FOREWORD

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ARAL X Rationale

This tenth volume of the Annual Review of Applied Linguistics (ARAL) concerns itself with a survey of applied linguistics broadly, as this series did in volume I and volume V. The changes which have occurred in the field generally over the past decade are impressive; indeed, a volume such as this one would have been quite impossible ten years ago. Some of the topics covered in this volume are ones to which this series has repeatedly returned—e.g., language planning, language-in-education planning, bilingualism; others are unique to this volume—e.g., language and aging, and still others represent sub-fields which have been treated previously but which have expanded significantly in the years since volume I was published—e.g., second-language acquisition, language testing.

It is the sincere hope of the Editor-in-Chief and the entire Editorial Board of these volumes that the existence of the Annual Review of Applied Linguistics has played a role in the development of the field, both by charting change in various sub-disciplines and by making available the most recent scholarship to researchers working in those various sub-disciplines. While the editors of this series have argued repeatedly that applied linguistics is more than language teaching (and while the series itself has continually demonstrated that reality), it is unquestionably the case that language teaching/ learning constitutes a significant part of applied linguistics. But the notions underlying language teaching/learning have changed dramatically over the decade of ARAL's existence; that change is demonstrated by the more recent emphasis on second language acquisition research—the subject of volume IX and of the contribution in this volume by McLaughlin and his colleague. While language testing was a sub-set of general applied linguistics ten years ago, in this volume it is clear that language testing has diverged to become virtually a free-standing research area, but one with close ties to applied linguistics. The independence derives from the development of new and more powerful statistical procedures; the dependence originates in new ideas about the nature of language, the nature of learning, and the nature of language-teaching syllabi.

While language planning and language-in-education planning have appeared as topics of review fairly frequently over the past decade, there is a renewed interest in these questions. The increased concern about and awareness of literacy has resulted in its appearing for the first time as an independent sub-discipline of the field. In all of these areas, the growth in the research literature has been impressive. Within language education, too, there have been significant changes; volume VIII devoted itself to a review of communicative language teaching, but in this volume attention is given specifically to the emerging concern with classroom-centered research and the application of ethnographic methodology to the understanding of what happens in the classroom. There has developed a closer link between research in syntax and in lexis and the content of instruction in second language teaching, as is demonstrated by the contributions from Larson-Freeman and Cowie, respectively. Language and aging is reviewed for the first time.

In sum, the field of applied linguistics reviewed in this volume is substantially different from that reviewed in volume I of this series ten years ago. ARAL has tried over this decade to map the changes occurring in the field and to report the drift of those changes to the profession at large. The editors are grateful to those who have used ARAL as a window on the changing landscape of the field.

PROCEDURAL NOTES

In all sections, internal notes use parenthetical citation. All bibliographic entries follow the basic format of the Linguistic Society of America [LSA], although a somewhat unique citation form is emerging 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., 1980a; 1980b), it is possible that either of the entries may occur in either of the bibliographies; that is, 1980a may be in the annotated bibliography while 1980b 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 1980a 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, that is, all the works authored by a particular individual will appear before all the works edited by the same author, and both of those entry types will precede works co-authored or co-edited by that same individual. Within each of these sub-categories, items are arranged in chronological order, oldest item first, most recent item last. Multiple references to the same author (or set of authors) are indicated by the _] of the same length as the name (or names) it replaces. use of a solid line Sources which 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 a few instances, where special bibliographic sets are included (e.g., legal citations), a separate list of the special references is included. 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-in-Chief apologizes in advance for any editorial errors which 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-in-Chief 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-in-Chief 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-in-Chief and/or when the contributor has not supplied the appropriate pagination. In more recent volumes, every effort has been made, in connection with the citation of theses and dissertations, to provide a reference number for Dissertation Abstracts. 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., as in the ERIC files).

This tenth 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 has become so large that it has become necessary to eliminate the listings from the earliest volumes. Thus, Volume VI (covering 1985) included a cumulative bibliography of Volumes I through V; beginning with Volume VII (covering 1986), as each new year is added, the oldest year's citations have been dropped from the list. In this issue (Volume X, covering 1989), the cumulative citation listing will include citations from Volumes V through IX. Beginning with Volume V, a Contributor Index was added to the series; in each issue, all previous contributors to ARAL are indexed in a single alphabetical list. There has not been a need to curtail this list; thus, it is complete for the entire series. There is also a 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., Zeydel, E. II/ 160). The Roman numeral represents the number of the ARAL Volume in which the

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author is cited, and the Arabic number represents the page(s) in that Volume on which the citation occurs. Thus, II/160 means that Zeydel is cited in ARAL II (the Volume published in 1982, covering the work of the year 1981). [Volume I, covering the research in the calendar year of 1980, was published (copyright date) in 1981; Volume II in 1982, etc.] Multiple sets of numbers (e.g., Valdman, A., aI/23, aI/102, I/106) mean that the author is cited in more than one place. The prefixed lower case a (e.g., in aI/23) indicates that the citation occurs in an annotated bibliography. Unmarked cases occur in unannotated bibliographies. U.S. government publications, court decisions, and public laws are listed separately at the end of the Author Index. To the extent that ARAL may be said to represent the field accurately, the Author Index may become a citation index for use in 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., II/ 106-123); this entry indicates that the subject is covered on pp. 106-123 in Volume II. Multiple number sets (e.g., Microsociolinguistics: I/181-196, V/47-48) indicate that the subject (microsociolinguistics, in this case) is discussed in two places in the series, once in Volume I on pp. 181-196, and again in Volume V on pp. 47-48.

The Contributor Index provides a traditional alphabetical listing of all contributors to the ARAL series since the beginning of the series. 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., II/129); the first number designates the Volume in which the contribution occurs (in this case Volume II), and the second number indicates the page in that Volume on which the contribution begins.

It is the intent of the Editor-in-Chief to continue the several indices in future volumes of this series. It has been suggested that a complete bibliography of all works cited in ARAL over the first ten years of its existence might constitute a useful contribution to the field; such a bibliography, published as a separate volume, would both offer a compendium of works considered important enough to cite by authors who are, presumably, experts in the various sub-fields of applied linguistics, and serve as the beginning of a citation index for the field. There are, obviously, a number of problems in compiling such a bibliography, since items listed as "in press" or "forthcoming" which have subsequently been published would need to be corrected, inclusive pages would need to be added, and items which have never appeared would have to be cited in a modified format. This is a massive undertaking. The Editorial Board seeks the views of scholars in the field. Comments would be welcome on the desirability of compiling such a bibliography. There has also been some discussion about the desirability of printing as an additional Index in ARAL a list of all the journals which publish applied linguistic material. There is, within the organization TESOL, an Editorial Network, presently consisting of the editors of sixty-seven different journals published in the United States and some twelve other countries; it could be a service to the profession to have the names and editorial addresses of such a group of journals published in one convenient place. Again, the Editorial Board of ARAL seeks the advice of its colleagues whether such a listing should

be undertaken. In this instance, the project is not a complex one; it would only be a matter of receiving permission from the various editors to list their publications and editorial addresses. Although this notice of request for reader response has now appeared several times, the Editorial Board has yet to receive a single comment. Either these notes are not generally read by users of the volume, or there is no particular feeling one way or the other with respect to the questions involved. This is the last time these issues will be raised in the Foreword to an ARAL volume. The Editorial Board will assume that the singular absence of comment from the readership is a signal that the projects are of no interest and should be abandoned.

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The Editor-in-Chief wishes to thank the Editorial Board, his wife, and the various other people who have been involved in the production of these ten volumes of *ARAL*. This is the last issue which I will have the honor of editing; after an investment of ten years, it is my view that the work should be passed to younger hands. As of volume XI, the working editorial responsibility will be assumed by Dr. William Grabe. I wish him well and trust that the series will continue to enjoy an ever-widening readership. I want particularly to express my gratitude to my wife, Audrey Kaplan, without whose help and constant support this series would never have seen the light of day.

Robert B. Kaplan Los Angeles January 1990