

Language Ontology and Language Teaching Interface: “Language Ontology Knowledge and Its Teaching” Theory and Practice

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Abstract: The positioning of ontology planning in the language planning system, the establishment of main contents and norms and implementation methods during a period are all conducted under certain language planning guidance. Although with other countries in the world also experienced language consciousness and planning concept basic consistent change, but each language planning view on language planning structure of influence degree has big differences, therefore, the study of contemporary language ontology planning system, analyze the stage of language planning view is its important part. Language ontology is practically studied by analyzing the relevant concepts of language ontology knowledge.

1. Introduction

Contemporary language has a continuous understanding of the nature and function of language, language is not only the carrier of information and culture and a tool of communication, but also regarded as a treasure house of resources for economic development and a booster tool of emerging technology. Language not only reflects the soft power of the country, but also shows the hard power. Language planning is an integral part of the overall plan of national social development.

2. The Evolution of the Language Ontology Planning Concept

Language planning generates different language planning concepts based on functional differentiation, including the structure of language planning and economic view; the maintenance of national security system and the implementation of security strategy and the language system highlight the strategic significance of language planning for regional and national development, and the harmonious language life for the construction goal of harmonious society. However, these planning views all start from the specific goals of some aspect of the society, and should be regarded as the lower concept of “language planning service concept”. Language planning begins to be committed to the service of language planning objects and serving all aspects of social development, which is the basic connotation of the language planning service concept. Therefore, although a variety of language planning views coexist and coexist in parallel, this paper believes that the main line is to change from language resource planning views to language planning service views.1. The “problem view” focuses on solving language and its use in social life, “View of resources” focuses on the rational allocation, protection, development and utilization of community language resources, Both are the objective components of language planning, But language ability is the basic condition of human social activities, Language planning, as a social act, Its functions are basic, Coverage should not be limited to language areas, Xu Daming (2008) believes that “the most important function of language is its social integration function”, Therefore, the language planning weight also moves, Instead to a complex and dynamic language life, From subjective and rigid provisions to objective and soft guidance, To adapt to the development and changes of the social context. “Problem” and “resources” language planning is to language control language life, from the cognitive language structure law control the whole community all public domain dynamic update language use, with constant control, with fixed constraints, inevitably lag, backward,

constantly impacted by language variation and new language forms. Language planning service concept advocates language planning and design from the purpose of better receiving population (language planning object) services, directly adjust and manage language life, and serve all fields of social development.[1]

3. Language Problem Planning View

The language planning leading the contemporary Chinese system began in the mid-1950s and was basically in line with many newly independent or newly established countries in the world at the time. Due to similar social development state and similar social situation, the initial motivation and concept of language planning are very similar, linguists subconsciously take the planning of language and its use as an integral part of the national development planning;[2] language unity, norms and correspondence, the rich and diversification of language variant affects social communication and economic development, is an urgent social problem, thus forming the language problem planning view (this article is also referred to as “problem view”).Until the 1990s, by the influence of globalization and postmodernism, language is regarded as a non-renewable resources, language resources planning (also referred to as “resources”) in the discussion of language planning theory, become the main planning of various countries, although wrong influence in China, but gradually formed the trend of confrontation with language problems.

4. “Problem View” and Ontology Planning Are Different from Status Planning

By determining the so-called “problems” caused by language diversity in national and official languages, the ontology planning under the “problem view” is regulated by reducing the variability use of language and avoiding the development of language diversity. Longitudinal view, The influence of language problem planning concept on ontology planning has the following aspects: Chinese characters are “complicated and difficult”, It is the main reason hindering the rapid improvement of the cultural level of community members, Therefore, contemporary ontology planning begins with “simplifying Chinese characters”; After the introduction of the status plan of “promoting Mandarin”, The Mandarin structure system serves as the social communication language of “modern Chinese ethnic common language” and the whole Chinese language community, The individual element is not perfect enough, Not fully meeting the communicative needs, Therefore, it is necessary to standardize the pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar of Mandarin; The confusion and lack of unified norms of language use in sublanguages and domains also bring about “language problems”, Therefore, sub-language standardization and domain language standardization are included in the main category of ontology planning; The deeper impact of the “problem view” on the development of the ontology planning lies in the formation of an inertial language consciousness and a way of thinking, Refers to being later in the later period, Although there are many theoretical reflection and correction of planning concepts such as correction and correction, Language planning researchers still make inertial “problem” judgments in the face of new language variation and language use, It forms an inertial way of thinking for observing, analyzing, and thinking about language phenomena.

5. Strengthening the Native Language Planning Concept is Conducive to the Unified Photography Language Ontology Planning System

Language planning is an organic system, but the four planning forms are status, ontology, acquisition and prestige. How to unify it and form joint force need to reach agreement from the level of language consciousness and concrete into a unified view of language planning. At present, globalization and global development of earth break the original boundaries of speech community; from public discourse, it is open and personalized in the era of we media. Therefore, the language community has formed a complex language ecology, which must clearly guide the concept of ontology planning, and constantly updated at any time, in order to improve the planning effect.

5.1 Language Ecology Needs “Native Language”

The language ecology of the speech community presents a multi-speech appearance, basically forming a “multi-word” language life. The “multilingual” here not only refers to the natural distribution, but on this basis, the current situation of language communication in the speech community, including: ① decades of “post-Chinese community” double-speaking life, the population capable of using Mandarin has reached more than 70%; the development of ② foreign language education has brought an increase in community language.③ virtual community language communication enhances the diversification of community language and further strengthens the distribution of language variants.

The multi-word ecological environment produces the language and identity issues of community members. For language and life management, it is necessary to update the planning concept. The above multi-language communities are actually related to national, ethnic, individual and natural native language (relative to computer artificial language), so the “native language” should become a dominant concept, which is extremely important to promote various language capabilities, both for the country and individuals.

5.2 It Means That the Planning System Needs a “Native Language”

“Foreign Language Education Adjustment” proves that foreign language education is far beyond the high investment of resources, and the results of the language standards and standard users; the results show that the current language planning is somewhat separated from the language life of community members, with the lack of prestige planning. The establishment of the native language planning concept contributes to the solution of the above problems. The concept of native language planning is beneficial to cultivating language emotion. The concept of native language planning advocates that language planning based on the native language can mobilize and cultivate the language emotion (language emotion) and language loyalty (language loyalty) of community members, so as to consciously maintain and abide by the responsibility of language inheritance “Compared to the virtual community life, the native language also refers to the “natural language mother language”, each meaning contains the original and the true language emotion and language loyalty. Therefore, it emphasizes that the mother language consciousness is beneficial to the formation and implementation of language norms and standards. The mother language planning concept can essentially reflect the function goal of “solid foundation and strong body” of ontology planning. People love its foundation, and only spontaneous and consciously “protect the foundation” can community members “consolidate the foundation” and “strong body”.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, from the perspective of individuals to the social whole, the native language is a designed and dynamic language planning system with the background of the state needs and according to the language life and improvement of most individuals' language ability. The advantage of this kind of planning view lies in “turning the zero into the whole”, and using the nuclear concept of “native language” to improve the recognition of the planning content, so as to improve the ontology planning effect.

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