

Fundamental Concepts in Sociolinguistics
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Types of Language Planning

Welcome to class. We are going to continue with what we started in the last class. We talked about language planning, major driving factors for language planning, and issues in language planning in the last class. Today we will talk about types of language planning. As we already understood that planning is a deliberate attempt by some authority or some agency that claims a statutory authority, and it is a deliberate intervention into the form and use of a particular variety in particular domains at a different geographical location.

So, it is not a natural process, it is a deliberate attempt to influence and regularize, in quotes, “the use of language”. We also looked at major driving factors for language planning like internationalization, linguistic assimilation, promoting pluralism, or vernacularization. So, these are the four major driving forces; where in internationalization we learned that in order to have wider communication accessibility and get an opportunity in a wider domain.

Some non-indigenous languages are selected or approved or adopted as an official language of the particular region and an example is English in India for that matter, Singapore, for example, African subcontinent, multiple countries adopted English as their official language. In India also we have adopted English as an associate official language of the union of states and English remains a very important instrument in communication between the federal government, central government, and provincial government or state government.

So, this is internationalization that forces us or motivates us to do so. Then for linguistic assimilation, there are some initiatives and demands by certain groups to promote the idea of one language, one society, and one nation. Specifically, look at this English-only movement in the United States of America. So, the US has not declared any language to be the official language but de facto English remains the official language of the United States.

And irrespective of their linguistic backgrounds there is a demand that the members of the society must learn English and use English to be assimilated into American society and this is the case with multiple languages in the world. Then another major factor is vernacularization where an indigenous variety is chosen to be the official language and to promote and revive that language.

This is more of constructing national identity, so there are multiple driving forces why we do this planning and it is done by any agency which claims authority, a statutory authority in that region. We in India also have robust planning. The Constitution of India promotes multilingualism. Our schedule 8 remotes and acknowledges multilingualism in the country. It includes 22 languages as official languages.

They are called scheduled languages and more than 39 applications are pending and demands are there. People are agitating to be included, speakers of those languages to be included in the 8 schedules of the constitution. Now today we will talk about the types of language planning or what Bernard Spolsky prefers to use as language management, so types of language planning. So, we are going to talk about types of language planning today.

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So, when we say types of language planning there are three major categories, types, status planning; number two, corpus planning and number three, acquisition planning and they are in order. So, for example, corpus planning assumes status planning and acquisition planning assumes both the stages, corpus planning, and status planning. So, we can have three broad categories in planning, and types of planning.

First is status planning where we assign or give a prestige, assign a prestige value to a particular variety, and in quotes, “improve the status”, extend the domains of use by different initiatives. Then we move to the second stage where we have corpus planning, so you create

styles, work on orthography, work on grammar, create vocabulary, create a thesaurus, dictionaries, and all reference materials for the use and reference of these speakers.

And third is acquisition planning which is long-term planning we regulate the education policy vis-à-vis the language policy and we try to root it in the education policy where the young children are exposed and trained in a variety of languages and as second or third languages. So, these three types are interdependent and they assume, the second assumes the first, the third assumes the first, and the second.

So today we are talking about language planning status planning, corpus planning, and about acquisition planning. We will go to each of these plans by and by.

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Status Planning

- Status planning refers to a deliberate attempt of allocating value and extending functional domains within a society to any language, dialect or variety. Such an initiative positively affects the status and widens acceptability of the variety to a larger audience.
- Extended Language use Domains
 - Administration
 - Education
 - Media
 - Judiciary
 - Social Space



So, moving on let us first talk about status planning. It refers to a deliberate attempt of allocating value-extending functions within a society, within the speech community. Such an initiative positively affects the status and widens the acceptability of the variety to a larger audience and there are multiple reasons why we need to do it, and why we want to do it. Because you know when you extend the domains of use when you bring a particular language or a variety to the formal domains the status of that variety is automatically updated.


A prestige value is assigned, the linguistic attitude changes, and language gains currency and wider use. Speakers also construct identity associated with it and the language has upward mobility in the linguistic hierarchy of the region. And what can be the extended functions of

the language of that particular variety? It can be used in administration governance, in education, media, the judiciary, and in different formal social spaces.

And it gives, it vitalizes the language gives status to the language and it changes the attitude towards the language. It creates a lot of corpus, it needs to be standardized and the process of standardization makes the language rich and widely functional for the speakers and users of it. So, this refers to status planning where the agency, the government agency declares by legislation or by declaring a policy by including this language in a formal domain and extending the use of it in a variety of ways.

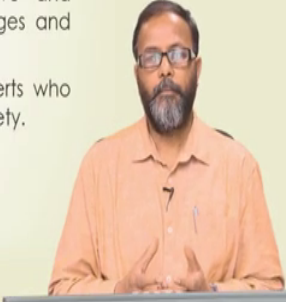
And this is how a language gains status, a language gains prestige value, our social and linguistic attitude changes towards the language, language becomes more acceptable and it also has a very positive impact on the users of the language. It is an inclusive process. It includes more varieties, so this is status planning.

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Corpus planning

- Corpus planning refers to the acts of making planning decisions for bringing about changes in the forms, structures, and usages of the chosen varieties to suit the desired purposes and functions.
- The nature of such changes are prescriptive and measures are taken to popularize such changes and ensure compliance of the same.
- Such activities involve linguists and other experts who work towards standardization of the chosen variety.



Then we move to corpus planning. So status planning is purely statutory in nature where the government or the governing agencies announce and attribute a particular prestige and status to a particular variety of a language or a particular dialect and that dialect becomes the standard language used in various domains, and domains of use are extended. Speakers get a positive outlook toward the language, and it spreads the user base.

So, this is status planning, such initiatives change the status of the language and that is why we call it status planning. Then we move to the second category of planning called corpus

planning. Corpus planning is an extension of status planning which involves the act of making, and planning decisions for bringing about changes in the forms, structures, and use of the chosen varieties to suit the desired purpose and functions.

And it requires to creation of a lot of reference materials style, works on script, and orthography, to suit the purpose of extended use of it in the formal domain. And then agencies popularize the use and it changes the attitude, linguistic attitude of the people, it is widely accepted and it becomes functional in various formal domains and such activities require a lot of experts, linguists, language experts who work towards creating a lot of material, reference material, style, who work on the script.

They create grammar, manuals, they create manuals of use, they create standard dictionaries, thesaurus, and a lot of other reference materials as the ultimate source of reference to the users and the use in the functional domain.

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Corpus Planning

- There are three traditionally recognized types of corpus planning: graphization, standardization, and modernization.


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graph TD; CP[Corpus Planning] --- G[Graphization]; CP --- S[Standardization]; CP --- M[Modernization];
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Now there are three processes involved in corpus planning, graphization, standardization, and modernization. So, graphization refers to the orthographic representation of language work on that where we standardize the script, standardization refers to making it more user-friendly by modifying and adding elements at all grammatical levels and making it acceptable and popularizing it by using it in formal domains.

Modernization is the requirement to suit the purpose of these extended domains where the language might require to have new vocabulary lists, new terms new expressions. So, there

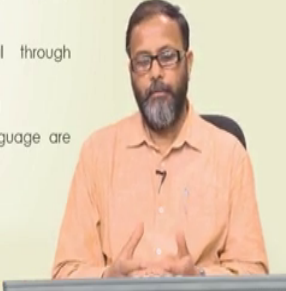
are three processes involved in corpus planning, graphization, standardization, and modernization.

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Graphization:


- Graphization: It refers to development, selection and modification of scripts and orthographic conventions for a language.
- The use of writing in a speech community can have lasting sociocultural effects:
 - which include easier transmission of material through generations,
 - communication with greater numbers of people, and
 - a standard against which varieties of spoken language are often compared



Now graphization refers to the development, selection, and modification of scripts and orthographic conventions for that chosen variety. Then the use of writing in a speech, see writing freezes, writing makes the text immortal, it freezes the rules, it frames the rules and also prescribes the rules and it has very long-lasting everlasting social-cultural effects.

So, it includes easier communication or material through generations, communication with a greater number of people, and standard, it functions as a standard against all other varieties in the spoken form of that particular variety. So, writing makes things formal and everlasting. So that is why we work on graphization.

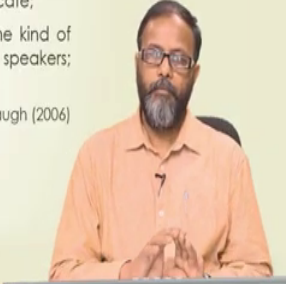
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Standardization

- "The process by which a language has been codified in some way. That process usually involves the development of such things as grammars, spelling books, and dictionaries, and possibly a literature".
 - It allows the language to serve as a model for everyone in the community to agree upon in order to communicate;
 - It can be employed to reflect and symbolize some kind of identity and can also be used to give prestige to speakers; and makes the language easier to teach in schools.

■ Wardhaugh (2006)



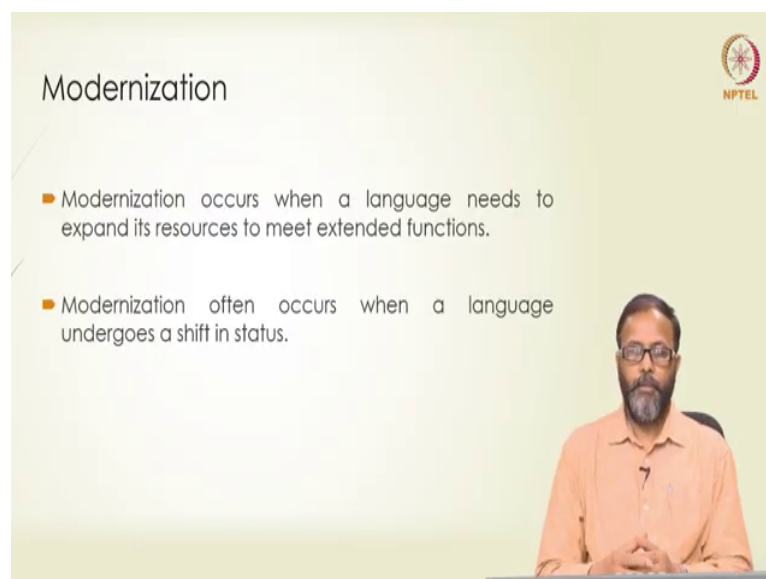
Then we move to the process of standardization of the variety of the language and Wardhaugh, 2006, lists a lot of motivating factors behind it why it requires to be standardized he says, I quote, “The process by which a language has been codified in some way that process usually involves the development of such things as grammar, spelling books, and dictionaries, and possibly a literature.”

So when we talk about the process of standardization we will talk about the four stages, but here just to understand that deliberate attempts are made to create a corpus of literature to create spelling books and user manuals for the language. So, it works as an ultimate source for all the users of the language to refer to if there is a felt deviation in the use.

And he further says it allows the language to serve as a model for everyone in the speech community to agree upon in order to communicate, so it socializes the use of it, it regulates the use of it when we socialize and communicate. It can be employed to reflect and symbolize some kind of identity and can also be used to give prestige to speakers and makes the language easier to teach in schools.

So, because we need a standard form to teach in school, so in order to maintain uniformity this initiative helps us to create a standard variety with a lot of supporting documents, the corpus of literature, grammar books, spelling books, user manuals, and thesaurus and reference points, reference resources for the language used. So that is the process of standardization that is the use of it.

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The slide features a light green background. At the top left, the word 'Modernization' is written in a dark font. In the top right corner, there is a circular logo with a star and the acronym 'NPTEL' below it. Two bullet points are listed in the center: 'Modernization occurs when a language needs to expand its resources to meet extended functions.' and 'Modernization often occurs when a language undergoes a shift in status.' In the bottom right corner, there is a video inset showing a man with a beard and glasses, wearing an orange shirt, sitting at a desk with his hands clasped.

Then we move to the third process called modernization it occurs when a language needs to expand its resources to meet extended functions. For example, in science and technology, we need to accommodate new ideas, inventions to how to encode and express inventions, and new developments in the field of technology, so a whole jargon is created.

Modernization occurs when a particular dielectric is assigned an extended function in a particular formal domain, so you need to have a lot of new words and expressions to be added to it to suit the purpose of use. So, standardization, so the corpus planning includes these three processes modernization, standardization, and graphization. So, this is corpus planning.

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Acquisition Planning

- Acquisition planning is a long term strategic planning that integrates both Status and Corpus planning.
- NEP, 1968, 1986, and 2020 in India
- In a case where a government revises a corpus, new dictionaries and educational materials will need to be revised in schools in order to maintain effective language acquisition.
 - Medium of Instruction
 - Teacher's Training
 - Contribution by Local Communities
 - Syllabi and Study Material



Then we move to the third type of planning which is long-term planning called acquisition planning. Acquisition planning presupposes or implies status planning and corpus planning. It is a long-term planning and long-term implementation. Acquisition planning refers to creating a fresh generation of users in that language and we do it by introducing this variety to education, early education.

We popularize and use it in school curricula, and syllabi, we teach it as a subject or it may become a medium of instruction. Looking at the Indian case you may be familiar with the trilingual formula. So in order to maintain the multilingual fabric of the country this formula was suggested in the Education Policy, 1968, continued in 1986, and re-emphasized in the NAP – National Education Policy of India 2020 which advocates education in the mother tongue.

And that entails a series of initiatives and activities because when we talk about mother tongue acquisition or mother tongue education, beg your pardon, when you talk about mother tongue education, we need to have teachers, syllabi, teaching materials, and involvement of local communities to create the corpus, to be used in the school curriculum.

So, in a case where the government revises the corpus, new dictionaries and educational materials will be needed for use in schools in order to maintain effective language acquisition. And it is always productive to use or to introduce such languages in the school curriculum because the young generation, young children in their formative years, in the critical phase of learning will find it easy to acquire it as a second language or third language.

And this is how you are increasing the user base; more and more people start using this language, standard language. Acquisition planning is long-term planning which implies status planning and corpus planning, so they are all related and the government agency revises the education policy and introduces these newly chosen varieties in the school curriculum, maybe as just one subject or maybe the medium of instruction in early childhood.

And this entails a very positive result where the language is accepted by a wider base of users and we create a new generation of users, we popularize it and it becomes, it comes into use in various formal domains, education is a very effective domain where such interventions give a lot of positive results. So, the third type of planning is acquisition planning where the newly chosen variety with modified and enriched corpus is introduced in the school curriculum.

And it helps us to create a wider user base; young children acquire it as their second language or third language. It becomes popular, it helps us assign prestige value to that particular variety and it also requires a lot of additional initiatives to make it effective, to implement. So additional initiatives like extended initiatives like when it is used as a medium of instruction, it has to have sufficient reference materials, and teaching materials.

We require a hoard of teachers, a huge number of teachers trained to teach in that particular language, so we need to have trained teachers for it, so lots of initiatives need to be who are comfortable and equipped to teach in this variety. We can also get help from local communities to create a corpus for the language and create syllabi and study material, the reference material in that particular language.

So, it gives the language a lot of status, a very high prestige value, and high status. It also helps create a corpus of literature, enriched dictionaries, and a lot of reference materials. It is a long-term process with meticulous planning. It gives a very positive result, increases the user base, widens the acceptability and we create a whole generation of new users of that particular variety.

So, to sum it up we have three types of language planning, one is called status planning. The first one is status planning where a particular variety is chosen and assigned prestige value and made popularly and the user base is extended, the functions of language, the form, and the functions of language as reworked, and a domain of usages are extended.

And it becomes, it comes into a formal domain where this language is used in media, in government, in administration, and in all other social spaces. Then the third, the second type of planning is corpus planning where you actually need to work on the reference sources for this language and we involve a number of experts, scholars, and linguists to create literature, manuals, grammar books, dictionaries, thesaurus and make it standard to be used in the newly extended domains.

And this process entails three processes, the second planning called corpus planning entails three processes graphization, standardization, and modernization. So, you need to work on the orthographic representation and script of the language, it is made simple, usable, user-friendly, and popularized. Then standardization, we go through, it goes through the process of standardization, it goes through the process of codification.

And then finally acceptability by a wider variety of users the third process is called modernization where in order to suit the purpose in various extended domains language needs to be enriched and modified, the vocabulary needs to be modified, and new dictionaries need to be created. The spelling books need to be created in the manual of use, user manual needs to be created as a reference point to maintain uniformity and standard form.

And these experts help create a lot of reference material and literature for this. Then the third planning is acquisition planning, which is a long-term initiative and it implies the two other planning stages number one, status; number two, corpus. Acquisition planning is a long-term initiative to create a new generation of users who acquire this particular variety as their second or third language.

And even if they are a native speaker of this variety, they learn it in a formal domain in its standard form, in codes. And for that we need to have a series of activities entailed, number one, creating reference material, and study material for use in a school, then creating textbooks, thesaurus, dictionaries, and grammar books.

We need to have a batch of teachers trained and equipped to teach this language either as a subject or to use this language as a medium of instruction. Then the people or the other community also contribute to creating source material and syllabi and study material. So, these are the three types of language planning we learned today; status planning, corpus planning, and acquisition planning.

In the coming lectures, we will talk about the case in India, the language policy of India, the official languages of India, and the constitutional provisions like the 8th schedule in the constitution. We will talk about India as a multilingual society and how we have been planning and implementing these Bernard Spolsky says how we are doing this language management in India. In the next lectures, series of lectures we will talk about them. So, this is for now. Thank you.