

## IMPACT OF LANGUAGE LEARNING ON POLITICAL SENTIMENT

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Beyond only improving linguistic skills, language education is a potent instrument that shapes people's worldviews and opinions on a range of topics, including politics. Fundamentally, political literacy is built upon the foundation of language instruction. Speaking and understanding a language allows people to access and interpret a variety of information sources, including digital and conventional print media. People learn how to evaluate political speech, interpret complex arguments, and interact critically with a range of opinions through language instruction. The development of a politically conscious populace that can successfully navigate the intricacies of today's political environments depends on this core literacy.

McHutchon (2017) underscored that learning a language gives people the ability to analyze political messaging and sort through the noise so they may make well-informed decisions. By improving their linguistic abilities, citizens can assess the veracity of political narratives, fact-check material, and distinguish between biased and trustworthy sources. People who are literate in multiple languages are better able to analyze policy proposals, take part in elections, and have sophisticated conversations about politics in public forums.

Political consciousness transcends national boundaries, particularly in a globalized world. Through facilitating cross-cultural conversation, language education promotes tolerance for a range of viewpoints and beliefs. People who speak multiple languages are more likely to follow foreign news, comprehend geopolitical developments, and value the complexities of world politics. The development of cross-

cultural understanding via language instruction makes people into more knowledgeable and connected global citizens.

Critical thinking abilities are developed via language instruction, which is beneficial for negotiating the intricacies of political debate. Learning a language sharpens one's capacity to evaluate arguments, spot logical fallacies, and formulate well-reasoned responses. These critical thinking abilities enable people to dispute false information, challenge political myths, and meaningfully participate in discussions about policy, governance, and societal challenges.

Active participation in civic life is more common in a culture that is politically informed. In order to build the communication skills required for productive public conversation, language education is essential. Strong language skills enable citizens to advocate for social and political change, participate in public discussions, and explain their opinions eloquently. Thus, language instruction serves as a catalyst for civic engagement, encouraging people to take an active role in influencing politics and feeling accountable for their actions.

Language proficiency and socioeconomic inequality frequently interact to affect political activity and information availability. Initiatives in language education that place a high value on inclusivity can aid in closing these disparities by guaranteeing that people from different socioeconomic and linguistic origins will have an equal opportunity to acquire the language skills necessary for political awareness. Thus, language instruction serves as a means of advancing democratic inclusivity and socioeconomic fairness.

Language instruction has a significant impact on political consciousness and is a transforming force. Language education empowers people to actively participate in democratic societies by fostering political literacy, facilitating informed decision-making, improving cross-cultural communication, fostering critical thinking skills, promoting civic engagement, and addressing socioeconomic disparities.

*References:*

McHutchon, D. (2017, January 16). Is learning a language a political act? LinkedIn.  
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