FOREWORD

William Grabe

ARAL XVII RATIONALE

Despite the best efforts of some politicians in several English-speaking countries to emphasize English monolingualism, the nations of the world are overwhelmingly multilingual, and are likely to remain so for the foreseeable future. In fact, aside from the English-speaking countries of Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, and the United Kingdom, countries of the world recognize multilingualism as a means to compete economically in world markets; access a range of scientific, technical, and social sciences information; and provide equitable services to its citizens. Thus, a volume exploring foundations of multilingualism, and selected countries/regions with important implications for policies, is both relevant and timely.

Volume 17 of *ARAL* returns directly to the issue of multilingualism for the first time since Volume 6 (1986). In the earlier volume on multilingualism, articles covered bilingual processing, bilingual creativity, and bilingual education, as well as country and regional profiles of Australia, Canada, Ghana, Philippines, South Asia, South East Asia, The United Kingdom, and The United States. Since that early volume, *ARAL* has reported on issues related to multilingualism and bilingual education, and multilingualism and language policy in Volumes 13 and 14, respectively.

The present volume continues the general organization of the earlier volume on multilingualism, though emphasizing different foundational issues and surveying different countries and regions. In the present volume the foundations section comprises five chapters; the first three address multilingualism and language contact, language minority rights, and language maintenance, three issues that might be anticipated in such a volume. The final two chapters of this section, however, represent fairly innovative views on multilingualism. The chapters on language and economics and world Englishes both describe major forces contributing significantly to multilingualism. These chapters can also provide correctives to general discussions that sometimes offer sweeping policy suggestions.

The second section of the volume presents country and regional profiles of multilingualism. Aside from the expected chapters on Australia, Canada, The United Kingdom, and The United States, the surveys include two complementary reports on the countries of the ex-Soviet Union, the first overviews of this vast geographical

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region in the *ARAL* series. In addition, important sites of multilingualism and multilingual policies are described in reviews of Israel, The Netherlands, and South Africa.

The reader will also notice, I hope, the distinctive ordering of the survey chapters. Unlike most country and regional surveys, this volume has placed the most monolingual countries at the end rather than at the beginning. This choice of ordering reflects better the theme of the volume as a whole, and it leaves the reader with the issues surrounding English, not only as it dominates the English-speaking countries, but also as it dominates multilingualism worldwide. In this respect, the role of English, and the dilemmas it brings to multilingualism, conclude both major sections of the volume.

PROCEDURAL NOTES

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 has emerged 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. Individual entries 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 seventeenth 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 became so large that it has become necessary to eliminate the listings from the earliest volumes. Thus, Volume 6 included a cumulative bibliography of Volumes 1 through 5; beginning with Volume 7 as each new year is added, the oldest year's citations have been dropped from the list. In this issue (Volume 17), the cumulative citation listing will include citations from Volumes 12 through 16. 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 7 through Volume 16). There is also a ten-year 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 in which the citation occurs. Thus, X/120 means that Sharp is cited in *ARAL* *X* (the volume published in 1990). 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. To the extent that *ARAL* may be said to represent the field accurately, the Author Index may be used as a citation index and be a supporting criterion for 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.

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William Grabe
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