

An Overview of Internal Language Modes in Applied Chinese

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Abstract

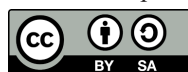
In focusing on language and society, variations of language are encountered. Certain language modes are followed while using any language. The speakers use these modes to ensure the efficiency of communication. Sociolinguists point out that, when studying the internal structure of a language from a sociolinguistic perspective, attention should be paid to field, tenor and mode. The mode is the third among them. It discusses the language strategies used by the speaker to communicate a certain point more clearly to others. The problem of this research is whether such language tricks or modes are used for more efficient communication in the Chinese language. The purpose of this study is to conduct

a sociolinguistic analysis of the language modes used in Chinese communication. The study was done under the qualitative research method. The internal language modes such as ending of sentences or utterances, filling the gaps in the sentences, repeat responses, cohesive devices, repetition, fault starting, and re-correction are discussed in the research from the Chinese language. It is concluded that such language modes exhibit the common characteristics in languages and vivacity, liveliness, and dynamic and natural characteristics in Chinese Language. Furthermore, recognizing these separately encourages language learners to investigate the interior of language scientifically and artistically.

Keywords: Chinese language, Internal language modes, Sentences, Sociolinguistics, Utterances

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Introduction

Language is not a mechanical activity. Language is a project that binds society together. Talking to each other facilitates social craft. Sometimes language is a way of expressing ideas. Sometimes it is used for "social conversations". Sometimes it is used to make work easier. In all these ways, the language serves to bring a pleasant life to the social residents and to facilitate their work.

"Every human being has a desire to live together, to live happily and to enjoy" (Silva, 1963(2))."The natural man resents the silence of the other. It is regarded as something that creates fear and suspicion. Every savage considers a foreigner as his enemy who cannot speak his language" (Silva, 1963(2)).It is evident that there is a link between language and society according to the above comments made by the anthropologist Malinowski in the subject of "social communications", the connection between language and society.

Socio-linguistics examines the crucial relationship between language and society. Language diversity, language effects, language communication strategies are investigated in Socio-linguistics. Correct language communication is a key role of a language. The techniques used for that are almost the same for all languages. Among such communication strategies, language modes have been subjected to special investigations by the socio-linguists. This research investigates these language modes in relation to the Chinese language. These language rules

can be introduced as natural and living factors used in Chinese language. But these language rules should be explored only with very careful observation.

Literature Review

In examining the literature related to this research, K. N. O. Dharmadasa's book *Bilingualism*(1966) describes sociolinguistics analytically. Although this book can be introduced as a very important source in the investigation of the theoretical issues related to the research, it should be noted that this research is moving in a new direction without being based only on those facts.

Dharmadasa's book, *Language and Society* (1996) presents theoretical points about the registers and forms of social language. However, there are no discussions in Chinese. Theoretical points are presented in describing internal language models. The fact that certain details are explained using examples in the Sinhala language facilitates the researcher to study theoretical matters in the mother tongue. J.B. Dissanayake's introduction to human languages (2005) Presents theoretical facts in a very simple way. The nature of human languages, applied form, history, new approaches, etc. is presented in a new way. However, this source is used to further study the internal modes of register languages. Through the dialogues depicting different social situations in books such as Liu Xun and Others' "New Practical Chinese Reader 1-6", Malufei and Others' "Short Term Spoken Chinese, 2nd Edition, Vol.1 - 2", and Jiang Li Pings' "标准教程一上和下" can study the internal language

(Wimalananda thero, (ed.) 2003: 160). There are certain common features and modes found in speech. This fact can be said to be reasonable for any register language.

Ending of sentences or utterances

- i. 请坐吧，你叫马大为，是不是？~ (qǐng zuò ba, nǐ jiào mǎ dà wéi, shì bùshì?)
- ii. 比丘尼，您吃饭了吗？(bǐqiūní, nín chīfànle ma?)
- iii. 是的，吃饭了。(shì de, chīfànle.)
- iv. “先生，你好！我已经买了一张星期二的火车票。要推迟到星期三，可以吗？不好意思，星期三的火车票已经卖完了。~
- v. (xiānshēng, nǐ hǎo! wǒ yǐjīng mǎile yī zhāng xīngqī'èr de huǒchē piào. yào tuīchí dào xīngqī sān, kěyǐ ma? Bù hǎoyìsi, xīngqī sān de huǒchē piào yǐjīng mài wánliǎo.)
- vi. “大家好，学生好，现在上课，今天我们就开始我们的今天课文。”(Dàjiā hǎo, xuéshēng hǎo, xiànzài shàngkè, jīntiān wǒmen jiù kāishǐ wǒmen de jīntiān kèwén.)
- vii. 你要多喝热水，还要吃点儿药。你吃一点儿中药，下星期一再来。~(nǐ yào duō hē rè shuǐ, hái yào chī diǎn er yào. Nǐ chī yīdiǎn er zhōngyào, xià xīngqī yī zài lái.)
- viii. “服务员，有菜单吗？我想要吃辣的炒饭，一个盘子。服务员，要付钱，多少钱？不要票。”(fúwùyuán, yǒu càidān ma? Wǒ xiǎng yào chī là de chǎofàn, yīgè

pánzi. Fúwùyuán, yào fù qián, duōshǎo qián? Bùyào piào.)

Each sentences in writing or utterances in speaking has a ending. This is a general rule of usage in the language. There is less attention about ending of utterance as spoken happens naturally. An utterance can be expressed in a single word. The articulation between two silences is called an utterance in speech. The end of a sentence is marked with a punctuation mark in writing. However a sentence and an utterance have a clear ending. It is a very natural thing.

Filling the gaps in the sentences or utterances

a...法师，您吃了没有？(a.....fǎshī, nín chīle méiyǒu?)

m...您去外面呢？(M.....nín qù wàimiàn ne?)

Hm...法师，我们想要带去什么？(hm.....Fǎshī, wǒmen xiǎng yào dài qù shénme?)

Sounds like mm, aa, hmm, a are used to fill the gaps between utterances in Applied Chinese. Such terms often come into use due to increased concern. It is the nature of natural speech. Such sounds break the continuity of communication. These sounds are not appropriate in a formal speaking situation. This kind of sound can be identified as an obstacle to the beauty of the communication. These types of sounds have the characteristic of not giving meaning and concept. But they are rarely used in formal written documents. Rather, they are found in movie subtitles, music lyrics,

modes of the Chinese Language. Those facts cover the practical aspects related to the research title.

Local and foreign sources related to register languages are abundant. According to the sources investigated, "An overview of Internal Language Modes in Applied Chinese" this research is conducted as a new research using secondary and primary sources related to registers in sociolinguistics.

Research Problems

The research problems are, what is the register language, what are the internal forms of registers, what are the internal modes, what are their linguistic features, how important is it to identify them linguistically in foreign language teaching and learning. Finding answers to these questions scientifically is done through this research.

Research Objective

The purpose of this research is to linguistically investigate the internal language modes of the Applied Chinese language.

Research Methodology

The study was done under the qualitative research method. According to the qualitative research method, primary and secondary data were collected. Written sources and the internet have been used to collect secondary data. Primary data were collected through discussion and direct observation. Analytical methods with research tools, and measurements such as data examination of primary and secondary document sources, observation

of the internet and unwritten information, discussions with scholars, opinions of scholars, and own experiences of the Chinese language are used in the study of internal language modes in Applied Chinese. In this way, the data obtained are examined sequentially according to topics and sub-topics. Then, the data are coded, summarized, and classified, and used for research under the content analysis method. Accordingly, the research plan covers the sections of data collection, data analysis, interpretation, and reporting.

Theoretical Frame Work

This research is related to sociolinguistics and Chinese Language. In investigation language modes in Applied Chinese, the sociolinguist, Martin Montgomery asserts that three main aspects of language must be addressed. Field, Tenor, and Mode are those three things. His presentation is used as the theoretical framework for this research.

Discussion

Register Languages

In applying a language, different situations, cases and forms as well as different strategies are used. Words and sentence forms what apply in one context don't apply in another context. Language is used in different ways for different purposes in society. Language is sensitive to its context. Language changes not only according to who we are but also according to our situation.

This type of variation is traditionally approached through the concept of

register, also known as stylistic variation. The basic notion is that any given instance of language is inextricably bound up with its context situation and that different types of situations require us to handle the language differently. (Montgomery, 2008: 89 - 93). "Thus, the different language vowels associated with each function are called registers" (Dharmadasa, 1996: 72).

The speech of the speaker is influenced by his social class, religion, ethnicity, gender and age etc. A language society can function as a combination of different groups as well as varieties of the same language. Even a word that comes out of our mouth shows the social group, social status, social background which we belong to. Our brain is used indiscriminately when using language. Accordingly, registers are related to various situations within the same language. It differs from sub-languages and regional languages. "Two register forms of language are seen as colloquial and written" (Dharmadasa, 1996: 72). It is clear when looking at the religious registers.

The distinction between written and spoken Chinese is very close. The difference between writing and speaking is very far in some languages. All linguistic units of phonetics, morpheme, sentence, pragmatics, and semantics belong to that distinction. Literary scholars further develop written documents. Spoken language changes with time. There are many differences between the language of a young person and an old person. Ferguson pointed out that there are two types of functional distribution seen

in written and spoken situations as low variety and high variety.

"The presence of two language forms (complementary) for the activities of a one language society was first formally investigated by the linguist Chas A. Ferguson. He created the name 'diglossia' for this. Currently tested languages are Arabic, Chinese, French Creole, Modern Greek, Tamil, Carnatic and Sinhala" (Dharmadasa, 1996: 80). Thus it appears that register language is a very broad sociolinguistic concept. Under the register concept, various language varieties are analyzed. Two main methods of investigation can be identified by linguists in the study of register languages.

External Classification of Register forms

"The speaker is using different language forms for register forms in different social activities" (Wimalananda Thero, 2003: 150). Culture and society are interrelated things related to person. Any language is influenced by the culture society it belongs to. Such language forms are called registers. Especially, vocabulary and sentence patterns are changed. Registers are divided into three basic parts: religious, professional and subjective.

Internal Classification of Register Forms

There are three things to consider when looking into the internal of a language form according to a social linguist Martin Montgomery. "The idea of register form can be analyzed as the interrelationship

of language is governed by the three basic points of its field, Tenor and Mode" (Wimalananda Thero (ed.), 2003: 152). —The notion of register helps to clarify the interrelationship of language with context by handling it under three basic headings – field, tenor, and mode.~ (Montgomery, 2008: 89 - 93).

Field

If it is possible to come to a preconception about the particular subject form the words produced based on the vocabulary used in a particular subject, then the entire process that takes place in that case means the field in which the language is used. Specific vocabularies emerge from specific fields. "It is possible to have a specific idea about that process from the words expressed in a certain process, the entire process can be called "The field of language use" (Wimalananda Thero, (ed.) 2003: 152). Accordingly, to identify "The field of language use", attention should be paid to the vocabulary included in it. —Where utterances are embedded in an ongoing activity so that they help to sustain and shape it.~(Montgomery, 2008: 89 - 93).

Tenor

When examining how social relations are expressed in language, it is evident that meaning drives the choice of language terms. Some utterances are kind and some utterances are cruel. This shows the diversity of social relations. The meanings such as Civility, vulgarity, rituals, respectability, etc. appear in language due to social relations. —Tenor refers to the kind of social relationship enacted by the text. the notion of tenor, therefore,

highlights the way in which linguistic choices are affected not just by the topic or subject matter of communication but also by the kind of social relationship within which communication is taking place.~(Montgomery, 2008: 89 - 93). "The concept of tenor makes it clear that the choice of language terms is influenced not only by the subject matter or topic of communication but also by the social relations between people" (Karunathilake, 2000: 154). Dimensions of interpersonal relationships such as politeness, levels of formality, and relative status of participants affect the entire range of linguistic choices.

Mode

In the use of language, attention should be paid to the modes used in communicating ideas, as well as to the content and the social relations of register languages. The modes used in communicating ideas vary according to culture and historical background. "In addition to considerations of topic and social relationship, language is also sensitive to the means adopted for communication. These have varied in an astonishing variety of ways across different cultures and between different historical periods, ranging from tables of stone and marks of papyri to smoke signals and drum beats" (Montgomery, 2008: 89 - 93). "There is evidence that drumming and spreading fumes were used as well as inscriptions to communicate ideas at previous time. These rules differ mainly writing and speaking in our own culture. There is no hard learning of any rules. But, there are certain rules to be considered while mastering the written language. "

and internal literature and on internet forums. Sometimes interjections and exclamative particles fill the gaps in the sentences or utterances in Chinese. the fact that interjections and exclamative particles are not based on meanings and concepts and are closer to natural sounds is the reason for discussing in this point. These are interpreted as words or phrases that exist between sounds and human language sounds, do not define, and convey only expressions.

"In all primitive languages, the natural sounds mentioned above still remain, but these sounds are no longer the main component of human language. They are not the rhizomes of language, but the sap that nourishes the rhizomes." (Herder, 2009: 7) "It's like passing a spark to a distant heart through an invisible chain, causing it to create feelings for an unseen creature. This kind of groan, this kind of sound, is language. So, there is a language of feeling that is a direct result of the laws of nature" (Herder, 2009: 4.)

This group of sounds can be described as a group of primitive sounds found in man's artificial language. The meaning of a language is adopted by a language society. But some sounds still have animal language characteristics. Those sounds are sometimes used as a whine, a very natural sound. Herder says that the earliest languages had no words. There were only some sounds that expressed feelings. These sounds are still preserved in some languages. He says that the oldest oriental languages are full of these features.

哼 (expressing disapproval or suspicion)
谁信你的! (hēng , shéi xìn nǐ de!)

吓(showing disapproval), 怎么能干这种事呢? (xià, zěn me néng gàn zhè zhǒng shì ne?)

哎呀(Expressing surprise or amazement), 我找的东西在这儿呢。(āi ya, wǒ zhǎo de dōng xī zài zhè ér ne.)

唉(Expressing sadness, weariness, regret or disappointment), 她没能按时来。(āi, tā méi néng àn shí lái.)

嗯(Expressing agreement or assent), 海伦做得很好。(ń, hǎi lún zuò dé hěn hǎo.)

Interjections and exclamative particles such as 哈(hā), 吓(xià), 哼(hēng), 哇(wa), 兮(xī), 啥(shà), 嗨(hāi), 可(kě), 哑(yǎ), 呀(ya), 呸(pēi), 叽(jī), 嗯(ń), 啦(la), 呔(bei), 吁(xū) may be used to fill the gaps in the sentences. Exclamative these are used as a method of recording aspects of human speech which may not be based entirely on meaning and definition. Exclamative particles span only one syllable. Mouth radical found on many exclamative particles. Use of these particles is highly informal, and it is advised that they not be used in formal document and academic papers. Their use is popular in social situations such as movie subtitle, texting, and blogs where the formality of the text is not an issue.

Repeat responses

Repeat responses are defined as words used in response to a statement. Repeat responses such as 真的吗(zhēn de ma?), 好的(hǎo de), 对的(duì de), 是的(shì

de), 好好好(hǎohǎo hǎo), 真倒霉(zhēn dǎoméi) are often used in the Chinese register languages. The terms presented as repeat responses may vary from person to person and situation to situation. The expressed tone also may vary.

师傅，我们明天回家。(shīfù, wǒmen míngtiān huí jiā.)

真的吗？(zhēn de ma?)

下个月我们回来这儿。(xià gè yuè wǒmen huílái zhè'er.)

好的。(hǎo de.)

你呢？(nǐ ne?)

你哥哥呢？(nǐ gē gē ne?)

Cohesive Devices

Chinese cohesive devices are essential linguistic tools that connect ideas smoothly, ensuring coherence and clarity in both written and spoken language. They encompass a variety of connectors, including conjunctions, transitional phrases, and pronouns, pivotal for structuring sentences and paragraphs effectively. Mastering these devices not only enhances reading comprehension and writing skills but also facilitates a deeper understanding of the nuances in Chinese communication.

这是对真实的看法，一个简单的解释，那么这里有两个方面，一个是好的，一个是不好的，那么这个好的方面是什么呢，那是我们在生活中经历的辛苦快乐，那么它的原因是什么呢。(Zhè shì duì zhēnshí de kànfǎ, yīgè jiǎndān de jiěshì, nàme zhè li yǒu liǎng gè fāngmiàn, yīgè shì hǎo de, yīgè shì bù

hǎo de, nàme zhègè hǎo de fāngmiàn shì shénme ne, nà shì wǒmen zài shēnghuó zhōng jīnglì de xìng kǔ kuàilè, nàme tā de yuányīn shì shénme ne.)

这个好像在田中播下种子一样如果我们播下芒果的种子的话，我们会得到甜甜的芒果。不过我们播下橘子的种子的话，我们会得到酸酸的橘子，你们知道呢？对不对？(Zhègè hǎoxiàng zài tiánzhōng bō xià zhǒngzǐ yīyàng rúguǒ wǒmen bō xià mángguǒ de zhǒngzǐ dehuà, wǒmen huì dédào tiántián de mángguǒ. Bùguò wǒmen bō xià júzi de zhǒngzǐ dehuà, wǒmen huì dédào suān suān de júzi, nǐmen zhīdào ne? duì bùduì?)

Cohesive devices such as 你们知道呢？(nǐmen zhīdào ne?), 对不对？(duì bùduì?), 那么 (name), 好像 (hǎoxiang), 那样(nà yàng)" 这样 (zhè yàng)" 所以(suǒyǐ) are often used to confirm something to others in Chinese register languages. Cohesive devices can be identified as a language mode commonly used in Chinese language. According to Blog of carl gene Fordham several basic cohesive devices can be identified.

Firstly – 首先, 第一

首先，值得注意的是这个问题没有得到足够的重视。

At first – 起初,起头,最初,一开始

起初，很多人都不愿承认问题的存在。

Often – 经常,频繁,常常,时常,往往.

通常，执政的人会图掩盖问题。

Rarely – 难得,很少

这个问题很少成为主流媒体关注的焦点。

Normally – 通常, 平素, 照理

通常情况下, 媒体会把焦点转移到别的问题上去。

Eventually – 最终, 最后

希望各国政府能够针对这个问题最终达成一致。

After all – 毕竟, 终究, 终归, 归根结底, 说到底。

毕竟相互之间的信任是国际合作的基础。

At last – 终于, 总算

终于, 全世界的政府和组织迈出了了解决这个问题的第一步。

As it turns out – 原来, 本来, 始终, 一直

原来该法规一直是公众批评的对象。

Basically – 根本上, 大体上, 总的来说

根本上, 公众表示新的法律有些复杂, 很难让人理解。

Lastly – 最后, 最终

最后, 还有一个问题需要提出。这个问题被公众忽视了很久。

In conclusion – 结论, 总结, 总之

结论: 为了唤起社区对这个问题的注意, 还有很多事情需要去做。

Cohesive devices can be identified as a wide range of types of words or phrases with the same purpose in communication.

Conjunctions

和(hé), 都(dōu), 也(yě), 再说(zài shuō), 要是(yào shì), 不过(bù guò), , 要不然(yào bù rán), 另外(lìng wài), 为了…(wèi le...), 但是/可是(dàn shì/kě shì)

Sentence Structures

不但…’, 而且…(bù dàn…!, ér qiě…)

又…又…(yòu… yòu…)

一…就…(yī… jiù…)

因为…所以…(yīn wèi…… suǒ yǐ……)

有的…有的…(yǒu de……, yǒu de……)

每…都…(měi… dōu…)

如果…的话(rú guǒ… de huà)

虽然…但是/可是(suī rán… dàn shì/kě shì)

开始…, 后来…(kāi shǐ…, hòu lái…)

一边…一边…(yī biān… yī biān…)

除了…以外, (chú le… yǐ wài,)

Adverb

又(yòu)

Particle

过(guò), 把(bǎ), 被(bèi)

Adjective

越来越(yuè lái yuè)

Comparison marker

比(bǐ) 比较(bǐ jiào)

Repeat

Certain words are repeated in speech. Such cases can be reached in any register language in the Chinese language.

我想了和他谈谈我对于这个问题的看法。我们差不多有十年没见了。我真的想了和他谈谈我对于这个问题的看法。时间过去了，那很倒霉。(wǒ xiǎngle hé tā tán tán wǒ duìyú zhègè wèntí de kànfǎ. wǒmen chàbùduō yǒu shí nián méi jiànle. wǒ zhēn de xiǎngle hé tā tán tán wǒ duìyú zhègè wèntí de kànfǎ. dàn shíjiān méi jiànmiànle, nà hěn dǎoméi.)

It will be found in many such repeat words, when someone studies the spoken language very carefully.

Fault starting and re-correction

我早上五点来到这儿的时候，不是，我昨天来到这儿的时候看到这事件了。(Wǒ zǎoshang wǔ diǎn lái dào zhè'ér de shíhòu, bùshì, wǒ zuótiān lái dào zhè'ér de shíhòu, wǒ kàn dào zhè shìjiànle.)

我来到寺庙的时候，不是，我来到寺庙以前的时候，下雨了。(Wǒ lái dào sìmiào de shíhòu, bùshì, wǒ lái dào sìmiào yǐqián de shíhòu, xià yǔle.)

那是我的，不是我的，是我爸爸的。(nà shì wǒ de, bù shì wǒ de, shì wǒ bà bà de.)

我说不要买，不，要买。(wǒ shuō bù yào mǎi, bù, yào mǎi.)

Such cases can be occurred very rarely in writing and speech. The speaker is careful to use words like 不好意思(bù hǎoyìsi), 对不起(duìbùqǐ), 不是(bùshì), 没事(méishi) when re-correcting mistakes. Thus, the internal modes of a Chinese register language can be understood as guided by the six points. In addition, the use of terms such as 等一会儿(děng yī huì ér), 稍等一会儿(shāo děng yī huì ér), 稍等(shāo děng) to postpone a statement can also be identified as a mode.

Considering the Chinese language, modes are essential linguistic tools that connect the relevant message to second or third parties, facilitating efficient communication in both written and spoken languages. Modes include a variety of linguistic strategies that are fundamental to effectively structuring groups of words. They are primarily produced from groups of sounds into paragraphs or utterances. Mastering these modes not only improves reading comprehension and writing skills but also facilitates a deeper understanding of the nuances of Chinese communication.

Conclusion

Language changes not only because of who we are, but also because of the charged circumstances. Language is bound to its social context. Language choices, grammar as well as vocabulary are naturally integrated into the social context, Contexts are associated with them. Register language means that language is tied to the occasion for which it is used. It is confirmed by exploring the internal forms of register

language. The internal form of a Chinese register language is guided by the three points of field, tenor, and mode. Modes can be identified as integral parts of a natural language. Examining the internal language modes of Applied Chinese, it is clear that, parallel to the various activities of a language society, it has common characteristics, liveliness, dynamic features as well as natural characteristics. It can be concluded that language modes play a very important role in making language communication more efficient and effective.

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