

## 摘要

家庭语言政策是语言政策领域重要的研究话题之一。全球化背景下，跨国流动人口数量不断增长，跨国婚姻家庭的数量呈现持续上升趋势。有关研究在国内外相继展开，但对中外跨国婚姻家庭的语言政策研究还比较少见。

本研究以 Curdt-Christiansen (2009) 提出的家庭语言政策理论为理论基础，采用民族志的研究方法，选取中德（中国与德国）、中波（中国与波兰）、中白（中国与白俄罗斯）三个中外跨国婚姻家庭的儿童语言教育作为研究对象，探究异质语言和文化背景下的父母们如何开展对子女的语言教育。具体探讨三个研究问题：（1）跨国婚姻家庭中的父母有什么样的语言信念？（2）影响跨国婚姻家庭父母语言信念的内外部因素有哪些？（3）跨国婚姻家庭在家庭语言实践中的语言选择有什么样的表现和规律？

研究发现：第一，父母的语言信念具有共性特征。三个案例中，父母在语言信念方面，都很关注子女的英语学习；普遍希望子女有良好的多语能力；均不够重视双方母语的方言教育。此外，跨国婚姻家庭在母语教育方面最易产生分歧，是父母语言信念需协商的焦点问题。第二，影响父母语言信念的因素包括宏观和微观层面。在宏观层面，社会语言因素与社会经济因素的影响最为显著；而在微观层面，父母对子女未来发展的期许对其语言信念的影响最大，父母自身的语言经历及教育经历也对其语言信念产生重要影响。此外，父母自身的个性乃至传统的性别角色观念也影响着家庭语言政策的协商。外籍母亲普遍有“失语”现象。第三，家庭语言实践呈现不同类型的教育协作和家庭语言模式。在本研究所调查的三个家庭中：家庭一（中德家庭）采用“一人一语”为基础的混合语言模式，家庭二（中波家庭）父母采用严格的“一人一语”的家庭语言模式，家庭三（中白家庭）则选择营造单语（中文）的家庭语言环境。儿童在家庭语言实践中的语言选择则主要受四个方面的影响：（1）父母的语言选择及语言策略；（2）儿童对交际对象语言身份的判断及自身的交际目的；（3）儿童的多语水平，尤其包括儿童的词汇量水平及认知能力水平；（4）家庭外部环境的影响。其中，互联网对儿童语言选择及语言能力发展的影响日益显著。

本研究立足本土语境，将家庭语言实践中亲子的语言选择作为重要的切入点，反观家庭语言政策的制定、实施、效果及影响因素，更加全面、立体地呈现跨国婚姻家庭语言政策的全貌。此外，对中外父母语言信念和语言实践的深入分析，丰富了家庭语言政策研究对语言权力和语言价值的理解。

**关键词：**家庭语言政策；跨国婚姻家庭；语言信念；语言选择

## Abstract

Family Language Policy (hereafter used FLP) is a heated topic in Sociolinguistics in recent years. The process of globalization accelerating, the number of transnational marriage families is increasing year by year. A series of researches about transnational marriage families have been done at home and abroad, but there is still a lack of research on the language policy of Chinese-foreign transnational marriage families.

Adopting ethnography as the research method, this thesis uses the theory proposed by Curdt-Christiansen (2009) about FLP. Selecting three Chinese-foreign transnational marriage families (hereafter used families) as the research objects (Chinese-German family; Chinese-Polish family; Chinese-Belarusian family, respectively), this thesis probes into three questions: (1) What is the language belief of the parents? (2) What are the internal and external factors that affect their language belief? (3) What is the characteristic and law of their language choice during family language practice?

The study finds that the language belief of the parents in these three cases shows some commonalities: (1) They are so much concerned about the English learning result of their children; (2) most of them hope that their children can develop excellent multilingual capacity; (3) all these parents pay no attention to the education in dialects of their mother tongues. Besides, the parents are prone to split on the mother language education, which may lead to confrontations in the family. As for the factors that affect their language belief, sociolinguistic factor, socioeconomic factor and parents' expectations have the greatest impact on their language belief. Besides, the study also reveals that parents' personalities and their gender roles participate in their negotiation of family language policies, and the foreign mothers living in the host country usually face a lack of discourse power. As for the family language practice, the three families represent three kinds of cooperation pattern of language education: the Chinese-German family mixe three languages together and use them freely at home; the Chinese-Polish family strictly follow the OPOL (One-Parent-One-Language) mode; the Chinese-Belarusian family, however, decide to use only Chinese at home. The study finds that the children's language choice in family domain is mainly affected by four factors: (1) the parents' language choices and their language strategies; (2) the communicational purpose of the children and their judgement about the linguistic identity of the addressee; (3) the children's multilingual proficiency, especially their

lexical resources and cognitive capacities; (4) the influence of the external environment, and the effects of the Internet have been increasingly evident and significant.

In the local context, this study explores the formulation, implementation, effects and influencing factors of FLP in Chinese-foreign transnational marriage families with a focus on the language choice of parents and children during the family practice. In this way, the study vividly presents a comprehensive portrayal of their family language life. In addition, the in-depth analysis of the language belief and language practice of native and non-native parents provides new understandings of language power and language value in FLP research.

**Keywords:** transnational marriage family; family language policy; language ideology; language choice.