本文提要

语文教育问题是我国国民教育问题的核心，而两种语文教育政策则是我国现行的既定国策。近几百年来，学者们都在不断地从各个不同的角度，去探讨语文的教与学的问题。由于语言环境影响语言的学习活动既深且广，那么像南洋大学这么一个华语环境，对越来越多进入南大的华族学生生的华语学习活动会起一种怎样的作用呢？为了寻求这个问题的答案，笔者即在翁师坚博士的指导下，进行了这个调查研究。

本文共分六章。第一章是前言，叙述调查对象的背景、调查动机与方法。例如开始策划、拟订问卷与展开调查的过程；统计调查数据，编制有关图表，以及分析调查资料的方法。并且假设中学习者的主观因素不足以造成其语文程度的障碍时，华族学生进入南大就读之后，其华语水准将会有一定程度的提高。

第二及第三章，主要是通过实际调查所得资料，分析影响调查对象华语学习活动的客观与主观的因素。客观因素只是涉及家庭环境与大众传播媒介两方面。例如调查对象家庭用语的"代差"（Generation Difference），及其接触大众传播媒介频率之高低等，皆在调查研究之列。主观因素则着重于调查对象对语文问题所持的态度，对华、英两种语文重要性的看法，以及对现行两种语文教育政策的见解等。

第四章是被调查者华语程度的测量，第五章是南大华语环境对被调查者的影响；并测出环境这一客观因素影响青年时期语文学习的程度。值得指出的是，在整理、统计这一系列调查资料的过程中，我们发现那些对语文问题具有理性、中肯及正
确看法的被调查者（例如赞同双语并重以及母语之重要者），学习华语的态度比较积极与认真；对华族文化的认识较深的，其华语水准也较高，其进入南大华语环境并受其影响之后所得进步也较快。反之，那些轻视华语地位，对华语的看法偏激与狭隘的，其学习华语的态度既不积极，也不认真。考察结果，也显示其华语水准低劣；进入南大之后，其华语水准也没有显著的提高。我们的发现，也证实了"语言的学习是一套习惯的养成"的理论。

第六章总结本调查研究的发现，并举实例证明，语言学习活动，与语境环境、学习者的观念及态度都具有非常密切的关系。

"We main aim of the following two chapters is to analyse, through a field survey, the objective and subjective factors that were influenced the respondents' Mandarin learning activities. Here objective factors concern only the family environment and the mass media. The former studies the language medium used by the respondents in their conversations with family members to find out the "generation difference". The latter considers the frequency of respondents' contacts with the mass media, and, in particular, comparisons on the differential rate of contacts with Mandarin."
In Singapore today, the core of education policy is the linguistic education problem. The government and educational institutions have fully realized that bilingualism is necessary and that it must not fail. Therefore, reputable scholars have conducted research from various angles on this issue. The author has also been interested in this subject. So, under the guidance of supervisor, Dr. Ong Tee Wah, a survey on the Mandarin learning activities was conducted. It is entitled "The Mandarin Learning Activities of Ethnic Chinese English-Stream Students at Nanyang University".

In the introductory chapter, the author discusses the properties and the aim and method of the survey. Firstly, a brief account of the planning of the survey, setting of questionnaires and conducting of survey are given. Then comes the discussion of the methods for computing survey data, classification of relevant tables, graphs and analysis of survey reports. Furthermore, basing on the assumption that subjective factors would not be an obstacle to the students in language learning, the level of proficiency of English stream students who are ethnic Chinese in the command of at least a minimum degree of Mandarin should be enhanced after they had entered Nantah.

The main aim of the following two chapters is to analyse, through a field survey, the objective and subjective factors that have influenced the respondents' Mandarin learning activities. Here, objective factors concern only the family environment and the mass media. The former studies the language medium used by the respondents in their conversations with family members to find out the 'generation difference'. The latter considers the frequency of respondent's contacts with the mass media, and, in particular, emphasizes on the differential rate of contacts with Mandarin.
Subjective factors, on the other hand are concerned primarily with analysing the respondents' attitude towards language. For example, their views on the importance of the two language Mandarin and English, and their understanding of the bilingual education policy. The aim of this analysis is to find out how the respondents feel towards the social difference created by the idea that English is the superior language.

In Chapter Four, the author used a comparatively simple method to evaluate the respondent's standard of Mandarin. Chapter Five, the author tries to determine the influence that the "Chinese speaking environment in Nantah " has on the respondents. From this, an attempt is made to find out the level of influence that environment, as an objective factor, has on the youth in his learning of languages. It is worth mentioning that in the process of systematic computation of the series of survey data, the author discovers that for respondents who are receptive to Mandarin and believe that English and Mandarin are both equally important, the Chinese speaking environment in Nantah has improved tremendously their Mandarin standard. Conversely, for those who are prejudiced against Mandarin and hold a passive attitude towards learning of Mandarin, their Mandarin standards are relatively poor. Even, coming to Nantah, they do not improve their standard of Mandarin significantly. This finding fits into the hypothesis set in the Introduction and also proves the point that ' language learning is a matter of habit-cultivation '.

In the last chapter, the author concluded findings of the survey and supported them with actual examples.