



efforts to influence the behavior of others with respect to the acquisition, structure, or functional allocation of their language codes



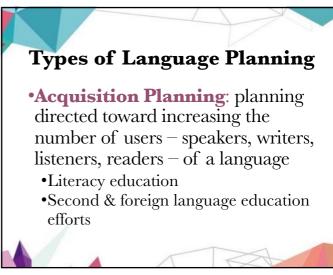




• **Corpus planning**: activities such as coining new terms, reforming spelling and adopting a new script;

- The creation of new forms,
- The modification of old ones, or
- The selection from alternative
- forms in a spoken or written code

1



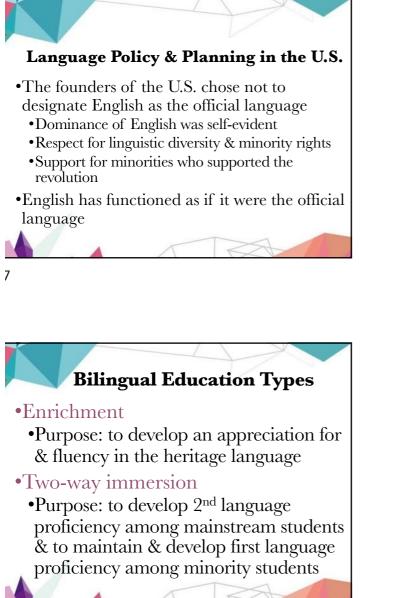
**Types of Language Planning** •**Status Planning**: the recognition by a national

government of the importance or position of one language in relation to others.

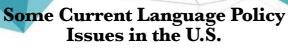
- •The allocation of languages or language varieties to given functions
  - •Medium of instruction
  - •Official language
  - •Vehicle of mass communication

•Language of international communication

3



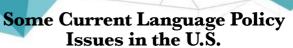




- •What are the advantages / disadvantages of intergenerational language shift to English?
- •How is the monolingual language majority affected by these language policies?
- •What kinds of language policies would assist the English-speaking majority?



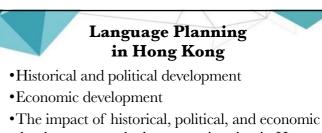
8



•To what extent can / should room be made for the existence of other languages?

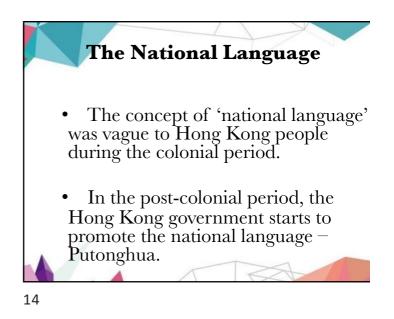
•How are language minorities advantaged or disadvantaged by policies involving language rights, accommodations, or restrictions?

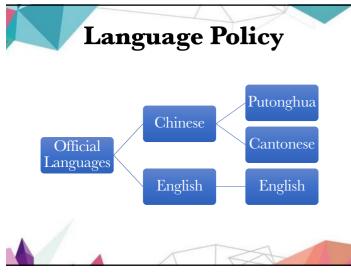
10



- development on the language situation in Hong Kong
- •Ordinances on official languages in Hong Kong
- •Definition problems
- •The national language
- •Language policy







15



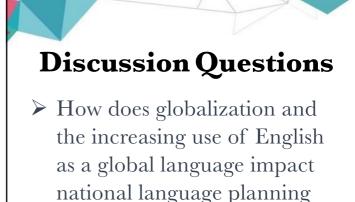
Proportion of the population able to speak English as another language

Year	Percentage
1991	29.4%
1996	34.9%
2001	39.8%
2006	41.9%
2011	42.6%
Source: Census and Statistics Depar	tment, Hong Kong Government



• All children studying at local government-aided schools learn both Chinese and English from Primary 1 for 12 years through the end of senior secondary education.

16



and language policies?

