



新聞稿

中大香港亞太研究所民調： 逾八成人贊成中小學教普通話 對教授簡體字則意見分歧

回歸以來，香港與內地交流日益頻繁，在香港使用普通話和簡體字的機會也有所增加。香港中文大學香港亞太研究所近期一項電話調查發現，有八成多受訪者贊成在中小學教學生普通話，但只有四成贊成在中小學教學生簡體字，不贊成的則約有半數。也有五成受訪者贊成用普通話教中國語文（普教中），不贊成的亦有接近四成，反映意見相當分歧。

是次調查於四月十九日至二十二日晚上進行，共成功訪問了 722 位 18 歲或以上的市民。調查結果發現，有超過八成受訪者(84.6%)贊成在中學或小學課堂上教授普通話，有 10.4%不贊成。至於在中學或小學課堂學習簡體字，則有一半(50.8%)受訪者不贊成，有 41.0%贊成。被問到是否贊成在中學或小學實行「普教中」，有一半(51.5%)受訪者贊成，而不贊成的也有 37.6%（見附表一）。

調查問到受訪者在日常生活中使用普通話的情況，有約四成(40.2%)表示有間中使用，有 33.1%表示很少使用，有 15.5%表示經常使用，有 11.2%表示完全沒有使用。至於簡體字，分別有約三成受訪者表示間中使用(29.6%)和很少使用(32.4%)，有 12.0%表示經常使用，亦有 25.5%表示完全沒有使用（見附表二）。調查亦問到，懂得普通話對在香港生活和工作有多大幫助，認為幾有幫助(35.3%)和少少幫助(36.7%)的受訪者各有

三成多，認為非常有幫助的有 11.9%，無幫助則有 14.5%。至於懂得簡體字，則較少受訪者認為非常有幫助(5.5%)或幾有幫助(20.8%)，較多受訪者認為有少少幫助(36.1%)和沒有幫助(36.4%)（見附表三）。

當問到受訪者是否樂於在香港使用普通話，還是會感到抗拒，有一成多(14.3%)表示樂於使用，與感到抗拒的比例大致相同(14.4%)，大部分(70.8%)則覺得無所謂。至於在香港使用簡體字，則有約三成(31.6%)受訪者表示感到抗拒，有 10.1%表示樂於使用，有 56.3%覺得無所謂（見附表四）。

調查亦問到受訪者認為 20 年後香港的常用中文語言和文字會否有改變。有多於半數(55.5%)認為普通話不會代替廣東話成為香港最常用語言，認為會的有 6.6%，認為一半半的有 27.0%。同時，有逾六成(61.4%)受訪者認為簡體字不會代替繁體字成為香港最常用字體，有 5.7%認為會，有 21.8%認為一半半（見附表五）。

這項調查的成功回應率是 41.8%，以 722 個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.65 個百分點以內（可信度設於 95%）。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室
二零一六年五月三日

傳媒查詢：中大香港亞太研究所助理所長鄭宏泰博士（電話：3943 1341）。

附表一：是否贊成在中小學實行以下語文教育政策（百分比）

	課堂上教學生普通話		課堂上教學生簡體字		用普通話教中國語文	
贊成只在小學推行	12.2		3.3		7.2	
贊成只在中學推行	16.0	[84.6]	19.2	[41.0]	13.3	[51.5]
贊成在中小學皆推行	56.4		18.5		30.9	
不贊成	10.4		50.8		37.6	
不知道／ 很難說	5.0		8.2		11.0	
(樣本數)	(720)		(719)		(721)	

題目：「你贊唔贊成喺中學或者小學階段喺課堂上教學生普通話呢？」

題目：「你贊唔贊成喺中學或者小學階段喺課堂上教學生簡體字呢？」

題目：「你贊唔贊成喺中學或者小學階段實行用普通話教授中國語文科（即「普教中」）呢？」

註：方括內的數字為三項贊成的總和

附表二：普通話／簡體字使用頻率（百分比）

	經常	間中	甚少	完全無	不知道／ 很難說	(樣本數)
普通話	15.5	40.2	33.1	11.2	0.0	(722)
簡體字	12.0	29.6	32.4	25.5	0.4	(722)

題目：「你多唔多喺日常生活中聽或者講普通話呢？係經常、間中、好少，定係完全無？」

題目：「你多唔多喺日常生活中睇或者寫簡體字呢？係經常、間中、好少，定係完全無？」

附表三：普通話／簡體字對生活的幫助（百分比）

	非常有幫助	幾有幫助	少少幫助	無幫助	不知道／ 很難說	(樣本數)
普通話	11.9	35.3	36.7	14.5	1.5	(722)
簡體字	5.5	20.8	36.1	36.4	1.1	(722)

題目：「你認為識得普通話對你喺香港生活同工作有幾大幫助呢？係非常有幫助，幾有幫助，少少，定係無幫助呢？」

題目：「你認為識得簡體字對你喺香港生活同工作有幾大幫助呢？係非常有幫助，幾有幫助，少少，定係無幫助呢？」

附表四：樂於還是抗拒使用普通話／簡體字（百分比）

	樂於用	無所謂	感到抗拒	不知道／ 很難說	(樣本數)
普通話	14.3	70.8	14.4	0.6	(722)
簡體字	10.1	56.3	31.6	1.9	(721)

題目：「喺香港，有人樂於聽或者講普通話，亦有人感到抗拒。咁你又樂於用普通話，感到抗拒，定係無所謂呢？」

題目：「喺香港，有人樂於睇或者寫簡體字，亦有人感到抗拒。咁你又樂於用簡體字，感到抗拒，定係無所謂呢？」

附表五：20 年後主流語言文字會否被代替（百分比）

	會	一半半	不會	不知道／ 很難說	(樣本數)
普通話代替廣東話	6.6	27.0	55.5	10.8	(722)
簡體字代替繁體字	5.7	21.8	61.4	11.1	(720)

題目：「你認為香港喺 20 年後，普通話會唔會代替廣東話成為香港最常用嘅語言呢？係會、一半半，定係唔會？」

題目：「你認為香港喺 20 年後，簡體字會唔會代替繁體字成為香港最常用的中文字體呢？係會、一半半，定係唔會？」

Survey Findings on Views on the Use of Putonghua and Simplified Chinese in Hong Kong Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 19 to 22 April 2016 by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong to gauge public views on the use of Putonghua and simplified Chinese characters in Hong Kong. 722 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 41.8%. The sampling error is + or -3.65 percentage points at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

In this survey, the respondents were asked about their views on teaching Putonghua and simplified Chinese characters to primary and secondary school students in schools. Over four-fifth (84.6%) of the respondents agreed to teach Putonghua in schools while 10.4% disagreed. For simplified Chinese characters, about two-fifth (41.0%) of the respondents agreed to teach it in schools whereas about half (50.8%) of the respondents disagreed. The respondents were also asked if they agreed to use Putonghua to teach Chinese language in primary and secondary schools. About half (51.5%) of the respondents agreed but 37.6% of the respondents disagreed.

Concerning their own use of Putonghua and simplified Chinese characters, about two-fifth (40.2%) of the respondents said that they occasionally used Putonghua, 15.5% reported that they used it frequently, 33.1% replied that they rarely used it, and 11.2% responded that they did not use it at all. For simplified Chinese characters, about one-third (32.4%) of the respondents said they rarely used it. 12.0% and 29.6% of the respondents respectively reported that they frequently and occasionally used it, while 25.5% replied that they did not use it whatsoever. More than one-third (35.3%) of the respondents said that knowing Putonghua was quite useful in their life and work and another one-third (36.7%) answered that it was somewhat useful. 11.9% reported that it was very useful and 14.5% replied it was not at all useful. For simplified Chinese characters, while one-third (36.4%) of the respondents did not find it useful at all, another one-third (36.1%) found it somewhat useful in their life and work. One-fifth (20.8%) found it quite useful, and 5.5% found it very useful.

Respondents were also asked whether they feel happy, resistant or indifferent about using Putonghua and simplified Chinese in Hong Kong. About 14.4% of the respondents had some resistance in using Putonghua in Hong Kong, while another 14.3% said they were happy to use it. 70.8% replied that they were indifferent. For simplified Chinese characters, there were about

one-third (31.6%) of respondents having some resistance to use it in Hong Kong. 10.1% reported that they were happy to do so, and 56.3% said they were indifferent.

Finally, questions on whether Putonghua and simplified Chinese characters will become the most commonly spoken and written language in Hong Kong after 20 years were also put to respondents as well. Over half (55.5%) of the respondents expected that Putonghua would not substitute Cantonese to become the most common spoken language in Hong Kong after 20 years. 6.6% anticipated that it would while 27.0% said “in-between”. Meanwhile, more than three-fifth (61.4%) envisaged that after 20 years simplified Chinese characters would not become more popular than traditional Chinese characters. Only 5.7% of the respondents predicted that it would, whereas 21.8% reported “in-between”.

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