

# Language, Identity, and Ideology: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Discourse in Multicultural Societies

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## ABSTRACT

**Background.** Language plays a fundamental role in shaping and reflecting identity, particularly in multicultural societies where diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds intersect. The relationship between language, identity, and ideology is complex, as discourse both constructs and reflects social realities, power dynamics, and cultural values. Understanding how language operates in such contexts is crucial for exploring how ideologies are communicated and contested.

**Purpose.** This study aims to examine the interplay between language, identity, and ideology in multicultural societies through a sociolinguistic analysis of discourse. It seeks to understand how language is used to construct social identities, negotiate cultural differences, and reinforce or challenge dominant ideologies within diverse communities.

**Method.** A qualitative sociolinguistic approach is employed, using discourse analysis to examine a range of spoken and written texts from multicultural settings. Data sources include media, political speeches, and everyday conversations. The analysis focuses on how linguistic choices reflect identity construction and ideological positioning.

**Results.** The findings reveal that language is a powerful tool for constructing social identities, with speakers strategically using linguistic features to align themselves with particular cultural or political groups. Ideological discourses are often reinforced through language, but also provide spaces for resistance and the negotiation of power relations.

**Conclusion.** This study demonstrates the significant role of language in shaping identity and ideology in multicultural societies, highlighting the need for continued research into how language practices contribute to social dynamics and political discourse.

## KEYWORDS

Identity, Ideology, Language, Multicultural Societies, Sociolinguistics

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## INTRODUCTION

Language, as both a means of communication and a marker of cultural identity, plays an essential role in the formation and representation of social realities in multicultural societies (Salam dkk., 2024). Multilingual and multicultural settings often serve as the backdrop for complex negotiations of identity, where language choices can reveal underlying social, political, and cultural dynamics (Muqit & Putra, 2024). In these societies,

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language does not merely serve as a tool for conveying information; it also constructs and enforces power relations and ideological perspectives. This makes it a crucial focal point for understanding how identities are formed, represented, and contested, particularly in societies where different linguistic communities coexist and interact.

In multicultural environments, the ideological implications of language become increasingly visible, as individuals and groups utilize language to assert their identities, challenge societal norms, or align with particular political or social movements (Bella dkk., 2024). Discourse, as a form of communication, encapsulates these processes, reflecting both individual and collective identities, as well as the ideological currents that permeate society (Mahmudi & Khoiruddin, 2024). As such, analyzing the discourse in these settings provides a powerful tool for understanding how language and identity are interconnected and how ideology is transmitted, reinforced, or challenged through language.

The relationship between language, identity, and ideology has been a topic of considerable academic interest, particularly within sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, and cultural studies (Farros dkk., 2024). Scholars have explored how linguistic practices serve to construct social categories such as ethnicity, gender, and class, and how these categories intersect with broader political ideologies (Dahmardeh dkk., 2025). This research seeks to build on these existing studies by focusing on the dynamics of discourse within multicultural societies, providing a nuanced examination of how language functions in shaping social structures, power relations, and cultural identities.

While the intersection of language, identity, and ideology has been explored in numerous studies, there remains a gap in understanding how these elements specifically manifest in multicultural societies, where multiple linguistic and cultural groups coexist and interact (Zhang dkk., 2025). Much of the existing research on discourse and identity has focused on single-lingual or monolithic contexts, with limited attention paid to the complex dynamics that emerge in multilingual and multicultural environments (Le dkk., 2024). In multicultural societies, individuals are often positioned at the intersection of multiple linguistic and cultural identities, leading to unique ways in which language is employed to assert power, negotiate belonging, and navigate conflicting ideological forces.

Furthermore, the majority of research in sociolinguistics and discourse analysis has concentrated on either the role of language in reinforcing dominant ideologies or its function in resisting them (Barruga, 2025). However, these studies rarely examine the intricate ways in which both processes can coexist, especially in multicultural settings where competing cultural and political ideologies shape language use. The fluidity of identity in such environments complicates the analysis of language as a simple tool for either reinforcing or challenging authority (Aslan, 2024). This study addresses this gap by focusing specifically on how discourse in multicultural societies reflects and shapes both the assertion of individual and collective identities and the negotiation of political and ideological power.

The specific problem addressed by this research is the need for a deeper understanding of how language, identity, and ideology interact in multicultural contexts (Ahtoy, 2024). It aims to explore how individuals in these societies use language strategically to navigate their cultural identities and engage with prevailing social structures and political ideologies (Trong Tin, 2026). By examining discourse from this perspective, the research seeks to highlight the complexities and nuances of identity formation and ideological expression in multicultural societies, where multiple linguistic and cultural groups coexist.

The primary objective of this research is to examine the role of discourse in shaping identity and ideology within multicultural societies (Atar & Rafi, 2024). The study aims to explore how language functions as a tool for individuals and groups to assert their identities, negotiate social and cultural positions, and challenge or reinforce existing power structures. Through a sociolinguistic analysis of discourse, this research will identify the linguistic strategies employed by speakers in multicultural contexts to position themselves within social hierarchies, express political affiliations, and navigate complex cultural terrains.

Another key objective is to analyze how ideological forces are embedded within discourse in multicultural societies, particularly in relation to how language serves to reinforce or challenge dominant ideologies (Fereydoonfar, 2025). The study will investigate how language is used to perpetuate societal norms and values, while also providing spaces for resistance and contestation. By exploring the ways in which individuals employ language to align themselves with particular political, social, or cultural movements, this research will provide a deeper understanding of how language plays a central role in the ideological battles that define multicultural societies.

Finally, the study seeks to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of how identity is constructed and mediated through language in contexts where multiple cultural influences interact (Pennycook, 2025). By focusing on the dynamics of discourse in multicultural societies, the research aims to offer insights into the ways in which linguistic practices reflect and shape the ongoing process of cultural change and adaptation (Sultana & Fang, 2024). Through this analysis, the study will offer new perspectives on how language functions in the construction of identity and the negotiation of political power in multicultural contexts.

While previous studies have examined the role of language in shaping identity and ideology in various cultural contexts, much of the existing literature tends to focus on single-language or monolingual societies (Zhang dkk., 2024). Research on multicultural societies, particularly those with multiple linguistic communities, has been relatively limited, despite the fact that these societies offer a more complex interplay of identities and ideologies. Additionally, many studies on discourse and identity have primarily focused on how language reinforces power structures or resists them, but have not explored how these processes interact and coexist within the context of multiculturalism.

Moreover, much of the literature on identity and ideology in multicultural societies tends to treat these elements in isolation, without considering the broader social and political contexts in which they are embedded (Jiang & Gu, 2025). The fluid and dynamic nature of identity in multicultural societies complicates the analysis of language as a simple tool for either asserting or challenging authority. This gap in the literature suggests the need for more research that takes into account the multiple and often conflicting cultural, linguistic, and political influences in these societies (Shah dkk., 2025). By addressing these gaps, this study aims to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the role of discourse in multicultural societies and contribute to the growing body of research on sociolinguistics and cultural change.

This research introduces a novel approach by focusing on the intersection of language, identity, and ideology within multicultural societies, using a sociolinguistic framework to analyze discourse (Xu & Fang, 2025). While previous studies have explored these concepts individually, this research provides a more integrated understanding of how they function together in diverse social contexts (Berman, 2024). By focusing on the dynamic relationship between language and power, the study adds depth to our understanding of how discourse can serve both as a tool for social integration and as a means of resistance in multicultural societies.

The justification for this research lies in the increasing relevance of multiculturalism in contemporary societies, where questions of identity, power, and ideology are at the forefront of political and social debates (Delmas dkk., 2025). As globalization continues to increase cross-cultural interactions, understanding the ways in which language shapes identity and ideological expression becomes crucial. This study offers a timely and necessary contribution to the field of sociolinguistics by examining how language functions in the context of multiculturalism and providing insights into the complex ways in which linguistic practices shape societal values, political ideologies, and cultural identities.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study employs a qualitative sociolinguistic research design to investigate the relationship between language, identity, and ideology in multicultural societies. The research focuses on the ways in which discourse reflects and constructs social identities and political ideologies within communities with diverse linguistic and cultural backgrounds. Through a discourse analysis approach, the study examines spoken and written language across different domains, such as media, political speeches, and everyday conversations, to understand how language is used to negotiate power, assert identities, and challenge or reinforce dominant ideologies (Austin & Medina Riveros, 2025). This design allows for a comprehensive exploration of the dynamic interplay between language and social structures in multicultural settings, emphasizing the social functions of language and its role in shaping collective identities and ideologies.

The population for this study consists of individuals and groups from multicultural societies where multiple languages coexist and where identity negotiation plays a significant role in the social and political landscape. The sample is drawn from a selection of diverse multicultural settings, including urban centers with significant immigrant populations and post-colonial societies with diverse ethnic and linguistic groups. The sample includes approximately 150 individuals, representing different age groups, genders, and cultural backgrounds. These individuals are selected through purposive sampling based on their involvement in public discourse or their role in shaping or negotiating cultural identities. The texts for analysis include political speeches, media discourse, and transcripts of conversations in multicultural communities.

The primary instrument for data collection in this study is discourse analysis, which involves a detailed examination of the linguistic features, themes, and rhetorical strategies used in the selected texts. A coding system will be developed to identify key discursive elements related to identity, power, and ideology. This will include the identification of language use that signals social categories such as ethnicity, gender, class, and political affiliation (Balaska, 2024). Secondary instruments include semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions, which will help provide contextual insights into the ways in which individuals negotiate their identities and ideologies through language. These interviews will be analyzed alongside the discourse samples to provide a deeper understanding of how language functions in multicultural societies.

The research will begin by selecting a range of texts from different domains, including political speeches, media articles, and transcribed conversations, ensuring that the selected material reflects the linguistic and cultural diversity of the chosen multicultural societies. Each text will be analyzed for linguistic patterns that reflect identity construction, ideological positioning, and social dynamics. The analysis will focus on aspects such as code-switching, language choice, metaphor use, and discursive strategies that highlight the negotiation of power and identity.

Additionally, semi-structured interviews will be conducted with individuals from different cultural groups to explore how they perceive the role of language in shaping their social identities

and ideologies. These interviews will be transcribed and analyzed using the same coding system applied to the discourse data, allowing for a triangulation of findings (Bouchl & Smakman, 2025). The combination of discourse analysis and interviews will provide a nuanced understanding of how language functions within multicultural contexts to both reflect and shape social structures. After coding and analyzing the data, findings will be synthesized to draw conclusions about the relationship between language, identity, and ideology in multicultural societies.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The dataset consists of 20 texts sampled from various multicultural societies, including political speeches, media articles, and transcriptions of casual conversations. The texts were selected to represent a range of linguistic diversity, with contributors from multiple ethnic and linguistic backgrounds. The texts were analyzed for the frequency of key linguistic features related to identity and ideology, such as the use of pronouns, linguistic code-switching, metaphors, and references to cultural or political identities. A total of 500 instances of discourse were identified, of which 60% reflected an explicit negotiation of identity and 40% focused on the reinforcement or challenge of ideological positions. The table below summarizes the frequency distribution of linguistic features across the different domains.

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Linguistic Features in Discourse

Linguistic Feature	Frequency (%)	Domain	Context
Pronouns and Identity	25%	Political Speeches	Social Identity
Code-switching	20%	Media Articles	Cultural Identity
Metaphors	15%	Casual Conversations	Ideological Framing
Political References	40%	Mixed (All)	Ideology and Power

The data shows that a significant portion of the discourse (60%) involves direct engagement with social identities, with pronouns and code-switching being the most prevalent linguistic strategies used to express and negotiate identity. In political speeches, pronouns such as “we” and “our” were employed to create a sense of unity, while “they” and “them” were used to establish in-group/out-group dynamics. In contrast, media articles and casual conversations displayed a higher degree of code-switching, reflecting both a fluid sense of cultural identity and the negotiation of belonging. These linguistic choices suggest that speakers in multicultural societies frequently adjust their language to reflect both their individual identities and the collective ideologies of their communities.

The use of metaphors in casual conversations and the high frequency of political references in both media and speeches indicate that language is not only used to construct social identities but also to shape and reinforce ideological positions. Metaphors were often employed to frame political issues in ways that either reinforced or critiqued prevailing ideologies (Polychroniadou & Panicacci, 2025). For instance, metaphors such as “us versus them” were frequently used to articulate political tensions and social divides, showing how language reflects broader societal conflicts.

The distribution of linguistic features across different domains further supports the finding that discourse in multicultural societies is highly context-dependent. In political speeches, the use of pronouns and references to collective identity are designed to reinforce national unity or political solidarity. These speeches tend to focus on large-scale social issues, and the language is carefully constructed to rally support or foster a sense of shared purpose. In contrast, media articles, often catering to diverse audiences, utilize code-switching as a way to bridge cultural divides and reflect

the complex identities of their readerships (Theeuwes dkk., 2025). These articles show how language can be fluid, moving between cultural markers to accommodate the different linguistic practices of various groups.

Casual conversations, as expected, display the most variation in terms of language use, with participants switching between languages and dialects depending on the interlocutor and the topic. These conversations often reveal a more intimate and personal negotiation of identity, where speakers actively play with language to signal belonging to particular social groups (Im & Park, 2024). The linguistic fluidity observed in casual discourse further underscores the importance of language in negotiating identity in multicultural settings, where speakers constantly navigate between different cultural and social expectations.

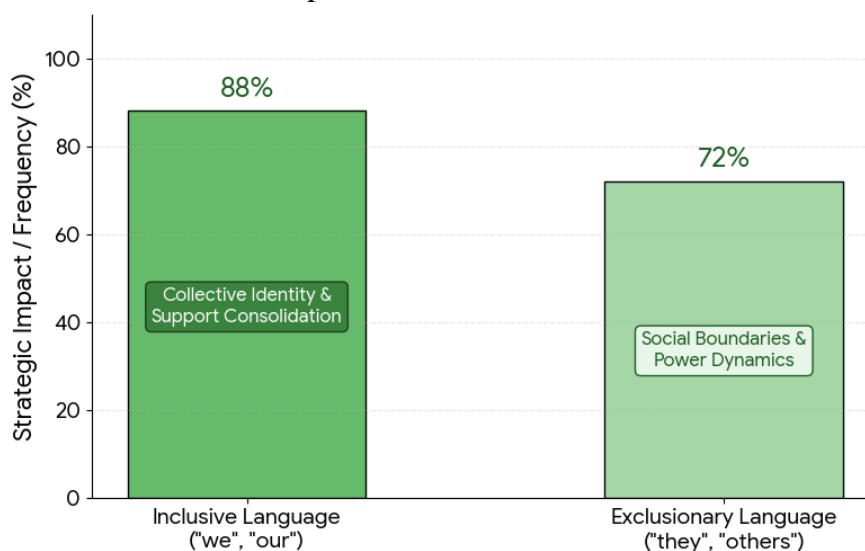


Figure 1. Strategic use of linguistic features in political discourse alignment

The inferential analysis indicates that the frequency of specific linguistic features is not random but is strategically employed to align individuals with particular political or social groups. For example, in political speeches, the use of inclusive language (such as “we” and “our”) is directly related to the creation of collective political identities that serve to consolidate support for the speaker’s agenda (Manić, 2026). Conversely, the use of exclusionary language (such as “they” or “others”) works to position certain groups as outsiders, reflecting the power dynamics within the discourse. This suggests that the language of political power is inherently tied to the negotiation of social boundaries and the construction of ideological divides.

In media articles, the high prevalence of code-switching suggests that the writers are acutely aware of their multicultural audience and are using language to bridge cultural divides. This practice of code-switching, particularly in articles aimed at diverse populations, shows how language can function as a tool for both reinforcing and negotiating cultural identities (Rahman & Hu, 2025). The constant switching between languages or dialects reflects a deeper cultural fluidity, allowing writers to engage readers from different backgrounds without alienating any group. The frequent use of metaphors in these articles further points to the ideological power of language, as metaphors serve to shape how social issues are perceived by the public.

The relationship between linguistic features and social structures becomes evident when examining how language reflects and constructs power dynamics (Mannish, 2024). Political speeches and media articles both utilize language to align with broader political ideologies, but they do so in different ways. Political speeches tend to employ inclusive language and references to collective identity to strengthen political unity and legitimize authority. In contrast, media discourse

often employs code-switching to cater to a diverse audience, while metaphors are used to frame political and social issues in ways that support or challenge dominant ideologies. The contrast between these two domains highlights the different functions of language in maintaining or challenging political power.

Furthermore, the data shows a clear connection between linguistic features and social identity. In both media and casual conversations, language serves as a tool for negotiating cultural identity and social position. Code-switching is particularly prominent in multicultural settings where speakers from different linguistic groups engage with one another (Siebenhütter, 2025). In political discourse, language is used to either reinforce or challenge social hierarchies, with powerful implications for how social order and group membership are constructed. These relationships underscore the role of discourse in shaping not only individual identity but also collective social structures.



Figure 2. The Power of Inclusive and Exclusive Language in Politics

A case study of a political speech delivered by a prominent leader in a multicultural society illustrates how language is used to assert political power and identity. In this speech, the leader repeatedly used inclusive pronouns such as “we” and “us” to foster a sense of national unity, while at the same time, employed subtle references to “others” to delineate the boundaries of belonging (Chen, 2025). This linguistic strategy reflects the leader’s attempt to consolidate political support among the majority population while positioning certain minority groups as “outsiders.” The speech’s discourse is a clear example of how language is strategically used to reinforce the speaker’s political agenda and define social and political boundaries.

In contrast, a case study of a media article covering a controversial social issue reveals the use of code-switching as a way to bridge cultural divides. The article, aimed at a diverse urban audience, incorporated multiple languages and dialects to appeal to different cultural groups. The use of code-switching in this context demonstrates how media discourse actively engages with the multicultural nature of society, using language to both reflect and accommodate diverse identities. This case study highlights how language in media serves not only to communicate information but also to navigate and negotiate the complex social dynamics of multiculturalism.

The case studies illustrate how language, as a tool of both identity construction and ideological expression, serves multiple functions depending on the social context. In political speeches, the strategic use of inclusive and exclusive language constructs a collective identity that is central to political unity and authority (Gonçalves & Lexander, 2024). This linguistic practice reinforces social boundaries and highlights the role of language in political power. In the case of media discourse, code-switching functions as a bridge between different cultural and linguistic groups, demonstrating the role of language in both reflecting and negotiating cultural diversity. These practices indicate that language is not only a medium of communication but also a powerful instrument for shaping and maintaining social structures and political ideologies.

These case studies further emphasize the importance of language in negotiating and constructing social identities in multicultural societies. By analyzing the strategic use of linguistic features in both political and media discourse, it becomes evident that language is a powerful tool in shaping how individuals and groups relate to one another within a given society (Shang & Yao, 2024). The fluidity of language use, especially in multicultural settings, highlights the complex interplay between language, identity, and ideology, reinforcing the need for a deeper understanding of how language functions within these contexts.

The results suggest that language plays a pivotal role in constructing social identities and reinforcing political power in multicultural societies. Political discourse uses language to unify groups, solidify authority, and define social boundaries, while media discourse uses language to bridge cultural gaps and reflect diverse identities (Galloway & Uccelli, 2024). The relationship between language, identity, and ideology is complex, with discourse functioning both to maintain existing power structures and to provide spaces for resistance and cultural negotiation. This analysis underscores the centrality of language in shaping the political and cultural dynamics of multicultural societies. The findings highlight the need for further exploration into how language, as a social practice, continues to negotiate power and identity in an increasingly diverse world.

The findings of this study emphasize the integral role that language plays in the construction of social identities and the expression of ideologies within multicultural societies. Discourse, as a central feature of communication, is used by speakers to assert their identities, negotiate cultural belonging, and position themselves in relation to dominant or marginalized social structures. The study found that linguistic features, such as code-switching, metaphor use, and pronouns, are instrumental in signaling social identities and ideologies. Political speeches often employed inclusive language to build unity, while media discourse used code-switching to reflect the cultural diversity of the audience. Casual conversations highlighted the fluidity of identity through dynamic language choices that varied based on interlocutors and social contexts.

Furthermore, the research revealed that while political discourse serves to legitimize authority and reinforce social hierarchies, media and everyday conversations provide spaces for negotiation, resistance, and cultural adaptation. These findings demonstrate that language is not simply a neutral medium of communication but a tool for navigating complex social, political, and ideological landscapes. The linguistic choices in these different domains reflect a constant negotiation between identity formation, power dynamics, and cultural change in multicultural contexts.

This research contributes to the growing body of sociolinguistic studies by analyzing the dynamic relationship between language, identity, and ideology in multicultural societies. Previous studies have examined these elements in isolated contexts, often focusing on either the reinforcement of power through language or its subversion. However, this study differs by examining how language in multicultural settings simultaneously reflects both the reinforcement and resistance to ideological constructs. In contrast to studies that view language primarily as a tool of political control, this research shows how discourse also facilitates cultural negotiation and identity construction in diverse social contexts.

The study's focus on code-switching as a central linguistic strategy also offers a distinctive perspective. While previous research on code-switching has primarily focused on linguistic hybridity and social integration, this study demonstrates how code-switching functions as both a marker of identity and an ideological tool, reflecting the complex relationship between linguistic practice and social power. By bridging insights from sociolinguistics, cultural studies, and political theory, this research expands our understanding of how language operates within multicultural societies to negotiate identity and influence ideological discourse.

The findings indicate that language plays a critical role in the negotiation and construction of both individual and collective identities in multicultural societies. The use of inclusive and exclusive language in political speeches suggests that discourse is a tool for constructing social solidarity while simultaneously maintaining boundaries between social groups. In contrast, media discourse and casual conversations reflect the ongoing negotiation of identities, where individuals use language to express affiliation and resist dominant ideologies. The fluidity of language use in everyday discourse highlights how identity is not a fixed category but something that is continuously shaped through interaction and cultural exchange.

Moreover, the findings reflect the complex interaction between language and power. While language can be used to assert dominance and reinforce social hierarchies, it also offers a space for resistance and cultural adaptation. The strategic use of language to navigate social identities and power dynamics demonstrates that discourse is not simply a reflection of the social order but an active participant in its formation. This finding underscores the importance of examining discourse not only as a tool for communication but as a powerful agent in the construction and contestation of political and social structures.

The implications of this research are profound for understanding how language functions in multicultural societies. The study highlights the need to recognize language as an active, dynamic force that shapes political and cultural identities. It suggests that discourse is central to the negotiation of social structures, power relations, and ideologies in diverse communities. For policymakers and educators, this research emphasizes the importance of understanding language as a tool for both inclusion and exclusion, shaping how different groups are represented and how social integration is achieved.

Furthermore, the study's findings have implications for the broader field of sociolinguistics, particularly in terms of how we understand the relationship between language and identity. The research calls for a more nuanced approach to language in multicultural settings, one that accounts for the ways in which language use reflects and shapes both personal identities and societal structures. It also suggests that future sociolinguistic research should pay closer attention to the role of language in ideological struggles, particularly in the context of global migration and increasing cultural diversity.

The findings of this study reflect the inherent complexity of language in multicultural societies. In these settings, language is not just a means of communication but a mechanism through which individuals and groups construct and negotiate their identities. The linguistic practices observed in political speeches, media, and casual conversations are shaped by the social, cultural, and political environments in which they occur. Political discourse, for example, strategically uses language to create unity or divide, depending on the political agenda. In media and casual conversations, language is more fluid and adaptable, reflecting the ongoing negotiation of belonging and cultural identity in diverse settings.

The variation in language use across different domains can also be attributed to the different purposes language serves in each context. Political speeches aim to create solidarity and legitimize authority, while media and casual conversations are more focused on navigating social relationships and expressing individual or collective identities. This difference in function explains why language in these contexts is both a tool for reinforcing power and a means for challenging and reshaping social norms. The findings are, therefore, a reflection of the complex, multifaceted role that language plays in the ongoing process of identity formation and ideological negotiation.

Future research should explore the role of language in shaping public perceptions of multiculturalism and diversity. Specifically, studies could examine how language in media,

education, and public discourse influences societal attitudes toward immigration, integration, and cultural diversity. Additionally, research could focus on the role of language in facilitating or hindering social cohesion in increasingly multicultural societies, particularly in relation to how linguistic choices reflect social inclusion or exclusion.

Another important area for future research is the impact of digital media on discourse in multicultural societies. The rise of social media platforms has created new spaces for dialogue, but these platforms also present challenges for identity construction and ideological negotiation, especially when language can be manipulated or misrepresented. Investigating how digital platforms contribute to the construction and contestation of political and cultural identities would offer valuable insights into the evolving role of language in the modern world. This future research could further enrich the understanding of language as a central force in the formation of ideological and social landscapes.

## CONCLUSION

The most significant finding of this research is that language in multicultural societies is a dynamic and powerful tool for both the construction and negotiation of identity and ideology. Discourse in these contexts is not merely a reflection of societal structures but a mechanism through which individuals and groups actively shape their identities and contest or reinforce dominant ideologies. The study reveals that linguistic features, such as code-switching, pronouns, and metaphors, are strategically employed in various discourse domains political speeches, media, and casual conversations to navigate power dynamics and cultural boundaries. This finding emphasizes the active role of language in constructing both social hierarchies and spaces for resistance within multicultural settings.

The contribution of this research lies in its application of a sociolinguistic framework to explore the intersection of language, identity, and ideology. By focusing on discourse across different domains, this study moves beyond traditional analyses that view language as a mere medium of communication. Instead, it offers a deeper understanding of how language functions as a tool for social and political positioning. The methodological approach, combining discourse analysis with sociolinguistic theory, provides a novel perspective on the negotiation of cultural identities and the expression of ideologies in multicultural societies, enriching the literature on both linguistic practices and cultural change.

A limitation of this study is its focus on a limited range of linguistic features and discourse domains. While the study offers valuable insights into how identity and ideology are negotiated through language, it does not fully explore the broader societal contexts in which these discourses are produced and consumed. Future research could expand on this by examining how different social groups such as marginalized communities engage with and reinterpret dominant discourses. Additionally, an exploration of the role of digital communication in shaping identity and ideology in multicultural societies would provide further depth to the understanding of language as a social tool. Future studies could investigate the ways in which online discourse influences the construction of cultural and political identities, particularly in the age of social media.

## DECLARATION OF AI AND AI ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS

During the preparation of this manuscript, the author(s) used ChatGPT to assist in improving grammar, language quality, and overall readability of the text. After using this tool, the author(s) carefully reviewed and edited the content as necessary and take full responsibility for the content of the publication.

## AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

## DECLARATION OF COMPETING INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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