FINAL REPORT

1 General Information

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Project title: “Prognostic methods and future scenarios in language policy – multilingual Russia as an example”

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Name(s) of the cooperation partners: The project proposal was developed together with Prof. Dr. Aysa Bitkeeva, Institute of Linguistics of Russian Academy of Sciences, in the frame of the RFBR-DFG Cooperation: Joint German-Russian Project Proposals in all fields of science. Due to Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine, all cooperation with the Russian partner has been stopped since February 2022.

Reporting period (entire funding period): 2021-04-01 – 2024-09-30

2 Summary (Deutsch, English)

Prognosemethoden und Modelle zur Analyse zukünftiger Entwicklungen in multilingualen Gesellschaften sind seit langem ein Desiderat der Soziolinguistik. Das Projekt setzte sich zum Ziel, systematisch Grundlagen für Prognosemethoden in ausgewählten Bereichen der Sprachpolitik zu erarbeiten. Außerdem zielte das Projekt darauf ab, ihre Anwendbarkeit auf der Basis der multilingualen Sprachsituation der Russischen Föderation zu zeigen. Dieses Projekt war im Rahmen der RFBR-DFG Kooperation beantragt worden. Aufgrund Russlands Krieg gegen die Ukraine wurden seit Februar 2022 alle Kooperationen mit dem russischen Partner eingestellt. Da gemäß Projektplan der Fokus in Gießen auf methodischen Aspekten liegen sollte und in Russland auf empirischer Feldarbeit, konnten die für das Projekt an der Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen geplanten Arbeiten weiter durchgeführt werden. Wegen des Wegfalls der empirischen Feldarbeit in Russland (105 in-depth interviews in sieben Republiken), wurde das Projekt auf Gießener Seite entsprechend umgeplant. Die Sprachbasis wurde auf weitere slavische Sprachen erweitert. Aufgrund der Ausnahmesituation des Krieges ergaben sich somit zeitliche Verzögerungen im Projektplan.

Das unter diesen veränderten Bedingungen an der JLU Giessen weitergeführte Projekt hat folgende Ergebnisse erzielt: Es wurde ein detaillierter Überblick über Forschung zu Prognosemethoden in den Sozialwissenschaften erarbeitet und im Hinblick auf ihre Anwendbarkeit in der Soziolinguistik geprüft. Der soziolinguistische Zugang zu Szenarienmodellen wurde am Beispiel von Migration aus der Ukraine, Szenarien für die Entwicklung der Zwei- und Mehrsprachigkeit und für die Zukunft des Lehrens des Ukrainischen sowie die Entwicklung der Ukraine-Studien in Europa angewendet. Des Weiteren wurde ein dynamisches Modell zur Prognose von Entwicklungen in multilingualen Sprachsituationen entwickelt. Die Grundlage sind sozialwissenschaftliche Methoden der Zukunftsforschung, die für soziolinguistische Ziele überarbeitet wurden. Das Modell sieht fünf Stufen vor:

Merkmale von aktuellen Sprachsituationen, Faktoren von zukünftigen Entwicklungen, eine vergleichende Analyse der Merkmale und Faktoren, Prognosen in Form von Szenarien und Forschungstransfer in Form von Empfehlungen für die Sprachpolitik. Dieses fünfstufige Modell wird an Sprachsituationen in Osteuropa erprobt. Die Projektergebnisse werden in einem umfangreichen Projektband publiziert, der im Verlag Harrassowitz im Open Access erscheinen wird.

Prognostic methods and models for analyzing future developments in multilingual societies have long been a desideratum of sociolinguistics. The objective of the joint project was to systematically explore the foundations for prognostic methods in selected fields of language policy. Furthermore, the project aimed to demonstrate their applicability on the basis of the multilingual language situation of the Russian Federation. This project was proposed as part of the RFBR-DFG cooperation. Due to Russia's war against Ukraine, all cooperation with the Russian partner has been stopped since February 2022. Since, according to the project plan, the focus in Giessen should be on methodological aspects and in Russia on empirical fieldwork, the work planned for the project at Justus Liebig University Giessen could be continued. Due to the cancellation of the empirical fieldwork in Russia (105 in-depth interviews in seven republics), the project was replanned on the Giessen side. The language base was expanded to include other Slavic languages. Due to the exceptional situation of the war, there were delays in the project schedule.
The project continued at JLU Giessen under these changed conditions, achieved the following results: A detailed overview of research on forecasting methods in the social sciences was compiled and examined with regard to their applicability in sociolinguistics. The sociolinguistic approach to scenario models was applied to the example of migration from Ukraine, scenarios for the development of bilingualism and multilingualism and for the future of Ukrainian language teaching, as well as the development of Ukrainian studies in Europe. Furthermore, a dynamic model for forecasting developments in multilingual language situations was developed. It is based on social science methods of future studies, which were revised for sociolinguistic purposes. The model comprises five stages: features of current language situations, factors influencing future developments, a comparative analysis of the features and factors, prognosis in the form of scenarios, and research transfer in the form of recommendations for language policy. This five-stage model is being applied on language situations in Eastern Europe. The project results will be published in a comprehensive project volume, which will appear in open access by Harrassowitz Verlag.

3 Progress Report

• Background and objectives of the project

This project was applied for in the frame of the RFBR-DFG cooperation. Due to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, all cooperation with the Russian partner has been stopped since February 2022. Since, according to the project plan, the focus in Giessen should be on methodological aspects and in Russia on empirical fieldwork, the part of the project carried out at Justus Liebig

University Giessen could, in principle, be continued. Accordingly, we continued to pursue the methodological project goal from February 2022 onwards – to systematically explore the foundations for prognostic models and methods in selected fields of language policy and to develop an interdisciplinary approach to sociolinguistic prognosis on the basis of the future scenario method. However, due to the war-related termination of the cooperation, all advantages of the planned joint research between the two teams in Moscow and Giessen have been lost, as has the added value of the project originally proposed as a "Joint German-Russian Project." Accordingly, the original project objectives had to be revised and replanned. This concerns the project part of the Russian partner, which aimed to demonstrate the applicability of our methods and model on the basis of the language situation in seven republics of the Russian Federation:

- the fieldwork that should be carried out by the Russian partner (105 in-depth interviews in seven republics of Russia / 15 interviews per republic) was canceled since February 2022
- without this empirical data, the project focus of the Giessen part of the project had to be refocused more on methodological aspects
- without the empirical data from Russia, we had to expand the project to other Slavic languages in order to analyze future-related questions (accordingly, we opened our project workshop in July 2023 and the project volume based on it to other Slavic languages, see below).

The Giessen project team has successfully pursued its methodological project goal with regard to interdisciplinary research on prognostic methods and scenario models, as explained below (for further information, see "deviations" below).

• Description of the project-specific results and findings. Please refer to the contributions of all applicants as well as other persons involved, cooperation partners, etc. Results that are already generally accessible in published form can be briefly summarised with reference to the publication. Unpublished results are to be described in more detail.

Prognostic methods and models for analyzing future developments in multilingual societies have long been a desideratum of sociolinguistics (Bitkeeva / Wingender 2020). The concept of uncertain futures (Peperhove et al. 2018, Gerhold et al. 2015) is broadly used in the social sciences, economy, history, psychology, and security studies. Big social catastrophes of recent years, such as the Covid-19 Pandemic, climate change, and Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine forced the scientific and academic community to use forecasting methods in different fields even more often (Cuhls et al. 2024). Thus, the project topic is more relevant than ever and of great societal relevance.

Replanning of the project work: Due to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine we stopped all cooperation with the Russian partner. While the project was originally intended to focus on the language situation in Russia, we changed the language material of our analyses due to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and opened the empirical basis for other Slavic language situations. The project goals of the Giessen team had to be adjusted accordingly.

Nadiya Kiss (postdoc 50%) focused her research on the **methodological part of the project** and on the **analysis of scenario methods**. Based on the research literature (Saleh et. al. 2008, Sterling et al. 2023, Bachleitner et al. 2016), 11 prognostic methods were defined, among them forecasting (originating from natural science and based mostly on statistical data, partly used in corpus linguistics), backcasting (analyzing the situation in past assists in proposing future developments), scenarios method (broadly used in social sciences and international relations, seldom used in sociolinguistics) and Delphi method (3-phase expert interview, partly used for analysis of educational policies), policy paper analysis (analyzing experts recommendation assists in depicting future situation they propose), actor analysis (used in language management and language policy research), early warning systems (used in migration research), demographic projection, extrapolation of trends. A detailed **overview of research on forecasting methods in social sciences and its applicability to sociolinguistics** will be in the main focus of Nadiya Kiss' contribution to the project volume. Nadiya Kiss applied the scenario method to the situation of language behavior of forced migrants from Ukraine (with regard to the language situation in wartime Ukraine see Besters-Dilger 2023, Kudriatseva 2023, Kulyk 2023), whose mass displacement is caused by Russia's full-scale invasion. She analyzed six scenarios, depending on demographic factors such as age, education, social class etc. (Kiss 2025).

Scenario 1. ***Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism is replaced by German-Ukrainian bilingualism.*** This scenario is possible within families that keep tight connections with their homeland and at the same time are willing to integrate into German society, learn a new language, find a highly qualified job, and build a network of social contacts not only within the Ukrainian diaspora, but also with local population and representatives of other groups. It is also possible for development within the next generations, when Ukrainian becomes a heritage language, and German – the main language of socialization and education.

Scenario 2. ***Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism is replaced by German-Russian bilingualism.*** This scenario is potential for persons who at the beginning of the war abrogate Russian language, especially in public space and social media, but later return to everyday practice of use of Russian within family and communication practices. At the same time, they want to be integrated into German society and learn German, but staying in active connection to migrants from post-Soviet space and using Russian as a lingua franca to communicate with them. For the future generation, they transfer Russian which becomes a heritage language, while German will become the main language of socialisation and education.

Scenario 3. ***Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism stays in diaspora.*** This scenario is especially feasible for the older generation who fled from the war. Learning new language is problematic to them, they acquire it mostly only on a basic level. They conserve their language practices from their homeland, staying a bit isolated in German society, communicating mainly within diaspora groups. It could also become possible for people depending long on social payments and not willing to integrate into German society.

Scenario 4. ***German-Ukrainian-Russian trilingualism developed in diaspora.*** This scenario is potential for the younger generation of migrants from Ukraine, it can also be developed as multilingualism, including English or other additional languages. The younger generation learns languages easily and is assertive in pursuing their education, career, and social connections. Young people also easily switch between different languages, depending on the communication situation and their interlocutors.

Scenario 5. ***Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism is replaced by German monolingualism.*** This scenario is possible within three generations of migrants (as Fishman also described it for migrants in the USA). It also depends on the educational infrastructure in Germany, whether stable structures for learning Ukrainian as a heritage language will be developed in the near future and on family communication, traditions and connection to the homeland.

Scenario 6. ***After return to Ukraine German becomes a part of everyday multilingualism.*** For those forced migrants who decided to move to Ukraine, German can become a part of their multilingualism, since being two or three years in Germany their acquired intermediate-level, cultural habits of communication and gathering information, they will probably also keep connections to the country that hosted them and gave support in difficult times. Knowing German can also become an asset for them in the postwar recovery of the country.

These scenarios are not contradictory and can coexist, applying to different social groups. The language situation development depends on which scenario gets the most mass-scale impact.

The scenario method was applied in another paper on the present and future of teaching Ukrainian language and development of Ukrainian studies in Europe (Kiss / Pidkuimukha / Skintey / Orobchuk 2025). The future scenarios of the development of Ukrainian teaching in European schools depend on the dynamics of the war situation and forced migration – the transmigration of refugees from Ukraine between different European countries, and the returning of the forced migrants back to Ukraine, as well as on the outcomes of the war. On the other hand, the Ukrainian language slowly is becoming also a part of general curricula, at least in the countries with the greatest number of refugees, in such a way in recent future we can expect more and more initiatives when Ukrainian will be included as one of the heritage or foreign languages into the school programs in Europe.

At the level of higher education in Europe, there is a continuous and growing understanding that teaching Ukrainian should be a part of different educational programs, not only within the faculties of Slavonic studies or Eastern European history and politics but also in the frame of language centers and other educational institutions. In a positive scenario, there is hope that more and more sustainable structures will be developed in Europe with a focus on Ukrainian studies, including research, teaching and knowledge transfer between scholars and the public. In a more negative scenario, the wave of interest towards Ukraine will be over and Slavonic studies will remain Russocentric, while offering the narratives of the colonizer in the European academia (using the scenario method for Ukraine from a political science perspective, see Umland 2017).

Monika Wingender focused on **methodological questions** and combined Nadiya Kiss' analyses of **scenario methods** with **typological questions about future developments in language situations.** While waiting for the DFG's decision on our project application, Aisa Bitkeeva and Monika Wingender published a joint paper in which they developed four scenarios of language policy in Russia (Bitkeeva / Wingender 2020). On November 11, 2021, Bitkeeva and Wingender presented in a joint talk their first results on the development of a model of forecasting in language policy. They presented this model together at the digital conference "Lingvoforum: Language Policy and Language Preservation", organized by the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences (https://iling-ran.ru/web/en/conferences/2021_lingforum). Following the work program of the project application, they identified a set of features that are relevant for developments in language policy and developed a basis for a factor model for forecasting developments in language situations. On this basis, Bitkeeva and Wingender analyzed the language situation of selected languages in Russia: Tuvan, Kalmyk, and Tazy language.

After termination of all cooperation with her Russian partner, Monika Wingender continued to develop the model on her own. It turned out that the model developed in the first attempt with Bitkeeva was not workable. Wingender therefore revised all model foundations and developed instead a **five-step model for forecasting developments in multilingual societies on the basis of scenario models.** She is currently applying this model to the **analysis of the future of language situations in Eastern Europe (Belarus, Russia, Ukraine)**. These project results will be published in the project volume. For reasons of limited space, the results are summarized here in a condensed form:

The model leading to the construction of scenarios in several steps is based on social science foundations of scenario methods (among them Peperhove et al. 2018). Overall, our goal is not to predict the future but to discuss potential future developments of language situations in a multifactorial analysis. In doing so, we use the type of "narrative scenarios" (Steinmüller 2018). The social science foundations were revised and developed in line with sociolinguistic goals (also in line with language-based analyses, i.e., Huettig 2015, Mackey 2003, Sanchez-Stockhammer 2015). Wingender drew on Kiss' 11 methods mentioned above and used a selection of these as mixed method basis for her model. Thus, our model and scenario development includes: features of current language situations and factors of future developments, a comparative evaluation of the features and factors, prognostic aspects in the form of scenarios, and research transfer. Accordingly, the model concerning the future of multilingualism comprises five steps:

1. Features for analyzing the **current language situation**: These include features such as:
functional: standardization degree, functional potential of language
quantitative: demographic, ethnic, language use, language proficiency
language contact: autonomy, influence of other languages, language mixing
language policy: language legislation, language management, language activism
sociopolitical: political, historical, geographical conditions.

The data basis consists of language situation models (e.g., Gorjačeva 2006), which are evaluated in relation to features in language situations. In principle, the analysis methods include language biography methods, surveys, interviews, and others. Since field work could not be carried out in this project due to the war, analysis data on language situations is drawn from current research literature.

2. Identifying **factors** that determine the **language situation in the next decade:**

These are specific to the language situation and can vary, among them are: language policy measures and language legislation, language programs, attitudes of language community and symbolic values of languages and other. Data basis and methods encompass document analysis and discourse analysis of societal debates. Furthermore, approaches to research on endangered languages, language revitalization, and language planning are evaluated.

3. Assessing the features and factors and **comparatively analyzing 1 and 2:**

This results in an evaluation scale ranging from support to limitation of language diversity in the respective language situations. The comparative analysis of the results from 1 and 2 prepares the basis for the prognosis.

4. Prognosis – constructing future scenarios of multilingualism in Eastern Europe:

The construction of future scenarios gives answers to the question: What might language situations in Eastern Europe look like in 10 years in terms of multilingualism? With regard to multilingualism, we developed five scenarios from best to worst case and defined visions, relevant aspects and framework conditions (inspired by „writing the scenario“ in Gaßner / Steinmüller 2018, 44):

Scenario 1 best case - equality of languages de iure and de facto – ideology: language diversity as a treasure – balanced language situation;

Scenario 2 language diversity in transition - hierarchy of languages – state language ideology - area of tensions between de iure and de facto;

Scenario 3 limited language diversity – hierarchy of languages – ideology: language diversity as a threat to security - unbalanced language situation;

Scenario 4 symbolic language diversity – de facto monolingualism – unbalanced language situation;

Scenario 5 – worst case - language diversity replaced by monolingualism.

5. Research **transfer** – formulating recommendations for language policy:

The developments in language situations resulting from the various scenarios can be used as a basis for recommendations for language policy. Methodologically, the language policy recommendations can be inspired by policy papers in the social sciences.

With regard to the development of prognostic methods, the main focus of the model lies on steps 1 to 4. Since the prognoses must be continuously evaluated, the analysis begins again with features, continues with factors and assessment, and ends with the revision of the prognosis. Accordingly, the model is designed in the form of an algorithm. Transfer in the form of recommendations is included as a further outcome. This is particularly relevant when it comes to exceptional situations such as the war against Ukraine and language policy perspectives for the post-war situation.

This leads to the application of the model to language situations in Eastern Europe. Scenario 1 is considered unlikely because it is hardly feasible in a globalized world. Scenario 5 is also unlikely because international minority protection also influences national measures. In scenario 2, we classify post-Soviet states with a transitional language situation, such as Kazakhstan. We also see the exceptional situation of wartime Ukraine here. Scenarios for the post-war situation require separate consideration, as they depend on the outcome of the war. We connect scenario 3 with the Russian Federation, whose developments since 2018 also suggest severe restrictions on language diversity in the future. The role that language activism could play in supporting language diversity in the coming years depends on the outcome of Russia's war against Ukraine. We classify Belarus as scenario 4, as there are no visible measures to weaken Russification. Wingender's (2021) multifactorial model of language conflicts is used, among other literature, to assess the potential for conflicts in the five scenarios.

Due to the war-related replanning, the planned joint opening and concluding conferences and the joint project monograph were canceled. Instead, the Giessen team organized an **international hybrid project workshop** at Justus Liebig University on "The future of Slavic languages and Slavic studies: Sociolinguistics, multilingualism, scenarios, prognostic methods" (see program here https://www.uni-giessen.de/de/fbz/zentren/gizo/aktiv/2024/flyer). The results of both the Giessen project and the project conference are currently being prepared for publication. This comprehensive project volume will be published by Harrassowitz Verlag in open access.

Another outcome of the project is that we also included the future of the humanities, and in particular the **"Future of Slavic Studies"**, as a new research topic in our future studies-related research. This topic has emerged as a result of Russia's war against Ukraine and is currently the subject of intense debate in the humanities (keywords: decentralization and decolonization of East European Studies). Accordingly, the project volume will include a joint article by Nadiya Kiss and Monika Wingender on "The future of Slavic Studies in face of Russia's war against Ukraine". Monika Wingender took up some discussions about the future of Slavic Studies in her joint article with Schamma Shahadat (literature studies, Tübingen) (Schahadat / Wingender 2023) and Nadiya Kiss in her co-authored article on the present and future of teaching Ukrainian language and development of Ukrainian studies in Europe (Kiss / Pidkuimukha / Skintey / Orobchuk 2025).

• Deviations from the original concept; findings that contradict the initial hypothesis

Deviations in the project resulted from Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in 2022, as this project was submitted as a joint project and cooperation with the Russian partner was terminated. This led to significant delays in the project due to the necessary replanning. Until Russia's full-scale invasion of Ukraine, all work steps were proceeding according to the project plan. Aisa Bitkeeva (Moscow) and Monika Wingender presented their preliminary results on the development of a model for prognostic methods in language policy in a joint talk at the conference Lingvoforum in Moscow (see above) during the first year of the project. This should have formed the basis for the collective

monograph of the joint project. Due to the termination of the cooperation with the Russian partner, the plan for this monograph was canceled. Instead, an international project conference without the Russian partner was conducted in 2023 in Giessen. The results of this conference will be published in the project volume by Harrassowitz Verlag in open access.

The deviations are at a glance:

- project volume instead of a collective monograph with the Russian partner
- project conference in Giessen instead of a starting conference in Giessen and a concluding conference in Moscow
- Canceled: 105 in-depth interviews in 7 republics of the Russian Federation
- Canceled: all research trips to Russia for the development of the project
- Language basis: Instead of Russia as a case study - expansion to other Slavic languages
- After Russia's full-scale invasion in February 2022, numerous public discussions have been devoted to the future development of Slavic Studies (with topics such as decolonization and decentralization). We have included this topic in our future-related studies.

• Activities and approaches to quality-enhancing measures through which the validity or verifiability of your research findings was ensured

Talks on conferences and discussions among experts and especially those specialized on sociolinguistics are significant means of quality-enhancing measures.

Nadiya Kiss actively participated in and gave talks on several conferences where prospects of Slavic studies and languages were discussed, among them:

CBEES Annual Conference 2023: *The war and its effects*, Stockholm, 23-24 November, 2023;
Symposium *Language in Conflict and War — Ukraine, Caucasus, Russia*, Malmo, 6-7 November, 2023;
Conference *Languages of War: Interpretive Knowledge and Debates on the Perspectives of the War in Ukraine*, Thematic Week of Volkswagen Foundation, Hannover, 22.–24. February 2023;
Scoping Workshop *Zukunftsperspektiven für die deutschsprachige Slavistik*, Hannover, 19 -21Juli 2023;
Interdisciplinary workshop *Ukrainistik entwickeln: Ukraine in Forschung und Lehre in den Fächern Slavistische Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaf*t, Slavistische Linguistik im Dialog mit der Osteuropäischen Geschichte, Jena, 12-13 Oktober 2023;
18th Annual Meeting of the Slavic Linguistics Society (SLS-18), 24-26 August 2023, Bratislava
International workshop: *The changing faces of nationalism in Central- and Eastern Europe*, Cambridge, 11-12 December 2023

Monika Wingender actively participated in the following future studies related conferences:

Joint talk with Aysa Bitkeeva (Moscow) at the digital conference “Lingvoforum: Language Policy and Language Preservation”, organized by the Institute of Linguistics of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Moska, 2021-11-11;
Co-organizer of the Conference *Languages of War: Interpretive Knowledge and Debates on the Perspectives of the War in Ukraine*, Thematic Week of Volkswagen Foundation, Hannover, 22–24 February 2023;
Moderator of one of the sessions of the Scoping Workshop (Volkswagen Foundation) *Zukunftsperspektiven für die deutschsprachige Slavistik*, Hannover, 19 -21July 2023;
Talk at the international workshop *Ukrainistik entwickeln: Ukraine in Forschung und Lehre in den Fächern Slavistische Literatur- und Kulturwissenschaft,* Slavistische Linguistik im Dialog mit der Osteuropäischen Geschichte, Jena, 12-13 October 2023.

Talk at the closing symposium of the Research Campus of Central Hessen, “Osteuropaforschung: Umbrüche und Neuorientierungen angesichts des Krieges Russlands gegen die Ukraine”, Marburg, 2022-09-29;
Participant at the penal discussion “Ukraine-Forum – Zukünftige Entwicklungen der Slavistik”, 14. Deutscher Slavistiktag (national congress of Slavists), Bochum, 21-24 September 2021.

• Description of the handling of research data generated in the project and the data infra structures used, if any (use the following checklist as a guide: www.dfg.de/download/pdf/foerderung/grundlagen_dfg_foerderung/forschungsdaten/forschungsdaten_checkliste_en.pdf)

The research literature and further project issues were saved in a safe space of JLU Hessen Box, the access to this box was given to all project participants. This was stopped after Russia’s full-scale invasion in February 2022, so that from then on only Nadiya Kiss and Monika Wingender had access to the box. The original plan was that researchers in Russia provide the fieldwork (105 interviews with representatives of different national groups in 7 rebublics), while the Giessen team would focus on the methodological part. However, after the full-scale invasion in February 2022, all data exchange has been terminated. Consequently, we did not receive any empirical data from the Russian partner. Thus, we focussed on methodological issues and research literature. As a result, the data in our project mainly consists of text data including a project bibliography with more then 200 positions in English, German, Ukrainian, Russian, and Polish languages. According to the DFG principles, high-quality data was provided by constant monitoring of publications, books, conference inputs, using, for instance, research systems such as Google Scholar and Google Books, Scopus database, and library search systems. The collected research data was used for the project publications. The research literature on future studies which are the most important for the project is saved in a safe space of Hessen/JLU Box – a university system that enables saving and exchanging data. Nadiya Kiss was responsible for collecting and researching research literature.

• Description of any research data, methods, standards, software or infrastructures generated in the project that are re-usable and openly accessible to others

Research data and methods generated in the project will soon be published in our contributions to the project volume (by Harrassowitz Verlag in open access) and are then re-usable and publicly accessible.

• Implementation of scientific events, science communication measures

In July 2023, Nadiya Kiss and Monika Wingender organized the international hybrid project workshop at the Justus Liebig University on *The future of Slavic languages and Slavic studies: Sociolinguistics, multilingualism, scenarios, prognostic methods* (see program here https://www.uni-giessen.de/de/fbz/zentren/gizo/aktiv/2024/flyer). At this project workshop, 22 participants from Germany, Estonia, Ukraine, Finland, the Czech Republic, and Great Britain presented their research on the future of Slavic languages and Slavic studies. Multifaceted topics were discussed, among them the

applicability of forecasting methods in sociolinguistics and the prospects of various Slavic languages in the context of the ongoing war and migration. Thus, the workshop dealt with the application of prognostic methods in analyzing language situations and language policy in Eastern, Central, and Southeast Europe. This included the analysis of the functioning of Slavic languages in Europe in general. The workshop also addressed the question of the future of Slavic Studies. The results of the workshop will be published in the project volume by Harrassowitz Verlag in open access.

This project workshop resulted in very useful collaborations: Thanks to the cooperation with Alex Krouglov, UCL London, who was one of the conference participants in Giessen, Nadiya Kiss became co-organizer of the international conference in London: *Languages and cultures in times of war: (im)possible, (re)imagined, (un)manageable* which took place in May 2024 at the University College London (with 60 participants from all over the world, see program here https://www.uni-giessen.de/de/fbz/zentren/gizo/aktiv/2024/london). Monika Wingender held a keynote lecture at this conference. Nadiya Kiss published her talk in a collective conference monograph (Kiss 2025).

In 2022, Nadiya Kiss became a cofounding member of the research network *Vision Ukraine,* which goals are envisioning future of Ukrainian language and Ukrainian studies. Together with three other cofounding members a publication in the Series Routledge handbook has been prepared (Kiss / Pidkuimukha / Skintey / Orobchuk 2025).

In October 2024, the workshop *Language ideologies in the EU and wider Europe: reconsidering present and prognosing future* was organized together with another colleague from JLU Giessen, Liudmyla Pidkuimukha. Funding for the workshop was provided by the EU-Peace University Alliance. The follow-up event was conducted at the University of Calabria in March 2025.

• Bibliography (list of works you referred to in describing the scientific results generated by the project and putting these in context. This might include your own work and that of other researchers.)

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4 Published Project Results

4.1 Category A – Articles in peer-reviewed journals, contributions to peer-reviewed conferences or to anthology volumes, and book publications

Kiss, N. / Pidkuimukha, L. / Skintey, L. / Orobchuk, D. (2025). Present and Future of the Ukrainian Language Teaching and Ukrainian Studies in Europe. In: Wei, W. & Chao, D. (eds.), *The Routledge Handbook of the Sociopolitical Context of Language Learning.* London, 9-34. DOI: 10.4324/9781003398172

4.2 Category B – Any other form of published results

Kiss, N. (2025). Translanguaging of Ukrainian forced migrants in Germany and scenarios of Ukrainian-Russian bilingualism dynamics in the diaspora. In: Shumytska, H. / Kruglov, A. (eds.), *Мови та культури під час війни* [*Languages and cultures in times of war],* Uzhhorod, 208-225. DOI: 10.14324/000.bk.10206588