

Original Paper

A Study on the Social Practice Teaching of College Students Going to Rural Areas and Training Mandarin in Guanghui Village of the Yi Nationality in Mabian

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Abstract

With the deepening of rural revitalization, “Language Poverty Alleviation” is the cultural dilemma facing China’s three continents and three regions. Popularization of Putonghua concerns ethnic unity, social stability and the construction and development of socialist cause. The subject of this survey is the “Survey Report on the Status of National Common Languages and Characters in Guanghui Village of the Yi Nationality in Mabian”. Based on the social situation and the present situation of learning in Mabian County, this social practice selects 15 volunteers who majored in primary school education (undergraduate) of Geely College to go to Mabian to help the primary school students in Guanghui Village of Mabian Yi Autonomous County to carry out the teaching practice of pushing and popularizing, such as game teaching, questionnaire survey, Interviews, On-the-spot investigation, To fully understand the current situation of the left-behind children of Yi nationality in the village using the national common language. Mastering and accumulating questionnaire data and first-line sample information. analyzing the learning effect and influencing factors of the research object, which it helps the work of “village revitalization” has put forward practical improvement programmes.

Keywords

game teaching method, Popularization helps rural revitalization, Artificial Intelligence Phonetic Teaching in Social Practice Teaching of College Students in Rural Areas

1. Introduction

Further study and implement the spirit of a series of important conference speeches delivered by General Secretary Xi Jinping at the opening ceremony of the national working meeting to commemorate the centenary of the founding of the Communist Youth League of China, and implement the implementation of the Ministry of Education, the State Bureau for Rural Revitalization, The State Language Commission jointly issued the Implementation Plan of the National Universal Language Popularization and Promotion Program for Rural Revitalization. We will jointly implement the popular language popularization and promotion project and the rural revitalization plan.

According to the requirements of the Notice on Carrying out the Social Practice of “Three Places to the Countryside” in the Summer Culture, Science, Technology and Health of National College and Technical Secondary School Students in 2022, the Language and Character Application Management Department of the Ministry of Education and the Youth Development Department of the Communist Youth League of the Central Committee jointly carried out the national social practice volunteer service activity of “Promoting Popularization for Rural Revitalization”. At the same time, students of Geely College are encouraged to participate in the social practice of students going to the countryside. To realize the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, dedicate the youth and wisdom of college students.

2. Literature Review

In 2022, with poverty alleviation and rural revitalization deepening, we are faced with the problem of how young people can take root in the countryside, develop the talents of college students, and drive the development of science, technology, culture and education in the three districts and three prefectures of our country, especially solve the imbalance between urban and rural development. This paper intends to carry out a study on the social practice teaching of college students under the countryside. In the existing research, the social practice teaching has become one of the focus. In 2005, Zhang Yan, in the journal of Xihua University, made a discussion on the social practice of college students in the countryside in the aspect of educating people, and put forward that the practice should give full play to the advantages of knowledge and skills, so as to serve the basic needs of the rural people. To promote the young students to improve their quality in practice. After that, with the in-depth research, many scholars have made in-depth discussions and researches on this activity. For example, Qin Ning (2013) made a comprehensive analysis on college students’ three-down to the countryside from two aspects: “social practice is an important link of college students’ ideological and political education and the practical significance of helping the development of new countryside”. Therefore, this paper intends to continue to study the social practice teaching of college students in the countryside, focusing on the problem of “popularizing Putonghua and boosting the rural revitalization”. The content of this paper is: the effect of popularization of Putonghua and the related influencing factors in the social practice course of pushing and popularizing to boost the rural area. The research problem of this paper can be further divided into the following sub-problems:

Sub-question 1: What are the strategies and innovative methods of Putonghua promotion in the rural social practice courses?

Sub-question 2: What is the effect of popularizing Putonghua in the practice of the rural communities?

Sub-question 3: What actors will affect the learning effectiveness of subjects in Putonghua teaching activities?

Furthermore, the purpose of this study is to explore the innovative method of “Promoting Putonghua and Promoting Rural Revitalization”.

Study Time.

14 August-24 August 2022.

3. Research Methods

3.1 In-Depth Interview Method

This is the researcher after Qinghai poverty primary school after supporting the education, once again on the road of supporting education. In this survey, 11 volunteers and students of Putonghua Class II A and Class I B led by the researcher went to Guanghui Village Community to give a speech in Putonghua, and visited households for investigation so as to obtain the general knowledge of the villagers' national language. By distributing the pamphlet of “Promoting Rural Revitalization by Popularization”, and focusing on the problem, we used “situation” questionnaire survey and in-depth interview with the left- behind children, parents and community cadres. So as to obtain the sample content of the first hand.

3.2 Control Experiment Method

The researchers used the control experiment method to intervene the subjects. Before the game teaching method was used, the AI voice test App was used to test the target students before and after the test of Putonghua.

Questionnaire survey method

By questionnaire survey, 47 questionnaires were distributed and 47 questionnaires were collected. The effective rate was 100%.

3.3 Research Process

The theory of immersion was proposed by American scholar Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi. The theory is used to explain that “when people are fully engaged in social activities, attention is highly focused and the body seems to be attracted to it, automatically filtering out extraneous perceptions and thoughts”. This research applies immersion theory to create Chinese and Yi bilingual games in Chinese Pinyin teaching. The game teaching method designs three steps: first, according to the interest and needs of each student to create a theme series of Pinyin games to attract children's study attention, so that every student is immersed in the fun of Pinyin games; Second, The rules and difficulty of the game design should be moderate. Third, in the course of their play, teachers should give student positive feedback, respond to students, and reward students for their progress and answer their doubts.

In the process of teaching practice, we use the whole process of teaching design.

- behavior - observation - thinking - sorting. Therefore, we should pay attention to the construction of “language environment” in the course of action research.

Based on the above considerations, the basic issues discussed in this scientific study are as follows:

What preparations should be made when the game teaching method is applied to the teaching of Chinese phonetic alphabet for Yi students?

Based on the language environment design, what games can be used in the teaching of Chinese phonetic alphabet for Yi students? What are the effects? What attention should be paid to? Next, a hypothetical analysis was carried out for the above problem. The preliminary preparation is to interview Mabian Youth League Committee, left-behind children in Guanghui Village, Mr. Mao from the Party members of the service station, and Mr. Yao from the teaching office of the No. 1 Junior Middle School of Mabian County. In order to understand the teaching objectives of Putonghua level for primary school children, there are Sichuan dialect areas with flat tongue and high tongue and side tone and nose. The nose before and after is not distinguished, The Yi language is the characteristic of the regular term in Japan. Design the teaching plan. The difficult problem in teaching is the recognition of easily mistaken words. The key of teaching is to combine the daily living environment of children with Chinese interpersonal communication.

The focus of this round of action research is “research in action”. The ultimate aim is to improve the interest and effectiveness of learning Chinese Pinyin. The instructor divided the volunteers into 5 groups. One volunteer in each group was a teacher to teach the children’s easy-to-error characters. In the course of action research, the choice and design of the game was the key.

The host beat the drum and spread flowers

The primary school students who receive the mineral water bottles introduce themselves in Putonghua, break the ice, exercise the confidence of the children and the courage of public speaking. Send a signature pen as a reward. The children were so enthusiastic that they raised their hands to speak. The atmosphere warmed up for a moment.

Import and find problems (Game Train)

T: Kids, some initials are missing. You need to find them and read them aloud before you can take them home. Do you remember? (Display Z, C, S, zh, ch, sh, R)

T: Let’s read it together by train.

Where does the 3360 train leave? The train is out of here! T: Look! Everyone in the second group did a good job and no one was distracted. Start with the second group!

S1: Z S2:

c S3:

S4:

z 5:ch S6:s

T: Reward the set of lollipops for the farthest train.

A home letter expresses a strong miss.

Most of the children in Mabian Village are left-behind children. Children can only meet their parents who go out to work for the New Year. Therefore, Wang Xinke, the leader of the vice-team, taught the pupils to write and read a family book for their parents. In the reading, they were integrated with curriculum thinking, love their parents, understand their work and raise them. The children read with emotion and asked the teacher if my mother would receive the letter I wrote. The teacher stroked her head and said, "I will." The child was delighted to receive the prize lollipop.

Read the Young People's Theory of China to love the motherland and hometown

Team leader Tang Ziyi taught the students to clench their fists with their right hands and read the red classic "Youth China Theory" together, which is a patriotic education for Yi children.

The volunteers give the questionnaire survey in Putonghua to the pupils and parents.

The sandbag-throwing game reviews the mistake-prone Chinese Pinyin you learned today.

Group photo

Home Visit Left-behind Children

Under the guidance of Mao Ying, a cadre of Mabian Village, the researcher led 3 volunteers to the home of a left-behind child. During the exchange with her grandmother, she and her wife were about 65 years old. Both of them suffered from serious illness and lost the ability of physical labor. They were professional farmers and primary school education level. The eldest son died of illness. The eldest son's ex-wife works abroad, not sending alimony home for a long time. The main economic income of the family is two old low-income pension of more than 2300 yuan. Used to raise 2 grandchildren, eldest grandson 11 years old, character Lonely, seriously injured right leg, no sport, strong self-esteem, 6 years old grandson, personality than brother.

Community cadres first give support from the perspective of the national poverty alleviation policy. At the beginning of the interviewee's grandmother was excited. Considering that there was something strange between the two sides, the researcher chatted with her grandmother: Grandma, you love your grandson very much, but you can't often say to the children that her mother abandoned her, which would make the children lack of security. Domestic violence should not be used, and community cadres should be advised to teach villagers not to laugh at children, which will make them feel isolated. Three volunteers, as sisters, painted pictures of their grandfather and grandmother together with two grandchildren. They played a game of Chinese spelling and word-connecting. After breaking the ice, the lonely brother slowly chatted with the interviewer.

Interviewer: Where do you like your mother to take you on weekends?

Interviewee: His mother used to take him to the museum every weekend in Nanjing. The museum's commentator, auntie, speaks very well. Now I'm calling my mother 2-3 times a week. I miss my mother. I'm crying. My sisters hold him in their arms and caress his head. Interviewer: Do you have any wishes?

Interviewee: I want to go to Nanjing to study in junior high school. With mom.

Interviewer: You should study hard. The school has scholarships every year to support you to attend summer camp at Chengdu Geely College. They're happy.

From the in-depth interview, we learn about the family situation of the left- behind children, and take the family school and the community as the link to guide the left-behind children's psychology, persuade the parents to use the correct family education methods, relieve the nervous parent-child relationship, and lead the children to participate in the collective activities of the popularization of push, so as to reduce the resistance and loneliness of the children.

Interview with the founder of Yi Embroidery

In order to promote the exchange of ethnic cultures, the representative of university students interviewed Qiao, the deputy of the 13th National People's Congress, the principal of Sichuan Mabian Huajian Embroidery Cooperative, and the county representative inheritor of Yi handmade embroidery of Sichuan intangible cultural heritage project

Qiao Jin Shuangmei interviewed her as a representative of the 12th National Congress of Chinese Women to guide local poverty alleviation and rural revitalization. Then the author instructed her to introduce Yi embroidery products to the leaders of the Great Hall of the People and the reporters and friends in Putonghua, and instructed the store manager to take the goods with the live phone call. Finally, the teachers and students wear Yi costumes and watch the performance of Mabian Torch Festival to further understand the customs and customs of the Yi people in Mabian.

Online instruction of Putonghua

After returning to school, the students of primary school education will continue to use the "language poverty alleviation" app, bilingual popularization app, Putonghua Town and other apps to guide the Putonghua of the students of No. 1 Middle School of Mabian No. 1 Middle School online, guide the language and words of the left-behind children, monitor the students' Mandarin learning progress, and help the left-behind children overcome the language learning obstacles. The results showed that after 2 months of tutoring, the scores of post-test of Putonghua of Yi nationality children increased, see Figure 1:

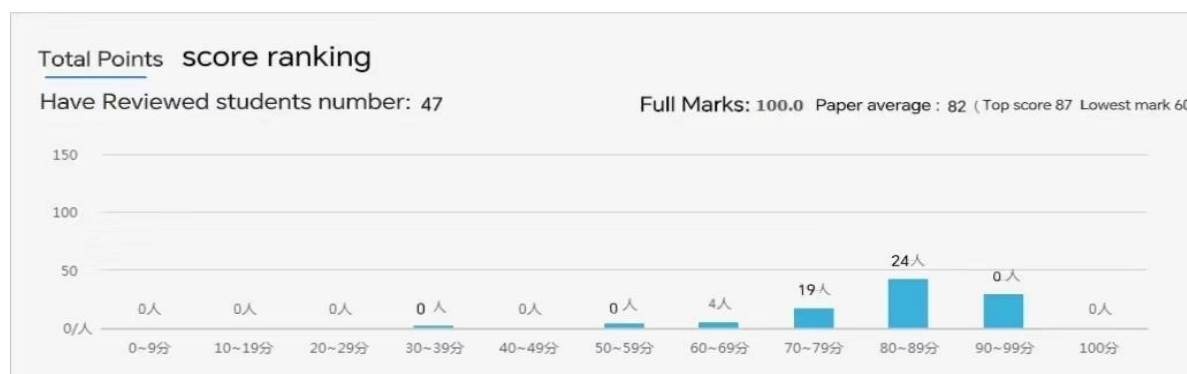


Figure 1. The Scores of Post-Test of Putonghua of Yi nationality Children

The study of control experiment shows that students' Putonghua test scores can be improved after the use of game teaching method under the premise of keeping other variables unchanged.

4. Results and Discussion

(1): The research team input 47 valid data collected into SPSS, and use frequency analysis and regression analysis to find: see Table 2:

Table 2. Frequency of Respondents' Use of Mandarin

Frequency				
Items	Categories	N	Percent (%)	Cumulative Percent (%)
10.What languages are spoken in your family? : Mandarin (n=29)	A. Mandarin	29	100.00	100.00
10.What languages are spoken in your family? : Chinese dialect (n=14)	B. (Chinese dialect)	14	100.00	100.00
10.What languages are spoken in your family? : Minority Language (n=43)	C. Minority (Language)	43	100.00	100.00
Total		47	100.0	100.0

By analyzing Table 2, the research team found that the frequency of using Mandarin is 29, the frequency of using Chinese dialects is 14, and the frequency of using minority languages is 43, indicating that the Yi family speaks the minority language most frequently, and the frequency of speaking Mandarin is relatively high. Since Mabian is an area where Yi and Han live together, some families also speak Sichuan Leshan dialect. It shows that Yi language is spoken more frequently in Yi families than Mandarin.

(2) The influence relationship between respondents' motivation to learn Mandarin and their desired level of Mandarin, see Table 3:

Table 3. The Mandarin Chinese Motivation and Expectation Relationship of the Respondents

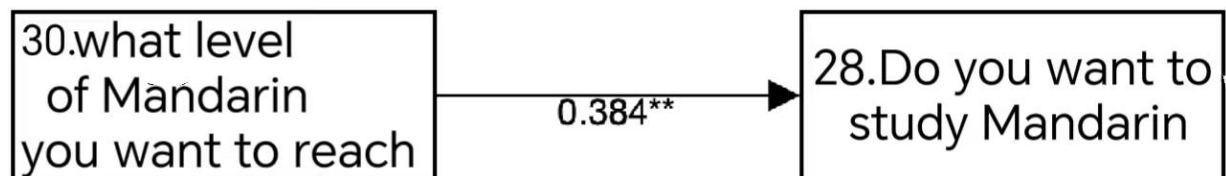
Parameter Estimates (n=46)					
	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	<i>t</i> <i>p</i>		Collinearity diagnosis
<i>B</i>	Std. Error	<i>Beta</i>			VIF Tolerance

Parameter Estimates ($n=46$)

	Unstandardized Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t	p	Collinearity diagnosis	
	B	Std. Error	$Beta$		VIF	Tolerance
Constant	0.814	0.168	-	4.840	0.000**	-
30.What level of Mandarin do you want to reach	0.384	0.112	0.459	3.431	0.001**	1.000 1.000
R^2	0.211					
Adj R^2	0.193					
F	$F(1,44)=11.770, p=0.001$					
D-W值	2.046					

Dependent Variable: 28.Do you want to study Mandarin(Learning motivation)

* $p<0.05$ ** $p<0.01$



The influence relationship between respondents' motivation to learn Mandarin and their desired level of Mandarin

The level of Putonghua you want to achieve is taken as an independent variable, and question 28. Do you want to learn Putonghua as a dependent variable for stepwise regression analysis (the specific regression method is stepwise method). Through model analysis, we can see:

Question 30. The level of Mandarin you want to reach is a regression coefficient value of 0.384($t=3.431$, $p=0.001<0.01$), which means 30. The level of Mandarin you want to reach will have a significant positive impact on whether you want to learn Mandarin.

Summary analysis shows that: 30. The level of Mandarin you want to achieve will have a significant positive impact on 28. Whether you want to learn Mandarin.

(3) Summary of the number of tone errors of respondents

The research team used the controlled experiment method to compare the scores of the pre-test and the post-test. The researchers found that the number of tone errors of the Yi students after training in the first two weeks was summarized, as shown in Figure 4:

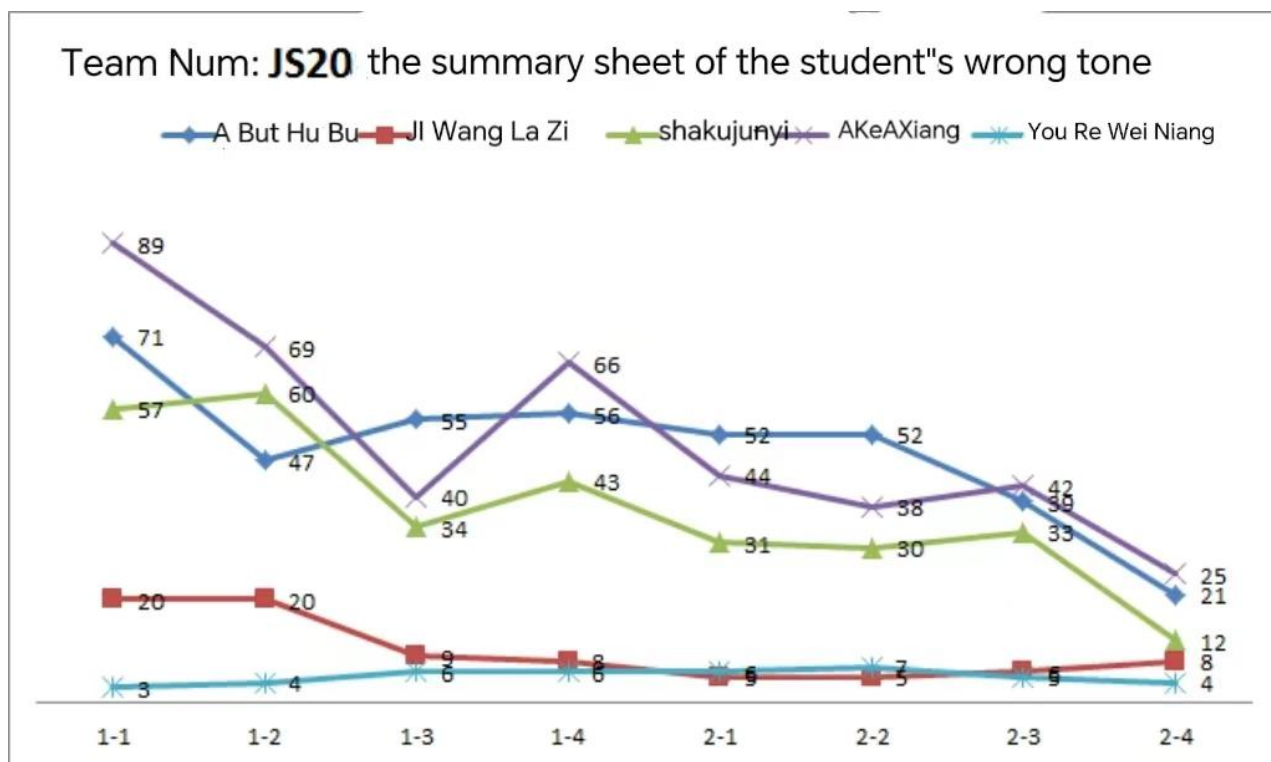


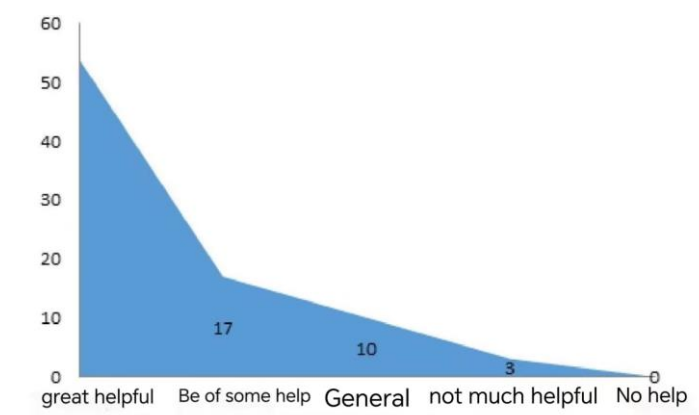
Figure 4. Summary of the Number of Tone Errors in the First Two Weeks of JS20 Yi Students

As can be seen from Figure 3, after the APP test of Putonghua Town, it is found that the number of tone errors of Yi students in group JS20 shows a decreasing trend. After intervention, the teaching effect of Mandarin tone training is remarkable.

(4) Whether the respondents think the Putonghua teaching is helpful to their Putonghua proficiency, the results are as follows:

This question mainly examines whether the village primary school students can use Putonghua to help themselves better study and life, the results are as follows:

Table 5. Interviewees' Evaluation on the Effect of Using Putonghua



It can be clearly seen from the figure that the respondents think that the effect of Putonghua teaching is of great help to improve their Putonghua proficiency, accounting for 53%. This means that the study motivation of the respondents in the village changed from resistance to learning Mandarin to change the idea of active learning to that learning Mandarin is very helpful to rural revitalization.

(5) In addition, the research team made a qualitative analysis of the in-depth interviews with the interviewed families, and we found that the factors affecting the promotion effect of Mandarin are as follows:

The Yi villagers gradually changed their concept of actively learning Putonghua. Children lack the Mandarin language environment.

The publicity efforts of the popularization of promoting rural revitalization are insufficient. The practice time of 10 days focuses on the process and lacks of normal supervision, leading to the lack of deep popularization effect.

5. Solution

Putonghua promotion is a long-term and challenging work. At present, it is combined with the consolidation of poverty alleviation achievements. This survey takes Guanghui Village, Leshan and Mabian County, a national poor county as an example, aiming at how to promote Putonghua more comprehensively, scientifically and sustainably. how to improve that work method of "promote rural revitalization project" in colleges and universities, Consider the following:

(I) Establish a working mechanism combining the work of general popularization with the administrative management of poverty alleviation.

Government departments should strengthen the organization and leadership of Putonghua promotion work, innovate the grid management mechanism, implement the operation mode of 3 large grids and 26 small grids, regularly carry out the working mechanism of organically combining popularization with poverty alleviation management, so as to form the industrial development path of popularization + e-commerce, popularization + education and popularization + science and technology. Improve the humane quality of professional farmers.

(II) Improve the professional quality of promoters

With regard to the issue of Putonghua training, college students go to the countryside three times each year to make on-the-spot investigation on the local villagers' Putonghua level and willingness to receive training. At present, according to the investigation results, the residents of the village are more inclined to concentrate on-site targeted teaching. Every year, the three-time students in the countryside in winter and summer vacation can organize training again. After the students return to school, they will be tutored online for 2 months. Meanwhile, consideration shall be given to the local epidemic prevention and control work.

(III) Carry out rich and colorful popularization activities in combination with national characteristics

The local government can cooperate with universities to carry out rich and colorful thematic

popularization activities. With the help of the professional advantages of primary education of Geely College, students can not only increase their professional knowledge in practice, but also increase practical experience for popularization. Hold regular second class activities, such as reading traditional poetry, storytelling, recitation, speech contest and other language activities to create a good language environment; hold torch festival evening party hosted in Yi language and Putonghua in order to enhance the interest of the popularization activities and stimulate the enthusiasm of children to learn Mandarin. At the same time, it will increase the collective sense of honor of the children left behind.

6. Conclusion

To sum up, this social practice has implemented the implementation of the Implementation Plan for the National Universal Language Character Popularization and Promotion Project and Popularization for Rural Revitalization Plan jointly issued by the Ministry of Education, the State Rural Promotion Bureau and the State Language Commission. The researcher instructed the students to start with the topic of Language Learning Path of Artificial Intelligence Phonetics issued by the Ministry of Education. In a questionnaire survey, a control experiment method, interview method, Collects the teaching corpus from the front line. in practice, using the game teaching method, monitoring the learning effect by using the Putonghua Town Language Poverty Alleviation App, not only a good popularization effect is achieved, At the same time, situational education also reduces the resistance psychology of left-behind children. It has been proved by practice that the scientific teaching mode integrating teaching, scientific research and social practice is not only the practical education of college students' teaching ability, but also the ideological and political education of the rural rejuvenation. College students feel that the policy of "promotion of Putonghua combined with the revitalization of the countryside" should be rooted in the most needed areas of the motherland, and their papers should be written on the land of the motherland.

Acknowledgments

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Note

Note 1. This team was selected by the Language Application Management Department of the Ministry of Education, and the National Summer Social Practice Volunteer Service for College and Technical Secondary School Students held by Youth Development.