

Exploration of the Influence of Dialect on Language Acquisition

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Abstract: This paper mainly studies the influence of dialect on language acquisition. Firstly, we simply analysis of language acquisition. Then to explore the dialect of language acquisition effect from two aspects of the dialect to the native language and Mandarin learning effects, then how to use and deal with the dialect of language acquisition was investigated. Finally, summarize the content of this study.

Introduction

Language is the voice to express people's thinking, emotion and behavior of the people. China is under a vast territory, numerous nationalities, and multifarious dialects, and has its own characteristics. People use irregular language in communication and it is very inconvenient to talk. And Mandarin is the common language of the modern national common language of China. As a tool of human thinking and communication, Mandarin holds the basic function. So we should vigorously promote and popularize Putonghua, and promote the standardization of language, standardization, which is the indispensable condition for the coordination of social functioning.

Language acquisition

According to the definition of the Longman language teaching and applied linguistics in Dictionary (2000 EDITION), language acquisition is a personal language learning and development. The study of the first language or the primary language is called the "first language acquisition". The second language or foreign language learning is referred to as the "second language acquisition". "The term "acquisition" is often preferable to learn, for the latter term is sometimes associated with the theory of behavior learning. Linguists, psychologists and linguists study of language acquisition, in order to understand the language learning by the use of the method, and points out that in the process of the development stage and a better understanding of language essential. Methods used include the language learner runs through research and experimental methods, and focus on the development of phoneme, grammar, vocabulary and communicative competence.

From the above definition, we can realize that the concept of language acquisition is actually learning and mastering the language. In other words, language acquisition and language learning can actually be considered to be synonymous. So why Chinese linguistics, especially primary and secondary schools in the field of foreign language teaching, on this issue but distinguish between "acquisition" and "learning, and for arguing about it? I think. This is due primarily to China's primary and secondary discussion on language acquisition has focused almost exclusively on Krashen's theory of "acquisition "and" learning ".

It can be said that the theory of Krashen is mainly based on the distinction between acquisition and learning. Rashly believes that acquisition is the process of the unconscious, like the first language of the process. When the acquisition occurs, the learner does not always realize the process, and he or she is not necessarily aware of the outcome of the process. He also believes that learning is to master the awareness of the knowledge, is to know this language (about the language know). Need to be clarified that Krashen did not think that classroom teaching is only learning, and not acquisition. Thus,

Krashen's own proposition is the acquisition plus learning ". It is also indicated here that Krashen believes that learning alone does not make the learner achieve the practical use of the language. So in his opinion, only "acquisition", and not the existence of "learning". In other words, according to his viewpoint, the teaching and memory of the knowledge only depend on the knowledge, and the language practice is not the language of listening and reading. Because according to his viewpoint, depend on "learn" only, it is tantamount to learn not "get".

As we have mentioned before, as a general concept, in foreign literature, language acquisition and language learning can be replaced. Distinction between "acquisition" and "learning", but the Krashen statements of a school. For instance, the "father of second language acquisition studies" Ellis, once clearly on the language acquisition of the monograph, he utilized the concept of language acquisition equivalent to language learning.

So far, I hope to illustrate the problem is: acquisition and learning the concept of most distant second language acquisition research, is not distinguish, unless related to Krashen's theory, will particularly discuss the problem. So when we see the language of the language acquisition in the international studies article, we know that in general, it is actually a person who studies and grasps the language. The acquisition of language in this paper refers to the learning and mastery of language.

The influence of dialect on language acquisition

The language includes the main language or the mother tongue, as well as the object language or foreign language, dialect of the two languages of the acquisition have a certain impact, is analyzed as follows:

The influence of dialect on the acquisition of the mother tongue. Language is not only a tool for carrying information, but also a link of load emotion culture. People tend to through the dialect to reflect history and culture of the nation in the region, turn by turn reflect the national and local history and culture of some literary works to show the charm of their own dialect, establish the prestige of their language or dialect.

Since birth, the first sentence that comes to the world to speak must be his own dialect, and the acquisition of his mother tongue begins with the dialect. However, China has a vast territory, numerous ethnic groups, dialect multifarious everywhere, and has its specific features, people in the communication with irregular language conversation is extremely inconvenient. And Mandarin is the common language of the modern national common language of China.

There are three major impacts of dialect for people learning Mandarin. 1) The ability of distinguishing pronunciation and pronunciation in Mandarin is affected

Dialect area of the auditory organ, vocal organ has to master native dialect formed a kind of stereotype, childhood has the speech perception ability, pronunciation ability toward dialect in the direction of play of the vocal organs after the maturity of the activity has formed a fixed habits, and sometimes even perceived to Putonghua pronunciation.

2) The expression ability, the communication ability is affected

Mandarin dialect area if there is a pronunciation error or defects, often to population tooth is not clear, speak ambiguous feeling, effect on language expression and communication.

3) Psychology affected

Dialect area for native dialect is difficult to let go of the recognition of the psychological and learning Mandarin, psychology will collide, temporarily not meet, to learn Mandarin conflicted emotions, lack of motivation of Mandarin.

The influence of dialect on foreign language acquisition. 1) Ease the cultural tension of the learners

People always have a strange fear of strange affairs, learners first contact a language, resulting in a cultural tension is normal.

2) Shorten the cultural adaptation of learners

Culture is exclusive. A person who suddenly enters a totally alien cultural environment from the cultural environment that he is acquainted with is often a process of adapting to a new culture.

3) Stimulate learners' learning interest

Each dialect has its specific cultural origins, restricted geographical scope and specific use of the crowd.

4) Easy to learn from the standard foreign language misleading

The dialect can ease the cultural tension of foreign language learners, shorten the adaptation process and stimulate their learning interest.

How to use and respond to the influence of dialect to language acquisition

To study the influence of dialect on language acquisition, or to overcome the bad influence, but the ultimate goal is to acquire language and strengthen the cultural exchange. So, how should we use or overcome the influence of the dialect on the learning? I make the following suggestions for scholars or language teachers for reference.

Attention and strengthen the learning of Mandarin. China's constitution provides: "the country to promote the national common Mandarin". "Vigorously promote and actively popularize Putonghua" is China's long-standing basic language policy, to promote Mandarin, speak good Mandarin is a citizen responsibility. The standard pronunciation of Mandarin is the pronunciation of Beijing as the standard pronunciation and the dialect of the north as the basic dialect, and the modern vernacular language as the standard of grammar. There are plenty of people mistakenly think: Mandarin two dialect + tone. In fact, because the dialect in consonant, vowels, tone of Mandarin and have many different places. Have their own characteristics in different regions of the language, that is, or to the northern dialect, or in the same region, the features of their own, this is the Chinese language characteristics. Therefore each dialect area people to speak good Mandarin must understand the dialect and Mandarin in terms of sound, rhyme and tone, vocabulary, grammar, etc. different points, and correct them, so that we can speak good Mandarin.

A complementary language acquisition modes for "dialect + standard language". In the author's view, the cultural connotation behind the language is the basic reason for the students to choose to study foreign language among the many factors. From the present, we can see that the environment of language acquisition is a lot of the phenomenon of learning in heavy class and light language practice. This is a serious waste of the language acquisition resources. For those introverted, poor communication or intercultural communicative awareness is not strong, just like with their own unified language learning the language of "get together" for, a good language learning environment is effectively confined to class environment, outside environment had no effective development and utilization, which can not be don't let people feel pity.

Therefore, it is necessary for us to focus on the development and utilization of the dialect in the next period of time, and tries to establish a "dialect + standard language" of the complementary language acquisition mode. Standard language is only the language exchange and communication tool, but the real language of communication is the dialect.

The harmonious language life includes the correct handling of the relationship between the Mandarin and the dialect. About Mandarin and dialects, discuss certainly very good very necessary, but more important is, should be more more in-depth investigation and study, more rich, more specific materials and data, from the aspects of theory and practice, the problem of getting more clearly, in order to better to solve the problem.

Mandarin is the Chinese representative, is the Chinese user communication tool, its status is unshakable. In the long-term of the promotion of Putonghua, we have formed a Mandarin speaking

environment, life need forcing people are speaking in Mandarin, the promotion of Putonghua received good effect Mandarin has gained popularity.

In the case of the promotion of Putonghua, the dialect is slowly shrinking. Some people believe that the death of a dialect is normal. ". Without the skin, hair in? We should see in shrinking dialect, dialect as the carrier of local folk and local cultural essence is also influenced by the, gradually disappeared, in such a situation, put forward to protect the dialect is very necessary. The relationship between the popularization of Putonghua and the protection of dialects is like the relationship between the development of the economy and the environment of protection. Although the atrophy of the dialect is the objective result of the promotion of the Mandarin, we can leave the space for the dialect to live. As the language of the working language, the public language can be used for family life and folk art. Human language skills are very strong, some people can master a variety of languages, so we are able to master both Mandarin and dialect. In the promotion of Putonghua, the dialect is gradually shrinking, what can we do? Don't do what we should. As is known to all, any one of the schools are not regulations in the school are not allowed to speak in tongues, but students rarely in school speaking in tongues, the children in the study of novel used to Mandarin, at home also speak Mandarin, home of the adults also subsequently speaking in Mandarin. In view of this situation, as a teacher can guide students outside the classroom not necessary to speak Mandarin, leaving a dialect to some space. As government departments can be popularizing work by adjusting the mandatory guidance, and will focus on the standard Putonghua, and improve the level of Mandarin.

At the same time, we should realize that the atrophy of the dialect is not a barrier to the human, it is a natural process. The colourful dialect is like the color of a colorful nation, and the nation is all equal and all dialects are also.

Conclusion

Hall, an American anthropologist, once the world is divided into a culture of "high context culture" and "low context culture", that the oriental culture is a high context culture, its characteristics are in the process of communication focus on context dependent. Han culture undoubtedly belongs to typical high context culture and students to communicate in Chinese acquisition or use of the Chinese language must be familiar within his cultural context in order to communicate smoothly. Otherwise you will encounter a variety of communication barriers. Local artistic context is the first direct contact with the specific context of overseas students in China, they in China during the period of everything in life and learning activities basically are in the relatively fixed cultural context. Therefore, the study of local cultural context on the impact of the acquisition of the Chinese language is very important.

Dialect is an important component of the local cultural context. We must realize clearly the influence of language acquisition and "weaknesses". So, in order to truly strengthen the cross-cultural communication, it will not appear that kind of only speak the language, but do not understand the phenomenon of culture. Only by paying attention to the influence of dialect to language acquisition, can be real cross-cultural communication realise realized.

The dialect is not only a tool for carrying information, but also the link of load emotion culture. The dialect is a kind of communication function subject to provincial limits, and its development has not reached the standard language variety. It is closely linked to the region. This paper first analyzes the controversy of the theory of "language acquisition" in the field of linguistics, and then analyzes the influence of the dialect to the acquisition of language, and puts forward some suggestions. I believe that only the influence of dialect on language acquisition can realize the real inter - cultural exchange. Whether today's society to move forward, we should not forget our ancestors inherited wealth, is not to say that we have to stick to conventions and but to both scientific integration, under the premise of progress, and in our daily life can be effectively applied to.

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