
| RESEARCH ARTICLE

Strategies for Language Diversity Conservation from the Perspective of Transitivity: A Case Study of Yuelu Declaration

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| ABSTRACT

This paper delves into the Transitivity system of the English version of Yuelu Declaration from the perspective of ideational meaning, utilizing Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics as its theoretical framework. Through a quantitative analysis approach, complemented by specific examples, this study meticulously examines the language diversity protection strategies embedded within the declaration. The findings indicate that in terms of processes, the declaration emphasizes the safeguarding of human rights, grounded in principles of respect and equality, while advocating for pragmatic cooperation and mutual assistance. In relation to participants, it highlights a collaborative model involving multiple stakeholders, thereby enhancing synergistic effects. The circumstances underscore the multifaceted connotations and necessity of language diversity conservation. This research not only deepens the understanding of the intrinsic nature and value of language diversity but also provides solid theoretical support and practical technical references for the actual work of protecting linguistic diversity. By elucidating the philosophy of language protection reflected in Yuelu Declaration, this study promotes international awareness of language diversity and facilitates cultural exchange and dialogue. It further contributes to the practical efforts of constructing an inclusive and diverse global linguistic ecosystem. Thus, this research is significant both academically and practically for those engaged in language conservation efforts.

| KEYWORDS

Transitivity; Yuelu Declaration; Systemic Functional Linguistics; Language Diversity Conservation

| ARTICLE INFORMATION

ACCEPTED: 02 January 2024

PUBLISHED: 23 January 2025

DOI: 10.32996/jhsss.2025.7.1.3

1. Introduction

In the wave of globalization in the 21st century, language diversity is facing unprecedented challenges. As the world becomes increasingly interconnected, some dominant languages gradually occupy a leading position, while numerous minority and indigenous languages are at risk of disappearing. This phenomenon not only signifies the loss of languages themselves but also represents the erosion of cultures, knowledge systems, and modes of human expression closely tied to these languages. In response to this crisis, *Yuelu Declaration*, an important document adopted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in 2019, proposes specific measures for protecting language diversity and promoting multilingual education. This research explores the language diversity protection strategies embodied in *Yuelu Declaration* from the perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) and Transitivity and analyzes its far-reaching impact on the global language and cultural ecology.

This paper primarily focuses on Transitivity, which is a crucial system in SFL (Halliday, 1985; Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, 2014; Matthiessen & Teruya, 2024). It concerns how language construes experiences of the real world, specifically manifesting as the relationships among processes (Material or Mental processes), participants (such as Actor), and

circumstances (Location, Manner, etc.) in sentences. Studying Transitivity allows for a deeper understanding of the unique encoding patterns of declarative texts of this type, revealing that each text exhibits a specific Transitivity distribution and cognitive pattern.

Research on language diversity protection has primarily concentrated on biodiversity (Dixon, 2010; Wen, 2016), cultural diversity (Cao, 2022; Gkaintartzi & Katsara, 2024), language attitudes (Chen & Wang, 2020), language technology (Rehm et al., 2020; Dai, 2022), language power dynamics (Thomason, 2001; Zhang, Wu & Xie, 2020; Zhang & An, 2022), language teaching (Jeoung & Ross, 2024; Paulsrud & Gheitasi, 2024) and language resource protection projects (Yao, 2018; Zhang, Shao & Yu, 2020; Wolfram, 2023). These studies discuss the theoretical importance of protecting language diversity and cover practical measures for its preservation. However, few studies have approached the issue from the discourse itself, combining linguistic theories to interpret language diversity protection by examining the relationships between the ideational meaning and social structure of discourse, and discourse power. Therefore, this paper, through the Transitivity system and from the perspective of ideation meaning, provides a novel perspective for elucidating strategies to protect language diversity.

2. Research design

The Transitivity system fulfills the ideational metafunction of the clause as representation (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, 2014). As illustrated in Figure 1, the Transitivity system interprets the experiential world, encompassing processes that unfold over time, the participants involved in these processes, and the circumstances associated with them. Processes, which describe events, actions, or states, are typically realized by verb phrases, while participants are realized by noun phrases and directly engage in the process. Circumstances are attached to the process and are realized through adverbial phrases or prepositional phrases that describe aspects such as time, place, manner, and cause.

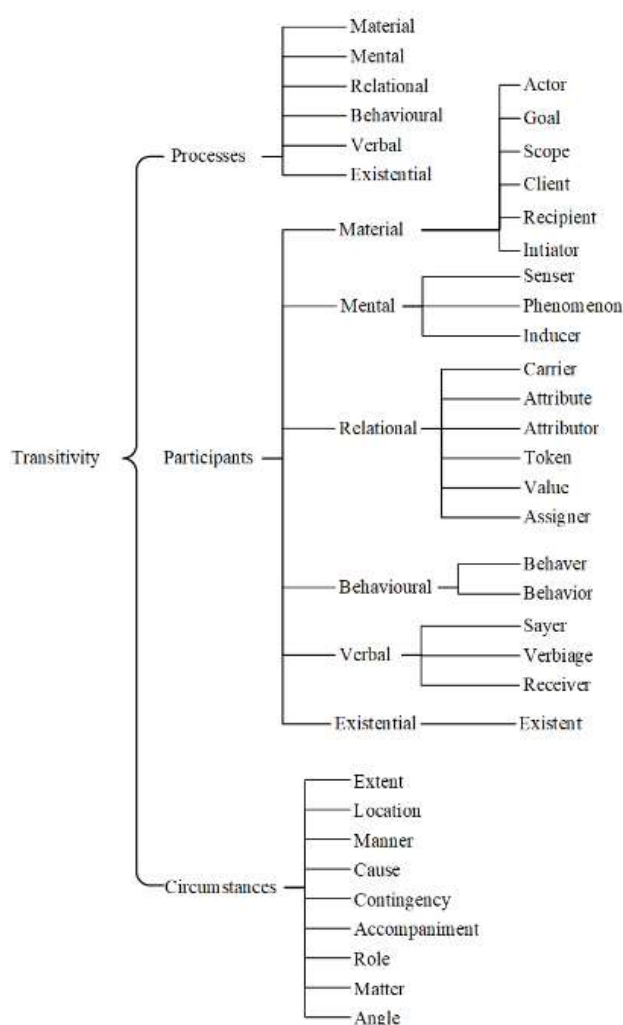


Figure 1. Transitivity system network (cf. Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004)

Yuelu Proclamation is a significant outcome of the World Conference on Language Resources Protection (Azoulay, 2019; UNESCO, 2019; Russell, 2019). It stands as the first declaration by UNESCO dedicated to the protection of language diversity (Zhang, Shao & Yu, 2020), an important permanent document, and a foundational text for the United Nation's International Year of Indigenous Languages 2019. The Proclamation appeals globally to foster a unified understanding among the international community, governments, regional organizations, and NGOs regarding the maintenance and promotion of global linguistic diversity. Highlighting the vision of deepening language exchange and mutual learning and building a shared future for mankind, it summarizes the core principles and guiding thoughts on current language resources protection and linguistic diversity maintenance, and encourages countries to develop specific action plans and implementation strategies. Moreover, it compiles successful practices in language resource protection, offering the world learnable models, patterns, and pathways for implementation, showcasing China's remarkable achievements in this field (Huang X. D. & Huang S. Q., 2019). As a historically significant document, the proclamation has received widespread acclaim during its formulation and consultation phases, and it is expected to act as a key leader in directing the work of worldwide.

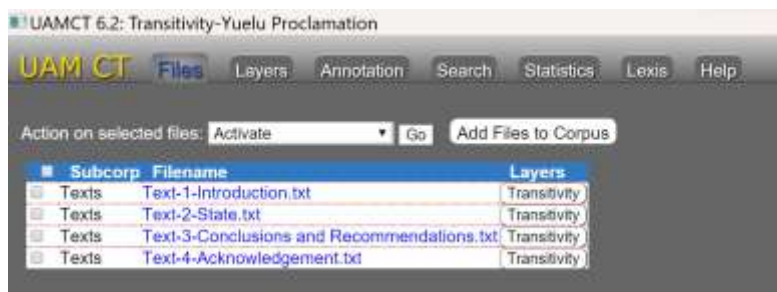


Figure 2. UAM Corpus TYP (Transitivity-Yuelu Proclamation)

For this study, the English version of *Yuelu Proclamation* was downloaded from the UNESCO Digital Library, and the full text was manually annotated using UAM Corpus Tool version 6.2. Excluding titles and exegeses, as shown in Figure 2, the corpus is named TYP (Transitivity-Yuelu Proclamation) and contains a total of 3,226 English words.

3. Transitivity

In English, the Transitivity system construes the experiential world as a semantic configuration comprising operable process types, wherein participants are directly involved in the process, while circumstances are optional. The unit of analysis in Systematic Functional Linguistics is the clause, thus, each process is realized by a corresponding clause, i.e., Material processes are realized by material clauses. As shown in Figure 3, each clause necessarily contains a process and at least one participant, while circumstantial elements are optional. Based on the Transitivity system network in Figure 1 and the UAM corpus tool 6.2, a total of 816 elements were annotated in the TYP corpus, with processes accounting for 32.6%, participants for 55.8%, and circumstantial elements for 11.6%.

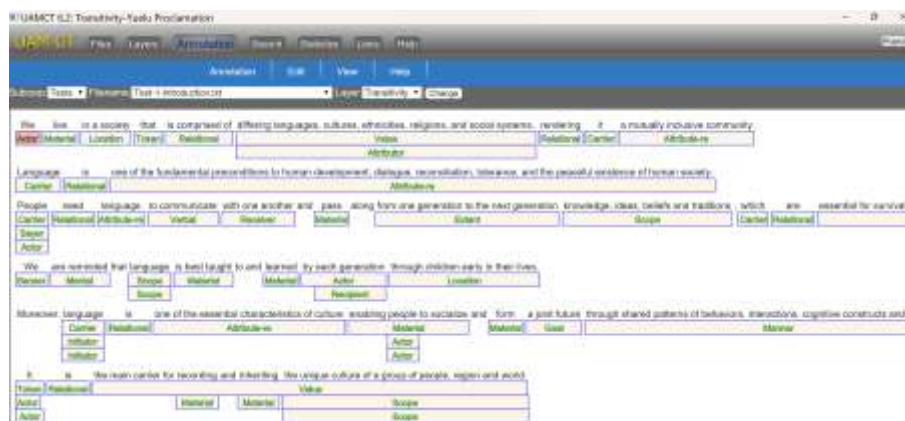


Figure 3. Transitivity annotation by UAM corpus tool 6.2

Table 1. Distribution of Transitivity in TYP

Transitivity types	Frequency
Participants	455
Processes	266
Circumstances	98
Total	816

3.1 Processes

Material, Mental, and Relational are the three primary process types within the English Transitivity system (Halliday, 1994; Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004, 2014). Experiences of the external world, or processes that occur in the outside world around people, are realized by Material process clauses. Inner experiences, which include processes of consciousness such as perception, emotion, cognition and desideration, are realized by Mental process clauses. Processes that connect outer and inner experiences are Relational processes. Situated between Material and Mental processes are Behavioral processes; at the intersection of Mental and Relational, there are Verbal processes; and on the boundary between Relational and Material, Existential processes are found.

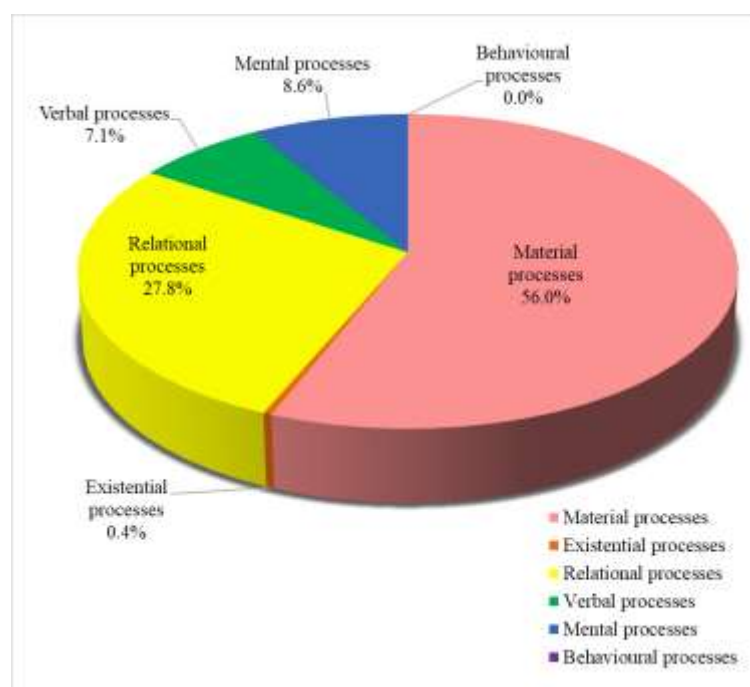


Figure 4. Distribution of Processes in TYP

As shown in Figure 4, in *Yuelu Proclamation*, Material processes predominate, occurring 149 times. This is followed by Relational processes, appearing 74 times; Mental processes, 23 times; Verbal processes, 19 times; and Existential processes only once, with no occurrences of Behavioral processes. Overall, the ideation meaning in *Yuelu Proclamation* is predominantly expressed through Material processes, with Relational, Mental, and Verbal processes playing a secondary role, while Existential and Behavioral processes are almost negligible. This distribution generally aligns with the characteristics of declarative discourse.

3.1.1 Material processes

The high-frequency verb realizing Material processes is “promote,” a multi-functional verb that means to advance, encourage, or enhance. Within the *Yuelu Proclamation*, “promote” is of pivotal significance which transcends mere lexical choice, serving as the central action driver of these texts. This verb underpins policies and practices ranging from the protection of linguistic diversity to the facilitation of human development, economic prosperity, and cultural exchange. Overall, the deployment of “promote” underscores advocacy for positive change, emphasizing social progress and development through deliberate efforts. For example:

Example 1: The protection and promotion of linguistic diversity helps to promote Human Development.

Example 2: Linguistic diversity strives for relatively equal rights for different language users in ... in order to promote sustainable economic growth.

Example 3: It helps to ... by encouraging them to participate in a series of actions to promote cultural diversity, endangered language protection, and the protection of intangible cultural heritage, ..., in order to create a more peaceful and inclusive society to promote sustainable development.

Example 4: National language harmonization institutions, academia, non-governmental organizations, public and private organizations and individuals should be encouraged to protect and promote linguistic diversity through...

Example 5: Cities are encouraged to promote local linguistic diversity...

Example 6: The importance to the utilization of scientific and technological achievements should be attached to ... and to promote exchanges and mutual learning among cultures.

Firstly, the verb “promote” is instrumental in advancing language diversity. Whether it is in preserving endangered languages, enhancing cultural diversity, or fostering harmonious coexistence among languages, it emphasizes the importance of maintaining and enhancing the linguistic ecology through proactive actions. Such actions not only contribute to preserving cultural pluralism but also provide a solid foundation for the sustainable development of human society. Secondly, “promote” also contributes to the economic development. By advocating for relatively equal rights for speakers of different languages and facilitating cultural exchanges and mutual learning, *Yuelu Declaration* helps break down language barriers and promotes the smooth conduct of economic activities. This cross-cultural exchange not only enhances mutual understanding and respect but also provides impetus for economic prosperity and development. Furthermore, “promote” underscores the necessity of proactive actions to create a more peaceful, inclusive, and sustainable society. By encouraging participation in the preservation of cultural heritage and the promotion of cultural diversity, *Yuelu Declaration* contributes to building a more harmonious, diverse, and prosperous social environment.

In summary, in *Yuelu Declaration*, “promote” is used to describe a series of measures aimed at supporting language diversity and preserving endangered languages. For instance, the declaration encourages governments and all sectors of society to take concrete steps to enhance language diversity, including formulating policies conducive to multilingual education, supporting language research, and developing digital resources (Stamatopoulou et al., 2019). By proposing a series of feasible initiatives, *Yuelu Declaration* is dedicated to elevating the status and value of language diversity, thereby promoting the sustainable development of human society and cultural prosperity. In this process, the word “promote” becomes the spiritual core throughout the declaration, advocating not only for behavioral changes but also for a new way of thinking, recognizing that language diversity is a shared treasure of all humanity and requires our collective efforts to promote its protection and development, contributing to the construction of a more harmonious, diverse, and inclusive world.

3.1.2 Mental processes

Mental process clauses are concerned with the processes of sensing and relate to individuals’ worlds of consciousness (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The use of mental process clauses in the context of the *Yuelu Proclamation* constructs a proactive and positive atmosphere for protection. It conveys a firm commitment to and positive attitude towards the safeguarding of linguistic diversity, encouraging all stakeholders to actively participate in protective actions. The creation of such an atmosphere helps to stimulate attention and enthusiasm from various sectors of society towards the protection of linguistic diversity, fostering a robust collective effort for preservation. For example:

Example 7: It should support, encourage and communicate policy-oriented research into systematic approaches to linguistic justice for all, as an integral dimension of sustainable development.

Example 8: Governments ... and encourage every Member State to formulate and integrate language policies, language resource management and implementation mechanisms.

Example 9: The establishment of a youth organizations and networks is encouraged which will aim at protecting linguistic diversity nationally in the world.

Example 10: The governments, private sector, non-governmental organizations, academia and other actors are encouraged to boost funding and other resources for the protection and promotion of indigenous and other threatened languages.

Example 11: Member States encouraged sharing standards, technical tools and advanced concepts, including open, inclusive and free, for the protection of language resources through project cooperation, academic exchanges or other ways.

The word “encourage” also mirrors the collaborative effect of multiple stakeholders in conservation strategies. From governments to non-governmental organizations, academia, the private sector, and beyond, each one is encouraged to participate in the preservation of language diversity. This collaborative involvement of diverse stakeholders makes the conservation strategies more comprehensive and in-depth, enabling them to better address the challenges faced by language diversity. In addition, the word “encourage” emphasizes the importance of cooperation and sharing. In the process of preserving language diversity, all parties are encouraged to share standards, technical tools, advanced ideas, and so forth, through project

collaborations, academic exchanges, and other means, jointly promoting the protection and utilization of language resources. In particular, China is willing to cooperate with language research institutions and relevant universities in other countries to establish partnerships. This spirit of cooperation and sharing helps enhance the scientific rigor and effectiveness of conservation strategies.

3.1.3 Verbal processes

Verbal processes are symbolically constructed relationships within human consciousness and are enacted through language (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). In distinction from other text types, proclamations tend to employ a greater number of verbal verbs to construct a comprehensive and multi-layered system for language protection, thereby providing robust support and assurance for the preservation and transmission of linguistic diversity. For instance:

Example 12: Committed to the human rights and fundamental freedoms proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and other internationally recognized legal instruments.

Example 13: It is recommended that the United Nations General Assembly proclaim an international decade of indigenous languages given that the revitalization of the world's indigenous languages requires a sustained effort by states, indigenous peoples and others.

Example 14: The development of a new international instrument with international standards or guidelines is recommended in order to capture the positive practices observed to-date nationally and internationally.

Example 15: Affirming that linguistic diversity policies must first and foremost recognize the dignity of peoples and communities that are the guardians of languages, respect their rights and build genuine collaborations with them for language protection and promotion, and having discussed efforts for language revitalization, protection and promotion, and also heard of cases of continuing threats to indigenous and other languages.

In these four instances, “recommend” and “proclaim” exert an indispensable impact on driving policy formulation and international collaboration. “Recommend” is used to propose specific suggestions, providing clear directions for action towards the protection of linguistic diversity, underscoring UNESCO’s active promotion of language diversity and multilingualism (Fang, 2024). “Affirm,” on the other hand, serves as a firm endorsement of the principles guiding the protection of linguistic diversity. It emphasizes that the dignity and rights of language custodians must be respected within policy-making, which is a prerequisite and foundation for safeguarding linguistic diversity. By affirming these principles, the *Yuelu Proclamation* provides a solid theoretical basis for language protection.

“Proclaim” carries the connotation of declaring or stating formally, further reinforcing international commitment and marking a collective stance and determination of the international community towards the protection of linguistic diversity. Through proclamations such as the International Decade, *Yuelu Proclamation* sends a clear message to the world: linguistic diversity is a shared human treasure that requires global attention and protection. Lastly, “discuss” reflects the extensive participation and profound deliberation involved in the drafting process of the proclamation. By incorporating diverse opinions and case studies, the document more comprehensively and profoundly reflects the current state and challenges of protecting linguistic diversity, thereby providing robust support for the development of more effective protection strategies.

3.2 Participants

Relational processes are divided into two types: identifying clauses and attributing clauses (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). As shown in Figure 5, for identifying clauses, the distribution of participants is as follows: Token accounts for 12.3%, Value for 14.4%, and Assigner for 0%. For attributing clauses, Attribute comprises 36.3% of participants, Carrier 35.6%, and Attributor 1.4%. From the distribution of participants in Figure 5, it can be observed that in *Yuelu Proclamation*, Values and Tokens, as well as Attributes and Carriers, are almost always used in pairs.

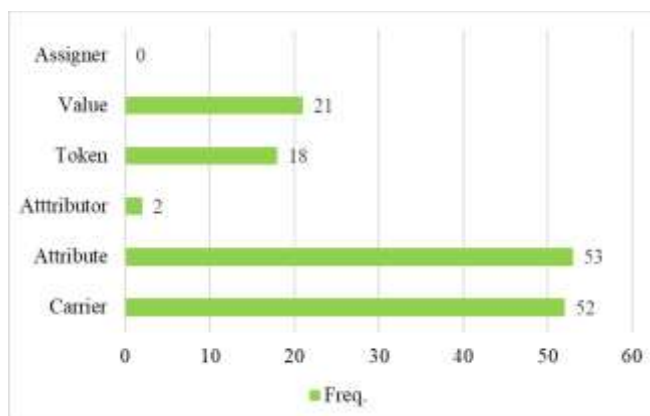


Figure 5. Distribution of Participants in TYP

Furthermore, the distribution of participants also reflects differences within Relational processes, specifically manifesting in the number of attributive clauses being more than double that of identifying clauses. In other words, in the Relational process clauses of *Yuelu Proclamation*, the construing of attribution predominates over the construing of identity. The higher proportion of attributive clauses indicates that the proclamation tends to assign or attribute certain qualities to specific entities. In identifying clauses, if there is a distinction between a single member category and its member in terms of abstractness, the single member category is referred to as Value, while the member itself is considered the Token (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004; Martin et al., 2010; Thompson, 2014). For example:

Example 16: The protection and promotion of linguistic diversity of the world should be included in the relevant development agenda of the United Nations to ensure it plays an irreplaceable role in building a global community with shared future, and in promoting equality, mutual learning, mutual understanding, exchanges, tolerance and peace and human rights around the world.

Example 17: Governments play a leading role in the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity and encourage every Member State to formulate and integrate language policies, language resource management and implementation mechanisms.

Example 18: Every information, memory, archive and cultural organization such as museums, whether physical or online virtual, has the potential to play a positive role in the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity.

The verb “play” serves as a semantic resource for realizing identifying clauses. Firstly, the various collocations of “play” highlight the active roles of multiple stakeholders in the protection of linguistic diversity. From governments to various information, memory, archival, and cultural organizations, each entity is indispensable on this stage. Governments hold a leading position in protecting and promoting linguistic diversity. They are responsible not only for formulating and enforcing language policies but also for managing language resources and establishing implementation mechanisms. Here, “play” reflects both the proactive role and responsibility that governments undertake in advancing the protection of linguistic diversity; it also underscores the unique contributions and potential of both physical and virtual museums as vital platforms for preserving and disseminating linguistic cultures within the context of linguistic diversity protection. This multi-party involvement and collaborative promotion strategy make the protection of linguistic diversity more comprehensive and profound.

Secondly, *Yuelu Proclamation* does not merely remain at the level of concepts; it also drives the establishment of concrete actions and mechanisms. When the positive role of linguistic diversity in fostering equality, mutual learning, understanding, and communication is under discussion, “play” essentially calls for tangible actions to achieve these goals. Similarly, governments must formulate and integrate specific language policies, resource management, and implementation mechanisms. Cultural institutions are required to actively participate in the protection of linguistic diversity through various activities and projects such as exhibitions and seminars. Thus, “play” prompts all parties to put theory into practice, establishing effective protection mechanisms.

In summary, *Yuelu Proclamation* reveals how “play” illustrates the active roles of entities at various levels — from international organizations to governments and cultural institutions — in the protection of linguistic diversity. It showcases their distinct approaches and contributions towards implementing the proclamation and safeguarding linguistic diversity. “Play” is not just an abstract concept but part of a concrete action guideline aimed at mobilizing societal forces to ensure effective protection and development of linguistic diversity globally through collaboration and concerted efforts. Moreover, “play” is not merely a

semantic resource to realize the Relational process but a strategic orientation guiding people toward a more inclusive and harmonious world, promoting common prosperity and development for all humanity.

3.3 Circumstances

From a semantic perspective, circumstances indicate the temporal location, spatial location, manner, or cause of an event. From the viewpoint of the clause itself, participants function as the subject or complement in the mood structure of the clause, whereas circumstances are projected as adjuncts. In other words, circumstances cannot become the subject and do not bear modal responsibility (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). As illustrated in Figure 6, *Yuelu Proclamation* focuses more on Place, Cause, and Manner, without employing elements such as Contingency, Matter, or Angle.

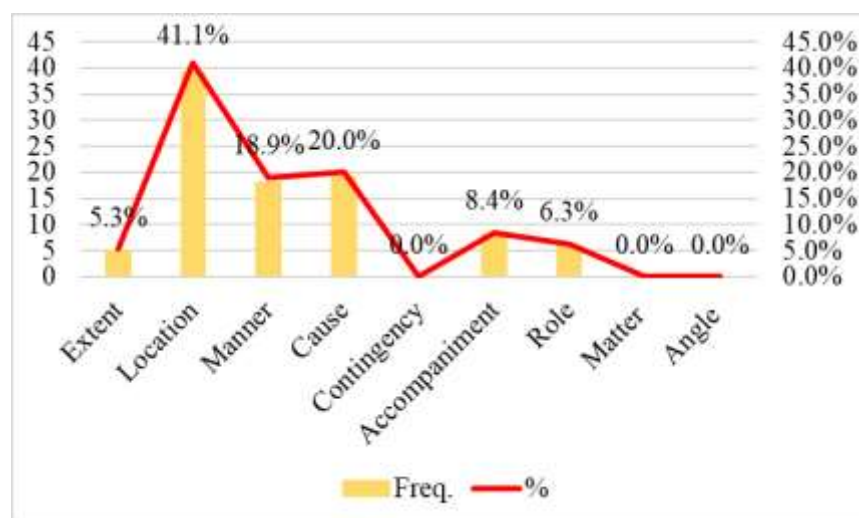


Figure 6. Distribution of Circumstances in TYP

Location delineates the spatiotemporal context within which a process manifests, denoting either the site of occurrence or the moment of enactment (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). A corpus search using the keyword “protection” yields five instances of Location. For example:

Example 17: Governments play a leading role in the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity.

Example 18: Every information, memory, archive and cultural organization such as museums, whether physical or online virtual, has the potential to play a positive role in the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity.

Example 19: Experts engaged in the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity to visit to carry out visits, projects of cooperation and academic exchanges at country and regional level.

Example 20: There are good examples, where special attention is paid to the protection and revitalization of the languages and cultures of indigenous peoples, and also the protection and inheritance of endangered languages, minority languages, non-official languages and dialects.

Example 21: International standardization organizations (such as ISO) and professional organizations engaged in language protection, such as universities, research institutes.

The first three examples share the same circumstance, which encompasses not only the protection but also the promotion of linguistic diversity. Although the circumstance is identical across these three instances, the participants involved are distinct, reflecting a collaborative effort among multiple parties in the process of protecting and promoting linguistic diversity. This collaboration highlights mutual benefits and synergy among stakeholders, leading to a win-win situation for all involved. Furthermore, the protection of linguistic diversity does not focus solely on mainstream languages but places special emphasis on indigenous languages, endangered languages, minority languages, and non-official languages. This comprehensive approach to protection helps maintain both linguistic diversity and cultural multiplicity. Ultimately, international standardization organizations (such as ISO) and professional entities like universities and research institutes are essential contributors to language protection efforts.

In summary, to effectively safeguard linguistic diversity, it is essential to establish an integrated system led by governments, with active participation from various cultural institutions, close cooperation among experts, and a strong emphasis on

protecting the languages of vulnerable groups. Additionally, support from international organizations is indispensable. Only through such a collaborative framework can people preserve the richness and uniqueness of human culture in the context of globalization.

Cause interprets the reason for the process it realizes, which includes grounds, purpose, and benefit (Halliday & Matthiessen, 2004). The use of “for” serves not only to express specific purposes or causes but also is indispensable in connecting and explaining within the construction of a comprehensive and multi-layered system for language protection. For example:

Example 15: Affirming that linguistic diversity policies must first and foremost recognize the dignity of peoples and communities that are the guardians of languages, respect their rights and build genuine collaborations with them for language protection and promotion, and having discussed efforts for language revitalization, protection and promotion, and also heard of cases of continuing threats to indigenous and other languages.

Example 24: Considering that languages and the traditional knowledge they carry are fundamental both for cultural and for biological diversity and especially critical in the face of climate change and environmental degradation, as well as considering that having a distinct language is one factor that qualifies distinct indigenous peoples for the right to self-determination.

“For” establishes logical connections between different concepts, making the discourse more coherent and powerful. It tightly links language diversity with broader issues such as culture, biodiversity, and the right to self-determination, demonstrating the multidimensional impact of language conservation. In Example 15, “for” clarifies that the uniqueness of languages is one of the important bases for indigenous peoples to enjoy the right to self-determination. This approach not only enhances the persuasiveness of the argument but also reveals the significant functions of languages in social justice and human rights protection. “For” embodies the goal of promoting cultural exchange in a global context. By emphasizing the importance of languages and their traditional knowledge, it builds bridges for communication across national borders and cultures, making language diversity an important crux in connecting humanity’s common heritage. This not only contributes to fostering tolerance and peace but also safeguards human rights, laying the foundation for building a more inclusive and peaceful society.

In summary, “for” plays a bridging role in the expression of language diversity conservation strategies, conjoining the purposes and significance of conservation. It provides strong support for people to deeply understand the value of language diversity and its conservation strategies. Location emphasizes a multifaceted collaboration to ensure that the richness and uniqueness of global cultures are maintained amidst the challenges posed by globalization.

4. Conclusion

Yuelu Declaration emphasizes that language is not only a medium of communication but also a carrier of culture and an essential component of social identity. It calls upon the international community to make concerted efforts and adopt proactive measures to safeguard linguistic diversity, particularly by supporting marginalized languages. The declaration advocates for multilingual education policies, encouraging individuals to learn multiple languages to foster cross-cultural exchange and understanding. Additionally, it underscores the importance of preserving and revitalizing endangered languages, recognizing this as an indispensable part of maintaining human cultural heritage. Furthermore, *Yuelu Declaration* promotes the use of modern information technology to record and preserve endangered language materials, taking into full consideration the actual situations in various regions and adopting flexible and targeted approaches to leave precious cultural heritage for future generations.

From the perspective of Transitivity, both in terms of protecting endangered languages, promoting cultural diversity, and fostering harmonious coexistence among languages, Material and Mental processes emphasize the significance of maintaining and enhancing the language ecology through proactive actions for human society and economic development. The Verbal process not only highlights the core principles of language preservation but also reflects a commitment to human rights and fundamental freedoms. Policy-makers and implementers are reminded to always prioritize human dignity and rights, ensuring that all actions are based on principles of respect and equality. The participants in Relational processes reflect the importance of collaboration among diverse entities, as safeguarding linguistic diversity necessitates unity among all sectors, forming a cooperative network ranging from international organizations to local governments and civil society, and stimulating synergistic effects. The circumstance type of Location not only extends the domain of language diversity conservation but attaches significant importance to the cooperative endeavors of various stakeholders, with a focus on achieving mutual benefits and reciprocal advantages. Moreover, the circumstance type of Causal clarifies the purposes and reasons for protecting linguistic diversity, highlighting the multiple meanings and necessities of language conservation.

Yuelu Declaration is not only a guidance document on language preservation but also a profound elaboration of the concept of coexistence among human civilizations. It reminds people that each language is an independent and complete

system capable of describing and interpreting the world in unique ways. Therefore, protecting linguistic diversity is equivalent to preserving the diverse perspectives through which humans perceive the world, which is crucial for maintaining the richness and innovation of global culture. In summary, *Yuelu Declaration* provides a comprehensive and feasible plan for linguistic diversity conservation, aiming to build a community with a shared future for mankind that achieves harmonious coexistence based on respect for differences.

However, achieving these goals is not an easy task. In the context of globalization, efforts to protect linguistic diversity must confront complex challenges from various fields such as economics, politics, and education. On the one hand, relevant laws and regulations need to be formulated and improved to ensure that language rights are fully protected. On the other hand, it is necessary to mobilize all sectors of society to participate and form a collaborative effect. More importantly, protecting linguistic diversity should be based on principles of respect and equality, avoiding any form of cultural imperialism.

The limitation imposed by length constraints means that, despite efforts to cover the key aspects of the research, many valuable points remain under-explained. However, to maintain the compactness and readability of the paper, compromises have to be made. In this study, despite the in-depth exploration of language diversity preservation strategies, the size of the research corpus is relatively small. This limitation has an impact on the breadth and generalizability of the research findings. A smaller corpus may fail to adequately represent the diversity and complexity of language use, thereby limiting the depth of comprehensive understanding of linguistic phenomena. Future research should consider expanding the corpus size to enhance the robustness and external validity of the research findings, thereby providing a more convincing evidence base for linguistics and related fields.

Funding: This research was funded by Shanghai Municipal Key Curriculum Project for Universities; Project of Data-driven Multimodal International Communication Research of the First National Congress of CPC and Shanghai University; Teaching Research and Reform Project of Shanghai Ocean University; Key Course Project of Shanghai Ocean University.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declared no potential conflicts of interest with respect to the research, authorship, and/or publication of this article.

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