

A Study of Educational Policy from the Perspective of Language Education Planning

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Abstract: Language is the most significant medium of human communication and one of the most crucial marks of a nation's identity. Language differences are becoming a major source of worry and importance in contemporary multi-ethnic states. Language policies are developed and put into practice in these nations in a way that not only considers the historical, political, economic, and cultural aspects of the nation, but also protects the relationships and interests of the many nationalities. This study is divided into the following major sections. The introduction, which is the first section, includes a discussion of the topic's goals and rationale, a review of the literature, the methodology and organizational framework of the paper, and an explanation of the paper's important topics. The second section provides the policy's overall backdrop, including the political and economic climate, the state of the language, the educational system, and the industry where it is formed. Language education policy development has the following characteristics: it is heavily impacted by political economics, and language education policy at the national and state level reflects both generalities and particularities. Language teaching and learning activities include early language education for children, a focus on communication activities and teacher training, and a close integration of school and home education. There is debate over whether teaching children's multiple languages as part of their compulsory education causes stress for them. The implications of language education programs in other regions for China are examined in the final commentary.

1. INTRODUCTION

Globalizations is one of the most ubiquitous and widespread developments in the globe today. Due to growing interdependence, interpenetration, and mutual restraint between nations, the scope of national interests has also shifted. As nations race to embrace globalization, they are developing cultural strategies to realize their national cultural interests. The realization of China's national cultural interests must depend on the expansion of China's cultural soft power as a peacefully expanding nation, and "the vehicle of culture is largely a spiritual product mediated through language." Language has a significant role in the nation, the world, and the country in the era of globalization.

There is no doubting that China's language education policies have fallen short in protecting national cultural values. Since China's inception, language education policies have helped to some extent to ensure national security, maintain political stability, and promote economic progress. The lack of a scientific view of language planning as a guide for language education

policy, which has not been raised to the strategic level of national linguistic and cultural development, is the main issue facing language education policy in China, particularly with the advent of economic globalization and cultural pluralism. This makes it difficult for language education to fully enhance the country's linguistic and cultural soft power and safeguard national cultural identity. This is reflected in the lack of protection of the right to mother tongue education, resulting in a crisis of linguistic and cultural sovereignty and identity.

"Language is the most crucial tool for human communication." The primary mechanism through which people express their ideas and communicate is through language. The world's numerous languages are used in different ways, and there are many complex elements that affect language use and development. A language policy is any choice or set of guidelines for how groups or people should utilize different languages. The main goal of a language policy is to encourage the growth of one or more languages. It also outlines how languages are to be used in various contexts, including the media, administration, and education. The ultimate goal of language policy, which is

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to serve political and social objectives, is to play a significant role in many sectors.

A significant number of ethnic groups and a complex and diversified language system exist in many countries around the world, and these nations have numerous worries about how to formulate and carry out their language policy. A language policy has two drawbacks. A fair, sane, and effective language policy may promote equality and harmony across the country, social stability, and a stronger sense of national identity - or it can spell disaster for the country. It is important to carefully consider whether a complete break with colonial culture should be made in the reconstruction of the new language and values in countries that have gained independence after being under colonial rule because the language and culture of the former colonial power have had a profound impact on the country and its people. The language policy must consider a range of factors and critically inherit those colonial cultures that have assimilated into the local way of life, are accepted by the populace, and support their own development. The handling of colonized cultures as well as the preservation and growth of national cultures in colonized countries are crucial in the current setting of globalization.

2.LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.Theoretical significance

This study offers a thorough examination of China's language education policy from the standpoint of national cultural interests, raising it to the strategic level of national cultural interests in the process. This analysis aids individuals in understanding the goals and directions of China's language education policy. In order to better understand what lies behind language and the ideas it conveys and the significance of language education policy to national development strategies, the thesis aims to clarify the logical relationship between language education, language education policy, national linguistic and cultural soft power, and national cultural interests.

In addition to offering a theoretical foundation and point of reference for Chinese language education policy makers and scholars, this paper aims to provide a thorough and in-depth examination of China's language education policy from the perspective of national cultural interests.

2.2.Practical significance

This study intends to analyze the issues of China's language education policy in defending national cultural interests in the globalization period. Language education policymakers in China can better create realistic language education policies from a macro perspective to promote and steer language education in China. Thus, enhancing the overall soft power of language and culture in China and safeguarding national cultural interests.

In light of national cultural interests, this thesis makes an effort to discuss the current state of mother tongue education and foreign language education. From the viewpoint of national cultural interests, the thesis seeks to

investigate the current state of mother tongue education and foreign language education.

2.3.The impact of globalization on language policy

National security challenges have expanded in scope and complexity as the process of globalization has speeded up. The impact of non-traditional security factors on national interests has grown, and in addition to the military, people are now paying attention to non-traditional security areas like terrorism, economic security, environmental security, and cultural security. National interest researchers are increasingly focusing on this issue. Professor Shi Zhongying noted in his article "On National Cultural Security" that "at the moment, globalization, cultural imperialism, and cultural separatist pose severe challenges and threats to China's national cultural security. Protecting national security, fostering social and economic development, boosting social cohesiveness, and preserving humanity's cultural diversity all depend heavily on maintaining and enhancing national cultural security. Professor Shi advises developing a system for early detection of threats to national cultural security and fully using the primary function that education plays in promoting national cultural identity in young pupils. According to Zhang Junguo, the environment of economic globalization presents more serious difficulties and threats to China's cultural security. It is essential to elevate the development of a three-dimensional strategy for China's cultural security up the national security agenda in light of the country's moral deterioration, harsh test of Western cultural hegemony, and cultural penetration. The upkeep of the nation's general security depends on this.

Wenfeng ^[3] contends that language policy is created and carried out for political as well as clearly linguistic reasons. The main objective of language policy, which is to protect Indonesia's national interest, is not to exist independently but rather in direct relation to that interest. According to Pan, Haiying, and Zhang, Lingkun ^[1], language policy should always be developed and carried out in the best interests of the country. The United States is a nation of immigrants, and while its culture is normally multiethnic and multilingual, Anglo-Protestantism is its main tenet. As a result of the country's language policy, English has been put at the center of its development, offering a solid guarantee of stability. The study of the nations along the route and their linguistic policies will be a popular topic in regional country studies as the Belt and Road Initiative develops. The study of language policies in the relevant nations needs to be strengthened in terms of individual disciplines using the context of anthropology and ethnography as a whole.

2.4.Efforts to promote the Chinese language

Zhu Lin ^[8] conducted a study on the promotion of the Chinese language based on the logic concept theory and suggested that the idea of international Chinese language promotion should be founded on the core of "harmony and diversity." From the standpoint of cultural values, Chen

Yongli^[4] analyzed the international promotion of Chinese and concluded that it is a crucial component of the national language strategy that can not only help Chinese culture become more modern but also alter global stereotypes of China and foster a favorable external environment for the spread of the Chinese language and culture.

Ning Jiming^[10] proposes that in a more thorough investigation of the economic benefit of the international promotion of Chinese "It is impossible to enhance a nation's overall power without promoting its languages. A language with a prominent place in linguistic interactions around the world can aid a nation in taking more initiative in international affairs, which has incalculable advantages for the nation as a whole." As a result of the aforementioned, it is clear that while language promotion may seem to be about introducing a language and culture to the outside world, it is also about the ideological and economic advantages it brings, and that it may significantly increase a nation's cultural soft power.

Lv Jinwei^[2] examined the international promotion of the Chinese language, which is a crucial language strategy for China, from the perspective of language promotion strategies. Feng Lingyu^[7] analyzed the global promotion of the Chinese language from the perspective of public diplomacy, stating that "the international promotion of the Chinese language is an important decision made against the backdrop of China's peaceful development and the changes in the domestic and international situation, and is a two-way choice between the need for Chinese language and culture to go global and the need for China on the world cultural stage. The role of language and culture in a nation's soft power was discussed in Qian Jianan's^[6] analysis of the international promotion of the Chinese language from the perspective of value strategy. Strong national hard power can also help language promotion activities to be recognised internationally. This demonstrates how a nation's standing and performance on the international stage are frequently correlated with the success of its attempts to promote its language.

2.5. The promotion of English language

Li Funing's *History of English* describes the historical development of English ontology as well as the present status and potential future of English from the perspective of the history of English development. It is remarkable that this work not only presents a thorough history of English ontology but also a concise history of the language's historical spread abroad.

In his book *An Introduction to World English*, Yan Zhiqiang also covers the evolution of English education overseas and the roots of the numerous dialects of English that are currently spoken in the major English-speaking nations of the world. These publications are essential for this investigation of the global adoption of the English language. Zhang Xiping^[5] examines the growth of international language promotion in China by taking into account the history of the promotion of the world's major languages. According to his analysis of the significance of language policies in national strategies around the world, language promotion policies ought to be a significant

component of national strategies, require the support of specialised funds and professional institutions, and be closely related to cultural promotion. The success of the British Council's language promotion strategy can be attributed to its focus on the "inner circle," "outer circle," and "extended circle" nations. The British Council's language promotion strategy is successful because it focuses on the diverse needs of the target audience and takes advantage of the chance to promote the UK's national image. This strategy eventually results in a coordinated interaction between language promotion and national soft power.

Mao Xiaosong's article "The British Council." briefly covered the history of the British Council's founding, its growth over the past 70 years, and its internal structure. In addition, Wang Kefei^[9] examined the language promotion strategy of the British Council in light of its communication history, institutional roles, and policy reports and discovers that it is distinguished by a clear mindset, precise goals, and covert techniques. The British Council's language promotion strategy is distinguished by a clear attitude, precise goals, and confidentiality, which is the secret to quickly making English a global language.

3. COMPARATIVE STUDY ON LANGUAGE POLICY AND LANGUAGE PLANNING

There is a large body of literature on comparative language policies and language planning between nations, and this section will focus on a review of comparative studies of language policies and language planning between China and other countries.

By comparing their approaches to common languages, Mu Biao^[6] contrasts China's and Korea's linguistic regimes. The study discovers that, despite the stark disparities between China's and South Korea's linguistic environments, the laws governing language use have both similarities and distinctions. In order for language policy to be a practical remedy for the issues faced in language life, both China and South Korea have established a common language in their respective nations, as well as institutions and regulations to safeguard and nurture the common language. China, who may take advantage of the possibility of cultural export to let the charm of the Chinese language flourish throughout the world, should take note of how Korea is exploiting the Korean Wave boom to promote the spread of the Korean language.

Yang Min^[8] compared the Instituto Cervantes in Spain with the Confucius Institute in China using a sociolinguistic viewpoint. Language has three main purposes: as a "cultural asset," a "economic component," and a "political tool," according to the Instituto Cervantes. Hispanic nations in Latin America are united politically, there is a Spanish-led transnational bloc in the economy, and Hispanic culture has been gaining strength and gaining a foothold to both compete with and work with English. However, the establishment of the Cervantes Institute has a significant post-colonial dimension because to Spain's unequal political and economic thirst for Latin America. Although it was only around for a short time, the

Confucius Institute in China had a profound philosophy of "harmony and difference" that could help the world community, which is presently torn between stability and chaos, avoid risks and share responsibilities in the face of diversity and make globalization work in harmony, justice, and solidarity. Globalization may be well-managed and advantageous to humanity when it occurs in an environment of peace, fairness, and solidarity.

Cui Yan ^[5] summarizes the causes of the international promotion of English in the US from both internal and external forces, and she also describes how the program has been carried out and how effective it has been. We can group the major players in the international promotion of English in the US into two categories within the context of institutional management: government agencies and commercial organizations. This study discusses the beginnings and evolution of US English foreign promotion policies, provides a summary of their implementation characteristics and evaluates the efficiency of their implementation strategies.

4.CONCLUSION

Following the implementation of the language policy, the bilingual education policy, and the Speak English Well campaign, the nation has struck a balance in its language policy and has accomplished many of its objectives. The new internal language policy serves as a model for language policy decisions in other nations and areas and shows that people of diverse ethnicities, faiths, languages, and cultures may coexist peacefully. Language policy is a delicate subject that is intricately tied to nation-state formation, national interests, and multicultural growth in the majority of multicultural nations and regions of the world. One should give considerable thought to how to create a language strategy that works for their setting. China has amassed a wealth of significant experience in language policy as a multi-ethnic and culturally varied nation, which can serve as an essential source of inspiration for language policy makers in multicultural nations and areas. Different nations have selected different development routes as a result of historical and cultural diversity. It makes sense to

adopt various language policies in accordance with various national circumstances when creating and executing language policies.

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