

Survey on the Language Attitudes of Young Students of Ethnic Minorities in Guangxi Border

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Keywords: Linguistic Attitude, Cognitive Perspective, Dialects, Mandarin.

Abstract: Language use is not only a reflection of language ability, but also a reflection of language attitudes. In this paper, big data method is adopted. The adopted instruments include SPSS software, Matlab, SAS, Python software. The questionnaire method is adopted to investigate and analyze the language attitude of young students in the border areas of Guangxi from the perspective of emotion and cognition. Emotionally, most people think that Mandarin is as friendly and pleasant as dialects; They consider dialects convenient and practical, while Mandarin facilitates communication. Cognitively, they have a general sense of identification with Putonghua and believe that Putonghua has greater development potential; They also attach great importance to dialects, but believe that dialects can only be developed within a certain range.

1 INTRODUCTION

Language attitudes, also known as language concepts, refer to people's perceptions of the value of the use of language. This includes views on the status, function, and future of language (DAI, 1993). In a bilingual or multilingual society, due to the influence of factors such as social or ethnic recognition of language, emotions, purpose and motivation, behavioral tendencies, etc., people will form a certain understanding or make a certain evaluation of the social value of a language or writing, which is usually called language attitude (Wang, 2002). Research papers in this area at home and abroad have achieved considerable successes, such as: Wang Yuanxin's "On Several Problems of the Language Attitudes of Ethnic Minorities in China", and Long Huizhu's "The Stratification of Language Attitudes from the Perspective of Professional Background" Xu Daming's "Bilingual Survey of Chinese Society in Singapore" and Wu Meili's "Review of Language Attitude Research", etc. Weng Yanheng investigated and analyzed the language attitudes of ethnic minority primary school students in Kaili District, Guizhou Province, and found that primary school students have a positive attitude towards Chinese learning, which is closely related to the social status of Chinese, and proposed bilingual teaching and

second language in the local area In the process of language acquisition, students should be consciously guided to remove psychological obstacles to promote benign development (Wang, 1998). Wu Meili reviewed the history, main contents and research methods of language attitude research at home and abroad, and summarized that there have been many achievements in the research of domestic language attitudes, especially the research on minority language attitudes However, some studies lack scientific research, which requires subsequent researchers to continue to improve research methods in order to produce more accurate data (Wu, 2005). Chen Jianwei took Suzhou university students as an example, surveyed and analyzed the attitude of these college students towards Putonghua and Suzhou, and the results showed that for this group of highly educated young people, Suzhou dialect and Putonghua will be in the same position a pattern of long-term coexistence; The more formal the occasion, the more often Mandarin is used; The older you get, the more you identify with Suzhou dialect (Chen, 2007). Chen Yanling (2013) investigated the language use of primary school students in Quanzhou City and Yongchun County in southern Fujian, analyzed the disharmony in the use of Putonghua and dialects among urban and rural primary and secondary school students, pointed out that it will take a long time to build a harmonious language life

in dialect areas, and called for a long process while vigorously promoting popularization, it is also necessary to protect dialects and establish a linguistic environment in which Putonghua and dialects coexist harmoniously. All the above studies have been specifically investigated and studied on the language of a certain region, but so far, no scholars' attitude towards the language of young students on the border of Guangxi has been found. Conduct research and research.

Guangxi, China, is a minority ethnic minority inhabited by the Zhuang ethnic group, gathering more than a dozen ethnic minorities, whose languages or dialects are diverse, and people who speak various languages have long coexisted. Dialects absorb and merge with each other, constantly enriching and developing. Guangxi shares a border with Vietnam, with eight border counties and cities, and frequent trade with each other, further complicating the language of the border region. This paper mainly investigates the language attitude of young students on the border of Guangxi, aiming to analyze how these young students, as the backbone of society, view Putonghua and their own dialects, and analyze border youth from the perspective of emotions and cognition. What is the student's attitude towards dialect and Mandarin.

2 THE INVESTIGATION PROCESS AND ITS SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.1 Survey Objects and Research Methods

This article mainly investigates the attitudes of young border students towards dialects and Mandarin. The questionnaire survey method was mainly adopted to recruit high school students aged 15-20 from the middle school affiliated to Guangxi Normal College for Nationalities in Chongzuo City and the ASEAN International Vocational in Chongzuo, Guangxi. A total of 205 questionnaires were sent out from the Faculty of Education's students, of which 1,84 were valid.

2.2 Language Usage by Respondents

A total of 184 people were surveyed, of whom only 37 spoke Mandarin as their mother tongue, and the

rest were native speakers of their home dialects, of which 72 spoke Zhuang dialect, followed by Hakka, vernacular, Cantonese and other dialects. This is in line with the dialect characteristics of the border areas of Guangxi.

For young students in border areas, as shown in Figures 1-2: In their daily lives, they mainly use Mandarin, 115 out of 184 Mandarin is mainly used in daily life. This may be because they are all students, spend a lot of time in the school, and usually communicate with classmates and teachers in Mandarin; Secondly, they also tend to communicate in Mandarin in public. In addition, they feel that Mandarin is more proficient in expressing their thoughts.

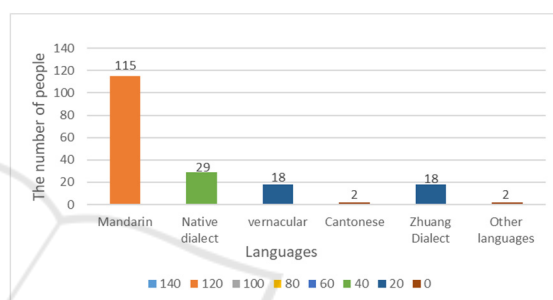


Figure 1 Which language do you primarily use in daily life

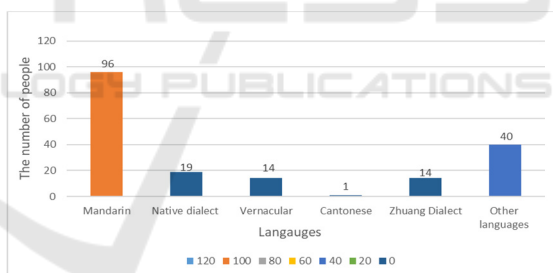


Figure 2 What kind of words do you think you can speak more skillfully and express yourself more freely

Most students do not have psychological barriers when speaking Putonghua, but some students will have inaccurate pronunciation, unclear words or some psychological factors when speaking Putonghua due to the influence of dialects. Speaking Mandarin is not good or embarrassed to speak Mandarin and other reasons, so that they have psychological barriers to Mandarin.

3 ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE ATTITUDES OF YOUNG STUDENTS ON GUANGXI BORDER

3.1 Look at Language Attitudes from an Emotional Point of View

Chen Songcen pointed out that language attitudes themselves can be divided into two categories: emotional aspects and intellectual aspects. Emotional language attitude mainly refers to the emotional and emotional feelings and reactions of the speaker or listener when speaking and hearing a certain language. (CHEN, 1999) This paper mainly examines the emotional language attitude of young students in border from the perspective of language evaluation.

According to Table 1 of the survey results, the

proportion of young border students who believe that their mother tongue is as cordial and pleasant as Putonghua is the highest, at 44% and 53% respectively. They think that the mother tongue is more cordial than Mandarin, and Mandarin will sound better than the mother tongue.

Table 1 the emotional language attitude of young students in border from the perspective of language evaluation

extent	mother tongue	Mandarin	The same
cordial	35%	21%	44%
Good	22%	25%	53%

Table 2 below examines the evaluation of dialects and Putonghua. It can be seen from the chart that the vast majority of people evaluate dialects as convenient and practical, unpleasant but cordial, while the evaluation of Mandarin is conducive to communication.

Table 2 the evaluation of dialects and Putonghua

appraise	Unkind but nice	Not nice but kind	Convenient and practical	Good for communication	Didn't feel it
dialect	15%	21%	46%	18%	4%
Mandarin	20%%	8%	14%	50%	8%

The evaluation of Mandarin with dialect flavor shows from the data shown in Figure 3: 62 out of 184 people have a dislike attitude, 77 have an uncertain attitude, and only 45 like it. Among them, there are the most uncertain people, which shows that in the daily communication process, many people will

communicate in Mandarin with a dialect flavor, and everyone holds this commonplace phenomenon The attitude is not very clear, in addition, everyone feels that as long as each other can understand each other's words, it is okay, and the requirements for Mandarin are not very high.

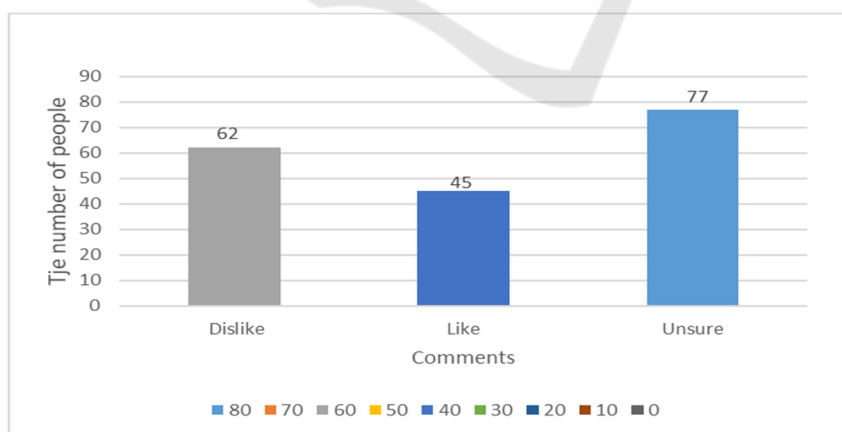


Figure 3 Your comment on the dialect of Mandarin

The above is mainly from the emotional perspective to explore the language attitude of border young students, from the above survey and analysis, it can be seen that the majority of border young

students think that their mother tongue is as cordial and good as Mandarin They have equal affection for dialect and Mandarin. When evaluating dialects, I think that dialects are convenient and practical,

unpleasant but cordial, because they are their native language, so many words can be easily expressed, and it is also very convenient to work with Other people communicate and speak in tongues that give them a sense of intimacy; For them, Mandarin is conducive to communication, not cordial but good, Mandarin prevails in every corner of us, and if you know Mandarin, you can communicate with the outside world unimpeded And learn a lot of new knowledge. But for Mandarin, which has a dialect flavor, many people are not very clear about it. On the one hand, because of their living environment, the people around them all speak Mandarin with a dialect flavor, they have become accustomed to it, and they don't care about this at all; On the other hand, they all speak Mandarin with a dialect flavor and do not speak very standard Mandarin, so when they encounter this question, they don't know how to answer. In general, from an emotional point of view, the border young students have a deep affection for dialects and

Putonghua, and they are also the languages they come into contact with and use the most, and dialects and Putonghua have become indispensable languages in their lives.

3.2 Language Attitudes from a Cognitive Perspective

It mainly investigates the views of young students in the border of Guangxi on the development of dialects and Putonghua, and looks at their linguistic attitudes towards these two languages from a cognitive perspective.

The data in Figure 4 and in Figure 5 shows that most of the young students on the border believe that their dialect cannot be discarded, and think that they need their dialect and that the next generation will need to learn it.

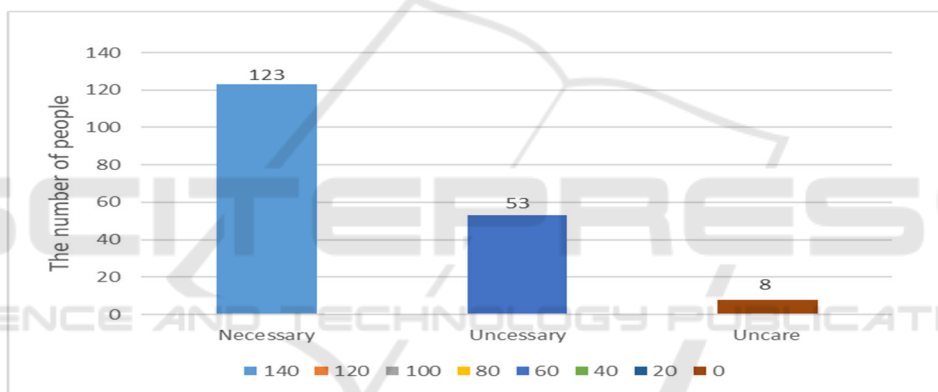


Figure 4 Do you think it is necessary to learn your native dialect?

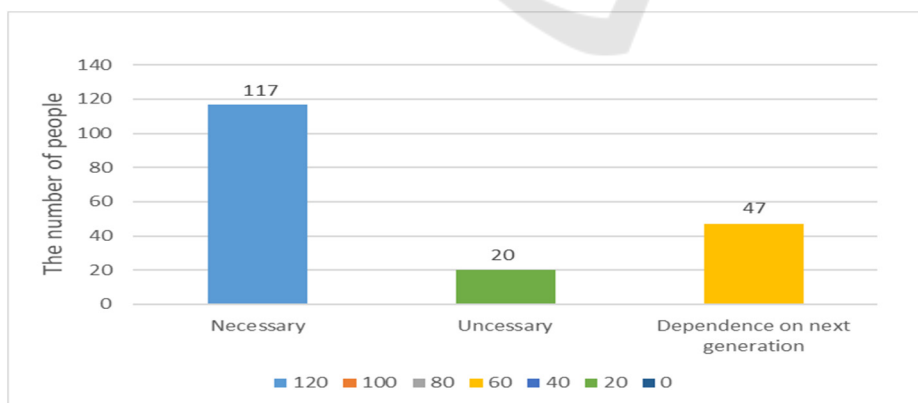


Figure 5 Do you think it is necessary for the next generation to learn the native dialect

From the data in Table 3, it can be understood that 92% of the respondents have a general sense of identification with Putonghua, believing that

Putonghua has great development potential, and have a positive and optimistic attitude. This is not because: Mandarin is the standard language of the country, and

for China, which has a large land and diverse dialects, learning Mandarin can be related to various regions. People of all nationalities communicate; Secondly, under the guidance of the country's policy of vigorously promoting Putonghua, the Putonghua policy has been deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, and everyone is aware of

the importance of Putonghua, so everyone feels that Putonghua has a lot of room for development. 81% of people think that dialects can be developed within a certain range, and 15% feel that dialects can be greatly developed, which indicates that dialects can be greatly developed within a certain range. 3% believe that dialects will be no longer spoken in the near future, although this attitude is small, but it also reflects the importance that a small group of people value Mandarin. At the same time, there are concerns about the development of dialects.

Table 3 a general sense of identification

languages	dialect	Mandarin
Great development	15%	92%
Develop within a certain range	81%	7%
It will not be used in the near future	3%	0%
Unable to answer	1%	1%

From a cognitive point of view, the above data analysis shows that young students attach great importance to their own dialects and think it is necessary to learn dialects, but they think the use of dialects is very limited. It can only be developed within a certain range, and most people recognize Mandarin will be greatly developed in a large range, and they have a great degree of identification with Mandarin. This is mainly due to changes in the living environment, more and more people in their hometowns work and study in different places, whose demand for Mandarin is also increasing; In addition, due to the influence of the state's excessive popularization policy, everyone is required to speak Mandarin, and there is a consensus that communication must be in Mandarin in public.

4 CONCLUSION

Language use is not only a reflection of language ability, but also a reflection of language attitudes. This paper mainly investigates and analyzes the language attitudes of young students in Guangxi border from the perspective of emotion and

cognition. From an emotional point of view, most of the young students at the border think that dialects are as friendly and pleasant as Mandarin; They believe that dialects are more convenient and practical, while Mandarin is more conducive to communication. From a cognitive point of view, young border students have a general sense of identification with Putonghua, and they believe that ordinary good can achieve great development; However, they also attach great importance to their own dialects and believe that it is necessary for the next generation to learn dialects, but compared to Mandarin, the vast majority of people believe that dialects can only be developed within a certain range. Language attitudes are a very complex subject, and the scope of my research is limited and gender differences are not taken into account, and I will continue to study them on a larger scale in the future. The topic of language attitudes is studied from multiple perspectives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is supported by the common project of Philosophy and Social Science for Colleges in Jiangsu (Research on language attitudes of Chinese college students in the new era, Grant No. 2021SJA1408).

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