

A Survey of the Language Situation of Minority Areas in the Border Areas of Western Yunnan

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Abstract: This paper comprehensively understands the language attitudes, language ecology and the use of the national language in the minority areas in the minority areas of western Yunnan by investigating and describing the language and national conditions in the minority areas along the western Yunnan. The constraints of popularization have put forward some measures and suggestions for reference.

1. Introduction

There are many ethnic groups in the ethnic minority areas on the western border of Yunnan. The existence of unique ethnic groups, ethnic minorities and cross-border ethnic groups has formed the unique language resources and language conditions of western Yunnan. The investigation and analysis of the status quo of the language and country in the region is conducive to promoting the friendly exchanges between the various ethnic groups on the western Yunnan border, improving the level of communicative exchanges between the various ethnic groups, and constructing a harmonious language environment on the border between the two countries. At the same time, such investigations and studies can also supplement the investigation and study of the popularity of national language in the country, and the research on remote mountainous areas and border areas.

2. The status quo of language and national conditions in the minority areas of western Yunnan

2.1 Language Harmony and Stability in Minority Areas along the Border of Western Yunnan

The ethnic minorities on the western border of Yunnan have a different degree of language use while stabilizing the inheritance and use of their mother tongue. This is a major feature of the language ecology of the ethnic minorities on the western Yunnan border. Most of the ethnic minorities on the western border of Yunnan are "bilingual people" with "native language + Chinese dialects". Chinese dialects have become another major language in their daily interactions except for their mother tongue. In the multi-ethnic mixed areas, there are even many "three-language people", "four-language people" and "five-language people" in "native language + Chinese dialect + other minority languages". The rich form of language is evident. At the same time, because ethnic minority areas in the western Yunnan border are generally more tolerant of inter-ethnic marriages, and ethnic minorities are intermarriage with each other, multi-ethnic families are very common, and the existence of multi-ethnic families has further promoted the emergence of multilingual people. In addition, ethnic minorities on the western Yunnan border generally have a more open and inclusive view of language. The ethnic minorities have deep feelings for their mother tongue, respect other national languages and national lingua franca, and are willing to learn other national languages and national lingua franca. Therefore, in the border areas of western Yunnan, the national language and national language, national language and national lingua franco coexist harmoniously and complement each other.

2.2 The level of Chinese characters in ethnic minorities on the western border of Fujian is still weak.

From the situation of Chinese characters in various ethnic groups, the level of Chinese characters of ethnic minorities across the border of Minxi is still weak. First of all, the border areas of western Yunnan are mostly remote mountainous areas. The special geographical location has given birth to a special way of life. Many ethnic minorities living here still lived in the sunrise and lived in the sunset. They passed down from generation to generation. National languages have been able to meet the needs of their daily communication on many occasions. The national language and language lack opportunities in ethnic minority groups on the western border. Secondly, the economic development of ethnic minorities in the border areas of western Yunnan is underdeveloped. The ethnic minorities are generally less educated and the low level of education and culture has made it difficult to promote the popularization of national language in these areas. Up to now, there are still a large number of illiterate people in the border areas of western Yunnan. They will neither listen to Chinese nor read Chinese characters, nor even listen to people who do not speak Chinese dialects. Thirdly, there is little population and talent flow in the border areas of western Yunnan, and the popularization of the national language is lack of fresh blood. In recent years, the promotion and influence of some policies such as university student village officials and special posts implemented by the state have retained some talents in remote areas of ethnic minorities, but it is difficult to fundamentally change the fact that population inflows are slow. The slow flow of talents also restricts the promotion and popularization of common texts in these regions.

2.3 The minority nationalities in the west of Yunnan have high recognition of Chinese characters.

The overall level of Chinese characters in ethnic minorities on the western Yunnan border is still weak, but this does not affect their high recognition of Chinese characters. From the point of view of the Chinese characters in various ethnic groups, all ethnic minorities generally have a high ability to "listen" to Mandarin, which enables them to watch TV, watch movies, watch news, and listen to the radio. Mandarin is "good." "Understanding" is characterized by a large number of "fans" of ethnic minorities. Judging from the language evaluation of various ethnic groups, almost all ethnic minorities consider Chinese dialect and Mandarin as the most socially influential and most useful language. Judging from the language choices of ethnic minorities, most ethnic minorities choose Chinese dialects as their social communication language. In the choice of school language, almost all ethnic minorities believe that local primary and secondary schools should use Mandarin to teach. From the perspective of the choice of characters by various ethnic groups, almost all ethnic minorities choose to use simplified Chinese characters as their own communicative characters. Judging from the language expectations of ethnic minorities, many young people and even middle-aged people hope that they can skillfully use Chinese dialects or Mandarin to communicate with other ethnic groups. From the perspective of the motives of Chinese nationalities on the learning of Chinese characters, most people have a clear motivation to learn and a high level of enthusiasm for learning. Judging from the prospects of Chinese characters for Chinese characters, almost all ethnic minorities are eager to further improve their Chinese and Chinese abilities, and hope that the Chinese and Chinese characters of future generations will be stronger. These findings all indicate that the ethnic minorities on the western border of Yunnan have a high degree of recognition of Chinese characters.

2.4 The ethnic minorities and Chinese characters of all ethnic minorities show intergenerational differences.

The survey involves ethnic minorities. Although most ethnic groups have better passed on their mother tongue, the intergenerational differences in the transmission of mother tongue are still objective. Generally speaking, the elderly are very proficient in their mother tongue. Most of the young and middle-aged people are very skilled. The adolescents are proficient in general. The

preschool children and school-age children have a tendency to switch to or use Chinese. In the mastery and use of Chinese dialects, the proportion of young and middle-aged students who are proficient in using them is the highest, and the proportion of young people who are proficient in using them is not too high. In some minority areas, there are even cases where children and young people do not speak Chinese dialects, but they can speak Mandarin. For example, the investigation involves the Yi children in Wending Village, Wujiao Village, Wuyuan County, the Yi people in Zhangzhang Village, and the Lahu children. On the contrary, in the mastery and use of Mandarin and Chinese characters, the proportion of children and adolescents is relatively high. Generally, school-age children will receive Putonghua teaching after entering the school. They can almost always communicate and communicate with people in Mandarin. Commonly used Chinese characters. Among the young and middle-aged, except for a small number of respondents with higher education level and some people who have experience of working outside the home, they may often speak Mandarin and often use Chinese characters. The rest of the respondents who live in their hometowns will not speak Mandarin or rarely. Write to Chinese characters. There are very few people who speak Mandarin in the elderly, and there are very few people who can read and write Chinese characters.

2.5 The ethnic inheritance of ethnic minorities in the border areas of western Yunnan is not very optimistic.

There are many ethnic groups in the western Yunnan border that have their own national scripts, such as the Yi language of the Yi people, the Yi language of the Yi people, the Yi language of the Yi people, the Jingpo text of the Jingpo people and the essays. However, throughout the survey, it was found that in addition to a part of the Dehong Prefecture, the Dai people read and write 傣文, and a small number of Yi people in the Sudian Township will read and write 僳僳文, and only a few other Yi people still understand the Yi language. The survey of the rest of the nation generally said that they did not know the national script. In the Dehong Prefecture Yi people's area, the Yi youths established a forum on the Internet, established a Yi group in QQ, MSN and other chat software, or created a website with the Dai culture as the main content in QQ space and blogs, sharing with each other. Multimedia materials such as recordings, videos, photos, etc. with their own characteristics [1]. At the same time, some cultural and educational institutions will often hold training courses for young people, which have promoted the protection and inheritance of the texts to a certain extent. However, even so, there are very few young Yi people who will read and write essays. From the overall situation, the situation of the ethnic minorities in the western Yunnan border is not very optimistic, and the inheritance and protection of ethnic scripts should be given sufficient attention by all parties.

3. Measures and recommendations

3.1 Continue to carry out a thorough investigation of the language and national conditions of ethnic minorities in the western Yunnan border

The western Yunnan border is an important ecological function area in China, a major gathering area for ethnic minorities and a cross-border area. Among the 56 ethnic groups in the country, 26 famous people live in the hot land of western Yunnan, and many ethnic groups include independence. Dragons, De'ang, Jino, Nu, and many other "straight through the nation." The western Yunnan region is bordered by Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam, and the international location has obvious advantages. The special geographical environment determines its special language national conditions. The reality of multi-ethnic and multi-language coexistence increases the difficulty of examining the national conditions of the language. The reality of multi-cross-border ethnic groups and cross-border languages has added new language to the language situation of the western border. Features. The investigation and study of the language and national conditions of ethnic minorities in the western Yunnan border is of great significance and promising. With the promotion and implementation of the national "Belt and Road" strategy, we will actively carry out

surveys on the language and national conditions of ethnic minorities along the border, and we can also adapt and serve the “One Belt, One Road” strategy of the country [2] p32. However, at present, most of the surveys on the language and national conditions of the minority areas in the western Yunnan border are sample surveys on the popularity and use of the language in the country. The depth and breadth of the survey are not enough. It is specifically aimed at the national conditions of cross-border ethnic groups. Investigations and research are also weak.

3.2 Continue to strengthen the promotion and popularization of the common language and characters in the border areas of western Yunnan

In recent years, with the encouragement and support of national policies, the popularization of the national language and language in the border areas of western Yunnan has embarked on a new journey. The bilingual training programs for bilingual teachers in border minority areas are regularly carried out. The teacher’s level of Putonghua has steadily increased. This can fundamentally promote the "Development Outline" as required. "By 2020, minority bilingual teachers will meet the national language teaching requirements, and minority students who complete compulsory education will be able to master the national language."] The realization of the goal of P8. However, due to the backward economic and economic development in the border areas of western Yunnan, quality poverty has become an Achilles heel in the region. The ethnic minorities, including the Han people, have generally received low education years, and the flow of talents is slow. Common language text is more difficult. The large existence of “through the nation” adds new challenges to the popularization of the national language. Therefore, we cannot be satisfied with the achievements and progress brought by the new measures in recent years, but we must continue to strengthen and promote the promotion and popularization of the common language and characters of the countries in the border areas of western Yunnan.

3.3 Actively Serving the Scientific Protection of Minority Languages and Languages in the Border Areas of Western Yunnan

The "Development Outline" clearly puts forward the requirements for scientific protection of the language and characters of all ethnic groups. In order to implement the spirit of the outline, the Ministry of Education and the National Language Committee decided to start the Chinese Language Resource Protection Project (hereinafter referred to as the Language Protection Project) from 2015. The goal is to conduct a unified survey of Chinese dialects across the country's languages, involving 56 nationalities and more than 2,000 counties [4] p12. Carrying out the rescue and protection of endangered minority languages is an important task of the language protection project [3] p9. On the western border of Yunnan, there are many ethnic groups with fewer populations and more than “straight through the nation”. There are potential crises in the transmission and use of the mother tongue of these ethnic minorities, and some even belong to the ranks of endangered languages. The implementation of the language protection project will surely bring opportunities for the protection of ethnic language resources and national culture in a few areas along the western border of Yunnan. However, the implementation of this vast project requires not only the efforts of governments at all levels, but also the strong support of social and civil organizations. We will try our best to mobilize all sectors of the society, especially to launch ethnic minority intellectuals and professionals from the border areas of western Fujian, so that the language and culture elites of the nation can serve the language and culture protection project of the nation, and the local language insurance project will be received. Do more with less.

3.4 Actively Explore and Improve the Education Level of Common Languages and Characters in Minority Countries in the Border Areas of Western Yunnan

Under the guidance of the spirit of "Development and Regulation", in the past two years, Yunnan Province has made great efforts in the training and promotion of bilingual teachers in bilingual teachers in ethnic minority areas, especially in the "straight through ethnic" areas, and proposed "Yunnan Province" "Poverty alleviation and national language language popularization and promotion project", for the 13 million to 45-year-old Chinese-speaking Lika poor households to

develop a Mandarin training schedule and route [5] p1, this can be described as meritorious . However, there are many ethnic minorities in Yunnan. If this kind of tacky Mandarin training is carried out for all ethnic minorities, it will take unimaginable manpower and material resources. Furthermore, the development of short-term Putonghua training can improve the oral communication level of ethnic minorities more quickly, but it is difficult to fundamentally improve their Chinese character ability. In addition to the proficiency of Putonghua and the need to maintain an objective language communication environment, for the ordinary minority people, if there is no atmosphere of ordinary communication and communication, the training results of his efforts will be slowly over time. Consumption. Therefore, for a long time, we should intensify efforts to improve the level of Chinese kanji teaching in the basic education stage in ethnic minority areas, and actively explore ways and means to improve the teaching level of Chinese kanji in minority areas, so that the awareness of speaking Mandarin and using standardized words can be deepened into each A family goes deep into the minds of every minority.

4. Conclusion

This research is a visit by the research team to the national conditions of minority languages on the western border of Yunnan. It has obtained some investigation conclusions and also gained the joy of hard work and joy of growth. Although a lot of efforts have been made, due to lack of experience, there are still many shortcomings in the research. First, the western part of the country is relatively wide, but the members of the research team have limited time and energy. The investigation did not exhaust all the cities in the west, nor did they exhaust all the Western residents and unique ethnic groups. Second, there are abundant cross-border ethnic resources on the western border of Fujian. However, the subject has a shallow focus on the investigation and attention of cross-border ethnic groups. It only investigates the use of Chinese characters by the ethnic groups in China, and does not involve the use of Chinese characters outside the country. Happening. Third, the research and analysis of data is in a single form, so the conclusions drawn are systematic and theoretical. Even so, we hope that these superficial views can be used to attract more attention to the language and national conditions of the border multi-ethnic areas, so that these valuable language resources can be better passed down and protected.

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