

## **Abstract**

By focusing on Galician language online content creators, this thesis explores how language ideologies on minoritized languages have been reshaped by their inclusion into the digital realm. This has been pursued through a qualitative approach based on thematic analysis on a corpus of semi-structured interviews. The contribution of this piece is twofold: at the empirical level, it is centered on a novel phenomenon in the field of sociolinguistics and minoritized languages -that of the Internet-; at the theoretical level, it aims at deepening the understanding of how communicative structures can transform linguistic ideologies. By analyzing the role of digital platforms, this research contributes to the field of sociolinguistics, highlighting the dynamic relationship between technology and language. The results indicate that social media has facilitated access to content and creation for speakers of minoritized languages, challenging hegemonic linguistic ideologies -despite the lack of resources and institutional support-thus improving the perception of Galician as modern, useful and relevant. The study also concludes that, although digital platforms cannot be considered “breathing spaces” due to the lack of complete security on the internet, these act as spaces of normalization. Yet, although polarization breeds extreme negative attitudes, these tend to generate solidarity by diverse audiences, thus increasing the visibility of Galician as a language. In short, the digital environment, despite its challenges, moderates the relationship between linguistic attitudes and ideologies, favoring a normalizing trend for minoritized languages and acting as a catalyst for linguistic reflection and awareness.

**Key words:** Language ideologies; Minoritized languages; Content creation; Digital realm; Linguistic normalization