

Study on Qujing dialect intonation from the perspective of rural revitalization

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Abstract: The 20th National Congress pointed out that in the future, rural revitalization will still be comprehensively promoted, and the revitalization of industries, talents, culture, ecology and organizations in rural development will be solidly promoted. Language is the basis of economy, culture and talent revitalization. While helping farmers master the national common language, dialect records are also an important part of protecting and inheriting local culture. This study investigates, records, experiments and analyzes the dialect tones of 3 districts, 5 counties and 1 city in Qujing area by means of experimental phonetics, and obtains the characteristics of the dialect tones of Qujing area. On the one hand, it puts forward theoretical support and suggestions from the aspects of the promotion and pronunciation of Putonghua, on the other hand, objectively records the characteristics of local dialects, and puts forward suggestions and opinions on the protection and inheritance of the dialect culture of Qujing area.

Key words: rural revitalization; Qujing dialect; tone

1. Foreword

As mentioned in the Strategic Plan for Rural Revitalization (2018-2022), the integrated development of urban and rural areas is taken as the basic principle of the rural revitalization strategy, and it is clearly stated that helping farmers master the national common language, namely Mandarin, is a necessary condition for realizing the integrated development of urban and rural areas. At the same time, the report to the 19th National Congress also clearly pointed out that the issue of “agriculture, rural areas and farmers” must be the top priority in the work of the whole Party and be gradually solved. The 20th National Congress, held on October 16, 2022, pointed out that in the future, we will continue to comprehensively promote rural revitalization, and solidly promote the revitalization of rural industries, talents, culture, ecology and organizations in rural development. In this context, the research on the key elements of talent revitalization and cultural revitalization in rural revitalization will certainly help rural revitalization.

Located in the northeast of Yunnan Province, Qujing borders Guizhou and Guangxi in the east, Kunming in the west, Wenshan and Honghe in the south, and Zhaotong and Bijie in Guizhou in the north. It is an important land route connecting Yunnan to the mainland. The study of Qujing dialect is bound to promote the rural revitalization of Qujing area. On the one hand, based on the tonal characteristics of Qujing dialect, a comparative study on the tones of Qujing dialect and Putonghua will help promote the rural Putonghua and help realize the revitalization of rural talents and culture. On the other hand, it is necessary to discover and record the tones of Qujing dialect in a scientific way, and finally realize the preservation and inheritance of local culture.

2. Tone experiment

2.1 Experimental sample

In this study, a total of 25 speakers were selected, all of whom grew up in different parts of Qujing City. They had native accents and had no experience of studying or working outside, or had short-term experience of going outside. All of them could speak Putonghua with strong local accents. The 25 speakers recorded the pronunciation of the single word questionnaire, searched for the tonal characteristics of Qujing, investigated the tonal characteristics, and found the commonalities and personalities.

2.2 Experimental results

Through sample sampling, pratt software was used for speech analysis, and the particularity of individual pronunciation was excluded, the tones of dialects in Qujing City were obtained as follows:

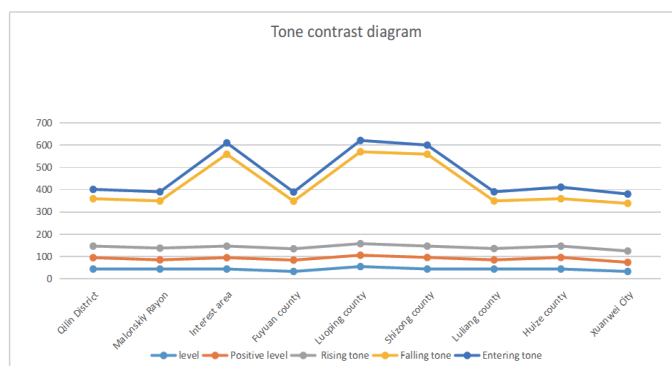


FIG. 1 Comparison diagram of dialect tone tuning values

2.3 Analysis and Discussion

According to the description of the key categories and key values of Qujing dialect in the Annals of Chinese Dialects in Yunnan Province and the Annals of Qujing City, Qujing dialect has four key categories, which are Yin Ping, Yang Ping, upper voice and outgoing voice. In terms of tone types, Qujing has one flat tone (Yin Ping), two falling tones (Yang ping and Shangsheng), and one zigzag tone (outgoing tone). In terms of tone value, Yin Ping is a semi-high tone, 44; Yang ping is the middle flat 41, sometimes sounds like 31, now the wide style is always recorded as 41; The upper voice is high and flat, which is 53; The tone goes from “semi-low” to “low” and then to “medium”, which is a descending tone, at 213. Compared with the results of previous studies, this study is more detailed in the tone of Qujing dialect, which is divided into 9 places for investigation and research. The research results are basically consistent with the previous studies, and the tone values tend to be the same, but the number of tone values is slightly different.

Compared with the four tone values of Putonghua, Qujing dialect has the following characteristics in tone: Yin Ping tone is flatter, but it is still dominated by flat tone, there are high flat tone, middle flat tone and low flat tone. According to the principle and method of dividing and merging phonemes, we regard these high, middle and low flat tone as free variants of the same key; Yangping tone is the whole descending tone, the whole descending tone is insufficient, reflecting the principle of rather low than high, at the same time, if Yangping is not the whole descending tone, its tone stroke is also larger, the maximum span reaches 3 degrees, the decline is not as large as Putonghua; Upper tone is a non-whole descending tone, the reduction is small, but also reflects the principle of higher rather than lower. It is obviously different from the zigzag tone of Putonghua, which is first down and then up; Qujing dialect is mainly zigzag tone, tone pattern trend from high to low, and then from low to high, zigzag level and amplitude are different from person to person, the reduction is not large, but basically dropped to the bottom position.

3. The suggestions combined with the experimental results

According to the experimental data, combining the revitalization of language, culture, education and the protection of local traditional culture in rural revitalization, this study provides the following suggestions from two aspects:

3.1 Improve the language use ability of rural population.

3.1.1 The University promotes general education

Primary and secondary schools are the places to train the new generation, and the popularization of Putonghua teaching in primary and secondary schools is the educational policy of the state. Putonghua speaks standard, which not only requires the correct pronunciation of Chinese characters to avoid confusion with dialect pronunciation, but also the accurate pronunciation is crucial. Secondly, school teachers are also the direct communicators of Putonghua. Some teachers in rural primary and secondary schools have non-standard Putonghua pronunciation, no distinction between pre-nasal and post-nasal, and no distinction between nasal and lateral. Teachers' Putonghua is not standard, and long-term input will affect students' Putonghua, so it is necessary to strengthen the Putonghua assessment of rural primary and secondary school teachers.

3.1.2 Expand the scope of communication

The ability to adopt different communication strategies and ways in different communication contexts, with different communication groups and objects, facing different communication tasks and purposes is also the core of rural revitalization of education and culture. With the development of economy and the development of rural poverty alleviation, villagers in villages and towns have the opportunity to contact agricultural and forestry research and assistance personnel, and listening to Mandarin has become an essential means of communication in rural revitalization. At the same time, with the flow of population, some people from other places enter the local purchase and lease land to develop agriculture and forestry industries, and adopt Mandarin for office work, which is also the need of economic and cultural development.

3.1.3 Strengthen cultural learning

Cultural revitalization is a part of rural revitalization, it is necessary to carry out rural cultural learning, the learning content can be diversified, Mandarin learning is also a part of cultural learning. Language can carry culture, master the language to understand the social economy and culture. Therefore, the villages focus on Putonghua training, make good use of the help power of “poverty alleviation and support education”, and implement pair help in the village to form a good learning atmosphere and improve the enthusiasm of villagers to learn Putonghua.

3.1.4 Use of modern multimedia and network learning platform

With the development of communication system and the popularization of communication tools, modern network social media has entered thousands of households. The popularity of mobile phones makes the learning of Putonghua, especially the villagers who can't use Pinyin input method. At the same time, the villagers who can't read much use voice input for communication. Unable to speak Putonghua, they are restricted in the use of mobile phones for information sending, information retrieval and online shopping. By teaching villagers to use Putonghua correctly, at the same time, with the help of some media platforms and mobile phone apps, villagers can better learn and use Putonghua.

3.2 Protecting and inheriting local dialects in an all-round way

3.2.1 Developing diverse cultural and artistic activities with local characteristics

By combining language services with cultural and artistic activities, rural cultural activities are carried out to integrate the awareness of language civilization, language education concepts and methods, and the inheritance and innovation of dialect culture, and imperceptibly

improve the language literacy and language awareness of rural people. For example, cultural performances, local drama performances and other language-related activities are held to encourage people to create dialect skits and folk songs that are close to life, enrich rural language and culture activities, and promote the inheritance and development of local language and culture.

3.2.2 The media shall set up dialect columns

As one of the important measures of dialect protection, the appearance and development of dialect programs have contributed to the protection of dialects to a certain extent. While satisfying the audience's entertainment, dialects have been paid attention to and valued by people on the other hand. For example, Kunming TV Station's "Dakou Maja" program broadcasts local news in dialects, which on the one hand makes the public feel friendly, and on the other hand, it is also the inheritance and protection of local dialect.

3.2.3 Intensify the research on dialects

Dialect is a unique cultural feature of each region, and it is also one of the cultural features that distinguish it from other places. Villages and towns can make use of their own advantages and establish their own dialect archives in the form of file preservation. Local dialects can be recorded vividly and three-dimensional in audio, text, video, etc. Dialect archives shall be submitted to the local government's Cultural bureau for archiving and preservation, and a general database of Qujing dialect phonetic and written archives shall be organized and established. By means of archiving, Qujing dialect can be effectively preserved and passed on.

3.2.4 Combine dialect protection with intangible cultural heritage protection

Qujing Flower Lantern is a traditional dialect rap art form and an intangible cultural heritage of Qujing. Qujing Flower Lantern is inherited, created and performed in Qujing dialect. It is a kind of artistic expression that Qujing people enjoy, and it also has a high influence in villages and towns. Through the inheritance of the lantern art, dialects can be protected and the charm of dialects can be reflected. At the same time, the use of dialects is also a condition for the continuation of Qujing lanterns. The two complement each other. In addition, the folk songs of various regions are also very local characteristics, and the preservation of these cultural forms is also the protection and inheritance of dialects.

3.2.5 Use multimedia and short video platforms to publicize and develop dialects

With the popularization of multimedia social platforms, it is also possible to publicize Qujing dialect through short videos and live broadcasts. The "old village chief" of Douyin short video platform is a good publicity platform for Qujing dialect. He shows local characteristics, so that many outsiders know Qujing and Qujing dialect through his platform. He not only sells Yunnan's specialties to all parts of the country, which promotes the rural economy, but also promotes and develops Qujing dialect. The unique charm of Qujing dialect also makes people from outside remember Qujing and Qujing dialect.

Conclusion

The charm and function of language cannot be underestimated. In the context of rural revitalization, it is indispensable to study dialects, which run through many aspects such as rural economic revitalization, rural industrial revitalization and rural culture revitalization. It is believed that with the deepening of dialect research, rural revitalization will certainly promote the cause of rural revitalization, and at the same time, Putonghua will be promoted to every corner of the country through rural revitalization. At the same time, local dialects, as the carrier and part of local cultural inheritance, can not only be recorded and retained, but also be passed down as intangible heritage.

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