语言资源保护:

我们在行动

Language Resources
Protection:

WE ARE IN ACTION

前言
工程概况
工程经验
语保成就

FOREWORD
OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT
PROJECT EXPERIENCE
ACHIEVEMENTS OF
LANGUAGE PROTECTION

前言

01

人类生活在不同语言、文化、种族、肤色、宗教和不同社会制度所组成的世界里，各国人民形成了你中有我、我中有你的命运共同体。

　　语言是人类文明世代相传的载体，是相互沟通理解的钥匙，是文明交流互鉴的纽带，越来越成为促进人的全面发展和社会进步的重要力量。

　　每一种语言都蕴藏着一个民族独特的文化智慧。语言的多样性是人类文化多样性的前提，是人类最重要的遗产，对于构建人类命运共同体发挥着重要作用。

In today's world, we live in a society that is comprised of differing languages, cultures, ethnicities, skin colors, religions, and social systems, rendering it a mutually inclusive community where the peoples of different countries co-exist.

Language, as a carrier of human civilization from generation to generation, is the key to communication and understanding, bridging the exchange among cultures. It is now playing an increasingly crucial role in promoting people's all-round development and social progress.

Each language carries the unique cultural wisdom of a nation, and language diversity is the premise of diversified human culture and the most important heritage of mankind, playing an important role in building a global community with shared future.

6700
LANGUAGES

40%
ENDANGERED

然而，根据联合国教科文组织的《濒危语言地图（2018）》，在世界现存的约 6700 种语言中，有 40% 的语言濒临灭绝。当前，全球平均每两个星期就有一门语言消失，随之逝去的是人类历史和我们的文化遗产的一部分。

However, according to the UNESCO's Atlas of Languages in Danger (2018), 40% of approximately 6,700 languages in the world are endangered. Globally today, we are losing one language every two weeks, together with a part of human history and cultural heritage related to that language.

2014年3月，中国国家主席习近平在联合国教科文组织总部发表演讲。

In his speech at the UNESCO Headquarters in March 2014, Chinese President Xi Jinping points out.

联合国教科文组织总干事奥德蕾·阿祖莱在2018年国际母语日致辞，并邀请各会员国通过开展各种教育与文化活动，弘扬语言多样性与多语言使用。

In her speech on the International Mother Language Day in 2018, Audrey Azoulay, Director General of UNESCO encouraged member nations of UNESCO to promote language diversity and multi-language use through various educational and cultural activities.

"如果只有一种生活方式，只有一种语言，只有一种音乐，只有一种服饰，那是不可想象的。""文明是多彩的，人类文明因多样才有交流互鉴的价值。"

习近平

"It's impossible to imagine a world with only one life style, one language, one type of music, and one clothing style." "Civilizations are multi-colored. The value of human civilizations concerning exchange and mutual learning lies in its very diversity."

Xi Jinping

"语言不仅仅是一种交流工具，语言是人类的基本条件。在语言中，积淀着我们的价值观、信仰及身份认同；通过语言，传递着我们的经验、传统与知识。语言多样性反映了我们丰富多彩的想象力和生活方式"

奥德蕾·阿祖莱

"A language is far more than a means of communication; it is the very condition of our humanity. Our values, our beliefs and our identity are embedded within it. It is through language that we transmit our experiences, our traditions and our knowledge. The diversity of languages reflects the incontestable wealth of our imaginations and ways of life."

Audrey Azoulay

工程概况

OVERVIEW OF THE PROJECT

背景 / 基本情况 / 大事记
Background / Basic Information / Milestone Events

02

中国是当今世界上语言资源最丰富的国家之一，拥有汉藏、阿尔泰、南岛、南亚和印欧五大语系的 130 多种语言，10 大汉语方言，方言土语难以计数。但随着现代化和城镇化进程的推进，中国少数民族语言和汉语方言正在以前所未有的速度发生变化，一些语言、方言趋于濒危或面临消亡。
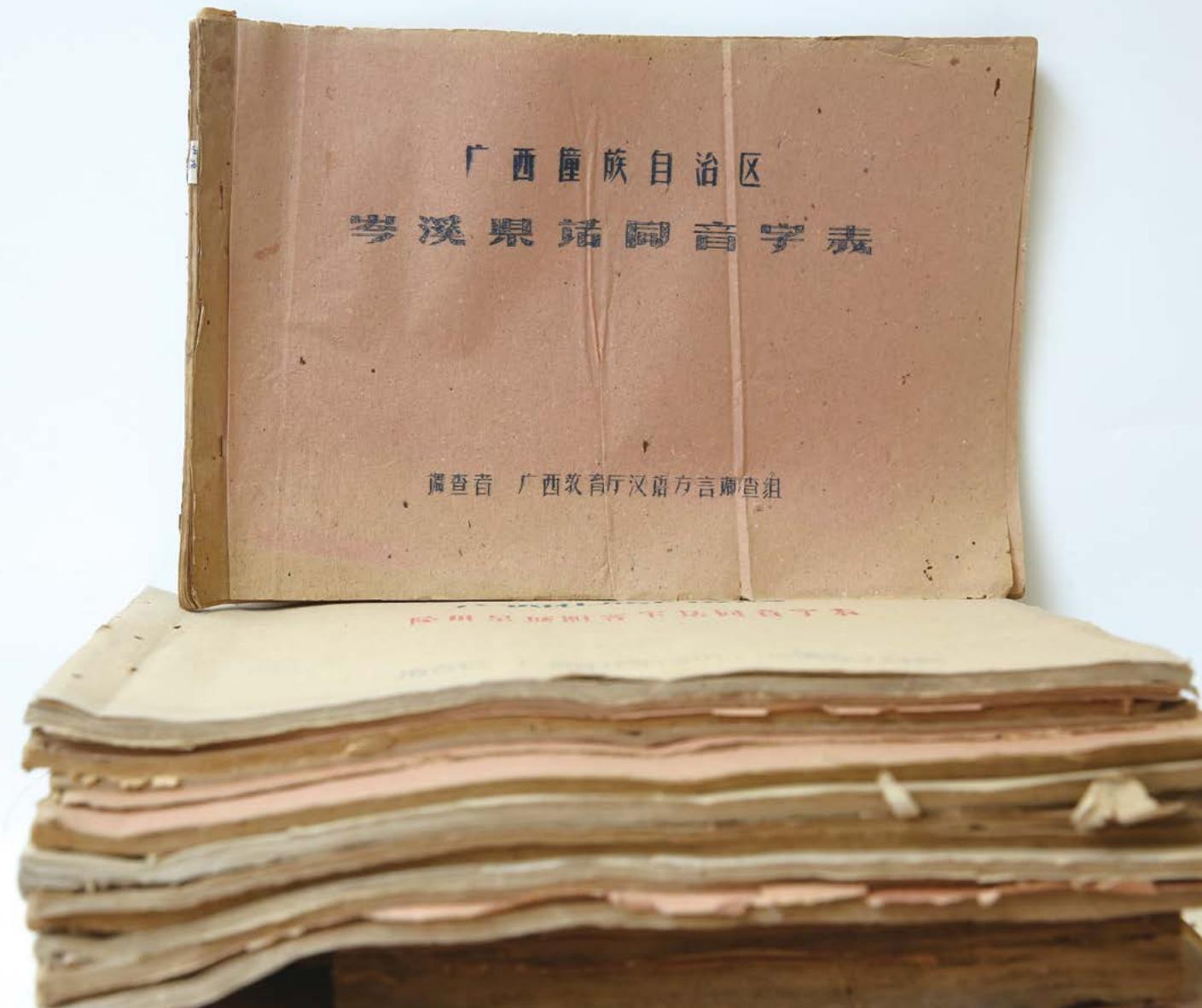
China is one of the countries that boast of the richest language resources in the world today with more than 130 languages from five major language systems including Han and Tibetan, Altai, South Island, South Asian and Indo-European. It has 10 major Chinese dialects, under which the local dialects are countless. However, with the advancement of modernization and urbanization, Chinese minority languages and Chinese dialects are changing at an unprecedented rate with many languages and dialects being endangered or on the verge of extinction.

背景 / Background

二十世纪五十年代全国汉语方言普查材料
Materials of the Nationwide Chinese Dialect Census in the 1950s

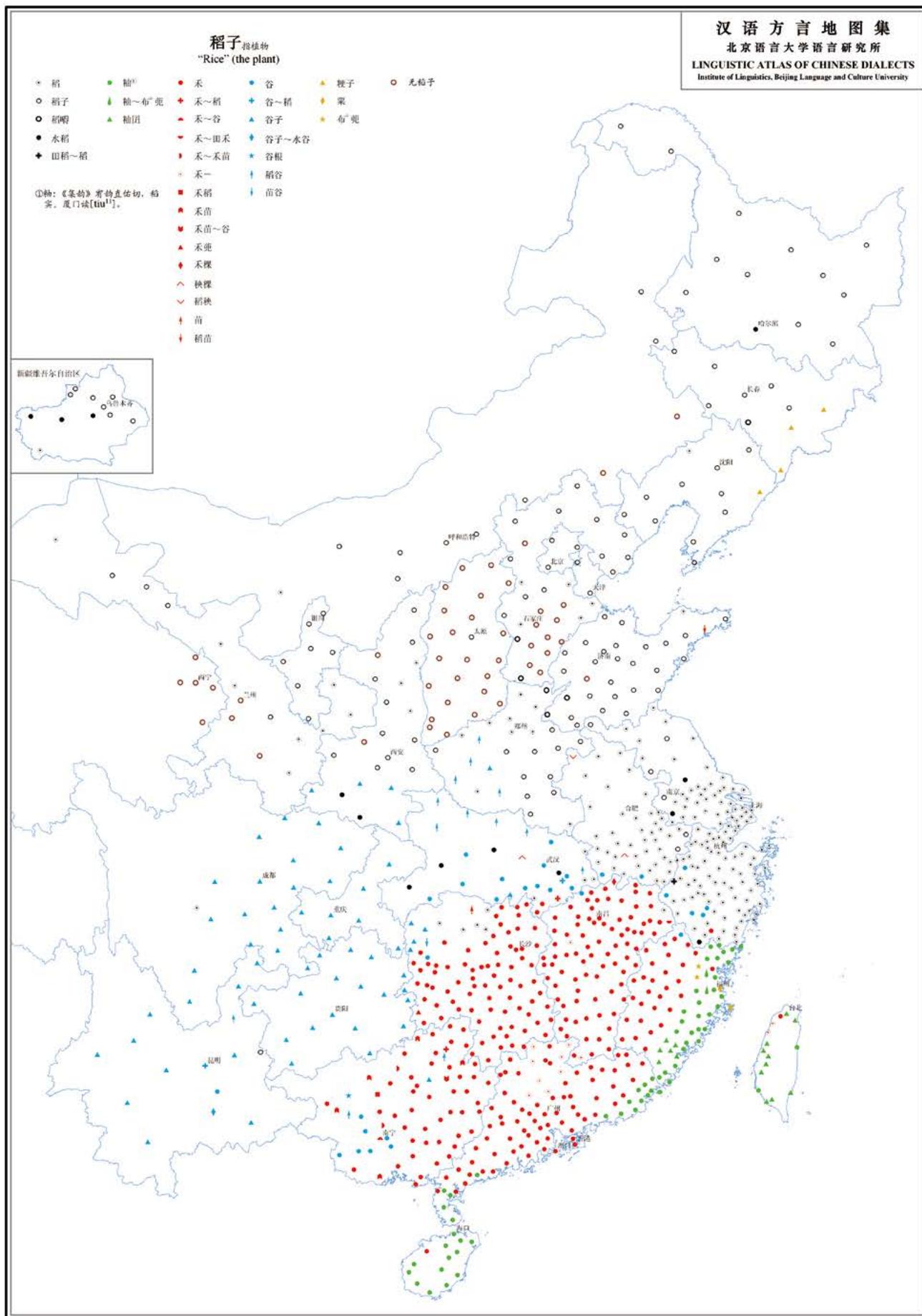中国政府历来高度重视语言资源的调查保护工作，上世纪五十年代，进行了历史上第一次大规模汉语方言和少数民族语言普查工作，奠定了中国汉语方言研究和少数民族语言研究的基础。

进入 21 世纪，中国政府制定了"大力推广和规范使用国家通用语言文字，科学保护各民族语言文字""保护传承方言文化""开展少数民族特色文化保护工作，加强少数民族语言文字和经典文献的保护和传播"等国家语言政策。

The Chinese government has always placed great emphasis on the investigation and protection of language resources. In the 1950s, the first large-scale Chinese dialect and minority language census in history was carried out, which laid the foundation for the study of Chinese dialects and minority languages in China.

In the 21st century, the Chinese government has formulated many national language policies such as "Vigorously promote and standardize the use of national common language and characters, and scientifically protect languages of each ethnic group," "Protect and inherit dialect cultures," "Protect unique ethnic minority cultures, and strengthen the protection and dissemination of minority languages and classics."

稻子 指植物
"Rice" (the plant)

针对语言方言濒危问题，中国政府高度重视，提出要作为抢救工程，切实做好汉语方言和少数民族语言的整理，为传承和弘扬中华优秀语言文化做出贡献。

2015 年，中国教育部、国家语言文字工作委员会启动中国语言资源保护工程，在全国范围内开展语言资源调查、保存、展示和开发利用为核心的各项工作，特别关注对濒危语言及其文化的调查保护。这项工程受到了国际社会的高度关注，得到社会各界的热烈响应。

The Chinese government has also taken serious note of the issue of the endangerment of languages and dialects and has defined it as a rescue project to codify Chinese dialects and minority languages so as to contribute to the protection and promotion of outstanding Chinese language cultures.

In 2015, the Ministry of Education of China and National Language Commission of China launched the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China, which carried out various programs that center around the investigation, protection, showcasing, development and access of language resources in China, paying special attention to the investigation and protection of endangered languages and cultures. This project has drawn heightened attention and wide acclaim from the international community.

基本情况 / Basic Information

　　"中国语言资源保护工程"（以下简称"语保工程"或"工程"）是由中国教育部、国家语言文字工作委员会（以下简称"教育部""国家语委"）领导实施的一项大型语言文化类国家工程。工程内容主要包括汉语方言调查、少数民族语言调查、已有资源汇聚、采录展示平台建设等方面。计划在 2015-2019 年期间，按统一的规范标准实地调查保存全国 1500 个地点的汉语方言和少数民族语言（其中少数民族语言调查 300 点，汉语方言调查 900 点，濒危语言方言调查 200 点，语言方言文化调查 100 点），调查数据将汇聚成为中国语言资源库。

　　"Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China" (hereinafter referred to as "the Project") is a large-scale national language and culture project implemented by the Ministry of Education of China and National Language Commission of China (hereinafter referred to as "Ministry of Education" and "National Language Commission"). The Project includes mainly Chinese dialects survey, minority language survey, the aggregation of existing resources, and the creation of a platform for the collecting, recording and demonstration of language data. It planned to conduct field surveys of Chinese dialects and minority languages in accordance with a unified standard at 1,500 sites across the country during the period from 2015 to 2019 (including 300 sites for the survey of minority languages, 900 sites for the survey of Chinese dialects, 200 sites for the survey of endangered language dialects and 100 sites for the survey of the language and dialect cultures). The survey data will be compiled and aggregated into the Chinese language resources database.

语言方言文化调查
The Survey of Language and Dialect Cultures

100

濒危语言方言调查
The Survey of Endangered languages and Dialects

200

少数民族语言调查
The Survey of Minority Language

300

汉语方言调查
The Survey of Chinese Dialects

900

1,500

个／调查点

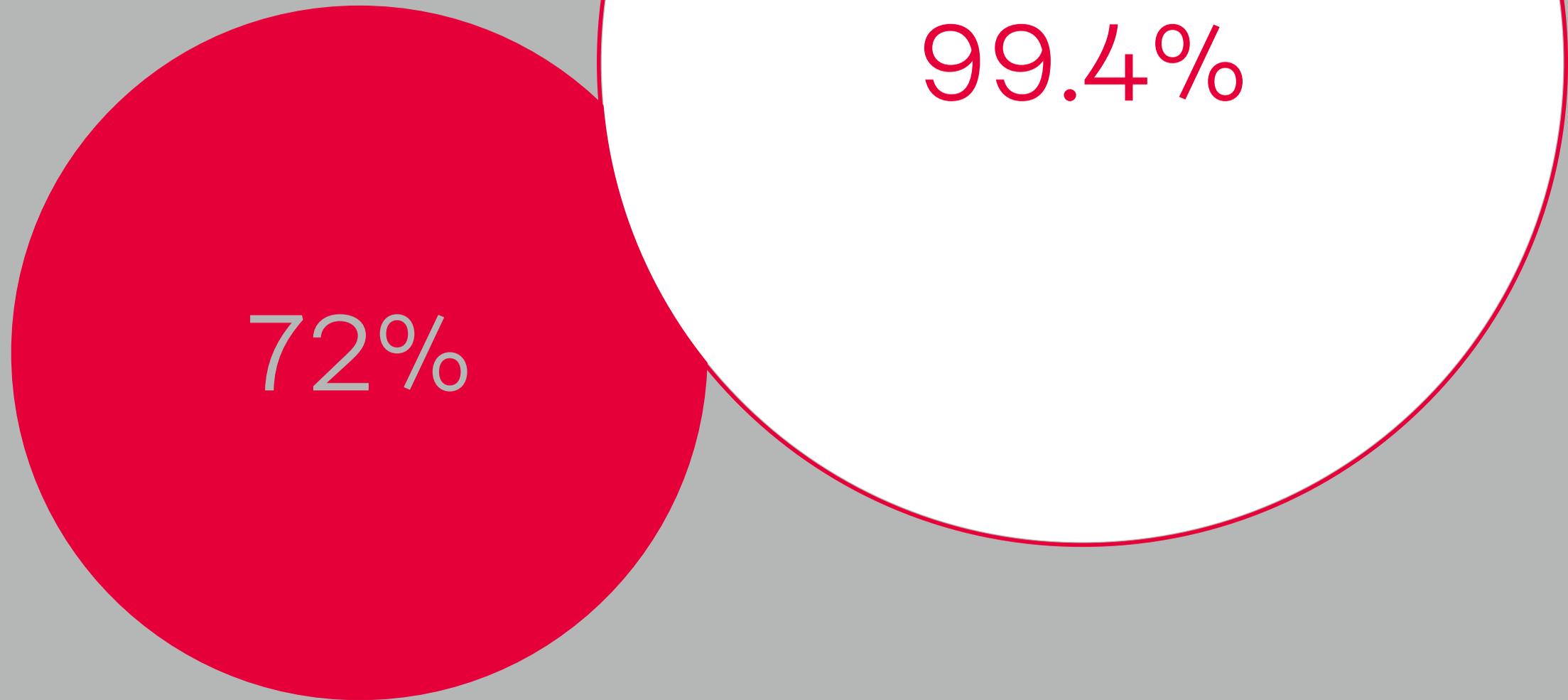## 基本情况 / Basic Information

　　2015-2017 年，工程已经完成总体规划 1500 个调查点的 72%，共计为 1084 个。到 2018 年底，工程将完成 1491 个调查点，达到总体规划的 99.4%。

　　During 2015 to 2017, 1,084 survey sites were completed, which accounts for 72% of the 1,500 sites in the overall plan. By the end of 2018, the Project will have completed 1,491 survey sites, reaching 99.4% of the overall plan.

99.4%

72%

2015－2017 年，工程已完成 1084 个调查点
During 2015-2017, 1084 survey sites were completed

2018 年底，工程将完成 1491 个调查点
At the end of 2018, the Project will have completed 1,491 survey sites

基本情况 / Basic Information

　　截至目前，超过 350 所高校和科研机构、1000 多个专家团队、近 4500 名专业技术人员参与工程建设。

　　Up to now, more than 350 universities and scientific research institutions, over 1,000 experts, nearly 4,500 professional technical personnel have participated in the project.

4,500

专业技术人员
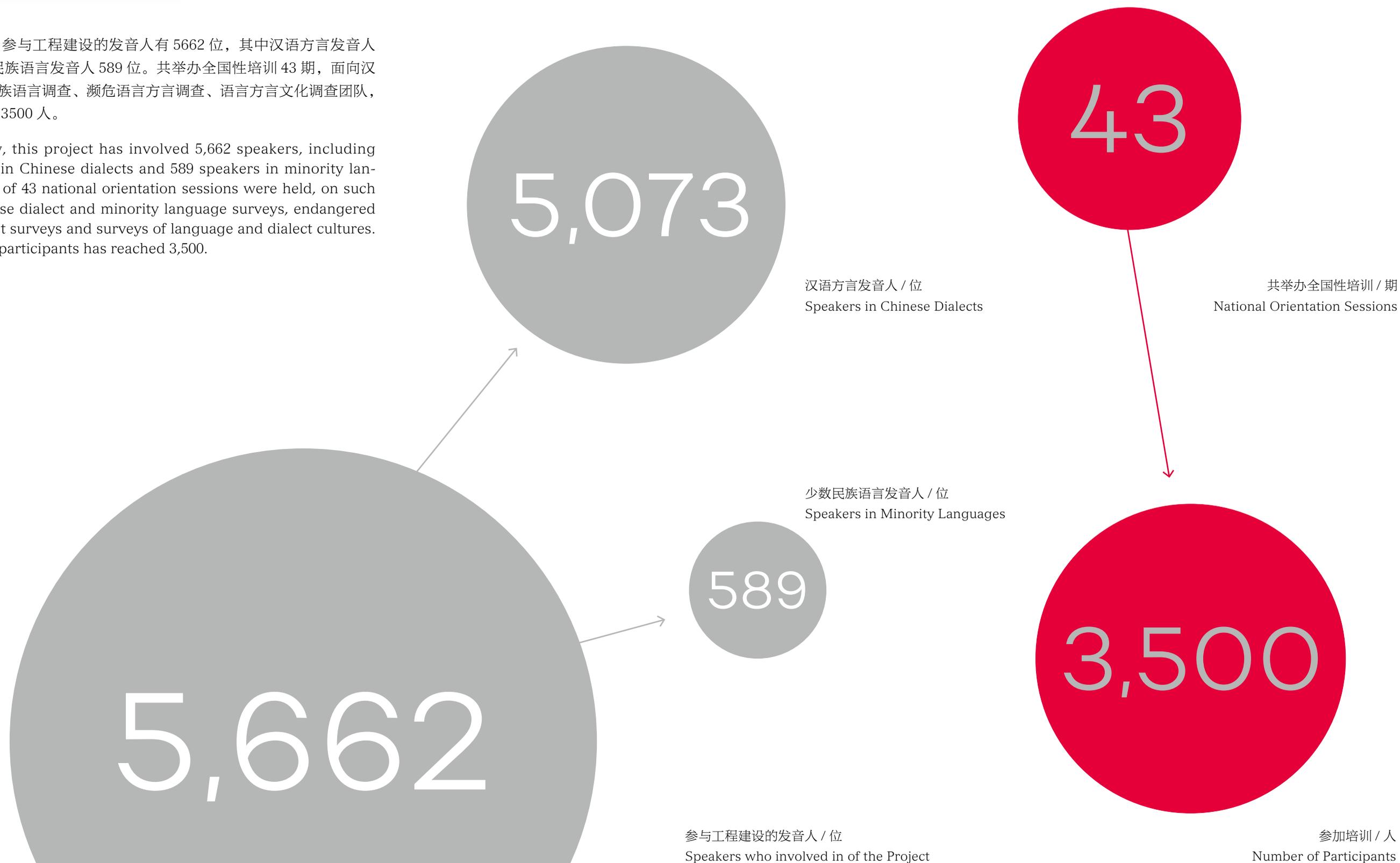Professional Technical Personnel

1,000+

专家团队
Expert teams

350+

高校和研究机构
Universities and Scientific Research Institutions

基本情况 / Basic Information

截至目前，参与工程建设的发音人有 5662 位，其中汉语方言发音人 5073 位，少数民族语言发音人 589 位。共举办全国性培训 43 期，面向汉语方言、少数民族语言调查、濒危语言方言调查、语言方言文化调查团队，参加培训人数达 3500 人。

Up to now, this project has involved 5,662 speakers, including 5,073 speakers in Chinese dialects and 589 speakers in minority languages. A total of 43 national orientation sessions were held, on such topics as Chinese dialect and minority language surveys, endangered language dialect surveys and surveys of language and dialect cultures. The number of participants has reached 3,500.

5,073

汉语方言发音人 / 位
Speakers in Chinese Dialects

43

共举办全国性培训 / 期
National Orientation Sessions

少数民族语言发音人 / 位
Speakers in Minority Languages

589

5,662

参与工程建设的发音人 / 位
Speakers who involved in of the Project

3,500

参加培训 / 人
Number of Participants

发音人 SPEAKERS

2015/05

《教育部国家语委关于启动中国语言资源保护工程的通知》印发，语保工程正式启动。同时发布《中国语言资源保护工程管理办法（试行）》。

The Notice of Ministry of Education and National Language Commission on Launching the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China were issued and the Project was officially initiated. Meanwhile, *Regulation (Trial) of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China* was issued.

2016/02

《中国语言资源保护工程汉语方言调查点总体规划（2015 — 2019 年）》和《中国语言资源保护工程专项资金管理办法（试行）》印发。

The Overall Plan of Chinese Dialect Survey Sites of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China (2015-2019) and *Special Funding Regulation (Trial) of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China* were issued.

/05

《中国语言资源保护工程少数民族语言调查点总体规划（2015 - 2019 年）》印发。

The Overall Plan for the Survey Sites of Minority Language of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China (2015-2019) was issued.

/06

语保工程全国核心专家组成立。

The National Core Specialist Group of the Project was established.

大事记 / Milestone Events

/10

语保工程现场推进会召开。

The on-site promotion meeting of the Project was held.

/10

语保工程采录展示平台正式发布。

The Collection & Recording Demonstration Platform of the Project was officially released.

2017/02

语保工程专家咨询委员会成立。

The Specialist Advisory Committee of the Project was established.

/03

语保工程全国核心专家组扩增至 67 人，明确核心专家组工作规范。

The National Core Specialist Group of the Project was expanded to have 67 members, and the work specifications of the National Core Specialist Group were determined.

/04

《中国语言资源保护工程工作规范（2017 年修订）》发布。

The Work Specification of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China (Revision of 2017) was issued.

大事记 / Milestone Events

/07

南山会讲"语保世界观"暨联合国教科文组织 - 全球说"多语言冠军挑战赛"启动仪式举行。

Nanshan Forum for World View of Language Protection & Launching Ceremony for 2017 Language Champion Challenge of UNESCO-TALKMATE Nexus was held.

/12

语保工程标志性成果《中国语言文化典藏》（20卷）新书发布。

The book of the *China Language Culture Archives (20 volumes)*, as the landmark achievement of the Project, was newly released.

2018/02

语保工程标志性成果《中国濒危语言志》获得 2018 年度中国国家出版基金资助项目资助。

As the landmark achievement of the Project, *China's Endangered Languages* was awarded funding by the 2018 China National Publishing Fund.

/05

《关于启动中国语言资源集（分省）编写出版试点工作的通知》印发。

The *Notice on Launching the Pilot Work of Writing and Publishing Chinese Language Resource Sets (by province)* was issued.

/09

世界语言资源保护大会召开。

International Conference "Role of linguistic diversity in building a global community with shared future" is going to be held.

工程经验

政府主导 / 专家实施 / 社会参与
Stewardship by the Government
Expert Implementation
Social Participation

03

政府主导 / Stewardship by the Government
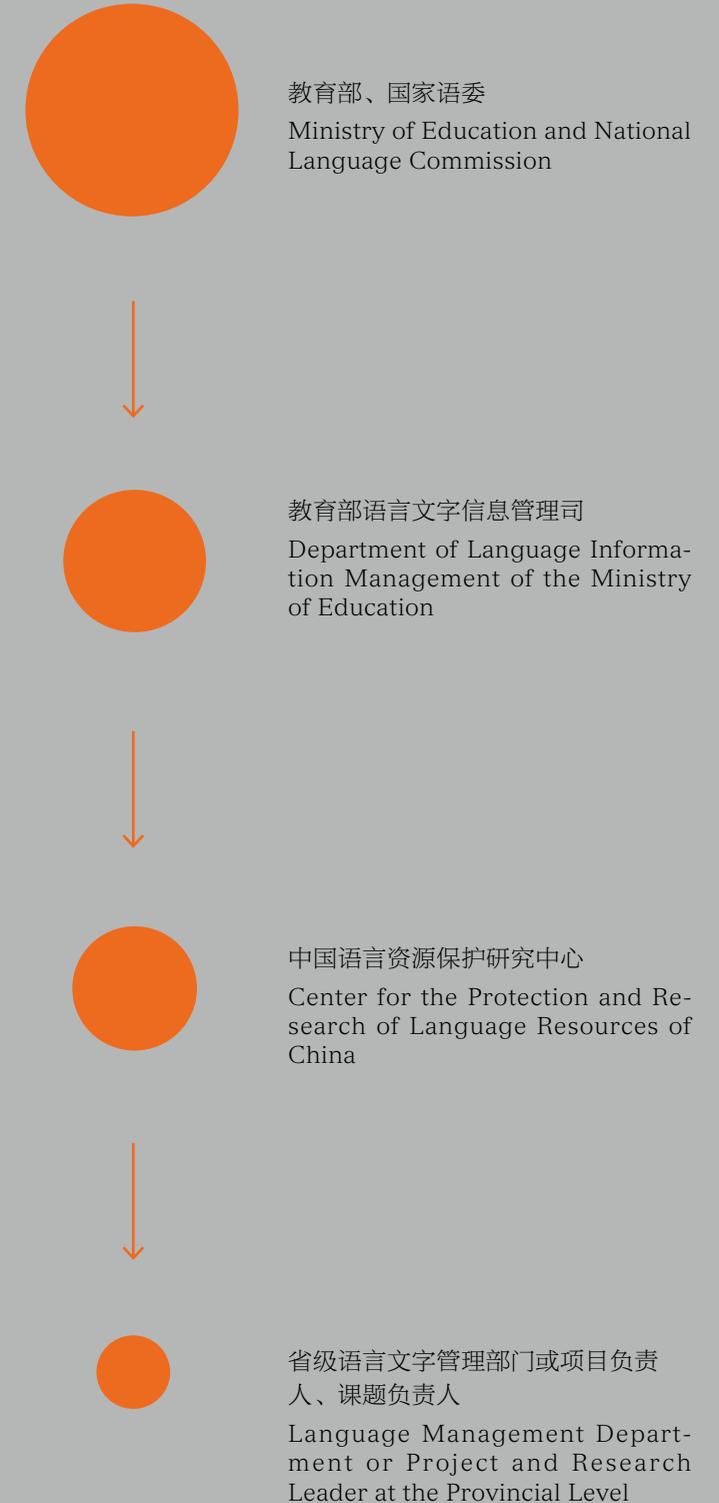
组织 / Organizing

在教育部、国家语委的统一领导下，语保工程采取教育部语言文字信息管理司（以下简称"教育部语信司"）、中国语言资源保护研究中心（以下简称"语保中心"）、省级语言文字管理部门或项目负责人、课题负责人自上而下的分层组织管理模式。工程由教育部语信司组织实施，委托语保中心负责具体管理和技术指导。汉语方言类调查分省（区、市）实施，各省（区、市）语言文字工作委员会办公室负责人为语保工程本省（区、市）项目负责人，对项目内课题建设质量负责；少数民族语言类调查由中央民族大学在全国范围整合力量实施，中央民族大学中国少数民族语言资源保护研究中心负责人为项目负责人，对项目组课题建设质量负责。

语保工程启动以来，各调查点的调查，得到地方政府的重视和支持。省级语言文字工作委员会办公室组织全省（区、市）工程具体实施，调查点所在县级政府教育管理部门积极帮助调查团队遴选发音人，物色调查摄录场地。

天津、黑龙江、浙江、河南、湖北、湖南、广西、重庆、四川等地方政府积极筹措经费开展更多地点语言方言的调查研究，扩大本地语言资源保护工作的覆盖面。多省（区、市）积极推进语保工程本地项目标志性成果的形成，筹建本地语言文化资源库和编写出版语言资源集，北京、辽宁、黑龙江、上海、江苏、浙江、湖南、广西、四川等已建或拟建本省区的语言资源库或语言博物馆，江苏、北京、上海、河北、山西、浙江、福建、山东、湖北、贵州、重庆等已经或即将启动语言资源集的编写出版工作。

自上而下的分层组织管理模式
The Project Adopts a Top-down Hierarchical Management Mode

教育部、国家语委
Ministry of Education and National Language Commission

教育部语言文字信息管理司
Department of Language Information Management of the Ministry of Education

中国语言资源保护研究中心
Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China

省级语言文字管理部门或项目负责人、课题负责人
Language Management Department or Project and Research Leader at the Provincial Level

政府主导 / Stewardship by the Government

With the unified leadership of the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission, the Project adopts a top-down hierarchical management model, which takes the Department of Language Information Management of the Ministry of Education (hereinafter referred to as the "MOE Language Information Dept.") as the top level, followed by the Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China, Language Management Department or Project and Research Leader at the provincial level. The project is organized and implemented by the MOE Language Information Dept. and entrusted with the detailed management and technical guidance by the Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China. Chinese dialect surveys are carried out with each province (autonomous region or municipality) as a unit, the Director of Language Committee Office in each province (autonomous region or municipality) is responsible for the Project whereof and should be in charge of the quality of research within the project; minority language survey is implemented by Minzu University of China across the country with integration, and the Director of the Center for the Protection and Research of Minority Language Resources of China in Minzu University of China should be the project leader and be responsible for the quality of the program.

Since the commencement of the Project, the investigation of various survey sites has received the attention and support from local governments. The provincial language committee offices organized the implementation of the project all over the province (autonomous region or municipality), and the education management office of county-level government where the survey sites are located at actively assisted the investigation team in selecting the speakers and searching for the survey sites.

Local governments such as Tianjin Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, Zhejiang Province, Henan Province, Hubei Province, Hunan Province, Guangxi Province, Chongqing Municipality, Sichuan Province, etc. are active fundraisers in conducting researches on language dialects in more places to expand the coverage of local language resource protection. Many provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities) are passionately promoting the formation of the landmark achievements of local projects, preparing local language and culture resource libraries, compiling and publishing collections of language resources. Beijing, Liaoning Province, Heilongjiang Province, Shanghai, Jiangsu Province, Zhejiang Province, Hunan Province, Guangxi Province, Sichuan Province, etc. have built or intend to build local language resource libraries or language museums. Jiangsu Province, Beijing, Shanghai, Hebei Province, Shanxi Province, Zhejiang Province, Fujian Province, Shandong Province, Hubei Province, Guizhou Province, Chongqing, etc. have already started or will soon start the compilation and publication of language resource collections.

《教育部 国家语委关于启动中国语言资源保护工程的通知》

《中国语言资源保护工程管理办法（试行）》

《中国语言资源保护工程工作规范》

《中国语言资源保护工程专项资金管理办法（试行）》

2015 年 5 月教育部、国家语委印发《教育部 国家语委关于启动中国语言资源保护工程的通知》和《中国语言资源保护工程管理办法（试行）》，语保工程正式启动。此后，教育部、国家语委制定发布《中国语言资源保护工程工作规范》《中国语言资源保护工程专项资金管理办法（试行）》等系列管理制度和办法，作为工程执行依据。

《中国语言资源保护工程管理办法（试行）》对工程的组织及职责、立项、实施与监督检查、验收等进行了顶层设计。《中国语言资源保护工程工作规范》进一步规范了工程立项、培训、试点调查、中期检查、预验收、验收、结项等各环节工作，确保工程顺利实施。《中国语言资源保护工程专项资金管理办法（试行）》规范了语保工程专项资金的使用和管理。

In May 2015, the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission issued *Notice of National Language Commission and the Ministry of Education on Launching the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China and Regulation (Trial Version) on the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China,* which signals that the Project was officially commenced. Since then, the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission have issued a series of management rules and methods such as *the Work Specification of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China and Special Fund Regulation (Trial Version) for the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China* as the basis for the implementation of the Project.

Regulation (Trial Version) on the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China gives the overall stipulation on the organization, responsibility, project establishment, implementation, supervision and inspection, and acceptance of the Project. *Working Specification of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China* further stipulates working details in project establishment, training, pilot investigation, mid-term inspection, pre-acceptance, acceptance, and project settlement to ensure the smooth implementation of the Project. *Special Fund Regulation (Trial Version) for the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China* regulates the use and management of special funds for the Project.

政府主导 / Stewardship by the Government

管理 / Management

2015 年 3 月，教育部、国家语委在北京语言大学设立语保中心，负责拟订语保工程的总体规划，以及工作、技术、培训、验收等规范，指导和管理工程的具体实施。

语保中心为工程调查团队依次进行申报立项、培训、试点指导、巡检、中期检查、预验收、验收、结项等管理工作。

In March 2015, the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission set up the Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China at Beijing Language and Culture University to formulate the overall plan for the Project, and manage work, technology, training, acceptance and other specifications as well as guiding and managing the implementation of the Project.

The Center conducts management tasks such as project establishment, training, pilot guidance, inspection, mid-term inspection, pre-acceptance check, acceptance check, and project closure for the project investigation team.

教育部、国家语委成立语保工程专家咨询委员会，为工程提供决策咨询。

教育部、国家语委从中国境内汉语方言和少数民族语言研究领域遴选知名专家，成立语保工程全国核心专家组，语保中心主任曹志耘教授担任专家组组长。专家组专家参与项目培训、中期检查、预验收、验收等，为工程项目建设提供具体的学术指导与把关。

2016 年 10 月，教育部、国家语委召开"中国语言资源保护工程现场推进会"，对工程体制机制建设、质量把控、社会应用推进、标志性成果打造等提出明确要求。

教育部语信司每年专门召开语保工程工作部署会，明确工程年度任务要求。

The Ministry of Education and National Language Commission set up a Specialist Advisory Committee to provide decision-making consultation for the Project.

The Ministry of Education and National Language Commission selected well-known experts from the field of Chinese dialects and minority languages in China, established the National Core Expert Group of the Project, and Professor Cao Zhiyun, Director of the Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China, served as the leader of the expert group. Experts from the expert group participate in project training, mid-term inspection, pre-acceptance check, acceptance check, etc. to provide specific academic guidance and check for the construction of the Project.

In October 2016, the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission held the "On-Site Promotion Meeting of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China", which set clear requirements for the construction of system and mechanism, quality control, promotion of social applications, and creation of landmark achievements of the Project. The Department of Language Information Management of the Ministry of Education holds annual deployment meeting to clarify the annual task requirements of the Project.

中国语言资源保护工程规范培训

Training on the Work Specification of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China

语保工程目标是利用现代化技术手段，收集记录汉语方言、少数民族语言和口头语言文化的实态语料，通过科学整理和加工，建成大规模、可持续增长的多媒体语言资源库，并开展语言资源保护研究工作，形成系统的基础性成果，进而推进深度开发应用，全面提升中国语言资源保护和利用水平，为传承中华优秀传统文化、维护世界文化多样性服务。

语保工程计划在 2015-2019 年期间，按统一的规范标准实地开展约 1500 个地点的田野调查。根据总体规划，汉语方言共设立 900 个调查点，涵盖 34 省（区、市）的十大汉语方言，少数民族语言共设立 300 个调查点，涵盖中国境内的汉藏语系藏缅、侗台、苗瑶语族，阿尔泰语系突厥、蒙古、满通古斯语族，南亚语系孟高棉语族、回辉话，南岛语系台湾语群，印欧语系俄罗斯、塔吉克语族，朝鲜语及混合语，另设濒危语言和方言调查点 200 个，语言方言文化调查点 100 个。

工程实施中，各课题根据统一的规范，赴调查点当地调查和采集语料，调查内容涉及当地概况、语音、词汇、语法、话语、口头文化、地方普通话等多个方面，其中口头文化包括歌谣、故事以及口彩、禁忌语、隐语、骂人话、顺口溜、谚语、歇后语、谜语、曲艺、戏剧、吟诵、祭祀词等条目。此外，调查点中，语保工程还专门设立了一类语言文化调查点，重点调查房屋建筑、日常用具、服饰、饮食、农工百艺、日常活动、婚育丧葬、节日、说唱表演等内容。

通过工程建设，计划推出《中国语言文化典藏》《中国濒危语言志》《中国语言地图集》，以及汇聚调查成果的"中国语言资源采录展示平台"等系列标志性成果。

语保工程在教育部、国家语委的统一领导下采取自上而下的分层组织管理模式，定期组织开展工程技术规范培训和语言方言调查研究培训，为工程建设提供组织保障和人员保障。

The goal of the Project is to use modern technology to collect and record the real-time corpus of Chinese dialects, minority languages and spoken language cultures, with scientific tidying and processing, to establish a large-scale sustainable multimedia language resources library that can develop sustainably. It is also to protect and research over language resources to produce a systematic basic achievement, promote in-depth development and application, and improve comprehensively the level of protection and utilization of Chinese language resources to serve the inheritance of Chinese excellent traditional cultures and the maintenance of world cultural diversity.

The Project plans to conduct field surveys at approximately 1,500 sites according to a unified specification during 2015 and 2019. In accordance with the overall plan, 900 survey sites have been set up to investigate the Chinese dialects, covering the ten main Chinese dialects in 34 provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities). As for minority languages, a total of 300 survey sites have been set up, which covers the Sino-Tibetan language system Tibetan-Burmese, Kam-Tai and Miao-Yao language family in China, Altaic language system Turkic, Mongolian and Manchu-Tungusic language family, South Asian language system Mon-Khmer language family and Huihui dialect, Taiwanese group of South Island language systems, Russian of Indo-European language system, Tajik language family, Korean and mixed language; meanwhile, 200 survey sites are set up for endangered languages and dialects and 100 sites for language and dialect cultures.

During the implementation of the Project, research teams go to the survey sites to investigate and collect corpus according to the unified norms. The survey content includes local profiles, pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, discourse, oral culture, local Mandarin, etc.

And the oral culture is comprised of ballads, stories, words of good omen, taboo words, argot, swearing words, doggerel, proverbs, twists, riddles, folk art, drama, chant, worship rituals and other items. In addition, the Project has set up language and culture survey sites especially in all survey sites, focusing on the houses, daily articles, clothing, food, agricultural and industrial craftsmanship, everyday activities, marriage, reproduction, funeral, festivals, talking and singing performances, so on so forth.

Through this project, a series of landmark achievements will be made, such as the *China Language Culture Archives*, *China's Endangered Languages*, *Chinese Language Atlas* as well as the Collection & Recording Demonstration Platform of Chinese Language Resources to gather the survey outcomes.

Under the unitary leadership of the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission, the Project adopts a top-down hierarchical management model, organizes regular orientations on project technical standard and trainings on language dialect investigation and research to provide organizational and personnel support for the Project.

Survey Handbook of China Dialect Culture Archives
Chinese Language Resources Survey Handbook·Chinese dialects

工程实施之前，在充分论证的基础上，教育部、国家语委发布了工程的技术规范，包括调查规范、语料整理规范、各种语言方言调查表等，提出"音像图文影"五位一体的调查采集语言资源理念，对语言资源进行实态保存。

调查规范明确了调查地点、调查对象、调查内容、调查方法、录音、摄像、照相、记音、用字等规范。

各课题所有调查条目除了纸笔记录以外，一律进行同步高品质的录音和发音摄像，采集音频、视频语料。语言文化调查点除了音像摄录以外，还要求对调查条目反映的名物或活动逐个照相，对部分调查条目反映的文化活动本身（例如婚礼、丧礼、春节、元宵节、民歌、曲艺、戏剧等）进行文化摄像。调查所得录音文件和视频文件都有严格的质量参数要求，例如录音文件要求：单声道，采样率 44100Hz，采样精度 16bit，音频格式 Windows PCM，背景噪音不能大于"-48dB"等。语料整理规范则对音像资料剪辑、填写模板表、文件命名、文件归档、校对等进行规范。

各语言方言调查表，包括《中国语言资源调查手册·汉语方言》，《中国方言文化典藏调查手册》，《中国语言资源调查手册·民族语言》分为藏缅语族、侗台语族（兼用于南亚语系）、苗瑶语族、突厥语族（兼用于塔吉克语）、蒙古语族、满 - 通古斯语族、俄罗斯语、朝鲜语等八分册。

Chinese Language Resources Survey Handbook·Minority Languages

Before the implementation of the Project, the Ministry of Education and National Language Commission issued technical specifications for the Project on the basis of full argumentation, including survey specifications, corpus collation specifications, various language dialect questionnaires, etc., and proposed the "audio, image, graph, word and video" five-in-one theory for surveying and collecting language resources to protect the language resources in live.

The survey specification stipulates survey sites, survey objects, survey content, survey method, recording, camera shooting, photo taking, sound marking, wording, etc.

In addition to recording with pen and paper, all survey entries are synchronized with voice recording and pronunciation shooting in high-quality to collect audio and video corpus. As for language culture surveys, besides audiovisual recordings, photographs are required to be taken to reflect the names or activities in the survey items, and videos of cultural activities (such as weddings, funerals, Chinese New Year, Lantern Festival, folk songs, folk art, drama, etc.) in some survey items are required to be shot. All the recording and video files obtained in the survey have strict quality parameter requirements, such as requirements for the recording file: mono track, sampling rate 44100Hz, sampling accuracy 16bit, audio format Windows PCM, background noise not louder than "-48dB" and so on.

The corpus collation specification regulates audiovisual data editing, template tables filling, file naming, file archiving, proofreading, and so on.

Various languages and dialects questionnaires include *Chinese Language Resources Survey Handbook • Chinese Dialects, Survey Handbook of China Dialect Culture Archives* and *Chinese Language Resources Survey Handbook • Minority Languages* are collected in eight volumes, namely Tibetan and Burmese language family, Tai–Kadai language family (also used in South Asia language system), Miao-Yao language family, Turkic language family (also used in Tajik language), Mongolian language family, Manchu-Tungus language family, Russian and Korean language.

　　语保工程各课题所有调查条目除了纸笔记录以外，一律进行同步高品质的录音和发音摄像，采集音视频语料。语保工程调查规范对摄录的器材、要求、方式方法、文件参数等进行了明确规定，各调查课题经过摄录培训后方可开展摄录工作。为顺利完成工程摄录任务，语保工程还研发了语保摄录机软件、语保转写标注软件及语保校验软件等工具软件，用于音像采集、转写及质量校验。

　　In addition to recording with pen and paper, all survey entries are synchronized with voice recording and pronunciation shooting in high-quality to collect audio and video corpus. The Project has clear specifications on the equipment, requirements, methods, and document parameters of the video recording, and research groups may start to work after shooting training. In order to successfully complete the recording task, the Project also developed tools such as Language Protection camera software, Language Protection transcribing and marking software as well as Language Protection verification software to help audio and video capture, transfer and quality verification.
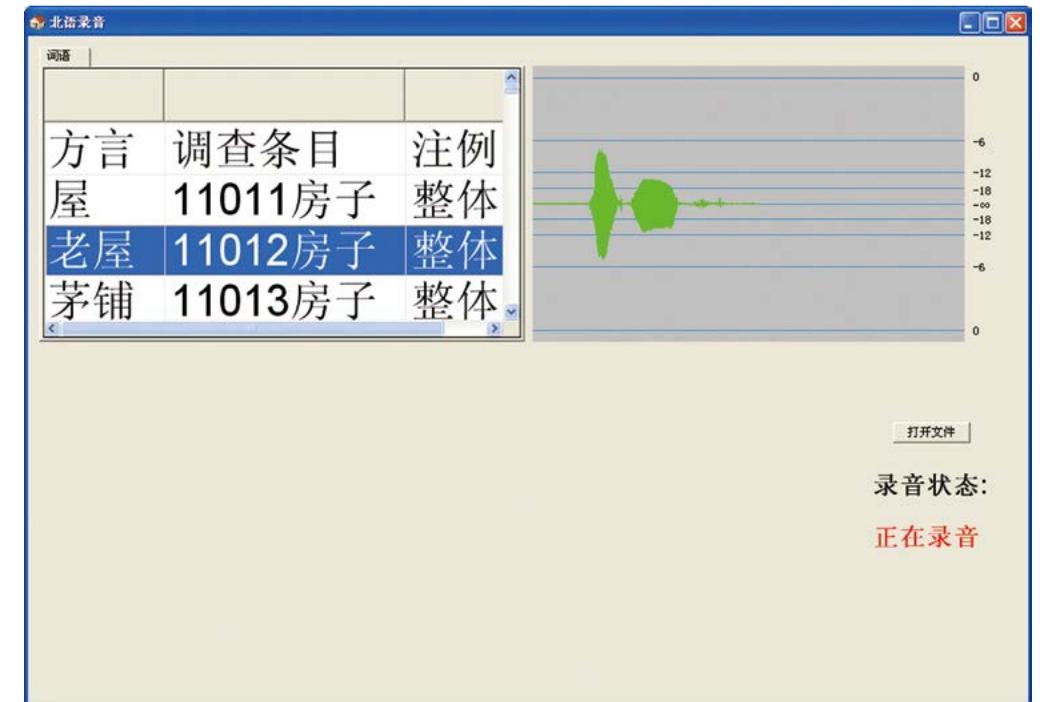
中国语言资源保护工程录音软件
Recording software for the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China

中国语言资源保护工程音像摄录软件
Camera Software for the Protection of Language Resources of China

语保工程广泛调动了社会各界的积极性，倡导共同参与，全面推进中国语言资源保护事业。

The Project has motivated all walks of life, advocating common partici-pation and comprehensively promoting the protection of Chinese language resources.

2017 年 7 月 17 日"南山会讲"在北京语言大学举行
Nanshan Forum was held in Beijing Language and Culture University on July 17, 2017

口头文化传承人演唱陕北民歌《刮大风》
The oral culture successor performing Northern Shanxi
folk song "The Wind Is Blowing Hard"

　　自启动以来，语保工程得到社会各界的大力支持和热烈响应。随着主流媒体的连续报道及电视明星的积极响应，语言资源保护的理念得到普及，社会大众的语言资源保护意识得到提升。

　　中国中央电视台、《人民日报》《光明日报》《新华每日电讯》《瞭望》《中华遗产》，以及新华网、光明网、"学习小组"微信公众号等中国主流媒体对语言资源的现状、语言资源保护的意义和价值、语保工程的调查采录方法等做了全面深入地报道，引起热烈的社会反响。

　　Since it's initiated, the Project has gained strong support and enthusiastic response from all walks of life. With the continuous coverage of mainstream media and the active response of TV stars, the concept of language resource protection has been popularized, and the awareness of language resources protection of the public has been improved.

　　China Central Television, *People's Daily, Guangming Daily, Xinhua Daily Telegraph, Looking for Hope, Chinese Heritage,* as well as China's mainstream media including Xinhuanet, Guangming.com, "Learning Group" WeChat official account have covered the status quo of China's language resources, the significance and value of the protection thereof as well as the methods used in surveying and collecting the project with comprehensiveness and depth, which has aroused enthusiastic social repercussions.

语言资源保护志愿者工作站成立
Launching of the Language Resource Protection Volunteer Workstation

"南山会讲""方言文化"校际公选课、"故乡·说"方言文创大赛、方言微电影大赛、语保志愿者高校代言人等系列活动。

"Nanshan Forum", "Dialect Culture" Inter-school Electives, "Hometown·-Show" Dialect Writing Competition, Dialect Microfilm Contest, university spokesperson Language Protection volunteers.

　　以在校大学生为代表的语保工程志愿者，通过参加语保中心主办的"南山会讲""方言文化"校际公选课、"故乡·说"方言文创大赛、方言微电影大赛、语保志愿者高校代言人等系列活动，提高了语言资源保护的自觉意识，并身体力行地加入到语言资源保护理念宣传和实践的工作中。

　　The volunteers of the Project who are represented by the university students improved the awareness of the protection of language resources and joined the work of publicity and practice of the concept of language resource protection through participating in a series of activities including the "Nanshan Forum", "Dialect Culture" Inter-school Electives, "Hometown·Show" Dialect Writing Competition, Dialect Microfilm Contest, university spokesperson Language Protection volunteers.

　　中国知名电视节目主持人、湖南卫视节目总监汪涵积极配合语保工程建设，出任语保工程宣传推广大使，个人出资 500 万元人民币开展以调查保存湖南方言为目的"响应计划"；利用自身影响力在电视或新媒体开办方言文化综艺节目《多彩中国话》《十三亿分贝》，受到青年观众的广泛欢迎。据不完全统计，两个节目的网络累计点击量近 3.5 亿次。

　　中国南方卫视节目总监陈星主办广东方言文化节目《谁语争锋》，成立岭南方言文化传承保护中心，组织筹建岭南方言文化博物馆，首创广东大学生方言文化创意大赛，通过上述方式有效推动了广东方言文化的保护传承工作。

青年人创作、演唱方言歌曲
Young people are creating and singing dialect songs

Wang Han, a well-known Chinese TV presenter and Director of Hunan Satellite TV Program, actively cooperates to develop the Project and takes up the post of the Publicity Ambassador thereof. He invests 5 million RMB in his own name to carry out the *"Xiangying Plan"* for the purpose of investigation and preservation of Hunan dialect; also, with his personal influence he found various shows named *Colorful Chinese* and *1.3 billion Decibels* about dialect cultures on TV or new media channel, which are widely welcomed by the young audience. According to incomplete statistics, the cumulative hits of the two programs are nearly up to 350 million.

Chen Xing, director of China South Satellite TV Program, hosts the Cantonese dialect cultural program *Cantonese Dialect Contest*, establishes Lingnan Dialect Cultural Heritage Protection Center, organizes the establishment of Lingnan Dialect Culture Museum, and initiates the Guangdong university students Dialect Culture Creative Competition, all of which effectively promote the protection and inheritance of Cantonese dialect culture.

正在建设的方言文化博物馆
The Dialect Culture Museum under Construction

语保工程启动以来，一批中国企业参与到中国语言文化的保护传承中来，共同维护世界语言多样性。

Since the beginning of the Project, a group of Chinese companies have participated in the protection and inheritance of Chinese language and culture to jointly safeguard the world's linguistic diversity.

　　2016 年，中国在线语言学习平台"全球说"公司与联合国教科文组织建立伙伴关系，共建世界语言地图，扩大多语言信息和知识的普及。2017 年，"全球说"与中国腾讯公司合作建设世界性语言学习平台，致力于用技术手段，在世界范围内采集语言资源，用于改善世界众多语种在互联网空间仍不可听、不可见、不可学和不可用的困境。

　　In 2016, Chinese online language learning platform "Talkmate" established a partnership with UNESCO to build World Atlas of Languages to expand the spread of multilingual information and knowledge. In 2017, "Talkmate" cooperated with Tencent in China to build a world language learning platform, and dedicated to using technology to collect language resources worldwide to improve the dilemma that many languages in the world are still inaudible, invisible and unavailable to learn and use.

2017 年，中国企业发起方言保护计划活动。旨在通过人工智能技术形式创新方言保护，引起大众对方言保护的关注，用智能语音技术加速推动方言保存。

自 2016 年开始，中国企业连续每年举办方言电影节，宣传推广语言文化保护传承理念。语保中心作为方言电影节的战略合作伙伴，为其提供学术支持。

In 2017, a Chinese enterprise launched the Dialect Protection Plan activity, aiming at innovating dialect protection through the artificial intelligence technology to attract the attention of the public on dialect protection and use intelligent voice technology to promote dialect preservation.

From 2016, Chinese enterprises have sponsored the Dialect Film Festival to promote the concept of language culture protection and inheritance. The Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China provides academic support for the Dialect Film Festival as a strategic partner.
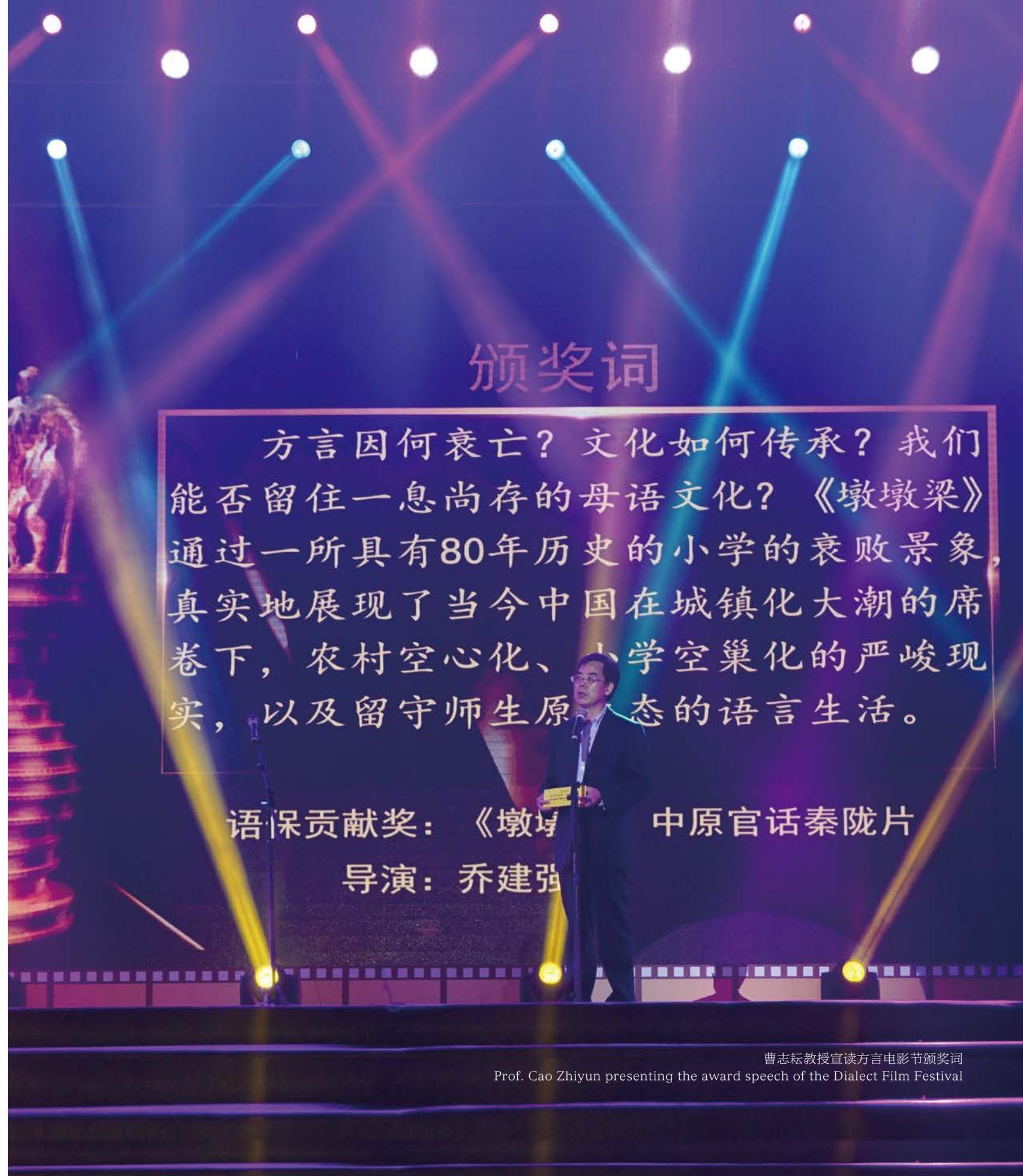
曹志耘教授宣读方言电影节颁奖词
Prof. Cao Zhiyun presenting the award speech of the Dialect Film Festival

语保成就

ACHIEVEMENTS OF
LANGUAGE
PROTECTION

语保工程采录展示平台 / 学术成果 / 人才培养 / 推广应用
The Collection & Recording Demonstration Platform of the Project
Academic Achievements
Talent Training
Promotion and Application

04

语保工程采录展示平台 / The Collection & Recording Demonstration Platform of the Project

语保工程研制并上线了汇聚调查成果的"中国语言资源采录展示平台"。采录展示平台包括"专业平台"和"公众平台"两个系统。

The Collection & Recording Demonstration Platform was developed and launched to gather the survey outcomes. This platform includes two systems: "professional platform" and "public platform".

公众平台
Public Platform

3,000+

收集音视频资源／条
Pieces of Audio and Video Resources

20,000

月访问量约／人次
Monthly Visits

专业平台
Professional Platform

32

汇集展示省（区、市）／个
Provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities)

786

汉语方言调查点／个
Chinese Dialect Speakers Survey Sites

5,073

汉语方言发音人／位
Chinese Dialect Speakers

224

少数民族语言调查点／个
Minority Ethnic Group Survey Sites

589

少数民族语言发音人／位
Minority Ethnic Group Speakers

30TB+

音视频资源总物理容量
Total Physical Capacity of Audio and Video Resources

2,670,857

音频资源／条
Pieces of Audio Resources

664,943

少数民族语言音频资源／条
Pieces of Minority Languages Audio Resources

2,131,528

视频资源／条
Pieces of Video Resources

662,988

少数民族语言视频资源／条
Pieces of Minority Languages Video Resources

专业平台面向语言资源调查研究的专家学者用户，主要存储语保工程田野调查结果数据资源，并可进行管理和展示分析。专业平台，结合地理信息系统、数据可视化和多媒体检索技术，为语言研究专家学者提供更精确全面的语言资源分析功能，如：方言地图生成和方言比较功能，能够提高语言资源分析和利用工作的效率和提升展示效果。截至目前，专业平台汇集展示了 32 个省（区、市）786 个汉语方言调查点、5073 位汉语方言发音人、224 个少数民族语言调查点、589 位少数民族语言发音人的音视频资源。音频资源 2670857 条，其中少数民族语言 664943 条，视频资源 2131528 条，其中少数民族语言 662988 条。总物理容量超过 30TB。

公众平台是面向普通个人用户的开放性系统，目的在于收集个人用户的方言音视频资源，目前已累计收集音视频资源超过 3000 条，月访问量约 2 万人次。

The professional platform is for experts and scholars of language resource study, and it mainly stores the data resources of the fieldwork survey results of the Project, and can conduct management and display analysis. The professional platform, combined with geographic information system, data visualization and multimedia retrieval technology, provides more accurate and comprehensive language resource analysis for language research experts and scholars, such as dialect map generation and dialect comparison function, which can improve the efficiency of language resource analysis and utilization and improve the effect of display. Up to now, the professional platform has brought together audiovisual resources by 5,073 Chinese dialect speakers in 786 survey sites and 589 minority ethnic group speakers in 224 survey sites all over 32 provinces (autonomous regions or municipalities). There are 2,670,857 pieces of audio resources, in which 662,988 pieces are from minority languages; and there are 2,131,528 pieces of video resources, in which 664,943 are from minority languages. The total physical capacity exceeds 30TB.

The public platform is an open system for general individual users, and it is to collect audio and video resources of dialects for individual users. At present, more than 3,000 pieces of audio and video resources have been collected, and the monthly visits are about 20,000.
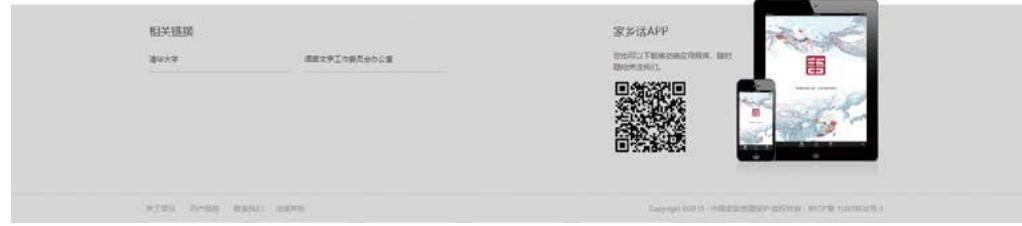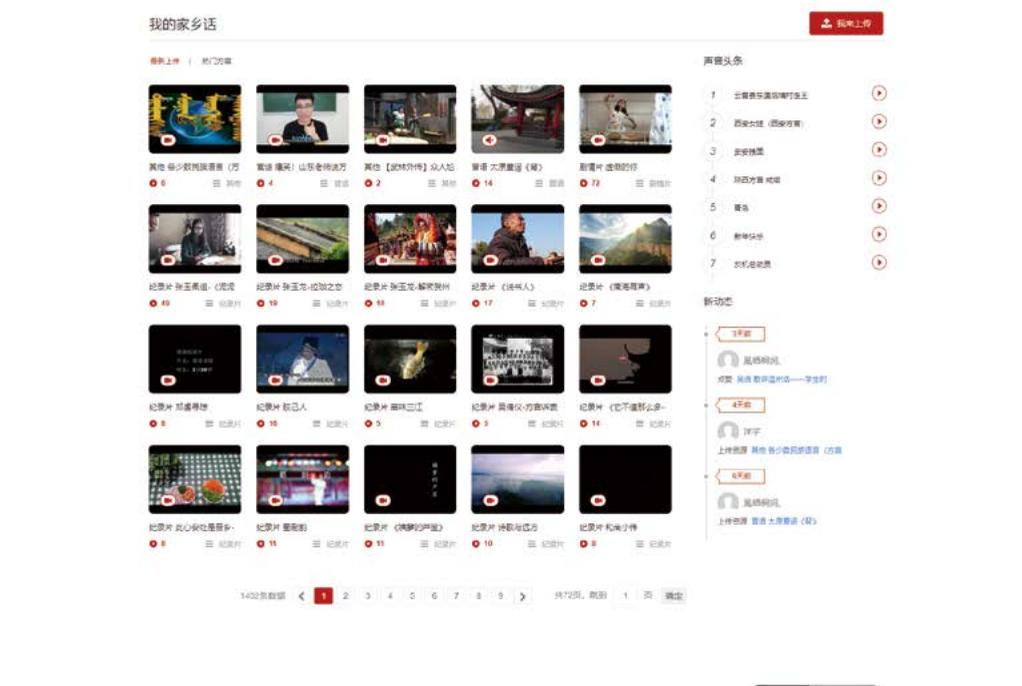
中国语言资源保护工程采录展示平台公众平台
Public Platform for the Collection and Recording Demonstration Platform of the Project
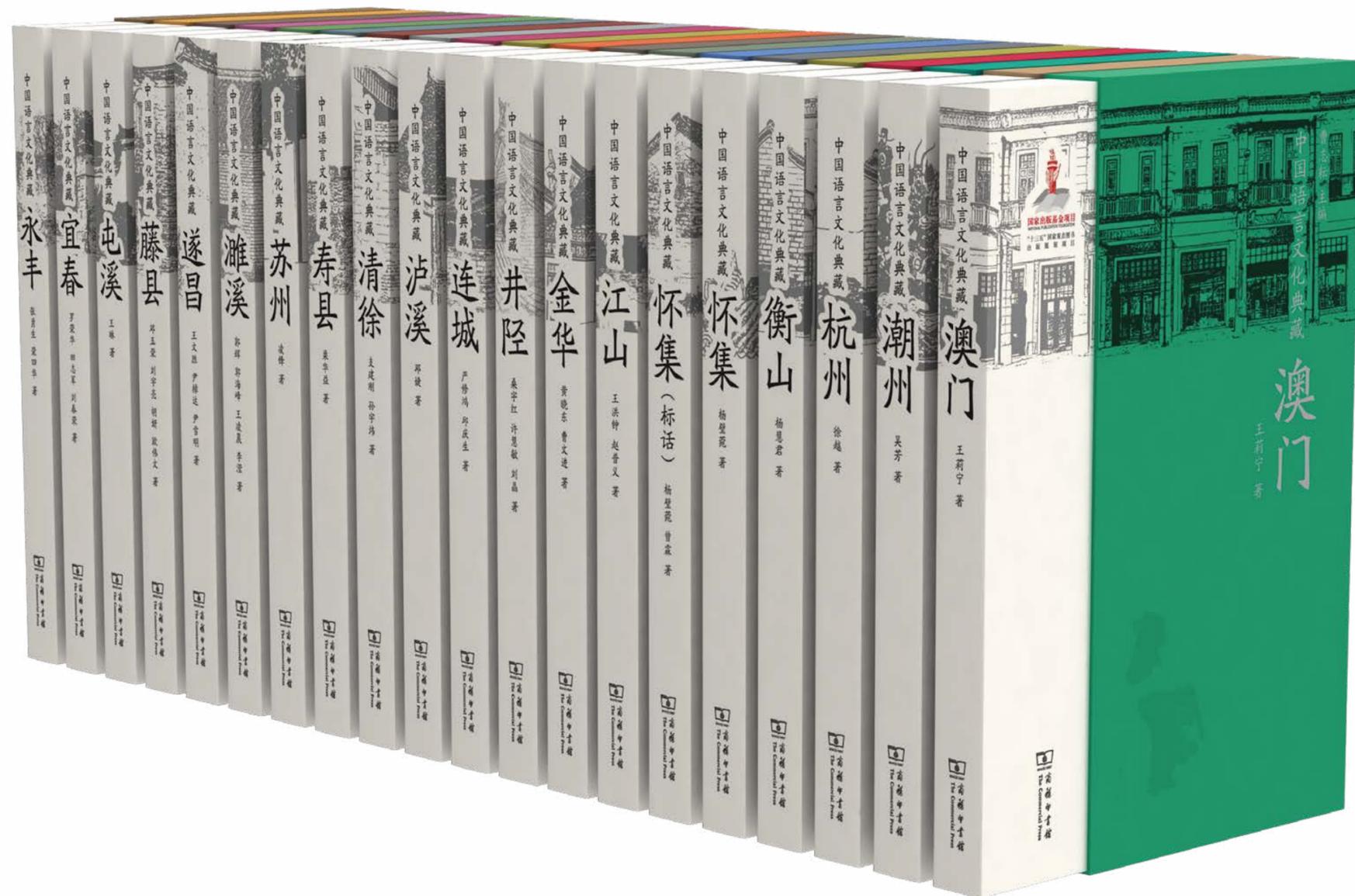for the Protection of Language Resources of China
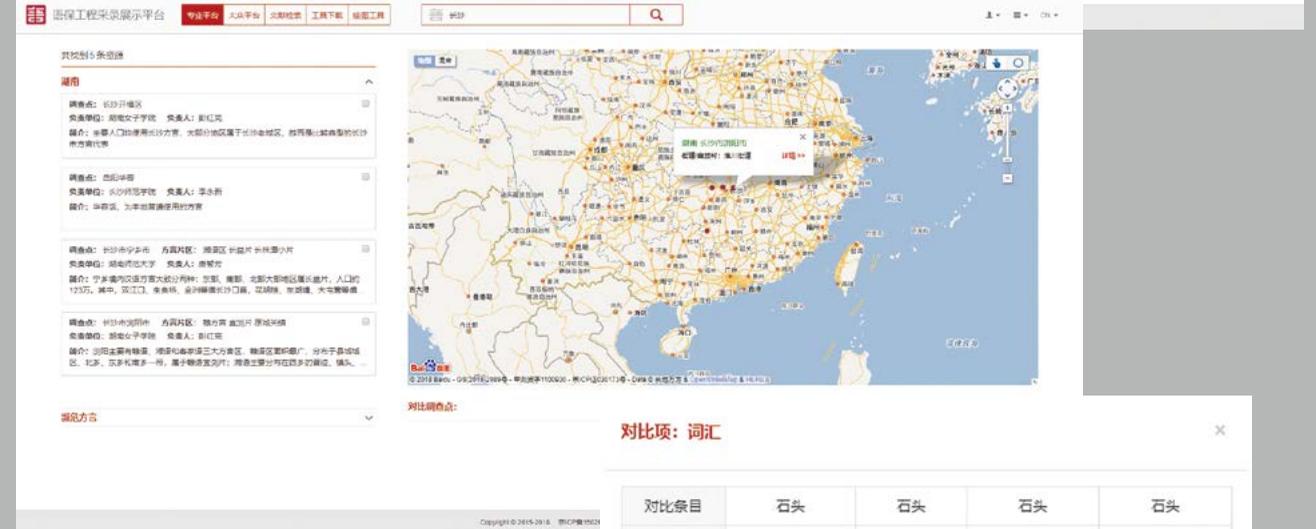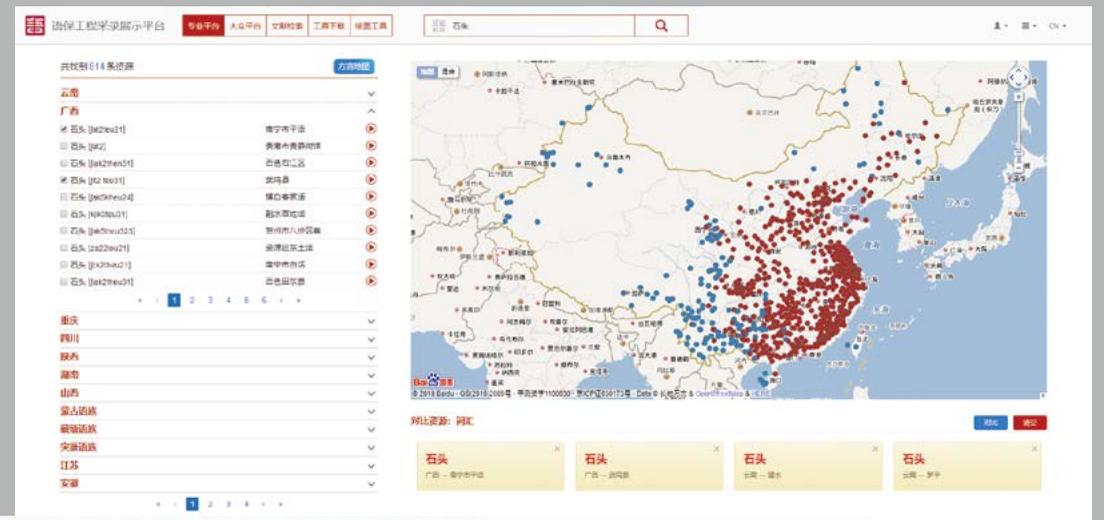
中国语言资源保护工程采录展示平台专业平台
Professional Platform for the Collection and Recording Demonstration Platform of the
Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China

语保工程标志性成果《中国语言文化典藏》《中国濒危语言志》和分省语言资源集等陆续出版。

The landmark outcomes of the Project including China Language Culture Archives, China's Endangered Languages and the collection of provincial language resources have been published successively.

《中国语言文化典藏》丛书共 20 卷，已于 2017 年 12 月由中国商务印书馆出版发行，其中 19 卷为汉语方言，包括官话、晋语、吴语、徽语、闽语、湘语、赣语、客家话、粤语等汉语方言，1 卷为少数民族语言标话，涵盖澳门、潮州、杭州、衡山、怀集、怀集（标话）、江山、金华、井陉、连城、泸溪、清徐、寿县、苏州、濉溪、遂昌、藤县、屯溪、宜春、永丰等地点。各卷把本地的方言和文化现象记录下来，并采用多媒体技术进行保存和展示。

China Language Culture Archives consists of 20 volumes and was published by the China Commercial Press in December 2017, 19 of them are Chinese dialects, including Mandarin, Jin, Wu, Hui, Min, Xiang, Gan, Kejia, and Yue,1 of them is minority language Biao, covering Macao, Chaozhou, Hangzhou, Hengshan, Huaiji, Huaiji (Biao Language), Jiangshan, Jinhua, Jingxing, Liancheng, Luxi, Qingxu, Shouxian, Suzhou, Suixi, Suichang, Tengxian, Tunxi, Yichun, Yongfeng and so on. Each volume records local dialects and cultural phenomena and uses multimedia technology to preserve and display them.

澳门 / Macao
潮州 / Chaozhou
杭州 / Hangzhou
衡山 / Hengshan
怀集 / Huaiji
怀集（标话）/ Huaiji（Biao language）
江山 / Jiangshan
金华 / Jinhua
井陉 / Jingxing
连城 / Liancheng
泸溪 / Luxi
清徐 / Qingxu
寿县 / Shouxian
苏州 / Suzhou
濉溪 / Suixi
遂昌 / Suichang
藤县 / Tengxian
屯溪 / Tunxi
宜春 / Yichun
永丰 / Yongfeng

丛书内容分为 9 个大类：房屋建筑、日常用具、服饰、饮食、农工百艺、日常活动、婚育丧葬、节日、说唱表演。

The content of the series has 9 categories: housing, daily articles, clothing, food, agricultural and industrial arts, daily activities, marriage, reproduction, funeral, festivals, talking and singing performances.

一 住宅

1-1 • 苏州市区

房子 [vã²²tsɿ⁴¹]

　　房子是人们日常居住的场所。最简单的房子就是一座独立的房屋。而富裕一点人家的房子则是由多排房屋组成。比较常见的排列方式是纵向排列，每列房屋称为一"进" [tsin⁵³]，"进"与"进"之间会有一个天井分隔。再大型一些的民居，就会由多条纵向并列的房子组成，每一条纵线称为一"落" [lo?²³]。图 1-1 为一落四进的民居。

沿河房子 [iɪ²²ou⁴vã⁵tsɿ²¹]

　　即"临水民居"。传统苏州地区的货物运输大多是通过水路，河的两岸都有石块砌成的护岸，称作"石驳岸" [zɑʔ²³poʔ⁴ŋo²¹]。很多民居都是临水压"驳岸"而建的。这些小户人家没有财力建造几进几落那么规整的大房子，只能根据用地大小、形状、使用需求和财力的可能进行建造。因此布局多样，形体自由多变。

苏州 空·前沿建筑

1-2 • 甪直

19

丛书具有两大特点：一是图文并茂，每本书以调查点为单位，以调查条目为纲，收录方言文化图片及其方言名称（汉字）、读音（音标）、解说，以图带文，一图一文，图文并茂，每册收图 600 幅左右；二是 EP（纸质和电子）同步，图书条目后附二维码，阅读时可用手机扫码在线访问方言条目的录音、视频，实现音像图文四位一体的阅读体验。

The series has two main characteristics: one is the combination of the picture and the text, which means each book, based on every survey site and survey item, collects pictures of the dialect cultures and their names (Chinese characters), pronunciation (phonetic symbols) and explanation. There are about 600 pictures in each book, with one picture followed by one text. Another characteristic is the EP (paper and electronic) synchronization. The book entry is attached with a QR code in the back thereof; readers can scan the code with a mobile phone to have online access to the recordings and videos of dialect entries, which makes the four-in-one reading experience (sound, image, graph and text) become real.

扫码体验
Please Scan

马拉糕 [ma⁵⁵lai⁵⁵kou⁵⁵]
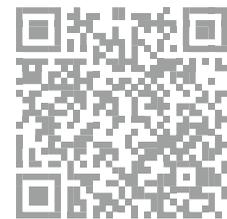
"马拉糕"据说是由新加坡的马来族人传入的，故而得名。马拉糕由面粉、鸡蛋、牛油等混合发酵后蒸制而成。

4-35 • 卢廉若公园

九层糕 [kɐu⁵⁵tʃʰɐŋ²¹kou⁵⁵]

"九层糕"糕体的制作工艺与"马蹄糕"（见图4-38）相同，也是以马蹄粉为原料制成的点心。糕体外形用不同颜色相配，区分为九层，故而得名。

4-36 • 大堂巷

杏仁饼 [hɐŋ²²ien²¹pɛŋ³⁵]

"杏仁饼"是澳门最受欢迎的赠礼佳品。它的原料以绿豆磨成的面儿为主，原来的形状与杏仁类似，故而得名。现在经过改良，多以圆饼状为主，还加入馅料形成多种口味。图4-39为刚刚出炉的杏仁饼，图4-40为制饼师傅正在用"饼模"制作杏仁饼。

萝白"糕 [lɔ²¹pak²kou⁵⁵]

"萝白"即白萝卜。"萝白"糕是将糯米磨成粉制成浆，再混入萝卜丝、肉末等辅料后，放入模中蒸熟制成。除了蒸着吃以外，还可以冷却了以后，下过热油煎着吃。

除了"萝白"糕，当地还喜欢吃"芋头糕" [u²²tʰɐu²¹kou⁵⁵]，其制作工艺与"萝白"糕基本相同，只是把主料由萝卜换做芋头。

4-37 • 义字街

马蹄糕 [ma⁵⁵tʰɐi²¹kou⁵⁵]

"马蹄"即为荸荠。"马蹄糕"是用糯米粉、马蹄粉加入糖水等辅料拌合后蒸制而成的，有时还会加入新鲜的马蹄粒儿一起蒸。马蹄糕呈茶黄色，呈半透明状，味道香甜，口感软滑而不失韧劲儿，是人们饭后茶歇的常备食品。

4-38 • 新乐街

画符 [uɐk¹fu²³¹] / 藤县
Magic Calligraphy[uɐk¹fu²³¹] / Tengxian

饼印 [pɛŋ³⁵iɐn³³] / 澳门
Cake Printing[pɛŋ³⁵iɐn³³] / Macao

《中国濒危语言志》丛书第一批 30 卷，包括安徽祁门军话、广东连南石蛤塘土话、贵州晴隆喇叭话、广东电白旧时正话等濒危汉语方言，以及贵州六枝仡佬语、云南玉溪撒都语、云南兰坪普米语、海南保亭加茂黎语等少数民族语言，丰富的第一手语料、通过 EP（纸质和电子）同步展示是本丛书的重要特点。计划于 2019 年年底出版发行。

北京、上海、山西、浙江、安徽、江西等省地正在或准备编辑出版本地语言资源集。

随着语保工程的启动，语言资源保护研究相关学术论文不断涌现。《语言文字应用》《语言学研究》《语言战略研究》等中国知名语言学期刊，先后设专栏刊登系列文章。语保工程实施期间，每年举办"中国语言资源国际学术研讨会"，就语言资源保护的理念、方法、实践及开发应用等主题展开集中研讨。

There are 30 volumes in the first batch of the *China's Endangered Languages* series, including the endangered Chinese dialects such as Anhui Qimen Junhua dialect, Guangdong Liannan Shíhátáng Tuhua, Guizhou Qinglong Laba Dialect and Guangdong Dianbai Earlier Zhenghua, as well as the minority language such as Guizhou Liuzhi Gelao dialect, Yunnan Yunan Yuxi Sadu dialect, Yunnan Lanping Pumi dialect, Hainan Baoting Jiamaoli dialect. Rich first-hand corpus, synchronized display through EP (paper and electronic), are important features of this series. It is scheduled to be published at the end of 2019.

Beijing, Shanghai, Shanxi Province, Zhejiang Province, Anhui Province, Jiangxi Province and so on are publishing or preparing to publish local language resource sets.

With the launch of the Project, academic papers related to the study of language resource protection have constantly emerged. The well-known Chinese linguistic journals such as *Applied Linguistics, Linguistics Research, Chinese Journal of Language Policy and Planning* have set up special columns to publish article series. During the implementation of the Project, The International Conference on Chinese Language Resources was held every year to focus on the concepts, methods, practices, development of applications of language resource protection.

人才培养 / Talent Training

语保工程为中国境内汉语方言和少数民族语言调查研究培养了一大批出色的团队和技术人员。

The Project has cultivated a great number of outstanding teams and technicians for the research of Chinese dialects and minority languages in China.

截至目前，超过350所高校和科研机构、1000多个专家团队、近4500名专业技术人员参与工程建设。工程共举办面向全国的一级培训共计43期，面向汉语方言、少数民族语言调查、濒危语言方言调查、语言方言文化调查团队，参加培训人数达3500人。

Up to now, more than 350 universities and research institutions, 1,000 experts, and nearly 4,500 professional and technical personnel have participated in the Project. The Project has held a total of 43 first-level training courses for the whole country, targeting at survey teams of Chinese dialects, minority languages, endangered languages and dialects, and language dialect cultures. Up to 3,500 participants were involved.
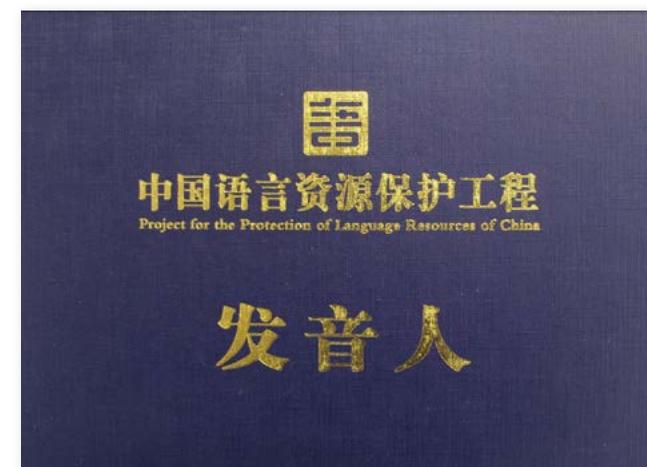
中国语言资源保护工程发音人证书
Certificate for the Dialect Speaker of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China

随着语保工程的启动，与方言有关的文艺娱乐、文创产品、科技产品不断涌现并受到欢迎，语言资源保护志愿者行动得到全国范围内年青人的积极相应。

近年来，用上海、河南、重庆、南宁等地方言演绎的方言话剧不断上演，各地方言歌曲不断流行，给经典影视作品进行方言配音的方言配音秀受到欢迎。此外，中国企业发起并连续举办方言电影节，评选展播优秀方言电影。汪涵、陈星等中国电视明星制作了方言文化综艺节目《多彩中国话》《十三亿分贝》《谁语争锋》，累计网络点击量近 3.5 亿次。《中国话》《远方的童谣》等系列语言文化纪录片正在制作。

以雷州话手机壳、书签等以及广大网友制作的方言表情包为代表的方言文创产品日益增多、日益流行。

中国企业发起方言保护计划。其最新推出的翻译机、输入法等支持粤语、闽南话、苏州话等 22 种汉语方言的语音智能翻译与输入。

语保中心成立语言资源保护志愿者工作站，组建"语言资源保护志愿者联盟"。志愿者们通过手机、摄像机、直播平台等，记录、保存、展示、传承祖先留给他们的语言和文化。

汪涵先生受聘为"多语言冠军挑战赛"大使
Mr Wang Han is Appointed as the Promoter of 2017 Language Champion Challenge of UNESCO-TALKMATE Nexus

联合国教科文组织专家来华出席"世界
语言地图"活动
UNESCO experts coming to China
to participate in the activity of World
Atlas of Languages

With the start of the Project, art, entertainment, cultural and technological products related to dialects have been made and received popularity. The volunteering work for language resource protection has been passionately supported by young people across the country.

In recent years, dramas performed in dialects of Shanghai, Henan Province, Chongqing, Nanning and so on have been continuously displayed. Dialect songs become popular, and dialect dubbings for classic films and TV series have received warm welcome. In addition, a Chinese enterprise initiated and successively held the "Dialect Film Festival" to select and broadcast excellent dialect films. Chinese TV stars such as Wang Han and Chen Xing produced the dialect culture variety show Colorful Chinese, 1.3 billion Decibels and Cantonese Dialect Contest, with a cumulative network hit of nearly 350 million. What's more, the language and culture documentary series such as Chinese Dialect and Nursery Rhymes from Distance are being produced.

Phone cases of Leizhou dialects and bookmarks based on the Dialect Film Festival as well as emojies created by netizens are increasingly common and popular.

Another Chinese Enterprise initiated the Dialect Protection Plan. Xunfei translator and Xunfei input, the newly developed tools, support the intelligent voice translation and input of 22 Chinese dialects such as Cantonese, Minnan dialect and Suzhou dialect.

The Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China established several language resource protection volunteer workstations and built a "Language Resource Protection Volunteer Alliance". Volunteers record, save, display and inherit languages and cultures endowed by ancestors through mobile phones, video cameras and live broadcast platforms.

The International Conference "Role of linguistic diversity in building a global community with shared future" is held on 19-20 September 2018 in Changsha, Hunan, China.

世界语言资源保护大会于 2018 年 9 月 19-20 日在中国湖南长沙召开。