Analysis of The Influencing Factors and Development of Thai Language Policy Changes on Chinese Education

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Abstract: Thailand's education policy plays the role of "baton" and "wind vane" for the development of Chinese language education in Thailand. At present, China's international status has improved, and the friendly and cooperative relationship between China and Thailand has become more stable. In particular, China's "One Belt, One Road" initiative has attracted Thailand's active participation. Thailand's language policy has turned to vigorously support the development of Chinese education. Thai Chinese education has recovered and developed rapidly. This paper analyzes the current policy influencing factors and development prospects of Chinese language education in Thailand. It sorts out and summarizes the history of changes in Chinese language education policy in Thailand in detail, and explores the development status of Chinese language education in my country. In-depth understanding of the characteristics of the Chinese language education policy in Thailand at each stage and the Chinese language education environment in which it is located will lay a solid foundation for the development of the international dissemination of Chinese language.

Keywords: Influencing Factors, Thai Language Policy, Chinese Education

I. INTRODUCTION

In 1992, the Thai government passed the "Proposal on Liberalizing Chinese Language Education Policy", which lifted the ban on Chinese language education in Thailand, and Chinese became the language that the Thai government advocates for learning. After more than 20 years of hard work and development, the rapid development and fruitful achievements of Chinese language education and Chinese language promotion in Thailand have made it a typical example of Chinese language education and promotion work in countries along the "Belt and Road". "Chinese fever", and under the "Belt and Road" initiative proposed by China, the political, economic, and cultural exchanges between China and Southeast Asian countries, especially developing countries such as Thailand, are increasing. At present, Chinese has become the second largest language in Thailand.

Linguistic economics is an interdisciplinary subject that focuses on linguistics and economics and spans many fields such as linguistics, economics, and sociology. The economics of language reveals the unique role and value of language in social and economic activities. The economics of language began in the 1960s with a paper titled "The Economics of Language" published in the journal Behavioral Science by American information economist Marschak in 1965. Because it involves the complex and changeable social, political and international relations and other factors, it has become an important issue that language policy makers have to consider in a balanced manner.

As an important foreign language in Thailand, Chinese has experienced development and changes in the language policy in different periods. This article will describe the changing status of Chinese in Thai language policy and the reasons for this change. After the end of the Cold War, peace and development have become the themes of world development, and all countries are seeking new opportunities and platforms for cooperation in order to achieve their own development and national strength. The degree of dependence between countries has increased significantly, and a global integration of the world has gradually formed. As a friendly neighbor of China, Thailand is close to China in terms of geography, blood and culture. It is an important area for my country's political, economic, trade and educational exchanges, and will naturally become a good partner. After the end of the Cold War, peace and development have become the themes of world development, and all countries are seeking new opportunities and platforms for cooperation in order to achieve their own development and national strength. The degree of dependence between countries has increased significantly, and a global integration of the world has gradually formed.

As a friendly neighbor of China, Thailand is close to China in terms of geography, blood, and culture. It is an important area for my country's political, economic, trade, and educational exchanges, and will naturally become a good partner. The foreign language policy before the political reform (1910-1932), affected by the expansion of colonialism, the king had to reform and promote modernization in all aspects, the reform of education and foreign language learning is the first field. King Rama V (Chulalongkorn) attached great importance to foreign language learning. He once said an important sentence: "The importance of language is not only to be able to communicate with other people, it is also a tool for us to learn other knowledge." Domestic aspects, Thailand's language policy mainly revolves around national unity and national unity. The government stipulates that the central Thai language, which is mainly based in the capital Bangkok, is the standard Thai language. Standard Thai is not only the official language but also the national language and is regarded as a symbol of the Thai nation. Standard Thai is also an important educational and media language.

II. THE PROPOSED METHODOLOGY

At present, Thailand has also become a destination for Chinese students studying in Asia. Currently, there are 30,000 Chinese students studying in Thailand. The healthy, sustainable and stable development of friendly relations between China and Thailand provides a guarantee for the development of Chinese language education in Thailand. Now Thailand is in the best period ever with China. In terms of foreign languages, Thailand's language policy mainly focuses on "national unity", "national stability" and "prosperity and development". In terms of specific content regulations, the Thai government expressly requires that "Standard Thai" is not only a symbol of the Thai nation, but also an official language of the country and the nation.

To this end, the Thai government stipulates that the area where standard Thai is used is mainly "the central area, mainly the capital Bangkok"; in addition to this regulation, the Thai
government also regards standard Thai as an important language for Thai people’s cross-border communication and national cultural education. In the teaching project, the school must set up courses in Thai history and geography to build students’ awareness and identity of Thai nationality, and then gradually become real Thais. This stage is in the era of international colonialism expansion. Thailand’s internal economic and political situation is turbulent and threatened by outsiders. The Thai government needs to control the situation. The control and restriction on Chinese schools is an indirect assimilation policy. At this time, the spread of Chinese language is in its infancy, development stage. In terms of foreign languages, Thailand, as a tourist and trading country, pays special attention to the value of English as a communication tool, emphasizes the important influence of English in Thailand’s economic globalization, and confirms that English is an international language widely used in academic and professional fields. Therefore, English has become the most important language in Thailand. Foreign language.

As another important foreign language, Thailand is the country with the largest number of overseas Chinese in Southeast Asia. They have spared no effort to expand the effect of Chinese education, promote the development of Chinese, and drive Chinese communities and ethnic groups to the mainstream society in Thailand. Because of the disdainful support of the Chinese community, Chinese education can be indomitable and move forward. The lifting of the ban on Chinese language education in Thailand in 1992 was also achieved under the initiative of local overseas Chinese leaders, and the Thai royal family also played an important exemplary role in promoting the development of Chinese language. College students need to study non-Thai language, especially non-Thai major students usually need to systematically learn basic Thai language for about one to two years.” In addition, the Thai government also actively advocates the public to promote and use Thai culture, and strengthen all levels Education, in order to strengthen the national identity of the Thai national language and promote national integration, unity and development. The government began to close Chinese newspapers and Chinese schools. From 1938 to 1040, 242 Chinese schools were closed down.

"1954 Private School Amendment Regulations” stipulates that the establishment of new schools and the increase in the number of students are not allowed; the principal of the Chinese school must be a third-generation Thai person, and Thai Chinese are not allowed to hold office; generally speaking, the relationship between the two countries is not allowed. There is a positive correlation between the mutual communication and influence of intimacy and language. Looking at the changes in the status of Chinese in Thailand, it is not difficult to see that the changes in the status of Chinese are closely related to Sino-Thai relations. The relationship between China and Thailand affects the status of Chinese in Thailand, and the status of Chinese changes with the changes in China-Thailand relations. Among the members of the royal family, Princess Sirindhorn and Princess Chulalongkorn are keen on Chinese language learning and Chinese culture, which has greatly aroused the enthusiasm of the people to learn Chinese.

The continuous in-depth cooperation between China and Thailand will require a large number of language talents in various fields, such as engineering construction, trade exchanges, exchanges and visits, tourism and family visits, transnational marriages, and study abroad. There are also all other language application services, such as personalized language translation services, language training, language resource platform services, etc. These have become the boosters for the development of Chinese language education in Thailand. As we all know, Thailand is also a very popular trading country and tourism area for many domestic and foreign tourists. Therefore, in terms of foreign language teaching, use and promotion, the Thai government and people attach great importance to the international mainstream language and culture such as English and Chinese in economic globalization and cross-border cultural communication. Important value in the language and use English and Chinese as an important application tool for the international communication of the Thai people. Since the late 1980s, the Thai government has gradually relaxed its Chinese language education policy.

"Chinese descendants can understand Chinese, which is good for the prosperity of Thailand’s economy." Since then, Chinese has been able to exist and develop in primary and secondary schools, vocational schools and commercial schools, as well as universities, such as Chulalongkorn University, Prince Sangka University, University of Commerce, Thammasat University, and Bangkok University. The government concluded a military alliance with Japan, helped Japan fight against the United Kingdom and the United States, and recognized the puppet regime of the puppet Manchuko established by Japan in China, which led to a deadlock in Sino-Thai relations and greatly hindered the development of Chinese in Thailand. Chinese language education in Thailand has experienced rapid development for 20 years, and its achievements have attracted worldwide attention. With the process of globalization and the close cooperation with China in the "Belt and Road" initiative, the status of "Chinese" in Thailand will be further improved in the future. Ushering in a new round of "Chinese fever".

This makes Chinese the most important foreign language in Thailand besides English. This trend of change and development is actually closely related to China’s status and value influence in the international community, but from the perspective of historical development, the Chinese language education policy in Thailand is not static. Rise stage, decline stage, revival and short-term decline stage, and boom stage. Thailand realizes that economic exchanges with China can yield many development opportunities and economic dividends. The tool value of Chinese is more and more recognized by Thais. The advantages of learning Chinese well in career selection and business also make Thais choose to learn Chinese.

In addition, since China entered the 21st century, it hopes to vigorously promote its national culture and enhance its cultural soft power. The influence of various factors has formed a new wave of Chinese in Thailand. What is more serious is that no matter what level of education, because of the lack of universal and systematic syllabus guidance, learners are likely to encounter difficulties in learning Chinese at all levels. The quality of teaching is seriously hindered. At present, Chinese education in Thailand has a certain coverage rate, and the quality of education has gradually begun to accelerate. Thailand has incorporated Chinese-Thai co-edited textbooks into the national textbook system, and Hanban has also greatly funded Thai local Chinese teachers to study in China.

In fact, the Thai government encourages and welcomes the immigration of Chinese, and in terms of the Chinese language education policy in Thailand, the Thai government generally supports the use of Chinese by Thai Chinese. In the eyes of the Thai government at the time, the immigration of Chinese Chinese would not only bring diverse Chinese culture, language and writing, but also have a subtle impact on the development of
Thai language, culture and education policies. After nearly 80 years, Thailand has achieved naturalization of Chinese identity through various means.

In order to achieve this goal, the Thai government has long suppressed the use of Chinese and Chinese education. Objectively affects the good foundation of Chinese in Thailand. The Thai language policy plays the role of "baton" and "wind vane" for Chinese education in Thailand. The direction of the policy determines the direction of the development of Chinese education, and the strength of the policy determines the development of Chinese education. depth and breadth. Chinese education in Thailand is at the forefront of the world, but in terms of the future development of Chinese education in Thailand.

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it is suggested that the Thai government and relevant departments should pay more attention to the planning of Chinese education and thoroughly implement the existing education policies. Therefore, handling the issues of cooperation and communication well will be a huge guarantee for the sound development of Chinese language education in Thailand in the future. Therefore, the Chinese language education policy in Thailand actually involves a lot of social, political, international relations and other related factors, and a detailed discussion of the history of the changes and development of the Chinese language education policy in Thailand can help us sort out, recognize and understand more systematically, comprehensively, and objectively. The development of Chinese language education in my country. Only by deeply grasping the evolution, characteristics and specific trends of diversified foreign language education in Thailand can we contribute to the international Chinese language education under the “Belt and Road” initiative.

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