

ARTICLE

## The Relationship between Language Policy and Language Planning: A Sociolinguistic Perspective

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### ABSTRACT

This article aims to provide a theoretical foundation and a comprehensive overview of the relationship between language policy and language planning (LPP), supported by relevant references from a sociolinguistic perspective. Language policy and language planning play crucial roles in shaping the linguistic landscape of societies worldwide. Understanding the definitions and implications of these terms is essential for investigating the complexities of language use, preservation, and promotion. The findings of this article underscore the strong relationship between language policy and language planning, emphasizing their collaborative role in shaping a society's linguistic landscape. However, language policy and language planning share a profound interconnection, with policy serving as the foundational framework that guides planning, while planning operates as the essential mechanism for actualizing the objectives established by policy. Moreover, the article highlights various factors contributing to positive language planning and policy outcomes, including active community involvement, clear communication strategies, and well-designed training programs. Additionally, it discusses the profound impact of globalization on language policy and planning, noting that increased interconnectedness presents opportunities for the increase of dominant languages and cultures. Finally, the researchers recommend that future research should continue exploring the dynamic interaction between language policy and language planning, particularly in globalization, migration, and technological change as well as there is a need for more comparative studies that examine how different sociolinguistic contexts influence the effectiveness of language policies and planning initiatives.

**Keywords:** Language Policy; Language Planning; Sociolinguistic; Linguistic; Globalization

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#### ARTICLE INFO

Received: 8 November 2024 | Revised: 2 December 2024 | Accepted: 6 December 2024 | Published Online: 24 December 2024  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i1.7769>

#### CITATION

The Relationship between Language Policy and Language Planning: A Sociolinguistic Perspective. *Forum for Linguistic Studies*. 7(1): 329–339.  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.30564/fls.v7i1.7769>

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# 1. Introduction

Language is a fundamental aspect of human interaction, serving as a means of communication and an indicator of culture and identity. In multilingual societies, managing language use becomes a complex issue that necessitates careful consideration of both language policy and language planning (LPP). From a sociolinguistic perspective, understanding the relationship between these two concepts is essential for addressing the linguistic needs of communities and promoting social cohesion. Language policy and planning (LPP) in sociolinguistics is a field that focuses on how language planning and policy impact society. This field examines the relationships between language, culture, and power, and considers how language policies can either promote or hinder social equality and justice. The language policy and planning field is inextricably related to the sociolinguistic considerations it embodies. However, language policy and language planning (LPP) have emerged as distinct fields of endeavor since the late 1950s. These terms are often used interchangeably. They focus on the management and regulation of language use in a society or organization.

Language Policy (LP) refers to the principles and guidelines that govern language use within a community or nation. It involves decisions by governments, institutions, and organizations about which languages are promoted, supported, or marginalized. Language policy can be expressed through formal regulations, such as laws and official language designations, or informal norms reflected in societal attitudes. For example, a country may have an official language policy that promotes a national language in government and education while also allowing regional languages to coexist<sup>[1]</sup>. The formation of language policy is influenced by political and socioeconomic factors. Politically, governments use language to promote national unity, preserve cultural heritage, or drive economic development, leading to varied language planning approaches. Socioeconomic factors such as education, employment, and social mobility also play a role in shaping language policy, often affecting the promotion or marginalization of certain languages. This highlights the complex relationship between language, power, and social class. Understanding these influences is essential for creating effective language policies that meet the needs of diverse linguistic communities<sup>[2]</sup>.

In contrast, language planning (LP) is the practical implementation of language policy, involving strategies and actions to influence language use and development within a community.

It is shaped by linguistic, political, and ethnic factors, which affect its objectives and outcomes<sup>[3]</sup>. Language planning can take several forms, including:

- Status planning: focuses on the societal status of languages.
- Corpus planning: develops language resources such as dictionaries and grammars.
- Acquisition planning: involves language education and teaching initiatives.

For example, a government might introduce bilingual education programs to support both national and minority languages. Language planning addresses issues like language endangerment, standardization, and education, and can include the creation of language academies, curricula, and promotion campaigns to ensure language vitality. Language planning generally follows one of three approaches: eliminating linguistic diversity, adopting a single official language, or recognizing multiple official languages. The latter approach aims to promote equality between linguistic communities within the country<sup>[4]</sup>.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society and how language is used. It focuses on understanding why people speak differently in various social contexts and the influence of social factors such as ethnicity, class, and social status on language varieties, including dialects, registers, and genres. The main goal of sociolinguistics is to describe, interpret, and uncover the social, political, and cultural aspects affecting linguistic choice<sup>[5]</sup>. From a sociolinguistic perspective, this relationship is essential for understanding how language functions within social contexts. For instance, in multilingual societies, language policy may aim to promote linguistic diversity and inclusion, while language planning initiatives may focus on providing resources and support for minority languages. The effectiveness of these initiatives can significantly impact social cohesion, cultural preservation, and individual identity<sup>[6]</sup>.

One key aspect of language policy and planning (LPP) in sociolinguistics is the recognition of linguistic diversity within a society. Sociolinguists argue that a monolingual language policy, which privileges one language over all others, can lead to the marginalization and discrimination of speakers of minority languages. Instead, they advocate for policies that promote linguistic diversity by recognizing and supporting the use of multiple languages. By valuing all languages equally, societies can create inclusive language policies that empower speakers of all languages. Another important consideration in language policy and planning from a sociolinguistic perspective is the

role of language in identity formation. Language policies that promote linguistic diversity can help preserve and protect minority languages, allowing speakers to maintain their cultural identities and connections to their communities. By considering the social implications of language policies, societies can create environments that foster linguistic diversity and promote social justice for all members<sup>[7]</sup>.

The need for an effective language policy has been increasingly emphasized by social linguists, sociologists, political scientists, and educationists across the world. Language planning must be regarded as a part and parcel of the broader social and political process involved in the formation of a national identity. It requires an understanding of the socio-political setting of a country, in which a language planning exercise is being undertaken or has been implemented. Sociolinguists study how language policies are created, implemented, and enforced, and how they shape the linguistic landscape of a society. Nevertheless, the role of language planning in sociolinguistic contexts is to achieve specific goals and objectives related to language use and linguistic diversity. In sociolinguistic contexts, language planning plays a crucial role in shaping language attitudes, identities, and opportunities for communication. Language planning involves a range of methods and strategies, including language standardization, multilingual education programs, and language revitalization efforts. These approaches address linguistic inequalities, promote language rights, and foster linguistic diversity within communities<sup>[8]</sup>.

In summary, the relationship between language policy and language planning (LPP) is a complex and dynamic relationship that shapes the linguistic landscape of societies. Understanding this relationship from a sociolinguistic perspective is essential for addressing the challenges and opportunities presented by linguistic diversity. As communities navigate the complexities of language use, effective language policy and planning can promote inclusivity, cultural preservation, and social equity. Ultimately, the thoughtful integration of language policy and planning can contribute to a more harmonious and linguistically rich society, where all languages and their speakers are valued and supported. Recent understandings suggest that language policy and planning (LPP) is a research subject that delves into decision-making processes and the intervention and changes in the linguistic organization of a society. This positions the field of (LPP) as a subset of the broader study of sociolinguistics<sup>[9]</sup>.

## 1.1. Research Significance

The article discusses the significance of language policy and language planning (LPP) in addressing the linguistic needs of societies, particularly in multilingual contexts. It emphasizes that language planning is essential for managing linguistic diversity and overcoming issues like dialect spread, linguistic interference, and negative attitudes towards certain languages. The article points out that language planning has become a specialized field of study, aiming to solve language-related problems and ensure the effective use of languages in various sectors. Moreover, the article highlights that ineffective language policies, particularly those disconnected from a society's actual linguistic needs and social factors, can lead to negative attitudes towards certain languages. This issue is especially prominent in post-colonial contexts, where colonial language policies have created linguistic divides and negative associations with the languages of colonial powers. These policies have lasting effects on communities, influencing attitudes toward education, language use, and social integration.

Additionally, the article shows that multilingual societies face challenges when a dominant official language is promoted at the expense of minority languages. This dynamic often creates tensions around language rights and the recognition of minority languages in official domains. The formulation and implementation of language policies are studied within sociolinguistics, which looks at how language choice impacts both individuals and broader society. In conclusion, the article underscores the importance of well-planned language policies that account for both structural and social factors to foster linguistic harmony, promote language rights, and manage the complexities of multilingualism in a globalized world.

## 1.2. Research Questions

This article attempted to answer the following questions:

- 1- What is the relationship between language policy and language planning?
- 2- What factors contribute to creating a positive impact on language policy and planning?
- 3- Why is understanding language policy and planning important in today's globalized world?

## 2. Literature Review

The relationship between language policy and language planning (LPP) has been a significant area of research within sociolinguistics, reflecting the complexities of language use in diverse social contexts. This literature review examines previous studies that have explored the relationship between language policy and language planning, highlighting key findings, theoretical frameworks, and implications for understanding linguistic dynamics in various communities.

Al-Abed Al-Haq<sup>[10]</sup> conducted a study examining language conflict, language planning, and language-user attitudes toward Arabicization within Jordan's language policy. The study utilized two tailored questionnaires to investigate language-planning activities and gauge language-policy attitudes among essential language users. This research aimed to highlight the potential impact of ambivalence on language policy, particularly in relation to Arabicization. The results demonstrated a strong determination among faculty members and students to advance Arabicization, despite recognizing the challenges associated with Arabic variation, the lack of specialized scientific terminology, and the scarcity of reference materials. Furthermore, the study suggested maintaining the study of English in a manner that complements rather than diminishes the use of Arabic as a scientific language.

Shaaban and Ghaith's study<sup>[11]</sup> explored the impact of linguistic planning and policy on Lebanon's educational system. The study offered a detailed historical overview of language-in-education policies in Lebanon and delved into various issues, including the role of Arabic in society and education, the use of foreign languages as mediums of instruction and communication, and the growing competition between French and English.

May<sup>[12]</sup> emphasized the importance of enhancing the acceptability of minority language policy initiatives among speakers of the majority language. He asserted that for the long-term vitality of a minority language, it is essential for the language to be officially recognized by the state (legitimized) and supported within civil society (institutionalized). These two aspects are crucial in promoting the broader acceptance of an indigenous or minority language over time, which are vital in addressing and reversing the ongoing language shift and loss.

Empirical research has offered valuable insights into the practical implications of language policy and planning. For example, Williams and Morris<sup>[13]</sup> illustrated in their examination of language revitalization efforts in Wales how language

planning initiatives, when in harmony with supportive language policies, can effectively bolster minority languages. Their conclusions highlighted the necessity of educational resources and a robust policy framework that recognized and advocated for the minority language to achieve successful revitalization. Several studies have highlighted the mutual relationship between language policy and language planning. Ricento<sup>[14]</sup> argued that effective language planning is often a direct response to the goals outlined in language policy. He suggested that language planning initiatives must align with the broader sociopolitical context to be successful. Tollefson<sup>[6]</sup> further explored this relationship by examining how language policies can reinforce social inequalities, particularly in multilingual societies. He proposed that language planning must address these inequalities to promote social justice and equity.

Moreover, Heller's<sup>[15]</sup> study investigated the relationship between language policy, economic globalization, and identity. The author contended that language planning needs to strike a balance between the prevalence of global languages (such as English) and the preservation of local languages. Heller's research indicated that language policy and planning should be flexible to adapt to the evolving sociolinguistic environment.

Clarke's study<sup>[16]</sup> delved into the relationship between linguistic policy and the training of linguistic teachers in the Emirates. The researcher gathered data through researcher-led focus groups and student-led online conversations over 2 years, as part of a discourse analytic study exploring the discursive construction of the student teachers' community of practice. It examined the students' interpersonal relations, intrapersonal identities, and systems of knowledge and belief, including those related to the sociopolitics of English language education. The report first provided an overview of the language education policy context in the UAE, followed by an examination of how the teacher education program aimed to tackle sociopolitical issues in language education. This study then displayed the variety of responses to these strategies by presenting brief vignettes of three student teachers and concluded by briefly considering the implications for language education in the region.

Among the most comprehensive and insightful studies on Arab language policy is Al-Fahri's book<sup>[17]</sup> entitled, "Language Policy in Arab Countries: In Search of a Natural, Just, Democratic and Effective Environment". This scientific work explored the language policy in Arab countries and its essential characteristics across six chapters. It covered various aspects

such as the state of the Arabic language and the challenges it faces, political context, language decision-making and democracy, language planning and policy, language economics, linguistic justice, culture, civilization, and the ideal language environment. What sets this book apart is its thorough exploration of the key literature in the language policy field and its relevance to the pressing issues surrounding the Arabic language, all approached with a solid scientific foundation.

Al-Sobh, et al.<sup>[18]</sup> conducted a study titled “Diglossia as a Result of Language Variation in Arabic: Possible Solutions in Light of Language Planning.” The study aimed to explore the nature of diglossia in Arabic, the different Arabic varieties, and the issues contributing to diglossia. It delves into the current linguistic landscape in the Arabic-speaking world and proposes a language-planning strategy to address the challenges posed by diglossia. The researchers examined the perspectives of scholars and linguists on diglossia in Arabic. The findings indicated that classical Arabic faces significant challenges, including lower language proficiency, a shift towards foreign languages in language use, and cultural disconnection, leading to the use of non-Arabic media for instruction.

In the research conducted by Seals and Peyton<sup>[19]</sup>, various stakeholders—including the community, principals, teachers, parents, and students actively participated in a school program aimed at developing, maintaining, and sustaining students’ heritage languages. These examples illustrated how different actors share their influence to impact Language Educational Policy and Planning (LEPP) at the school level. Moreover, even individuals who may hold less power or personal prestige than others can greatly affect the success of Language Policy and Planning (LPP) through their attitudes and actions toward language use.

Hamed’s study<sup>[20]</sup> focused on the topic of language planning in Sudan. During the colonial period, when Sudan was under British rule, English served as the official language and was utilized in education. Following independence, Arabic replaced English as the official language and the primary medium of education. It is important to note that Sudan is a multilingual and multicultural society, with Arabic being widely spoken since the advent of Islam, even before the Turkish and Egyptian influence on the region. In the last 30 years under the previous government, the Arabic language has experienced significant growth and has solidified its status as the dominant language in the country.

Li<sup>[21]</sup> conducted a study entitled, “English Language

Planning and Policy for Preschool Education in China” examining how local education authorities and kindergartens in Hefei/China respond to the government’s ban on English instruction. Data were gathered from two public and three private kindergartens, along with insights from local education officials. The findings indicated that while officials support reforms to reduce “schoolification,” many educators believe early English exposure enhances children’s interest and future opportunities. Public kindergartens do not offer English, unlike private ones, which provide it as an independent course. Officials recognize the disparity but face challenges in overseeing private institutions. The absence of governmental support raises concerns about English education quality, and the views of English teachers and students are often neglected. The study proposes a model for preschool English language planning and policy in China.

In his study, Civico<sup>[22]</sup> approved of an interdisciplinary approach that incorporates computational methods in the formulation of language policies. In light of large-scale phenomena such as globalization, economic and political integration, and advances in information and communication technologies, social systems have become increasingly interconnected. Language-related systems are no exception to this trend. Moreover, language issues extend beyond mere linguistic concerns; their causes and impacts often intertwine with various fields that may initially appear unrelated. To develop effective language policy measures, it is essential not to overlook the multitude of variables involved in linguistic and sociolinguistic phenomena. A truly interdisciplinary approach is crucial for addressing language matters, as well as many other public policy issues. In this context, the tools of complexity theory, particularly computational methods rooted in computer simulations, have demonstrated their value in other areas of public policy.

Osman et al.<sup>[23]</sup> study sought to explore which of the approaches is employed when examining LPP in South-Eastern countries such as Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines—nations grappling with the dominance of English over their indigenous languages. A content analysis of journal article abstracts related to LPP from 2017 to 2021 was conducted, focusing on specific keywords utilized in relevant studies. The findings suggest a stronger preference towards the critical model approach among the articles analyzed. This approach emphasizes the interplay between power dynamics and language, along with the importance of preserving mother tongues and upholding language rights. Ultimately, this study

highlighted the distinctions between the two approaches, encouraging a broader examination of LPP through diverse perspectives and potentially inspiring future research in this area.

In conclusion, the studies reviewed in this literature highlight the complex and multifaceted relationship between language policy and language planning (LPP), underscoring their critical role in shaping linguistic landscapes across diverse social, political, and educational contexts. A central theme across the literature is the interconnectedness of language policy and language planning, where policy frameworks often serve as the foundation for effective planning initiatives, and vice versa. The findings of these studies demonstrate that successful language planning requires alignment with broader sociopolitical goals, such as promoting linguistic diversity, addressing inequalities, and ensuring the vitality of minority languages. Studies such as those by Shaaban and Ghaith<sup>[11]</sup> and Ricento<sup>[14]</sup> illustrate how language policies can reflect and reinforce social and power dynamics, while others, like those by Heller<sup>[15]</sup> and Williams and Morris<sup>[13]</sup>, highlight the potential of language planning to mitigate such issues and support minority language revitalization. The role of education in language policy, as explored in studies by Li<sup>[21]</sup> and Clarke<sup>[16]</sup>, also demonstrates how policy decisions directly influence language practices in schools, shaping the linguistic opportunities available to future generations. Overall, this review highlights that effective language planning and policy are not only about formal legislation but also about the lived experiences of language users and the power relations that influence language choices. As global and local factors continue to evolve, future research must continue to explore these dynamics, adopting interdisciplinary and flexible approaches to address the ongoing challenges in language policy and planning.

### 3. Results and Discussion

This section presents the findings derived from the analysis of the relationship between language policy and language planning (LPP), as well as the factors that contribute to their effectiveness in shaping the linguistic landscape of societies. By examining the research questions, this section aims to highlight the key insights on how language policies are formulated, implemented, and how they interact with language planning efforts to address the needs of multilingual communities. Additionally, the discussion explores the significance of understanding LPP in today's globalized world and the implications for promot-

ing linguistic diversity, cultural preservation, and social equity. Through a detailed exploration of the results, the section seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the challenges, opportunities, and future directions for language policy and planning in diverse sociolinguistic contexts.

- *Results related to the first research question: What is the relationship between language policy and language planning?*

The field of language planning has seen significant development since its emergence in the 1950s, leading to varied interpretations and definitions of language policy and language planning (LPP). These terms have often been used interchangeably in the literature, referring to similar concepts<sup>[14]</sup>. Language policy and language planning are interconnected concepts in the domains of sociolinguistics and applied linguistics, each playing a crucial role in shaping linguistic frameworks. Language policy involves the decisions and principles that govern language use within specific contexts, such as a country, region, or institution. It encompasses the official standpoint on recognized, promoted, or restricted languages and may be explicit in laws or official documents, or implicit in societal attitudes and practices. On the other hand, language planning encompasses the practical process of implementing language policy, including steps and strategies to achieve the policy's objectives. This may involve standardizing a language, promoting literacy, developing educational materials, and supporting language maintenance or revitalization<sup>[9]</sup>.

Nonetheless, language planning often involves multiple aspects, which can make the broad application of this term somewhat confusing. It refers to both the process and the analysis of language-related activities. Within sociolinguistics, the use and interpretation of the terms language planning and language policy are frequently debated. Historically, language planning has been seen as the intentional, forward-thinking, and frequent alteration of language code, usage, and speech, usually directed by the community and government speakers resulting in the establishment of language policies. Different scholars have described language planning as a societal construct that might involve the broad development of a language policy<sup>[24, 25]</sup>. Fishman et al.<sup>[26]</sup> contended that language policies are decisions made by established organizations regarding the functional distribution of language codes within a particular speech community. This viewpoint was later endorsed by researchers such as Kaplan and Baldauf<sup>[9]</sup> who proposed that language planning and language policy are separate components within the structured

process of language change. More recently, Spolsky<sup>[27]</sup> highlighted that gaining a comprehensive understanding of language policy involves acknowledging not only its achievements and shortcomings or centralized management but also the intricate array of factors and levels that must be considered in language planning and policy.

The relationship between language policy and language planning can be observed in several key aspects. Firstly, language policy provides the framework or guidelines within which language planning operates. For example, if a government decides to promote bilingual education (a policy), language planning would involve creating curricula and training teachers in both languages. Secondly, effective language planning can influence language policy. Successful initiatives might lead to stronger policies, while failures could prompt a reevaluation of existing policies. Thirdly, both concepts involve various stakeholders, including government agencies, educators, community groups, and linguists. Their input can shape both policy and planning processes. Finally, language policy typically articulates broader societal goals, such as national unity or cultural preservation, while language planning focuses on specific objectives and actions to realize those goals<sup>[28]</sup>. However, the implications of language policy and language planning (LPP) extend beyond linguistic considerations; they also encompass social, cultural, and political dimensions. Language policies can reinforce power dynamics within a society, privileging certain languages over others and marginalizing speakers of minority languages. This can lead to social inequality and cultural erosion, as communities may struggle to maintain their linguistic heritage in the face of dominant language pressures<sup>[29]</sup>. Moreover, language planning initiatives can play a vital role in language revitalization efforts, particularly for endangered languages. By implementing educational programs and community resources, language planning can empower speakers to reclaim and promote their languages, fostering a sense of identity and belonging<sup>[30]</sup>.

In summary, language policy sets the direction for language use and status, while language planning encompasses the strategies and actions to implement that policy effectively. Together, they work to shape the linguistic landscape of a society. Ideally, language policy and planning should be aligned to achieve common objectives, such as linguistic inclusivity, cultural preservation, and social cohesion. However, inconsistencies between language policy and planning can arise if there is a lack of coordination or if language policies do not accurately

reflect the linguistic realities of a society. Therefore, language policy and language planning are deeply interconnected, with policy providing the framework for planning and planning acting as the mechanism for realizing the goals set by policy. The effectiveness of one often depends on the clarity and coherence of the other.

- *Results related to the second research question: What factors contribute to creating a positive impact on language planning and policy?*

The factors that contribute to creating a positive impact on language planning and policy such as active community involvement, clear communication strategies, and well-designed training programs are vital components for successful language planning and policy. Engaging in activities such as conducting thorough needs assessments, advocating for the implementation of multilingual education, and nurturing collaborative relationships among stakeholders can significantly improve language planning and policy. Additionally, emphasizing the cultural significance and actively involving stakeholders are essential considerations that should not be overlooked<sup>[31]</sup>.

Successful language planning and policy framework can be influenced by various key factors. One such factor is the presence of a diverse and inclusive language planning committee consisting of experts in linguistics, education, and sociology. By incorporating diverse perspectives, the language planning committee can develop policies that promote linguistic diversity and inclusivity, also addressing the needs of minority language speakers. A well-formed committee can also ensure that language planning and policy decisions are based on evidence and responsive to the needs of the community<sup>[32]</sup>.

Another factor that contributes to positive language planning and policy is the active engagement of stakeholders, including educators, policymakers, and community members. By involving stakeholders in the language planning process, policymakers can ensure that decisions are based on the needs and preferences of the community. Stakeholders can offer valuable insights into the linguistic diversity of the community, as well as the potential impact of language policies on education, culture, and identity. When stakeholders play an active role in the language planning process, they are more likely to endorse and follow language policies, ultimately leading to greater success in promoting linguistic diversity and inclusivity<sup>[14]</sup>.

Hornberger<sup>[33]</sup> emphasizes that the implementation of positive language planning and policy should be accompanied by a commitment to continuous evaluation and refinement. Language planning is an evolving process that must be adaptable to changing societal requirements and linguistic developments. Through regular assessment of the efficacy of language policies and initiatives, policymakers can pinpoint areas for enhancement and make necessary adjustments to better serve the community. An iterative approach to language planning and policy can ensure that language policies remain pertinent and effective in fostering linguistic diversity and inclusivity. By considering these factors, policymakers can establish a positive language planning and policy framework that advances linguistic diversity, inclusivity, and overall societal welfare.

Accordingly, a positive impact on language planning and policy is driven by a combination of political support, public engagement, socioeconomic opportunities, recognition of diversity, institutional resources, community involvement, data-driven decisions, international collaboration, and legal protections. When these factors align, they contribute to language policies and planning efforts that foster social equity, cultural preservation, and linguistic vitality.

- *Results related to the third research question: Why is understanding language policy and planning important in today's globalized world?*

The development of English as a global lingua franca has triggered great waves of language learning and teaching, language protection and revitalization, and language policy experimentation. With the current revitalization of languages in new social contexts, ethnolinguistic identity, social need, language development, and maintenance, the role of language in cultural transmission, social reproduction, globalization, and the world economy has attracted unprecedented attention<sup>[34]</sup>.

Globalization has significant implications for language policy and planning, as increased interconnectedness creates opportunities for the spread of dominant languages and cultures. Language policies may need to adapt to accommodate the linguistic needs of a globalized world, balancing the preservation of local languages with the demands of international communication. In conclusion, the relationship between language policy and language planning underscores the importance of understanding the sociolinguistic dimensions that shape language use and development within diverse populations. By examining the historical roots, contemporary challenges, and prospects

of language policy and planning, gain valuable insights into how language influences social cohesion, cultural identity, and educational outcomes. As this article navigates the complexities of language policies and planning initiatives, it becomes imperative to consider the diverse linguistic needs and rights of individuals and communities in fostering a more inclusive and linguistically rich society. Ultimately, the ongoing discourse on language policy and planning is pivotal in shaping the linguistic landscapes of tomorrow and fostering greater understanding and appreciation of linguistic diversity<sup>[35]</sup>. Moreover, language policy research has also examined the impact of globalization on language planning. Globalization has led to increased linguistic diversity and intercultural communication, but it has also brought about the dominance of a few global languages, such as English. Studies have shown that the spread of global languages can positively and negatively affect linguistic diversity. Language policies that promote multilingualism and language rights are essential for preserving the world's linguistic heritage in the face of globalization<sup>[36]</sup>.

To sum up, understanding language policy and planning is increasingly important in today's globalized world due to its impact on social inclusion, cultural preservation, economic development, education, human rights, and global diplomacy. As societies become more linguistically diverse and interconnected, effective language policies and planning are essential to ensuring that all individuals and communities can participate fully in the globalized world while maintaining their linguistic and cultural identities.

## 4. Conclusions

In conclusion, the relationship between language policy (LP) and language planning (LP) is dynamic and complex, which plays a crucial role in shaping the linguistic landscape of societies. From a sociolinguistic perspective, both concepts are deeply interconnected and must be understood together to fully comprehend how language practices impact social, cultural, and political structures within a community. Language policy and language planning are critical areas of study that have profound implications for identity, social justice, education, globalization, and economic development. This article demonstrates that language policy establishes the direction for language use and status and serves as the foundation for societal language planning. Together, they play a pivotal role in molding the language



dynamics within a community.

Thus, language policy and planning provide valuable insights into the complexities of language use and policies in diverse communities. Understanding the role of language attitudes, the impact of language policies, the relationship between language and identity, the challenges and opportunities of multilingualism, the importance of community involvement, and the need for evidence-based approaches to language planning. Researchers can contribute to developing effective language policies that support linguistic diversity and language rights. This research is essential for addressing the linguistic challenges facing communities worldwide and ensuring the preservation of language diversity for future generations. Moving forward, more research is needed to explore innovative language planning strategies that can promote linguistic diversity, equity, and social inclusion in a rapidly changing global context. The literature indicates a growing recognition of the need for integrated language policy and planning approaches. Future research should continue exploring the dynamic interaction between language policy and language planning, particularly in globalization, migration, and technological change. Additionally, there is a need for more comparative studies that examine how different sociolinguistic contexts influence the effectiveness of language policies and planning initiatives.

## Author Contributions

S.M.A.-Z. is the corresponding author and initiator of this study, writing—original draft preparation. Conceptualization and literature review S.M.A.-Z.; software, M.K.A.; formal analysis, S.M.A.-Z. and M.K.A.; investigation, S.M.A.-Z. and M.K.A.; resources, S.M.A.-Z. and M.K.A.; writing—review and editing, M.K.A.; visualization, M.K.A.; supervision, S.M.A.-Z.; project administration, S.M.A.-Z. The two authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

## Funding

This work was funded and supported by Deanship of Scientific Research and Graduate Studies, Ajloun National University, Jordan and the Office of Research & Sponsored Programs, Abu Dhabi University, United Arab Emirates.

## Institutional Review Board Statement

Not applicable.

## Informed Consent Statement

Not applicable.

## Data Availability Statement

Data is accessible upon request.

## Conflicts of Interest

The authors stated that there are no conflicts of interest.

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