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教科书价值取向研究

——人教版小学《语文》教科书分析

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摘 要

教科书是从一定的文化里精选出来的材料,因为"在整个可能获得的知识领域中,只是有限的部分被视为法定的知识、'值得'传递给下一代的知识"而进入教科书。而编选者持有特定的价值观,代表着特定团体的利益,因而教科书不仅仅是知识技能的载体,同时也是社会规范、价值观、政治思想等等的载体。换言之,教科书既是知识、技能的载体,也是观念的载体。所以,教科书不可能保持价值中立,而必然蕴含一定的价值取向。

本研究以人民教育出版社小学语文室编著的、现在全国大部分地区广泛采用的九年制义务教育六年制小学《语文》教科书(试用版)为分析样本,对其所蕴含的价值取向进行初步的梳理与分析,试图回答以下几个问题:教科书中蕴含着哪些价值取向?这些价值取向在教科书中是以怎样的方式呈现的?国家为什么要对教科书价值取向进行控制?为了保证国家对教科书价值取

向的有效控制,在价值取向的内容和呈现方式等方面哪些有待改进?

研究遵循以下思路:导言部分说明教科书是社会主流价值观的物质载体,是社会控制的中介以及选取小学《语文》教科书进行分析的基本理由,进而说明研究的意义与研究思路。既然教科书是价值观的物质载体,那么小学语文教科书中到底蕴含有哪些价值观?在进行具体分析之前需要有一个分析框架,因而第一章简要介述中外教科书价值取向分析的理论与操作模式,并在此基础上建立本文的分析框架。自然地,第二章是用这个框架对小学语文教科书蕴含的价值取向及其呈现方式进行分析。最后一章在总结教科书价值取向的基础上,分析国家对教科书价值取向进行控制的合理性与必要性,并对改进价值取向内容和呈现方式等方面提出若干建议,以进一步完善国家对教科书价值取向的控制。据此,全文共分4部分:导论——社会控制的中介;第一章——分析系统;第二章——文本分析;第三章——思考与建议。

导论部分从分析教科书的本质特性入手,说明教科书承载着社会的主流价值观,是社会控制的基本手段之一。然后说明选择小学《语文》作为个案的基本理由。因为小学语文不仅是小学阶段的一门基础性工具学科,而且还有很强的思想性,具有多方面的教育功能。此外,小学语文在小学教育阶段占的课时最多,影响最大,因而以其为研究对象具有较高的实用价值。最后阐述研究的意义与基本思路。

要分析教科书中蕴含有哪些价值取向,首先得有一个分析框架。这一章首先对西方学者、台湾学者及内地学者的教科书分析框架与分析技术进行介述,并在此基础上建立本研究的一个实践框架。具体地说,这部分由 4 节组成。1. 西方学者的研究。重点介绍了谢弗、杨与伯恩斯坦、阿普尔、安杨、佛兰兹与萨德克、瓦克与巴通、凯利与亚当斯、斯利特与格兰特等人的分析框

架及研究成果。2. 台湾学者的研究。我国台湾省的学者自20世纪80年代起开始涉足教科书分析,詹栋梁、王浩博、汪学文、陈伯璋、欧用生、黄政杰等都有相关的研究成果,本文主要介述陈伯璋、欧用生、黄政杰的研究范式和研究结果。3. 内地学者的研究。就中国内地而言,在1996年之前,对教科书的意识形态分析的成果几乎没有。近年来涉足该领域的研究者有吴康宁、吴永军、刘云彬、朱晓斌、曾天山、佐斌、朱志勇、赵文华等。本文重点介绍吴康宁、吴永军的分析框架与分析技术。4. 实践框架。在总结中外学者的研究成果基础上,研究者提出了用于小学语文教科书分析的一个实践框架。这个分析框架是第二章文本分析的基础。

第二章试图用第一章建立的分析框架对小学语文教学大纲、教师教学用书、教科书进行解剖,具体地通过对教学目标、中心思想、教材选文、主副题、思考·练习、插图、人物(插图的人物与文中人物)等进行统计分析,梳理小学语文教科书中的价值取向。研究者首先对教师教学用书中规定的教学目标(说明部分与正文部分分开统计)、中心思想,教科书中每篇课文的明制题、思考·练习等5个方面对教科书进行全面的综合梳理,并根据第一章的分析框架进行图表化整理。然后运用"频度差异"与"形象塑造"两个分析视角对教科书进行了深度的分析,结果发现小学教科书中蕴含有如下一些基本取向: 热爱祖国、热爱现小学教科书中蕴含有如下一些基本取向: 热爱祖国、热爱科学、热爱共产党及其领袖、无私奉献、勤劳刻苦、诚实善良、人际和谐、男性中心等。

第三章是在第二章的基础上,对教科书中蕴含的价值取向进行分类,并指明教科书中主要的价值取向有哪些。从教科书蕴含的价值取向看,小学语文教科书所含的价值取向,基本上是我国优良文化传统的继承,与我国2001年公布的《公民道德建设实施纲要》的精神基本吻合,可以说小学语文教科书蕴含着国家

认可的价值观,代表着国家的利益,是国家意志的体现,验证了教科书是社会控制的中介这个基本假说。进而从文化学、知识社会学、教育学三个角度对国家进行价值控制的合理性进行论证。简言之,"学校传递社会理想和价值于学生,因此,学校不仅是学生学习技能、知识的地方,亦是塑造其成为社会一员的场所。"而教科书是知识价值等的物质载体,因而,为了保证个体社会化的有效运行,国家必然要对教科书的价值取向进行控制。

为了更好地控制教科书的价值取向,使教科书中的价值取向 内容和呈现方式更加合理,并使这些价值取向有效地传递给学 生,研究者提出了如下 5 条建议: 1. 规范教科书的编审出版制 度。分别从教科书的编写、教科书的审定、教科书的出版与发 行、教科书的选用与评价、教科书申诉制度的建立等角度提出建 议。2. 更新教科书价值取向的内容。这主要从世界各国共有的 趋势,结合我国当前的具体情况,提出更新教科书价值取向内容 的一些建议。诸如珍爱生命、热爱和平、可持续发展、法制观 念、平等观念、竞争观念等都是现代社会所强调的或者说是需要 的,而在现有的小学语文教科书中又没有得到应有的体现、应予 补充。3. 优化教科书价值取向的呈现方式。语文毕竟是语文、 不是专门的道德政治教育课程。尽管语文教育负有政治思想教育 的责任,但不能把语文教科书变成政治思想品德教科书,当然也 不能把语文课变成纯粹的文学课,而要两者兼顾。语文教科书应 以文学性为主, 使语文成其为语文, 一些价值观方面的内容应以 学生可以接受的、隐含的方式加以呈现,而不能采用显性直露的 方式。为此,笔者根据隐性课程的研究成果提出在技术上应注意 如下几点: A. 处理好文学性与政治性关系; B. 教科书中的价值 观应以隐含的方式呈现; C. 语文学科与其他学科中蕴含的价值 观要一致; D. 呈现方式要适应学生的身心发展的水平; E. 内 容、插图、练习等要保持一致以消除某些偏见。4. 提高教师的

价值传递意识。国家认可的价值观能不能有效地传递给学生,这 与教师的重视不重视语文的价值传递功能关系甚大,因而应该改 变教师的课程价值观,把教科书看成是引导学生了解社会活动情 境和促进社会进步的手段,并根据社会的要求对教科书中蕴含的 一些传统德目进行现代性解释。5. 研究学生的价值接受机制。 为了更好地将国家认可的价值取向融进教科书,并最终为学生所 接受,研究学生的价值接受机制就成为一种必要。学生的价值接 受机制受到社会背景、教师、学生经历等的影响,因而国家通过 教科书进行价值控制时应充分考虑学生的实际情况,使学生在潜 移默化中接受国家提倡的价值观。

Abstract

Textbook is the material that is specially chosen in certain culture, because "just a limited part in whole knowledge that can be regarded as legal knowledge, which is 'worth' delivering to the next generation" can be selected into the textbook. But the editor is a person who has special value – orientation, representing the benefits of the particular group. Therefore, the textbook is not only a carrier of knowledge and skills, but also a carrier of social norms, value and political thoughts etc. In other words, textbook is a carrier of knowledge, skills, as well as a carrier of ideals. Without question, the textbook is not value – neutral, but bear some value – orientation.

Choosing the primary school "Language" textbook (6 - years, trial version) which is edited and published by People Publishing House and used in large parts of our country as a sample, this study is going to analyse the value - orientation hidden in "Language" textbook, and then try to answer the following questions: What values does the textbook contain? In what way do those values present in textbook? Why does the nation want to control the value - orientation in textbook? How to improve the contents of value - orientation and the way of presenting and so on in ordeer to control effectively the value - orientation in textbook?

The logic of research goes as follows. "Introduction" stats that textbook is a carrier of social main value, a medium of society control,

then explains the reasons of selecting primary school Language text-book as a sample, and the meaning and design of this research. Now that the textbook contains some values, then what values does the text-book contain? To answer this question we need a frame of analysis. So the first part wants to establish a frame of analysis based on former researchers' (including China and abroad) theories. Naturally, the second part use this frame to analyze the primary school Language text-book. The last part, based on the summary of the values of textbook, argues the rationality and necessity of value – control by nation, and more authors put forward some suggestions to perfect value – control by nation. On these grounds, the paper is made up of 4 parts: Introduction: textbook is the medium of social control; The value – orientation in textbook: text analysis; The value – orientation in textbook: consideration and suggestions.

The introduction starts with analyzing the genius characteristics of textbook, explaining that textbook as a basic means of society control bears some main social values. Then it gives the basic reasons for choosing primary school Language textbook as the sample. Language is not only a course of basic tool in primary school, but also contains many values, and has various education functions. In addition, Language takes up the most time and has greatest influence of all courses, therefore it is of practical value to choose it as a sample. At last the meaning and design of research will be given.

To analyse the value - orientation in textbook, we need a system of analysis firstly. This part sets up a practical framework of analysis based on the researches of former scholars from western scholars, Taiwanese scholars and mainland scholars. Part 1 is constituted of 4 sec-

tions: 1. The researches of the western scholars'. The author details the research processes and results of M. F. Young, M. W. Apple, J. Anyon, S. Walker & L. Barton, M. B. Sutherland, G. P. Kelly & A. S. Nihlen, N. Franzier, M. Sadker, C. E. Sleet & C. A. Grant etc. 2. The researches of the Taiwanese scholars'. Since 1980s, the scholars of Taiwan, China has begun to analyze textbook, such as Shan dong lian, Wang hao - bo, Wang xue - weng, Cheng bo - zhang, Ou yong sheng, Huang zheng - jie etc. Among them, Cheng bo - zhang, Ou yong - sheng, Huang zheng - jie are the most notability, so here the author primarily details their modeles and results of researches. 3. The researches of the mainland scholars'. In regard to Mainland China, there are nearly no reseaches about textbook on ideology before 1996. Lately, Wu kang – ning, Wu yong – jun, Liu yun – bing, Zhu xiao - bing, Zheng tian - shan, Zhuo bing, Zhu zhi - yong, Zhao wen - hua and so on pay attention to the topic. Wu kang - ning and Wu yong - jun, Nanking Normal University , have some in - depth researches, therefore this paper introduces their researches and the results. 4. Practical frame. Based on the researches and results of the Chinese and foreign researchers, the author establishes a frame of analysis and uses it to analyse the primary school Chinese textbook.

Since the textbook is not only a carrier of knowledge, but also a carrier of idea, then what ideas does the textbook contain? This part tries to use the framework built in Part 1 to analyze the syllabus, teacher's book for teaching, textbook. The items include the target of teaching, center idea of the lessoon, essay of text, key – topic, exerxise & consideration, illustration, person (illustration person and text person) and so on. Through the analysis, we find that the textbook implies values as follows: loving motherland, loving science, loving

Communist Party of China and its leaders, dedication whithout private advantages, deligence and assiduity, honesty and goodness, harmony of human relations, male center etc.

This part is on the foundation of parts 2 to classify the value - orientation in textbook, and to indicate the main values in textbook. The conclusion tells that the values in textbook is an inheritance of good traditional culture, and it is consistent with the spirit of "Practical Outline of Citizen Morals Developments" which was publicized in 2001. In other words, the Language textbook contains the values which are approved by our nation, represents the benefits of our country, materializes the volition of our nation, and verifies the basic hypothes that textbook is a medium of social control. And then the paper argue the rationality of the value controled by nation through three aspects: culture, sociology of knowledge and pedagogies. Briefly, " school delivers the social ideal and values to students, therefore, school is not only a place where students learn skills, knowledge, but also the place which makes every student become a member of society." The textbook is a carrier of knowledge and values etc, so all countries will control the values of textbook in order to guarantee the socialization of individual.

To make a better control, make the value – oritarion in textbook in reason, and make these values deliver to student more effectively, the researcher brings forward 5 suggestions: 1. The edit, censor, publish and issue of textbook must be controlled normally. Suggestions are brought up respectively from the editing of textbook, the examining and approving of textbook, the publish and issue of textbook, the choosing and evaluation of textbook, the system of appeal etc. 2. Renewing the contents of the value – orientation in textbook. Based on the trend of

world countries, and the reality of our country, we suggest that some new values, such as cherishing life, loving peace, sustainable development, legal system, equality, competition and so on, should be emphasized or needed in modern society. However, current Language textbook excludes these values, so it should be renewed. 3. Optimizing the presentation of value - orientation in textbook. The Language is a Language after all, and not a course of morals and politics. Despite Language has the function of political education, yet we can't change Language textbook into political or moral textbook, nor into pure literature lesson. Therefore, the Language textbook should regard literature as principle, and values in textbook should be presented implicitly and acceptably. 4. Enhancing the teacher's consciousness of value delivery. Whether the values approved by nation can availably deliver to student or not depends on teachers' consciousness of value delivery. Therefore, we should change the viewpiont of curriculum, and take the textbook as a guide of student to understand the social development and a mean of promoting the society. We should also explain the traditional items of moral education in a new way according to the request of modern society. 5. Investigating the priciples of value - acceptance of students. It is necessary to study the mechanism of the students' value - acceptance in order to combine the values which are admitted by nation into textbook, and at last accepted by student. The mechanism of students' value - acceptance is determined by the social background, teacher, textbook, students' experience and so on. Therefore, to control the values in textbook, we must consider the actual circumstance of student

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