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Language policy and planning of Amazigh languages in Morocco: a study of the language ideology of the Royal Institute of Amazigh Culture (IRCAM)

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Thesis Propositions

1. The creation of the Institut royal de la culture amazighe (IRCAM) was the result of a political negotiation between the Moroccan authorities and the Amazigh movement.

2. Mohamed Chafik's ideology redefines Amazighness not as an independent ethnic identity, but as an integral part of the Moroccan national identity, rooted in Islam and loyalty to the monarchy, thereby laying the ideological foundation for IRCAM.

3. Ahmed Boukous's notions of the death and revitalization of Amazigh are ideological constructs, serving to justify IRCAM's language planning efforts toward a non-existent, homogeneous standard Moroccan Amazigh.

4. The polynomic approach in IRCAM's language planning is an attempt to mediate between language ideology and language practice, ultimately serving the ideology of standardization rather than that of a counter-standard orientation, as in the original Corsican context of polynomy.

5. The origins of a purist language ideology can be more complex than merely stemming from speakers' fearful emotions; they may arise from the evolution of broader language ideologies and discourses.

6. The concept of plurinormalist language teaching does not necessarily align with a polynomic language ideology; it can also serve the ideology of standardization.

7. Language revitalization as a discourse has a complex relationship with multilingualism.

8. The post-naturalist language ideology of 'project authenticity' can be shaped by political agendas rather than primarily speakers' agency and causes the language planning efforts to significantly divert from language practice.

9. The most effective status planning for the Amazigh language would be to ensure that its PhD graduates can find decent jobs.

10. AI challenges the very future of multilingualism.