

# **Exploring the Learning Path of National Common Language** from the Perspective of College Students' Consciousness of the Chinese national community

Jiankun Zhang<sup>1</sup>\*, Linxia Cao<sup>2</sup>

- 1. Department of Basic Education, Lanzhou Resources & Environment Voc-Tech University, Lanzhou 730021, China.
- 2. College of Art Media and Techonology, Chiangmai University, Chiangmai 50200, Thailand.

Abstract: Examining the national common language learning path through college students' Chinese national community (CNC) awareness is vital, fostering cultural understanding, communication, and identity among diverse ethnic groups. In-depth study on enhancing university students' national common language competence contributes to a more harmonious society, strengthening national unity and identity. Simultaneously, it cultivates cross-cultural communication skills, providing a solid foundation for future endeavors. This article analyzes challenges in college students' national language learning, focusing on CNC consciousness. Conclusions from a questionnaire survey experiment highlight six effective Mandarin learning paths: systematic course learning, self-learning, language partners, participation in language activities, watching media, and language tests. Nearly all surveyed 1000 students were satisfied, evaluations exceeding 90 points, averaging 92.3 points, indicating positive impacts of the proposed Mandarin paths.

Keywords: Community awareness; National language; Learning path; Questionnaire survey

#### 1. Introduction

The study of the national common language learning path, focused on CNC consciousness among college students, is crucial for fostering cultural exchange and a shared identity among diverse ethnic groups through language learning. This academic field aids education and policy makers in meeting students' language learning needs, promoting cultural diversity and societal inclusiveness, contributing to overall national prosperity and stability.

Various theories on CNC awareness and the national common language learning path exist. Su D emphasizes scientific research, talent cultivation, and social services as key dimensions to contribute to the rejuvenation of the Chinese nation [1]. Peng X's research on traditional ethnic sports highlights two trends—competitive development and conservative inheritance—with functions that solidify the sense of CNC [2]. Sun M advocates using textbook drama writing activities in the New Era Cultural Runjiang Project to cultivate people and strengthen the sense of community among the Chinese nation [3]. Long H Z explores the effectiveness of performance games in Tibetan children's national language learning [4]. Liu Q H underscores the importance of ethnic minorities in Xinjiang learning the national common language and script for stability and unity, proposing strategies for cadre training [5]. The evolving awareness of the CNC and the national common language learning path necessitate re-optimization in education [6].

This paper focuses on exploring the current situation and challenges of national language learning for college students. It discusses the impact of CNC awareness on national common language learning, with a questionnaire survey experiment indicating positive feedback on the six proposed Mandarin language learning paths for college students.

#### 2. Connotation and Importance of the CNC Consciousness

The sense of community within the Chinese nation signifies the collective identity of people from diverse ethnic backgrounds towards their shared Chinese nationality. It is demonstrated through the preservation of Chinese culture, loyalty to the country, and a sense of responsibility [7-8]. This awareness fosters unity, harmonious coexistence, and plays a crucial role in national construction and cultural inheritance [9-10].

This sense of community starts with an identification with the Chinese nation, rooted in shared historical, cultural, and social values. The CNC also encompasses respect and inheritance of Chinese culture, a vital element contributing to national cohesion and cultural confidence [11-12]. Loyalty and a sense of responsibility towards the country are integral aspects, requiring individuals to contribute to the nation's

prosperity, prioritize mutual assistance, and utilize collective strength for national development. The detailed importance of CNC consciousness is elaborated in Table 1.

Table 1. Analysis of the Importance of the CNC Consciousness

importance	Specific instructions
Enhancing national cohesion	It can enhance the cohesion of the nation and enable its members to unite and unite
Promoting cultural inheritance	By promoting and inheriting Chinese culture, the continuity of national culture can be maintained
Enhancing national identity	The awareness of the CNC can enhance individual identification with the country $% \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + $
Promoting social harmony	It can help to build a harmonious society
Promoting national development	It can promote stability and sustainable development of the country

The paramount significance of CNC consciousness lies in fostering unity and integration among diverse ethnic groups in China. Emphasizing cultural inheritance, respect, national loyalty, and responsibility, this awareness contributes to the country's social stability and harmonious development. It serves as a foundation for the inheritance and innovation of Chinese culture, enhancing the cohesion and global competitiveness of the Chinese nation. This multi-level, multi-dimensional concept holds great importance in strengthening national cohesion, particularly for young college students.

# 3. Exploring the Learning Path of National Common Language from the Perspective of Community Consciousness

#### 3.1 Current Situation and Challenges of National Language Learning for College Students

In China, Mandarin Chinese is the national language, and there's a positive trend in college students learning it [13-14]. From elementary to university levels, Mandarin is a compulsory course with high prevalence, and most students can use it fluently. Many universities offer relevant courses and abundant language learning resources. The popularity of Mandarin exams encourages students to actively enhance their proficiency for competitiveness [15-16]. Despite widespread Mandarin study, regional accents can still affect pronunciation and language habits in certain areas [17-18]. To assess the current Mandarin learning situation among college students, a questionnaire surveyed 100 freshmen from diverse majors at a specific university, randomly selected, and their Mandarin proficiency levels were calculated, as depicted in Figure 1.

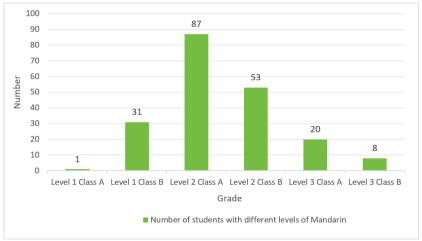


Figure 1. Statistical Chart of Mandarin Proficiency of Freshman Students in a Certain University

Figure 1 reveals that the majority of Mandarin speakers have proficiency levels of 2A and 2B, with scores ranging from 92 to 96.99 on the first level second class test and 87 to 91.99 on the second level first class test. This suggests a need for overall improvement in college students' Mandarin proficiency, indicating the necessity for more language training and educational resources to enhance oral expression and communication skills.

In remote areas, disparities in local culture and language compared to Mandarin pose challenges for college students. Given the importance of Mandarin for career development and social interaction, enhancing proficiency is crucial for competitiveness and adaptability, facilitating better integration into society and the workplace. This underscores the importance of educational institutions and society prioritizing and supporting the cultivation and improvement of language skills.

#### 3.2 Impact of the Consciousness of the CNC on the Learning of the National Common Language

The multifaceted impact of CNC consciousness on national language learning is evident [19-20]. This awareness, highlighting the common identity and cultural tradition of the Chinese nation, influences college students' attitudes and learning motivation toward the national language. Figure 2 provides a detailed explanation of this impact.

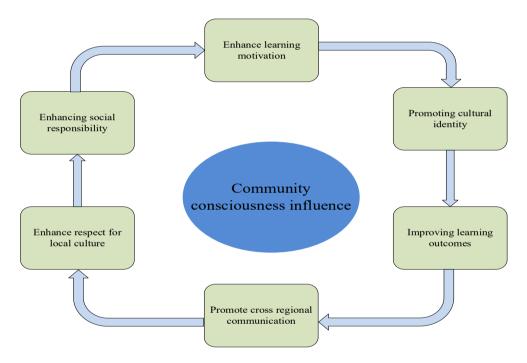


Figure 2. Influence of Community Consciousness on Mandarin Learning

Figure 2 illustrates the six main aspects of CNC consciousness impacting national common language (Mandarin) learning: enhancing motivation, promoting cultural identity, improving effectiveness, facilitating cross-regional communication, boosting respect for local culture, and strengthening social responsibility. Despite Mandarin being the common language, CNC consciousness underscores the importance of respecting local cultures, encouraging students to value and respect local languages. In summary, CNC awareness positively influences Mandarin learning.

## 3.3 Exploration of the National Language Learning Path

Having analyzed the current challenges of national language learning for college students and the impact of CNC consciousness, this article delves into the Mandarin learning path within this context. It emphasizes a gradual progression from basic to advanced, urging learners to choose suitable methods and resources based on their needs. Consistent practice and feedback are crucial for proficiency improvement. Recognizing diverse language learning paths, six relatively effective ones are explored in detail, as outlined in Table 2.

Table 2. Analysis of Mandarin Learning Paths

Path	Practice
System course learning	Attend language courses at universities or specialized language schools
Self learning	Purchase textbooks, use online resources, or use mobile applications
Language partner	Find a language partner with Mandarin 1, 2, or above for communication
Participate in language practice activities	Participate in speech or debate competitions
Watching film and television works	Learn by watching movies and TV shows in Mandarin
Take a language test	Participate in the Mandarin proficiency test

This article, based on relevant materials, outlines six effective Mandarin learning paths: systematic course learning, self-learning, language partners, engaging in language practice activities, watching films and television, and participating in language tests. Each path has distinct advantages and suits specific audiences. Learners can choose based on their situation and needs. The combination of systematic course learning and language practice activities enhances understanding of pronunciation and grammar, improving practical language application for better outcomes.

## 4. Questionnaire Survey Experiment

Research on the national common language learning path from the perspective of college students' CNC awareness is crucial in education. To assess the effectiveness of the proposed Mandarin learning paths, a questionnaire survey experiment with 1000 college students was designed. The sample included an equal gender ratio and adhered to inclusion criteria: university students, voluntary participation, and understanding the investigation's purpose.

Six Mandarin learning pathways (systematic course learning, self-learning, language partners, participation in language practice activities, watching films/TV, and language tests) were explored as variables (A-F). The satisfaction evaluation visualized the 1000 students' Mandarin learning path scores on a 0-100 scale, with scores above 90 considered satisfactory. Experimental results are presented in Figure 3.

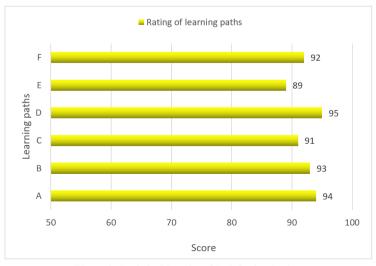


Figure 3. Statistical Results of Satisfaction Rating

Among them, the yellow column represents the satisfaction rating of 1000 surveyed college students on the study of six national common language learning paths from the perspective of CNC awareness. It can be seen that the majority of college students were relatively satisfied with the Mandarin learning path, and their evaluations were almost all above 90 points. The highest learning path score for participating in language practice activities was 95 points, while the lowest learning path score for watching film and television works was 89 points. At the same time, the average comprehensive satisfaction evaluation was about 92.3 points. This indicated that the proposed six Mandarin language learning paths have good application effects for college students.

#### 5. Conclusions

The learning and promotion of the universal language in contemporary countries has always been a focus of attention in the field of education, especially in China, a multi-ethnic country. The consciousness of the CNC, as a form of cultural and ethnic identity, has a positive significance in promoting the learning and use of the national language. From this perspective, this article aimed to explore how to enhance the enthusiasm and effectiveness of college students in learning the national common language by promoting the awareness of the CNC, as well as how to promote the construction and dissemination of the awareness of the CNC through the learning and use of the national common language. This article aimed to provide an effective implementation plan for the national language learning path in China by analyzing the current situation and challenges of contemporary college students' national language learning, and combining the impact of the CNC consciousness on national language learning. Due to the insufficient sample selection of college students and the incomplete analysis of the connotation and importance of the CNC consciousness, this article still has many shortcomings and deficiencies in the study of the national language learning path under the perspective of the CNC consciousness among college students. Further improvement and improvement would be made in future research.

#### References

- [1] Su D, Xue H. Strengthening the Consciousness of Chinese Ethnic Community in Ethnic Colleges: The Position of the Times and the Specific Path [J]. Education Research, 2022, 43 (6): 124-133.
- [2] Peng X, Liu R, Zhang J S. Research on Strengthening the Consciousness of Chinese Ethnic Community through Traditional Sports [J]. Journal of Wuhan Institute of Physical Education, 2020, 54 (2): 59-64.
- [3] Sun M. Textbook Drama An Effective Way to Learn the Common Language and Characters of the Country [J]. China Ethnic Education, 2022,1 (3): 53-55.
- [4] Long H Z, Yang X. Intervention study on performance games promoting national language learning for Tibetan children [J]. Ethnic Education Research, 2020,31 (3): 96-103.
- [5] Liu Q H. Reflections on Strengthening the Learning and Training of National Common Language for Grassroots Ethnic Minority Cadres [J]. New Silk Road: Early October, 2021, 01 (09): 1-1.
- [6] Wu Haixia. A Study on the Motivation of Preparatory Students in Southern Xinjiang to Learn National Common Language: Taking Hotan Teachers' College as an Example [J]. Changjiang Series, 2020,2020 (8): 60-61.
- [7] Xu Jieshun. The Connotation and Academic Support of the Theory of "Strengthening the Consciousness of the CNC" [J]. Journal of Hubei University for Nationalities: Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition, 2020, 38 (4): 77-86.
- [8] Gao Bing, Guo Jianwen. The Connotation Construction of Strengthening the Consciousness of the CNC: Based on a Psychological Perspective [J]. Research on Ethnic Education, 2022,2 (4): 56-61.
- [9] Yang Xuai. The Value and Path of the Reproduction of Historical Knowledge through the Integration and Convergence of Various Ethnic Groups: From the Perspective of Strengthening the Consciousness of the CNC. Ethnic Studies, 2021, 2021 (1): 30-47.
- [10] Zhu Lingfei, Cheng Yongjie. Seeking New Speed Justice: Road Infrastructure and Strengthening the Consciousness of the CNC [J]. Journal of Northern University for Nationalities: Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition, 2023,4 (3): 71-79.
  - [11] Lu Chengguan, Li Wenyong. Cultivation of Chinese Ethnic Community Consciousness among College Students in Southwest Eth-

nic Regions [J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum University (Social Science Edition), 2021, 23 (2): 60-67.

- [12] Zhang Qian, Yang Fen, Wang Zhengli. Space Performance of Cultural Rites for Strengthening the Consciousness of the CNC: A Ritual Analysis Based on the "Nadun" Harvest Celebration of the Tu Ethnic Group [J]. Journal of Qinghai University for Nationalities (Social Sciences Edition), 2021,047 (004): 8-14.
- [13]Ma Rongxin. Design and application of universal language learning resources for ethnic minority countries under the guidance of mobile learning theory [J]. China Science and Technology Economic News Database Education, 2022,1 (4): 135-138.
- [14] Nulhoga, Oman. Research on the Learning and Application of National Common Languages and Characters by Ethnic Minorities [J]. New Generation: Theoretical Edition, 2018,11 (20): 76-76.
- [15] Liu Ruoyi. Exploring the Teaching Path of National Common Language and Culture under the Integrated Learning of Course Language [J]. Intelligence, 2021, 001 (012): 73-75.
- [16] Yang Shuhan. The Current Situation and Countermeasures of Rural Preschool Children Learning and Using the National Common Language in Ethnic Autonomous County -- Based on a Survey in Weishan Yi and Hui Autonomous County, Yunnan Province [J]. China Ethnic Education, 2022, 2 (4): 54-56.
- [17]Zhao Yan. Practical Patterns, Constraints, and Optimization Strategies for Learning National Common Languages and Characters [J]. Journal of Northern University for Nationalities: Philosophy and Social Sciences Edition, 2022, 2022 (5): 138-145.
- [18]Xu Xueqin. Psychological Survey and Suggestions on National Common Language and Writing Learning among Rural Minority College Students in Three Prefectures of Southern Xinjiang [J]. Journal of Kashgar University, 2022, 43 (2): 89-95.
- [19] Wang Chenxin, Wang Ping, Peng Lihua, et al A study on the influencing factors of online learning for ethnic minority students in universities from the perspective of "national universal language learning" [J]. Research on Ethnic Higher Education, 2021, 9 (5): 17-24.
- [20] Song Zejin, Gao Liming. Investigation and Analysis of Attitudes towards National Common Language Learning among Grass-roots Cadres in Kezhou Prefecture [J]. Journal of Hetian Normal College, 2020, 039 (005): 101-105.

Jiankun Zhang, Female, Jinchang, Gansu Province, 1983.11, Han nationality, master's degree, associate professor, research direction: language and literature.

Fund:

This article is the research paper of the 2023 Lanzhou Resources and Environment Vocational and Technical University school-level education and teaching reform research project, No.JG2023077.