**The Oxford Handbook of Language Planning and Policy**

Chapter 1. Research and Practice in Language Policy and Planning

* Over many years, research had illuminated the central role of LPP processes in sustaining systems of inequality under different historical conditions (neoliberalism, socialism, and migration).
* Now inequality caused by: transnational migration, late modern nationalism, institutional neoliberalization, and the commodification of diversity.
* LPP related to political-economic conditions.
* LPP starts in 1960s. It started actually way before that. Back in the 19th century with the rise of the bourgeoisie and the creation of nation-states. Their economic and social power. The idea of one nation, one state, one language.
* The term language planning is used to refer to deliberate efforts to affect the structure or function of languages.
* Rubin and Jernudd (1971): Language planning equals language change. Changes in the system of language code or speaking or both that are planned by organizations that are stablished for such purposes or given a mandate to fulfill those purposes.
* Cooper (1989): language planning refers to deliberate efforts to influence the behavior of others with respect to the acquisition, structure, or functional allocation of their language codes. The policy actors go beyond the formal state authorities (including regular people).
* The term language policy emerged after the focus on national language planning. Some argue that language planning is the result of language policy. Others think that it is actually the opposite, and that language policy is the immediate output of language planning.
* The main issues investigated by early LPP were nation building, nationalism, political and sociocultural integration, national education policies, economic development, and official languages.
* During the 1960s and 1970s, they tried to place LPP within a disciplinary framework.
* Two main stages in the field of LPP: early work, and critical and ethnographic approaches.
  + Early work:
    - The field was essentially pragmatic. Aim: provide direct and explicit tools to achieve concrete and social linguistic goals.
    - Classic LPP
    - Technical experts. Policy makers
    - It developed the methodology of national sociolinguistic surveys.
    - Although this approach generated extensive descriptive data about the language situation in many contexts, it also tended to close off process understandings of language that emerge from process methodologies, such as those that are ethnographically informed.
    - They thought that everything could be defined within specific boundaries and could be brought to and replicated in all other contexts.
    - However, inequality was not recognized, and neither was the life trajectories of individuals living in complex social groups.
    - That’s why other approach started to appear.
  + Critical and Ethnographical approaches
    - It was found that distinction between languages had moral, aesthetic, and cognitive significance. Therefore, the work in LPP began to examine the processes by which such constructions are developed, their social consequences, and the interests they serve.
    - It is now when the focus turns to power and ideology.
    - This critical turn, which examined the processes by which language is associated with power and inequality, led to an alternative definition of LPP that became widespread in the 1990s.
      * Language planning-policy means the institutionalization of language as a basis for distinctions among social groups. That is, language policy is one mechanism for locating language within social structure so that language determines who has access to political power and economic resources. Language policy is one mechanism by which dominant groups establish hegemony in language use.
    - This, however, didn’t mean a change in the focus: power and ideology. Therefore, if researchers want to understand language loss and language shift, the development of bi/multilingualism, and the complex sociolinguistic systems of daily life, then they must explore the interface between individual’s life trajectories and their culture and practices of the classroom, the street, the playground, or the home, and how these are linked with national and international discourses, ideologies, and polices.
    - Shift: language as a social practice and identities as fluid and multiple.

**Part 1. Conceptual Underpinnings of Language Policy and Planning**

Chapter 2. Socioeconomic Junctures, Theoretical Shifts: A Genealogy of Language Policy and Planning Research

* The field of LLP has changed due to the economic conditions. The economic value of language, although it is not something new.
* LPP has always been tied to political and economic conditions.
* LPP has always been about what we might call Global North states’ management of diversity and inequality within their boundaries and across their spheres of influence.
* La unificación de la población a través de la lengua lleva siglos haciéndose. Ej. colonias. Es una forma de controlar a la población, con un sistema de escritura único y una lengua estandarizada.
* La lengua sirve como terreno para la construcción de relaciones metrópolis-colonias en el contexto de naciones-estado liberales, democráticas, industriales y capitalistas.
* La lengua para unificar a la población a través de la educación, la administración, los medios de comunicación, etc.
* Lengua sirve para mantener las desigualdades sociales inherentes al capitalismo.
* Había dos cuestiones esenciales para LPP en el siglo XIX: poder comunicarse con los demás países para hacer intercambio y comercio, y establecer una lengua nacional que unificase tanto a la población de la metrópolis como la de las colonias (se crean pidgins, criollos, etc.).
* En los años después de la IIGM, aparecen dos objetivos con respecto a las lenguas. En primer lugar, tanto en los estados viejos como en los nuevos que surten como producto de la descolonización, se defiende la idea del monolingüismo: una lengua, una nación. Por lo tanto, el multilingüismo de algunos territorios, esencialmente en las colonias, se ve como un problema. Se veía el multilingüismo como sinónimo de secesionismo, separatismos, o de movimientos de rebelión.
* LPP es una forma de intervención del estado.
* Es en este momento, en los años 1960s, cuando aparece el campo de LPP. Ex. Center for Applied Linguistics, DC. Nació como resultado de la coyuntura político-económica posterior a la IIGM. De este modo, el bloque occidental buscó maneras de mantener sus modos de producción y consumición, mercados y organización social.
* En los años 80, sin embargo, llegaron la globalización y el neoliberalismo, y cambiaron el panorama mundial, afectando, también, a las lenguas. La terciarización, la comunicación, la información y los servicios hicieron que las lenguas se volviesen indispensables. Además, era difícil manejar un sistema global y neoliberal sin ser multilingüe. Además, cuando se trata de llegar a mercados concretos y de hacer niche del producto, las lenguas tienen un valor añadido. Acercarse a la cultura.
* La lengua ya no sirve para alfabetizar a la gente y englobarla en una única lengua, cultura o nación. Ahora es una herramienta de trabajo, una forma de distinción y un directo contribuidor al PIB. El valor del capital lingüístico.
* Este nuevo giro (socio)económico ha hecho que nos preocupemos más por el valor lingüístico que por los derechos lingüísticos, hasta el punto de querer examinar si el conocimiento de una o más lenguas está relacionado con el salario e, incluso, con el PIB. Ex. Unión Europea. ¿Cuál es la verdadera intención de la UE detrás de sus políticas lingüísticas?
* De cada vez se habla más de querer educar en lenguas a los ciudadanos de un país para poder hacer frente al mundo globalizado, y no tanto para mantener la identidad (nacional).
* La globalización pone en cuestión el concepto de hablante nativo.