

How does your institution track language? How does your institution track language? The case of the Institute of the Lithuanian Language

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Lithuania 2030, the strategy for Lithuania's advancement, provides for a set of ideas to promote the creativity and development of the society and every one of its members that would help Lithuania be a country that is dynamic, open to the world, and fosters its national identity. Lithuania's identity goes hand in hand with its language. The preservation and strengthening of the Lithuanian language is a strategic objective of the state of Lithuania. The need to nourish the heritage and to replenish the resources of the Lithuanian language, to maintain the prestige of the language and its importance as a value in the process of educating the young generation, and to promote its dissemination and recognition around the world largely depends on the fundamental and applied linguistic studies conducted by the Institute of the Lithuanian Language, and the effectiveness of the expansion of their international and interdisciplinary, social and cultural expansion.

The Institute of the Lithuanian Language operates several centres that, in addition to their scientific goals, have the objective to observe, evaluate, and study changes in the Lithuanian language. These are the Centre for the Standard Language with its scientific groups conducting studies of phonetics, semantics, and economic linguistics, the vocabulary of the standard language, scholastic linguistics (literacy), variations and norms of the standard language; the Centre for Geo-linguistics tasked with monitoring the development of Lithuanian dialects; the Centre for Sociolinguistics researching attitudes relating to values and ideologies; and the Centre for Terminology dealing with the problems and challenges of modern terminology.

Processes of the development of the Lithuanian language are observed in terms of postmodern changes, assessing the influence of globalisation, modern media, multilingualism. The language is monitored in all of its postmodern states: the liquid language and the sustainable language. These are the subjects of scientific interdisciplinary projects, monographs, linguistic resources and technologies.

Changes in the language are constantly being recorded in the database of new coinages of Lithuanian language. Currently, the linguistic service *Esąvoka* (E-term) is being developed to help register terminological changes in areas like information technology, finance, healthcare. To be able to use new knowledge of the language and to develop innovations of linguistic tools and linguistic methods of construction of creativity and to apply analysis of linguistic narrative, among other things, the Institute of the Lithuanian Language has established a Social, Cultural Innovation, and Marketing Department.