

**Accommodations for all presenters:**

Round-trip airfare (up to \$300 for US and Canada flights and up to \$1,000 for international), hotel accommodations (double room), round-trip ground transportation between the Cedar Rapids airport (CID) and Iowa City, and shared meals.

**Call for Papers  
International Journal of the Sociol-  
ogy of Language (IJSL)**

**General Editor: Joshua A. Fishman**

**An issue on the contact between Putonghua and minority languages in China**

Issue Editor: Minglang Zhou, University of Maryland, School of Languages, Literatures, and Cultures, College Park, Maryland 20742-4821  
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**Scope:**

Since the promotion of Putonghua began in the 1950s, Putonghua and its corresponding written form, standard written Han, have gradually spread to China's minority language communities through the school systems, mass media, official use, corpus planning, and eventually daily communication. The spread has picked up speed in the last two decades as Putonghua is officially designated as China's national language and China's market economy unfolds across the country. The spread produces extensive language contact that leads to variations.

The contact between Putonghua and various languages and dialects in the past half-century is of great interest to scholars, students, and practitioners of language planning and the sociology of language. In 2006, the Journal of Asian Pacific Communication devoted an issue (vol. 16, 2) on the contact between Putonghua and Han dialects, an issue that studied how the contact produced varieties of Putonghua (地方普通话). The current planned issue of IJSL will focus on the contact between Putonghua and minority languages in China. It will consider the following topics, but not limited to them:

- 1) How does Putonghua influence minority languages? How do minority languages influence Putonghua? What variations does their contact produce?

- 2) What are the sociolinguistic implications of the varieties of Putonghua or varieties of minority languages resulted from the contact?
- 3) Does any evidence of variation suggest that language contact in a language-planning context behaves the same as that in a non-planning context?
- 4) What are the implications of this type of contact for the study of language contact in general?
- 5) What lessons can scholars, students, and practitioners of language planning learn from this type of contact?

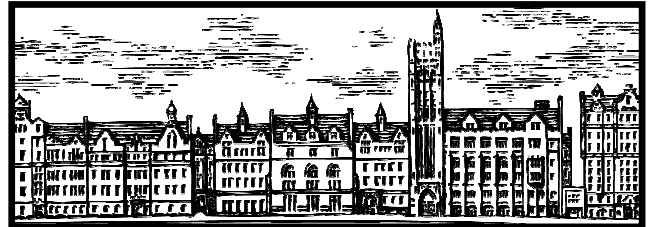
**Dates:**

06/01/2010: Submission of complete papers to the issue editor for refereeing (Authors are encouraged to send an abstract to the issue editor ([mlzhou@umd.edu](mailto:mlzhou@umd.edu)) before starting to write for this issue.)

08/01/2010: Decision on submitted papers

10/01/2010: Submission of accepted and revised papers to the issue editor

12/30/2010: Issue editor's submission of the issue to the publishers for publication



**THE FIRST TEACHERS COLLEGE,  
COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY  
ROUNDTABLE IN SECOND  
LANGUAGE STUDIES (TCCRISLS)**

**Second Language Acquisition of Chinese  
October 1-2, 2010**

**Call for Proposals**

An official language of the United Nations, Chinese is the most widely spoken first language in the world, extending well beyond the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. The interest in the teaching and learning of Chinese has grown rapidly worldwide over the last decade. According to the People's Daily, there are now 40 million second language learners of Chinese around the