摘要

本文运用历史文献法对世界语言规划历史中比较成功的一次自上而下的语言规划——土耳其语文改革的背景和发展进程进行了梳理，并运用 Cooper 的八问框架总结了土耳其语文规划的八个方面，并着重对动机和效果两点进行了深入分析，然后用 Vedung 的政策评估的目标达成模式和附带效果模式，对比分析了土耳其语言政策的执行效果。最后得出结论：

土耳其语文改革制定最初的目标是：1.身份认同和意识形态（为土耳其语和土耳其民族身份认同建立联系）；2.工具性动机（采用一种简单易学、适合土耳其语的文字系统；便于学习西方科学文化知识）；3.不安全感（避免外来词的影响；提高自身声望）。土耳其文字改革如初期目标一样，实现了废除旧文字系统，找到适合土耳其语的新文字系统，方便国民学习读书写字，从而带动社会、经济、文化发展的目的，土耳其语文改革也确实对加强土耳其语与土耳其民族之间的联系起到了积极作用，但是，剔除阿语词、波斯语词却没有达成原来的目标。究其原因，可能是因为受到"太阳语言理论"的影响，并没有严格执行消除计划，或者，在消除了阿语词、波斯语词时却引进了西方的外来词，而没有找到有效的制造新词、推广使用的途径，导致现在土耳其语仍然处在对外来词的不安全感的泥沼中。此外，土耳其语文改革还产生了与其本来目标不相匹配的附带效果，如因政治倾向而产生的语言使用的分裂主义；文字系统的改革使得人们对旧文字逐渐感到陌生，能够读懂旧文字系统书写的文章的人越来越少，无法读写原来的文字作品，就会导致与原来的传统文化发生割裂，从而产生文化断层；词汇系统的改革则使得原来的词汇库变得贫乏，词义表达笼统、不够精确，多个意思相近的词只能用一个词来表示，对语言的使用产生了不便。就历史意义来说，土耳其语文改革是土耳其现代化改革中十分重要的一环，改革直接体现了凯末尔主义"六项原则"的思想。语文改革是实现"世俗主义"的一项重要举措，语文改革使土耳其的文盲率大大降低，为现代土耳其教育奠定了基础。

关键词：土耳其；语文改革；政策评估；

Abstract

With historical documentary method, the article depicts the background and development of Turkish alphabet and language reform, a successful top-down language planning in the history of world language planning, and analyzes the reform, its motivation and effect particularly, under Cooper's framework. Then the author uses Vedung's goal attainment model and side effect model to compare the motivation and effect of the policy to analyze the its implementation effect.

The article finds that the primary goals of Turkish language and alphabet reform are: 1. Identity and ideology (Establish the link between Turkish language and Turkish Identity); 2.Instrumental (Set up an easy-to-learn alphabet system suitable for Turkish and for the contact of western world); 3.Insecurity (Avoid the impact of loan words and raise the prestige of the language). In the practice of the reform, it boosts the development of Turkish society, economy and culture with replacing old alphabet system with the new alphabet system suitable for Turkish and improving the literacy of Turkish people. It also strengthens the link between Turkish language and Turkish identity. However, it fails in the abolishment of Arabic and Persian loan words, whose reason possibly is the impact of Sun Language Theory which does not allow the strict abolishment, or introduces the western loan words when abolishing the Arabic and Persian ones, which causes the Turkish language still in the insecurity of loan words. Besides that, Turkish language and alphabet reform brings about the side effect against the primary goals—the reform results in the language separatism due to political reason; the reform reduces literacy of the old alphabet system, breaking apart the people's link to their traditions. In addition, the reform on vocabulary results in the semantic ambiguity and the lack in verbal repertoire, which brings new inconvenience in the pragmatics of Turkish language。In terms of historical significance, Turkish alphabet and language reform is a very important part of Turkey's modernization, which directly reflect the "six principles" of Kemalism. It is an important measure to achieve "secularism."Besides, it has greatly reduced the illiteracy rate in Turkey and laid the foundation for modern Turkish education.

Key words: Turkey, language and alphabet reform, policy assessment