FOREWORD

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ARAL XIV RATIONALE

This volume of the *Annual Review of Applied Linguistics* returns to a topic first covered in Volume Two (1982). In the time-span between thematic volumes on Language Policy and Planning (LPP), major changes have evolved in the field and recent world events have led practitioners to rethink many issues and concerns related to language policy and planning. In the early 1980s, many LPP discussions centered around various national case studies of language policy and planning; indeed, the stress on policy, as separate from planning, was not often emphasized. The focus on non-national level planning was also not as common as the national-level focus.

In a number of ways, earlier views of LPP were remarkably simple and neat. National level case studies of LPP provided the typical context for discussion. The procedure for "doing" language planning involved survey sampling. Policy questions centered primarily on "status" planning. "Corpus" planning was more commonly associated with problems of implementation. LPP could potentially be modelled in terms of quantitative cost-benefit approaches. Issues of language maintenance, revival, spread, shift, choice, and death were treated, for the most part, descriptively. Above all, LPP was often regarded as an activity relatively separate from the social and political contexts in which it operated. It is true that there were many articles that presented more complex and ambiguous views of the field, and certainly the leading practitioners were well aware of the complexities and vagaries of LPP. Perhaps earlier discussions reflected the first cataloging of information and resources of a relatively new field of inquiry, and thus the first concerns were to establish systematic rules and principles for the field as a whole.

The view of LPP in the 1990s is considerably different. The issues that are now the central focus of discussions are much more specific, yet descriptions

and explanations also recognize the complex interplay of multiple relationships and factors. There are at least seven trends in LPP which help to explain the differing emphases in discussions between the early 1980s and the early 1990s. First, there is now greater recognition that national level LPP involves potentially many languages in a given situation. Virtually every LPP context in which one language receives a planning focus influences the status and corpus-building potential of every other language. LPP necessarily implicates multilingual contexts and has both planned and unplanned effects on each language in the planning context. Such a recognition also points to a second issue—the inherently political nature of LPP. It is no longer possible to presume that LPP is a relatively separable enterprise undertaken by well-meaning applied linguists. Political issues related to LPP decisions must be accounted for, and responsibility for policy making must include the political ramifications of the decisions made.

Third, LPP no longer pertains predominantly to national-level issues. While national and pan-national concerns remain to be considered, there is also considerable interest in the LPP efforts of corporations, local groups, and even individuals. The interest in more local levels of analysis interacts strongly with the fourth issue, the role of language-in-education policy and planning. Through educational policies, the complexity of multiple languages and their applications are foregrounded. Issues of mother-tongue education, bilingual education, literacy development, and language assessment become integral aspects of LPP discussions. And while it is true that language policies are centralized in many countries, the implementation of many of these policies is often reinterpreted in local contexts, responding to various pressure groups in the local settings.

Fifth, LPP now involves more complex investigations into issues of language maintenance, revival, spread, shift, and death. In addition, LPP now focuses greater attention on minority language rights, language adaptation, and pluricentric languages. These studies have moved beyond describing various examples of each phenomenon to examining causal factors and exploring ways in which such issues can be influenced by planned activities, as well as ways in which these factors can, in turn, influence LPP outcomes. Thus, a sixth issue concerns the extent to which theories and models of LPP activities at various levels can be predictive rather than only descriptive. For example, Fishman's model of 'stages in language revival' (see Marshall, this volume) extrapolates from a range of case studies to a more general stage-oriented theory for planned language revival. Finally, a seventh issue focuses on the dissociation between policy and planning itself. It is now recognized that policy decisions do not necessarily lead to effective planning or even to any rational means for implementation. Conversely, implementation of "language planning" often occurs in the real absence of a coherent policy that has been debated and agreed upon. Moreover, many language "policies" are carried out locally without either coherent policy or planning initiatives.

These seven issues, and perhaps others, point to a different orientation to LPP in the 1990s. While it is true that this different orientation to LPP reflects, in part, a maturing approach to research issues and a more sensitive analysis of LPP issues, it is also the case that the contexts for LPP have changed considerably.

At the same time that there has been a notable shift, or perhaps an evolution in LPP concerns and issues, there has also been a considerable transformation in the political life of our world as a whole. Among the many influences on LPP have been the integration efforts in Western Europe, the disintegration of Eastern Europe and the CIS (and perhaps Russia itself), the recent changes in Southern Africa, the spread of Japanese economic influence worldwide and Chinese economic growth in Asia, the development of the Pacific Rim region as a center of economic and sociopolitical power, the recent demands for minority and immigrant group recognition in many contexts, the growing influence of a small set of "world" languages, the overall increasing integration of developed and developing economies (leaving further behind the underdeveloped countries), the recognition that neo-colonial models of development in new 20th Century countries have been ineffective, and the rapid explosion of information resources combined with more powerful communications and information access systems.

Given this evolving set of circumstances, along with the evolving sophistication of a newly emerging field, it is not surprising that LPP discussions today are quite different. That LPP may be seen as a "new" and exciting research discipline is well documented in the various chapters of this year's volume. Indeed, the many issues and influences noted above form major motifs linking the analyses of the contributors. Together, their contributions point to qualitatively different orientations to LPP, and they demonstrate that LPP is developing rapidly as a vital research.

PROCEDURAL NOTES

The current volume marks a transition from the old yearly notation of the research of the year past (e.g., 1993) to the notation of the year of publication of the volume (1994). To mark this transition, this year's volume is noted as 1993-1994. Next year, the date will appear as 1995, marking only the date of publication. In all other respects, the procedural notes of the current volume continue the practices of past volumes.

Since the *ARAL* series is, in part, meant to be a research reference tool, the following procedural notes are intended as a guide. All bibliographic entries follow the basic format of the Linguistic Society of America (LSA), although a somewhat unique citation form is emerging for the *ARAL* series. With respect to internal citation, the two types of bibliographies—*annotated* and *unannotated*— should be viewed as integrated, so that in instances where there is more than one

entry for a given author for a particular year (e.g., 1990a; 1990b), it is possible that either of the entries may occur in either of the bibliographies; that is, 1990a may be in the annotated bibliography while 1990b may be in the unannotated bibliography, or vice versa. No items are duplicated between the two separate bibliographic lists; that is, the item identified as 1990a will *not* occur in both the annotated and the unannotated bibliography. Both types of bibliography—annotated and unannotated—are arranged in strict alphabetical order by the last name of the first author; that is, all the works *authored* by a particular individual will appear before all the works *edited* by the same author, and both of those entry types will precede works co-authored or co-edited by that same author (or set of authors). Repeated authors are indicated by the use of a solid line [_____] of the same length as the name (or names) it replaces. Sources that include cited articles may not necessarily be represented in either bibliographic list if they are not in general germane to the particular area under discussion; in general, belletristic works cited as examples (or for more literary purposes) are not included in either bibliographic list, though they are identified in detail in the article in which they occur. In all texts contributed to the *ARAL* series, an editorial effort has been made to conform generally to the usages and spellings common in the United States. Where possible, English translations of all non-English sources are provided. All contributed papers have been composed specifically for publication in the *ARAL* series and have not (unless otherwise specifically noted) appeared elsewhere previously, although their contents may have been used in whole or in part in oral presentations by the author(s).

The Editorial Directors do not assume responsibility for the positions taken by contributors. Contributions often involve issues of policy as well as more clearly language-related issues. The Editorial Directors wish to be held blameless for opinions and errors of fact expressed by any contributor. The Editor apologizes in advance for any editorial errors that may have crept into the texts and accepts full responsibility for any such editorial errors, but not for substantive errors which are the sole responsibility of each contributor. Bibliographies are prepared and submitted by the contributors; the Editor makes every effort to assure the accuracy of each bibliographic entry that appears in every volume of *ARAL*, but in the case of materials not readily available through libraries or other bibliographic sources in the United States, the Editor is dependent upon the accuracy of material submitted by the contributors. In some few instances, inclusive pages for cited articles, which originally appeared in anthologies or collections, are not given; such omissions occur only when the original source is not available to the Editor and/or when the contributor has not supplied the appropriate pagination. In materials listed in well-known storage and retrieval networks like ERIC and the British Council's ELT Documents, reference numbers are also provided; when titles available only through electronic data bases are cited, every effort is made to provide an accession number (e.g., ERIC files).

This fourteenth volume of *ARAL* continues the practice, first established in the third volume, of including a running index of authors cited and topics covered in previous issues of *ARAL*. However, this list has become so large that it has become necessary to eliminate the listings from the earliest volumes. Thus, Volume 6 (covering 1985) included a cumulative bibliography of Volumes 1 through 5; beginning with Volume 7 (covering 1986), as each new year is added, the oldest year's citations have been dropped from the list. In this issue (Volume 14, covering 1993-1994), the cumulative citation listing will include citations from Volumes 9 through 13. Beginning with Volume 5, a Contributor Index was added to the series; in each issue, previous contributors to *ARAL* are indexed in a single alphabetical list. With the *ARAL* series now in its second decade, the Contributor Index lists articles appearing in the previous ten years (Volume 4 through Volume 13). There is also a Subject Index.

The indices are presented separately—an *Author* Index, a *Subject* Index, and a *Contributor* Index—at the end of each volume. The Author Index cites every item that has appeared in the bibliographies accompanying each article. Each author citation is accompanied by one or more Roman numerals and Arabic numbers (e.g., Sharp, D. X/120.) The Roman numeral represents the number of the *ARAL* volume in which the author is cited, and the Arabic number represents the page(s) in that volume on which the citation occurs. Thus, X/120 means that Sharp is cited in *ARAL* X (the volume published in 1990, covering the work of the year 1989). [Volume I, covering the research in the calendar year of 1980, was published (copyright date) in 1981; Volume II in 1982, etc.] Multiple sets of numbers (e.g., Bazerman, C. X/156; XI/72, XI/82, aXI/109) mean that the author is cited in more than one place. The prefixed lower case 'a' (e.g., in aXI/109) indicates that the citation occurs in an annotated bibliography. Unmarked cases occur in unannotated bibliographies. U.S. government publications, court decisions, and public laws are listed separately at the end of the Author Index. To the extent that *ARAL* may be said to represent the field accurately, the Author Index may become a citation index for use in merit and promotion evaluation in U.S. institutions.

The Subject Index provides the traditional alphabetical list of topics covered, giving inclusive pages by volume for the point at which the discussion occurs (e.g., X/274-276); this entry indicates that the subject is covered on pp. 274-276 in Volume X. Multiple number sets (e.g., Variationist sociolinguistics: V/48-53; XI/3-16) indicate that the subject (*variationist sociolinguistics*, in this case) is discussed in two places in the series, once in Volume V on pp. 48-53, and again in Volume XI on pp. 3-16.

The Contributor Index provides a traditional alphabetical listing of all contributors to the *ARAL* series for the previous ten years. The citation includes the complete title of the contribution as well as the name of the contributor. Each entry, as in the other indices, carries two designations (e.g., X/163); the first

number designates the Volume in which the contribution occurs (in this case Volume X), and the second number indicates the page in that Volume on which the contribution begins.

It is the intent of the Editor to continue the several indices in future volumes of this series. It has been suggested that a complete bibliography of all works cited in *ARAL* might constitute a useful contribution to the field; such a bibliography, published as a separate volume, would both offer a compendium of works considered important enough to cite by authors who are, presumably, experts in the various sub-fields of applied linguistics, and serve as the beginning of a citation index for the field. There are, obviously, a number of problems in compiling such a bibliography, since items listed as "in press" or "forthcoming," which have subsequently been published, would need to be corrected, inclusive pages would need to be added, and items which have never appeared would have to be cited in a modified format. This is a massive undertaking. The Editorial Directors seeks the views of scholars in the field. Comments would be welcome on the desirability of compiling such a bibliography.

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