

城市化、語言使用、語言態度和認同：
東莞語言生活研究

Urbanization, Language Use, Language Attitude and Identity:

A Study of Language Life in Dongguan

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摘要

城市化是中國實現現代化和崛起的重大戰略選擇。伴隨著城市化進程，大批人口流動，語言接觸頻繁，城市語言生活異常複雜，語言問題和衝突時有發生，城市言語社區面臨解構與重建。在城市化過程中，農民工、農民工子女、少數民族等弱勢群體受到的衝擊更為強烈，他們的生存狀況、語言狀況、語言問題、社會融入等值得關注，城市語言調查與研究也無法迴避。

本文選取珠江三角洲地區的東莞作為研究地域，選取城市公共領域、農民工群體、中小學生、少數民族群體等四個領域和群體作為重點研究對象，定性與定量研究相結合，運用城市語言研究（調查）的理論和方法全面、真實地描寫和總結了城市語言使用、態度、認同等實況，分析了城市語言發展的規律和趨勢，提出影響城市語言發展的社會因素，並為城市化進程中的各類語言問題及城市融入等其他社會問題提出學術建議。

研究表明，東莞“雙言雙語”或“多言多語”的語言生活已經初步形成，普通話是高變體，粵方言是低變體。普通話是城市不同人口在公共空間最常使用的語言，語言活力最強，並已經開始進入家庭領域。粵方言和家鄉話依然得到很好的保持，但使用領域受限，在家庭領域使用率較高。城市中外來人口與本地人口在認同方面差異較大。城市中的弱勢群體，認同迷茫，在城市主要使用普通話，對當地強勢方言評價遠低於普通話，語言的再社會化對其市民化有著積極的意義。東莞城市語言發展的規律和經驗，可以為中國其他城市化率相對較低的區域和城市提供借鑒。

Abstract

Urbanization is an important strategic choice for China to realize modernization and rise. With the process of urbanization, a large number of population flows, language contact is frequent, urban language life is very complex, language problems and conflicts have occurred. Urban speech community faces deconstruction and reconstruction. In the process of urbanization, migrant workers, children of migrant workers, ethnic minorities and other vulnerable groups are more affected by urbanization. Their living conditions, language status, language problems, social integration and so on are worthy of attention by ULS.

This dissertation selects Dongguan of the Pearl River Delta area as a research area, selects city public sphere, migrant workers groups, primary and secondary school students, ethnic minority groups as the main object of study. Qualitative research and quantitative research methods are adopted. Using the theory and method of ULS to describe and summarize the situation of urban language use, attitude and identity in a comprehensive and realistic way. The dissertation analysis the laws and trends of the development of urban language and the social factors influence language development of Dongguan. Put forward academic advice to some problems, such as the various linguistic problems in the process of urbanization and the integration of the city.

It shows that bilingual has been formed in Dongguan. Putonghua is a high variety, Cantonese is a low variety. Putonghua is the most commonly language in the public space of the city. Putonghua has the strongest vitality and already begun to enter the family field. Cantonese and home dialects can be well maintained, but the use of the field is limited. The use of Cantonese and home dialects in the family area is higher. The floating population and the local population differ greatly in terms of identity.

Urban vulnerable groups identity confusion. They mainly use Putonghua. Their evaluation of Putonghua is far higher than that of Cantonese. The re socialization of the immigrants' language impact their citizenship. The law and experience of language development in Dongguan can provide reference for other cities, which are relatively low in the rate of urbanization in China.



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