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论文摘要:

中国家庭语言政策研究综述

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新冠疫情之前,全球化背景下的人口流动带来了频繁而广泛的语言接触,世界各地的语言环境日渐复杂。普通家庭在语言政策制定和实施方面的压力也逐渐增大。家庭语言政策

(Family Language Policy)指的是家庭成员对家庭语言使用和家庭内的读写实践活动所做出的安排与规划,主要由家庭语言意识、家庭语言实践和家庭语言管理组成(Curdt-Christiansen, 2009; Spolsky, 2004)。我国自1956年开始在全国范围内推广普通话,改革开放以来,劳动力逐渐向经济发达地区流动。普通话、家乡方言(或少数民族语言)和流动目的地的方言在人们的社会生活中交织存在。此外,受教育国际化及经济发展需求等因素的影响,英语等外语已经成为我国常态化的语言学习内容之一。在这样复杂的语言环境中,家庭语言政策的规划和贯彻实施是许多家庭面临的难题。然而,国内相关研究不够广泛和深入,广大家长和学者亟需相关指导或研究素材。

本文利用CNKI、Education Sources等数据库检索我国家庭语言政策相关的中英文文献,采用范围综述法(scoping review),对我国的家庭语言政策研究的文献进行描述性分析。研究发现,我国家庭语言政策相关研究可上溯至二十世纪九十年代,此后相关研究数量稳步上升,研究方法逐渐丰富。大部分研究虽未以“家庭语言政策”为关键词或主题,但通过阅读选定文献的全文,笔者发现这些研究内容或多或少涉及到了家庭语言政策的相关问题,如目前研究的焦点多为家庭成员的语言意识、父母及子女在语言管理中发挥的能动性、语言作为资本作用及其获取、语言意识与语言使用的差异性等话题。但是,国外研究理论及方法是否可以直接用于我国国情下的家庭语言政策研究仍待明晰,该领域研究方法仍待完善,研究报告质量亟需提高。本文通过梳理国内外学界关于中国家庭语言政策研究的文献,既对此前的研究成果做出了整体概述和分析,也为今后的家庭语言政策研究打下了基础,并对未来研究提出了相关建议。

Family Language Policy in China: A Scope Review

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Language ecologies have become more complex in recent decades. Until the disruption of COVID-19, the population flows of globalisation brought frequent and widespread language contact. This put families under greater pressure when making plans for their language use. Family Language Policy (FLP) refers to the planning or policy of a family and among family members concerning their language and literacy practices. The concept encompasses language beliefs, language practice and language management (Curdt-Christiansen, 2009; Spolsky, 2004). In China, two developments are of particular interest: nation-wide promotion of *Pǔtōnghuà* since 1956, and massive migration of labour from less to more developed areas since the Reform and Opening-up Movement. The national language initiative and internal migration have led to a language ecology whereby *Pǔtōnghuà*, hometown *fāngyán* (or ethnic languages) and the *fāngyán* used by people in the areas that receive migrants have become intermingled in peoples social lives. Further, learning English has become a routine aspect of language learning, given internationalisation of education and development of the

economy in a world in which English serves as a lingua franca. In such a complex language ecology, FLP may cause individuals to encounter many difficulties or conundrums. Yet, there is surprisingly little research evidence to guide families and interested others. The present study seeks to make a contribution in this regard.

The study searched journal papers from databases such as CNKI and Education Sources for studies published both in Chinese and English. A ‘scoping review’ method is used to provide a descriptive analysis of the state of evidence about FLP in China. Results show that the earliest FLP studies can be traced back to the 1990s; the quantity of FLP research in China has increased steadily; and the methodologies adopted in the studies have greatly improved and expanded since then. Although many investigations did not use FLP as a keyword or topic, it is concluded by reading the full texts that many studies focused none the less on aspects of the empirical problem of FLP. The following topics have been examined by researchers: language awareness of family members, the discovery of parent agency and child agency in the process of language management, and the functioning of language as a capital and accumulation of that capital. However, research still needs to clarify whether or not or how FLP theories and methodologies from other countries can be used directly in the Chinese context. Further, there is need to continue to improve and enrich research methodology and the quality of research reports. This paper analyses the extant evidence base, paves the way for further FLP studies, and provides suggestions for future examination.