TERM *LANGUAGE POLICY*

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Abstract

This paper will attempt to define the notion of *language policy* and to ask with respect to its other synonyms *language planning* and *language legislation*. Also, special attention will be placed to the above terms in order to clarify the relations between them and thereby contribute to the determination of the term *language policy*.

Keywords: language policy, linguistic planning, linguistic legislation

INTRODUCTION

In determining the term *language policy* it is necessary to describe several other, implicitly, part of the above thematic concept. They, by their determinately essence, i.e. they supply the following: *language policy* (in the narrow sense), *language planning* and *language legislation*.

LANGUAGE POLICY

The term *language policy* (*politique linguistique*) is most comprehensive and features the largest syndication. He contains within itself every decision for guiding and regulating the use of one or more languages in communicating with an organization or when performing any service whatever the nature or size of the organization is or the shape of that decision. The form can be specified through a simple application, by making a list of standardized terms, through provisions on governance, guidelines for the entire staff of any organization or some of its individual members through internal, already passed legislation by a ministry any nongovernmental organization or through laws which must be passed by parliament.

For example, some companies decide to put their products on the market written in English only, while disregarding the language or the age of purchase. Language policy of other companies represented using the language of the country where they have their offices or marketed products.

It is interesting that each of these offices can use the local language when communicating with the company's headquarters in the country. In contrast, many American cinematographers usually shipped anywhere in the world the original versions of films without having to worry about security or authorization to perform translation or over-synchronization with other languages.

In its broader meaning, the term *language policy* covers the concepts *language planning* and *language legislation*. In fact, in everyday use in the immediate meaning of the word, the term *language policy* is often used as a synonym of *language legislation*.

For example, as the Quebec language policy once stated, language policy of France, Canada, the United States or the United Nations, the term contains all the inconsistencies and difficulties because we do not know whether that refers to an arrangement of a particular condition, the arrangement internally managing the communication, any provision of the constitution, a law that determines the status and regulation of the use of languages in a political territory or concerning the provisions of other laws that determine the use of language, even so, it may refer to a completely different area, as sales of automotive and food products.

LANGUAGE PLANNING

The term *language planning* (*aménagement linguistique*) means all measures undertaken by the state governing the use of languages on its territory. Therefore, each project language planning is primarily political, i.e. refers to the global organization of social life, i.e. the way society defines its future through its political institutions.

The way it is conceived and implemented, language planning directly depends on the conception of language in general terms containing its two functions: the *communicative function* and the *function of social integration*. The communicative role of the contact points is evident, and easier to accept, while the second function of the social background, and it is politically delicate and dangerous managed.

From the communicative point of view, language planning by specifying provisions relating to organization of the use of language and choice of technical means necessary for their application. From the perspective of social integration, language planning is based on a social project, on a conception of the relationship between cultural identity of the global society and respect the cultural identity of minority ethno linguistic groups. Thus, the basic feature of language design is the confirmation of a common language and determining the scope of use of other languages. In

this case, the technical provisions are necessary for achieving the basic goals.

Moreover, due to the intensification of communication and market globalization, which is one of the basic features of the modern world, each country should be aware and take into account the obstacles which confront in determining the plan for language planning. There are opportunities that can reflect the social peace and economic and administrative efficiency.

Finally, language planning in any country must be in the form of law. This can be formulated through other provisions and will be introduced and applied in the sectors of public administration. Also, a law can define language policy, but does not include the total number of legal provisions concerning administrative apparatus, as a specific unit. Always and everywhere, language planning imposes the problem of coherence of the total number of measures concerning the language of the majority and also the languages of minorities.

LANGUAGE LEGISLATION

When the state is determined to intervene by adopting legislation and regulation to establish the relationship of the present languages and areas of use, it comes to *language legislation* (*législation linguistique*).

Generally, the law defines the status of language, specifies the use in certain areas where there is uncertainty or linguistic opposition, expressing measures to emphasize the supremacy of the common language and, where appropriate, measures to guarantee the use of minority languages where there is authorization in the final order in directing the behavior of citizens, legal entities or natural persons. Also, the law could be limited to a specific area, such as consumer protection.

However, it is certain that no law is not to such an extent that a general can include all measures of linguistic nature to determine the use of one or another language. In this case, the question of compactness between linguistic and other legislative provisions in relation to language is imposed, especially in education, communication, culture, immigration, and even how a family uses a language. Often, language legislation is the basis for language planning of a particular country and is supplemented by other measures that require special processing.

Language policy can be *implicit* or *explicit*.

Implicit is when we allow freedom to operate the forces that regulate competition between present languages, while language policy is *explicit* when taking measures to streamline and prescribing the use of languages present in any country or organization.

CONCLUSION

In determining the term *language policy* it is necessary to describe several other, implicitly, part of the above thematic concept and *language policy* (in the narrow sense), *linguistic planning* and *language legislation*. They, by their determination essence are necessary supplement and make the thematic idea more exact. *Language policies* in itself contain any decision to direct and edit the use of one or more languages in communicating with an organization or when performing any service regardless of the nature or size of organization or the shape of that decision. *Linguistic planning* covers all measures taken by the state governing the use of languages on its territory. When the state is determined to intervene by adopting legislation and regulation to establish the relationship of the present languages and areas of use, it comes to *language legislation*.

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