

Self-view on the Cultural Form of Chinese Language Lexical Expression and Writing Structure

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ABSTRACT: *The Chinese language is the most widely spoken language in the world. Its language forms and cultures are varied and diverse, and have a strong charm and vitality. This article select Chinese language vocabulary and writing culture form for the subject structure, do the research by three perspective of cultural forms--the vocabulary of Chinese language and expression form, the shape of the structure of the Chinese language and writing culture. We will combine the language and culture perception, and set forth on the unique culture of Chinese language expression, writing and the profound cultural connotation.*

KEYWORDS: *Chinese Language, expression, writing, cultrual form*

1. Introduction

Language is the carrier of culture, and culture is the soul of language. Language and culture are interdependent, closely linked and inseparable. As Claire Kramsch said in his book <Language and Culture>, the expression of language and culture is the bearing and symbol of cultural reality. What's more, the cultural nature is the inherent nature of the native language, which takes the native language with the national standard. As the most widely used language in the world, Chinese language and culture are in various forms, showing the powerful charm and vitality of language and culture. Here, we don't want to describe all cultural forms and features of Chinese language and culture, only pick a few flowers in the garden of the colorful language and culture. This paper indicating the Chinese language expression and writing in the cultural forms from the vocabulary of Chinese language expression of culture, the structure of the culture and the Chinese language and Chinese language and writing evaluation standard and cultural perspective. With our perception of language and culture to communicate with you to share.

2. The lexical cultural form expressed in Chinese language

There are three main elements of Chinese expression: phonology, vocabulary and grammar. Chinese language expression, regardless of phonetic and grammatical elements, is actually the choice of words or the integration of words (sentences) only in terms of vocabulary. In this sense, the cultural style of Chinese language expression is mainly reflected in the choice of words and the integration of words (sentences). There are three basic forms of language expression, namely, standard academic language, concise media language and informal language of people, whether it is the Chinese language expression formed by single words or the Chinese language expression formed by integrated words. For example, when answering the question of the dual impact of China's accession and development after participated in the World Trade Organization, the standard academic language is: Rights and obligations (be entitled to the right and assume obligations); the concise language of the media is: Opportunities and challenges (grasp the opportunities and rise to the challenges) ; the informal language of the people is: Pros and cons (there has advantage and disadvantage). Another example is the answer to the question about the meaning of a modern market economy, the standard academic language is: Under the macro-control of the state, the market should play a fundamental role in the allocation of resources; the concise language of the media is: The market should play a decisive role in resource allocation and the government should taken the leadership on these issues; the informal language of the people is: Make good use of the invisible hand of the market and the visible hand of the

government. These two examples clearly show us that the use of words in language expression is completely different in the same question and the same answer, which is presenting completely different linguistic characteristics. The standard academic language expression emphasizes the standard and rigorous language, showing the cultural characteristics of gentleness; the concise media language expression, is not necessarily to be very standard and circumference, but needs to be very concise, has a strong political complexion and propaganda, reveals a certain cultural tension; the informal language expression is easy to understand, is the original ecological language culture.

Where do the three basic forms of language expression in Chinese come from? This can only be answered from three sources from which the mother tongue was formed. Mother tongues are formed from three sources: first, in the long-term social life, it is expressed by the language vocabulary which is established by the language expression habit; second, in the process of language using, the expression of language vocabulary formed by the standard processing of words by authoritative sages; third, the state and media use the expression of language vocabulary for the need of political propaganda. This is the three sources of the mother tongue that determine the three basic forms of Chinese lexical expression and create the lexical cultural forms of Chinese language expression.

Language is a fluid and changing information carrier, which is changing with the continuous progress of society and the continuous development of science. Nowadays is the era of mobile Internet, with the use and popularization of the network, Internet language came into being and soon became a language system of reality languages. As a new modern language system, cyber language has been widely used in online and offline social life on the network platform, although it has not become a mainstream language system, and has formed an impact and influence on the traditional mainstream Chinese language culture. The impact and impact are twofold:

- 1) With its vivid and changeable features, network language enriches the content of Chinese language and culture, enhances the liveliness and flexibility of language expression, and enhances the contemporary and humor of modern Chinese. However, it is precisely this feature of language using that seeks for speed, novelty and change, which easily leads to the spread of vulgar language on the Internet, making language expression vulgar and polluting and lowering the civilization and purity of Chinese language expression culture.
- 2) The network language use abundant vocabulary, the combination of extraordinary way make it unique language structure, Chinese and English mixed, the mixture of symbols and letters, the language features of eclecticism, to a certain extent, updated and transform of Chinese language and culture, expand the connotation of Chinese language and culture, but also this optional alienation of traditional language and culture, the orthodox dismember the shaky Chinese language and culture, make the Chinese language expression distortion anomie.
- 3) The network language is used largely in the network, the mobile Internet era connections has positive significance for the development of economic and social capital, but it is over the Internet using a special kind of language and text, is not a popular mainstream language form, has not yet been widely popular in the whole society, there are a lot of people are confused about the network languages. This hinders and affects people's normal social interaction activities. How to face this kind of network popular language with double-edged sword effect? The scientific attitude should be to learn to develop and discard, to seek advantages and avoid disadvantages, to take the essence and discard the dross, to make it perfect and standardized, to integrate into modern Chinese in a logical way, and to enrich and develop the culture of Chinese language expression.

3. The structure and cultural form of Chinese writing

Chinese language writing also has three main elements: central idea, materials and structure. Among them, the central idea is the soul of writing, materials are the flesh and blood of writing, and structure is the skeleton of writing. The lexical culture expressed by the Chinese language has been discussed before. At this point, the cultural phenomenon of the writing structure of the Chinese language has been elaborated from the general and special perspectives of the writing structure, taking the structural elements as the object.

The writing structure of the Chinese language is actually the writing structure of the Chinese discourse. The text is the article, the article has the different style, different structure thought. For example, the narrative can be write according to the time, the space transformation, the character

activity and the emotion change to construct the own text structure; another example of the structure of the argumentative has gradually in-depth vertical structure, parallel sort of horizontal structure, and crisscross network structure and other structural forms; yet another example is expository text often according to time, space, logic and other order to construct their own structural form. By bundling these different structural forms of different styles together and making a general philosophical analysis, we can see that the general form of Chinese writing structure is the structural cultural form of three parts: "wearing a hat + clothes + shoes". Such as narrative generally always in accordance with the "total - points - total" logical order for the structure of the style of writing. For example, an argumentation essay is always written in accordance with the structure of "introduction - this theory - conclusion". Such us, expository text is always in accordance with the spatio-temporal order of "pre - middle - after" to do the structure of the style, these style of writing are "wearing hats + clothes + shoes" structure of the idea of the embodiment.

The cultural form of writing structure of "wearing a hat + clothes + shoes" is completely the expression form of Oriental cultural characteristics. In terms of writing structure and cultural form, there is a significant difference between Eastern and Western cultures, that is, the difference between the writing structure and culture of forward thinking and backward thinking. In terms of the structure of writing, the Eastern culture expresses the rules and regulations completely in accordance with the natural order of things. The writing goes in the same direction, "putting on the hat" first and making a start. This head can be come straight to the point as dominant beginning; also can be creative for artistic treatment, do the recessive beginning. After the beginning, write down the main point. The content is the body of the article, this part of the material processing, made into finished products to show the central idea of the article. Finally, "put on the shoes" and conclude. The conclusion can express the exclamation and thought-provoking. Such a culture of discourse structure is completely a logical cultural form of thinking. The western writing structure culture is different, which is mainly manifested as the logic culture of inverted thinking. For example, when Marx discusses the commodity theory, he adopts the structure from abstract to concrete, starting from the definition of commodity, through the two factors of commodity, the duality of labor, and the basic contradiction of small commodity economy, and starts from the conditions under which small commodity economy came into being. This is a kind of reverse research process (concrete to abstract) inverted writing structure culture, is not only reflected in the writing structure of the text, but also in the lexical form of language expression and the sentence form of lexical integration. For example, the lexical concepts of "theory" and "world view" are paraphernalia. "Theory" and "world view" are the westernization of the Oriental formal dress culture of "reasoning" and "observing the world". When it comes to sentences, reading western language and literature, we often see many inverted sentences. Such language to express culture is a major feature of western language and culture.

Among the structure forms of discourse writing, there is a special structure form of Chinese language writing, which is worth mentioning. This kind of writing structure is question-oriented. It sets up its own writing structure by proposing and answering three basic questions step by step. The three basic questions are "What is it?", "Why?" And "How's it going?", respectively answer the "basic provisions", "fundamental basis" and "basic approach" of the writing topic, through the answer of these three basic questions, reflect the author's ability of understanding, analysis and problem-solving of the issue discussed. To this "three basic" method of writing structure, some people call it "comprehensive argumentation method". Philosophy tells us that a comprehensive understanding of a thing, from the perspective of questions, as long as such three questions are asked and answered correctly, we can grasp the thing comprehensively and correctly. Others call the "three basic" approach to structure the "thesis method". They believe that national education is set up at three levels: primary school, middle school and university. From the perspective of problems, it is based on three essential issue: what is the focus of primary school students? Because the primary school students are young, their understanding ability is weak, memory is good, play intellectual advantage, focus on learning "what is it?" Middle school students are older, have a certain ability to understand, it is necessary to learn "what is it?" And raise the question to "Why" come up, focus on learning "why?". The university is a node of life growth, the will work after graduate at the society, not only to know "what is? Why not?" and "How to do it?", so the key point in college is "How is it?" After finishing the university, the three basic problems are learned, and have to write a thesis. After the thesis has made the topic selection, the writing success or not, the test standard is "three basic", "what is it?", "why?" and "How's it going?"

4. The standard cultural form of Chinese language evaluation

Chinese language assessment is an important content of Chinese language and management, it itself includes evaluation criteria, evaluation index, evaluation method, evaluation procedure and evaluation report, such as assessment, we will examine the evaluation program is a special evaluation criteria, interrelate to Chinese language vocabulary expression of culture and Chinese language and writing structure, to elaborate the standard of evaluation of Chinese language and cultural forms.

In relation to the lexical cultural form expressed in Chinese language, there are two standard forms in terms of the standard of Chinese language evaluation, one is characteristic standard and the other is standard of graceful. Among them, the characteristic standard is the design of three independent language forms: the normative academic language, the concise media language and the common people language. Obviously, according to this standard, the characteristic standard of academic language is "norm", with scholar style and characteristics. The characteristic standard of media language is "conciseness", with the demeanor and characteristics of media people. The characteristic standard of common people's language is "popular", with the demeanor and characteristics of people.

If we want to use the standard of graceful in language expression, the standard form of a single language with a single feature can not meet the standard form of beautiful language expression. Only by using the complex language expression system of three languages, can achieve the level of beautiful Chinese language expression. The combination of academic language, media language and common language is not a simple sum of arithmetic, but an organic sum of algebra according to the standard of language expression. For academic papers or reports, standard academic language should be used as the main language, accompanied by media language, with occasional sprinkling of common people's language. It is the optimal choice of language expression to complete academic activities in this mixed language. For another example, to make political reports or propaganda speeches, concise media language is the main language, and academic language and common people's language is the embellishment, which is a beautiful choice of language expression to complete such political propaganda activities. The following basic level research, communication with the people, the people should be pleased with the language of the people, with a few academic language and media language as the embellishment, understanding the reason, move to engage in this kind of down-to-earth language communication activities.

5. Conclusion

In relation to the structural cultural form of Chinese writing, there are two standard forms of rationalization and optimization from the perspective of Chinese language evaluation standards. The first consideration in establishing the Chinese language structure evaluation system is the rationalization of structure. The structure is the frame and the external form. The first choice of the evaluation criteria of the structure is rationalization. The so-called rationalization is to fit the requirements of the content of the combination of structural qualities and the proportion of quantity. In other words, it is what kind of clothes people wear. It can be seen from further analysis that, as the standard form of structural evaluation, there is an upgraded version of "optimized". The so-called optimized structure evaluation form means that "clothes should not only be worn appropriately", but also be "worn in high-grade style." The optimization and high grade of the structure is not decided by the structure itself, but by the content of the structure, which determines the form. Just as the general structure of the industrial structure is determined by the content of the traditional industry, and the new industry is the optimized industrial structure, the optimal structural form of the Chinese writing structure is determined by the writing content. Different stylistic structures have their optimized and upgraded structural culture. Take argumentation writing as an example, the argumentation writing with high quality standards is the content of the article with strategic height, theoretical depth and knowledge breadth three dimensions, then the structure given to this kind of article content is the optimized structure of the article.

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