

## 摘要

建国以来，普通话推广政策和人口迁移流动促进了普通话的广泛使用。随着社会经济发展，我国对国民语言能力又提出了更高的要求，要构建和谐语言生活，建设国家多语言能力人才资源库，但是，研究者在实际语言生活中却观察到人们的语言使用都有向普通话趋同的现象，语言的多样性在减少。

因此，本研究对桂林市的语言使用变化进行调查研究，以期找到影响语言变化的因素，及其之间的互动机制，从而给语言政策制定一些启示建议。本研究主要研究问题有：在人口迁移背景下，本地人口和迁移人口出现了什么样的语言变化现象？是什么影响因素导致了这些语言变化现象的发生？这些影响因素如何促成这些语言变化现象的发生？

本研究从语言选择出发，依据社会语言学、语言政策学和语言生态学等基础理论搭建理论框架，采用定量和定性研究相结合的方法，对问卷调查、深度访谈和观察数据进行分析。量化数据分析主要采用了因子分析、非参数检验和结构方程路径分析，推断方法采用了“进行中的变化”（change in progress）理论技术。在互联网上通过滚雪球抽样法，以及在桂林市6所当地初中和高中进行了纸质问卷分层抽样问卷调查，共得到622条桂林市常住居民有效数据。同时，对不同年龄段的10个迁移人口和11个本地人口进行了半结构性访谈，对8个青年和青少年进行了网络结构性访谈，对1个本地人口和1个迁移人口的个案家庭做了语言使用观察记录。通过对问卷、访谈和个案观察等数据的详细分析和相互验证，得出本研究的结论。

本研究的主要发现有：

1、总体上两类人口语言使用有趋同的现象，但在与个人生活密切相关的场合，不同年龄和不同类型人口的语言使用有一定差异。

2、在大多数语言使用场合，语言历时变化向普通话趋同；家庭域已经失去传承方言的有利地位，只在社区生活域和朋友域中，方言还保持着一定的活力。

3、语言发展趋势预测为，如果不加以重视调和标准语普通话和方言的关系，再过两到三代人，城市里的方言将消失殆尽，都是普通话一语独霸天下的局面，甚至这个局面要来的更早。

4、发现了5个影响桂林市常住居民语言使用的影响因子：语言价值因子、语言态度因子、语言认同因子、语言教育因子和语言政策因子。

5、发现了一些语言影响因素和语言使用的关系，以及各个语域中语言影响因素对语言使用的影响路径。在大多数场合和个人语言使用中，如在公共生活域、工作域、家庭域等场合，以及教育域和个人语言使用中，重要的语言影响因素为：语言态度、教育域语言使用、语言认同以及语言政策。在家庭域中，重要的语言影响因素为：教育域语言使用、语言态度、个人语言使用。在社区生活域和朋友域中，重要的语言影响因素为：语言价值、教育域语言使用、语言态度。在以上因子对各个语域的语言使用的影响过程中，教育域语言使用和个人语言使用两个因素起到了重要的中间变量作用。

基于研究结果，本文对不同语域语言管理和不同层面的语言政策提出了具体建议。语域语言管理为，在工作场合和公共生活场合坚持普通话为主，在家庭场合提倡普通话和方言使用同时进行，在社区生活和朋友交流等场合提倡传承方言；不同层面的语言政策为，在国家层面，树立“中华语言多元一体，和谐生态发展”的语言信仰；在地方政府层面，执行“人人都会普通话，个个都有传承语”语言管理；在语言使用者个人层面，实施个人“1+N语言能力”的语言实践。

本研究发现并丰富了语言变化的研究方法，对联系具体语言生活的语言政策研究提供了一个新的理论框架模式。最后，本文阐述了本研究的创新之处和研究局限，并展望了该领域的研究未来。

**关键词：**人口迁移；语言变化；语言选择；语言政策

## Abstract

Since the People's Republic of China was founded, standard mandarin Putonghua has been promoted by Putonghua policy and is widely used because of mass migration in China. But with the social and economic development, China puts higher requirements on the national language ability, and requires a more harmonious language life and a national multilingual talent pool. However, the researchers observe that people's language uses tend to converge towards Putonghua in the real life, and the language diversity appears a decreasing trend.

Therefore, this research investigates and studies the language uses and changes among population in Guilin in order to find the factors affecting language changes and the interaction mechanism between changes and factors, and try to give some enlightenment and suggestions for language policy formulating. The main research questions of this study are: in the background of population migration, what kind of language changes have occurred in the local population and in the immigrant population? What factors contribute to these language changes? How do these factors contribute to these language changes?

Starting from language choice, by using basic theories of sociolinguistics, language policy and language planning theory, and language ecology to construct a theoretical frame work, quantitative and qualitative research methods were jointly used to analyze the data from questionnaire survey, in-depth interview and observation. Factor analysis, non-parametric test and structural equation path analysis were adopted to make quantitative data analysis, and the theoretical technology of *change in progress* was adopted to infer the language change in the future. Questionnaire survey was conducted through snowball sampling on the Internet, and stratified paper questionnaire survey was conducted in six local middle schools and high schools in Guilin city. A total of 622 effective data of permanent residents in Guilin city were obtained. Semi-structured interviews with 10 immigrants and 11 local people in different age groups and structured interviews with 8 young people and teenagers through the Internet were conducted. Language uses of one local family and one immigrant family were observed and analyzed. The results of this study were obtained through analysis of data from questionnaire survey, interview and observation.

The main findings of this study are as follows:

1. On the whole, there is a convergence of language use between the two types of population, but there are differences in language use between different ages and different types of population in situations closely related to personal life.

2. In most situations, diachronic language changes converge to Putonghua. The family domain has lost the advantageous position of inheriting the dialect, only in the community life domain and the friend domain, the dialect still maintains certain vigor.

3. Prediction of language development trend is, if we do not pay attention to harmonizing the relationship between standard mandarin and dialects, in the next two or three generations, or even sooner, dialects in the city will disappear, all of cities are dominated by standard mandarin Putonghua alone.

4. Five impact factors of language use in permanent residents in Guilin city were found: language value factor, language attitude factor, language identity factor, language education factor and language policy factor.

5. The relationship between the impact factors and language use, and the influence path were found in different domain. In most domains and individual language use, such as in public life domain, work domain, family domain, education domain and individual language use, the important language impact factors are language attitude, language use in education domain, language identity and language policy. In the family domain, the important language impact factors are: language use in education domain, language attitude, personal language use. In the community life domain and the friend domain, the important language impact factors are: language value, language use in education domain, language attitude. Besides, the language use in education domain and individual language use play important roles as intermediate variables in the process of the influence of the above factors on language uses in each language domain.

Based on the research results, this dissertation proposes specific suggestions on language management of domains and language policies on different levels. The language management on domains includes, people should be encouraged to insist on speaking Putonghua in the working places and public places, should be encouraged to speak both Putonghua and a dialect or a minority language in family, and should be encouraged to inherit dialects and minority languages in the community life and in communications with friends. Language policies on different levels are, at the state government level, a language belief that various languages can be united as a whole and can develop harmoniously in China should be constructed; at the local government level, a language management that everyone speaks Putonghua and everybody inherits

a dialect or a minority language should be implemented; and at the individual level, the language practice that everybody can speak 1+N languages should be carried out.

The findings of this study enrich the research methods and ideas of language change and provide a new theoretical framework for the research of language policy related to real language life. Finally, the innovation and research limitations of this dissertation are described, and the future of the research in this field is prospected.

**Key words:** population migration; language change; language choice; language policy and language planning