

The Influence of Thai Cultural Policy on Chinese Education in Thailand

Wei He, Bo Peng*

Jilin International Studies University Changchun, Jilin 130000, China.

Abstract: Through the formulation and implementation of a country's cultural policy, we can deeply understand the country's history, traditions, values and social norms, so as to fully grasp the national image of the country, and then promote the friendly cooperation between the two sides, and play its best effect. The relationship between China and Thailand has a long history. China's influence on the international stage has been increasing. China and Thailand have increasingly close cooperation in many fields, including culture, tourism, trade, infrastructure construction and high-tech industries. For example, China has established Confucius Institutes in Thailand and trained Chinese language majors in Thailand. The friendship between China and Thailand is deepening, and the relationship between China and Thailand is increasingly tense. In this context, the bilateral relationship between China and Thailand has become increasingly important. Through in-depth analysis and research, it can be clearly seen that Thailand's cultural policy always adheres to the premise of local traditions and purposes, and makes corresponding adjustments in a timely manner according to the evolution of the international environment and domestic economic growth. In addition, we also give some useful suggestions on the future development of Chinese language education in order to promote friendly communication between the two sides.

Keywords: Thailand; Cultural Policy; Chinese Education; Influence

1. Introduction

With the rapid development of society and the continuous innovation of technology, we are not only able to obtain more material satisfaction, but also increasingly concerned about spiritual pursuits. From the government's view of culture as an important strategy to individual travel, the role of culture has become increasingly prominent.

The economic foundation is the foundation of a country, and cultural policies are the embodiment of this foundation. It is not only a way of inheriting civilization, but also a manifestation of the country's image. Its introduction will promote social development and achieve sustainable economic growth. The world today is developing in a peaceful manner, and force is no longer a deterrent. Cultural development has become the best way for a country to express itself, and cultural diplomacy has become an important means of communication among countries today. The cultural policies of a country can be reflected from both a macro level and from a micro level. They are like intangible cultural policies that can help a country better achieve its cultural goals, promote social development, and achieve cultural prosperity and progress. Understanding a country's cultural policies is of great benefit in promoting communication and mutual respect between the two peoples. It can not only avoid embarrassment, but also reduce Cultural conflict.

2. Presentation of Thai Cultural Policy

The concept of cultural policy covers multiple fields, and its boundaries are very vague. However, some experts believe that it is not limited to a country's diplomacy and cultural industry, but rather involves a nation's traditions, values, and social behavior. Thailand is famous for its unique culture and traditions, with its culture and royal traditions deeply ingrained in people's hearts. Its influence is even more profound in the local traditional customs and culture. In order to better understand Thai culture, a detailed introduction is as follows.

2.1 Thailand Regulations

Thailand is based on the Constitutional monarchy. The king and royal family are the best representatives of the national spirit and image, and have been respected and supported by the whole people. The Thai government has adopted the "Deception Law" to ensure the authority of the king and the loyalty of the people to the king. In addition, "Father's Day" is designated as the national celebration of Thailand, "Mother's Day" is the national celebration of the Queen, and "Chant" is played before the start of the rally. The identity and status of the king and members of the royal family in Thailand are strictly protected. In addition, the king and members of the royal family in Thailand also have their own special titles. Ordinary people are not allowed to directly refer to the king as Bhumibol Adulyadej, but should add honorific titles such as Holy King, Heavenly God King, or Great Emperor afterwards. When ordinary people talk to members of the royal family, they cannot call themselves "me", but should express themselves as "despicable". At the same time, the royal family also has some special daily expressions that ordinary people cannot use in public places, such as father, speech, sleep, birth, death, etc. These are specific expressions of the royal family members. In addition, during some major royal festivals or events, there are certain requirements for citizens' clothing. For example, on the birthday of the King of Thailand, they will wear special clothing to show respect and respect.

2.2 Cultural practices

Under Thai law, citizens enjoy freedom of belief. The whole country of Thailand can be broadly divided into three different categories of different faiths. The customs are different from each other and the requirements for people are different, so when traveling in Thailand, it is important to pay special attention to distinguishing customs between different faiths and respecting the traditional etiquette of various faith cultures.

2.3 Folk customs regulations

In traditional Thai culture, due to the profound influence of religious beliefs, social customs in Thailand are very standardized and cumbersome. When encountering strangers, the first thing to do is to adopt the Buddhist etiquette of "hands in ten" to show respect; When encountering mistakes, one should use gentle eyes, sincere greetings, and a devout heart. The Thai people have a high level of respect for the "head", so it is strictly stipulated that anyone who approaches, touches, touches, or touches must maintain a polite posture, and the phrase "please forgive" has also been widely spread. Therefore, no matter who approaches or touches, Thai people will maintain a polite posture, and it is strictly stipulated that anyone must maintain a polite posture no matter who they encounter. Any action must comply with etiquette to avoid being belittled. Thai people strictly adhere to a series of regulations, which absolutely avoid expressing emotions in any form of social occasions or public environment, because they believe that if emotions are intense, it is difficult to establish true friendship between people.

3. The Impact of Microcultural Policies in Thailand on Chinese Language

Education in Thailand

Language learning is essentially aimed at cultivating communication skills, but this process is very complex. It needs to adapt to local conditions and adopt appropriate learning methods and topics. Thai Chinese language learning is not entirely independent of local Chinese language learning, and it is also limited by various factors such as Thai society, culture, and government policies. The design of Chinese language textbooks faces enormous challenges as it must balance the language and cultural traditions of the Thai people. These factors include the language and culture of the Thai people, as well as their social and religious beliefs. In addition, these factors can also change the methods and processes of Chinese language teaching. Therefore, the design of Chinese language textbooks must take into account these factors in order to better adapt to the local language and cultural environment. For example, in China, teachers will gently pat students on the shoulder, which represents a friendly relationship. However, in Thailand, this behavior is considered illegal. Thai culture believes that the head is a very noble object and is considered sacred. Therefore, it is important to pay attention to the etiquette of teachers and students in Thailand. This will not only affect our way of life in school, but also have an impact on our words and actions. There is an ancient saying in China that goes, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." We should follow the customs and habits of the Thai people and enhance language communication and cross-cultural adaptability.

4. Suggestions for the Development of Chinese Language in Thailand Under Thai Cultural Policies

4.1 At the national level

The popularization of Chinese language is closely related to the development of Chinese enterprises, and as the pillar of these countries, the country has been committed to promoting communication and cooperation between the two. From the previous discussion, we can clearly feel that Thailand's Chinese language teaching policies have many similarities with China's national conditions. With the increasing popularity of Chinese language, the quantity and quality of Confucius Institutes and Confucius Classrooms in Thailand and China have both increased. The number and quality of Confucius Institutes and Confucius Classrooms in Thailand and China have both increased, indicating that the promotion and popularization of Chinese language have made a huge contribution to the country. In order to promote the popularization and promotion of the Chinese language, China must strive to promote the development of its domestic economy and culture, and promote the internationalization and popularization of the Chinese language through international exchanges and cooperation, thereby contributing to the diversity and diversity of the world's Chinese language culture. The country should strengthen its interaction with Thailand, implement the "the Belt and Road" strategy, and strengthen the international dissemination of Chinese to gain more international recognition and enhance its international influence.

4.2 Social level

The development of Chinese language in Thailand must receive active participation from all sectors, especially the government and civil society. The government and civil society should strengthen education and promotion of Chinese language, and promote Chinese language to the Thai people through various channels and channels. At the same time, Chinese language education and talents in Thailand must also receive more attention and respect in order to better serve the Thai people. Only in this way can Thai Chinese truly enter the world and gain recognition and love from more people. In order to better serve the international community, domestic Chinese language training institutions should broaden their recruitment scope for overseas students, including both overseas returnees and international students, as well as domestic workers. In this way, we can better promote and promote Chinese culture to overseas tourists and businesses. At the same time, national and local governments should better promote communication and consultation between the two countries, in order to better assist overseas tourists and businesses.

4.3 At the school level

Firstly, in the process of offering Chinese as a foreign language major in China, language characteristics should be fully considered to avoid excessive reliance on language or grammar. At present, the education focus of Chinese as a foreign language major in China is mainly on Chinese grammar, while the emphasis on Chinese grammar as a foreign language is relatively low. Although Chinese is widely used around the world, in many countries, it is still only the second language of the people. In Thailand, many Chinese language education institutions do not even have the importance of Chinese grammar. Here, we can see many Chinese language education institutions in Thailand, where the importance of Chinese grammar is fully reflected. Due to the fact that there is only one professor and scholar in the Thai language major in the school, learners have a very low level of proficiency in foreign languages, especially for those who are familiar with the Chinese language as a foreign language. This makes learners face enormous challenges in their teaching and daily life. Integrating language and education to improve foreign language proficiency through targeted training.

Secondly, in the compilation of Chinese language textbooks for foreigners, schools should strive to collect information on Thailand's history, culture, customs, and policy measures, and develop Chinese language textbooks suitable for Thai culture and policies based on the actual situation in Thailand. For example, the Thai government will develop corresponding class hour arrangements based on the needs of Chinese language teaching in different grades, with some having five class hours a week and others having ten class hours a week. In order to meet teaching needs, the compilation of Chinese language textbooks should be based on internal Chinese language teaching progress and international Chinese language teaching standards.

In order to enhance the abilities of Thai Chinese language teachers, major universities should start from two aspects: first,

strengthen the training of domestic Chinese language teachers, so that they can better understand Chinese language teaching theory and increase practical experience; Secondly, enhance their Thai language proficiency, enhance their understanding of Chinese talent and Thai culture, and enhance their cross-cultural communication and adaptability.

5. Conclusion

In recent years, due to the booming economic and social development and the increasing global social impact, the communication and cooperation between China and Thailand have become more close. In order to meet the needs of the Thai people for Chinese language teaching, the Thai government has taken active policy measures to promote the vigorous development of Chinese language teaching. Chinese language education in the country has made significant progress, not only influenced by the local macroeconomic and cultural policies, but also by the daily behavior habits and customs of the local people. In addition, the establishment of international education programs for Thai Chinese, the training of Chinese language teachers, and the compilation of Chinese language textbooks have all been directly and negatively affected. Therefore, we will provide some suggestions to promote the vigorous development of Chinese language education in the country and bring some benefits to Chinese language teachers and learners of global Chinese language higher education both domestically and internationally.

References

- [1] Chen CY. Analysis of Language policy in Thailand and Its Enlightenment [J]. Southeast Communication, 2017 (12): 66-67.
- [2] Sun QZ. A New Breakthrough in Cultural Research: Constructing a Cultural Public Domain —— A Unique Perspective of McGreggan's Cultural Policy Research [J]. Culture and Art Research, 2017,10 (03): 1-8.
- [3] Zhao JZ. An Analysis of Culture of Japan Policy -- From Government Director to Regional Autonomy [J]. Shanghai Art Review, 2017 (02): 44-46.
- [4] Wang CS, Li SH. Trends in International Cultural Policy Research in the Last 15 Years: Based on the International Journal of Cultural Policy [J]. Humanities World, 2017 (07): 68-74.
- [5] Zhang HL. Four Models of Cultural Policy and Their Implications [J]. Academic Forum, 2016,39 (07): 143-148.

Corresponding author: Peng Bo (1999.8-), Han nationality, female, born in Heilongjiang province, Undergraduate teaching Assistant, research direction: Linguistics

About the author: He Wei (2002-), Han nationality, female, born in Jinhua, Zhejiang province, undergraduate student at Jilin International Studies University, majoring in Thai language