own written languages. Currently, ethnic groups in Russia count for over 190 ethnic groups on its territory. However, demographically, ethnic Russians dominate the country's population. In the 2021 Census, about 71% of the population were identified as ethnic Russians, 17% of the population were ethnic minorities and 11.6% did not answer the ethnic question^[54].

According to UNESCO experts, almost all languages of the Russian Federation, except for Russian and Tatar, are under threat to one degree or another. Bashkir, Tuvan, Yakut and 12 languages of the North Caucasus find themselves in a relatively prosperous position^[55, 56]. According to the Ministry of Education, in the field of education in the Russian Federation 105 languages are used, 24 languages are used as a means of teaching (including Russian) and 81 languages are studied as a subject^[57], including nine minor languages learned as electives. The above situation reveals the importance of the legislation on the languages in Russia.

3.1.2. Legislation on Languages

Under Article 68 of the Constitution of Russia the Russian Language is “a state language on the whole territory of the Russian Federation” while the republics have the right to establish official (state) languages other than Russian; these languages are used “together with the state language of the Russian Federation”; all the peoples of the Russian Federation have the right to preserve their native language and to create conditions for its study and development^[58].

The Federal Law “On the Languages of the Peoples of the Russian Federation”^[59] governs the use of languages of the Russian peoples in the course of state bodies, organizations, enterprises and institutions operations and activities. The respective regulations are specified in Chapter Four. The document proclaims the Russian language as the language for operations at the federal level, specifies participants to the mentioned bodies activities can report and comment in other languages, with the translation/interpreting services provision if required. Article 15 also underlines the opportunities for Russian republics to use their state languages as well as languages of their peoples on the territories of their dwelling for the official communication. Article 18 defines the Russian Language as the language of the trial proceedings and law enforcement activities in federal courts and agencies, while the judicial and law enforcement bodies of the Russian entities can be implemented in the languages of the republics, and individuals who do not master the respective languages are to be provided with the translation and interpreting services. Further, the regulations set forth the right for the Russian Federation citizens to apply to state bodies, organizations, enterprises and institutions of the Russian Federation with proposals, statements, and complaints in the state language of the Russian Federation, their native language or in any other language of the peoples of the Russian Federation that they know. The respective replies shall be delivered in the language of the appeal.

Under Article 20, the mass media combines the Russian language for federal resources, while Russian constituent entities can use the state language of the republic and other languages in line with the needs and preferences of the local population. The document also establishes the use of both the Russian language and other languages in the industry, transport, commerce, etc., in line with the international, interrepublican agreements, and local population's needs. Therefore, the Federal legislation highlights the use of the federal and republican state languages. The document also specifies the rules for translation and interpreting service provision in case participants to specific activities do not master Russian as the state language of the multinational country.

Further, the open access data aggregated on the Wikipedia platform provides the section on the Russian official languages and a detailed list of references to the local con-

stitutions' concrete articles on the republican languages^[57]. However, it should be underlined that Karelia is still the only republic of Russia that establishes Russian as the only official language, though there is a special law regarding support and protection of the Karelian, Vepsian, and Finnish languages in the republic.

3.2. Milestones within the Historical Paradigm of Translation and Interpreting with the Use of Local Languages of Peoples within Russia as a Multiethnic State

Russia has historically developed as a multi-ethnic state. Accordingly, to ensure communication, socio-economic and cultural development, educational advancement, tools of practical activity have been used for centuries, which in the modern sense is characterized as intercultural communication through T&I. Moreover, among the various options for detailing the historical periods of this practice in Russia, there is no common position among scientists, however, it is possible to single out the general principles of the historical stages' basic gradations of the corresponding activities in line with the overall country's development.

17–18 centuries faced Christianization of the indigenous peoples of various regions of Siberia, the Far North and the Far East and descriptions of the languages of the corresponding peoples who did not belong to the Russian nationality^[61]. During this period, the first attempts were made to record the texts of the indigenous peoples of these territories using the Russian language with comments. Moreover, the first bilingual dictionaries also appeared, with the translation into Russian of the vocabulary of various indigenous languages^[62].

The end of the 18th and the period of the 19th century were marked by the reform of Russian education. This period saw a significant role of translation as an educational measure that the missionary institutions of the Russian Orthodox Church performed, especially in the mid-1860s. The main activities of these missionary associations included the organization and finance of missionary activities among the local non-Russian population, the launch of confessional schools, churches, and financial support for Orthodox neophytes. Moreover, priests engaged in Christian educational activities among parishioners^[63]. Missionaries paid particular attention to the use of translation for the publication of

Orthodox religious literature in the languages of non-Russian peoples with the view to "harmonize integration of Christianity into the culture and worldview of the local population and avoid a radical break in their ethno-cultural field^[64]. Thus, researchers note that missionaries used the native languages of the peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East, among whom preaching was conducted (Nanais, Khanty, Evenks, Chukchi, Nenets, Yakuts, Komi), as well as taught in local native languages in schools organized at missions^[65, 66]. Such practices required missionaries to study the respective languages to publish liturgical and other texts in them. This actually meant the creation of writing system (or, in some cases, the development of the already existing rudiments of writing) in the languages of the indigenous peoples of the North, Siberia and the Far East^[67]. Scientists also note the significant contribution of the Translation Commission of the Orthodox Missionary Society of Russia of that period to books in the Chuvash language being translated and published^[68, 69]. That period also witnessed the rise in translation of Russian and foreign classics into the native languages of the peoples of Russia, for instance, translations of A.S. Pushkin's works into Tatar, Chuvash, Yakut and other languages of the peoples of Russia appeared precisely during this period^[70]. This kind of interlanguage exercise contributed to the improvement of national literary norms in the course of translations.

The 20th century is known for the consistent development of the languages of the peoples of Russia during the USSR existence. For this time, the role of literary translation should be specially highlighted, when the conceptual foundations were laid and the practice of its institutionalization was introduced as a field of professional activities in society, in the language policy of the multiethnic country on the whole. During this period, at the state level, the state system to translate the works of national writers into Russian and works of Russian literature into the languages of the peoples of the USSR was shaped and promoted^[71]. In 1955, the Department of Literary Translation from the Languages of the Peoples of the USSR was established at the Literary Institute (Moscow), which trained specialists of the respective profile^[72].

The period of the late 20th century–early 21st century put the T&I theory and practice with the use of different national languages within the country on pause^[73] due to the

collapse of the USSR, political, socio-economic instability in the country at the end of the 20th and early 21st centuries, the period of state formation of the Russian Federation.

Since the middle of the second decade of the 21st century, Russia has been reviving the understanding of the language policy concept, including the issues of translation as a tool of multilingual development of a multinational state. Currently, T&I activities are considered as a tool for harmonizing interethnic relations. The study of the current situation in Russia as for 2024, allows the author to observe and identify promising practices and existing problems, which are discussed in the next section accordingly.

3.3. Current Trends Regarding T&I with the Use of Local Languages of Peoples within Russia as a Multilingual State

3.3.1. T&I as a Tool for Governance and Administration

The republican legislation of the constituent entities promotes and supports multilingual websites of the official state bodies. The respective sites tend to operate in parallel in Russian and in the national languages of the republics of Russia, see information on Wikipedia^[74].

So, using the example of the Republic of Komi (The Komi Republic in the Northeast of the European part of Russia, where Komi people is one of the Finno-Ugric groups), we can say that the publication of regulatory legal acts of state authorities of the Republic of Komi is carried out - the laws of the Republic of Komi, Decrees of the government and the State Council of the Republic of Komi, decrees of the Head of the Republic of Komi, rulings of the Constitutional Court are published in two state languages. The magazine "Normative legal acts of public authorities" is published in Komi and Russian. The official Internet portal of the republic, the official websites of the State Council and the Ministry of National Policy of the Republic of Komi function in two languages, the names of institutions, enterprises, organizations, texts of seals, stamps, letterheads, and signboards are drawn up. The Komi and Russian languages are used in the preparation and conduct of elections at all levels. Signs of streets and squares are drawn up in two state languages. In the Komi Republican Academy of Public Administration and Administration, an interregional laboratory for information support on the functioning of the Finno-Ugric languages has

been created.

However, some challenges can be identified. First, the study reveals that not every constituent entity develops resources both in Russian and a national official language^[75] due to the lack of specialists, the low level of the literary form of the local language(s), etc. Further, regarding the above-mentioned Komi Republic, researchers representing the Republic note that despite the fact that since the beginning of the 1990s various measures are taken to support the Komi language, it seems that cultural integration into the dominant [Russian-speaking] majority is a sustainable trend. The 2010 population census confirmed the fact that linguistic assimilation continues, which is closely correlated with the growing share of the urban population among the Komi. The constant decrease in the number of schoolchildren studying the Komi language as their native language is undoubtedly a negative factor in assessing the prospects for the development of the Komi language^[76]. Moreover, one can recall a rather poor language situation in the Republic of Karelia, which has not adopted any legislation regarding the official status of the Karelian language. The Karelians hold the status of "titular people" in the Republic of Karelia. The lack of language legislation may be due to the low representation of Karelians and, in general their low share in the total population of the Republic of Karelia, the lowest among the minority republics in Russia^[77].

In general, however, it should be emphasized that, there is a tendency when the republics at the state level create government translation services to meet the needs of the government in terms of translation using the indigenous languages of the corresponding subject of Russia, see, for example, the experience of the Komi^[78] and Sakha-Yakutia^[79] Republics.

In the republics, T&I services are provided upon request as part of law enforcement and judicial activities. However, experts note a number of problems, including the lack of a single unambiguous bilingual terminology, a fairly dynamic development of federal legislation, the novelties of which are not always promptly translated into the national language of the republic due to the lack of the proper number of specialists, the lack of a system for their mass training, see, for example, data on the use of the Yakut and Russian languages at the stage of preliminary investigation^[80].

Further area within the administration is related to the bilateral international contacts with neighboring states in the

constituent entities. Many of these contacts are provided with the participation of the titular language of the republic or district, see for example the article on the development of Yakut-Chinese translation^[81].

In order to standardize communication in the federal state, which includes over 80 constituent entities, the formation of bilingual dictionaries of socio-political terminology into the national languages of the peoples of Russia is being carried out (taking into account the administrative and managerial needs of the state, an example in the Buryat and Russian languages is explored by Tsyrenov^[82].

3.3.2. T&I as a Tool for Social Development and Self-Identity

The consideration of the issues regarding the use of T&I as a tool for the multicultural development of a multinational state constituent entity is expected to integrate practices in varied areas. During the last decade, there is a tendency to develop Internet mass media in local languages^[83]. Moreover, audiovisual creative materials and works in Russian and the national languages of the republics are expanding, the practice of bilingual cartoons and computer games is developing, see examples of bilingual cartoons in Buryat (the official national language of the Buryat Republic, in the eastern part of Russia), and in Khanty (the official national language of the Khanty-Mansi constituent entity in the eastern part of Russia) with subtitles in Russian^[84].

Theatrical productions in a number of republics take place with simultaneous translations. So, today in Kazan (capital of the Republic of Tatarstan, a republic of the Russian Federation in Eastern Europe, the Tatars unite different Turkic ethnic groups) performances in the Tatar language can be watched in five theaters while the simultaneous interpreting into Russian is provided^[85].

The constituent entities of Russia enhance the practices of ethno-journalism and bilingual mass media development (see, for example, the practice in Mordovia^[86], in Buryatia^[87]). Also, the experience of the Republic of Tatarstan also seems to be promising as today 110 newspapers and 28 magazines are published in the Tatar language, while some of the publications are published Simultaneously in Russian and Tatar languages; 50 television companies operate on the territory of the republic, of which 30 broadcast their programs in Russian and Tatar. Of the total number of radio stations (86 in total), 22 broadcast in Tatar and Russian^[88].

Moreover, there is an interregional guild of interethnic journalism^[89]. As of February 2022, Guild branches exist in 49 regions of the Russian Federation, in all federal districts. The guild specializes in the field of interethnic media projects and social engineering. Journalists of the Guild carry out extensive educational activities to train young journalists on interethnic issues in universities. Through a T&I-based multilingual project on the respective platform, the Guild's implements a cultural and educational mission by collecting and offering to the public multilingual versions of congratulations, greetings, thanks, compliments to girls, proverbs, etc., see the portal "national accent"^[90].

It should be noted that professional translation associations have put on their agenda the tasks of T&I involving the languages of the peoples of Russia^[91]. Special attention is paid to this phenomenon within the Union of Translators of Russia, in whose structure the Council for T&I with the use of Languages of the Peoples of Russia has been launched recently. The division considers the tasks of creating a special terminology of national translation as a trend in domestic translation studies, as well as the formation of a special area of T&I studies and the development of training programs for translators and interpreters who can work with the languages of the peoples of Russia^[92]. Furthermore, within a multiethnic state, regional T&I professional associations can also contribute to the translation practices regarding the state and local regional languages. The consistent activities of the Mordovian regional union can be mentioned as an example^[93]. The above data confirms that T&I as a tool for social and cultural development a multiethnic state^[94, 95].

3.3.3. T&I as a Tool for Cultural Heritage

The sociocultural mission of T&I stems from its ability to provide both specialists and the general public with cultural information and memory of unique ethnic groups through a comparative study of the epics of the peoples of the multinational state. The study and comparison of their plot motifs, the system of images, language, and style, allows the audiences to understand the historical memory of peoples, their worldview, and mythology^[96]. This contributes to the long-term process of interchange of the spiritual heritage of peoples. Thus, the mentioned field of T&I studies acquires general scientific and sociocultural significance within the framework of a multilingual state, and the preservation of its cultural heritage. In addition, it is possible to recall that

currently, the traditions of the past period continue. Starting from 2014, a project is being implemented to translate the epic of related linguistic cultures through the intermediary language, which is the Russian language. Within a series of bilingual publications under the titles “Epic monuments of the peoples of the world”, the Altai epic “Maadai-Kara” (2015–2017), the Bashkir epic “Ural-batyr” (2016–2017), were translated into Yakut, and the Tuvan epic “Kunan-Kara” is prepared for same format of translation and publication^[97]. Another example of using the translation of epic folklore works from or into the languages of the indigenous peoples of Russia is the translation of the book of runes of the ancient Finno-Ugric epic Kalevala from the Finnish into the Karelian language. Compilation, adaptation and the introduction were done by Dmitry Bakulin, Petrozavodsk State University graduate (Republic of Karelia)^[98]. Translation of ethnotexts and translation of religious texts into the languages of the peoples of Siberia provide the foundation for the incorporation of these languages into contemporary society through the publication of educational materials for schools, the creation of mass media in the languages of indigenous peoples, and electronic resources^[99].

3.3.4. T&I as a Tool for Education

This mission reveals T&I activities with the use of languages of the peoples of Russia that promote this phenomenon in terms of education, training, curricula and resources^[100]. Metropolitan republican as well as other regional universities act as drivers of training and research in the field of T&I with the use of languages of the peoples of Russia. The importance of republican universities in the training of relevant specialists is rising, since their academic faculty has been brought up in the families of native speakers of the title languages of the republics. Another area concerns semi-professional activities of students, i.e., youth contests for translations from the languages of the peoples of Russia into Russian^[101]. Thus, Petrozavodsk State University (the Republic of Karelia) offers academic programs in Karelian, Vepsian and Finnish languages and literature^[102]. We have already mentioned earlier the role of the Union of Translators of Russia, in whose structure the Council for Translation Using the Languages of the Peoples of Russia has been created in recent years. The division considers a number of tasks, including the creation of a special terminology for national translation as a field of domestic translation studies, and the

development of training programs for translators^[103].

3.3.5. T&I as a Tool for Research

Russian researchers are actively exploring translation practice to preserve the indigenous peoples of Siberia, the Arctic region and the Arctic Circle and propose to consider the development of such an area in T&I studies as ethno-translation which refers to the translation using the languages of the peoples of a multinational state^[104–106]. Without delving into the discussion of the term itself to denote this phenomenon, we consider it relevant to identify a specific field of T&I using the languages of the peoples of a multinational state within the framework of modern T&I studies. The specificity of sociocultural mission, the advancement of the scientific mission, i.e., the development of T&I research schools with respective theoretical and applied activities, as well as the educational and awareness-raising mission that are shaped in the course of T&I activities with regard to the utilization of different official/local languages within Russia as a multinational state, are among the reasons for the respective stand. The centuries-long T&I activities with the use of languages of the peoples of Russia have led to the fact that today the country has historically established regional schools that focus on the mentioned phenomenon. Thus, the origins of the Russian translation schools with the Yakut, Tatar and Chuvash languages go back to the depths of the 19th century. The development of these schools is associated with the activities of the Translation Commission of the Orthodox Missionary Society of the Kazan Theological Academy (today the Republic of Tatarstan). Today they are actively developing at the North-Eastern Federal University named after Ammosov^[107], at Kazan State University, and in a number of universities in the Chuvash region^[108].

Furthermore, centuries-long T&I activities with the use of languages of the peoples of Russia have led to the T&I specific toolkit development, among which the most relevant for T&I with the use of local languages scholars view the following:

- *Creation of parallel texts* in the pair of languages “Russian - the language of a particular ethnic group” initially meant texts written down and translated by scientists, missionaries and local historians; texts created by amateur and professional writers and translated by professional translators or writers; at the first stage in the 18–19 centuries,

texts with comments were recorded; the first bilingual dictionaries also appeared, with the translation into Russian of the vocabulary of various indigenous languages, an interlinear translation and subsequent literary processing or without it during expeditionary work;

- *Ethnographic commentary* originated in past centuries, it implied notes explaining the features of the material and spiritual culture of a particular people, reflection of ethnic features of culture, the mythology of the people, its reverent attitude to the surrounding world and nature;
- *Interlinear translation use* began to be used most widely in the Soviet period, primarily when creating works of children's literature, which included folklore, both prose (fairy tales) and poetic (songs, riddles, epics, epics); this way led to a two-stage translation that was established with the creation of an intermediate secondary text.
- *Translation techniques identification* includes the study of the most adequate methods of T&I with account for the belonging of the original language and the target language to the same or different language families; things differ a lot when two languages are members of the same or different language families;
- *Issues of preserving* the rhythm of poetic works, and the syntax of prose when translating within the framework of languages with different structures^[109];
- *Cultural and philological adaptation*, the boundaries and expediency of the phenomenon of multilayer cultural interference, since in the course of T&I texts of indigenous peoples the texts must be coordinated in terms of cognition and reflection of knowledge about the world and society, behavior (reflection of a cultural behavioral code), and culture (the implementation of certain aesthetic functions of the culture of the people);

Given the above, scholars argue for a methodological trend for ethno-translation^[110], and explore specific strategies for translating texts of indigenous peoples^[111].

3.4. T&I as a Tool to Reply to Advances and Challenges of the 21st Century in Russia as a Multiethnic State

The 21st century has witnessed the intensive development of technology, on the one hand, and faced global tragedies for society, among which it is possible to single out

pandemics. In the view of these issues importance, it seems relevant to consider T&I feedback examples with reference to these areas of the situation in Russia.

3.4.1. T&I within the Latest Pandemic (COVID-19)

The pandemic period revealed the global nature of the problem of multilingual communication in the healthcare sector, both in terms of assistance to foreign citizens who happen to stay in another country during the period of illness^[112], and in terms of medical assistance to national minorities^[113]. Russian researchers note that the period of the pandemic in the country revealed the need to maintain the languages of indigenous peoples. Therefore, as a component of the analysis of the dissemination of coronavirus in the indigenous communities of the Russian Arctic, it became evident that bilingual information, specifically the translation of information from Russian into the languages of indigenous peoples, was imperative, as the elders play a significant role in these communities, yet only a select few of them possess the ability to speak and read Russian. Russian experts conducted the research that revealed that at the corona break in March 2020 stage the information about preventive measures in Russian regions with minority languages in use was implemented mostly in Russian, or published in the internet. However, elderly population in the remote regions does not consistently communicate in local languages and do not consistently use the Internet^[114]. Such a situation created a particular challenge. The elderly population of the region turned out to be the most vulnerable one, and high risk of their death meant the extinction of the connection between generations, loss of local culture, including languages. Moreover, the elders play an important role in the fight of indigenous peoples against pathogens, passing from word-of-mouth methods of dealing with the epidemic^[115].

At the same time, there are examples of promising practice of T&I use in the regions of Russia to provide information in regional languages. Thus, in major republics hot-lines regarding the COVID-19 measures and treatment were launched in their respective national languages. An example of promising practice might be mentioned with reference to Dudinka, a northern Russian city with a population of 30,000 people, where the call to stay home, not to worry, and take care was announced in five local languages, namely Dolgan, Nganasan, Evenki, and Nenets^[116]. Moreover, in Tatarstan,

during the pandemic spread, people were informed about the coronavirus in Tatar in public transport. In this regard, we would like to refer to recommendations of sociologists. They believe that addressing the population in a close and native language can successfully influence the fulfillment of requirements, in this case, the requirement to stay at home. When tension is felt, it is important for a person to hear instructions and advice in one's native and close language that gives rise to trust and holds an emotional connotation^[117]. In the Republic of Buryatia (the official language is Buryat), the Center for Public Health and Medical Prevention has published a short Russian-Buryat medical phrasebook. The phrasebook contains over 200 most frequently used phrases, expressions and words for communication between a medical worker and a patient in Russian and Buryat languages. In a small pocket guide, the compilers included a standard set of questions for admission to the clinic, a dictionary of basic medical terms and commonly used words^[118].

3.4.2. T&I within Digitalization and AI Advance

Currently, a considerable attention is paid to the T&I development with the use of languages of the peoples of Russia in the electronic environment. So, electronic dictionaries of various types are being developed, see, for example, information about the Russian-Tuvan electronic corpus^[118], about Buryat-Russian online dictionaries^[119]. The practice of integrating dictionaries and translators is developing, see for example a resource with a Russian-Chuvash online dictionary and translator^[120]. Electronic phrasebooks with sound support are created and posted on the Internet, see for example a resource for a pair of Russian-Abaza languages^[121]. There is also a trend to create bilingual electronic corpora in the pair Russian language - the national language of the subject. Thus, in 2022, the project was completed on the creation of the Russian-Karelian electronic corpora of oral texts^[122].

Russia has kept its multilingual present on the Internet since its inception, with websites in Tatar, Bashkir, Chuvash, and other major national languages appearing as early the 1990s. Today, the linguistic landscape of the web is even more diverse, with at least 40 languages of Russia represented. Efforts are consistently being made for their further advance and distribution^[123]. Internet encyclopedias are being created in the national languages of the peoples of

Russia (i.e., national Wikipedia in Tatar, Yakut, Kalmyk). Today one can even read Wikipedia in Vepsian (although this language has only a little over three thousand speakers), culinary recipes on Meadow Mari (365,000 speakers), public memes in Yakut (450,000 speakers). Additionally, on-line machine translation is on track, see, for example, data on the experience of Yakut-Kazakh machine translation^[124]. In general, the Yandex system developed by Russian specialists offers translations with such languages as Yakut, Tatar, Bashkir, Udmurt, Chuvash, meadow and mountain Mari. Currently, Yandex has launched the project to add more than 20 languages of the peoples of Russia to its Translator, which were not previously represented in the service. The project is designed for three years. The first of the new languages, namely Ossetian has already appeared in Translator. Other languages of the North Caucasus will also be added, among them specialists mention Chechen, Ingush and others, and later the languages of the peoples of Siberia, for example, Buryat and Tuvan. For some languages, a neural network technology for speech recognition and synthesis will also be built in. This will allow users to check how words sound in different languages, and will further make it possible to conduct a dialogue with native speakers. Yandex runs this project together with the Federal Agency for Nationalities and regional language institutes. They are helping the company with the collection of corpora of languages of the peoples of Russia — parallel texts in different languages^[125].

Moreover, the advent of Generative AI has enhanced the opportunities for indigenous languages inclusion in the T&I activities, in terms of AI-facilitated voice and text translator^[126]. Today, scholars emphasize the AI capacity for minority and indigenous languages in Russia. Researchers argue that AI systems can be trained to recognize and analyze linguistic patterns in languages that have been poorly studied or are at risk of disappearing. This includes building educational models in the native language for small ethnic groups at risk of losing their native language of communication^[127-129].

However, in general, the issues of digitalization in the aspect of T&I using the languages of the peoples of Russia face a number of problems, including a lack of specialists with particular languages, the design of open-code software development and fonts, a balance between the interests of rights-holders and the public interest^[130]. Moreover, in terms

of machine translation for relatively small languages, it is more difficult, since they are low-resource (they contain much fewer parallel texts than, for example, in a pair of languages Russian-English). For such situations, the relationship of languages is very important. Data on related languages allow teaching one common model for their translation, i.e., “under the hood” of the translator, the same neural network has started to translate into Russian from a number of languages of ethnic groups within Russia^[131].

4. Discussion

The material in the previous section indicates that in Russia there is a centuries-old tradition of translation activities as a tool for the development of indigenous languages and intercultural communication between peoples within the state. Modern Russian scholars consider translation and interpreting within Russian and indigenous languages as a tool for cultural preservation of ethnic communicates within a multiethnic state and for linguocultural self-presentation of the peoples of Russia^[132]. In modern society, a state policy is being implemented, within the framework of multilingualism and translation as its tool are considered as a component of the development of the society of a multilingual state. T&I using the languages of the peoples of Russia is implemented in accordance with the legislation on language policy and the language rights of citizens of the country, covers the administrative, legal, socio-cultural, educational spheres, and develops in the context of the digitalization of society; takes into account the tasks of multilingual information in emergency situations.

The research results have revealed a number of problems, whose examples have already been mentioned earlier. First of all, these are not administrative and legal issues (which are resolved by the constitutions of the republics) or financial problems (which are eliminated by financing from the republican budgets and federal targeted programs, as well as grants). In relation to the Russian Federation, a Program for the Preservation and Revival of the Languages of the Indigenous Peoples of Russia has been developed for 10 years (2022–2032), which provides for a set of administrative and financial decisions^[133]. There are objective circumstances of the current situation in the world. Just as English is recognized as the global language of the modern

world, so within the framework of a multilingual state, the dominance of one language is inevitable as a tool of intrastate communication that provides the possibility of communication for all citizens of the state - representatives of different ethnic groups within the state, which researchers note^[134]. Besides, regarding mass media in local languages of the Russian Republics, those authorized to develop the respective tools mention that the mass media in local languages are less effectively indexed in Yandex and Google; this situation does not contribute to the commercial benefits of the mass media resource and explains lack of enthusiasm from those responsible in some particular cases^[83]. Furthermore, the findings reveal underrepresented translation and interpreting activities during the COVID-19 as the nation-wide emergency situation. This situation is similar to the general communication troubles during the recent pandemic. Scholars across the world have detected a language-based discrimination within the initial stage of COVID-19 crises communication^[135]. Another concern is the contemporary move to digital and virtual communication that might be accompanied by “new, albeit invisible boundaries between minority and majority groups”^[136].

In addition, it must be recognized that in Russia there is a different degree of popularity of the national languages of the peoples of Russia, a different degree of perception of national languages as a component of the national identity of the respective peoples. This is due to a different level of the number of representatives of a particular nation, a different level of economic development of a particular subject, the geography of residence of representatives of a particular ethnic group, objectively developing trends towards the urbanization of the rural population, etc. Examples of relevant situations are given in the previous section. Therefore, we consider it possible to agree with scholars who explain that within the gradual destruction of the language transfer tradition, the systemic preservation practices are the most relevant for the ethnic languages. They include the creation of modern coursebooks for the languages of the official, regional and small-numbered indigenous peoples of the North, based on the latest methods of ethnic language learning and teaching; publishing children’s literature in the ethnic languages; linguistic documentation of languages; application of the modern information technology, including the creation of the Internet portals dedicated to the language and

culture of the small-numbered indigenous peoples of the North^[137]. Within these repertoires, T&I with the use of languages of peoples of Russia, forms a niche in the Society, T&I Academia, and Industry, through administrative, legal and social dimensions, research, educational contexts, as well as through the activities of professional associations.

Specialists that deal with the relevant field in Russia^[99] note that the above-mentioned activities ensure not only the preservation of the languages of different peoples in the multi-ethnic space of a multinational state, but also the functioning of cultural memory as a set of cultural meanings that are significant for a particular ethnic group and for its perception and understanding by representatives of other ethnic groups in the space of the state. Cultural meanings are materialized in verbal works, which ensure their preservation, transmission to generations and integration into the common socio-cultural space of a multinational state. In addition, multilingualism within the state ensures the strengthening of tolerance in society between representatives of different ethnic cultures and thus contributes to the sustainable development of the state. It should be emphasized that such an approach is the development of ethnography in linguistic studies,^[138–141] discussion of the translation of ethno-cultural elements^[142], discussion of foreignization or domestication of translation in the works of Venutti^[143], ethnolinguistics in general.

Such an approach shapes a new perspective on the discussion of multilingual translation and interpreting practices, which until now have been actively discussed mainly within the framework of international and regional organizations^[144], international corporations^[145], in the process of multilingual localization of digital resources^[146]. The research data lay grounds for the consideration of translation with the use of national/official languages of a multiethnic state as a social phenomenon from the angle of mega-, macro-, meso- levels correlation^[145], where multilingual translation at the mega level takes place within the international organizations (i.e., UNO), at the macro level operates within varied regional contexts (i.e., the EU), and at the mesolevel refers to the national context of a particular multilingual state language policy and practice. Further on, it is relevant to identify a microlevel of local policies and practices within particular administrative entities and among respective multiethnic communities. In fact, such policies and practices mirror and

measure a real world of language policy implementation in a multilingual and multicultural country.

The vertical correlation of these horizontal levels determines the role of one or more languages as system-forming communication tools between all its actors within the corresponding level, which have a national language as an internal communication tool in the national context and a conventionally approved language of intercountry communication at the international and regional levels. In parallel, the consistent policy implementation regarding the T&I with the use of national/official languages of a multiethnic state fosters the policy of language equality in the multiethnic country, and goes in line with the international and regional principles of respect, equality, development of translation for multilingualism goals.

Regarding a diachronic overview suggested by this study, we believe it is important to emphasize the following.

The diachronic study of T&I practices in a multilingual context is critical for various reasons, especially concerning the sustainable development of the country. Such a study argues for examining how T&I have evolved over time considering historical, cultural and political contexts. We also suggest several key points that outline T&I diachronic study importance and potential impacts on the nation sustainable development.

First, a diachronic study reveals how T&I have adapted to the needs of various linguistic communities across time. By recognizing the historical shifts in language use, T&I involvement in language policy, and socio-political factors influencing these changes, policy-makers and educators can better appreciate and support linguistic diversity, which is essential for social cohesion and inclusive development. Second, T&I play a pivotal role in preserving and disseminating cultural heritage. By investigating historical T&I practices, researchers can uncover how languages and cultures interacted across time. The understanding thereof can promote strategies to protect minority languages, thereby preserving the country rich cultural heritage. Sustainable development is linked to cultural sustainability as a diverse cultural landscape fosters identity and community resilience. Third, a diachronic study of T&I can contribute to understanding promising practices in communication. In a multilingual society in general, in Russia, as a concrete example thereof, effective communication is vital for fostering social and eco-

conomic development. A diachronic study can help identify barriers to communication that have arisen historically. Improved T&I practices can enhance cooperation among different ethnic groups (which is crucial in managing social tensions) and ensure equitable access to resources for development. Fourth, by studying past and present practices, businesses can tailor their approaches to meet the needs of multilingual market, thereby facilitating trade and investment. In this way, a diachronic study of T&I can support economic development. Fifth, understanding the historical context of T&I can aid in the development of policies that support multilingual practices within educational systems and government institutions. Such a situation, in turn, ensures, that all citizens, regardless of their linguistic background can access vital services and participate in civic life. This is essential for sustainable development of the country, particularly ensuring that initially underrepresented or marginalized groups are included in decision-making process. Next, the evolution of T&I practices deepens educational curricular that prepare future translators and interpreters. By incorporating a diachronic perspective, educational institutions ensure that students appreciate the historical context of their work, foster greater sensitivity to cultural nuances inside the multilingual country. This educational approach can produce a workforce that is not only linguistically competent in foreign languages but also linguistically and culturally aware of their own country language landscape. Moreover, a diachronic study of T&I in a multilingual nation highlights the historical injustices that may have influenced language policies and practices at a particular stage of the country development. By acknowledging these factors, initiative can be developed to address social justice for minority language speakers. Social equity is foundational for sustainable development, a sit ensures that all social groups have access to opportunities and resources.

In summary, that research data and findings reveal that a diachronic study of T&I practices in multilingual Russia is a vital endeavor that intersects with various dimensions of sustainable development. The suggested angle of the study underlines ways for promoting linguistic diversity, preserving cultural heritage, improving communication, supporting economic growth and ensuring social equity. Such studies help pave the way for a more inclusive future of the country and becomes essential in fostering a cohesive society that

values and utilizes its linguistic heritage.

5. Conclusions

The findings confirm the research hypothesis and make it possible to conclude that translation and interpreting can be a tool for a sustainable development of the nation and an instrument for multilingual language policy inside a multiethnic state provided that it incorporates a number of respective practices, namely the following:

- T&I activities that include the use of languages of those peoples who are citizens of the respective state and operate under the state legislation as part of its policy implementation within the major areas of the multiethnic country activities;
- T&I activities that are coordinated and balanced within Academia and Industry in terms of research, training, and institutionalization;
- National policies and practices of T&I activities correlate with and follow international and regional principles of running continuous multilingual T&I activities; such an approach give the floor to the hierarchy of several levels of the contemporary multinational world development as follows: mega level of international policies and practices, macro level of regional policies and practices, and meso level of multiethnic state national level, and micro level that refers to the local T&I practices of the administrative entities and ethnic communities within such a state.

We have also to acknowledge some limitations of the study, as it has not covered the issues use of national/official languages of a multiethnic state for the purpose of internal migration regulation issues. The lack of this angle in research is due to the fact as no theoretical publications /analytical reports/concrete cases data have been found so far either with reference to Russia or international experience regarding the issues of T&I practices with the use of local languages within a multiethnic state apart from the mention of cases regarding T&I languages use of other states. However, the author hopes to focus on the topic in the future.

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