



世界语言资源保护大会

**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "ROLE OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY
IN BUILDING A GLOBAL COMMUNITY WITH SHARED FUTURE"**

2018年9月19日-21日 中国·长沙 19-21 SEPTEMBER 2018 CHANGSHA, CHINA

会议手册

CONFERENCE PROGRAM





保护世界语言多样性

中国古代字书《说文解字》：“直言曰言，论难曰语”，“言”“语”皆为“语言”（Language）。“世界语言资源保护大会”会标将中国汉字“言”与一只仿若呵护珍宝的手融合，使用奥林匹克徽标五种颜色，寓意世界语言资源丰富多彩，世界文化多元共生。呼吁世界各国人民共同努力，积极行动，采用最有效的方式保护珍贵的语言资源，为构建人类命运共同体作出贡献。

Protection of Worldwide Linguistic Diversity

According to the ancient Chinese classic *Shuo Wen Jie Zi (The Origins of Chinese Characters)*, “What can be expressly stated is called Yan; what needs to be argued and debated is Yu.” “Yan” and “Yu” make up “language.” The logo design of the International Conference “Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future” integrates the Chinese character “Yan” (“言”) with the image of a hand that symbolizes the protection of treasures. It adopts the five colors of the Olympic logo to signify the abundance and rich variety of world language resources, as well as the coexistence of diverse world cultures. We hereby urge people all over the world to work together and take actions to protect valuable language resources in the most effective way, and to make contributions to building a global community with shared future.

主办单位： 联合国教科文组织
中华人民共和国教育部
中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会
中国国家语言文字工作委员会
湖南省人民政府

Hosted by: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China
National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO
National Language Commission of the People's Republic of China
People's Government of Hunan Province of the People's Republic of China

承办单位： 湖南省语言文字工作委员会
湖南省教育厅
长沙市人民政府
北京语言大学
湖南大学

Organized by: Language Commission of Hunan Province
Education Department of Hunan Province
Changsha Municipal People's Government
Beijing Language and Culture University
Hunan University

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“世界语言资源保护大会”简介

“世界语言资源保护大会”首次举办，旨在世界范围内重申对语言资源保护问题的重视和关注，促进各个国家和地区进一步形成保护语言多样性的共识，推动专家学者的对话与交流，促进文明交流互鉴，为构建人类命运共同体作出贡献。本次大会由联合国教科文组织、中国教育部、中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会、国家语言文字工作委员会、湖南省人民政府联合主办，湖南省语言文字工作委员会、湖南省教育厅、湖南省长沙市人民政府、北京语言大学、湖南大学共同承办，是联合国“2019国际本土语言”的重要活动之一。

大会以“语言多样性对于构建人类命运共同体的作用：语言资源保护、应用与推广”为主题，下设四个分论坛：语言文化多样性政策、语言资源保护规范标准与人才建设、语言资源开发应用与推广、促进语言文化多样性的措施。来自世界40多个国家和地区相关领域的200多位官员和专家参会。

会议将推动形成保护语言资源和语言多样性的共识，起草并通过《岳麓宣言》，联合国教科文组织将就世界语言地图下“中国语言地图”版块的建设发展，与中国高校和科研机构建立专家工作网和合作伙伴关系，会议将为亚太地区语言资源保护提供指导和建议，以期进一步推动联合国教科文组织各成员国将保护语言多样性纳入可持续发展目标，对构建人类命运共同体发挥作用。

Introduction to International Conference “Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future”

The purpose of the inaugural International Conference “Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future” is to reiterate the importance of language resources protection, to build a consensus on the protection of language diversity in all countries and regions, to enhance dialogues and communication among experts and scholars, and to promote exchange and mutual learning among civilizations, all of which will contribute toward building a global community with shared future. As one of the major events of 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages initiated by the United Nations, this conference is jointly hosted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the Ministry of Education of the People’s Republic of China, the National Commission of the People’s Republic of China for UNESCO, the National Language Commission of the People’s Republic of China, and the People’s Government of Hunan Province. The conference is organized by the Language Commission of Hunan Province, the Education Department of Hunan Province, Changsha Municipal People’s Government of Hunan Province, Beijing Language and Culture University, and Hunan University.

With the theme of the “Role of linguistic diversity in building a global community with shared future: protection, access and promotion of language resources,” this conference features four thematic discussion areas: policies on language and cultural diversity; standards and training of trainers for language resources protection; development, access, and promotion of language resources; and measures to be taken to promote linguistic and cultural diversity. Over 200 officials and experts working in relevant fields from more than 40 countries and regions will attend the conference.

This conference will seek to build a consensus on the protection of language resources and language diversity by drafting and approving *Yuelu Proclamation*. It will further our efforts toward building a global community with shared future by accomplishing the following: launching a network and partnership by UNESCO with Chinese universities and research institutions on the development of the Chinese Linguistic Atlas within the context of World Atlas of Languages; providing guidance and recommendations on language resources protection in the Asia-Pacific region; and promoting the inclusion of language diversity protection as one of the sustainable development objectives of the member nations of UNESCO.

大会日程 Conference Schedule

时间 Time	内容安排 Program	地点 Place
2018年9月18日 September 18, 2018		
	报到注册 Registration	长沙梅溪湖豪华精选酒店大堂 Lobby of Meixi Lake Hotel a Luxury Collection Hotel Changsha (Meixi Lake Hotel) 长沙嘉柏酒店大堂 Lobby of Golden Cypress Boutique Hotel Changsha (Jiabo Hotel)
18:30 - 19:30	欢迎晚宴 Welcome Banquet 湖南省人民政府领导致辞 Welcome Remarks by Representative from the People's Government of Hunan Province	梅溪湖酒店大宴会厅 Grand Ballroom of Meixi Lake Hotel
2018年9月19日 September 19, 2018		
7:00 - 8:00	早餐 Breakfast	原野全日餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F) 沪上西餐厅 (嘉柏酒店八楼) Shanghai Western-style Restaurant (Jiabo Hotel 8F)
9:00 - 10:10	开幕式 Opening Ceremony	梅溪湖酒店大宴会厅 Grand Ballroom of Meixi Lake Hotel
10:10 - 10:25	茶歇 Tea Break	
10:30 - 12:30	主旨发言 Keynote Speech	梅溪湖酒店大宴会厅 Grand Ballroom of Meixi Lake Hotel
12:50 - 13:20	午餐 Lunch	原野全日餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F) 溪山悦宴 (嘉柏酒店九楼) Khe Sanh Yue Banquet Restaurant (Jiabo Hotel 9F)
14:00 - 17:40	平行论坛 (演讲式) Parallel Sessions (Lecture)	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel

时间 Time	内容安排 Program				地点 Place
	A. 语言文化多样性政策 Session A: Policies on Language and Cultural Diversity	B. 语言资源保护规范标准与人才建设 Session B: Standards and Training of Trainers for Language Resources Protection	C. 语言资源开发应用与推广 Session C: Development, Access, and Promotion of Language Resources	D. 促进语言文化多样性的措施 Session D: Measures to be Taken to Promote Linguistic and Cultural Diversity	A: 第一会议室 Conference Room 1 B: 第二会议室 Conference Room 2 C: 第三会议室 Conference Room 3 D: 第四会议室 Conference Room 4
14:00 - 15:30	A1. 多语社会的构建及其语言政策 A1: Society with Linguistic Diversity: Its Development and Language Policies	B1. 各国语言资源保护经验 B1: Experience by Different Countries in Language Resources Protection	C1. 信息技术与语言资源开发应用 C1: Information Technology and the Development and Access of Language Resources	D1. 多语社会的构建及其语言政策 D1: Society with Linguistic Diversity: Its Development and Language Policies	A1: 第一会议室 Conference Room 1 B1: 第二会议室 Conference Room 2 C1: 第三会议室 Conference Room 3 D1: 第四会议室 Conference Room 4
15:30 - 15:50	茶歇 Tea Break				
16:00 - 17:40	A2. 濒危语言保护新进展, 含关键技术界定 A2: New Development in the Protection of Endangered Languages, Including the Defining of Key Terminology	B2. 文化遗产与语言资源 B2: Cultural Inheritance and Language Resources	C2. 世界语言地图新进展 C2: Development of World Atlas of Languages	D2. 濒危语言保护新进展, 含关键技术界定 D2: New Development in the Protection of Endangered Languages, Including the Defining of Key Terminology	A2: 第一会议室 Conference Room 1 B2: 第二会议室 Conference Room 2 C2: 第三会议室 Conference Room 3 D2: 第四会议室 Conference Room 4
18:00 - 18:50	晚餐 Dinner				原野全日餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F) 溪山悦宴 (嘉柏酒店九楼) Khe Sanh Yue Banquet Restaurant (Jiabo Hotel 9F)
19:00 - 21:20	赴橘子洲头, 夜游湘江、欣赏焰火 (长沙市烟花产量占到世界总产量的一半以上) Departure from Hotel for Head of Orange Isle. River Cruise along the Xiangjiang River plus Fireworks Show (Note: Changsha produces more than half of the world's fireworks)				梅溪湖酒店和嘉柏酒店门口登车 Boarding Bus in front of Meixi Lake Hotel and Jiabo Hotel

时间 Time	内容安排 Program			地点 Place
2018年9月20日 September 20, 2018				
7:00 - 8:00	早餐 Breakfast			原野全日制餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F) 沪上西餐厅 (嘉柏酒店八楼) Shanghai Western-style Restaurant (Jiabo Hotel 8F)
9:00 - 12:30	平行论坛 (对谈式) Parallel Sessions (Round Table)			
9:00 - 10:30	A. 语言文化多样性政策与措施 Session A: Policies and Measures on Language and Cultural Diversity	B. 语言资源保护规范标准与人才建设 Session B: Standards and Training of Trainers for Language Resources Protection	C. 语言资源开发应用与推广 Session C: Development, Access, and Promotion of Language Resources	A: 第一会议室 Conference Room 1 B: 第二会议室 Conference Room 2 C: 第三会议室 Conference Room 3
	A3. 亚太地区语言资源现状及其保护 (包括其他国家、地区) A3: Current State and Protection of Language Resources in the Asia-Pacific Region, Including Other Countries and Regions	B3. 社会服务与语言资源开发应用 (含手语) B3: Social Service and the Development and Access of Language Resources, Including Sign Languages	C3. 世界语言地图新进展 C3: Development of World Atlas of Languages	A3: 第一会议室 Conference Room 1 B3: 第二会议室 Conference Room 2 C3: 第三会议室 Conference Room 3
10:30 - 10:50	茶歇 Tea Break			
11:00 - 12:30	A4. 2019 国际本土语言年亚太地区实施方案 A4: Implementation of the Action Plan of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages in the Asia-Pacific Region	B4. 语言资源管理和运营 B4: Language Resources Management	C4. 语言资源保护新工具和新技术 C4: New Tools and Technologies for the Protection of Language Resources	A4: 第一会议室 Conference Room 1 B4: 第二会议室 Conference Room 2 C4: 第三会议室 Conference Room 3

时间 Time	内容安排 Program	地点 Place
12:50 - 13:30	午餐 Lunch	原野全日制餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F) 溪山悦宴 (嘉柏酒店九楼) Khe Sanh Yue Banquet Restaurant (Jiabo Hotel 9F)
13:40	赴湖南大学岳麓书院 Departure from Hotel for Yuelu Academy of Hunan University	梅溪湖酒店和嘉柏酒店 门口登车 Boarding Bus in front of Meixi Lake Hotel and Jiabo Hotel
14:30 - 15:40	全体会议 Plenary Session	岳麓书院 Yuelu Academy
15:40 - 16:40	参观岳麓书院 Guided Tour of Yuelu Academy	
16:50 - 17:50	闭幕式 Closing Ceremony	
18:30 - 19:30	晚餐 Dinner	原野全日制餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F) 溪山悦宴 (嘉柏酒店九楼) Khe Sanh Yue Banquet Restaurant (Jiabo Hotel 9F)
2018年9月21日 September 21, 2018		
中方参会人员离会 Departure of Chinese Participants from the Conference		
外方参会人员 International Participants		
7:00 - 8:20	早餐 Breakfast	原野全日制餐厅 (梅溪湖酒店一楼) The Field (Meixi Lake Hotel 1F)
8:30	赴湖南省博物馆 Departure from Hotel for Hunan Museum	梅溪湖酒店门口登车 Boarding Bus in front of Meixi Lake Hotel
9:00 - 11:00	湖南省博物馆语言文化体验 Language and Cultural Tour of Hunan Museum 与本地语言文化传承人互动交流 Interaction with Local Masters of Intangible Cultural Heritage in Hunan Province	湖南省博物馆 Hunan Museum
12:00	午餐 Lunch	火宫殿 Fiery Palace Restaurant
下午 Afternoon	离会 Departure from the Conference	

开幕式 Opening Ceremony

时 间： 2018 年 9 月 19 日 9:00 - 10:10

Time: 9:00 - 10:10, September 19, 2018

地 点： 梅溪湖酒店大宴会厅

Place: Grand Ballroom of Meixi Lake Hotel

主持人： 中国教育部领导

Emcee: Representative from the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China

1. 播放中国语言资源保护宣传片

Video of Chinese Language Resources Protection

2. 致辞

Opening Remarks

湖南省人民政府领导

Representative from the People's Government of Hunan Province

联合国教科文组织传播与信息助理总干事

Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO

喀麦隆中等教育部部长

Minister of Secondary Education, Cameroon

中方领导

Representative from the Chinese Government

主旨发言 Keynote Speech

时 间： 2018年9月19日10:30 - 12:30

Time: 10:30 - 12:30, September 19, 2018

地 点： 梅溪湖酒店大宴会厅

Place: Grand Ballroom of Meixi Lake Hotel

主 题： 语言多样性对构建人类命运共同体的作用

Theme: Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future

主持人： 联合国教科文组织传播与信息助理总干事 莫耶兹·查楚克 先生

Emcee: Mr. Moez Chakchouk, Assistant Director-General for Communication and Information, UNESCO

中国教育部副部长、国家语委主任 杜占元 先生

Mr. DU Zhanyuan, Vice Minister of Education, Director of National Language Commission, China

联合国经济社会事务部包容性社会发展司官员、联合国土著问题常设论坛秘书处负责人

钱德拉·罗伊·亨里克森 女士

Ms. Chandra Roy-Henriksen, Chief, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), Division for Inclusive Social Development, Indigenous Peoples and Development Branch, Secretariat of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

沙特阿拉伯王国常驻联合国教科文组织大使 易卜拉欣·阿尔巴拉维 阁下

H.E. Mr. Ibrahim Albalawi, Ambassador and Permanent Delegate, Permanent Delegation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to UNESCO, Saudi Arabia

中国语言资源保护研究中心主任 曹志耘 先生

Mr. CAO Zhiyun, Director of Center for the Protection of Language Resources of China

厄瓜多尔常驻联合国教科文组织大使 马可·帕特里西奥·桑布拉诺·雷斯特雷波 阁下

H.E. Mr. Marco Patricio Zambrano Restrepo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Permanent Delegate, Permanent Delegation of Ecuador, Ecuador

联合国土著问题常设论坛副主席 张小安 女士

Ms. ZHANG Xiaolan, Vice-Chair, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues

中国著名媒体人、民间语保人 汪涵 先生

Mr. WANG Han, TV Anchor and Advocate for Language Resources Protection, China

平行论坛
Parallel Sessions

2018年9月19日 September 19, 2018

2018年9月19日 September 19, 2018				
14:00 - 17:40	平行论坛 (演讲式) Parallel Sessions (Lecture)			
	<p>A. 语言文化多样性政策 Session A: Policies on Language and Cultural Diversity</p> <p>总主持人： 爱尔萨·斯塔马托普卢 Chair: Ms. Elsa Stamatopoulou</p>	<p>B. 语言资源保护规范标准与人才建设 Session B: Standards and Training of Trainers for Language Resources Protection</p> <p>总主持人： 李宇明 Chair: Mr. LI Yuming</p>	<p>C. 语言资源开发应用与推广 Session C: Development, Access, and Promotion of Language Resources</p> <p>总主持人： 多萝西·戈登 Chair: Ms. Dorothy K. Gordon</p>	<p>D. 促进语言文化多样性的措施 Session D: Measures to be Taken to Promote Linguistic and Cultural Diversity</p> <p>总主持人： 曼达娜·塞费丁尼普 Chair: Ms. Mandana Seyfeddinipur</p>
14:00 - 15:30	<p>A1. 多语社会的构建及其语言政策 A1: Society with Linguistic Diversity: Its Development and Language Policies</p> <p>主持人：钱德拉·罗伊·亨里克森 Co-chair: Ms. Chandra Roy-Henriks</p>	<p>B1. 各国语言资源保护经验 B1: Experience by Different Countries in Language Resources Protection</p> <p>主持人：尹虎彬 Co-chair: Mr. YIN Hubin</p>	<p>C1. 信息技术与语言资源开发应用 C1: Information Technology and the Development and Access of Language Resources</p> <p>主持人：萨克里安尼·瓦蒂阿斯里·萨克蒂 Co-chair: Ms. Sakriani Watiasri Sakti</p>	<p>D1. 多语社会的构建及其语言政策 D1: Society with Linguistic Diversity: Its Development and Language Policies</p> <p>主持人：加布里埃拉·佩莱斯·巴爱斯 Co-chair: Ms. Gabriela Perez-Baez</p>
	<p>1. 苏珊娜·罗梅因：语言多样性、可持续性和多语性：避免厚此薄彼 Ms. Suzanne Romaine: Linguistic Diversity, Sustainability and Multilingualism: Leaving No One Behind</p>	<p>1. 李宇明：中国语言资源保护的理念与实践 Mr. LI Yuming: Concept and Practice of Chinese Language Resources Protection</p>	<p>1. 李涓子：中国语言资源保护工程采集展示平台 Ms. LI Juanzi: The Collection and Recording Demonstration Platform of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China</p>	<p>1. 阿莉西亚·弗恩得斯·加耶：新兴传播文化背景下的多元视角与语言多样性——重塑当代支持和促进语言多样性的挑战 Ms. Alicia Fuentes Calle: Plural Ways to View Plurality, and Linguistic Diversity in the Context of Emerging Communication Cultures — Reframing the Contemporary Challenges in the Support and Promotion of Linguistic diversity</p>

2018年9月19日 September 19, 2018

14:00 - 17:40	平行论坛 (演讲式) Parallel Sessions (Lecture)			
	<p>2. 刘丹青：差别化政策是语言保护工作的迫切要务 Mr. LIU Danqing: Differentiation Policy Is the Most Urgent Work for Language Protection</p> <p>3. 索齐尼奥·弗朗西斯科·马新河：语言多样性：发展和语言政策——以非洲为例：挑战和机遇 Mr. Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe: Linguistic Diversity: Its Development and Language Policies - with Special Reference to Africa: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>4. 赵世举：构建服务人类生存和发展需求的语言保护理念和政策导向 Mr. ZHAO Shiju: Building Language Protection Concept and Policy Guidance Serving the Human Demands for Survival and Development</p> <p>5. 迭戈·阿隆索·蒂图娜·马坦戈：实现国际本土语言年宣言的多边进程 Mr. Diego Alonso Tituana Matango: Multilateral Processes Towards the Proclamation of the International Year of Indigenous Languages</p>	<p>2. 海威尔·阿尔卡尔德·维拉卡姆帕：语言公平是构建人类命运共同体的工具 Mr. Javier Alcalde Villacampa: Linguistic Justice. A Tool to Build a Global Community with A Shared Future</p> <p>3. 钱曾怡：语言资源保护工程调查记录中的规范和统一性问题 Ms. QIAN Zengyi: The Issues of Specifications and Unity in Survey Records of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China</p> <p>4. 张新生：英国威尔士语言文字保护政策与实践的新发展 Mr. George Xinsheng Zhang: New Developments in the Policies and Practices Concerning the Protection and Revival of Welsh Language in the UK</p> <p>5. 埃尔马诺·法布里西奥·奎罗斯：巴西文化遗产政策的语言多样性 Mr. Hermano Fabricio Oliveira Guanais E Queiroz: Linguistic Diversity as Cultural Heritage Policy in Brazil</p>	<p>2. 萨克里安尼·瓦蒂阿斯里·萨克蒂：近期针对稀缺语种的技术开发活动 Ms. Sakriani Watiasri Sakti: Recent Activities on Technology Development for Under-resourced Languages</p> <p>3. 苏哈希什·帕尼格拉希：发声计划：边缘化语言之数字化可能性 Mr. Subhashish Panigrahi: Rising Voices: the Digital Possibilities for Marginalized Languages</p> <p>4. 让·科姆·乔治·菲利克斯·德拉乌斯：法国语言实践观察点：一个收集和分享开放数据和多媒体内容的平台，也是一个有关公民、政客和学生的网站，可以更好地了解语言多样性 Mr. Jean, Côme, Georges, Félix Delahousse: Observatory of Linguistic Practices in France: a Platform to Collect and Share Open Data and Multimedia Contents and a Website for Citizens, Politicians and Students to Better Understand Linguistic Diversity</p> <p>5. 克里斯汀·尼科尔·切内斯霍夫：维基语言平台：保护与支持世界上的每一种语言 Ms. Kristen Nicole Tcherneshoff: Wikitongues: Sustaining Every Language in the World</p>	<p>2. 加布里埃拉·佩莱斯·巴爱斯：语言活力对人类发展的促进作用 Ms. Gabriela Perez Baez: Language Vitality for the Advancement of Human Development</p> <p>3. 鲍厚星：推普工程与语保工程并行，构建和谐语言生活 Mr. BAO Houxing: Co-development of Mandarin Popularization Project and the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China to Build A Harmonious Language Life</p> <p>4. 叶夫根尼·库兹明：世界多语制：立足当下，展望未来 Mr. Evgeny Kuzmin: Multilingualism in the World: Now and What Next?</p> <p>5. 吉尔万·穆勒·德·奥利维拉：二十一世纪多语种语言政策：概念、焦点与策略 Mr. Gilvan Muller De Oliveira: Language Policies for Multilingualism in the 21st Century: Concepts, Focuses and Strategies</p>
14:00 - 15:30	<p>2. 刘丹青：差别化政策是语言保护工作的迫切要务 Mr. LIU Danqing: Differentiation Policy Is the Most Urgent Work for Language Protection</p> <p>3. 索齐尼奥·弗朗西斯科·马新河：语言多样性：发展和语言政策——以非洲为例：挑战和机遇 Mr. Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe: Linguistic Diversity: Its Development and Language Policies - with Special Reference to Africa: Challenges and Opportunities</p> <p>4. 赵世举：构建服务人类生存和发展需求的语言保护理念和政策导向 Mr. ZHAO Shiju: Building Language Protection Concept and Policy Guidance Serving the Human Demands for Survival and Development</p> <p>5. 迭戈·阿隆索·蒂图娜·马坦戈：实现国际本土语言年宣言的多边进程 Mr. Diego Alonso Tituana Matango: Multilateral Processes Towards the Proclamation of the International Year of Indigenous Languages</p>	<p>2. 海威尔·阿尔卡尔德·维拉卡姆帕：语言公平是构建人类命运共同体的工具 Mr. Javier Alcalde Villacampa: Linguistic Justice. A Tool to Build a Global Community with A Shared Future</p> <p>3. 钱曾怡：语言资源保护工程调查记录中的规范和统一性问题 Ms. QIAN Zengyi: The Issues of Specifications and Unity in Survey Records of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China</p> <p>4. 张新生：英国威尔士语言文字保护政策与实践的新发展 Mr. George Xinsheng Zhang: New Developments in the Policies and Practices Concerning the Protection and Revival of Welsh Language in the UK</p> <p>5. 埃尔马诺·法布里西奥·奎罗斯：巴西文化遗产政策的语言多样性 Mr. Hermano Fabricio Oliveira Guanais E Queiroz: Linguistic Diversity as Cultural Heritage Policy in Brazil</p>	<p>2. 萨克里安尼·瓦蒂阿斯里·萨克蒂：近期针对稀缺语种的技术开发活动 Ms. Sakriani Watiasri Sakti: Recent Activities on Technology Development for Under-resourced Languages</p> <p>3. 苏哈希什·帕尼格拉希：发声计划：边缘化语言之数字化可能性 Mr. Subhashish Panigrahi: Rising Voices: the Digital Possibilities for Marginalized Languages</p> <p>4. 让·科姆·乔治·菲利克斯·德拉乌斯：法国语言实践观察点：一个收集和分享开放数据和多媒体内容的平台，也是一个有关公民、政客和学生的网站，可以更好地了解语言多样性 Mr. Jean, Côme, Georges, Félix Delahousse: Observatory of Linguistic Practices in France: a Platform to Collect and Share Open Data and Multimedia Contents and a Website for Citizens, Politicians and Students to Better Understand Linguistic Diversity</p> <p>5. 克里斯汀·尼科尔·切内斯霍夫：维基语言平台：保护与支持世界上的每一种语言 Ms. Kristen Nicole Tcherneshoff: Wikitongues: Sustaining Every Language in the World</p>	<p>2. 加布里埃拉·佩莱斯·巴爱斯：语言活力对人类发展的促进作用 Ms. Gabriela Perez Baez: Language Vitality for the Advancement of Human Development</p> <p>3. 鲍厚星：推普工程与语保工程并行，构建和谐语言生活 Mr. BAO Houxing: Co-development of Mandarin Popularization Project and the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China to Build A Harmonious Language Life</p> <p>4. 叶夫根尼·库兹明：世界多语制：立足当下，展望未来 Mr. Evgeny Kuzmin: Multilingualism in the World: Now and What Next?</p> <p>5. 吉尔万·穆勒·德·奥利维拉：二十一世纪多语种语言政策：概念、焦点与策略 Mr. Gilvan Muller De Oliveira: Language Policies for Multilingualism in the 21st Century: Concepts, Focuses and Strategies</p>

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14:00 - 17:40	平行论坛 (演讲式) Parallel Sessions (Lecture)				
14:00 - 15:30	<p>6. 陆俭明：积极“推普”的同时要有方言保护意识 Mr. LU Jianming: Co-development of Promotion of Mandarin Chinese and Protection of Dialects</p> <p>7. 杜迪：喀麦隆本族语教育历程与现状 Mr. Didier Dieudonne Nama: The History and Current Situation of Native Language Education in Cameroon</p>	<p>6. 刘晓海：语保工程多媒体技术规范与语料采录加工方法 Mr. LIU Xiaohai: Multimedia Technical Specification of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China and Linguistic Data Collecting, Recording and Processing Method</p> <p>7. 塞巴斯蒂安·威尔顿·德鲁德：语言多样性和濒危语言：语言资源在多元全球社会中的作用 Mr. Sebastian Velten Drude: Linguistic Diversity and Endangered Languages: The Role of Language Resources in A Pluralistic Global Society</p>	<p>6. 黄文林：言语人个体识别与特征刻画技术的发展与应用——谈语言资源在犯罪调查中的应用 Mr. HUANG Wenlin: Development and Access of Depiction Techniques of Speaker Individual Recognition and Characteristics — Discussion on the Access of Language Resources in Criminal Investigation</p> <p>7. 凌霄：全球说高级技术专家 Mr. Calvin King, Senior Technical Specialist, Talkmate</p>	<p>6. 波菲里奥·塞缪尔·福尔·戴维斯：传统、政策与政治：古巴的英语教学 Mr. Porfirio Samuel Fure Davis: Tradition, Policies and Politics: English Language Teaching in Cuba</p> <p>7. 霍莉·乔伊·赫尔顿：土著语言：保护和分享土著信息的知识产权与学术义务 Ms. Holly Joy Helton: Indigenous Languages: Intellectual Property Rights and Academic Obligation to Preserve and Share Indigenous Knowledge</p>	
16:00 - 17:40	<p>A2. 濒危语言保护新进展，含关键技术界定 A2: New Development in the Protection of Endangered Languages, Including the Defining of Key Terminology</p> <p>主持人：刘丹青 Co-chair: Mr. LIU Danqing</p>	<p>B2. 文化传承与语言资源 B2: Cultural Inheritance and Language Resources</p> <p>主持人：钱德拉巴努·帕塔纳亚克 Co-chair: Mr. Chandrabhanu Pattanayak</p>	<p>C2. 世界语言地图新进展 C2: Development of World Atlas of Languages</p> <p>主持人：布卡伊 Co-chair: Ms. Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg</p>	<p>D2. 濒危语言保护新进展，含关键技术界定 D2: New Development in the Protection of Endangered Languages, Including the Defining of Key Terminology</p> <p>主持人：白碧波 Co-chair: Mr. BAI Bibo</p>	
	<p>1. 戴庆厦：中国景颇族语言保护的经验和问题 Mr. DAI Qingxia: Experience and Problems in the Protection of Chinese Jingpo Dialect</p>	<p>1. 马马杜·阿马杜·利：关于语言和文化多样性的政策和措施：以塞内加尔为例 Mr. Mamadou Amadou Ly: Policy and Measures on Linguistic and Cultural Diversity: the Case of Senegal</p>	<p>1. 迪特尔·沃尔夫冈·哈尔瓦希：世界语言地图集的描述性结构 Mr. Dieter Wolfgang Halwachs: The Descriptive Structure of the World Atlas of Languages (WAL)</p>	<p>1. 曼达娜·塞费丁尼普：语言文献与保护 4.0：濒危语言数字馆藏利用与再利用 Ms. Mandana Seyfeddinipur: Language Documentation and Preservation 4.0: Use and Reuse of Digital Endangered Language Collections</p>	

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14:00 - 17:40	平行论坛 (演讲式) Parallel Sessions (Lecture)				
14:00 - 15:30	<p>2. 瓦莱丽·让·加利：语言多样性对土著语言复兴的机遇：加拿大国家立法与土著人民的共同发展 Ms. Valerie Jean Galley: The Opportunity of Language Diversity for Indigenous Language Revitalization: The Co-development of National Legislation by Canada and Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>3. 戴利亚·基斯利乌纳特：消失的语言：忘记，纪念还是复兴？库尔斯涅库语案例（立陶宛库尔斯沙嘴遗址） Ms. Dalia Kiseliūnaitė: A Vanishing Language: To Forget, to Memorialise, or to Revitalise? -The Case of the Kursenieku Language (Curonian Spit, Lithuania)</p>	<p>2. 约翰·安吉斯·马丁：以格林纳达为例探究在加勒比英语区保留克里奥尔语的重要性 Mr. John Angus Martin: The Importance of Preserving Creole Languages in the English-Speaking Caribbean, with an Example from Grenada</p> <p>3. 李大勤：濒危语言保护在非物质文化遗产保护中的核心地位 Mr. LI Daqin: The Core Status of Endangered Language Protection in the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage</p> <p>4. 苗东霞：裕固族颂词的传承与开发研究——以西部裕固语为例 Ms. MIAO Dongxia: Inheritance and Development Study of Yugu Minority Eulogies — With Special Reference to Yugu Language</p> <p>5. 埃里阿斯·加乌莱伊·加乌莱伊：国家时代的语言与文化复兴 Mr. Elias Caurey Caurey: Linguistic and Cultural Revitalization in States Time</p>	<p>2. 温荣辉：世界语言地图平台建设与企业合作的路径探索 Mr. Vicent WEN: World Atlas of Languages Platform Building and Exploration on Business Cooperation Paths</p> <p>3. 克里斯托弗·莫塞利：联合国教科文组织世界语言地图集及其可持续发展应对举措 Mr. Christopher Moseley: The UNESCO World Atlas of Languages and Its Response to Sustainable Development</p> <p>4. 尹虎彬：关于绘制中国语言使用情况地图集的初步设想 Mr. YIN Hubin: Preliminary Assumption on Drawing the Atlas of Use of Chinese Languages</p> <p>5. 远藤光晓：2015-2017年亚洲地质语言学项目概要 Mr. Mitsuaki Endo: Synopsis of the Project on Asian Geolinguistics 2015-2017</p> <p>6. 王莉宁：中国语言资源保护工程的规划和规范 Ms. WANG Lining: Planning and Regulations of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China</p> <p>7. 回声：可儿教育机构“儿童多语言和多元文化教育的探索与实践” Ms. HUI Sheng: "Exploration and Practice of Multilingual and Multicultural Education on Children" by KeEr Education Institute</p>	<p>2. 爱尔兰·斯塔马托普卢：语言公正：搭建国与国之间可持续和平与发展的桥梁 Ms. Elsa Stamatopoulou: Language Justice: a Bridge for Sustainable Peace and Development Across Borders</p> <p>3. 丁石庆：中国少数民族语言资源深度开发应用路径与策略 Mr. DING Shiqing: Access Path and Tactics for In-depth Development of Chinese Minority Language Resources</p> <p>4. 潘悟云：民族语的语言素切分 Mr. PAN Wuyun: Morphological Segmentation of Minority Languages</p> <p>5. 尼雅加·木高·姆扎伦多·基布那加：斯瓦希里语在东非共同体中的作用及其成为非洲通用语的可能性 Mr. Nyaga Mugao Mzalend Kibunja: The Role of Kiswahili Language in East African Community and its Possibilities as a Lingua Franca for Africa</p> <p>6. 黛安娜·拉夫林诺维奇：卡拉姆语特拉凯方言的保护与复兴 Ms. Diana Lavrinovic: Preservation and Revitalisation of the Karaim Language Trakai Dialect</p>	
16:00 - 17:40	<p>4. 范俊军：教科文组织语言文化多样性相关公约和文件的有关条款和定义问题 Mr. FAN Junjun: Provisions and Definitions of UNESCO Conventions and Documents related to Linguistic and Cultural Diversity</p> <p>5. 邓慧兰：语言学文献及其启示 Ms. Tang Wai Lan: Linguistic Documentation and Its Implications</p> <p>6. 李锦芳：语言文化资源开发与民族地区社会经济文化发展 Mr. LI Jinfang: Development of Linguistic and Cultural Resources and Social, Economic and Cultural Development in Minority Concentrated Regions</p>				

September 20, 2018 2018年9月20日

9:00 - 12:30		平行论坛 (对谈式) Parallel Sessions (Round table)	
	<p>A. 语言文化多样性政策与措施 Session A: Policies and Measures on Language and Cultural Diversity</p> <p>总主持人：爱尔萨·斯塔马托普卢 Chair: Ms. Elsa Stamatopoulou</p>	<p>B. 语言资源保护规范标准与人才建设 Session B: Standards and Training of Trainers for Language Resources Protection</p> <p>总主持人：李宇明 Chair: Mr. LI Yuming</p>	<p>C. 语言资源开发应用与推广 Session C: Development, Access, and Promotion of Language Resources</p> <p>总主持人：多萝西·戈登 Chair: Ms. Dorothy K Gordon</p>
	<p>A3. 亚太地区语言资源现状及其保护 (包括其他国家、地区) A3: Current State and Protection of Language Resources in the Asia-Pacific Region, Including Other Countries and Regions</p> <p>主持人：王莉宁 Co-chair: Ms. WANG Lining</p>	<p>B3. 社会服务与语言资源开发应用 (含手语) B3: Social Service and the Development and Access of Language Resources, Including Sign Languages</p> <p>主持人：爱德华·约翰 Co-chair: Mr. Edward John</p>	<p>C3. 世界语言地图新进展 C3: Development of World Atlas of Languages</p> <p>主持人：布卡伊 Co-chair: Ms. Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg</p>
9:00 - 10:30	<p>第 1 组 Group 1 :</p> <p>1. 李如龙：方言的传承应该讲究重点 Mr. LI Rulong: Key Points for Inheritance of Local Dialects</p> <p>2. 王文全：越南建立多元文化社区的语言多样性：优势与挑战 Mr. Vuong Van Toan: Linguistic Diversity in Building a Multicultural Community in Vietnam: Advantages and Challenges</p> <p>3. 权锡焕：东亚地区国家和民族语言文字书法化现状及其保存 Mr. Seokhwan Kwon: The Status Quo of the Calligraphy of National and Ethnic Languages in East Asia and Its Preservation</p> <p>4. 阮桂君：汉语方言保护传承与身份认同 Mr. RUAN Guijun: Protection and Inheritance of Chinese Dialects and Identity Recognition</p>	<p>第 1 组 Group 1 :</p> <p>1. 汪国胜：关于方言保护的几点认识 Mr. WANG Guosheng: Several Opinions on Protection of Dialects</p> <p>2. 尼古拉斯·巴尔拉：部落语言与文化实践和保护 Mr. Nicholas Barla: Practice and Conservation of Tribal Languages and Culture</p> <p>3. 白碧波：语言资源保护的规范标准与人才培养 Mr. BAI Bibo: Standard Specifications for Protection of Language Resources and Talent Cultivation</p>	<p>第 1 组 Group 1 :</p> <p>1. 多萝西·戈登：语言多样性——联合国教科文组织全民信息计划作用 Ms. Dorothy K Gordon: Linguistic Diversity — the Role of UNESCO IFAP</p> <p>2. 周洪波：全球化时代中文语言资源的开发应用 Mr. ZHOU Hongbo: Development and Access of Chinese Language Resources in the Age of Globalization</p> <p>3. 胡松柏：关于方言分布志编纂的建议和设想 Mr. HU Songbai: Suggestions and Thoughts on Compilation of Dialects Distribution Records</p> <p>4. 杨慧君：高校语保志愿者工作现状 Ms. YANG Huijun: Current Working Situation of Language Protection Volunteers in Universities</p>

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9:00 - 12:30		平行论坛 (对谈式) Parallel Sessions (Round table)	
	<p>第 2 组 Group 2 :</p> <p>1. 游汝杰：语言多样性的萎缩与我们的对策 Mr. YOU Rujie: The Atrophy of Linguistic Diversity and Our Countermeasures</p> <p>2. 庄初升：论闽、粤、客方言的保护传承问题 Mr. ZHUANG Chusheng: Discussion about Protection and Inheritance of Fujianese, Cantonese and Hakka Dialects</p> <p>3. 陈晖：湖南濒危汉语方言及其保护 Ms. CHEN Hui: Endangered Chinese Dialects and Protection in Hunan Province</p> <p>4. 世玉：“MICE”城市与多语发展政策 Mr. Pichai Kaewbut: "MICE" City and Multilingual Development Policy</p>	<p>第 2 组 Group 2 :</p> <p>1. 赵丽明：女书资源保护与规范 Ms. ZHAO Liming: Protection and Criteria for Women's Script Resources</p> <p>2. 陈楠：用设计的维度重新审视汉字发展历程 Mr. CHEN Nan: Recapture the Evolutionary Process of Chinese Characters from A Design Perspective</p> <p>3. 顾定倩：中国通用手语的研究与推广 Mr. GU Dingqian: Research and Promotion of Chinese Universal Sign Language</p> <p>4. 钟经华：汉语盲文语料库建设与跨语种盲文触觉品质比较研究 Mr. ZHONG Jinghua: Building Chinese Braille Library and Comparative Study of Cross-lingual Braille Touching Quality</p>	<p>第 2 组 Group 2:</p> <p>1. 徐蓉：“寻声中国 最美乡音”——中国语言资源保护工程影像纪录片的实践探索与反思 Ms. XU Rong: "Find the Most Beautiful Dialect in China" — Practical Exploration and Reflection over Video Documentary of "Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China"</p> <p>2. 刘鸿彦：如何通过影视手段来保护语言资源 Ms. Liu Hongyan: How to Protect Language Resources by Film and Television</p> <p>3. 陈星：岭南方言文化博物馆建设的理念和实践 Ms. CHEN Xing: Construction Concept and Practice of Lingnan Dialect Cultural Museum</p> <p>4. 贺宏志：语言资源开发应用与推广——以北京语言文化数字博物馆为例 Mr. HE Hongzhi: Development, Access and Promotion of Language Resources — With Special Reference to Beijing Language and Culture Digital Museum</p> <p>5. 邓玉荣：给乡音安个家——贺州学院语言博物馆简介 Mr. DENG Yurong: A Hometown for Local Accent — Introduction to the Language Museum of Hezhou University</p>
9:00 - 10:30			

September 20, 2018 2018年9月20日			
9:00 - 12:30	平行论坛 (对谈式) Parallel Sessions (Round table)		
	<p>A4. 2019 国际本土语言年亚太地区实施方案 A4: Implementation of the Action Plan of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages in the Asia-Pacific Region</p> <p>主持人：迭戈·阿隆索·蒂图娜·马坦戈 Co-chair: Mr. Diego Alonso Tituana Matango</p>	<p>B4. 语言资源管理和运营 B4: Language Resources Management</p> <p>主持人：叶夫根尼·库兹明 Co-chair: Ms. Evgeny Kuzmin</p>	<p>C4. 语言资源保护新工具和新技术 C4: New Tools and Technologies for the Protection of Language Resources</p> <p>主持人：李锦芳 Co-chair: Mr. LI Jinfang</p>
11:00 - 12:30	<p>第 1 组 Group 1:</p> <p>1. 马可·帕特里西奥·桑布拉诺·雷斯特雷波：2019 国际本土语言年 Mr. Marco Patricio Zambrano Restrepo: 2019 International Year of Indigenous languages</p> <p>2. 艾莎·穆卡贝诺娃：语言多样性：全球和国家层面的挑战和机遇 Ms. Aysa Mukabenova: Linguistic Diversity: Challenges and Opportunities at the Global and National Level</p> <p>3. 布卡伊：2019 国际本土语言年实施方案 Ms. Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg: Implementation of the Action Plan of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages</p>	<p>第 1 组 Group 1 :</p> <p>1. 张振兴：汉语方言资源应用随想 Mr. ZHANG Zhenxing: Thoughts on the Application of Chinese Dialect Resources</p> <p>2. 敦哈·布罗佐维奇·朗切维奇：地理语言学在促进语言多样性方面的作用 Ms. Dunja Brozović-Roncevic: Geolinguistics in Promoting Linguistic Diversity</p> <p>3. 陈西林：记录全球濒危语言计数系统及计数概念长期计划项目 Mr. Eugene S. L. Chan: Documentation Project on the Global Endangered Numeral System and the Counting Concept</p> <p>4. 刘俐李：方言语篇库建设 Ms. LIU Lili: Building Dialect Discourse Library</p>	<p>第 1 组 Group 1:</p> <p>1. 曹道巴特尔：蒙古语与游牧文化遗产 Mr. Sodbaatar: Mongolian and Nomadic Cultural Heritage</p> <p>2. 林亦：多语环境保护的设想 Ms. LIN Yi: Assumptions on Multilingual Environment Preservation</p> <p>3. 布罗迪·西古尔达森 Mr. Broddi Sigurdsson</p> <p>4. 桑宇红：语言文化在非物质文化遗产保护传承中的使用与推广 Ms. SANG Yuhong: Utilization and Promotion of Language Culture in Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection and Inheritance</p> <p>5. 瞿建慧：非遗视角下濒危语言资源的保护与传承 Ms. QU Jianhui: Protection and Inheritance of Endangered Language Resources from the Perspective of Intangible Culture</p>

September 20, 2018 2018年9月20日			
9:00 - 12:30	平行论坛 (对谈式) Parallel Sessions (Round table)		
	<p>第 2 组 Group 2 :</p> <p>1. 钱德拉巴努·帕塔纳亚克：表达不同，认知不同：理解土著语言遇到的挑战 Mr. Chandrabhanu Pattanayak: Talking Differently, Knowing Differently: The Challenge of Understanding the Indigenous Languages</p> <p>2. 爱德华·约翰：保护土著语言的关键途径 Mr. Edward John: The Critical Path to Preserving Indigenous Languages</p> <p>3. 黄行：中国语言资源多样性及其创新与保护规划 Mr. HUANG Xing: Chinese Language Resources Diversity and Its Creation and Preservation Plan</p> <p>4. 阿列克谢·丘卡列夫：动员语言社区力量：联通国际与地方 Mr. Aleksei Tsykarev: Mobilization of Linguistic Communities: Connecting Global and Grassroots Levels</p>	<p>第 2 组 Group 2:</p> <p>1. 詹伯慧：小议汉语方言资源的开发与应用 Mr. ZHAN Bohui: A Brief Discussion on the Development and Access of Chinese Dialect Resources</p> <p>2. 纳什瓦·穆罕默德·赛义德·索里曼·马哈茂德：语言资源保护：埃及语言遗产保护模式兹尼亚倡议 Ms. Dr. Nashwa Mohamed Saied Soliman Mahmoud: Language Resource Protection: Zinnia's Initiative as a Model in Safeguarding Heritage Languages in Egypt</p> <p>3. 顾黔：汉语方言资源的调查研究与开发应用 Ms. GU Qian: Survey Research, Development and Access of Chinese Dialects Resources</p> <p>4. 甘于恩：岭南地区语言资源的开发应用与推广 Mr. GAN Yuen: Development, Access and Promotion of Language Resources in Lingnan Region</p>	<p>第 2 组 Group 2 :</p> <p>1. 严修鸿：关于方言口语表达文学性传承的思考 Mr. YAN Xiuhong: Thoughts on Literariness Inheritance of Oral Expression of Dialects</p> <p>2. 玛丽亚姆·科恩·库里巴利：语言多样性：以马里为例 Ms. Mariam Kone ép. Coulibaly: Linguistic Diversity: a Case of Mali</p> <p>3. 罗昕如：方言文化保护的现状与对策之思考 Ms. LUO Xinru: Current Situation of Protection of Dialect Culture and Thoughts over its Coping Mechanism</p> <p>4. 张勇生：“方言文化”应作为优秀传统文化走进校园 Mr. ZHANG Yongsheng: The Necessity of "Dialect Culture" Spoken in Campus as Outstanding Traditional Culture</p> <p>5. 彭兰玉：语言资源保护规范宜有“普地”层次标准 Ms. PENG Lanyu: The Standard of "Dialect with Mandarin Features" Should be Adopted in the Language Resources Protection Specification</p>
11:00 - 12:30	<p>第 2 组 Group 2 :</p> <p>1. 钱德拉巴努·帕塔纳亚克：表达不同，认知不同：理解土著语言遇到的挑战 Mr. Chandrabhanu Pattanayak: Talking Differently, Knowing Differently: The Challenge of Understanding the Indigenous Languages</p> <p>2. 爱德华·约翰：保护土著语言的关键途径 Mr. Edward John: The Critical Path to Preserving Indigenous Languages</p> <p>3. 黄行：中国语言资源多样性及其创新与保护规划 Mr. HUANG Xing: Chinese Language Resources Diversity and Its Creation and Preservation Plan</p> <p>4. 阿列克谢·丘卡列夫：动员语言社区力量：联通国际与地方 Mr. Aleksei Tsykarev: Mobilization of Linguistic Communities: Connecting Global and Grassroots Levels</p>	<p>第 2 组 Group 2:</p> <p>1. 詹伯慧：小议汉语方言资源的开发与应用 Mr. ZHAN Bohui: A Brief Discussion on the Development and Access of Chinese Dialect Resources</p> <p>2. 纳什瓦·穆罕默德·赛义德·索里曼·马哈茂德：语言资源保护：埃及语言遗产保护模式兹尼亚倡议 Ms. Dr. Nashwa Mohamed Saied Soliman Mahmoud: Language Resource Protection: Zinnia's Initiative as a Model in Safeguarding Heritage Languages in Egypt</p> <p>3. 顾黔：汉语方言资源的调查研究与开发应用 Ms. GU Qian: Survey Research, Development and Access of Chinese Dialects Resources</p> <p>4. 甘于恩：岭南地区语言资源的开发应用与推广 Mr. GAN Yuen: Development, Access and Promotion of Language Resources in Lingnan Region</p>	<p>第 2 组 Group 2 :</p> <p>1. 严修鸿：关于方言口语表达文学性传承的思考 Mr. YAN Xiuhong: Thoughts on Literariness Inheritance of Oral Expression of Dialects</p> <p>2. 玛丽亚姆·科恩·库里巴利：语言多样性：以马里为例 Ms. Mariam Kone ép. Coulibaly: Linguistic Diversity: a Case of Mali</p> <p>3. 罗昕如：方言文化保护的现状与对策之思考 Ms. LUO Xinru: Current Situation of Protection of Dialect Culture and Thoughts over its Coping Mechanism</p> <p>4. 张勇生：“方言文化”应作为优秀传统文化走进校园 Mr. ZHANG Yongsheng: The Necessity of "Dialect Culture" Spoken in Campus as Outstanding Traditional Culture</p> <p>5. 彭兰玉：语言资源保护规范宜有“普地”层次标准 Ms. PENG Lanyu: The Standard of "Dialect with Mandarin Features" Should be Adopted in the Language Resources Protection Specification</p>

全体会议 Plenary Session

时 间： 2018年9月20日14:30 - 15:40
Time: 14:30 - 15:40, September 20, 2018
地 点： 岳麓书院
Place: Yuelu Academy
主持人： 联合国教科文组织信息传播部门知识社会处世界语言地图项目负责人 布卡伊 女士
Facilitator: Ms. Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg, Programme Specialist, Division of Knowledge Society, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO

平行论坛A总主持人做总结报告

Report from Chair of Parallel Session A

平行论坛B总主持人做总结报告

Report from Chair of Parallel Session B

平行论坛C总主持人做总结报告

Report from Chair of Parallel Session C

平行论坛D总主持人做总结报告

Report from Chair of Parallel Session D

主持人介绍并通过会议成果文件《岳麓宣言》

Discussion and Adoption of *Yuelu Proclamation*

闭幕式 Closing Ceremony

时 间： 2018年9月20日16:50 - 17:50
Time: 16:50 - 17:50, September 20, 2018
地 点： 岳麓书院
Place: Yuelu Academy
主持人： 中国联合国教科文组织全国委员会负责人
Emcee: Representative of National Commission of the People's Republic of China for UNESCO

1. 联合国教科文组织委派专家宣读《岳麓宣言》

Reading-out of *Yuelu Proclamation* by the Representative of the Drafting Committee, UNESCO

2. 致辞

Closing Remarks

长沙市领导

Representative from Changsha Municipal Government

联合国教科文组织代表

Representative from UNESCO

湖南省人民政府领导讲话

Representative from the People's Government of Hunan Province

中国教育部领导讲话

Representative from the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China



苏珊娜·罗梅因

牛津大学名誉教授

SUZANNE ROMAINE

Professor Emerita, University of Oxford

个人简介 Personal Profile

苏珊娜·罗梅因，牛津大学语言学家和名誉教授。于1981年获得伯明翰大学博士学位。目前任芬兰学院院士和挪威科学与文学院院士，教科文组织多语世界教育纲领性文件专家组成员。其著作《消失的声音——世界语言的灭绝》[与丹尼尔·内特尔(Daniel Nettle)合著]，获得了英国应用语言学协会年度最佳图书奖。

Suzanne Romaine is a linguist and Professor Emerita at the University of Oxford. She received her Ph.D. at the University of Birmingham (1981). She is currently also a Fellow of the Finnish Academy and a Fellow of the Norwegian Academy of Science and Letters. She was a member of the Expert Group that produced UNESCO's position paper on Education in a Multilingual World. Her book, *Vanishing Voices - The Extinction of the World's Languages* (co-authored with Daniel Nettle), won the British Association for Applied Linguistics Book of the Year Prize.

语言多样性、可持续性和多语性：避免厚此薄彼

Linguistic Diversity, Sustainability and Multilingualism: Leaving No One Behind

摘要 Abstract

在我的演讲中，我将就“为什么语言是缺失的环节”进行解释。语言少数群体面临着错综复杂的不利条件，它们循环往复，使这些群体成为了被文明的发展所遗忘的“最底层的十亿人”。语言多样性对人类的福祉发挥着各个方面的交叉影响，这就意味着人们在讨论全球发展议程时所使用的语言与“最底层的十亿人”是隔绝的，除非我们开始使用“最底层的十亿人”所使用的语言。我们应该转变准则的视角，为语言多样性和多语言的使用创造空间，需要梳理和理解语言、贫困、教育、健康、性别和环境之间的许多复杂联系，事实上这些联系是被目前流行的发展模式和发展话语所无视的。我还将介绍保持语言多样性的一些具体途径和政策，具体说明语言既是一种权利又是维护持续发展的一种手段。

My presentation will explain why language is the missing link. A vicious circle of intersecting disadvantages pushes language minorities into the 'bottom billion' left behind by development. The cross-cutting effects of linguistic diversity on all aspects of human welfare mean that global development agendas cannot reach the 'bottom billion' until they speak to them in their own languages. Changing the normative perspective to make room for linguistic diversity and multilingualism requires teasing out and understanding numerous complex linkages between language, poverty, education, health, gender, and the environment that have been rendered invisible by prevailing models and discourses of development. I will also identify some specific pathways and policies for sustaining linguistic diversity through explicit recognition of language as both a right and means of inclusive sustainable development.

差别化政策是语言保护工作的迫切要务

Differentiation Policy Is the Most Urgent Work for Language Protection

摘要 Abstract

改革开放以来我国语言生活的环境发生了前所未有的变化，普通话推广和方言保护所面对的工作需求存在显著的地区差异，单一化的语言文字政策措施无法满足国家语言文字工作的目标需求，必须在遵守《国家通用语言文字法》的前提下制定区别化的语文政策和措施，在不同的地区分别以推广普通话和方言保护为语文工作的重心，在推普落后地区打好普通话推广的攻坚战，同时在方言急剧衰退的城镇地区以方言文化的保护传承为语文工作重点，更好地满足人民群众对美好生活的向往。

Unprecedented changes have taken place in the environment of language life in China since the reform and opening up. The work demands faced by mandarin promotion and dialect protection are apparently different in different regions. A singular language and character policy and measure cannot meet the target and needs of the national language and character work. On the premise of strictly adherence to the *National Universal Language and Character Law*, differentiated language and character policy and measures should be prepared. In different regions mandarin promotion and dialect protection shall be selectively chosen as the key point for the language and character work. In those regions where mandarin promotion is not well managed, mandarin promotion should deserve more focus. Meanwhile in those towns with quickly debilitating dialects, the protection of dialect shall be the key work. This strategy can satisfy the general public anticipation to the better life.



刘丹青

中国社会科学院研究员，博士生导师

LIU DANQING

Researcher of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Doctoral Supervisor

个人简介 Personal Profile

刘丹青，中国社会科学院研究员，博士生导师。现任语言研究所所长、《中国语文》主编，研究生院语言学系主任，中国社会科学院大学文学院特聘教授，国际中国语言学学会(IACL)会长，全国汉语方言学会会长，国家语委委员。主要研究领域为语法学、方言学、语言类型学、应用语言学。

Liu Danqing, Researcher of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Doctoral Supervisor. Now he works as Director of the Institute of Languages, Chief Editor of the *Chinese Language*, Director of the Graduate School of Linguistics Department, Distinguished Professor of Liberal Arts of University of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, President of the International Society of Chinese Linguistics, President of the National Society of Chinese Dialects, Member of the National Language Committee. Main research domains: grammar, dialectology, typology, applied linguistics.



赵世举

武汉大学文学院教授，国家语委
中国国情与社会发展研究中心主任

ZHAO SHIJU

Professor of College of Chinese Language and Literature, Wuhan University; Director of Chinese Language Situation and Social Development Research Center of the National Language Commission

个人简介
Personal Profile

赵世举，武汉大学文学院教授，博士生导师。现任国家语委中国国情与社会发展研究中心主任。主要研究领域为汉语汉字、语言政策与规划、语言文化传播、中国文化等。

Zhao Shiju, Professor of College of Chinese Language and Literature, Wuhan University, Doctoral Supervisor. Now he works as Director of Chinese Language Situation and Social Development Research Center of the National Language Commission. The main research domains are Chinese characters, language policy and planning, language and culture communication, Chinese culture, etc.

构建服务人类生存和发展需求的
语言保护理念和政策导向

Building Language Protection Concept and Policy
Guidance Serving the Human Demands for Survival
and Development

摘要
Abstract

由于语言的多功能性和语言的民族特性等因素的影响，致使在语言资源保护的实践中，遇到一些矛盾和困惑，也出现了某些偏颇。因此，需要凝聚社会共识，形成正确的语言保护理念，建立良好的社会氛围和政策导向。

以下几点应成为语言保护理念和政策导向的要义：1. 树立促进人类生存和发展的语言保护宗旨；2. 营造服务当代、开创未来的语言保护导向；3. 坚持遵循语言发展规律的语言保护原则；4. 采用兼顾语言不同功能的语言保护策略；5. 构建主体多样相统一、和谐互通的语言生态。

Because of influence of multi-function and minority features of languages and other factors, in the practice of language resources protection, some conflicts and bewilderment are encountered, and some biases also exist. Therefore, it's needed to reach the social consensus to form the correct language protection concept and establish a sound social atmosphere and policy support.

The following points shall be vital for language protection concept and policy guide. 1. Establish the language protection doctrine for promoting the human survival and development; 2. Nurture a language protection guide serving the modern time and the future; 3. Insist on a language protection principle adhering to the language development rules; 4. Apply the language protection tactics taking different language functions into consideration; 5. Construct a language ecology with diverse yet unified main body which is both harmonious and mutually communicated.



迭戈·阿隆索·蒂图娜·马坦戈

厄瓜多尔常驻联合国代表团二等秘书

DIEGO ALONSO TITUANA MATANGO

Second Secretary of Permanent Mission of Ecuador to the United Nations

个人简介
Personal Profile

迭戈·阿隆索·蒂图娜·马坦戈，厄瓜多尔的克丘亚·奥塔瓦洛人（Kichwa Otavalo），任厄瓜多尔外交部官员，目前在常驻联合国代表团工作。曾获厄瓜多尔国家高等研究院（IAEN）的国际关系和外交硕士学位，并获得了基多圣弗朗西斯科大学的国际关系学士学位。

Diego Alonso Tituana Matango MATANGO, a Kichwa Otavalo from Ecuador, is a diplomat of the Ecuadorian Foreign Service who currently works at the Permanent Mission to the United Nations. He holds a Master's degree in International Relations and Diplomacy from the National Institute for Advanced Studies of Ecuador (IAEN), and received his Bachelor's degree in International Relations from Universidad San Francisco de Quito.

实现国际本土语言年宣言的多边进程

Multilateral Processes Towards the Proclamation of
the International Year of Indigenous Languages

摘要
Abstract

二十多年来，人们一直关注土著语言面临的威胁，并努力促进和保护着联合国系统中的语言。土著人民强调了在确保对未来后世传播其文化、习俗和历史作为遗产的一部分以及自我认同方面，土著语言起到了基础性的作用。专家学者对此已经表示认同。我的发言将集中讨论在多边框架下的倡议。该倡议是为2019年国际本土语言年宣言而制定的。它将追溯国际语言年宣言的进程和成就，以及提请注意土著语言的严重流失，并在国家和国际两级采取进一步紧急措施，以保护、振兴和推广土著语言。

The attention to threats against indigenous languages and pushed for actions to promote and protect the languages in the United Nations System have been carried out for over two decades. The indigenous peoples highlight that indigenous languages play a fundamental role to ensure the transmission of their culture, custom and history as part of the heritage and its identity for the future generations. Experts and scholars have recognized those aspects. My keynote speech will focus on the initiatives that have been developed at the multilateral level for the proclamation of 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages. It will trace the process and achievement of the proclamation of this International Year and the importance to draw attention of the critical loss of indigenous languages and take further urgent steps at national and international levels to preserve, revitalize and promote indigenous languages.



陆俭明

北京大学教授

LU JIANMING

Professor of Peking University

个人简介 Personal Profile

陆俭明，北京大学教授，博士生导师（已退休）。现任国家语委咨询委员。主要研究领域为现代汉语本体研究与应用研究（语文教学、汉语国际教学、中文信息处理）。

Lu Jianming is a professor and doctoral supervisor of Peking University (retired). Member of advisory committee of National Language Commission. Main research domains: Research on Modern Chinese Ontology and Application (Language Teaching, Chinese International Teaching and Chinese Information Processing).

积极“推普”的同时要有方言保护意识

Co-development of Promotion of Mandarin Chinese and Protection of Dialects

摘要 Abstract

推广普通话是我们的国策，必须积极“推普”。“推普”成绩显著，但“方言的急剧萎缩”不可忽视。方言的存在有不利于人们交际的一面，因此需坚持“推普”。但更应看到方言存在的价值：从语言角度说，“方言是语言的活化石”；从文化角度看，方言是中华传统文化特别是地域文化的重要载体。方言的萎缩对汉语研究、对中华文化的传承都将造成巨大的损失。因此，在积极“推普”的同时一定要有“方言保护”的意识。至于如何防止方言进一步萎缩？这是值得大家思考的。

The mandarin promotion is our national policy. In other words, we shall “promote mandarin” actively. In spite of remarkable achievements of “mandarin promotion”, we can’t neglect “sharp withering of dialect”. It is precisely because of uncommunicative defect of dialect, we shall insist on “promoting the dialect”. But, we should realize the value of dialect existence: In terms of language, “dialect is “living fossil of language”; Culturally, dialect is an important carrier of Chinese traditional culture, especially, regional culture. There may be huge losses for Chinese study and Chinese culture inheritance as long as dialect is shrinking. Therefore, we shall be conscious to “protect the dialect” during “mandarin promotion”. It is worth thinking about how to prevent the dialect shrinking.



杜迪

喀麦隆高等教育部官员

DIDIER DIEUDONNE NAMA

Officer of the Department of Higher Education,
Cameroon

个人简介 Personal Profile

杜迪，喀麦隆高等教育部官员，北京语言大学语言学及应用语言学专业博士，2014 年成为首位被孔子学院总部 / 国家汉办录取为志愿者的非洲人；2015 年成为首位被喀麦隆高等教育部录取的汉语专职教师。喀麦隆中教部唯一指定系列汉语教材的主编，并任马鲁阿大学高等师范学院汉语专业负责人。

Didier Dieudonne Nama, Ph.D. in Linguistics and Applied Linguistics, Beijing Language and Culture University, an officer in the Department of Higher Education, Cameroon. In 2014, he became the first African to be accepted as a volunteer by Confucius Institute Headquarters / Hanban, and became the first Cameroonian to be enrolled as full-time Chinese teachers by the Department of Higher Education, Cameroon. The only editor-in-chief of the Chinese textbook designated by the Ministry of Education of Cameroon. He is currently the head of the Chinese major at the Higher Normal College of Maroua University.

喀麦隆本族语教育历程与现状

The History and Current Situation of Native Language Education in Cameroon

摘要 Abstract

喀麦隆位于非洲中部，由于其地质、民族、文化、宗教、语种等多样性，而有“微型非洲”的美誉。根据联合国教科文组织《正在消失的世界：濒危语言地图》的第三版修订版，喀麦隆 286 种本族语中有 36 种正在消失。

喀麦隆 1996 年发布的宪法是喀麦隆历史上第一次提出保护本族语。在此基础上，1998 年喀麦隆基础和高等教育部进行了教育体系的改革。新指导书第五条表示：喀麦隆教育必须培养植根于它的文化并向世界开放的喀麦隆人。

Located in central Africa, Cameroon has been known as “mini-African” due to its diversity of geology, ethnicity, culture, religion and language. According to the third revised edition of the UNESCO *World Map of the Endangered Languages in Disappearance*, 36 of the 286 native languages of Cameroon are disappearing and endangered.

The Constitution issued by Cameroon in 1996 firstly put forward to protect the native language in the history of Cameroon. On the basis of 1996, the reform of the education system was carried out in 1998 in the Ministry of Basic and Higher Education of Cameroon. Article 5 of the new Guide states that Cameroonian education must cultivate Cameroonians who are rooted in its culture and open to the world.



李宇明

北京语言大学教授
语言资源高精尖创新中心主任

LI YUMING

Professor of Beijing Language and Culture University, Director of Center for Innovation of Language Resources

个人简介 Personal Profile

李宇明，教授，国务院特殊津贴专家。北京语言大学语言资源高精尖创新中心主任，中国语言学会语言政策与规划专业委员会会长，中国中文信息学会副理事长，《语言战略研究》主编。主要研究领域为理论语言学、语法学、心理语言学和语言规划学。出版著作 20 余部，发表论文近 500 篇。

Li Yuming, Professor, Expert on special allowances under the State Council. Director of Center for Innovation of language Resources of Beijing Language University, President of Specialized Committee for Language Policy and Planning of the Chinese Language Association, Chief Editor of *Language Strategy Research*. The main research domains: theoretical linguistics, grammar, psycholinguistics and language planning. He Published more than 20 books and nearly 500 papers.

中国语言资源保护的理念与实践

Concept and Practice of Chinese Language Resources Protection

摘要 Abstract

语言是一种社会资源，是近些年来才得到社会认可和重视的资源。中国有 100 多种语言，是世界上语言资源十分丰富的国度。真正理性地认识到语言的资源意义，特别是把语言资源作为国家语言规划的重要理念，并在国家层面、在全国范围采取语言资源保护行动，还是近十几年的事情。

语言保护包含三个层次：“语言保存”；“语言卫护”；语言资源的开发利用。

语言资源的保护需要人类社会的合作，需要制定一系列国际标准。

Language is a social resource, which has been recognized and valued by society in recent years. There are more than 100 languages in China which make China the nation with the most abundant language resources. However, it was since a couple of decades ago when people had a truly reasonable understanding of the significance of language resources, in particular regarding the language resources as the important concept for the national language plan, applying nationwide language resource protection action from the national level.

Language protection entails three levels: “Language maintenance”; “Language protection”; Development and utilization of language resources.

The protection of language resources necessitates the cooperation of the whole mankind and requires the enactment of a series of international standards.



海威尔·阿尔卡尔德·维拉卡姆帕

西班牙巴塞罗那自治大学
加泰罗尼亚大学教授

JAVIER ALCALDE VILLACAMPA

Professor of University of Autonomia Barcelona and Universidad de Catalunya

个人简介 Personal Profile

海威尔·阿尔卡尔德·维拉卡姆帕，西班牙巴塞罗那自治大学、加泰罗尼亚大学教授。巴塞罗那国际加泰罗尼亚和平研究所和佛罗伦萨比萨高等师范学校社会运动研究中心的研究员，在西班牙巴塞罗那自治大学、加泰罗尼亚大学和圣马力诺国际科学院任教。

Javier Alcalde Villacampa is a professor of University of Autonomia Barcelona and Universidad de Catalunya. He has been a researcher at the International Catalan Institute for Peace in Barcelona and at the Center on Social Movement Studies of the Scuola Normale Superiore in Florence. He currently teaches at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, at the Universitat Oberta de Catalunya and at the International Academy of Sciences San Marino.

语言公平是构建人类命运共同体的工具

Linguistic Justice. A Tool to Build a Global Community with a Shared Future

摘要 Abstract

为了解决语言多样性问题，我将重点放在其道德维度上，即语言正义。为什么语言多样性值得保护和宣传？我的主要论点是，为了建立一个共享未来的全球社区，有必要决定如何从语言政策的角度建立一个公平的社会。

为此，我利用学术文献对不同的语言正义研究方法进行了跨学科分析概述。虽然这是一个相当新的话题，但人们已经进行了相关有影响力的研究，处理了其中存在的问题，而且这类研究在成倍地增长。

一般而言，为了影响具体政策，政治哲学似乎是人们提建议最多的学科。因此，我深入介绍了这一研究领域的大多数论点，分为两大类（多元文化主义和平等主义自由主义），并更加强地域性与个性辩论。

In order to tackle linguistic diversity, I focus on its ethical dimension, that is, linguistic justice. Why is linguistic diversity worth preserving and promoting? My main argument is that in order to build a global community with a shared future, it is necessary to decide how a fair society should be organized from a language policy perspective.

With this aim I offer an interdisciplinary analytical overview of the different approaches provided by the academic literature to the study of linguistic justice. Although this is quite a new a topic, there are already relevant and influential studies that have tackled it. And they are growing exponentially.

In general, political philosophy seems to be the discipline with the highest amount of proposals that have been made with the aim of influencing concrete policies. Therefore, I present in depth most of the arguments within this area of research, divided into two broad categories (multiculturalism and equalitarian liberalism), with an added emphasis in the territoriality vs personality debate.



钱曾怡

山东大学文学院教授

QIAN ZENGYI

Professor of School of Literature of
Shandong University

个人简介 Personal Profile

钱曾怡，山东大学教授，博士生导师，全国语言文字工作先进工作者，山东省社会科学突出贡献奖获得者。现任中国语言资源有声数据库山东库建设首席专家、教育部中国语言资源保护工程专家咨询委员会委员。主要研究领域为汉语方言学。

Qian Zengyi, Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of Shandong University, is rated as advanced worker in national languages and words, and the winner of Shandong Prize for Outstanding Contribution of Social Science. Now, she is the chief expert of Shandong base construction under Chinese Language Audio Database and a member of Expert Consultation Committee of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China under Ministry of Education. Main research domains: Chinese dialectology.

语言资源保护工程调查记录中的规范和统一性问题

The Issues of Specifications and Unity in Survey Records of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China

摘要 Abstract

《中国语言资源调查手册》（汉语方言）对语言资源调查的语音词汇语法调查的标准都有明确的规定，但有许多具体问题仍还需要进一步明确，特别是大范围的调查，不同的调查人对某些同一语言现象往往有不同的处理，单点调查也可能出现调查人的记录前后不一致的地方。如何能够按《手册》规定的要求，达到又符合规范又多点统一、前后一致，较为有效的方法是对一些可能产生不同记录的现象先做统一的规定。以下略举语音词汇几例。

The survey standards of voice, vocabulary and grammar during language resources survey are clearly stipulated in *Chinese Language Resources Survey Handbook* (Chinese Dialect), but, many specific issues need to be further clarified, especially, different investigators deal with same language phenomenon in different ways within large-scale survey, in addition, the records of investigator are also likely to be inconsistent during single-point survey. In order to unify the specifications in multiple points and front and back according to the Handbook, an effective method is to stipulate the different phenomena uniformly. Now, several phonetic words are shown as follows.



张新生

英国理启蒙大学教授
现代语言中心主任

GEORGE XINSHENG ZHANG

Professor of Richmond University of UK and the
Director of the Center for Modern Languages

个人简介 Personal Profile

张新生，英国理启蒙大学教授，现代语言中心主任，英国特许语言学家协会荣誉会员，欧洲汉语教学协会副会长。曾任伦敦孔子学院院长、伦敦大学亚非学院语言中心主任等职衔。个人研究和发表的论文涉及文学、教育、语言政策、英汉语教学及跨文化交际等领域。

George Xinsheng Zhang, Professor of Richmond University of UK and the Director of the Center for Modern Languages. He is also an Honorary Member of the Chartered Institute of Linguists, Vice President of the European Association of Chinese Language Teaching. He served as the Director of the Confucius Institute in London, Director of the Language Center of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London. The investigations and papers issued personally involve the fields of literature, education, language policy, English-Chinese bilingual lecturing and cross-culture interaction.

英国威尔士语言文字保护政策与实践的新发展

New Developments in the Policies and Practices Concerning the Protection and Revival of Welsh Language in the UK

摘要 Abstract

本研究简单回顾了威尔士政府 20 年来的语言文字保护和复兴工作，着重介绍了在过去几年里威尔士政府在威尔士语言文字保护政策及实践方面的新发展，并以威尔士大学成人威尔士语言中心为案列，举例说明了威尔士政府的成人威尔士语言政策的执行情况。最后对近年来威尔士政府的威尔士语言文字保护和复兴政策与实践的发展原因和趋势进行了初步分析。

This study provides a brief review of the Welsh government's 20 years of protection and revival of its language, highlights the new developments in the Welsh government's policy and practice of language protection in the past few years. It also gives a brief introduction about the implementation of the Welsh Government's Adult Welsh Language Policy through a case study of the Adult Welsh Language Centre University of Wales. In the end, it presents a preliminary analysis of the reasons and trends of the Welsh government's protection and revitalization policies and practices in Wales in recent years.



埃尔马诺·法布里西奥·奎罗斯

巴西国家历史与艺术遗产研究所
非物质遗产部主任

HERMANO FABRÍCIO OLIVEIRA GUANAIS E
QUEIROZ

Director of the Department of Intangible Heritage
of the National Historic and Artistic Heritage
Institute - IPHAN (Brazil)

个人简介 Personal Profile

埃尔马诺·法布里西奥·奎罗斯，现任国家历史与艺术遗产研究所非物质遗产部主任，负责开展巴西非物质文化遗产的鉴定、认可和评估，以及政策语言多样性、流行文化和民俗。此外也是文化部国家文化政策委员会成员。

Hermano Fabrício Oliveira Guanais E Queiroz GUANAIS E QUEIROZ is currently the Director of the Department of Intangible Heritage of the National Historic and Artistic Heritage Institute - IPHAN, responsible for conducting the processes of identification, recognition and valorization of the Intangible Cultural Heritage in Brazil, as well as the policy of linguistic diversity, popular culture and folklore. He is also a member of the National Council of Cultural Policy - CNPC of the Ministry of Culture.

巴西文化遗产政策的语言多样性

Linguistic Diversity as Cultural Heritage Policy in Brazil

摘要 Abstract

该演讲旨在揭示一些有关巴西语言多样性的信息，以及巴西国家如何将语言作为公共政策的主体，特别是在文化政策领域。

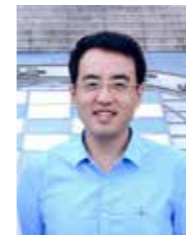
我们将语言理解为文化兴趣的重要组成元素以及公民对于身份的肯定。这是一种专注于语言现象感知的策略，这是由于一些社会政治因素而不一定是学术领域的研究对象，即语言学，具有特定的编目和分类方法，而这对于演讲观众并不总是那么容易理解的。

巴西已经意识到语言多样性作为文化传播固有方式的重要性，以及作为生活在该国的文化群体身份参照的重要性。

The speech intends to expose some information on linguistic diversity in Brazil and how the Brazilian state acts with languages as a subject of public policies, especially in the field of cultural policies.

We understand languages as elements of cultural interest and affirmation of identities. It is a strategy focused on the perception of the linguistic phenomenon as a result of several sociopolitical factors and not necessarily as an object of study in an academic area - linguistics - that has specific canons and methodologies of cataloging and classification that not always are intelligible to the speech communities themselves.

Brazil has become aware of the importance of linguistic diversity as an inherent aspect of the transmission of culture and as a reference of identity for the cultural groups living in the country.



刘晓海

北京语言大学副研究员
硕士生导师

LIU XIAOHAI

Research Associate and Master Supervisor of
Beijing Language and Culture University

个人简介 Personal Profile

刘晓海，文学博士，北京语言大学副研究员，硕士生导师，语言资源高精尖创新中心副主任，北京市语言文字工作先进个人。主要研究领域为语言资源保护、语言与文化、地理语言学。专著《北京方言民俗图典》获得北京市第十四届哲学社会科学优秀成果奖二等奖、第四届中国出版政府奖提名奖。

Liu Xiaohai, Doctor of Literature, Research Associate of Beijing Language and Culture University, Master Supervisor, Vice President of the Language Resources High-End Creation Center, Pioneer of language and literature work in Beijing. Main research domains: Language resources protection, language and culture, geographical linguistics. The published book *Beijing Dialect and Folk Custom Illustrated Dictionary* wins the second prize of the 14th excellent achievement in social science of Beijing, and the nomination of the 4th government prize for China publication.

语保工程多媒体技术规范与语料采集加工方法

Multimedia Technical Specification of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China and Linguistic Data Collecting, Recording and Processing Method

摘要 Abstract

中国语言资源保护工程（简称“语保工程”）第一阶段任务是充分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文化的实态语料，进行科学整理和加工，建成大规模、可持续发展的多媒体语言资源库，为后续的语言资源保护研究工作和深度开发应用工作，提供重要的基础性数据。本文对语保工程的多媒体技术规范以及调查和整理阶段的多媒体语料采集、整理、加工方法进行了系统性介绍，并对如何利用日新月异的信息技术手段更高效地开展语保工程下一阶段工作进行了思考。

The focal task in the first stage of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China (briefly known as “Language Protection Project”) is to fully use modern technology to collect and record the actual corpus of Chinese dialects and minority languages as well as orally transmitted culture, implement the scientific organization and processing to construct the large scale and continuously increasing multimedia language resource library, and provide important basic data to the subsequent language resources protection and research and deep development and application. This article gives a systematic introduction to the multimedia technical specification and the multimedia corpus collection, organizing and processing methods in the investigation and organizing stage, and ponders on how to use the ever-advancing information technology to carry out the next work stage in an effective way.



塞巴斯蒂安·威尔顿·德鲁德

联合国教科文组织中心冰岛大学维基斯国际多语种和跨文化认识中心主任

SEBASTIAN VELTEN DRUDE

Director of the Vigdís International Centre for Multilingualism and Intercultural Understanding, a UNESCO Centre at the University of Iceland

个人简介
Personal Profile

塞巴斯蒂安·威尔顿·德鲁德，冰岛大学教科文组织中心的维基斯多语种和跨文化认识国际中心主任，是一位对语言多样性和语言技术感兴趣的德语记录文献及人类学语言学家。在柏林自由大学主攻普通语言学、德语语言学和拉丁美洲人类学，2002年获得博士学位。

Sebastian Velten Drude is the Director of the Vigdís International Centre for Multilingualism and Intercultural Understanding, a UNESCO Centre at the University of Iceland. He is a German documentary / anthropological linguist interested in linguistic diversity and language technology. He studied General and German Linguistics and Latin American Anthropology and obtained a Dr. Phil. (PhD) degree in Linguistics at the Freie Universität Berlin in 2002.

语言多样性和濒危语言：语言资源在多元全球社会中的作用

Linguistic Diversity and Endangered Languages:
The Role of Language Resources in a
Pluralistic Global Society

摘要
Abstract

在本次演讲中，我将根据我作为实地工作者的经历，以及对于语言文献开发的早期贡献者，就参与语言资源的归档和推广工作以及我对语言多样性和多语研究的兴趣，来讨论会议的主要议题：1. 语言多样性与濒危性。该演讲首先要澄清一些基本概念，以便为进一步讨论提供基础。2. 多语言在语言生态学中的作用。语言濒危现象是社会语言遭遇的极端结果。3. 需要的政策和行动。我们需要做很多工作，以提高社会和官方机构对所有语言价值和重要性的认识。4. 语言文献记录的成就。5. 语言资源和语言多样性。

In this talk, I will address most major topics of the conference, based on my experience as a fieldworker and an early contributor to the development of language documentation, on my involvement in the archiving and promoting of language resources, and on my interest in linguistic diversity and multilingualism in general. 1.Language Diversity and Endangerment. The talk offers a basis for the further discussions by clarifying some basic concepts. 2.The role of Multilingualism in language ecology. Language endangerment is an extreme outcome of an encounter of languages in society. 3.Needed policies and actions. Much work is needed raising the awareness in society and official organs of the value and importance of all languages. 4.Achievements in language documentation. 5.Language resources and linguistic diversity.



李涓子

清华大学教授

LI JUANZI

Professor of Tsinghua University

个人简介
Personal Profile

李涓子，清华大学教授，博士生导师。中国中文信息学会语言与知识计算专委会主任。主要研究领域为知识工程、语义 Web 和文本挖掘。在顶级国际会议和重要学术期刊上发表论文 100 余篇，谷歌学术引用 5000 余次；主持国家自然科学基金重点课题、科技支撑计划、欧盟第七合作框架等多个项目。

Li Juanzi, Professor of Tsinghua University, Doctoral Supervisor. Director of Special Committee of Language and Knowledge Computing, Chinese Information Processing Society of China. Main research domains: Knowledge engineering, semantic Web and text mining. She has published more than 100 papers in global top meetings and important academic journals, with more than 5,000 times of quotation by Google academics. She presided over multiple projects such as National Natural Science Foundation key projects, Science and Technology support Program, EU 7th Cooperation Framework, etc.

中国语言资源保护工程采集展示平台

The Collection and Recording Demonstration Platform
of the Project for the Protection of Language
Resources of China

摘要
Abstract

语保工程采集展示平台是中国语言资源保护平台的重要组成部分，承载了多年来我国语言资源调查工作的成果数据，包括录音、录像、照片、文字记录等全媒体类型的数据。平台作为唯一的官方资源管理、应用和展示平台，为专家学者提供更精确、更全面、更快速的语言资源分功能，提高语言资源采集、分析和保护工作的效率；同时，提供社会化应用，利用高品质的策划宣传提高民众对语保工作的了解和参与热情；平台实现地方语言资源库与国家库的连通，实现覆盖全国范围的多级语言资源体系，确保语言资源库的长久活力。

The Collection and Recording Demonstration Platform of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China is one vital component of the Platform for the Protection of Language Resources of China, which bears the fruits and data of many years of language resources investigation work in China, including audio records, video records, photos, characters records and other all-media data. As the only official platform for resources management, application and demonstration, the platform provides more precise, more comprehensive and faster language resources sub-functions to the experts and scholars, enhances the efficiency of language resources collection, analysis and protection. Meanwhile, socialized application is provided. High quality planning and publicity can stimulate the understanding and enthusiasm of the public to the language protection. The platform realizes the linkage between the local language resource library and the national library, achieves a multilevel language resource system covering all China, thus ascertaining the longstanding vitality of the language resource database.



萨克里安尼·瓦蒂阿斯里·萨克蒂

日本奈良先端科学技术大学 (NAIST) 副研究员；日本高级智能项目中心研究科学家

SAKRIANI WATIASRI SAKTI

Research Associate Professor at NAIST, Research Scientist at RIKEN, the Center of Advanced Intelligent Project AIP, Japan

个人简介 Personal Profile

萨克里安尼·瓦蒂阿斯里·萨克蒂，奈良先端科学技术大学 (NAIST) 副研究员，日本高级智能项目中心研究科学家，国际语言通讯协会 - 欧洲语言资源学会 (ELRA/ISCA) 资源稀缺语言特别兴趣小组 (SIGUL) 官员，资源稀缺语言口语技术 (SLTU) 董事会成员。研究兴趣包括统计模式识别、图形建模框架、深度学习、多语言语音识别和综合等。

Sakriani Watiasri Sakti is a research associate professor at NAIST, as well as a research scientist at RIKEN, the Center of for Advanced Intelligent Project AIP, Japan. She is the officer of ELRA/ISCA Special Interest Group on Under-resourced Languages (SIGUL) and a board Member of Spoken Language Technologies for Under-Resourced Languages (SLTU). Her research interests include statistical pattern recognition, graphical modeling framework, deep learning, multilingual speech recognition & synthesis, etc.

近期针对稀缺语种的技术开发活动

Recent Activities on Technology Development for Under-resourced Languages

摘要 Abstract

在本次演讲中，我们将介绍为支持资源稀缺语言而开展的一些活动，这些活动近年来越来越受到关注。我们还将将在新的国际语言通讯协会 - 欧洲语言资源学会 (ELRA/ISCA) 资源稀缺语言特别兴趣小组 (SIG-UL) 中介绍有关科学家、语言学和工程师所开展的活动，以便建立一个社区，并汇集一些不仅利用技术和信息通信技术支持语言多样性、也承诺增加资源较少的语言 (区域，少数或濒危) 通过语言和语音技术在数字世界中生存机会的专业人士。

In this talk, we will introduce several activities that have been done to support under-resourced languages, which have shown a growing interest in the recent years. We will also introduce activities of scientist, linguistics and engineers within the new ISCA-ELRA Special Interest Group of Under-resourced languages (SIG-UL) that aims to build a community and bring together a number of professionals that not only supports linguistic diversity through technology and ICT but also commits to increase the lesser-resourced languages (regional, minority, or endangered) chances to survive the digital world through language and speech technology.



苏哈希什·帕尼格拉希

《发声计划》撰稿人，兼职数字档案员和纪录片制片人

SUBHASHISH PANIGRAHI

Rising Voices Contributor, a Part Time Digital Archivist and Documentary Filmmaker

个人简介 Personal Profile

苏哈希什·帕尼格拉希，《发声计划》撰稿人，兼职数字档案员和纪录片制片人，全职社区经理，在亚太地区社区建设方面拥有近 10 年经验。创建了归属于由他共同创建的 O 基金会 (OFDN) 的《开讲》(OpenSpeaks) 项目，目的是建立边缘化语言生态系统——包括公开许可的多媒体档案、开放教育资源、开放源代码软件和开放数据集。

Subhashish Panigrahi is a *Rising Voices* contributor, a part time digital archivist and documentary filmmaker, and a full time community manager with almost a decade long experience in building communities across Asia-Pacific. He founded *OpenSpeaks*, a project hosted at O Foundation (OFDN) which was co-founded by him again, to build an ecosystem around marginalized languages — it includes openly-licensed multimedia archive, Open Educational Resources, Open Source software and open datasets.

《发声计划》：边缘语言之数字化可能性

Rising Voices: the Digital Possibilities for Marginalized Languages

摘要 Abstract

《发声计划》是《公民新闻论坛全球之声》的一个推广项目，致力于鼓励说各种边缘化语言的新兴社区参与全球对话。

作为《发声计划》社团的一员，我很荣幸能够分享我们在亚洲和其他地区所做的一些工作，这些工作对许多边缘化语言的增长产生了影响。除了《发声计划》社区在世界范围内所做的工作外，我的演讲中还包括了本人从故事文档中所搜集的实例和案例研究。

Rising Voices is an outreach project at *citizen journalism forum Global Voices*. It works towards encouraging emerging communities that speak various marginalized languages so that they can participate in global dialogs.

Being the part the *Rising Voices* community, it would be an honor to share some of the work that we have done in Asia and beyond that is making impact on the growth of many marginalized languages. My talk will draw examples, case studies, and key learning from the storytelling documentations that I have been personally pursuing in addition to the larger work that the *Rising Voices* community is doing worldwide.



让·科姆·乔治·菲利克斯·德拉乌斯

法国文化部顾问

JEAN CÔME GEORGES FÉLIX DELAHOUSSE

Consultant of Ministry of Culture France

个人简介 Personal Profile

让·科姆·乔治·菲利克斯·德拉乌斯，法国文化部顾问，是一位本体论者和信息系统设计师，在语义网络、知识工程、文本挖掘、链接开放数据领域拥有丰富的经验，并在这些领域从事产业活动与研究。他两年来一直担任法国文化部法语和法国通用语言代表团（DGLFLF）顾问。

Jean Côme Georges Félix Delahousse, Consultant of Ministry of Culture France, is an ontologist and information systems architect with extensive experience in Semantic Web, Knowledge Engineering, Text Mining, Linked Open Data, with both industrial and research activities in those domains. Jean is working since two years as a consultant for the General Delegation for the French Language and in languages of France (DGLFLF).

法国语言实践观察点：一个收集和分享开放数据和多媒体内容的平台，也是一个有关公民、政客和学生的网站，可以更好地了解语言多样性

Observatory of Linguistic Practices in France: a Platform to Collect and Share Open Data and Multimedia Contents and a Website for Citizens, Politicians and Students to Better Understand Linguistic Diversity

摘要 Abstract

正在进行的项目：法国语言实践观察站

该项目符合一般代表团对于法国语言和法语的研究目标，可以促进法国语言多元化和多语言多样化。该项目的目标是建立法国使用的区域语言和语言机构观察站。演讲将重点关注观察站的各个方面：

1. 法国语言列表及其状态参考；
2. 各种行动者、科学界、教育组织、非政府组织、教科文组织、维基媒体提供的开放数据和多媒体内容库；
3. 提供有关统计、地图、录音、视频等语言的全面信息的网站。

An ongoing project : a french observatory of linguistic practices

The project meets the objective of the general delegation to the French language and languages of France to make visible and let hear linguistic plurality in France and multilingualism. The project's objectives is to realize an institutional observatory of regional languages and languages spoken in France. The presentation will focus on the various facets of the observatory as:

1. A reference for the list of languages spoken in France and their status;
2. A repository of open data and multimedia content provided by various actors; scientific community, educational organizations, non governmental organizations, UNESCO, Wikimedia.
3. A website with comprehensive information about the languages illustrated with statistics, maps, recordings, video.



克里斯汀·尼科尔·切内斯霍夫

维基语言平台社区领袖

KRISTEN NICOLE TCHERNESHOFF

Community Leader of Wikitongues

个人简介 Personal Profile

克里斯汀·尼科尔·切内斯霍夫，维基语言平台社区领袖。学术领域为法律与发展学。近期，她协助推出了维基语言网在英国的第一个官方特许学校网站，并开始推出教育计划项目。目前，克里斯汀正在赫尔辛基大学攻读非洲研究和语言学硕士学位，主攻研究领域是东非的手语、社会语言学和语言政策。

Kristen Nicole Tcherneshoff, Community Leader of Wikitongues. Her background is in law and development. Recently, she has helped launch Wikitongues' first official school chapter, located in the United Kingdom, and has started to launch a pedagogy program. Currently, Kristen is completing her master's degree in African Studies and Linguistics at Helsinki University, focusing on Sign Languages, sociolinguistics, and language policies in East Africa.

维基语言平台 (Wikitongues) :
保护与支持世界上的每一种语言

Wikitongues: Sustaining Every Language in the World

摘要 Abstract

本演讲将介绍致力于维护和提高对语言多样性认识的个人和机构所开展的日益壮大的活动。我们将重点介绍世界各地的案例研究，并详细介绍维基语言平台、语言使用者及社区合作来帮助提供这些必要的框架。特别是，我们将了解语言活动家如何利用互联网、视频和开源翻译工具来弘扬他们的文化并为子孙后代保护好他们的语言。我们还将从教科文组织的角度来看这一点，并关注维基会员如何继续与教科文组织和联合国可持续发展目标保持同步前进。

This presentation will be an introduction to the growing movement of individuals and organizations dedicated to sustaining and raising awareness about linguistic diversity. We will highlight case studies around the world and detail instances where Wikitongues has worked with speakers and communities in helping provide these necessary frameworks. In particular, we will learn how language activists are leveraging the Internet, video, and open source translation tools to promote their cultures and protect their languages for future generations. We will additionally look at this from the viewpoint of UNESCO and how Wikitongues can continue to move forward alongside UNESCO and the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN.



黄文林

公安部物证鉴定中心研究员
语音及心理分析技术处副处长

HUANG WENLIN

Researcher and Deputy Director General in
Voice and Psychoanalytic Technique Division of
Evidence Identification Center of Ministry of Public
Security

个人简介 Personal Profile

黄文林，公安部物证鉴定中心研究员，现任公安部物证鉴定中心语音及心理分析技术处副处长。主要研究领域为声纹检验、言语识别、犯罪心理分析。

Huang Wenlin is a researcher of Evidence Identification Center of Ministry of Public Security, and Deputy Director General in Voice and Psychoanalytic Technique Division, Evidence Identification Center of Ministry of Public Security. Main research domains: vocal print inspection, language identification and psychological analysis of crime.

言语人个体识别与特征刻画技术的发展与应用 ——谈语言资源在犯罪调查中的应用

Development and Access of Depiction Techniques of
Speaker Individual Recognition and Characteristics
—— Discussion on the Access of Language Resources
in Criminal Investigation

摘要 Abstract

本文基于当前犯罪调查的发展形势，首先阐述声纹检验技术和书面言语作者身份刻画技术等两项专业技术在我国司法犯罪调查领域中的研究及应用，包括理论基础、发展历史、鉴定程序和检验方法、检验内容、经典案例剖析，等；其次介绍上述两项专业技术的国外研究发展情况；最后，指出针对越来越严峻的犯罪形势，两项专业技术的下一步研究发展方向。本文着重探讨言语人个体识别与特征刻画技术在犯罪调查中的实际应用，以期引发语言学家对语言资源在我国司法实践中应用的关注与深入思考。

Based on the development trend of criminal investigation, the author firstly elaborates the research and application of vocal print inspection technology and written language author identity depicting technology in Chinese criminal investigation field, including theoretical basis, development history, identification procedures, inspection method, inspection contents and classic cases analysis; then the author introduces the research development of foregoing technologies in foreign countries;

Finally, the author points out the further study development of these technologies under the increasingly severe criminal situation. In order to draw logisticians' attention and deep thinking about language resources' application in Chinese juridical practice, the author will focus on discussing the language speaker's actual application of individual recognition and characterization technology in criminal investigation.



阿莉西亚·弗恩得斯·加耶

巴塞罗那大学濒危语言研究组成员
联合国教科文组织下设国际语言多样性和多语教育部主任

ALICIA FUENTES CALLE

Member of the Study Group GELA
UB (Universitat de Barcelona) on Language
diversity. Director of Linguapax

个人简介 Personal Profile

阿莉西亚·弗恩得斯·加耶，现任联合国教科文组织下设国际语言多样性和多语教育部主任，从事世界语言多样性研究，是巴塞罗那大学濒危语言研究组（GELA）成员。研究的主要领域包括语言人类学和认知语义学、人格的概念/语言建构、（超级）多样化城市和本土知识形式、“语言艺术”的潜力等等。

Alicia Fuentes Calle, Director of LINGUAPAX, organization working in the field of world linguistic diversity. Member of the Study Group on Endangered Languages (GELA) at the Universitat de Barcelona. Her main areas of research interest include linguistic anthropology and cognitive semantics; the conceptual/linguistic construal of personhood; (super)diverse cities and forms of local knowledge(s), etc.

新兴传播文化背景下的多元视角与语言多样性 ——重塑当代支持和促进语言多样性的挑战

Plural Ways to View Plurality, and Linguistic Diversity
in the Context of Emerging Communication Cultures.
Reframing the Contemporary Challenges in the
Support and Promotion of Linguistic Diversity

摘要 Abstract

作为变化中的传播生态系统的一部分，语言经历了重构的过程，并且逐步向纯粹编纂和逐步最小化发展。

我的演讲将探讨在这一背景下，由以下问题产生的关键问题：在当代社会中保护/恢复语言多样性真正需要（和包括）什么？很大一部分语言正走出其本土，在全球化文化背景下，这些语言被赋予了新的意义，超出语言本身所附带的传统意义（如传播工具、身份标记和传统知识渠道）程度如何？作为致力于语言多样性发展的组织和研究人员，当下和未来我们面临着哪些挑战？

Languages, as part of those mutating communication ecosystems, undergo processes of resignification and, as a growing tendency, processes of sheer codification and progressive minimization.

My presentation will explore, against this background, the key issues emerging from the following questions: What does it really entail (and include) to preserve/revitalize linguistic diversity in contemporary societies? A good proportion of languages are losing their territorial attachment, to what extent are they developing new meanings in the context of our globalizing cultures beyond the traditional meanings attached to languages (such as communication tools, markers of identity and channels of traditional knowledge(s))? What are the contemporary and prospective challenges that we face, as organizations and researchers working on linguistic diversity?



加布里埃拉·佩莱斯·巴爱斯

俄勒冈大学语言复兴实验室
助理教授兼主任；国家土著语言
档案研究所联合主任

GABRIELA PEREZ BAEZ

Assistant Professor and Director of the Language
Revitalization Lab, University of Oregon
Co-Director, National Breath of Life Archival
Institute for Indigenous Languages

个人简介 Personal Profile

加布里埃拉·佩莱斯·巴爱斯，俄勒冈大学语言复兴实验室助理教授兼主任，美国国家土著语言档案研究所联合主任。2018年秋季入职俄勒冈大学语言学系。加布里埃拉拥有布法罗大学语言学博士学位。其研究领域是寻求促进语言复兴的方法，主要集中于她的家乡墨西哥本土使用的萨波特克语。

Gabriela Perez Baez, Assistant Professor and Director of the Language Revitalization Lab, University of Oregon Co-Director, National Breath of Life Archival Institute for Indigenous Languages. She is joining the faculty of the Linguistics Department at the University of Oregon starting in Fall 2018. Gabriela holds a doctorate in linguistics from the University at Buffalo. Her research at the outset has been driven by a desire to contribute to approaches in language revitalization. Gabriela's research has centered on Zapotec languages which are spoken indigenously in her native Mexico.

语言活力对人类发展的促进作用

Language Vitality for the Advancement of Human Development

摘要 Abstract

在本次演讲中，我提供了一些调查问题的数据，这些数据集中体现维持各地语言使用对于人类福祉的重要性。我使用语言可持续性与人发展之间关系的定量数据和文献综述来弥补定性数据的不足之处。

最后，我提供了调查中有关世界各地语言振兴从业者最迫切需求的数据。希望借助这些来自不同背景语言振兴从业者的有形数据，国际社会将更好地理解国家、地区和全球语言政策如何有效支持语言多样性和语言的可持续性，从而能反过来再进一步促进人类的发展。

In this presentation, I provide data from the Survey questions that center on the importance for human wellbeing, of maintaining a community's language in continued use. I complement these qualitative data with quantitative data and literature review on the relation between language sustainability and human development.

In closing, I provide data from the Survey on the most pressing needs facing language revitalization practitioners around the world. The hope is that with these tangible data derived from the very words of revitalization practitioners working in a diversity of contexts, the international community will have an improved understanding of how language policies at a national, regional and global level can be effective in supporting linguistic diversity and language sustainability and in turn, further contribute to human development.



鲍厚星

湖南师范大学文学院教授

BAO HOUXING

Professor of Liberal Arts College of
Hunan Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

鲍厚星，湖南师范大学文学院教授，博士生导师，长期从事汉语言文字学的教学与研究，主要研究汉语方言。先后承担国家社科基金《中国语言地图集》、《现代汉语方言大词典》等重点项目分支课题，主持国家社科基金“七五”课题1项。主要著作有《长沙方言词典》、《东安土话研究》等。

Bao Houxing, Professor at Liberal Arts College of Hunan Normal University, Doctoral Supervisor, has been engaged in long-term teaching and researching of Chinese spoken and written language. The major research domain is the Chinese dialects. Successively he undertakes the branch titles of key projects from the National Social Science Fund such as *Chinese Language Atlas* and *Modern Chinese Dialect Dictionary*, presides over one research for the "Seventh Five-Year" plan under the scope of the National Social Science Fund. His main writings include *Changsha Dialect Dictionary*, *Study of Dong'an Dialect*, etc.

推普工程与语保工程并行，构建和谐语言生活

Co-development of Mandarin Popularization Project and Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China to Build Harmonious Language Life

摘要 Abstract

推普工程是指普通话普及的攻坚工程，语保工程是指中国语言资源保护工程。两项工程都是中国当前语言文字事业的重点工程，都有自己的时间表和路线图，都一致地服务于国家发展的需要。它们实施过程中的总体形势是健康的，但客观现实中还存在一些认识上的偏差。

产生认识偏差的原因在于看问题背离了辩证法的观点。两项工程处于一种既对立又统一的关系之中，不推广普通话不行，不保护方言也不行，二者相互需要，相辅相成。如果我们正确处理二者的辩证关系，我们的语言生活就会呈现出一种生动和谐的局面。

Mandarin promotion project refers to the challenging task of popularizing mandarin. Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China refers to the project for preserving language resources in China. Both projects are the key projects for China's contemporary spoken and written language undertakings with their respective timeline and road map. Both are serving the country's development in synergy. The overall trend of the execution processes of both projects is generally healthy, but in the existential reality some deviations still exist.

The reason for the cognitive deviation lies at the fact that the problem analysis does not follow the dialectic viewpoint. Both projects are positioned in a contradictory yet unified relationship. It's mandatory to promote mandarin, but it's also inadvisable not to protect local dialects. Both are necessities to each other and augmenting each other. If we deal with this dialectic relationship in between correctly, our language life will render a vivid and harmonious scenario.



叶夫根尼·库兹明

联合国教科文组织全民信息计划 (IFAP) 政府间理事会副主席, 联合国教科文组织全民信息计划多语种工作组主席

EVGENY KUZMIN

Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Council, UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP); Chair, UNESCO IFAP Working Group for Multilingualism

个人简介 Personal Profile

叶夫根尼·库兹明, 联合国教科文组织全民信息计划 (IFAP) 政府间理事会副主席, 联合国教科文组织全民信息计划多语种工作组主席, 俄罗斯国家全民信息计划委员会主席, 区际图书馆合作中心主席, 俄罗斯联邦教科文组织委员会成员。2009 年第 35 届联合国教科文组织大会副主席。

Evgeny Kuzmin, Vice-Chair, Intergovernmental Council, UNESCO Information for All Programme (IFAP); Chair, UNESCO IFAP Working Group for Multilingualism; Chair, Russian National IFAP Committee; President, Interregional Library Cooperation Centre; Member, Commission of the Russian Federation for UNESCO. He was a Vice-Chair of UNESCO General Conference at its 35th session in 2009.

世界多语制：立足当下，展望未来

Multilingualism in the World: Now and What Next?

摘要 Abstract

本文包含对语言的一般性调查——那些使用人口数量最少、最不受关注的语言，由于仅有的少数使用者所使用的语言也会被其他语言同化，这些语言注定会消亡，人们最终都会使用全球主要语言。在不同国家，语言的面貌会如何变化？会呈现出哪些趋势？出现了什么新趋势？可能会发生什么变化？我们能做出哪些预测？每个人都要对这些问题发表下个人见解、谈一下自己的认识。谁能给出答案呢？谁会进行相应的国际研究？哪些人会成为客户和赞助商？

The paper contains a general survey of the languages – from the smallest and weakest ones, destined to die due to the assimilation of their few speakers, up to the major global ones. How is the language picture changing in different countries and in the world in general? What tendencies have become trends and what new tendencies have appeared? What changes may happen? What forecasts may be made? Each question needs an individual insight and professional answer. Who is capable of giving them? Who is going to do the respective international research; who is going to be the customer and sponsor?



吉尔万·穆勒·德·奥利维拉

圣卡塔琳娜联邦大学副教授
兼世界多语言网络代理执行秘书

GILVAN MULLER DE OLIVEIRA

Associate Professor at the Federal University of Santa Catarina and Acting Executive Secretary of MAAYA - World Multilingualism Network

个人简介 Personal Profile

吉尔万·穆勒·德·奥利维拉, 圣卡塔琳娜联邦大学副教授兼世界多语言网络 (MAAYA, 总部设在巴黎) 代理执行秘书。2014 年获得国际葡萄牙语运动 (MIL) 年度葡萄牙语人达人奖, 2015 年因其为葡萄牙语和加西亚地区所做的贡献而获得了梅恩迪尼奥 (Meendinho) 基金会的梅恩迪尼奥奖。自 2017 年以来, 成为加利西亚葡语学院 (AGLP) 的通讯联络员。

Gilvan Muller De Oliveira, Associate Professor at the Federal University of Santa Catarina and Acting Executive Secretary of MAAYA - World Multilingualism Network (based in Paris); . In 2014 recipient of the Lusophone Personality of the Year Award from the International Lusophone Movement (MIL) and in 2015 recipient of the Meendinho Prize from the Meendinho Foundation for services rendered for Portuguese and for Galicia. Since 2017 Corresponding Member of the Galician Academy of Portuguese Language (AGLP) .

二十一世纪多语种语言政策：概念、焦点与策略

Language Policies for Multilingualism in the 21st Century: Concepts, Focuses and Strategies

摘要 Abstract

今天的多语言研究领域主要源于在不同时期和地域所做的努力。

语言政策和规划领域 (LPP) 将语言社群的历史需求与各国的治理需求以及市场的经济需求联系起来。在连接社会、国家和市场的这个坐标上, 语言政策和规划领域 (LPP) 分析了有关语言的决策以及如何制定执行这些决策的措施。在二十一世纪, 语言越来越不再被视为问题, 而被越来越多地视为权利及资源。

本文将探讨语言作为资源如何构建包容性语言政策, 特别着眼于可持续发展目标 (2015-2030) 和教科文组织主要多语种语言政策 UCPLM (2018-2022) 的研究领域。

The area of research called today Multilingualism stems from efforts made in different moments and geographies.

The area of Language Policy and Planning (LPP) connects the historical demands of language communities for the use of their languages with the governance needs of the States and, at the same time, with the economic needs of the Market. In this axis connecting Society, State and Market, LPP analyses the decisions that are made about languages and how the measures to execute these decisions are developed. In the twenty-first century, languages increasingly are ceasing to be considered problems and are increasingly considered as rights or, rather than rights, as resources.

This contribution will seek to discuss the concept of languages as resources in the construction of inclusion language policies for inclusion, with special reference to the Sustainable Development Goals (2015-2030) and the research domains of the UCPLM (2018-2022).



波菲里奥·塞缪尔·福尔·戴维斯

哈瓦那大学外国语学院教授

PORFIRIO SAMUEL FURE DAVIS

Professor of Faculty of foreign languages,
University of Havana

个人简介 Personal Profile

波菲里奥·塞缪尔·福尔·戴维斯，哈瓦那大学外国语学院教授。于2006年取得哈瓦那高等艺术学院文化研究博士学位、于1997年取得哈瓦那大学历史学院加勒比跨学科研究硕士学位。1989-1992年，于加纳大学教授西班牙语和翻译课程，1993年开始就职于哈瓦那大学，担任英加文化和英语语言（学术写作，研究方法）教授，教授研究生文化理论课程。

Porfirio Samuel Fure Davis, a professor of Faculty of foreign languages, University of Havana, completed his PhD in Cultural Studies, Higher Institute of Arts, Havana, (2006), the MA in Caribbean Interdisciplinary Studies in the School of History (1997). He taught Spanish language and translation at the University of Ghana (1989-1992) before his current professional affiliation at the University of Havana since 1993 as a Professor of Anglo-Caribbean Literature and English language (Academic Writing, Research Methodology) as well as graduate courses on cultural theory.

传统、政策与政治：古巴的英语教学

Tradition, Policies and Politics: English language Teaching in Cuba

摘要 Abstract

若干因素相结合，即古巴富有革命性的教育事业历程的演变、势不可挡的全球现代化和技术影响力、国家英语教学政策的审查和更新、学生的兴趣和优先事项，以及所提供的语言教学资源（人力和后勤）都对满足大学课程所要求的目标产生影响，无论是英语专业还是为了特定目的而使用英语。

本文探讨了这些因素的影响，以及当今英语教学在古巴高等教育（主要是哈瓦那大学）背景下取得的积极成果和面临的挑战。

Several factors combine: namely, the evolution of Cuba's revolutionary educational history, the hegemonic external influences of the globalizing modernity and technology, the review and updates of national policies for English language teaching, the students' interests and priorities, as well as the language teaching resources (both human and logistic) available all have an impact on meeting the objectives required in our university curricula, both in the English major and in English for specific purposes.

This paper explores the influences of these factors as well as the positive results and challenges in English language teaching today within the context of Cuba's higher education (mainly in the University of Havana).

土著语言：保护和分享土著信息的知识产权与学术义务

Indigenous Languages: Intellectual Property Rights and Academic Obligation to Preserve and Share Indigenous Knowledge

摘要 Abstract

2019年国际本土语言年（IYIL）凝聚全球社会力量，唤醒人们对于保护土著语言重要性的认识。学者们以及各土著组织是帮助确定和提供资源的关键，通过建立语言计划和分享众多大学和语言学家收集和存档的语言信息来帮助挽救土著语言，而土著民族群体更是可以提出一些方法来实现这些计划并培养更流利的语言使用者。

本演讲将侧重于保护土著语言的方式和资源，并将其应用于教育、学术和国际领域，以教科文组织世界濒危语言地图集为例，为国际本土语言年做准备。通过制定保护和保存土著语言的方案，后代将能够继承其传统和文化特征。

The 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages (IYIL) is a time for the global community to come together and recognize the importance of preserving and protecting indigenous languages. Academic and indigenous organizations are key to help identifying and providing resources to help combat the loss of indigenous languages by establishing language programs and sharing of linguistic information collected and archived by universities and linguists, while the indigenous communities can advise the best ways to carry out these programs and create more fluent speakers. This keynote speech will focus on the ways and resources available to preserve indigenous languages, but also apply them in the educational, academic, and international fields in preparation for the International Year of Indigenous Languages, taking the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger as an example. By the creation of programs to protect and preserve indigenous languages, future generations will be able to carry on traditions and cultural identity.



霍莉·乔伊·赫尔顿

全球土著语言核心小组执行秘书

HOLLY JOY HELTON

Executive Secretary of the Global Indigenous Languages Caucus

个人简介 Personal Profile

霍莉·乔伊·赫尔顿，美国威斯康星州苏必利尔齐佩瓦湖圣克罗伊族群的阿尼西那贝人后裔，威斯康星大学密尔沃基分校政治人类学专业学生，专攻土著语言保护、知识产权和国际土著政治问题。现任全球土著语言核心小组的执行秘书。

Holly Joy Helton-Anishinaabeqwa is a descendant of the St. Croix Band of Lake Superior Chippewa of Wisconsin in the United States of America. She is a student of Political Anthropology at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, specializing in Indigenous Languages Preservation, Intellectual Property Rights, and International Indigenous Political Issues. Holly Helton-Anishinaabeqwa is the Executive Secretary of the Global Indigenous Languages Caucus.



戴庆厦

中央民族大学教授

DAI QINGXIA

Professor of Minzu University of China

个人简介 Personal Profile

戴庆厦，中央民族大学教授，博士生、硕士生导师。现任云南师范大学汉藏语研究院院长。主要研究领域为汉藏语语言学、社会语言学、语言国情与语言保护等。

Dai Qingxia, Professor, Doctoral and Master Supervisor of Minzu University of China. Now he works as Dean of Institute of Sino-Tibetan Studies, Yunnan Normal University. His main research domains: Sino-Tibetan linguistics, sociolinguistics, national language situation and language protection, etc.

中国景颇族语言保护的经验和问题

Experience and Problems in the Protection of Chinese Jingpo Dialect

摘要 Abstract

中国景颇族虽然人口少，但语言保护较好，全民都还坚持使用自己的母语，大部分人还会兼用国家通用语——汉语。

其主要经验是：1. 民族内部有强烈的认同感。2. 国家实行大小民族一律平等的政策，对像景颇族这样人数特少的民族还有优惠政策。3. 为保护语言资源，已完成了景颇语摄制，并培养了一批从事景颇语教学、研究、翻译的人才。

当前要解决的问题是：1. 随着民族人口流动的增多，如何安排好中小学的景颇语教学。2. 如何解决好景颇语文的规范化问题。3. 如何处理好与境外景颇族语言使用的关系。

Though with a small population the Jingpo language is preserved relatively intact, everybody still uses their native tongue, most of them can also use the universal national tongue—mandarin.

The most precious experiences are as follows: 1. There is a strong sense of identity within the nationality. 2. The governmental policy is equal among different nationalities regardless of its population size. As to the nationalities like Jingpo with a relatively tiny population there are even some further preferential policies. 3. In order to preserve the language resources, the filming and production in Jingpo language is already completed. A group of education, research and translation talents in Jingpo language has been raised.

The problems to be solved right now include: 1. As the population mobility of minorities is increasing, how to well arrange Jingpo language teaching in primary and middle schools? 2. How to deal with the standardization of Jingpo written language? 3. How to cope with the relationship concerning the Jingpo language spoken across the border?

非洲多语挑战：全球解决方案策略

The Challenges of Multilingualism in Africa: Some Strategies for Global Solutions

摘要 Abstract

非洲是一个拥有 2,200 多种语言的多语种大陆。许多国家未能有效地使用所有语言。因此，少数民族语言的发声者在促进国家发展的主流动员中被边缘化并排除在外。

本文将多语言视为一种资源，世界各地应该充分理解、规划和使用多语言，以造福所有公民。

另外要格外注意全球化带来的挑战以及外国援助机构提出的条件，他们规定将使用大都市语言作为提供外援的条件。此外，许多少数民族对其语言产生了消极态度，支持使用大多数人使用的语言或前殖民地语言，这些语言在工作场所、学校和更大的范围内使用。在概述解决方案策略之前，本文将详细讨论所有这些问题。

Africa is a multilingual continent with over 2,200 languages. Many countries have failed to use all their languages effectively. Thus, the speakers of the minority languages become marginalized and excluded in the mainstream mobilization towards national development.

This paper looks at multilingualism as a resource, which should be well understood, planned and used for the benefit of all citizens of a country.

Also, it is important to note the challenges of globalization and the conditions which are often put in place by foreign aid donors, who prescribe metropolitan languages to be used as a condition for providing foreign aid. Moreover, many minority languages have developed negative attitudes towards their languages, in favour of majority or ex-colonial languages, which are used in workplaces, schools and the wider-world. The paper will discuss all these problems in detail before outlining strategies for possible solutions.



赫尔曼·迈克尔·巴蒂波

博茨瓦纳大学非洲语言学教授

HERMAN MICHAEL BATIBO

Professor of African Linguistics at the University of Botswana

个人简介 Personal Profile

赫尔曼·迈克尔·巴蒂波，博茨瓦纳大学非洲语言学教授。南部非洲发展共同体大学(SADC)语言学协会前主席、非洲语言学世界大会(WOCAL)前主席、伦敦大学亚非学院研究员(SOAS)、非洲语言学院院士大会成员(ACALAN, 非洲联盟语言部门)。主要专业领域是描述性和社会语言学。

Herman Michael Batibo is Professor of African Linguistics at the University of Botswana. Prof Batibo is a former Chairman of the Linguistics Association of SADC Universities, former President of the World Congress of African Linguistics(WOCAL), Fellow of the University of London (SOAS). Member of the Assembly of Academicians of the African Academy of Languages (ACALAN, the linguistic arm of the African Union). His main areas of specialization were Descriptive and Sociolinguistics.



戴利亚·基斯利乌纳特

波罗的海语言研究员，立陶宛语言研究所高级研究员，克莱佩达大学教授

DALIA KISELIŪNAITĖ

Researcher into Baltic languages, Senior researcher at the Institute of the Lithuanian Language, Professor of University of Klaipėda

个人简介 Personal Profile

戴利亚·基斯利乌纳特，波罗的海语言研究员，立陶宛语言研究所高级研究员，克莱佩达大学教授，利耶帕亚大学（拉脱维亚）名誉博士。研究方向包括波罗的海语言历史、比较语言学、方言学、词源学、社会语言学和民族语言学。国际协会濒危语言基金会、国际方言学和地理语言学学会成员。

Dalia Kiseliūnaitė is a researcher into Baltic languages, a senior research fellow at the Institute of the Lithuanian Language, a professor at the University of Klaipėda, and an honorary doctor at the University of Liepāja (Latvia). Her research interests include the history of the Baltic languages, comparative linguistics, dialectology, onomastics, sociolinguistics, and ethnolinguistics. She is a member of international associations Foundation for Endangered Languages and International Society for Dialectology & Geolinguistics.

消失的语言：忘记，纪念还是复兴？库尔斯涅库语案例 (立陶宛库尔斯沙嘴遗址)

A Vanishing Language: to Forget, to Memorialise, or to Revitalise? The Case of the Kursenieku Language (Curonian Spit, Lithuania)

摘要 Abstract

语言的消失是语言学家和文化专家努力也无法阻止的现象。本文所探讨的语言是殖民者使用的波罗的海语言。本文旨在强调研究、保存和复兴小型族群语言的重要性，这种语言在特定区域文化中发挥了极其重要的作用。本文还提出了语言与方言之间的区别问题，以及从民族文化的立场提出语言保护问题。

The vanishing of languages is a phenomenon that cannot be stopped by the attempts of linguists and culture experts. The language that the present paper represents is a Baltic language used by the colonists. This paper aims at highlighting the importance of examination, preservation, and possible revitalisation of a small community language that nonetheless played a highly significant role in the culture of a particular region. The paper also raises the issue of the distinction between a language and a dialect, and the related problem of language protection from the ethno-cultural point of view.



范俊军

暨南大学文学院教授

FAN JUNJUN

Professor of College of Liberal Arts of Jinan University

个人简介 Personal Profile

范俊军，暨南大学文学院教授，博士生导师。现任中国民族语言学会副会长，暨南大学城镇民族社区语言服务与教育研究中心主任。主要研究领域为濒危语言保护、语言生态、现代语言技术。

Fan Junjun, Professor of College of Liberal Arts of Jinan University, Doctoral Supervisor. Now he works as Vice President of Chinese National Language Society, Director of Research Center for Language Service and Education in Urban Minority Community of Jinan University. His main research domains: protection of endangered languages, linguistic ecology, modern language technology.

教科文组织语言文化多样性相关公约和文件的 有关条款和定义问题

Provisions and Definitions of UNESCO Conventions and Documents related to Linguistic and Cultural Diversity

摘要 Abstract

从全球范围来看，土著少数民族的语言濒危仍然是一个全球性问题，保护土著少数民族语言资源是需要世界各国共同应对的当代问题。

向联合国教科文组织提出几点建议：

1. 讨论修订《非物质文化遗产保护公约》，落实 2011 年教科文组织专家会议报告的建议。
2. 制定新的《保护土著濒危少数民族语言》文件。
3. 讨论修订《保护数字遗产宪章》。
4. 教科文组织牵头，以《世界濒危语言地图》为中心，建立一个全球范围的濒危土著少数民族语言的云上网络资源库，实现世界范围的濒危语言资源的永久存储和共享。

The endangering momentum of indigenous minority languages is still a worldwide problem. The protection of indigenous minority language resources is a contemporary problem to be coped collectively by all nations in the world.

Several suggestions to the UNESCO:

1. Discussion of the amendment of the *Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage*, as per suggestions listed in the expert meeting report issued by UNESCO in 2011.
2. Drafting new documents on *Protection of the Indigenous and Endangered Minority Languages*.
3. Discussion about the amendment of *Charter for the Protection of Digital Heritage*.
4. Led by UNESCO, centered on Atlas of the *World's Languages in Danger*, we shall establish an online cloud-based resource library of endangered minority languages in the global scope, realize the permanent storage and sharing of endangered language resources globally.



邓慧兰

香港中文大学手语语言学及聋哑研究中心创办负责人，语言学及现代语言系创办负责人

TANG WAI LAN

Founding Director of the Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong and the Founding Chair of the Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages

个人简介 Personal Profile

邓慧兰，爱丁堡大学应用语言学博士，语言学及现代语言系创办负责人，香港中文大学手语语言学及聋哑研究中心创办负责人。研究兴趣包括手语语言学、聋哑儿童语言习得和聋哑教育。

Tang Wai Lan graduated from University of Edinburgh with a PhD degree in Applied Linguistics. She is the founding chair of The Department of Linguistics and Modern Languages and the founding Director of the Centre for Sign Linguistics and Deaf Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Her research interests include sign linguistics, language acquisition of deaf children and deaf education.

语言学文献及其启示

Linguistic Documentation and Implications

摘要 Abstract

由于各种原因，手语语言学文献现在变得越来越重要。在理论层面，手语数据使语言学家能够理解手语和口语中表现出来的普遍属性，并且证明了手语是完全成熟的自然语言，而不是没有标准、不成体系的。在实践层面上，构造手语语料库的目标在于支持聋哑教育和手语阐释的培训和发 展，这一点在 2006 年 12 月制订的“联合国残疾人权利公约”中受到了特别重视。利用各种技术的支持，手语语言学文献将有助于聋哑人群体获取全球信息。

Linguistic documentation of sign languages becomes increasingly important nowadays for various reasons. At the theoretical level, data from sign languages enable linguists to appreciate the universal properties manifested in sign and spoken languages, and to justify sign languages are fully-fledged natural languages and not in any sense sub-standard. At the practical level, the construction of sign language corpora has the goal of supporting training and developments in deaf education and sign interpretation, particularly in light of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities set up in December 2006. With support from technology, linguistic documentation of sign language will strive to make information globally accessible to members of the Deaf Communities.



李锦芳

中央民族大学民族语言文学系教授

LI JINFANG

Professor of the Minority Language and Literature Department of Minzu University of China

个人简介 Personal Profile

李锦芳，中央民族大学少数民族语言文学系教授，博士生导师。主要研究领域为壮侗语族及相关南方民族语言文字、民族语言文字应用、濒危语言、语言资源保护。出版《侗台语言与文化》、《西南地区濒危语言调查研究》等著作。现主持国家社科基金重大项目《新发现民族古文字调查研究与数据库建设》等。

Li Jinfang, Professor of the Minority Language and Literature Department of Minzu University of China, Doctoral Supervisor. Main research domains: Zhuang-Dong language group and the language and characters of related southern minorities, the use of minority languages and characters, the protection of endangered language and language resources. His published books include *Dongtai language and culture* and *Investigation and Research into endangered languages of southwest regions*, etc. Now he presides over the major projects of the National Social Science Fund *Investigation and Database Construction of Newly Discovered Ancient Chinese Characters*, etc.

语言文化资源开发与民族地区社会经济文化发展

Development of Linguistic and Cultural Resources and Social, Economic and Cultural Development in Minority Concentrated Regions

摘要 Abstract

少数民族地区经济、社会发展相对滞后，可从以下方面加强语言文化资源的开发利用，实现其价值、作用的最大化：1. 强化、规范、抢救性开展少数民族语言文化资源的调查整理；2. 分类整理、翻译各类优秀的口头文化作品，为各类开发应用提供核心素材；3. 在母语维护、双语教育中充分运用语言文化资源；4. 利用语言资源在精准扶贫、新农村建设中提供语言服务；5. 利用语言资源规范服务于民族地区的行政、司法、新闻、旅游等领域；6. 在民族文化创新创意发展中充分利用语言文化元素。

The economic and social development in the regions inhabited by minorities is relatively backward. The following aspects can be taken advantages of to reinforce the development and use of language cultural resources, realize their value, and maximize their function: 1. Reinforce, standardize and implement the investigation and compilation of minority language cultural resources in a saviour style. 2. Sort out, compile and translate various excellent orally transmitted cultural works and provide core materials for all kinds of development and application. 3. Fully utilize the language cultural resources in the native tongue protection and bilingual education. 4. Use language resources to provide language service in the precise poverty relief campaign and the construction of new countryside. 5. Use the language resource to provide standard service to the administration, jurisdiction, news, tourism and other fields in the minority areas. 6. Fully utilize the language and cultural elements in the creative development of minority culture.



马马杜·阿马杜·利

研究和教育促进发展协会总干事

MAMADOU AMADOU LY

Director General of Associates in Research and Education for Development

个人简介 Personal Profile

马马杜·阿马杜·利，持有巴黎第三大学社会实践专业高等研究文凭。作为成人教育专家和多项教育创新的核心人物，曾主持马里、尼日尔等国的大量培训师培训项目。自1991年研究和教育促进发展协会（ARED）创建以来，马马杜一直是该协会的工作人员，曾担任其教育工具设计师、培训师培训师、民族语言出版专家。

Mamadou Amadou Ly holds the diploma in advanced studies in Social Practice of Sorbonne Nouvelle. As an expert in adult education and a central figure in many pedagogical innovations, he has presided over a large number of training projects in Mali, Niger and other countries. Since the founding of the Association for Research and Education for Development (ARED) in 1991, Mamadou has been a staff member of ARED, working as a designer of educational tools, trainer and publisher of national languages.

关于语言和文化多样性的政策和措施：以塞内加尔为例

Policy and Measures on Linguistic and Cultural Diversity: the Case of Senegal

摘要 Abstract

2005年联合国教科文组织公约强调，必须尊重和促进文化多样性，由此强化了多样的语言表现形式，因为文化多样性是国家乃至国际层面良好融合性与凝聚力的根源。在这一背景下，以塞内加尔为例，我们希望告诉大家，尊重和促进文化多样性是促进包容性民主、可持续发展与人类和平的强有力因素。

今天，如果像中国这样的大国认识到“注重语言多样性并随后在亚太地区推广语言多样性”的必要性，那么撒哈拉以南的非洲自然能够成为这场“战斗”中的伙伴。

The 2005 UNESCO Convention emphasizes the necessity to respect and promote cultural diversity, thereby reinforcing diverse linguistic expressions, which are the root of good integration and cohesion at the national and international levels. In this context, taking Senegal as an example, we wish to point out that respecting and promoting cultural diversity is a powerful factor in promoting inclusive democracy, sustainable development and peace for mankind.

Today, if a big country like China recognizes the need to “focus on linguistic diversity and then promote linguistic diversity in the Asia-Pacific region”, then sub-Saharan Africa can naturally become a partner in this “battle”.

以格林纳达为例探究在加勒比英语区保留克里奥尔语的重要性

The Importance of Preserving Creole Languages in the English-Speaking Caribbean, with an Example from Grenada

摘要 Abstract

来自格林纳达和格林纳丁斯的大多数人讲格林纳达语标准英语（GSE）以及“加勒比大西洋克里奥尔语（英语词典）”，后者也被称为方言、帕特瓦（patois）或英语混杂语言，并且也是格林纳达的交流用语。

不幸的是，由于历史上的偏见，许多格林纳达人不重视方言。它被视为一种幽默，被嘲笑为“戏剧谈话”，因此有一些方言诗歌和戏剧具有一定的吸引力。然而，现状并未有所改变，但现在系统内部已产生了适应性，特别是在正规学校课程中接受使用加勒比方言进行诗人和小说家接受的文学作品教学。方言在社会中变得流行起来，但它在学校课程中的地位仍有争议。

Most people from Grenada and the Grenadines speak Grenadian Standard English (GSE) as well as a “Caribbean Atlantic Creole (English-lexicon).” The latter is also called dialect, patwa (patois) or English pidgin, and is the primary form of communication in Grenada.

Unfortunately, many Grenadians, because of historical biases, hold dialect in low esteem. It is seen as humorous and ridiculed as “play talking,” hence some of the appeal of dialect poetry and plays. The status quo has not changed, but there is now accommodation within the system, especially with the accepted teaching of literary works by Caribbean dialect poets and novelists within the formal school curricula. Dialect may have become fashionable, but its place in the school curriculum is still debated.



约翰·安吉斯·马丁

历史学家、档案管理员、研究员

JOHN ANGUS MARTIN

Historian & Archivist & Researcher

个人简介 Personal Profile

约翰·安吉斯·马丁，历史学家，档案管理员和研究员。于格林纳达圣乔治出生并长大，在当地弗莱彻纪念小学就读，后进入示范学校（男子中学）学习。随后三年作为西非塞拉利昂和平队志愿者，在农业机构任教，并担任农村自给农民农业推广代理人。曾游历西非和东非大多数地区。

John Angus Martin is an historian, archivist and researcher. He was born and grew up in St George's, Grenada, where he attended the JW Fletcher Memorial Primary School and Presentation Brothers' College. He spent the next three years as a Peace Corps volunteer in Sierra Leone, West Africa, teaching at an agricultural institute and as an agricultural extension agent to subsistence farmers in rural villages. He has travelled widely in west and east Africa for work and as a visitor.



李大勤

中国传媒大学教授

LI DAQIN

Professor of the College of Liberal Arts of
Communication University of China

个人简介 Personal Profile

李大勤，中国传媒大学文学院教授，博士生导师，中国民族语言学会常务理事，汉藏语言文化专业委员会常务副主任，《海外华文教育》《中国民族语言学报》等期刊杂志编委。研究方向为理论语言学、汉语语法学及藏缅语的研究。

Li Daqin, Professor of the College of Liberal Arts of Communication University of China, Doctoral Supervisor, Standing Director of Chinese National Language Society, Standing Vice Director of the Sino-Tibetan Language Culture Professional Committee, Editorial Board Member of the publications such as *Overseas Chinese Education* and *Journal of Chinese National Languages*, etc. His research orientation includes theoretical linguistics, Chinese language grammar and the investigation and research of Balti.

濒危语言保护在非物质文化遗产保护中的核心地位

The Core Status of Endangered Language Protection in the Protection of Intangible Cultural Heritage

摘要 Abstract

UNESCO《保护非物质文化遗产公约》所定义的“非物质文化遗产”第一项就是：口头传统和表现形式，包括作为非物质文化遗产媒介的语言。但在我国各地的实际操作中，作为非物质文化遗产媒介的语言被严重忽略了。尤其是对无文字濒危语言群体的口传文化保护而言，仅仅进行音视频摄录及他语翻译整理是不够的。避免这一后果的唯一途径就是依据统一的实态话语转写规范对濒危语言群体口传文化（摄录）作品展开大规模的持续的国际音标转写工作，以形成一种音、像、“文”共存的保存模式。

The first part of the “Intangible Cultural Heritage” defined in the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage: Oral tradition and expression forms including languages functioning as the media for the intangible cultural heritage. But in the actual implementation all around China, the language as a role of the media of intangible cultural heritage is downplayed tremendously. In particular those orally transmitted cultures of the endangered language groups which don't have a written language background, merely audio record and translation and organizing into other languages are far from enough. The only way to avoid such a consequence is to implement large scale sustainable transcription using international phonetic sign towards the orally transmitted cultural works (recordings) of those endangered language groups based on a unified actual state discourse transcription protocol. This is to form a protection mode wherein the sound, image and “characters” coexist.

裕固族颂词的传承与开发研究 ——以西部裕固语为例

Inheritance and Development Study of Yugu Minority Eulogies —With Special Reference to Yugu Language

摘要 Abstract

颂词是裕固族民间文化的艺术结晶，反映了裕固族与藏族、蒙古族等多民族文化元素相互影响的语言接触事实。但随着社会的发展、生活方式的改变，颂词文化的生成、保护和传承受到一定影响。颂词文化应被视为一种有价值有意义的文化而加以保护、传承和开发。要保护颂词生成环境。要积极培养年轻一代颂词传承人，着力从语言上进行培训。在学习、传承颂词文化的同时，还要不断创新颂词文化的内容及演说形式，使颂词文化适应现代化的发展。也可通过开发与之相关的民族旅游项目来促进颂词的传承与发展。

Eulogy is Yugu people's artistic crystallization on folk culture reflecting the facts of language interaction about the mutual influences among Yugu people, Tibetans, Mongolians and other nationalities. However, with the social development and the change of lifestyle, the emergence, protection and inheritance of the eulogy culture have suffered some setbacks. The eulogy culture shall be regarded as a valuable and meaningful culture which needs to be nurtured, inherited and developed. The emergence-inducing environment for the eulogy must be preserved. A new generation of eulogy inheritors must be cultivated with urgency. Full efforts must be paid to language training. In parallel with learning and inheriting the eulogy culture, continuous efforts shall be put on the creation of new eulogy content and speech modes to make the eulogy culture more applicable to the modern development. Also the development of related minority tourism is also conducive to the inheritance and development of eulogy.



苗东霞

中央民族大学少数民族语言文学
学院教授

MIAO DONGXIA

Professor of the College of Minority Language
Literature of Minzu University of China

个人简介 Personal Profile

苗东霞，中央民族大学少数民族语言文学学院教授，博士生导师。主要研究领域为西部裕固语、突厥语族语言文化。已出版六部著作、二十部教材和教辅，发表三十多篇论文，承担并已完成中国语言资源保护工程—民族语言调查及《甘肃肃南大河西部裕固语》（语言志）、国家民委高等教育教学改革研究项目（子课题）等。

Miao Dongxia, Professor of College of Minority Language Literature of Minzu University of China, Doctoral Supervisor. Main research domains: West Yugu language, language culture of Turkic language group. She has published 6 books, 20 textbooks and auxiliary books, issued more than 30 papers, undertakes and completes the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China—minority language research and *Yugu language at the west side of Sunan river in Gansu* (language records), higher education and teaching reform and research items (subtitle) of national minority committee.



埃里亚斯·加乌莱伊·加乌莱伊

瓜拉尼社会学家

ELIAS CAUREY CAUREY

Guaraní Sociologist

个人简介 Personal Profile

埃里亚斯·加乌莱伊·加乌莱伊，瓜拉尼社会学家，从瓜拉尼国家内部调查瓜拉尼人民的推动者。在圣克鲁斯-德拉谢拉的加布里埃尔雷内莫雷诺自治大学开始其社会学研究生涯，并参与了在西班牙帕伊苏瓦斯科的蒙德拉贡大学开展的“语言复兴战略专家”培训。目前即将完成在玻利维亚科恰班巴天主教大学人类学课程。

Elias Caurey Caurey, a Guaraní sociologist, promoter of the investigation of the Guaraní people from within. He began his career studying sociology at the Gabriel Rene Moreno Autonomous University, in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, complemented his training with the studies carried out as “Expert in linguistic revitalization strategies” at the University of Mondragón of the País Vasco - Spain; Currently, he is finishing the Anthropology career at the Bolivian Catholic University of Cochabamba.

国家时代的语言与文化复兴

Linguistic and Cultural Revitalization in States Time

摘要 Abstract

国家时代语言 and 文化的复兴是同一民族的政治决定。这是每个民族中的所有成员不论生死都要肩负的责任。然而，这不仅是语言使用者的责任，也是各国的责任，因为土著语言会在国家范畴内受到威胁，这其中就包括具有实证主义愿景但却忽视了以不同形式存在的语言多样性的教育机制。

作为一名瓜拉尼作家，我相信以下几点：

作为瓜拉尼人，我们需要坚持本民族的语言和文化。瓜拉尼人的存在方式和语言存亡都取决于我们自己！

The linguistic and cultural revitalization in the time of States is a political decision of the same nation. Whether he lives or dies it is a responsibility of the members of each nation. However, it is not only the responsibility of the speakers, but also of the States, since it is from these structures that indigenous languages are threatened, and one of those mechanisms is education that has a positivist vision and does not respect diversity in different ways of being and that is reflected in the language.

Therefore, as a Guaraní writer, I believe in the following:

As a Guaraní, we need a dose of linguistic and cultural stubbornness. Whether our way of being and language lives or dies depends on us!



张菀

联合国教科文组织国际合作项目
语言文献记录科学经理

CHANG WHAN

Language Documentation Scientific Manager for
the UNESCO International Cooperation Project

个人简介 Personal Profile

张菀，2010年获得视觉艺术博士学位，博士生期间曾在土著教育项目中担任艺术教师，研究土著人民的艺术形式，特别是卡拉哈的具象陶瓷。2009年开始担任里约热内卢的土著人民博物馆卡拉哈语言文献项目的实地研究员。该项目是土著语言和文化文献计划的一部分。

Chang Whan worked as art teacher at indigenous education programs before getting her PhD in Visual Arts in 2010, studying indigenous peoples art forms, especially the Karajá figurative ceramics. At the Museum of the Indigenous Peoples in Rio de Janeiro, she started working as a field researcher in 2009, for the Karajá Language Documentation Project, which was part of the Indigenous Languages and Cultures Documentation Program.

联合国教科文组织和巴西土著人民博物馆关于 土著语言文化文献资料与保护项目上的合作

UNESCO and the Brazilian Museum of the Indigenous Peoples Partnership in Indigenous Languages and Cultures Documentation and Safeguard Programs

摘要 Abstract

巴西所有土著语言都受到不同程度的威胁，其中一些比其他语言更为严重，更不用说那些已经在不久前灭绝的语言。

该报告将就现场及办事处中指导项目开展所采用的方法、政策和原则进行汇报与讨论，还涵盖了来自前线的积极可喜的成果、遇到的困境和未来的挑战。针对每个非常特殊的土著社会和文化框架的每种方法都是整个人类可以借鉴的学习经验。

All indigenous languages in Brazil are endangered in different degrees, some more critically than others, not to mention those that have become extinct not long ago.

The presentation will bring reports and discussion on methodologies, policies and principles adopted to guide actions taken by the project, both in the field and in the bureau. Positive gratifying results, predicaments from the front, as well as challenges for the future will also be covered. Each singular approach to each of the very particular indigenous social and cultural frames is a learning experience for the whole of human kind.



温荣辉

“全球说”创始人、总裁

WEN RONGHUI

Founder & President of Talkmate

个人简介 Personal Profile

温荣辉，男，北京大学国际 MBA，15 年国际教育和投资银行工作经验，北京中关村现代语言学校校长；2010-2013 年从事北外国际班的管理工作；2014 年成立“全球说”（Talkmate），目前全球最大的在线多语言集成服务平台。

Wen Ronghui, male, international MBA of Peking University and Headmaster of Beijing Zhongguancun Modern Language School, has worked in international education and investment bank for 15 years. He was engaged in management in the international class of Beijing Foreign Studies University from 2010 to 2013; In 2014, he established Talkmate, the largest online multi-language integrated service platform in the world.

世界语言地图平台建设与企业合作的路径探索

World Linguistic Atlas Platform Building and Exploration on Business Cooperation Paths

摘要 Abstract

“全球说”（Talkmate）成立于 2014 年，是目前世界上语种最多的在线语言课程平台，是中国教育部最佳合作伙伴。

为进一步强化教科文组织提出的“普及网络空间及促进并使用多种语言的倡议”，联合国教科文组织与“全球说”于 2016 年 7 月正式签订合作伙伴协议，共建“世界语言地图”项目。

本报告将围绕全球说利用自身技术优势及资源平台优势，积极探索企业价值与社会责任之间互动的解决路径。

Founded in 2014, Talkmate is an online language course platform with most languages in the world, therefore, it is deemed as the best cooperative partner of Ministry of Education of China.

In order to further strengthen the Proposal of Popularizing Network Space, Promoting and Using Multiple Languages” raised by UNESCO, it signed cooperative partnership agreement with Talkmate in Jul. 2016 to build “world language map” project together.

This report will center on the solution to explore enterprise value and social responsibility interaction under the support of technical strength and resources platform advantages of Talkmate.



克里斯托弗·莫塞利

语言地理学家，伦敦大学学院斯拉夫与东欧研究院爱沙尼亚语教学研究员

CHRISTOPHER MOSELEY

Linguistic Geographer, Teaching Fellow in Estonian language at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College, London

个人简介 Personal Profile

克里斯托弗·莫塞利，语言地理学家，伦敦大学学院斯拉夫与东欧研究院爱沙尼亚语教学研究员，也是一名文学翻译。负责编辑多种语言地图和百科全书，包括联合国教科文组织世界濒危语言地图。其主要语言研究领域为波罗的海地区语言。

Christopher Moseley is a linguistic geographer, a teaching Fellow in Estonian language at the School of Slavonic and East European Studies, University College, London. He also works as a literary translator. He is responsible for editing several language atlases and encyclopedias, including the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger. His own field of linguistic research is the languages of the Baltic region.

联合国教科文组织世界语言地图集及其可持续发展应对举措

The UNESCO World Atlas of Languages and its Response to Sustainable Development

摘要 Abstract

在我担任联合国教科文组织世界濒危语言地图集主编时，编辑的重点是记录尽可能多的现存世界的濒危语言，其他非濒危语言并未记录在内。现在，我们正在编纂一般的世界语言地图集，将涵盖所有语言。其中不可避免地出现有关可持续性的问题：语言在非濒危自然语言的所有或大部分领域中生存的能力。考虑到这一点，我们准备了一份调查问卷，分发给世界各地的语言学家，将联合国议程的可持续发展目标纳入要收集的数据中。

In my role as editor-in-chief of the UNESCO Atlas of the World's Languages in Danger, the editorial focus was on recording the presence of as many of the world's threatened languages as possible. Healthy languages were omitted from it. Now, as a general World Atlas of Languages is in preparation, the focus has changed to include all languages. Inevitably the question of sustainability arises: the ability of a language to survive in all or most of the domains of a healthy natural language. With this in mind, a questionnaire has been prepared for distribution to linguists around the world, incorporating the UN Agenda's Sustainable Development Goals among the factors to be included in the data being gathered.



尹虎彬

中国社会科学院民族学与人类学
研究所副所长

YIN HUBIN

Deputy Director of Institute of Ethnology and
Anthropology of Chinese Academy of Social
Sciences

个人简介 Personal Profile

尹虎彬，中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所副所长，研究员，法学博士。现任中国民族语言学会会长，中国民俗学会副会长。主要学术领域为民俗学、中国少数民族文学。主持完成中国社会科学院院级重大课题多项。主要著作有《古代经典与口头传统》《故事的歌手》等。

Yin Hubin, Deputy Director of Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology of Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Researcher, Doctor of Law. Now he works as President of the Chinese National Language Association, Vice President of the Chinese Folklore Society. The main academic fields are folklore and Chinese minority literature. Presides and completes multiple focal subjects of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The main works include *Ancient Classics and Oral Tradition* and *Singer of Story*, etc.

关于绘制中国语言使用情况地图集的初步设想

Preliminary Assumption on Drawing the Atlas of Chinese Languages

摘要 Abstract

绘制中国语言使用情况地图集，将会是一个周期较长、投入较大的事业，需要大量人力、物力、财力的共同支持，需要专家学者、政府部门和社会各界的通力合作。语言地理信息系统是地图集绘制的关键性工具，它就像一个现代化产业的生产线，只要有生产要素，就可以大规模批量生产；有不同的原料，就可以生产出不同的产品。正是因为有了这样先进的工具，我们设想的绘制工作才具有很强的现实性、可操作性。语言地理信息系统的应用绝不只是在语言研究领域，也可以在民俗学、社会学、人类学、经济学等多个学科广泛应用。

The mapping of the atlas of Chinese language use will be a long-term and costly undertaking, requiring the joint support of a large number of labors, material and financial resources, and the cooperation of experts, scholars, government departments and all sectors of society. Language Geographic Information System is a key tool for atlas mapping. It is just like a production line of modern industry. As long as there are production factors, it can be mass produced. With different raw materials, the production of different products will be possible. Just because of the availability of such an advanced tool, the mapping work presumed by us can have a very strong practicality and feasibility. The application of Language Geographic Information System is definitely not merely restricted in the language research fields, but also widely used in multiple disciplines such as folklore, sociology, anthropology and economics

2015-2017 年亚洲地质语言学项目概要

Synopsis of the Project on Asian Geolinguistics 2015-2017

摘要 Abstract

2015 年到 2017 年约 30 名日本亚洲语言学家共同描绘并解释了具有 8 种语言特征的亚洲语言地图，其中词汇项有“太阳”、“风”、“铁”、“稻子”等，语音项有声调和词重音，语法项有“下雨”。一般项目涵盖整个亚洲所有语族的大约 2000 个地点，声调和词重音的项目则含有 4000 个地点。每个语族都用不同的颜色区分开来，以避免在多语言掺杂地域混淆起来。今后还会和遗传学家和考古学家等相关专家合作，综合考察整个亚洲语言的每个语言特征的地理分布及其形成过程以及和自然人文社会地理现象的相互关系。

About 30 Japanese linguists introduced and illustrated 8 linguistic features of the Asian Language Atlas in 2015-2017 which includes 'sun', 'wind', 'iron', 'rice' and etc. Our introduction and illustration were also concerned with tone and word stress in intonation, 'it rains' in grammar. The general linguistic features exist in about 2,000 places of the total Asian speech communities. The tone and word stress emerge in 4,000 places. Each of the speech communities is highlighted in a different color to avoid their mixture in the language overlapping areas. I will cooperate with geneticists, archaeologists and other experts concerned to investigate the geographical distribution and formation of each of the Asian language features in different aspects and interaction between these and the natural, cultural, and social geographical features.



远藤光晓

日本青山学院大学教授

MITSUAKI ENDO

Professor of Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan

个人简介 Personal Profile

远藤光晓，日本青山学院大学教授。一直专攻汉语音韵学和方言学，曾在中国北京大学中文系留学，后在法国社会科学研究院和泰国朱拉隆功大学进行研究。现于日本东京青山学院大学从事汉语教学工作，自 2018 年至 2022 年担任日本学术振兴会新学术领域科研项目“基于基因组序列的日本列岛人起源和成立简介”语言小组代表。

Mitsuaki Endo is a professor of Aoyama Gakuin University, Japan, his study has been focused on phonology and dialectology. He used to study in the Chinese department of Peking University, then researched in the Sociological Institute of France and Chulalongkorn University in Thailand. At present, he teaches Chinese in Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, Japan. During 2018-2022, He is the representative of the language group which is attached to the New Science Project of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science titled 'Introduction to the islanders' origins and establishment of Japanese archipelago based on genome sequence.



王莉宁

北京语言大学教授

WANG LINING

Professor of
Beijing Language and Culture University

个人简介 Personal Profile

王莉宁，北京语言大学教授，博士生导师，全国优秀博士学位论文获得者。现任中国语言资源保护研究中心副主任。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、地理语言学，目前主要从事语言资源保护研究。

Wang Lining is a professor in Beijing Language and Culture University, Ph. D. Supervisor and laureate of National Outstanding Doctorate Dissertation of China. She is also the deputy Director of Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China. Her main research fields include Chinese dialectology and geographical linguistics. Currently, she is primarily devoted to the protection and research of language resources.

中国语言资源保护工程的规划和规范

Planning and Regulations of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China

摘要 Abstract

面向中国语言资源丰富性和濒危性的语言国情，语保工程在全国范围内设立了1500个调查点，主要由语言调查专家负责实施，秉承“统一规划指导”“规范标准先行”的理念。工程规划具有全局性、前瞻性的特点，为语言资源调查、转写、标注、校验及其管理运营研制了系统的规范体系标准。在语言资源快速衰亡的今天，语保工程的规划和规范为抢救性地调查保存语言资源、多维度地开发语言资源以及培养语言资源人才提供了保障，能为世界语言地图、其他国家地区的语言资源保护行动提供借鉴和参考。

According to the national language condition that Chinese language resources are rich and endangered, Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China (hereinafter referred to as “the Project”) has set up 1,500 survey sites across the country, mainly implemented by language experts, adhering to the concept of “Unified Planning Guidance” and “Standardized Standards Ahead”. The planning of the Project is comprehensive and prospective, and the Project developed a systematic unified standard for investigating, annotation, labeling, verification and management operations for the language resources. Nowadays, with the rapid decline of language resources, the planning and regulation of the language protection project guarantees the rescue investigation and preservation of language resources, developing language resources in multiple dimensions and cultivating talents for language resources. We hope that the Project can serve as reference for the World Atlas of Languages (WAL) and the linguistic resource protection in other countries and regions.



回声

“全球说”子公司投资人

HUI SHENG

Investor of Subsidiary of Talkmate

个人简介 Personal Profile

回声，可儿教育机构联合创始人、CEO；1999-2018年，可儿教育集团CEO。专注于儿童教育研究与发展二十年，创立和领导可儿教育机构，依据以幼儿为本的教育理念；促进孩子心灵成长的美德教育；世界多语言与多元文化相结合的教学体系；饱含文化之美的环境设计，走出了一条独具特色的发展之路。

Hui Sheng is the founder and CEO of KeEr Educational Institution; She served as CEO in KeEr Education Group from 1999-2018. According to kid-based educational idea, she has concentrated on children education research and development for twenty years. Moreover, she established and led KeEr Educational Institution, which adopted virtue education to promote the spiritual growth of children; teaching system combining multi-language and multicultural in the world; environmental design containing culture beauty, figuring out a unique development road.

可儿教育机构“儿童多语言和多元文化教育的探索与实践”

“Exploration and Practice of Multilingual and Multicultural Education on Children” by KeEr Education Institute

摘要 Abstract

可儿教育机构创立22年来，办学地点遍及北京市多个城区以及全国多个城市。

在过去的两年里，与“全球说”（Talkmate）紧密合作，共同秉承可持续发展优质教育、培养世界小公民的基本理念，在幼儿园落地推广儿童多语言和多元文化教育。

本报告将围绕“可儿教育”与“全球说”如何将丰富的教育资源积累以及幼儿园办学经验进行整合，积极探索和实践儿童多语言与多元文化教育在幼儿园的落地。

Since its establishment, KeEr Educational Institution has spread its office to multiple areas of Beijing and cities across the country within 22 years.

It worked closely with Talkmate in the past two years to adhere to high-quality sustainable education and little world citizen cultivation concept to promote children multi-language and multi-culture education in kindergartens.

This report will lay stress on how “KeEr Education” and “Talkmate” accumulate the rich educational resources and integrate the school-running experience of kindergartens, then, the author is going to explore and practice the execution of children multi-language and multi-culture education in kindergartens actively.



曼达娜·塞费丁尼普

伦敦大学亚非学院 (SOAS) 院长

MANDANA SEYFEDDINIPUR

Director of SOAS University of London

个人简介 Personal Profile

曼达娜·塞费丁尼普，伦敦大学亚非学院院长 (SOAS)，曾在柏林自由大学、奈梅亨马克斯普朗克心理语言研究所和斯坦福大学接受教育。主要研究兴趣包括语言文献、语言使用中的文化和语言多样性、语言文献中的视频，关注手势、语言视觉模式、语用学、心理语言学和语言生成的多模态。

Mandana Seyfeddinipur, Director of SOAS University of London, was educated at the Freie Universitaet, Berlin, the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen and at Stanford University. Her main research interests are language documentation, cultural and linguistic diversity in language use, video in language documentation, and multimodality with a focus on gesture, visual mode of language, pragmatics, psycholinguistics, and language production.

语言文献与保护 4.0：濒危语言数字馆藏 利用与再利用

Language Documentation and
Preservation 4.0: Use and Reuse of
Digital Endangered Language Collections

摘要 Abstract

在过去的 20 年里，世界各地的语言学研究都着手为濒危语言建立档案。人们利用数字技术收集大量宝贵数据并保存在数字档案馆中。

我们当前所做出的努力对于理解人类独特的语言能力、保护和保存人类非物质文化遗产和语言遗产，以及理解当前全球发展及其对导致语言迁移的社区的影响至关重要。

下一阶段，濒危语言档案馆将通过采用以用户为中心的设计方法来应对这一挑战，这些方法将灵活和可适应地与多语言文本结合起来。

Over the past 20 years linguistics all over the world have begun to document endangered languages. The digital advent made it possible to collect large amounts of invaluable unique data and preserve them in digital archives.

The use here and now is of utmost importance to understand the unique human capacity for language, to protect and preserve humanities intangible cultural and linguistic heritage and to interpret the current global developments and their impact on communities leading to language shift.

The next phase of ELAR will tackle this challenge by employing user centred design approaches which are flexible and adaptable in combination with multilingual text interfaces.



爱尔萨·斯塔马托普卢

哥伦比亚大学教授
联合国土著人民权利计划署主任

ELSA STAMATOPOULOU

Professor of Columbia University, Director of
Indigenous Peoples' Rights Program

个人简介 Personal Profile

爱尔萨·斯塔马托普卢，哥伦比亚大学教授，土著人民权利计划署主任。自 2011 年开始在哥伦比亚大学执教，此前在联合国工作了 31 年，担任人权研究所土著人民权利计划署第一任主任，工作地点是在哥伦比亚。学术领域包括法学、国际法、刑事司法和政治学。

Elsa Stamatopoulou, Professor of Columbia University, Director of Indigenous Peoples' Rights Program. She joined Columbia University in 2011 after a 31-year service at the United Nations. She is the first Director of the Indigenous Peoples Rights Program at the Institute for the Study of Human Rights at Columbia. Her academic background is in law, international law, criminal justice and political science.

语言公正：搭建国与国之间可持续和平与发展的桥梁

Language Justice: a Bridge for Sustainable Peace and
Development Across Borders

摘要 Abstract

国际社会经历了一条漫长的道路才认识到，世界语言特别是土著人民语言所面临的重大威胁，也是对我们世界文化和生物多样性的巨大威胁。很显然，是时候重视世界上处于严重濒危境地的土著语言了。显而易见，与 15 年前相比，意识和参与格局发生了变化。

长沙会议为我们提供了一次可以在政策制定、学术研究和实践的交叉点上建立合作的机会。摆在我们面前的所有工作都令我们欢欣鼓舞。2019 年国际本土语言年为实现公正对待语言提供了独特机会。

It has been a long road for the international community to recognize the fact that critical threats to the world's languages, especially Indigenous Peoples' languages, are a big threat to the cultural and biological diversity of our world. It is clear now that the strengthening of Indigenous languages-the most threatened around the world- is an issue whose time has come. Clearly the landscape of awareness and engagement has changed by comparison to what it was even 15 years ago.

The Changsha conference is an opportunity to build collaborations that can take place at the intersection of policy-making, scholarship, and practice. We are inspired by all the work that has been accomplished before us. The focus that the 2019 International Year provides is a unique opportunity in actualizing language justice.



丁石庆

中央民族大学中国少数民族语言文学学院教授

DING SHIQING

Professor of College of Minority Languages and Literatures of Minzu University of China

个人简介 Personal Profile

丁石庆，中央民族大学中国少数民族语言文学学院教授，博士生、硕士生导师。现任中央民族大学中国少数民族语言资源保护研究中心常务副主任。主要研究领域为达斡尔语，人类语言学、文化语言学，中国北方人口较少民族语言与文化，语言资源保护等。

Ding Shiqing, Professor of College of Minority Languages and Literatures of Minzu University of China, Doctoral and Master Supervisor. Now he works as the Standing Deputy Director of Chinese Minority Language Resource Protection and Research Center of Minzu University of China. His main research domains: Daur language, anthropological linguistics, cultural linguistics and the language and culture of the minority people living in northern China with a relatively small population, language resource protection, etc.

中国少数民族语言资源深度开发应用路径与策略

Access Path and Tactics for In-depth Development of Chinese Minority Language Resources

摘要 Abstract

语保工程进程过半，少数民族语言资源保护工作进展顺利，目前已完成的330个已立项及部分完成调研任务的调研点涵盖中国大陆和台湾约120余种少数民族语言及方言。后续推进工作内容也已提到议事日程上来。尤为重要是少数民族语言资源保护工作的可持续发展机制体系的构建和发展问题。其中涉及到一个重要的核心论题，即已有和新近采集的语言资源的深度开发利用的路径及策略。试探究以下论题：中国少数民族语言资源的整体特征；少数民族语言资源深度开发的主要路径；少数民族语言资源深度开发的策略等。

Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China has already run half of the progress. The protection work of minority language resources is progressing smoothly. Now the 330 completed approved projects and ongoing researches have already covered about 120 minority languages and dialects in mainland China and Taiwan. The follow-up work has already been listed on the agenda. What is especially important is the formulation of a sustainable development pattern and system for the protection of minority language resources. Among them one core topic is the pathway and tactics for the in-depth development and utilization of acquired and newly collected language resources, including the following: The overall characteristics of the Chinese minority language resources; The main pathway for the deep development of minority language resources; The strategy for the deep development of minority language resources, etc.

民族语的语素切分

Morphological Segmentation of Minority Language

摘要 Abstract

民族语的基本单位如果不切分到语素一级，就难以作类型比较、历史比较，以及其他的相关研究。所以这是语言资源开发与利用的一项重要内容。我们通过大数据的思维，提出离开发音人的情况下作语素切分的一种可行的方法。并在一百多种苗瑶语中作过初步的测试。

The basic unit of minority language is impossible for type comparison, historic comparison and other related research without breaking down to the level of morpheme. Therefore, this is one vital content for the language resources development and use. We use big data to propose a plausible method of cutting morpheme with the absence of the speaker. Initial test has been done in more than 100 Miao and Yao languages.



潘悟云

上海师范大学教授

PAN WUYUN

Professor of Shanghai Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

潘悟云，上海师范大学教授，博士生导师。主要研究领域为汉语历史音韵学、方言学、汉藏历史比较。

Pan Wuyun, Professor of Shanghai Normal University, Doctoral Supervisor. Main research domains: Chinese historical phonology, dialects, historical comparison between Han and Tibet.



尼雅加·木高·姆扎伦多·基布那加

肯尼亚国家博物馆总干事

NYAGA MUGAO MZALEND KIBUNJIA

Director General of the National Museums of Kenya (NMK)

个人简介 Personal Profile

尼雅加·木高·姆扎伦多·基布那加，肯尼亚国家博物馆（NMK）总干事。已获美国新泽西州立罗格斯大学人类学博士学位，目前是人类学和历史学研究员，从事博物馆工作 30 多年。曾任国家凝聚与融合委员会（NCIC）主席。

Nyaga Mugao Mzalend Kibunjia KIBUNJIA, Director General of the National Museums of Kenya (NMK). He has a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, USA; He is a researcher in Anthropology and History and has served the museums for over 30 years. He is a former chairman of National Cohesion and Integration Commission NCIC an independent Commission.

斯瓦希里语在东非共同体中的作用 及其成为非洲通用语的可能性

The Role of Kiswahili Language in East African Community and its Possibilities as a Lingua Franca for Africa

摘要 Abstract

斯瓦希里语是一种在东非和中非广泛使用的语言，起源于东非斯瓦希里海岸，现已发展成为东非各地贸易和政府商业活动所使用的语言。东非共同体竭尽全力使其成为非洲通用语言，包括在非洲联盟会议上将其作为商业语言之一。本文探讨在将该语言发展为非洲通用语的过程中，相较于英国殖民主义语言而面临的一些挑战与发展问题。

Kiswahili is a widely spoken language in East and Central Africa. With its origins in the Swahili Coast of East Africa, it has grown to be a language of trade and of Governments business all over East Africa. The East African Communities have made deliberate effort to make it a lingua Franca for Africa including its adoption as one of the languages for business at the Africa Union meetings. The paper will explore these developments as well as the challenges of facing its adoption as the Lingua Franca for Africa compared to colonial powers languages of English.



黛安娜·拉夫林诺维奇

维尔纽斯“敏提斯”高中英语教师

DIANA LAVRINOVIC

English Teacher of Vilnius "Minties" Gimnazija

个人简介 Personal Profile

黛安娜·拉夫林诺维奇，高中英语老师（从 1991 年至今），具有教师方法学家职业资格。曾是立陶宛国家考试题库成员（1996 年至 2001 年），与他人合著英语学习一书《测试你的演讲技巧》（2002 年），现为英语国家考试考官和评估员。

Diana Lavrinovic, an English language teacher (from 1991 – until now). Her professional qualification is - a teacher-methodologist, She has been a state exam test bank member (1996-2001), a book for the English language learning "Test your speaking skills" (2002) co-author. She is an English language state exam examiner and assessor.

卡拉姆语特拉凯方言的保护与复兴

Preservation and Revitalisation of the Karaim Language Trakai Dialect

摘要 Abstract

目前，立陶宛卡拉姆人是少数民族，人口统计约 250 人。然而，在过去 50 年里，说这种语言的人数急剧下降，只有少数当地人说他们的母语。不幸的是，卡拉姆语目前正面临着灭绝的危险。

本论文旨在介绍马克·拉夫林诺维奇（Mark Lavrinovičius）在卡拉姆文化遗产保护和振兴方面所做的重要贡献。

几个世纪以来，我们卡拉姆人一直传承着自己的文化遗产，并且坚信卡拉姆语不会从世界版图上消失。

At present it is an ethnic minority that estimates about 250 Karaims in Lithuania. However, during last 50 years the number of speakers has dramatically declined and just a few locals speak their parent language. Unfortunately, the Karaim language is in danger of extinction at present.

The paper aims at introducing Mark Lavrinovičius' most significant jobs on the Karaim cultural heritage preservation and revitalisation.

We have maintained our cultural heritage for centuries and strongly believe, that our language will not disappear from the World Atlas.



李如龙

厦门大学中文系教授

LI RULONG

Professor of the Department of Chinese Studies
of Xiamen University

个人简介 Personal Profile

李如龙，厦门大学中文系教授、博士生导师。现任厦门大学汉语语言学研究中心主任。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、音韵学、应用语言学。

Li Rulong, Professor of the Department of Chinese Studies of Xiamen University, Doctoral Supervisor. Now he works as the Director of Center for Chinese Linguistics of Xiamen University. Main research domains: Chinese dialectology, phonology, applied linguistics.

方言的传承应该讲究重点

Key Points for Inheritance of Local Dialects

摘要 Abstract

“语保工程”已积累大量录音录像，使方言传承获得重要基础。要挽回萎缩、得到传承，必须讲究重点。有代表性的大方言可做重点保护；有方言特色核心词、有意义的成语、谚语、童谣、山歌是传承重点；少儿青年需要多关注。

传承方言的系统工程应多方配合，认清各自工作重点。义务教育的语文课可利用对应规律提高普通话教学质量；编印方言语料作为补充教材以激发方言兴趣；让方言进校园可增加文化氛围。提倡同籍贯家庭以方言为家庭语言可减少代沟，服务行业兼用方言是人性化措施，为使戏曲曲艺更可接受，需充实现代生活内容。

Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China has already accumulated large amount of video records which provide an important basis for dialect inheritance. To reverse the shrinking and achieve the inheritance, it's important to focus on key points. Representative influential dialects deserve focal protection. The key words, meaningful idioms, proverbs, nursery rhymes, folk songs in dialects are the key. Teenagers and youngsters deserve more attention.

The systematic projects for the language inheritance shall coordinate with each other with clear emphasis. The Chinese language class for compulsory education can take advantage of the corresponding principles to increase the mandarin education quality. Compile and print dialect corpus as the complementary textbook to increase the interests to dialects. Allow the dialects enter into campus to increase the cultural atmosphere. It's advocated that the family with the same origin uses their dialect as the family tongue to erase generational gaps. Service industry using dialect as a sideline is also the humanized act. In order to make traditional Chinese music and opera more acceptable, content of modern life must be added.



王文全

助理教授，高级研究员，原越南社会科学
学院社会科学信息研究所副主任，越南
泰学研究中心主任

VUONG VAN TOAN

Assistant Professor, Senior Researcher, Former
Deputy Director, Institute of Social Sciences
Information, Vietnam Academy of Social
Sciences; Chairman of Tai Studies Program

个人简介 Personal Profile

王文全，博士，助理教授，高级研究员，原越南社会科学院社会科学信息研究所副主任；越南泰学研究中心主任。曾任越南民族学协会会员、越南语言协会会员、越南民俗协会会员。研究领域为少数民族语言传统文化与政府政策。

Vuong Van Toan, Ph.D., Assoc. Prof., Senior researcher, Former Deputy Director, Institute of Social Sciences Information, Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences; Chairman of Tai Studies Program He used to be a member of Ethnological Association of Vietnam, a member of Linguistic Association of Vietnam, and a member of Vietnam Folklore Association. His major field of study is Language and Traditional Culture of Ethnic Minorities and Governmental Policy.

越南建立多元文化社区的语言多样性：优势与挑战

Linguistic Diversity in Building a Multicultural Community in Vietnam: Advantages and Challenges

摘要 Abstract

语言多样性归功于越南政府实施的国家政策，符合越南构建多元文化社区的愿望。然而，在建立以语言多样性为特征的多元文化社区时，既存在众多主观和客观条件，也有许多优点、面临着各种挑战。越南实行的语言政策尤为重视少数民族语言。在经济一体化时期，与民族语言和外国语言相比，土著人民对母语和传统写作的语言态度尤其反映了其对少数民族语言的重视。

根据联合国教科文组织关于在越南建立多语种社区的语言多样性宣言，要在国家、少数民族和外国语言相关的三个方面实施有利的政府语言政策。在现代社会中，土著语言充分体现了多元文化和语言多样性，每个人都必须认识到土著语言的宝贵价值。

The linguistic diversity was resulted from the national policy of Vietnamese government conformable to the aspiration of multicultural community in Vietnam. However, the realization practiced to build a multicultural community characterized by the linguistic variety have many advantages and various challenges also, which are caused by subjective and objective conditions. It happens not only in linguistic policy practiced in Vietnam which was attached always special importance to ethnic groups' languages but also in linguistic attitude of indigenous people towards their maternal tongue and traditional writing compared to ones of national and foreign languages in economical integration period.

According to the UNESCO's Proclamation on Linguistic Diversity in Building a Multilingual Community in Vietnam, side by side with a favourable governmental linguistic policy practiced in three dimensions relevant in: national, minority and foreign languages, it is necessary to everyone to recognize precious value of indigenous languages in modern society characterized by multicultural and linguistic diversity.



权锡焕

韩国祥明大学汉字文化圈地域学教授

SEOKHWAN KWON

Professor of Sinosphere Geography at Sangmyung University, Korea

个人简介 Personal Profile

权锡焕，韩国祥明大学汉字文化圈地域学教授。成均馆大学文学博士（1993），研究先秦寓言研究。1995 至今在祥明大学汉字文化圈地域学任教。主要研究领域为中国古典散文和中国文化。任韩国中文学会长、祥明大学对外协力处长、北京语言大学汉学研究所客座教授等。

Seokhwan Kwon, Professor of Sinosphere Geography at Sangmyung University, Korea, Doctor of Literature at Sung Kyung-kwan University (1993), focuses on the study of pre-Qin proverbs. From 1995 until now he works as teacher of Sinosphere Geography at Sangmyung University. Main research domains: Chinese Classical Essays and Chinese Culture. He is the Director of Korean Chinese Language Society, Head of External Cooperation Service at Sangmyung University, Visiting Professor of Sinology research at Beijing Language and Culture University, etc.

东亚地区国家和民族语言文字书法化现状及其保存

The Status Quo of the Calligraphy of National and Ethnic Languages in East Asia and Its Preservation

摘要 Abstract

本论文主要研究世界文字书艺协会每年举办“直指世界文字书艺大展”，介绍了东亚民族语言文字的现状，以及全球化进程中语言文字艺术的互相交流，这对于建设文明社会和追求世界和平有着极其重要的意义。讨论以书法形式永久保存各种民族语言的重要性是有必要的。

This thesis is focused on the “Jikji World Script and Calligraphy Art Exhibition” by the World Association of Script and Calligraphy. The author presents the status quo of the calligraphy and writing of the national and ethnic languages in East Asia, and the exchanges through language arts in the process of globalization, which is of great importance to the pursuit of world peace. It is necessary to discuss the importance of the permanent preservation of various national languages in the form of calligraphy.



阮桂君

武汉大学副教授

RUAN GUIJUN

Associate Professor of Wuhan University

个人简介 Personal Profile

阮桂君，武汉大学文学院副教授，硕士生导师。现任对外汉语教研室主任。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、对外汉语教学、汉语国际教育。

Ruan Guijun, Associate Professor of College of Chinese Language and Literature, Wuhan University, Master Supervisor. Now he is the Director of Department of Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language. Main research domains: Chinese dialectology, teaching Chinese as a foreign language and international education of Chinese language.

汉语方言保护传承与身份认同

Protection and Inheritance of Chinese Dialects and Identity Recognition

摘要 Abstract

文章从中国方言使用的现状入手，提出方言保护需要从以下几个方面入手：

- (1) 观念的转变。树立正确的语言观，认识方言的交际、思维、文化承载和情感交流的功能；
- (2) 以语言为依托，促进身份认同、文化认同，激发创造性活力与文化活力；
- (3) 从浅层的方言记录到深度的语言与文化的传承与创造。

Starting with Chinese dialect using situation, the author thinks that dialect protection shall be conducted in the following aspects:

- (1) Shift in perspective. Establish the correct language view and realize the dialect's functions in communication, thinking, cultural inheritance and emotional exchange;
- (2) Rely on language to promote the sense of identity and cultural identity, then, activate the creative energy and cultural vitality;
- (3) Inheritance and creation of superficial dialect record and in-depth language & culture.



游汝杰

复旦大学中文系教授

YOU RUJIE

Professor of Chinese Department of
Fudan University

个人简介 Personal Profile

游汝杰，复旦大学教授，博士生导师(退休)。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、社会语言学。

You Rujie, Professor of Fudan University, Doctoral Supervisor (retired).

Main research domains: Chinese Dialectology, Sociolinguistics.

语言多样性的萎缩与我们的对策

The Atrophy of Linguistic Diversity and Our Countermeasures

摘要 Abstract

1. 语言多样性的形成
2. 古今中国的语言多样性
3. 语言多样性的萎缩

语言和方言消亡的主要原因：土著语言地区殖民地化、弱势母语居民大规模移民到优势言语社区、权威语言强势推广、工业化和城市化。

4. 语言多样性的未来
5. 我们的对策

调查和记录现有的语言和方言，特别是濒危语言和方言；构建双重语言能力和双层语言社区；推广普通话，善待方言；明确方言的低层语言定位；确立少数民族语言和方言的法律地位，维护使用弱势语言和方言的权利；编制海外汉语方言分布地图。

1. The formation of language diversity
2. The language diversity in ancient and modern China
3. The shrinking of language diversity

The main reasons for the language and dialect disappearance: The colonization of regions using indigenous language, residents of disadvantaged language communities migrating to the dominant language communities, forceful popularization of the authoritarian language, industrialization and urbanization.

4. The future of language diversity
5. Our countermeasures

Survey and record current languages and dialects, especially the endangered languages and dialects; Construct bilingual ability and bilingual community; Promote mandarin and treat dialects well; Clarify the low status of dialects; Determine the legal status of minority language and dialects; Maintain the rights of disadvantaged language and dialects; Compile overseas Chinese dialect distribution map.

论闽、粤、客方言的保护传承问题

Discussion about Protection and Inheritance of Fujianese, Cantonese and Hakka Dialects

摘要 Abstract

闽、粤、客三大方言除了分布在我国南方，还广泛分布在全世界各大主要华人社区。当前闽、粤、客方言都不是严格意义上的濒危方言，但都出现了程度不等的濒危迹象。深层次的方言保护，既要高度濒危的弱小方言进行“临终关怀”，也要对各大方言的发展态势进行动态监测，采取有效方式阻止其颓势进一步加剧。近几百年来闽、粤、客方言播迁到境外多个国家和地区，作为台港澳地区及海外华人社区文化认同的纽带，发挥了重要的作用。在国家大力推进“一带一路”战略以及粤港澳大湾区建设的今天，闽、粤、客方言的保护传承具有特殊的意义。

Three big dialects of Min, Cantonese and Hakka are not only used in southern China, but also used over main Chinese communities around the world. Now the dialects of Min, Cantonese and Hakka are not endangered dialects in a strict sense, but all show different levels of endangering phenomenon. A deep level protection of dialects not only requires the “last minute care” to those endangered weak dialects, but also requires the dynamic monitoring of the development trend of various big dialects. Effective measures shall be taken to prevent the worsening of this trend. In the most recent centuries the Min, Cantonese and Hakka dialects are brought to many nations and places abroad. They play a crucial role as the tie in the confirmation of Chinese identity in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macau as well as overseas Chinese communities. Today China has been vehemently pushing forward the “Belt and Road” initiative and the construction of The Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The protection and inheritance of Min, Cantonese and Hakka dialects bear special significance.



庄初升

中山大学中文系教授

ZHUANG CHUSHENG

Professor of Department of Chinese Studies of
Sun Yat-sen University

个人简介 Personal Profile

庄初升，中山大学中文系教授，博士生导师，兼任教育部人文社科重点研究基地中山大学中国非物质文化遗产研究中心研究员。2016年受聘广东省高校“珠江学者”特聘教授。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、非物质文化遗产学。

Zhuang Chusheng, Professor of Department of Chinese Studies of Sun Yat-sen University, Doctoral Supervisor, Researcher of China Intangible Cultural Heritage Research Center of Sun Yat-sen University (Key Research Base of Humanities and Social Sciences of the Ministry of Education). In 2016, he was honored “Zhujiang Scholar” Specially-appointed Professor for universities in Guangdong. Main research domains: Chinese dialectology, study of intangible cultural heritage.



陈晖

湖南师范大学文学院教授

CHEN HUI

Professor of College of Liberal Arts of
Hunan Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

陈晖，湖南师范大学文学院教授，博士，博士生导师，对外汉语系主任，湖南省普通话水平测试专业委员会委员，湖南省新世纪 121 人才工程人选。教育部中国语言资源保护工程核心专家组专家，湖南省首席专家组专家，濒危汉语方言调查项目负责人。主要研究领域为汉语方言。

Chen Hui, Professor, Doctor and Doctoral Supervisor in College of Liberal Arts of Hunan Normal University, the Director of College of Foreign Language Education, and a member of Hunan Professional Committee of Mandarin Level Test, has been selected by New Century 121 Talent Program in Hunan Province. In addition, she is also an expert in Core Expert Group of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China under Ministry of Education, the Chief Expert Group in Hunan Province and the responsible person of Endangered Chinese Dialect Survey Project. Her research field is Chinese dialect.

湖南濒危汉语方言及其保护

Endangered Chinese Dialects and Protection in Hunan Province

摘要 Abstract

湖南省汉语方言资源丰富，不仅有湘语、赣语、西南官话、客家话等多种大区方言，还有湘南土话、乡话等系属暂未确定的方言。本文主要对湖南境内处于濒危状态的汉语方言进行介绍。包括三部分内容：

- 一、湖南濒危汉语方言简介。主要介绍湘南土话、湘西乡话及小土话、湘西南峒话等濒危方言的分布及使用情况。
- 二、濒危汉语方言保护的迫切性及意义。重点介绍濒危方言研究及保护在移民史探讨、文化传承等方面的作用和意义。

三、湖南濒危汉语方言的保护。介绍目前已取得的成绩，提出建立濒危方言保护区的设想。

Hunan Province has abundant Chinese dialects, including various regional dialects like Xiang language, Gan dialect, southwest mandarin, Hakka language, and other dialects such as Southern Hunan dialect and Township dialect which are undefined in terms of categories. This paper introduces the endangered Chinese dialects in Hunan Province. There are three parts:

- I. Brief introduction of endangered Chinese dialects in Hunan Province. Focus on the distribution and usage of southern Hunan dialect, Xiangxi dialect, southeastern Yao dialect and other endangered dialects.
- II. Urgency and significance of endangered Chinese dialect protection. Mainly introduce the function and significance of endangered dialect research and protection in immigration history discussion, cultural inheritance and other aspects.
- III. Protection of endangered Chinese dialects in Hunan province. Highlight the achievements and put forward the hypothesis about building endangered dialect protection area.

“MICE”城市与多语发展政策

“MICE” City and Multilingual Development Policy

摘要 Abstract

“MICE”是泰国政府正在推行的新国家发展政策之一。在泰国政府提倡的“MICE”城市政策背景下，单语的使用现象已经成为了国家陈旧的语言政策。语言铺路工作、双语人才培养计划、外语重要性和多语必要性等推广工作是泰国中央政府、当地政府以及相关部门必须关注的热点。

本研究以泰国素叻他尼国际机场为研究范围，主要调查研究泰国素叻他尼国际机场室内外的语言景观、多语使用现状以及外语对当地不同工作领域的影响，得出的结论将结合国家政府部门推行的“MICE”城市平衡标准进行分析比较，最后探讨“MICE”城市多语的发展政策。

“MICE” is one of the new national development policies being implemented by the government of Thailand. Under the background of the “MICE” urban policy advocated by the Thai government, the monolingualism has become an outdated language policy. Language work, bilingual talent training program, the importance of foreign languages and the necessity of multilingualism promotion are the focus of the central government, local government and relevant departments in Thailand.

The study will take Thailand Surat Thani International Airport as the research area, mainly investigate the language landscape inside and outside the airport, the status quo of multilingual use and the impact of foreign languages on different local work areas, analyze and compare the conclusions with the “MICE” urban balance standards implemented by the national government departments and finally discuss the development policy of “MICE” urban multilingualism.



世玉

宋卡王子大学素叻他尼校区
外语系汉语教师

PICHAI KAEWBUT

Prince of Songkhla University, Surat Thani
Campus, Chinese Teacher of Department of
Foreign Languages

个人简介 Personal Profile

世玉，宋卡王子大学素叻他尼校区，外语系汉语教师。2013 年获得北京语言大学博士学位，曾是泰国教育部基础教育委员会汉语项目助理及普吉中学孔子课堂顾问，主要负责泰国公立学校汉语项目管理、教育评估、活动策划等工作。主要研究领域为泰国公立学校汉语教育研究。

Pichai Kaewbut, Chinese teacher of Department of Foreign Languages of Surat Thani Campus of Prince of Songkhla University. In 2013, he received a Ph.D. from Beijing Language and Culture University. He was a Chinese Language Program Assistant to the Ministry of Education's Basic Education Committee and a Confucius Classroom Consultant at Phuket Middle School. He is responsible for Chinese language project management, education evaluation, and event planning for public schools in Thailand. His main research areas include Chinese education research in public schools in Thailand.



汪国胜

华中师范大学教授

WANG GUOSHENG

Professor of Central China Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

汪国胜，华中师范大学教授、博士生导师，语言研究所所长、语言与语言教育研究中心主任。主要研究领域为汉语方言、汉语语法。

Wang Guosheng, Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of Central China Normal University, serves as the Director of Language Institute and Language & Language Education Research Center. Main research domains: Chinese dialect and Chinese grammar.

关于方言保护的几点认识

Several Opinions on Protection of Dialects

摘要 Abstract

方言变化速度的加快，弱势方言的趋于濒危，已是不争的事实。如不及时抢救，科学保护，将会成为永远消失的历史。方言的保护要特别关注县域方言，尤其是乡镇方言。方言的保护要在科学性上下功夫。一方面要通过科学手段，全面准确地记录保存方言；另一方面要通过政策引导，使方言能够更好地生存和发展。方言的传承是对方言的最好保护，既要有国家语言政策的支持，也要有具体的规划和措施。方言的保护还需要全社会的重视和参与。要做好社会宣传，让社会大众认识到方言保护的重要意义，主动参与，群策群力，积极支持方言保护。

It is a known fact that dialect changes at accelerated speed and weak dialect tends to be endangered. Dialect will disappear if we fail to rescue and protect it scientifically. During the process of dialect protection, we need to pay special attention to county dialects, especially, township dialects. Also we shall work hard in a scientific way. I. Record and store dialect accurately and comprehensively in scientific method; II. Carry out policy guidance to make dialect survive and develop in a better manner. The dialect inheritance is considered as the best protection method. During that period, the national language policy support and specific planning & measures are essential. In addition, the whole society shall attach importance to and participate in the dialect protection. Such as, do a good job in social publicity until the public realizes the significance of dialect protection, takes the initiatives to participate in and supports the dialect protection together.

部落语言与文化实践和保护

Practice and Conservation of Tribal Languages and Culture

摘要 Abstract

1. 土著人；2. 社会和语言多样性；3. 国家与文化；4. 土著语言和文化的衰退；5. 需要保护语言并采取行动；6. 亚洲情况；7. 全球视角；8. 建议。

我提出的重要建议：

(1) 在亚洲地区至少组织三次区域会议，以便召集土著人民，分享和分析他们的情况，在各自所在地区、国家、州、区和社区制定计划，以便保护、使用土著语言并促进土著语言的发展。

(2) 联合国教科文组织如何在亚洲地区为这些弱势文化群体提供便利，使他们的语言和智慧得到认可和提升。

(3) 如何支持和保护各自所在国家、州，特别是脆弱的土著民族群体。

1. Personal Setting as Indigenous person; 2. Society and Linguistic diversity; 3. State & Culture; 4. Deterioration of Indigenous Language and Culture; 5. Need of Conservation of Language and practices; 6. ASIA Situation; 7. Global perspective; 8. Proposals.

The important proposal I am putting forward:

I. Organize at least three Regional meetings in Asia Region, so as the IPs come together, share and analyze their situation, make plan in their respective regions, countries, states, districts and communities so that the Indigenous languages are preserved, practiced and promoted.

II. How UNESCO could facilitate in ASIA region to those vulnerable cultural populations, their languages and wisdom to be recognized and promoted.

III. How the respective Countries, States and particularly the vulnerable IP groups are supported and preserved.



尼古拉斯·巴尔拉

印度奥里萨邦土著民族论坛 (IPFO) 创始成员、印度亚洲土著民族协定 (AIPP) 积极成员

NICHOLAS BARLA

Founder Member of Indigenous Peoples Forum Odisha (IPFO) in Odisha State, India; Active member of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) from India

个人简介 Personal Profile

尼古拉斯·巴尔拉是印度奥里萨邦土著民族论坛 (IPFO) 创始成员、印度亚洲土著民族协定 (AIPP) 的积极成员，参加了 2012 年在罗马举行的粮农组织会议。2012 年至 2017 年曾担任印度政府农村发展部顾问。

Nicholas Barla is founding member of Indigenous Peoples Forum Odisha (IPFO) in Odisha State, India; active member of Asia Indigenous Peoples Pact (AIPP) from India, participated in FAO meeting in Rome in 2012. He has served as an Advisory member in the Ministry of Rural Development, Government of India from 2012 to 2017.



刘劲荣

云南民族大学民族文化学院教授

LIU JINRONG

Professor of School of Ethnic Culture of
Yunnan Minzu University

个人简介 Personal Profile

刘劲荣,云南民族大学民族文化学院,二级教授,博士生导师,云南省首届教学名师。现任云南民族大学民族文化学院院长、中国西南少数民族文献与跨境语言研究中心常务副院长。云南省语言学会副会长、中国少数民族双语教育研究会副院长。主要研究领域为中国少数民族语言文学、语言学及应用语言学。

Liu Jinrong, School of Ethnic Culture of Yunnan Minzu University, Senior Professor, Doctoral Supervisor, one of First Batch of Famous Teachers in Yunnan province. Now he works as the Dean of School of ethnic Culture of Yunnan Minzu University, Standing Vice President of Center for Southwest China Minority Literature and Cross-Border Language Studies. Vice President of Yunnan Language Society, Vice President of China Bilingual Education Research Association for Ethnic Minorities. Main research domains: Chinese minority languages and literature, linguistics and applied linguistics.

高校民汉双语人才培养模式改革的探索与实践 ——以云南民族大学中国少数民族语言文学专业为例

Exploration and Practice of the Reformation of Training Mode of Minority-language-and-mandarin Bilingual Talents in Universities—with Special Reference to the Major of Minority Language and Literature of Yunnan Minzu University

摘要 Abstract

为满足民族地区经济社会发展及边疆团结、稳定、进步的需求,尤其是云南省建成民族团结进步示范区以及脱贫攻坚的迫切需要,改革“中国少数民族语言文学”专业人才培养模式,培养高素质民汉兼通专业人才,推进抢救、保护、传承濒危语言的工作,成为重要课题。通过人才培养模式改革,对“中国少数民族语言文学”专业傣语、景颇语、傈僳语、彝语、拉祜语、佤语、纳西语、藏语、苗语、壮语、哈尼语、白语12个民族13个语种进行民汉双语“专业+语种”教学模式、“学校+政府”人才培养模式的探索与实践。

In order to meet the demands of economic and social development in the minority areas and the consolidation, stability and progress in the border region, especially the urgent requirements to build the national solidarity progressive demonstration area in Yunnan province and poverty eradication, it is important to reform the training pattern of the talents in the “Chinese minority language and literature major”, cultivate high quality professional bilingual talents mastering both minority languages and mandarin and push forward the salvation, protection and inheriting endangered languages. Through the talent training and pattern reformation, exploration and practice have been made to the “Major + Language” teaching pattern and the “University + Government” talent training pattern for 13 languages involving 12 nationalities of Dai, Jingpo, Lisu, Yi, Lahu, WA, Naxi, Tibetan, Miao, Zhuang, Hani and Bai under the major of Chinese minority language and literature.

语言资源保护的规范标准与人才培养

Standard Specifications for Protection of Language Resources and Talent Cultivation

摘要 Abstract

语言资源保护历经了一个语言识别、确认、记录、描写,逐渐向有声典藏的过程。“精准保护、诚信管理、跟进培训、典藏精品”是其主要特点。本文从精准识别语言的濒危程度,熟练掌握摄录技术,了解摄录环境的优劣,数据转写、标注、翻译中的规范性,活态数据库建设中的标准化等,对语言典藏的技术规范与标准提出了一些思考,对教授、传承技术规范标准,如何创造精品,确保典藏质量、数据安全等问题,进行了一些探讨。

The protection of language resources has gone through language identification, confirmation, recording, description and audio reservation process. It is characterized by “accurate protection, ethical management, follow-up training and boutique reservation”. In this paper, we have accurately identified the language endangered situation, mastered the videography technology, known the advantages and disadvantages of videography, data transfer, labeling, normality in translation and standardization of dynamic database construction, then, put forward some ideas in language reservation technical code and standards, and discussed the technical codes & standards of teaching and inheritance, how to create high-quality goods and ensure the reservation quality and data safety.



白碧波

云南财经大学教授

BAI BIBO

Professor of
Yunnan University of Finance and Economics

个人简介 Personal Profile

白碧波,哈尼族,硕士,教授。主要从事云南少数民族语言、跨境语言及濒危语言研究。主持完成英国伦敦大学亚非学院(SOAS)濒危语言(ELDP)项目1项,国家社会科学基金项目2项。

Bai Bibo, Hani nationality, Professor with Master's Degree. He is mainly engaged in studying on minority languages, cross-border languages and endangered languages in Yunnan Province. He has presided over and completed one project of Endangered Languages Documentation Programme (ELDP) in School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS) of University of London and two national social science fund projects.



赵丽明

清华大学中文系教授

ZHAO LIMING

Professor of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature, Tsinghua University

个人简介 Personal Profile

赵丽明，清华大学中文系教授，博士生导师。现任清华大学中国西南濒危文化研究中心主任。主要研究领域为汉语言文字、濒危语言文字。

Zhao Liming, Professor and Doctoral Supervisor of Department of Chinese Language and Literature of Tsinghua University. Now she works as Director of China Southwest Endangered Culture Research Center of Tsinghua University. Main research domains: Chinese language and characters, endangered language and characters.

女书资源保护与规范

Protection and Criteria for Women's Script Resources

摘要 Abstract

女书有着语言资源的特殊价值和社会意义。随着非遗意识的深入人心、文化进入市场，出现了造假等乱象，女书的规范成为首要问题。清华大学师生 30 多年来，与当地女书传承人、文化干部合作，先后整理完成的《中国女书集成》、《中国女书合集》等，对女书原生态文献，用科学方法，穷尽性统计、整理，研制的《女书基本字与字源考》，为女书国际编码提供了科学依据。经过多次修订，最后通过的《女书国际编码字符集》的学术成果，就是对女书资源的保护与规范。应当是女书传承、非遗开发、进行文创的科学依据。

Women's script bears special value and social significance of the language resources. As more people are aware of the intangible cultural heritage, and culture enters into the market, some counterfeits and other disorders happen, so the standardization of women's script becomes the primary problem. Teachers and students for over three decades have cooperated with local inheritors of women's script and cultural workers, successively completes the compilation of *Collection of Women's Script in China*, *Grand Total of Women's Script in China*, etc, having completed the exhaustive census and organization of the original documents of women's scripts by using scientific methods. A Study on the *Basic Characters and the Origin of Women's Script* provides scientific basis to the international coding of women's script. After many times of amendment, the academic achievements in the last approved version of A Study on the *Basic Characters and the Origin of Women's Script* signifies the protection and standardization of women's script. And shall be the scientific basis for the inheritance of women's script, intangible cultural heritage development and literature creation.

用设计的维度重新审视汉字发展历程

Recapture the Evolutionary Process of Chinese Characters from a Design Perspective

摘要 Abstract

专门梳理汉字设计系统方法论、研究汉字设计思想模式，并以此为基础将新技术、新媒介引入汉字设计视野的研究与实践较少。本文论述的重要线索之一就是对于汉字作为设计符号载体的历史文脉，触及了汉字研究学术领域较少关注的“汉字的设计思维与方法发展史”问题。梳理作为信息传播与艺术审美双重身份的汉字文化；反思汉字设计传承与创新的进化文脉；研究不同历史阶段科技发展对汉字设计的影响；盘点研究汉字设计的思维与方法论；比较汉字文化圈的共性与差异；探索研究型汉字设计之路。

There are quite rare research and practice programs fully dedicated to the sorting of the systematic methodology for Chinese character design, investigation of the thinking paradigm of Chinese character design, and on this basis introducing new technology and new media into the Chinese character designing scope. One of the important threads stated in this article is the historical context that the Chinese characters are treated as a carrier of design code which touches the issue of “design thoughts and methodology developmental history of Chinese characters” which gleams seldom attention and spotlight from the academic field. Think about the Chinese character culture holding the double identities of informational transmission and aesthetic worshipping; Reflect over the evolutionary context of inheritance and creation of Chinese character design; Study the effects triggered by technological advancement in different historic eras to the Chinese character design; Enumerate the thoughts and methodology for the research of Chinese character design; Compare common features and differences within Sinosphere; Explore the design path of research-based Chinese characters.



陈楠

清华大学美术学院博士生导师

CHEN NAN

Doctoral Supervisor of Academy of Arts & Design, Tsinghua University

个人简介 Personal Profile

陈楠，清华大学美术学院博士生导师、中国古文字艺术研究中心常务副主任、视觉传达设计系副主任。2008 年北京奥运会吉祥物设计者之一、奥运火炬手。主持青岛世园会、北京礼物等重大设计项目，担任伦敦奥运会、巴西奥运会等艺术设计顾问。著述出版 20 余部、论文数十篇。

Chen Nan, Doctoral Supervisor of Academy of Arts & Design, Tsinghua University, Standing Vice Director of Chinese Ancient Character Art Research Center, Vice Director of the Academy of Visual Transmission and Design, is one of the mascot designers of the 2008 Beijing Olympics and torchbearer. He takes charge of important design projects such as World Horticultural Exhibition in Qingdao and Beijing Gifts, works as the artistic design consultant for London Olympics and Brazil Olympics, etc, and published more than 20 works and dozens of papers.



顾定倩

北京师范大学特殊教育系教授

GU DINGQIAN

Professor of the Special Education Department of Beijing Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

顾定倩，北京师范大学特殊教育系教授，硕士生导师。现任中国国家手语和盲文研究中心主任、教育部高等学校特殊教育专业教学指导委员会主任。主要研究领域为聋人教育、手语语言学、特殊教育师资培养政策。主要从事中国通用手语的研究，先后主持编纂《中国手语》（修订版）等。

Gu Dingqian, Professor of the Special Education Department of Beijing Normal University, Master supervisor, works as the Director of the China National Sign Language and Braille Research Center, Director of the Teaching and Directing Committee of the Special Education Departments in Colleges and Universities under Ministry of Education. His main research domains: Teachers' training policy for deaf education, sign language linguistics and special education. Mainly engaged in the research of Chinese universal sign language, successively host and compile the works such as *Chinese Sign Language* (revised edition), etc.

中国通用手语的研究与推广

Research and Promotion of Chinese Universal Sign Language

摘要 Abstract

中国自 1958 年开始进行有组织有领导的通用手语研究工作。2011 年，国家通用手语研究开展了聋人手语语料的调查。2018 年 7 月，国家颁布实施《国家通用手语常用词表》。在中国，国家手语研究和推广有法律法规的保障，得到广大聋人和聋教育工作者的普遍支持。2015 年 10 月，中国有关部门联合印发《国家手语和盲文规范化行动计划（2015—2020 年）》，2018 年 6 月，多部委联合发出通知，在全国推广国家通用手语。为此，将重点在公务活动、特殊教育学校、新闻媒体、图书出版、公共服务领域率先宣传和推广使用国家通用手语。

Since 1958, China has been organizing researches into the universal sign language. In 2011, the research carried out a survey on sign language corpus of deaf people. In July 2018, the Chinese government promulgated the National Universal Sign Language Dictionary. In China, the research and promotion of national sign language are safeguarded by law and regulation, and has won the overall support from vast number of deaf people and deaf educators. In October 2015, related Chinese governmental agencies issued the Operation Plan for Standardizing the National Sign Language and Braille (2015-2020). In June 2018, multiple ministries and committees collectively issued the notice to promote the national universal sign language where the national universal sign language will be first adopted in public activities, special education schools, news media, book publisher and public service.



钟经华

北京联合大学特殊教育学院教授

ZHONG JINGHUA

Professor of College of Special Education of Beijing Union University

个人简介 Personal Profile

钟经华，北京联合大学特殊教育学院教授，硕士生导师。现任特殊教育资源支持中心主任。主要研究领域为盲文、盲人教育。

Zhong Jinghua, Professor of College of Special Education of Beijing Union University, master supervisor. Now he works as the Director of Special Education Resource Support Centre. Main research domains: Braille, blind people education.

汉语盲文语料库建设与跨语种盲文触觉品质比较研究

Building Chinese Braille Library and Comparative Study of Cross-lingual Braille Touching Quality

摘要 Abstract

汉语盲文语料库标注分为汉字、拼音、声调、词性、分词连写、触觉信息 6 个层级。盲文语料库能够为盲文本体研究及信息化提供丰富可靠的基础数据。汉语盲文语料库是一种有鲜明特色的汉语语料库，它扩展了汉语语言资源类型，也是对早期纸质盲文资源的保护，更是对盲人个人语料资源的保护与挖掘。

目前国际上没有发现严格意义上的盲文语料库。不同性质的盲文对语料库的需求程度不同。文字属性与视觉符号本质相同的盲文，可以借用明眼文语料库（除触觉属性外）。汉语盲文语料库的盲文触觉品质研究功能不局限于汉语，是可以跨盲文语种国际通用的。

The annotation in the Chinese Braille corpus can be divided into altogether 6 levels which are Chinese characters, pinyin, tone, part of speech, word segmentation and tactile information. Braille corpus provides abundant and reliable basic data for the research and informatization of Braille ontology. The Chinese Braille Corpus is a distinctive Chinese language corpus, which not only expands the types of Chinese language resources, but also protects the early paper version of Braille resources. It also protects and excavates the language resources of individual blind people.

Now there is no Braille corpus library in a strict sense internationally. The Braille of different properties pose different requirements to the corpus. The braille for which the text attributes and visual codes are essentially same. The research function of Braille tactile quality in Chinese Braille Corpus is not limited to Chinese, but can be universally applied in different braille in the world.



多萝西·戈登

联合国教科文组织全民信息计划组主席

DOROTHY K GORDON

Chair, UNESCO IFAP

个人简介 Personal Profile

多萝西·戈登，联合国教科文组织全民信息计划主席，联合国教科文组织教育信息技术研究所的理事会成员。在国际发展和技术领域有三十多年的从业经验，被公认为非洲政策、教育、技术和社会的一流技术活动家和专家。目前担任顾问和管理咨询师，曾在联合国驻印度开发计划署担任高级经理。

Dorothy K Gordon is the Chair of the UNESCO Information For All Programme and Board member of the UNESCO Institute for Information Technologies in Education. She has worked in the field of international development and technology for over thirty years and is recognised as a leading technology activist and specialist on policy, education, technology and society in Africa. She currently works as an advisor and management consultant. She served as a senior manager with UNDP in India and held other management.

语言多样性——联合国教科文组织全民信息计划作用

Linguistic Diversity — the role of UNESCO IFAP

摘要 Abstract

少量语言在互联网上占据主导地位以及平台垄断的商业模式，使得知识产权和知识受到集中控制，这个现象在人类历史上前所未有的。这就为整个社会尤其是青年所接受的正规教育提出了重要的政策问题。在非洲，超过 40% 的人口不满 15 岁，土著语言正在以惊人的速度消失，为此我们必须做出明确的政策回应。

2019 年是国际本土语言年。我们可以利用这独特的机遇确定明确的政策方向，利用现有技术知识以及经过检验的多部门和多利益相关方的方法，创建有效促进和平与可持续发展的知识社会。

The dominance of relatively few languages on the internet in conjunction with business models that have helped create platform monopolies has resulted in the concentration of control of knowledge assets and dissemination that is unprecedented in the history of humanity. It raises important policy questions for society as a whole but especially with respect to content consumed within the context of formal education and by youth in general. In Africa where indigenous languages are disappearing at an alarming rate and over 40% of the population is under the age of 15 this demands a clear policy response.

2019 is the International Year of the Indigenous Language. It presents a unique opportunity to establish a clear policy direction that will draw on our knowledge of available technology tools as well as tested multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approaches to create knowledge societies that will effectively promote peace and sustainable development.

全球化时代中文语言资源的开发应用

Development and Access of Chinese Language Resources in the Age of Globalization

摘要 Abstract

有人把全球中文语言资源分为三个圈：内圈“中心区”，中圈“华语区”，外圈“外语区”。其中，内圈“中心区”（中国大陆地区）的语言资源开发比较成熟，如语文辞书、语文教材、语言培训等；而中圈“华语区”（东南亚地区）和外圈“外语区”（欧洲北美地区）的语言资源开发，还是一片蓝海，尽管已经出现了华语词典、中文教材等。

新技术产生新知识，新知识驱动新产品。目前亟需整合三圈资源，用内容创新推动知识服务，打造一个数字的、科技的、智能的“语言资源服务平台”。

Some people divide global Chinese language resources into three circles: internal circle “center area”, central circle “Chinese-speaking area” and external circle “foreign language-speaking area”. Among them, the language resources development of the internal circle “center area” (Mainland China) is very mature, such as Chinese dictionaries, Chinese teaching materials, Chinese trainings; the language resources development of central circle “Chinese-speaking area” (Southeast Asia region) and external circle “foreign language-speaking area” (Europe and North America) is still a blue ocean, although Chinese dictionaries, Chinese teaching materials have already appeared.

New technologies generate new knowledges, and new knowledges drive the new products. Currently, the resources of three circles urgently need to be integrated, to prompt knowledge service by content innovation, and create a digital, scientific and intelligent “Language Resources Service Platform”.



周洪波

商务印书馆总编辑

ZHOU HONGBO

Editor in Chief in Commercial Press

个人简介 Personal Profile

周洪波，商务印书馆编审，社会语言学博士。现任商务印书馆总编辑。主要研究领域为辞书学、汉语词汇学、应用语言学。

Zhou Hongbo is a senior editor of Commercial Press and Doctor of Sociolinguistics. Now, he serves as editor in chief in Commercial Press. Main research domains: Lexicography, Chinese Lexicology and Applied Linguistics.



胡松柏

南昌大学教授

HU SONGBAI

Professor of Nanchang University

个人简介 Personal Profile

胡松柏，文学博士，南昌大学教授，博士生导师。南昌大学赣学研究院副院长。全国汉语方言学会理事，中国社会语言学学会副会长，江西省语言学会副会长兼秘书长。中国语言资源保护工程核心专家组成员、江西省项目首席专家。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、社会语言学。长期从事江西省汉语方言的调查研究。

Hu Songbai, Doctor of Literature, Professor of Nanchang University, Doctoral Supervisor. Vice President of Gan Study Research Institute of Nanchang University. Director of National Chinese Dialect Society, Vice Chairman of the Chinese Social Linguistics Society, Vice Chairman and General Secretary of Linguistic Society of Jiangxi Province. Member of the core expert group for the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China, chief expert of project in Jiangxi province. His research domains: Chinese dialectology, sociolinguistics. He has engaged in long-term investigation and research into Chinese dialects in Jiangxi province.

关于方言分布志编纂的建议和设想

Suggestions and Thoughts on Compilation of Dialects Distribution Records

摘要 Abstract

方言分布志是记录汉语方言地域分布信息的地方志书，以自然村为条目，记录居民使用方言的现状以及历史情况，并配以乡镇为单位的方言分布地图。方言分布志对于汉语方言分布和演变信息的记录保留具有抢救性价值。方言分布志在分县地名志的基础上撰成，突出居民历史信息，着重记录居民语言能力和村落内外使用交际语言的情况。方言分布志的编纂应纳入国家语言文字工作规划，动员国家与社会力量开展。

The dialect distribution record details the regional distribution information of Chinese dialects to the extent of natural villages, and elaborates the current and historical situation of dialect use, with the coordination of the attached dialect distribution map broken down to counties and towns. Dialect distribution records possess the value of dialect rescuing in the recording and protecting of distribution and evolution information. These dialect distribution records are compiled on the basis of geographical name record in different counties, highlight the resident's historical information, and emphasize on the recording the resident's language capability and condition of language communication within and out of the village. The compilation of dialect distribution records shall be brought into the national spoken and written language work plan and developed by mobilizing the national government and all social sectors.

高校语保志愿者工作现状

Current Working Situation of Language Protection Volunteers in Universities

摘要 Abstract

本文以中国语言资源保护研究中心语保志愿者工作站的高校代言人团队为例，总结了当前高校语保志愿者的身份特点、工作模式、取得的成绩以及存在的问题，并提供了解决这些问题的建议，以便更好地促进语言资源保护的社会化。

This paper takes the spokesperson team of Center for the Protection and Research of Language Resources of China as an example, summarizes the status characteristics, work mode, achievements and existing problems of volunteers for language protection in colleges and universities, also provides suggestions to solve these problems in order to better promote the socialization of language resources protection.



杨慧君

广东外语外贸大学讲师、硕士生导师

YANG HUIJUN

Lecturer and Master Supervisor of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

个人简介 Personal Profile

杨慧君，广东外语外贸大学讲师，硕士生导师。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、汉语国际教育。

Yang Huijun, Lecturer of Guangdong University of Foreign Studies, Master Supervisor. Main research domains: Chinese dialects and Chinese International Education.



徐蓉

子水传播制片人、导演

XU RONG

Producer and Director of Zishui Communications

个人简介 Personal Profile

徐蓉，子水传播制片人、导演，国家四级编导，曾担任东方卫视导演、记者十余年。主要从事领域：人文纪录片。

Xu Rong, Zishui Communications, Producer/Director, National Level-4 Director, ever held the position of the Director in Dragon TV and reporter for more than one decade. Main work fields: humanity documentary.

“寻声中国 最美乡音” ——中国语言资源保护工程影像纪录片的实践探索与反思

“Find the Most Beautiful Dialect in China”
— Practical Exploration and Reflection over Video
Documentary of “Project for the Protection of
Language Resources of China”

摘要 Abstract

以纪录片为实例，探讨如何以纪录片为桥梁，跨越从学者到社会大众的鸿沟，用生动有趣的专家解读和丰富具象的影视手段来反映语言实态和活态，并进行立体式、全方位的淬炼，为中国语言文化研究提供一套集专业性、普及性和传承性于一身的影视档案。

同时通过实践体验，探讨纪录片拍摄如何与语言学田野工作法紧密联系，如何运用影像这一画面、声音与文字的综合载体，对书面著作、声音记录进行有效补充，从而达到大众传播、普及的作用。

Take the documentary as the example, this paper discusses about how to use the documentary as the bridge to fill the gap between a scholar and the social public. Vivid and interesting expert explanation and rich and concrete cinematic measures are used to reflect the real state and active state of language, and propose a series of cinematic archive integrating professionalism, popularity and inheritance for Chinese language and culture research.

Meanwhile, through practical experiences, this paper explores the intimate relationship between the filming of documentary and field work methods of linguistics, how to use the video, a comprehensive carrier of image, sound and characters, to give effective complement to the written works and sound records to attain the functions of public dissemination and popularization.



刘鸿彦

中央电视台纪录频道制片人

LIU HONGYAN

Producer of CCTV Documentary

个人简介 Personal Profile

刘鸿彦，中央电视台纪录频道制片人。代表作为《舌尖上的中国3》、《中国人的活法》。

Liu Hongyan, Producer of CCTV Documentary. Her representative work includes *A Bite of China 3*, and *Chinese Way of Life*.

如何通过影视手段来保护语言资源

How to Protect Language Resources
by Film and Television

摘要 Abstract

纪录片《中国话》用语言来讲中国文化乃至讲中国人，旨在把博大精深的中国语言知识影像化，探索中国语言的魅力和中国文化的精神，展现中国人的智慧和丰富的情感世界。

“凝聚海内外华人的声音记忆，情感纽带，文化认同”，是纪录片《中国话》核心内容的精准提炼，也是整部纪录片的情感基调。我们希望通过一系列影像化的手段，展现中国人的语言文化、思想以及积极向上的生活态度。该纪录片还会传达必要的知识，以让观众感受到中华文明的深远，并从而产生一种自豪感：原来我每天使用的语言，是如此充满智慧且伟大。

The documentary *Chinese Language* expounds Chinese culture and even Chinese people from the linguistic perspective, and aims at imaging the profound and vast linguistic knowledge of China, exploring the charisma of Chinese language and spirit of Chinese culture, and manifesting Chinese wisdom and rich emotional world.

“Condensing the voice memory, emotional tie and cultural identity of domestic and overseas Chinese” is the precise distillation of the central ideas of the documentary *Chinese Language* and also sets the basic emotional tone for the whole documentary. We hope to use a whole varieties of imaging measures to demonstrate the Chinese language culture, thought and the positive life attitude. This documentary also imparts necessary knowledge to make the audience feel the profundity of Chinese civilization and generate a kind of pride: It turns out that the language I speak every day is so charged of wisdom and greatness.



陈星

一级播音员，南方卫视总监助理

CHEN XING

First-class Broadcaster, Chief Assistant of Southern Satellite TV

个人简介 Personal Profile

陈星，一级播音员，现任广东广播电视台南方卫视总监助理、陈星工作室制作人、岭南方言文化传承保护中心负责人。广东省人大代表、省人大教科文卫委委员。主要研究领域为方言文化传承保护的策划与传播。

Chen Xing, First-class Broadcaster, Chief Assistant of Guangdong Radio and Television Southern Satellite TV, Producer of Chenxing Studio, Director of Lingnan Dialect Culture Inheritance and Protection Center. Member of National People's Congress of Guangdong Province, Member of the Education, Science, Culture and Hygiene Committee of Provincial People's Congress. The major research field is the tactics and dissemination of dialectal culture inheritance.

岭南方言文化博物馆建设的理念和实践

Construction Concept and Practice of Lingnan Dialect Cultural Museum

摘要 Abstract

介绍岭南方言文化博物馆的建设背景、理念、现状，以及在文物采集、原生态保存、数字化资料储存、文化产品开发中遇到的难点和解决办法，突出建设博物馆的重要性和对博物馆建设发展的思考。

岭南方言文化博物馆以岭南地区各类方言为主要载体的口传文化形式及文化现象为核心，以现代多媒体综合方法为工具，以“打通古今内外、融汇雅俗文商”为理念。

博物馆的目标愿景包括对以广东地区各类汉语方言为主要载体的口传文化形式和文化现象进行抢救性记录、保存和保护，搭建“岭南方言文化智能开放平台”等。

This paper introduces background, concept, and status quo of the project of the Lingnan Dialect Culture Museum as well as the difficulties and corresponding solutions encountered during antic collection, protection of original ecology, digital data storage and development of cultural products, puts emphasis on the importance of museum construction and ponders upon the development of museum construction.

Lingnan Dialect Culture Museum considers the orally inherited cultural form and cultural phenomenon whose main carriers are those versatile Lingnan local dialects as the core, adopts modern multimedia methodology, and applies the ideology of “navigate through the ancient and modern, domestic and abroad, fuse together official, vernacular, scholarly and commercial expressions”.

The goal and prospect of the museum is the salvational recording, preservation and protection of the orally inherited cultural form and cultural phenomenon applying various Lingnan local dialects as their main carriers, and the erection of an “Intelligent and Open Platform for Lingnan Dialect Culture”, etc.



贺宏志

首都师范大学中国语言产业研究院院长

HE HONGZHI

Dean of Chinese Language Industry Research Institute of Capital Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

贺宏志，首都师范大学中国语言产业研究院院长，研究员，博士生导师。主要研究领域为语言文化建设，语言产业。

He Hongzhi, Dean of Chinese Language Industry Research Institute of Capital Normal University, Researcher, Doctoral Supervisor. His main research domains: Buildup of language culture, language industry.

语言资源开发应用与推广 ——以北京语言文化数字博物馆为例

Development, Access and Promotion of Language Resources — With Special Reference to Beijing Language and Culture Digital Museum

摘要 Abstract

文章对“北京语言文化数字博物馆”进行了简要介绍，在此基础上提出了语言资源开发应用与推广的若干见解。

The article gives a brief introduction to the “Beijing Language Culture Digital Museum”, on which basis some opinions are raised on the development, utilization and promotion of language resources.



邓玉荣

贺州学院教授

DENG YURONG

Professor of Hezhou University

个人简介 Personal Profile

邓玉荣，贺州学院教授。主要研究领域为汉语方言，主持过国家项目2项，发表论著论文若干。参与中国语言资源有声数据库广西库建设及中国语言资源保护工程项目的调查与研究，主持建设了国内第一座实体的语言博物馆：贺州学院语言博物馆。

Deng Yurong, Professor of Hezhou University. Main research areas include Chinese dialects. He presided over 2 national projects, and published several papers. He participated in construction of Guangxi library of the Chinese language resources audio database as well as the investigation and research of the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China, and presided over the construction of the first language museum in China: Hezhou University Language Museum.

给乡音安家 ——贺州学院语言博物馆简介

**A Hometown for Local Accent
—Introduction to the Language Museum of
Hezhou University**

摘要 Abstract

广西贺州是语言资源富集地区之一，境内有多种少数民族语言及分属于官话、粤语、客家话、湘语、闽语、土话的近30种汉语次方言。为保存这些丰富的方言及语言文化，给乡音安家，贺州学院于2016年4月建成语言博物馆，博物馆面积约500平方米，馆藏包括贺州20多种有代表性的语言与方言的音像、广西有声数据库及语保工程近年采集的语言资料、与语言相关的实物。展馆有序厅、语言地图厅、音像展示厅、成果展示厅、互动厅等五个部分，正在建设广西语言资源展示系统及虚拟语言展示厅。

Hezhou, Guangxi is one of the rich areas of language resources. There are a variety of minority languages in the area and nearly 30 Chinese dialects belonging to Mandarin, Cantonese, Hakka, Xiang, Yi and Tu dialects. In order to preserve these rich dialects and language cultures, a language museum was established in Hezhou University in April 2016. The museum covers an area of about 500 square meters. The collection includes more than 20 representative language and dialect audio and video files from Hezhou, Guangxi vocal database and language materials collected by the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China in recent years, and language-related objects. There are five parts in the exhibition hall, the language map hall, the audio-visual exhibition hall, the exhibition hall and the interactive hall. The Guangxi language resources display system and the virtual language exhibition hall are under construction.



马可·帕特里西奥·桑布拉诺·雷斯特朗波

厄瓜多尔常驻联合国教科文组织大使

MARCO PATRICIO ZAMBRANO RESTREPO

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
Permanent Delegate, Permanent Delegation of
Ecuador, Ecuador

个人简介 Personal Profile

马可·帕特里西奥·桑布拉诺·雷斯特朗波，厄瓜多尔社会党主席。近期被选为厄瓜多尔驻教科文组织在巴黎办事处常驻代表。曾任前厄瓜多尔国防部长，前安第斯议会前副主席。

Marco Patricio Zambrano Restrepo is the President of the Socialist Party of Ecuador, and recently designed as Permanent Delegate of Ecuador to UNESCO in Paris. He also was the former Minister of Defense of Ecuador, and the former Vice-President of the Andean Parliament

2019 国际本土语言年

2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages

摘要 Abstract

国际本土语言年是一个重要的国际合作机制，它致力于促进国际社会共同感兴趣或关注的特定话题或主题，并动员不同的参与者在世界各地采取联合行动。

纽约的联合国大会中，厄瓜多尔在谈判和通过2019年为国际本土语言年方面发挥了重要作用。

厄瓜多尔有14种土著语言，其中一些必须受到保护。为了实现此目标，厄瓜多尔政府已采取了很多措施，包括提升保护意识，加强保护能力，扩大媒体宣传，建立本地和国家研究机构等。

为了此次国际本土语言年，厄瓜多尔当局组织了许多本地和国家层面的活动。

The International Year is an important international cooperation mechanism dedicated to the promotion of a particular topic or theme of international interest or concern and mobilization of different actors for a joint action around the world.

Ecuador has had a great leadership in the negotiation and adoption of the 2019 as the International Year of Indigenous Languages, by the UN General Assembly in New York.

Ecuador has 14 indigenous languages. Some of them have to be protected and the Ecuadorian Government has implemented many actions to such aim, including awareness raising, capacity building, media campaigns, establishment of local and national institutions, among others.

For the International Year, the Ecuadorian authorities are organizing many activities at local and national levels.



艾莎·穆卡贝诺娃

联合国土著民族问题常设论坛成员，俄罗斯联邦外交部人道主义事务和人权部高级顾问

AYSA MUKABENOVA

Member of the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues; Senior Counsellor of the Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

个人简介
Personal Profile

艾莎·穆卡贝诺娃，俄罗斯联邦外交部人道主义事务和人权部高级顾问。

联合国土著民族问题常设论坛成员，教科文组织领导的 2019 国际本土民族年指导委员会成员。

Aysa Mukabenoova works for the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation in the capacity of Senior Counselor of the Department for Humanitarian Affairs and Human Rights. She is a member of the UN Permanent Forum for Indigenous Peoples, also serves as member of the UNESCO-led Steering Committee for the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Peoples.

语言多样性：全球和国家层面的挑战和机遇

Linguistic Diversity: Challenges and Opportunities at the Global and National Level

摘要
Abstract

1. 简介：语言多样性的重要性（定义、世界语言多样性、现状、法律框架）。保护和支撑语言多样性的必要性：实践范例。

2. 主题：在全球范围内，由于国家和国际语言的主导地位、同化以及母语用户数量的减少等因素，许多语言都面临着严重衰退或消失的威胁。所有地区的少数民族语言都在以令人担忧的速度减少。

3. 由于法律和政治条件、人口统计和地理位置的不同，语言和语言多样性的情况彼此差异很大。俄语在保护语言方面的经验、策略和语言政策。由于种族和语言多样性的范围，保护和振兴民族语言对俄罗斯至关重要。

1. Introduction: The importance of linguistic diversity (definitions, what's happening to the world's linguistic diversity, current situation, legal framework). The necessity of maintaining and supporting of linguistic diversity: examples of good practices.

2. Main focus: Globally, many languages are under threat of significant decline or disappearance due to such factors as the dominance of national and international languages, processes of assimilation, and a decline in the number of native-language users. Minority languages are declining at a worrying rate in all regions.

3. Situations regarding languages and linguistic diversity are very different from each other depending on legal and political conditions, demographics and geographical position. Russian experience, strategies and language policy in preserving of languages. Issue of preservation and revitalization of ethnic languages is essential for Russia due to the scope of ethnic and linguistic diversity.



布卡伊

联合国教科文组织信息传播部门知识社会处世界语言地图项目负责人

Ms. Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg

Programme specialist, Division of Knowledge Society, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO

个人简介
Personal Profile

布卡伊，联合国教育、科学及文化组织（UNESCO）通讯与信息部门知识社会部、教科文组织总部驻法国巴黎项目专家。2009 加入联合国教科文组织通讯与信息部门知识社会部。

在加入联合国教科文组织之前，曾任立陶宛公共行政改革和地方当局信息部高级项目专家。

Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg is a programme specialist working at United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Communication and Information Sector, Knowledge Societies Division, UNESCO's Headquarters in Paris, France. In 2009, Ms Irmgarda Kasinskaite-Buddeberg joined the Knowledge Societies Division, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO. Before joining UNESCO, she worked as Senior Programme Specialist, Department of Information and Informatics, Ministry of Public Administration Reforms and Local Authorities, Lithuania.

2019 国际本土语言年实施方案

Implementation of the Action Plan of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages

摘要
Abstract

2019 年被定为国际土著语言年，相关人士随后共同制定了《行动纲领》，保证这一计划的顺利实施。本次活动的主要目的则是对这一《行动纲领》的进展情况进行评估。由联合国大会确立的 2019 国际土著语言年不仅是一个国际合作的重要机遇，也是一个提高全世界对土著语言的认识、激励涉众、调遣资源，从而促进全球各相关方进行跨部门协作的机制。

本次活动将全面概述国际年期间及之后这一项目的主旨、原则和活动内容，同时向大家介绍协商过程中取得的成果和未来即将出现的机遇。

The main purpose of this intervention is to review progress made in the implementation of the Action Plan, which was prepared by a range of stakeholders, for the organization of the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages. The proclamation of the International Year of Indigenous Languages in 2019 by the UNGA is one of important means of international cooperation and an inter-sectoral mechanism to raise awareness of indigenous languages and to mobilize stakeholders and resources for coordinated action around the world.

The intervention will provide a comprehensive overview of key objectives, principles and actions to be taken, during the International Year and afterwards, as well as introduce the outcomes of the consultative process and upcoming opportunities.



钱德拉巴努·帕塔纳亚克

印度百夫长大学知识社团研究所所长

CHANDRABHANU PATTANAYAK

Director of the Institute of Knowledge Societies,
Centurion University, India

个人简介
Personal Profile

钱德拉巴努·帕塔纳亚克，百夫长大学知识学会研究所所长和 CCTE 主任，专注于研究土著知识系统和新技术的交叉领域，同时任印度政府技能发展和创业部下属国家技能发展公司顾问，曾任印度德拉敦西吉大学副校长、传教和媒体传播学院院长。

Chandrabhanu Pattanayak works as the Director of the Institute of Knowledge Societies, Centurion University and Director of CCTE. He works in the area of the interface between Indigenous Knowledge Systems and New Technologies. He is also a consultant to the National Skill Development Corporation under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Government of India. He was, until very recently, the Vice Chancellor i/c, Pro-Vice Chancellor and Dean, Faculty of Expressive Cultures, Media and Communications, Himgiri ZEE University, in Dehradun India.

表达不同，认知不同：理解土著语言遇到的挑战

Talking Differently, Knowing Differently: The Challenge of Understanding the Indigenous Languages

摘要
Abstract

本论文探讨的是印度濒危部落的人民，尤其是那些居住在奥里萨邦的人们，是如何在遭受侵略、生态系统惨遭破坏的情境之下存活下来的。他们处在一个复兴与征服并存的时代，书写了神奇的文明。与所有多样性事物一样，只有语言保持了多样性，传统与土著社会和文化才能够得以生存。也许是因为我们印度人民和那些来自世界各地多语言和多文化国家的人得以将自己的文化精髓保存下来，所以才最为希望、最为渴望为这些文化的流传做出贡献。

My paper will explore how the hugely endangered tribal people of India, and especially Odisha, survive despite the aggression of the state, the destruction of the eco-system, and in the midst of a strange juxtaposition of an age-renascent savagery and a conquest-ridden civilization. How language diversity, as like all diversity, is possibly the only way by which traditional and indigenous societies and cultures can survive. Perhaps, we the Indian people and those others who come from essentially multi-lingual and multi-cultural nations around the world, who survive with the essences of their own cultures intact, really want to make contributions first and foremost to the continued survival of these cultures.

保护土著语言的关键途径

The Critical Path to Preserving Indigenous Languages

摘要
Abstract

在全球范围内，随着知识守护者的逝去，我们正面临着土著语言的即将灭绝。随着语言的流失，我们失去了大量独特的地域文化遗产。目前，重中之重的工作事项是记录语言并确保由原著民社区负责策划和管理语言数据，制定长期规划，实施语言复兴模型，以重建多个领域的语言基础设施，并在移动设备上开发和共享语言技术。

教科文组织地图集有机会通过与濒危语言项目合作，为土著语言创造更多的支持。

Across the Globe we are facing the imminent extinction of indigenous languages as knowledge keepers leave us. With every language loss we lose vast and ancient cultural heritage unique to the lands where the language was born. The key priorities are to document the languages and to ensure it's the First Nations community that curates and manages the language data, to create long term plans and implement language revitalization models that rebuild the language infrastructures in multiple domains, and to develop and share language technologies that make languages accessible to learners even on mobile devices and most importantly to create new speakers through immersion strategies for all age groups.

The UNESCO Atlas has an opportunity to create greater support for Indigenous languages through the partnering with the Endangered Languages Project.



爱德华·约翰

加拿大达克尔赫族 (Tl'azt'en) 世袭酋长，原住民峰会 (加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省)

EDWARD JOHN

Hereditary Chief of Tl'azt'en Nation, Canada; First Nations Summit (British Columbia, Canada)

个人简介
Personal Profile

爱德华·约翰，达克尔赫族 (Tl'azt'en，位于加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省北部) 世袭酋长。目前连任第 11 个任期，原住民峰会 (加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省) 政治执行官。他是联合国土著问题常设论坛前任专家成员，并参与了于 2007 年 9 月联合国大会通过的《土著人民权利宣言》的制定工作。

Edward John is a Hereditary Chief of Tl'azt'en Nation located in Northern British Columbia, Canada. Chief John is currently serving his eleventh consecutive terms as an elected leader on the First Nations Summit Political Executive. He is a former Expert Member of the United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and was involved in the development of the *Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples*, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in September 2007.



黄行

中国社会科学院民族学与人类学
研究所研究员，博士生导师

HUANG XING

Researcher and Doctoral Supervisor of the
Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese
Academy of Social Sciences

个人简介 Personal Profile

黄行，中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所研究员，博士生导师。现任中国民族语言学会名誉会长、中国突厥语研究会会长、中国语言现代化学会副会长等。主要研究领域为少数民族语言本体研究和少数民族语言政策规划研究。

Huang Xing, Researcher and Doctoral Supervisor of the Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, serves as Honorary Chairman of Society of Chinese Minority Languages, the Director of Chinese Society of Turkic and Vice President of Society on Modernization of Chinese Language. Main research domains: minority language ontology and minority language policy planning.

中国语言资源多样性及其创新与保护规划

Chinese Language Resources Diversity and Its Creation and Preservation Plan

摘要 Abstract

中国是世界上保持语言多样性最丰富的国家之一，由于经济社会体制层面及语言本体规范等方面的原因，中国少数民族语言的使用活力总体上正在发生显著的下降。国家在保护和保障少数民族使用和发展本民族语言权利方面制订实施了一系列语言规划和保护工程。其中创新性语言规划包括：创制改革民族文字、确定标准语、传统文字拉丁转写、术语规范化、信息处理用民族语文规范标准建设；保护性语言规划包括：中国语言资源有声数据库、中国语言资源保护工程、中华字库和中国非物质文化遗产保护工程等。

Although China is one of the countries which have most abundant language diversities in the world, the using vitality of minority languages is going down dramatically due to socioeconomic system, language ontology specifications and other reasons. China has executed a series of language planning and protection project to protect and safeguard the minority language usage and language rights protection. Therein, the innovative language planning includes: Innovate and reform ethnic characters, decide standard language, transcribe traditional Latin, normative the terms and build the standard information disposal native language specifications; The protective language planning includes: Chinese language resources and vocal corpus, Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China, Chinese character library and Chinese intangible cultural heritage protection project.



阿列克谢·丘卡列夫

联合国土著人民权利专家机制独立专家

ALEKSEI TSYKAREV

Independent Expert on the Expert Mechanism on
the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (EMRIP)

个人简介 Personal Profile

阿列克谢·丘卡列夫，联合国土著人民权利专家机制成员和前任主席助理。拥有彼得罗扎沃茨克州立大学语言学硕士学位。目前担任土著人民及民间外交支持中心“青年卡累利阿”主席及教科文组织领导的2019年国际本土语言年指导委员会成员。

Aleksei Tsykarev is a member and former Chairperson-Rapporteur of the United Nations Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples. He holds a Master of Linguistics from the Petrozavodsk State University. Currently he works as Chair in the Center for Support of Indigenous Peoples and Civic Diplomacy «Young Karelia», he also serves as a member of the UNESCO-led Steering Committee for the 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages.

动员语言社区力量：联通国际与地方

Mobilization of Linguistic Communities: Connecting Global and Grassroots Levels

摘要 Abstract

语言在现代社会中的角色，不只是交流工具和文化代码的一部分。语言多样性服务于更重要的宗旨，包括预防冲突和建立和平。国际社会应确保所有法律保护和实施机制都能支持语言多样性。

世界各地的土著人民和语言方面的少数民族都在努力保护他们的语言不受全球化、气候变化和趋同化的影响。语言政策应考虑到语言与身心健康之间的密切联系。

语言应体现现代特征与发明。语言资源的现代化和发展是语言复兴和保持尊严的关键要素。语言应被视为社会经济发展的工具。

The role of languages in the modern world should not be considered limiting only to being communication tools and part of the cultural code. The linguistic diversity serves a larger purpose, including conflict prevention and peacemaking. The international community should ensure all legal protection and practical mechanisms to support linguistic diversity.

Indigenous peoples and linguistic minorities around the world struggle to safeguard their languages from globalization, climate change and assimilation impact. Language policies should take into account strong interlinkages between languages and physical and mental health.

Languages should reflect modern phenomena and inventions. Modernization and development of language resources is a critical element of the resilience and dignity in the linguistic communities languages should be considered as a tool for socio-economic development.



张振兴

中国社会科学院语言研究所
研究员，研究生院教授

ZHANG ZHENXING

Researcher of Institute of language, Chinese
Academy of Social Sciences, Professor of the
Graduate School

个人简介 Personal Profile

张振兴，中国社会科学院语言研究所研究员，研究生院教授，博士生导师。曾任方言研究室主任，《方言》杂志主编。《中国语言地图集》主编之一，《中国语言地图集》（第2版）执行主编，《现代汉语方言大词典》副主编。出版《台湾闽南方言记略》《漳平方言研究》等著作，发表多篇学术论文。

Zhang Zhenxing, Researcher of Institute of language, Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Professor of the Graduate School, Doctoral Supervisor. He had ever worked as the Director of Dialect Research Office, Chief Editor of Dialect Magazine. One of Chief Editors of *Chinese Language Atlas*, Executive Editor of the second edition of *Chinese Language Atlas*, Deputy Editor of *Dictionary of Modern Chinese Dialects*. He has published the books such as *A Brief Introduction of Taiwanese Minnan Dialect* and *A Study of Zhangping Dialect* and many academic papers.

汉语方言资源应用随想

Thoughts on the Application of Chinese Dialect Resources

摘要 Abstract

汉语和它的各类方言，是一个巨大的语言资源宝库。汉语方言是一种优异的投资环境，国家推广普通话的语言国策，双语双方言的语言环境建设，大大优化了中国的投资环境。汉语方言本身也可能形成一种优异的投资环境。汉语方言是文化市场的强劲动力资源，汉语方言资源充分反映了中国文化的多元化和多样性，是各种汉语方言共同孕育了灿烂辉煌的华夏文明的。方言就像一面镜子，从里面可以看到我们民族的民俗文化，历史变迁，社会发展。

因此，我们可以应用汉语方言资源，推动今天文化市场的繁荣与发展。

Chinese and its various dialects are a huge treasury of language resources. Chinese dialects are an excellent investment environment. China promotes the language policy of Mandarin and the language environment construction of bilingual dialects, greatly optimizing national investment environment. Chinese dialects themselves may also form an excellent investment environment. Chinese dialects are a powerful source of cultural market. Chinese dialect resources fully reflect the diversity of Chinese culture. It is the Chinese civilization that has nurtured brilliant Chinese civilization. The dialect is like a mirror from which we can see the folk culture of our nation, historical changes and social development.

Therefore, we can apply Chinese dialect resources to promote the prosperity and development of today's cultural market.



敦哈·布罗佐维奇·朗切维奇

克罗地亚扎达尔大学教授，民族学
和人类学系主任

DUNJA BROZOVIĆ-RONCEVIC

Professor of University of Zadar, Croatia; Head of
the Department of Ethnology and Anthropology

个人简介 Personal Profile

敦哈·布罗佐维奇·朗切维奇，克罗地亚扎达尔大学教授，民族学和人类学系主任。现受聘于扎达尔大学，担任亚得里亚语言学研究中心主任。主要兴趣领域为语言人类学、语言接触、少数民族语言和语言学。其领导或合作了许多科学项目，组织过30多次国际科学会议、语言研讨会和暑期学校。

Dunja Brozović-Roncevic, Professor of University of Zadar, Croatia; Head of the Department of Ethnology and Anthropology. Currently, she works at University of Zadar and she is the Head of Adriatic Onomastic Research Center. Her main field of interest is linguistic anthropology, language contacts, minority languages and onomastics. She has led or collaborated on a number of scientific projects and organized more than thirty international scientific conferences, linguistic workshops, and summer schools.

地理语言学在促进语言多样性方面的作用

Geolinguistics in Promoting Linguistic Diversity

摘要 Abstract

在本次演讲中，我将指出各种欧洲国际和国家语言地理项目与在全球范围内促进语言多样性的相关性。

但是，我将主要关注欧洲语言地图集项目（ALE, Atlas Linguarum Europae）的相关性，该项目仍然是最全面的国际语言项目。我演讲的主要目的是展示语言地理学研究的成果可以在何种程度上对语言多样性做出解释。当代语言地理学应该调整其目标和方法，以便超越图谱限制并跟上现代信息科学技术的步伐。研究人员的目标应该是制作交互式在线地图，并附有录音和文字记录等，供最终用户使用。

In this presentation, I shall point out to the relevance of various European international and national linguistic geography project for promoting linguistic diversity worldwide.

However, I shall concentrate primarily to the relevance of the ALE project (Atlas Linguarum Europae), still the most comprehensive international linguistic project. The primary goal of my presentation is to show to which extend the result of linguistic geography research can shed light on interpreting linguistic diversity. The contemporary linguistic geography should adapt its goals and methods to go beyond mapping and catch pace with the modern information science technology. Researchers should aim at producing interactive on-line maps accompanied by sound recordings, transcripts, etc., which would be available to end-users.



陈西林

香港居民

EUGENE S. L. CHAN

Hong Kong Resident

个人简介 Personal Profile

陈西林，香港居民，61岁，2006年应德国马普语言研究所主任伯纳德·甘瑞教授的邀请，进行着一项记录四千种语言计数系统的合作项目，负责德国网站的编程及资料的收集，曾经与一百多个国家三千多位语言学家交流，收集了四千多种语言的计数系统的材料。

Eugene S.L. Chan, 61 years old, is a Hong Kong permanent resident. In 2006, at the invitation of Professor Bernard Comrie, Director of the Linguistics Department, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, Germany, he conducted a cooperative project on documentation of endangered numeral systems of world's languages. Eugene was responsible for the programming of the German website, and contacted with more than 3,000 linguists from over 100 countries collecting materials of numeral systems from more than 4,300 languages in the world.

记录全球濒危语言计数系统及计数概念长期计划项目

Documentation Project on the Global Endangered Numeral System and the Counting Concept

摘要 Abstract

我自2006年与德国马普科学院进化人类学语言学系合作记录全球人类语言的计算系统及计数概念，已录入四千三百多种语言的资料，德国网址 (<https://mpi-lingweb.shh.mpg.de/numeral/>)。

不同于汉藏语系的大部分语言，已采用十进位计数系统，世界上数以千计的民族还使用着各种各样的计算系统：十二进；十进；六进；五进；四进；二进；不完全十进、混合型计数法、用身体部位标记数目等等。某种南美土著语言仅能辨别“一”和“许多”这两个字，在南美亚马逊流域有几种土著语言甚至没有计数的概念，这些有趣的奇特现象，就像一个万花筒，反映了人类计数概念的多样性和不同的发展阶段。

Eugene Chan has been cooperating with the Department of Evolutionary Anthropology and Linguistics of the Max Planck Institute of Germany in 2006 to record numeral systems and counting concepts of human languages, focusing on endangered numeral systems, and has so far collected the traditional numeral systems and counting concepts for over 4,300 languages and hosting the data on the website: <https://mpi-lingweb.shh.mpg.de/numeral/>.

Unlike the decimal numeral system that has been used in most languages of the Sino-Tibetan language family, the surviving thousands of the world's ethnic groups use a variety of different numeral systems: duodecimal systems; decimal systems; senary systems; quinary systems; quaternary systems; binary systems; incomplete decimal systems; mixed systems, body-part tally systems and so on. Certain South American indigenous languages even only distinguish the numbers “one” and “many”. These fascinating phenomena, like a kaleidoscope, reflect the diversity and different development steps of human counting concepts.

方言语篇库建设

Building Dialect Discourse Library

摘要 Abstract

无论方言研究、地域文化研究还是保存方言文化资源，方言语篇库的建设都无可替代。方言语篇库为“基础性系统语篇型”。“基础性”体现于（1）语料类型的基础性；（2）方言布点的基础性；（3）语料形式与内容统一的基础性。“系统语篇型”指（1）语料类型以语篇为主；（2）语料是系统的（Systematic）。采录底本设语篇语料与基础语料两个大类，前主后辅。基础语料用以辅助语篇转写的软件化。语篇语料分三级，为宝塔状。预先设定每一小类的采录内容及时长，以保证语料平衡。

The buildup of the dialect discourse library is irreplaceable in dialect study, regional culture research and protection of dialectal cultural resources. Dialect discourse library is one for the “basic systematic discourse”. The basic property is embodied by (1) the basic feature of language corpus; (2) The basic feature of dialect distribution points; (3) The basic feature of the unification between the corpus form and content. The “systematic discourse” means (1) The corpus type is mainly discourses; (2) The corpus is systematic. Two major categories of bottom text corpus and basic corpus are collected and recorded, with the former the dominant one, and the latter auxiliary. The basic corpus is deemed to assist the software realization of discourse transcription. The discourse corpus can be divided into three levels in a pyramid shape. The recording content and duration of each category is predetermined to guarantee the corpus balance.



刘俐李

南京师范大学文学院博士生导师

LIU LILI

Doctoral Supervisor of the College of Liberal Arts of Nanjing Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

刘俐李，南京师范大学文学院博士生导师，主要研究汉语方言、语音实验。

Liu Lili, Doctoral Supervisor of the College of Liberal Arts of Nanjing Normal University. Her main research orientation is Chinese dialect and voice test.



詹伯慧

暨南大学教授

ZHAN BOHUI

Professor of Jinan University

个人简介 Personal Profile

詹伯慧，暨南大学教授，博士生导师。现任汉语方言研究中心名誉主任。主要研究领域为汉语方言学，汉语应用研究，辞书编纂等。曾任《汉语大字典》编委，《中国大百科全书语言文字卷》汉语方言分支副主编；《汉语方言学大词典》（上下两卷 465 万字）主编之一。

Zhan Bohui, Professor of Jinan University, Doctoral Supervisor. Now he works as Honorary Director of Centre for the Study of Chinese Dialects. Main research domains: *Chinese dialectology*, Chinese applied research, dictionary compilation, etc. He ever worked as Editorial Board Member of *Chinese Dictionary*, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of *Chinese dialect Branch of Chinese Encyclopedia Language Volume*, one of the chief editors of *Chinese Dialect Dictionary* which has two volumes with 4.65 million characters.

小议汉语方言资源的开发与应用

A Brief Discussion on the Development and Access of Chinese Dialect Resources

摘要 Abstract

随着“语言是重要资源”的理念深入人心，国家启动了以语言资源的开发利用与保护为宗旨的“语保工程”。基于语言资源开发利用的重要性，国家在相关文件中把语言文字工作提升到国家战略性的角度来看待。“语保工程”的启动具体贯彻了这一战略思想。当前要很好地开发和应用汉语方言资源，有必要关注：1 引导人们正确认识大力“推普”与保留方言、发挥方言作用之间的关系；2 要为方言的应用疏通渠道，创造条件；3 要宣传地方方言在承载地域文化，传承与弘扬地域性优秀文化中无可替代的作用。

As the concept “language resources are important” runs deep inside people’s heart, the government initiates the “Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China” destined for the development, application and protection of language resources. Based on the importance of the development and use of language resources, the government has elevated the language and character work to the height of national strategy in related documents. The initiation of the “Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China” put this strategic thought into force in a concrete way. At present it’s necessary to develop and apply the Han Chinese dialect resources, which deserve necessary attention: 1. Guide the people to correctly understand the relationship between the vehement “mandarin promotion” and dialect protection and the exertion of dialect’s functions; 2. Dredge channels and create conditions for the application of dialects; 3. Advocate the irreplaceable functions of regional dialects in loading the regional culture, inheriting and extolling the regional excellent culture.



纳什瓦·穆罕默德·赛义德·索里曼·马哈茂德

埃及萨达特城市大学旅游与酒店学院旅游指导系埃及学副教授

DR. NASHWA MOHAMED SAIED SOLIMAN
MAHMOUDAssociate Professor of Egyptology in Tourism
Guidance Department at the Faculty of Tourism &
Hotels, University of Sadat City (USC), Egypt

个人简介 Personal Profile

纳什瓦·穆罕默德·赛义德·索里曼·马哈茂德，现为萨达特城（USC）旅游与酒店学院旅游指导部埃及学副教授，在该校已任职 20 多年，以其卓越的教学、研究水平、学术活动闻名，在埃及学、文化遗产和旅游指导研究领域指导学生熟练掌握研究技能、开展实践方面具有丰富的经验。

Dr. Nashwa Mohamed Saied Soliman Mahmoud is currently an Associate Professor of Egyptology in Tourism Guidance Department at the Faculty of Tourism & Hotels, University of Sadat City (USC), where she has served for over 20 years and is noted for her excellence in teaching, research, scholarly activities, and tremendous experience in mentoring students to acquire and excel in research skills and practice in the fields of Egyptology, Cultural Heritage & Tourism Guidance Studies.

语言资源保护：埃及语言遗产保护模式兹尼亚倡议

Language Resource Protection: Zinnia’s Initiative as a Model in Safeguarding Heritage Languages in Egypt

摘要 Abstract

如果祖先的语言消亡了，我们就无从得知历史。如果不了解过去的历史，我们就会失去存在的根、潜在信仰的背景，最重要的是，这些赋予我们走向未来的力量。换句话说，语言具有国家的特征，并将其使命从一代传递到另一代，因此，联合国教科文组织最近认识到土著语言的战略重要性。

科普特语是古埃及语言发展的最后阶段（公元前四至十四世纪）。它是基督教埃及时期的语言，更像希腊文字，用各种希腊字母书写，加上七个通俗的标志，表示希腊语中没有的埃及音素。因此，它是古埃及语言的唯一形式，具有表示单词发音的元音。

If it hadn’t been for our ancestors’ language, we wouldn’t have known our history. Without the knowledge of our past history we would lose the roots of our existence, the background of our underlying beliefs and most importantly of all, the force that empowers our future. In other words, language carries nation’s identity and passes its mission from one generation to another, hence, the strategic importance of indigenous languages recognized lately by the UNESCO.

Coptic is the last phase (fourth to fourteenth century CE). It was the language of Christian Egypt, more Greek-like script, written in a variety of Greek alphabet with the addition of seven Demotic signs to indicate Egyptian phonemes absent from Greek. Thus, it is the only form of the ancient Egyptian language that has vowels indicating the pronunciation of words.



顾黔

南京大学文学院教授

GU QIAN

Professor of College of Liberal Arts of
Nanjing University

个人简介 Personal Profile

顾黔，南京大学文学院教授，博士生导师，方言与文化研究所所长。教育部长江学者特聘教授。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、方言地理学等。出版《通泰方言音韵研究》等专著，主编《江苏方言研究丛书》、在《中国语文》、《方言》、Language and Linguistics 等期刊发表论文数十篇。

Gu Qian, Professor and doctoral supervisor of College of Liberal Arts of Nanjing University and head of Dialect and Culture Institute, Specially-appointed professor in Yangtze River Scholar under Ministry of Education. Main research domains: Chinese dialectology, dialect geography, etc. She has published *Study on Tong-Tai Dialect Rhyme* and other books, edited *Series on Jiangsu Dialect Research* and released more than 10 papers in *Chinese Language, Dialect, Language and Linguistics* and other periodicals.

汉语方言资源的调查研究与开发应用

Survey Research, Development and Access of Chinese Dialects Resources

摘要 Abstract

汉语方言资源丰富，调查的历史也很悠久。本文梳理半个多世纪以来，汉语方言和少数民族语言调查研究情况，结合语言资源数据库江苏省首批试点工作，认为应用是语言资源保护的有效手段，可从以下几方面展开：

一是加强语言和方言的调查、采集，开展原创性研究，培养一批业务水平高、学术能力强的语言学专业人才。

二是借助已有语言、方言数据库等，多方面开展社会服务和开发应用。

三是鼓励大众参与，让我国丰富的语言资源用起来、活起来，为传承中华优秀传统文化、促进民族团结服务。

Chinese dialects are rich in languages and the survey research has been conducted for a long history. In this paper, the author has teased out the survey research of Chinese dialects and minority languages in the past half century and believed that an effective means to protect language resources is the application when he refers to the first pilot work of language resource database in Jiangsu Province. In the author's opinions, she will carry out work in the following aspects:

I. Strengthen the language and dialect survey and collection, carry out original research and cultivate a batch of linguistics professionals with high business level and strong academic competence.

II. Make use of the existing language and dialect database to carry out social service and development application in many aspects.

III. Encourage the mass participation, use and activate our abundant language resources and serve the inheritance of Chinese excellent traditional culture and the promotion of ethnic unity.



甘于恩

暨南大学文学院教授

GAN YUEN

Professor of College of Liberal Arts of
Jinan University

个人简介 Personal Profile

甘于恩，暨南大学文学院教授，博士生导师，硕士生导师，汉语方言研究中心兼语言资源保护暨协同研创中心主任。主要研究领域为汉语方言学、地理语言学、方言文化传播。主要著作有《广东四邑方言语法研究》、《汉语南方方言探论》等。大型辞书《汉语方言学大词典》副主编。

Gan Yuen, Professor of the College of Liberal Arts of Jinan University, Doctoral and Master Supervisor, Director of Chinese Dialect Research Center and Language Resource Protection and Coordinated Research and Innovation Center. His main research domains: Chinese dialect, geographical linguistics, dissemination of dialectal culture. The main works include *The Grammatical Study of Four Counties in Guangdong Province* and *Discussion of Dialects in Southern China*. Associate Editor of *Dictionary of Chinese Dialects*.

岭南地区语言资源的开发应用与推广

Development, Access and Promotion of Language Resources in Lingnan Region

摘要 Abstract

岭南地区语言资源是中国语言资源的重要组成部分，蕴含着重要的文化和地理人文信息。本文介绍岭南地区语言资源的开发应用与推广概要情况。

内容主要有：

- (1) 岭南地区语言资源概况；
- (2) 岭南地区语言资源调查研究与应用；
- (3) 岭南地区语言资源的开发应用与推广的基本原则；
- (4) 创新机制与语言资源的开发利用；
- (5) 结语。

The language resources in Lingnan region is a vital component of Chinese language resources and contains vital cultural, geographical and humanity information. This article gives a brief introduction to the development, utilization and promotion of language resources in Lingnan region.

The major contents includes:

- (1) Overview of the language resources in Lingnan region;
- (2) Research, study and application of the language resources in Lingnan region;
- (3) Basic principles of the development, utilization and promotion of language resources in Lingnan region;
- (4) Institutional innovation and Development and utilization of language resources;
- (5) Conclusion.



曹道巴特尔

中国社会科学院研究员，博士生导师

SODBAATAR

Researcher and doctoral supervisor of
Chinese Academy of Social Sciences

个人简介 Personal Profile

曹道巴特尔，中国社会科学院研究员，博士生导师。现任中国社会科学院民族学与人类学研究所民族文字文献研究室主任。主要研究领域为蒙古语语法研究、蒙古语言文化研究、蒙古语语文学文献研究等。

Sodbaatar, Researcher and Doctoral Supervisor in Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Now, he serves as Director in Ethnic Language and Literature Research Office, Institute of Ethnology and Anthropology, and Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Main research domains: Mongolian grammar research, Mongolian language culture research, Mongolian literature research, etc.

蒙古语与游牧文化遗产

Mongolian and Nomadic Cultural Heritage

摘要 Abstract

蒙古人的传统文化是一种以马文化为核心的游牧经济文化，其根源与古代的匈奴、东胡、突厥等先民的文化传统有关，蒙古人在蒙古高原继承和发展了古代游牧文化的精华，建立了自成体系的蒙古语言文化体系。由于民族接触和相互影响以及科技进步和文化生态的变迁，蒙古语言文化在中国发生了局部的变化，甚至是出现质变迹象。变化中的蒙古语正在失去很多传统的语言文化要素，如果不进行系统的保存和保护，在不久的将来很多传统文化语言资源都将丢失或者陌生。

The traditional culture of Mongolian is a kind of nomadic economic culture based on horse culture, which is related to the cultural tradition of ancient Huns, Tongus and Tujue. After inheriting and developing the essence of ancient nomadic culture in Mongolian Plateau, Mongolian has established its self-contained Mongolian culture system. Due to ethnic contact, interaction effect, scientific and technological progress, as well as cultural ecological change, Mongolian language culture has partially changed in China, even qualitative change. Considering that traditional language culture factors are losing from changing Mongolian, traditional culture language resources will be certainly lost or strange in the near future if we refuse to provide systematic reservation and protection now.



林亦

广西大学文学院教授

LIN YI

Professor of College of Chinese Language and
Literature, Guangxi University

个人简介 Personal Profile

林亦，壮族。广西大学文学院退休教授，曾任广西大学硕士生导师，上海师范大学兼职博导。主要研究领域为汉语语音史、汉语方言、汉壮语比较研究。完成了国家社科基金项目“古壮字与粤语平话的历史层次研究”、“基于开放式数据库的古壮字字符与文献的搜集整理与研究”等。

Lin Yi, Zhuang nationality, Professor in Retirement from College of Chinese Language and Literature, Guangxi University, Master's Supervisor in Guangxi University and Part-time Doctoral Supervisor in Shanghai Normal University. Main research domains: Chinese Historical Phonology, Chinese Dialect and Comparative Research between Chinese and Zhuang Language. She has completed the following national social sciences foundation projects, namely, "Study on Historical Strata of Ancient Zhuang Words and Cantonese Ping Language", "Collection, Sort and Study of Zhuang Characters and Literature Based on Open Database", etc.

多语环境保护的设想

Assumptions on Multilingual Environment Preservation

摘要 Abstract

广西是全国首屈一指的语言富矿。长期以来，壮、汉、瑶、苗、侗、仫佬、毛南、回、京、彝、水、仡佬等12个世居民族，粤、官、客、闽、湘等多个汉族民系，和睦杂处，繁衍生息，语言文化和谐交融。丰富、包容的语言生态，多彩、交融的地方文化，是祥和的社会环境和经济发展的基础。

广西语委脚踏实地的工作与多语多方言环境的现实需求，使广西的推广普通话工作走在全国前列，成效显著。正确处理推广普通话与保护、传承地方语言的关系，重视对青少年母语意识与能力的培养，是语言文化多样性的保障。

Guangxi is rich in language resources second to none in China. For a long term, Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao, Dong, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui and Gelao have live in harmony with Yue, Guan, Hakka, Min, Xiang and other Han Chinese people, and their language culture is integrated with each other harmoniously. The abundant & inclusive language ecology and colorful & merged local culture are the foundation of harmonious social environment and economic development.

Thanks to the down-to-earth work and multilingual & multi-dialect environment demands of Guangxi Language Affairs Committee, the mandarin promotion of Guangxi Province has developed to the top of the country with remarkable achievements. In order to diversify the language culture, we need to handle the relationship between mandarin promotion and local language protection & inheritance properly and pay special attention to the native language awareness and ability of teenagers.



桑宇红

河北师范大学教授

SANG YUHONG

Professor of Hebei Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

桑宇红，河北师范大学文学院教授，博士生导师。主要研究领域为河北方言研究、近代汉语语音史、民俗非遗。河北省非遗项目评审委员会特聘专家；国家语保工程核心专家组成员；中国音韵学会理事。国家级普通话测试员。河北省石家庄市裕华区人大代表常务委员。

Sang Yuhong, Doctor and Doctoral Supervisor of Literature College, Hebei Normal University. Her research direction includes Hebei dialect research, modern Chinese phonetics history as well as folkways and intangible culture. Now, she serves as specially-invited expert in Hebei Intangible Project Review Committee, member of Core Expert Group of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China, member of Chinese Phonological Society, national Mandarin tester, and the NPC member and standing committee member in Yuhua District, Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province.

语言文化在非物质文化遗产保护传承中的使用与推广

Utilization and Promotion of Language Culture in Intangible Cultural Heritage Protection and Inheritance

摘要 Abstract

语言是文化的载体，传承文化离不开语言。而非遗项目都具有浓郁的地方特色，传承保护非遗就要研究各地方言文化。各地非物质文化遗产涉及到的各类项目中关涉的需要用语言表达的各种名物、各个步骤、各种传统文化表现形式，以及与传统文化表现形式相关的实物和场所，都非常具有当地特色，有着特殊的表达方式，许多都是历史遗存，比如丧礼，民俗，存古性强。对我们研究礼俗制度的发展，研究近代汉语词汇甚至古代汉语语音词汇都能提供许多活的素材。

Language is the carrier of culture. Therefore, the cultural inheritance can't do without language. Considering that the intangible projects have strong local characteristics, it is necessary to study on dialect culture during intangible culture protection. The describable valuables, steps and traditional culture expression forms involved with intangible culture heritages across the country, the material objects and places related to traditional culture expression forms have local characteristics and special expression forms, therein, many of them are historical relics, such as funeral and folkways with strong ancient Chinese compositions. When we study on the development of etiquette and custom system, we can provide many living materials during the study on modern Chinese vocabulary and ancient Chinese vocal vocabulary.



瞿建慧

吉首大学教授

QU JIANHUI

Professor of Jishou University

个人简介 Personal Profile

瞿建慧，吉首大学教授，硕士生导师。主要研究领域为濒危语言、语言接触。主持国家社科项目 2 项、教育部青年项目 1 项、国家语委、省社科等各类科研课题 10 余项。出版学术专著 1 部，发表科研论文 30 余篇。获得湖南省社科优秀成果二等奖 1 项，获得“湖南省青年骨干教师”等称号。

Qu Jianhui, Professor and Master's Supervisor of Jishou University. Main research domains: Endangered language and language contact. She has presided over 2 national social science projects, 1 youth program of Ministry of Education and more than 10 scientific research tasks provided by National Language Commission and provincial academy of social sciences. In addition, she also publishes 1 academic monograph and more than 30 scientific research papers. Therefore, she is given second prize of Hunan Social Science Achievements Reward and the title of "Hunan Young Backbone Teacher".

非遗视角下濒危语言资源的保护与传承

Protection and Inheritance of Endangered Language Resources from the Perspective of Intangible Culture

摘要 Abstract

《中华人民共和国非物质文化遗产法》规定非物质文化遗产包括“传统口头文学以及作为其载体的语言”，受保护的只是作为非物质文化遗产载体的语言而不是语言本身。濒危语言应该列入非物质文化遗产名目。濒危语言资源与非物质文化遗产的保护和传承共同保障了语言文化多样性。濒危语言资源不仅需要保护，更需要传承。濒危语言资源的保护传承可以借鉴非物质文化遗产保护传承的成功经验，但由于语言不仅是文化的载体，还是交际和思维的工具，濒危语言资源保护传承的政策与措施也应该具有它的特殊性。

According to *Intangible Cultural Heritage Law of the People's Republic of China*, the intangible cultural heritage includes "traditional oral literature and the carrying language", in other words, only language, as the carrier of intangible culture heritage is protected, instead of language itself. The endangered language shall be listed in Intangible Cultural Heritage List. The language culture diversity is guaranteed by the protection and inheritance of endangered language resources and intangible cultural heritage. Except for protection, the endangered language resources are in need of inheritance. When we protect and inherit the endangered language resources, we can draw the successful lessons from intangible cultural heritage. Considering that language is the cultural carrier and a tool of communication and thinking, the protection and inheritance policies and measures of endangered language resources shall be different from others.



严修鸿

广东外语外贸大学中文学院教授

YAN XIUHONG

Professor of Faculty of Chinese Language and Culture, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies

个人简介 Personal Profile

严修鸿，广东外语外贸大学中国语言文化学院教授，硕士生导师。现任中国语言资源保护核心专家组成员，广东电视台“谁语争锋”节目组学术嘉宾。主要研究领域为汉语方言学，地理语言学，方言与民俗，农村方言文化的困境与出路研究。出版《梅州方言民俗图典》《中国语言文化典藏·连城卷》等。

Yan Xiuhong, Professor and Master's Supervisor in Faculty of Chinese Language and Culture, Guangdong University of Foreign Studies. Now, he serves as the member of Core Expert Group of Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China and academic guest of "Who Speaks Best" Programme Group in Guangdong Television. Main research domains: Chinese Dialectology, Geographical Linguistics, Dialect and Folkways, Study on Rural Dialect Culture Dilemma and Outlet. He has published *Dialect and Folkways Handbook in Meizhou, China Language Culture Archives • Liancheng Volume*, etc.

关于方言口语表达文学性传承的思考

Thoughts on Literariness Inheritance of Oral Expression of Dialects

摘要 Abstract

如今城市化进展迅速，方言的萎缩不仅表现在人口的大量减少，而且还表现在方言所承载的文化内涵及方言表达的文学性上的消损。

本文以武平岩前镇及梅县客家方言词汇的文学性为切入点，通过调查研究，了解梅县地区不同年龄层方言使用者的文学性方言“掌握情况”和“使用情况”，对比地道方言表达与现今方言使用者的词汇选择在文学性上的差异，并进一步分析梅县客家方言文学性的消失的原因、论及保护客家方言的文学性表达的重要性以及做法等。

As the urbanization develops rapidly, the dialect shrinkage is mainly reflected in the sharp decline of population and the wear off of cultural connotation and literariness of dialect expression.

Starting from Hakka dialect words literariness in Yanqian Town, Wuping County and Mei County, this paper will carry out survey research to know the "mastering situation" and "using conditions" of literal dialect of dialect users in different ages in Mei County, then, compare the literal difference between native dialect expression and dialect users at present, further analyze the literariness disappearing reasons of Hakka dialect in Mei County, discuss the importance and methods to protect the literariness expression of Hakka dialect.

语言多样性：以马里为例

Linguistic Diversity: a Case of Mali

摘要 Abstract

文化的基本要素是语言，是哲学、科学、技术和技术遗产以及社会价值观的积淀，体现了语言特征、文化身份和民族团结。这就是必须将当地语言用作工作语言（行政机构官方语言）与殖民者语言相关联以促进发展的原因。当地方语言用作行政机构官方语言时，民族团结得到加强，人们重新有了尊严。这样可以更好地控制用于管理的立法和监管文本，并使大多数人能够在民主社会中更好地发挥作用、承担责任，从而获得现代科学技术知识。当地语言和法语的同时使用显著提高了学习和教学质量。

The essential element of culture is the language, the depository of our philosophical, scientific, technical and technological heritage as well as our societal values. Language characterizes, our cultural identity and our national unity. This is why local languages must be used as working languages (official languages in the administration) in correlation with those of the colonizer to boost development. National unity is strengthened and people regain their dignity when local languages are used in their administration. This allows better control of the legislative and regulatory texts that govern them and opens access to modern scientific and technological knowledge by the majority of people who will then play their roles and responsibilities better in a democratic society. This concomitant use of local languages and French significantly improves the quality of learning and teaching.



玛丽亚姆·科恩·库里巴利

马里国民语言学院前任院长

MARIAM KONE ép. COULIBALY

Former General Director Academy of Nationals languages of Mali

个人简介 Personal Profile

玛丽亚姆·科恩·库里巴利，文献学博士，马里国民语言学院前任院长。

Mariam Kone ép. Coulibaly, PHD in Philology, Former General Director Academy of Nationals Languages of Mali.



罗昕如

湖南师范大学文学院教授

LUO XINRU

Professor of Liberal Arts College of
Hunan Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

罗昕如，湖南师范大学文学院教授，博士生导师。主要研究领域为汉语方言。主持国家课题、部级省级课题多项，发表多篇学术论文，已出版学术著作9部，如：《湖南方言与地域文化研究》《湘南土话词汇研究》《湘方言词汇研究》《湘语与赣语比较研究》《湘语在广西境内的接触与演变研究》。

Luo Xinru, Professor of the College of Liberal Arts of Hunan Normal University, Doctoral Supervisor. Main research domains: Chinese dialect. She has presided over many national, ministry and provincial topics and published multiple academic papers and 9 academic books, such as: *Study on Hunan Dialect and Regional Culture*, *Study on Hunan Dialect Vocabulary*, *Study on Xiang Dialect Vocabulary*, *Comparative Study on Hunan Dialect and Gan Dialect* and *Study on Xiang Dialect's Contact and Evolution in Guangxi*.

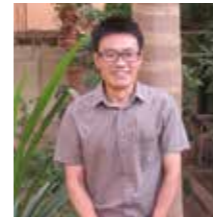
方言文化保护的现状与对策之思考

Current Situation of Protection of Dialect Culture and Thoughts over its Coping Mechanism

摘要 Abstract

方言文化正快速走向衰亡。城镇人口比重大幅上升，而城镇孩子已经普通话化了，成为了“无方言族”，农村孩子不会说方言的比例也在增加。这与地方政府和社会大众不重视方言文化保护、缺失方言母语意识有关，同时现有方言文化保护的措施还存在局限性。政府、专家、学校、家长、媒体应通力合作，方言专家应积极向全社会宣传方言文化的重要价值与方言传承的重要意义，让人们认识到传承方言与推广普通话并不对立，加强社会大众的方言母语意识，营造良好的方言母语环境，实现方言文化的代际传承。

The dialect culture is rapidly dying. As proportion of urban population greatly rises, the urban children have spoken mandarin and become “non-dialect group”, meanwhile, the proportion of rural children who can't speak dialect is also increasing. It is related to local governments and social mass who think little of dialect culture protection and miss native dialect consciousness, and the existing protective measures of dialect culture are also limited. In such case, government, experts, schools, students' parents and media shall join forces with each other, such as, dialect experts shall advertise the value of dialect culture and significance of dialect inheritance to the whole society until the public realizes that dialect inheritance is not opposite to mandarin promotion, in addition, they are also required to raise public awareness of the importance of native dialect, create the favorable native dialect environment and realize the intergenerational inheritance of dialect culture.



张勇生

江西师范大学文学院副教授

ZHANG YONGSHENG

Associate Professor of College of Liberal Arts of
Jiangxi Normal University

个人简介 Personal Profile

张勇生，江西师范大学文学院，博士，副教授，硕士生导师。现任江西师范大学语言学及应用语言学学科带头人和学位点负责人。主要研究领域为地理语言学，语言资源开发与运用。

Zhang Yongsheng, is a doctor, associate professor and master supervisor in College of Liberal Arts in Jiangxi Normal University. Now, he is the foregoer of linguistics and applied linguistics and responsible person of degree program in Jiangxi Normal University. Main research domains: geographical linguistics, development and access of language resources.

“方言文化”应作为优秀传统文化走进校园

The Necessity of “Dialect Culture” in Campus as Outstanding Traditional Culture

摘要 Abstract

方言文化是中华优秀传统文化的重要组成部分，推进方言文化进校园是弘扬中华优秀传统文化的重要举措。推进方言文化进校园目前应该首选做好整体规划工作，尤其是在理念、标准和实施方案等方面要做统一规划。其次是要分层设计、重点推进。在地域方面，沿海城市、大城市、发达城市应优先推进；在学段方面，幼儿园、小学低年级阶段应优先推进。最后，是要探索可持续发展的机制或办法，逐步建立政府引导、专家支持、社会参与、市场推动的联动机制。

Considering that dialect culture is an important part of Chinese traditional culture, the entry of dialect culture in campus is deemed as an important measure to carry forward excellent Chinese traditional culture. In order to make dialect culture enter the campus, we need to make integral planning, especially in concept, standard and implementation scheme. Secondly, we make hierarchical design and promote key areas. Geographically, the coastal cities, big cities and developed cities shall promote the dialect culture to enter the campus first. As for phase of studying, the foregoing matter shall be conducted in kindergartens and primary school first. Finally, we shall explore the sustainable development mechanism or method to establish the linkage mechanism guided by government, supported by experts, participated by society and promoted by market.



彭兰玉

湖南大学文学院教授

PENG LANYU

Professor of the College of Chinese Language and Literature, Hunan University

个人简介
Personal Profile

彭兰玉，博士，湖南大学文学院教授，研究方向为现代语言与方言，主持并完成国家社科规划课题“湖南方言体貌系统比较研究”一项，目前主持国家重大项目“湘与黔桂边跨方言跨语言句法语义比较研究”子课题一项，主持三个教育部与语保中心的语保课题。

Dr. Peng Lanyu, Professor of the College of Chinese Language and Literature, Hunan University, specializing in Modern Language and Dialects research, has chaired and completed the national-level social sciences research project “Comparative Study of the Aspectual System of Hunan Dialects”. Currently, Dr. Peng is chairing a subject under the major national research project “Comparative Study of Inter-dialect and Inter-language Syntax and Semantics in the Border Area of Hunan, Guizhou and Guangxi”. Dr. Peng has also chaired three language resources protection project sponsored by the Ministry of Education and Center for the Protection of Language Resources of China.

语言资源保护规范直有“普地”层次标准

The Standard of “Dialect with Mandarin Features”
Should be Adopted in the Language Resources
Protection Specification摘要
Abstract

有一种方言的视角我们似乎没有给它一个理论概括，那就是不太标准的方言，目前的地普说、中介语说其实是普通话的视角，是以离普通话标准有多远的心理认定为前提的，不能满足对不标准的方言的解释。我们有地普概念，还应该“普地”即“带普地方话”的概念，并且应该对“普地”进行考察和研究。“普地”的表现有两个角度，一是说方言的时候夹杂普通话因素，二是说普通话的时候表现出明显的地方习惯。根据语保工程的案例，“带普地方话”可以分为七种情况。

Non-standard dialect seems to lack a theoretical generalization. Both Local Mandarin and Interlanguage are defined from the perspective of Mandarin, based on the conception as to how much it departs from the Mandarin. Therefore, the concept doesn't provide adequate explanation to the non-standard dialect. In addition to the concept of Local Mandarin, it is necessary to introduce the notion of “Dialect with Mandarin Features”, and to carry out research into the notion. Dialect with Mandarin Features can be demonstrated in two aspects, namely, Mandarin elements being incorporated when speaking a dialect, and Mandarin spoken with distinct features of a local dialect. According to the cases in the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China, Dialect with Mandarin Features can be categorized into seven types.

发言人寄语
WISHES OF SPEAKERS刘丹青
LIU Danqing让母语方言回到母亲和孩子们之间!
Let mother tongue be mothers' language!索齐尼奥·弗朗西斯科·马新河
Sozinho Francisco Matsinhe语言多样性和多语言应该被视为一种财富而非累赘
Linguistic Diversity and Multilingualism should rather be viewed as assets than liabilities赵世举
ZHAO Shiju携手共建全球语言共同体，惬意安居人类精神百花园。
Join hands to build the global language community, and live peacefully and happily in the human spirit orchard.迭戈·阿隆索·蒂图娜·马坦戈
Diego Alonso Tituana Matango多样性统一
United in diversity - Shikan Kawsaykunapi tantanakushka陆俭明
LU Jianming实施正确的语言政策才能确保语言资源的保护。
Only by implementing the correct language policy, can the language resources receive proper protection.杜迪
Didier Dieudonne Nama非洲传统文化保存取决于非洲语言的保护
The preservation of traditional African culture depends upon the protection of African languages.李宇明
LI Yuming珍爱语言，就是珍爱我们人类的历史、文化与智慧。
Cherishing language is cherishing our human history, culture and wisdom.海威尔·阿尔卡尔德·维拉卡姆帕
Javier Alcalde Villacampa为了建立人类命运共同体，我们需要协调国际交流的需求与保护和促进语言多样性。从这个角度来看，湖南长沙国际会议可以成为实现高效公平交流的转折点。
In order to build a global community with a shared future we need to reconcile the need for international communication with the protection and promotion of linguistic diversity. From this perspective, the International Conference in Changsha, Hunan Province, can be a turning point for achieving efficiency and fairness in communication.钱曾怡
QIAN Zengyi发扬我国古典方言学务实、求真的精神，创造传世业绩。
Spread the down-to-earth and adhere-to-truth spirits embodied by the national classic dialects, and create legendary feats.张新生
George Xinsheng Zhang全球化需要多样性的统一，以实现世界和谐与和平，只有在我们的共同协调努力得到适当尊重、理解和维护语言和文化生态的情况下，世界各国才能进行友好和有效的沟通。
Globalisation needs unity in diversity for a harmonious and peaceful world, where amicable and effective communication is possibly only when linguistic and cultural ecology is properly respected, understood and maintained by our joint and coordinated efforts.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

刘晓海
LIU Xiaohai

语言资源，连通你我他。世界语保，当有大作为！

Language resources connect you and me as well as others. The global languages protection campaign asks for some big moves!

塞巴斯蒂安·威尔顿·德鲁德
Sebastian Velten Drude

语言多样性是任何社区、地区、国家的财产，也是全球的财产

Linguistic diversity is an asset for any community, local, national, and global

李涓子
LI Juanzi

保护世界语言，传承世界文化。
Protect the world languages and inherit the world culture.

萨克里安尼·瓦蒂阿斯里·萨克蒂
Sakriani Watiasri Sakti

非常荣幸能够前来参加这个活动并发表演讲。希望这次国际会议能够直接和间接地促进亚洲多国合作，以加强全球社会合作，共享语言和文化多样性美好未来。

It is a great pleasure and honor for me to attend and deliver a speech at this prestigious event. Hope this International Conference can foster, directly and indirectly, several multi-national collaborations in Asia to strengthen a global community and share a better future for language and cultural diversity.

克里斯汀·尼科尔·切内斯霍夫
Kristen Nicole Tcherneshoff

世界上共有 7,000 多种语言，各种口语和文字代表了我们的文化与身份。在全球化时代，我们该如何利用互联网和社交媒体来保护语言？我们如何跨越边界共同努力实现这些目标？

More than 7,000 languages, spoken and signed, express our myriad of cultures and identities. In the time of globalization, how can we utilize the internet and social media for language preservation? How can we work together, across all boundaries, to accomplish these goals?

黄文林
HUANG Wenlin

加大应用和推广力度是对语言资源最好的保护！

Reinforce the access and promotion intensity are the best protection measures for language resources.

阿莉西亚·弗恩德斯·加耶
Alícia Fuentes Calle

在全球化文化背景下，语言在多大程度上能够发展出新的含义、超越语言传统意义（如交流工具和身份标记）？

To what extent are languages developing new meanings in the context of our globalising cultures beyond the traditional meanings attached to languages (such as communication tools and markers of identity)?

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

加布里埃拉·佩莱斯·巴恩斯
Gabriela Perez Baez

科学界越来越认识到语言与人类健康和福祉之间的关系。本次国际会议对可持续发展目标中要解决的语言多样性和语言可持续性需求的关注尤为值得称道。

There is growing recognition within the scientific community of the relation between language and human health and wellbeing. The focus that this international conference awards to the need for linguistic diversity and language sustainability to be addressed in the Sustainable Development Goals is especially commendable.

鲍厚星
BAO Houxing

湖南人民热烈祝贺世界语言资源保护大会在湖南圆满成功。

The people from Hunan sends the sincerest hope to the complete success of the International Conference "Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future" in Hunan.

叶夫根尼·库兹明
Evgeny Kuzmin

世界语言资源保护大会是联合国国际土著年前夕 2018 年全球促进多种语言活动的一项重大国际活动。

International Conference "Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future" is a major international event in the sphere of promoting multilingualism worldwide in 2018, on the eve of UN International Year of Indigenous Languages.

吉尔万·穆勒·德·奥利维拉
Gilvan Muller De Oliveira

保护语言和多种语言一方面是政府良好执政能力的体现，因为它可以促进和平、正义和公民身份认同，另一方面符合认识论、也有利于经济发展，因为它不允许人们被剥夺历史上以其语言为生存、福祉和可持续性发展的能力。

The protection of languages and multilingualism is an action of good governance on the one hand, since it fosters peace, justice and citizenship, and an action of epistemological and economic development on the other, since it does not allow the people to be deprived of the capacities that have been historically developed in their languages for survival, well-being and sustainability.

波菲里奥·塞缪尔·福尔·戴维斯
Porfirio Samuel Fure Davis

在多元文化和多语言国家背景下，语言是自尊与身份的基本要素之一。因此，各社区应保存其自身语言，这样各族人民才能守住他们的根，代代相传。

In multicultural contexts and multilingual nations, the language is one of the essential elements of pride and identity. The community must, accordingly, preserve its languages; therefore, the peoples would have saved their roots.

霍莉·乔伊·赫尔顿
Holly Joy Helton

2019 国际本土语言年是一个通过创建区域和全球资源来帮助保护土著语言、表达对土著民族的支持的机会。

The 2019 International Year of Indigenous Languages is an opportunity to show support and honor indigenous people by creating regional and global resources to help preserve and protect indigenous languages.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

戴庆厦
DAI Qingxia

语言资源属于国家，属于人类，是不可替代的“宝”，必须万分珍惜！
Language resources belong to the nation and to the mankind. The irreplaceable “treasures” deserve everybody's utter commitment!

赫尔曼·迈克尔·巴蒂波
Herman Michael Batibo

多种语言的存在，就像矿物和野生动物一样，也是一种资源。为了造福人民，我们必须明智地管理和利用各种语言。
Multilingualism, just like minerals and wildlife, is a resource. To benefit the people, it must be managed and utilized wisely.

戴利亚·基斯利乌纳特
Dalia Kiseliūnaitė

不断加速的文化统一和向几种主要语言的过渡确实促进了人类的交流，还是只会产生交流能力增强的错觉？我在一个极权国家长大，我的民族和语言最近才逃脱受歧视的命运。我觉得有义务分享我的经验，吸取新的想法，与大家一道共同努力。
Does the ever-accelerating cultural unification and the transition to several major languages indeed facilitate human communication or does it only create an illusion of the ability to communicate? I grew up in a totalitarian state, from which my nation and its discriminated language have only recently been able to escape. I feel the obligation to share my experience, draw new ideas, and work together.

范俊军
FAN Junjun

言语是人性之本、知识之根。
The language is the basis of humanity and root of knowledge.

李锦芳
LI Jinfang

守护语言文化资源，共建民族精神家园。
Guard the language and cultural resources, and co-build the national spiritual homeland.

马马杜·阿马杜·利
Mamadou Amadou Ly

尊重文化与语言多样性是非洲一体化与和平的一个因素。尊重语言多样性是非洲国家团结的保证。
Respect for cultural and linguistic diversity is a factor of integration and peace in Africa. Respect for linguistic diversity is a guarantee of national cohesion in Africa.

约翰·安吉斯·马丁
John Angus Martin

语言是身份的根源，直接与我们的过去、现在和未来相联系。没有父母（和祖先）的语言，我们就像风暴中的树木，在风中折断、暴露和晃动。
Language is the root of our identity as it connects us directly to our past, our present, and our future. Without the language of our parents (and ancestors) we are like trees in a storm, broken, exposed and flailing in the winds.

李大勤
LI Daqin

世界语言资源保护大会继往开来，永志史册！
The International Conference "Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future" succeeds the past and leads the future, and will be forever etched upon history.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

埃里亚斯·加乌莱伊·加乌莱伊
Elias Caurey Caurey

作为瓜拉尼人，我们需要坚持本民族的语言和文化。瓜拉尼人的存在方式和语言存亡都取决于我们自己！
Oikove avei vaerã ñane ñee jare ñande reko, ñandereko oĩ, guarani rami, yaipotatako yayemomirata jare yayemoatangatu chupe (As a Guarani, we need a dose of linguistic and cultural stubbornness. Whether our way of being and language lives or dies depends on us!

张苑
Chang Whan

保护世界上多种多样的语言和文化表现形式不仅是保护人类生存遗产的问题，也是促进尊重人权与和平的问题。
Protecting the multiple and diverse manifestations of languages and cultures in the world is not only a matter of safeguarding our humankind living heritage. It is also a matter of promoting respect for human rights and peace amongst people.

尹虎彬
YIN Hubin

最美语言是生活世界的语言，最好词典是未出版的词典。
The most beautiful language is spoken in everyday life. The most wonderful dictionary is the one never published.

远藤光晓
Mitsuaki Endo

愿更多的人参与《亚洲语言地图集》的活动，和世界其他地区的地理语言学研究紧密相连。
I hope more people will participate in the activities of the Asian Language Atlas, which is closely linked to geo-linguistic studies in other parts of the world.

王莉宁
WANG Lining

母语动之以情，
普通话晓之以理，
外语情理互鉴，
哪一样都美。
Mother tongue touches hearts,
Lingua franca strengthens communication,
Foreign language bridges civilizations,
Language is precious.

回声
HUI Sheng

多语言是多元文化的基石，预祝大会圆满成功！
The multilingualism is the cornerstone for the multiculturalism. Best wishes to the complete fulfillment of the Conference!

爱尔兰·斯塔马托普卢
Elsa Stamatopoulou

对国际社会来说，认识到对世界语言、特别是土著人民语言的严重威胁破坏了人类尊严和文化及生物多样性，是一条充满了冲突和痛苦的漫长道路。将文化权利和语言权利与经济和环境相互依存联系起来，是促进和平与发展的一项挑战。
It has been a long road, paved with conflict and suffering, for the international community to recognize that critical threats to the world's languages, especially indigenous peoples' languages, undermine human dignity and the cultural and biological diversity of our world. Linking cultural rights and language rights to our economic and environmental interdependence is a challenge for strengthening peace and development.

丁石庆
DING Shiqing

恭贺世界语保大会胜利召开！恭祝中国语保工程更上一层楼！
Congratulations on the convening of the International Conference "Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future"! Wish the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China going up to a higher level!

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

潘悟云
PAN Wuyun

没有语言就没有人类的一切。
Without languages, everything is impossible for mankind.

黛安娜·拉夫林诺维奇
Diana Lavrinovic

卡拉姆语特拉凯方言母语人士——黛安娜·拉夫林诺维奇继续在马克·拉夫林诺维奇基础上进行语言研究。卡拉姆语是濒临灭绝的土耳其语之一，自古以来就保持着纯洁性。
The native speaker of the Karaim language Trakai dialect – Diana Lavrinovic continues the language research made by Mark Lavrinovic. Karaim is one of the endangered Turk languages, which has preserved its purity since the ancient times.

李如龙
LI Rulong

努力保存汉语方言宝贵资源，让它走出国门，为世界共享。
Strive to preserve the precious Chinese dialectal resources, allow them to be promoted abroad and shared worldwide.

王文全
Wuog Van Toan

为了保护语言的多样性与可持续性，我们，作为国家的少数民族，即便是为了谋生，也不愿放弃自己的传统语言文字！”
For sustainable linguistic diversity, we, the minority of the country, never voluntarily give up our traditional language and writing, even to earn a living!

权锡焕
Seokhwan Kwon

一切因你而存在。
I am because you are.

阮桂君
RUAN Guijun

语言保护，我们永远在路上。
Aiming at language protection, we are always on the road.

游汝杰
YOU Rujie

推广普通话，善待方言。建构和谐的语言生活。
Promote mandarin, take good care of dialects, and build a harmonious language life.

庄初升
ZHUANG Chusheng

借世界语言资源保护大会的东风，让语言多样性的观念深入人心。
Taking the chance of the International Conference "Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future", plant the seeds of the language diversity concepts into everyone's heart.

陈晖
CHEN Hui

同树语保理念，共创语保辉煌，让世界更加缤纷斑斓！
Raise the language protection concepts together, realize the language protection glory together, and create a more versatile world together!

世玉
Pichai Kaewbut

国家本民族语言是国家的根基，外语是发展国家的重要工具
The national language of the country is the stability of the country, and foreign languages are an important tool for the development of the country.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

汪国胜
WANG Guosheng

汉语方言，文化瑰宝。汉语方言的保护与传承，任重道远。
Chinese dialects are precious cultural assets! There's a long way to go in the protection and inheritance of Chinese dialects.

尼古拉斯·巴尔拉
Nicholas Barla

母语或语言是与生俱来的权利和天赋，必须得到培养，通过实践保持其活力并自豪地向世界进行推广
The Mother tongue or language is the Inborn rights and gifts. It has to be nurtured, keep alive by Practice and promote proudly.

刘劲荣
LIU Jinrong

语言多样性是文化多样性的基础和条件。
Language diversity is the foundation and precondition for cultural diversity.

白碧波
BAI Bibo

精准保护、诚信管理、跟进培训、典藏精品。
Precise protection, trustworthy management, follow-up training, collectible products.

赵丽明
ZHAO Liming

母语是温暖的家。
Mother tongue environment is a cozy home.

陈楠
CHEN Nan

汉字之美以及强大的生命力有赖于传承与创新的结合！
The elegance and powerful life of Chinese characters rely upon the combination of inheritance and creation!

顾定倩
GU Dingqian

保护和利用人类语言中的特殊资源——手语和盲文。
Protect and access the special resources in human language — sign language and braille

钟经华
ZHONG Jinghua

盲文是人类语言资源中的瑰宝！
Braille is the treasure of human language resources!

多萝西·戈登
Dorothy K Gordon

人们越来越习惯用移动设备进行在线交流，这将会为语言和内容多样性这一重要领域带来新的机遇和挑战。人工智能使我们能够更快速、更准确的记录并保存弱势语种，即便算法偏差会威胁到价值观和文化表现形式。了解其实际含义和政策的引申含义是很重要的。
As an increasing amount of our time is spent communicating on mobile devices online, new opportunities and challenges are being created around the important area of language and content diversity. Artificial Intelligence allows us to more quickly and accurately document and preserve vulnerable languages even as algorithmic bias threatens values and cultural expression. The practical and policy implications are of significant importance.

周洪波
ZHOU Hongbo

语言是资源，语言是产业，语言是生产力。
Languages are resources, industries, and production power.

胡松柏
HU Songbai

一个个对乡音的记忆和留恋，汇成亿万众人心底的家国之念。
Tiny bits of dialectal recollections and lingering minds all converge into a national belief rooted in zillion people's hearts.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

杨慧君
YANG Huijun

让我们跨越语言、国别、籍贯、职业，一起对乡音做最深情的告白。
Let us break down the barriers of languages, nationalities, origins and occupations to give our deepest affection to the native tongues.

徐蓉
XU Rong

语言，是通向思维彼岸的小船；方言，是指引回家的道路。保护语言资源，你我都要行动！
Language, is a boat to the other side of the mind; dialect, is the way to guide you home. To protect language resources, we are in action!

刘鸿彦
LIU Hongyan

希望每个人都能珍视自己的母语。
Wish everyone value their mother tongues.

陈星
CHEN Xing

用方言这把钥匙，不仅找到来时的路，也要打开未来的大门。让这与生俱来的声音密码，与天地世界产生共鸣。
Use dialects as the key to find the path behind you, and open the gate in front of you. Let this inherent voice code resonate through heaven and earth.

邓玉荣
DENG Yurong

乡音、乡情。保护与传承多样性语言文化，我们在行动！
Local dialect and nostalgia. Protect and inherit diverse languages and cultures, we are in action!

艾莎·穆卡贝诺娃
Aysa Mukabenova

关于“语言多样性：全球和国家层面的挑战和机遇”主题的报告将致力于今天在保护和促进语言多样性方面的全球挑战和成就以及常设论坛和其他国际组织、联合国专家机构的作用和贡献，旨在加强规范框架、分享最佳实践、寻找支持本国语言生存、振兴、使用和推广的新战略。
The report on the theme "Linguistic diversity: challenges and opportunities at the global and national levels" will be dedicated today's global challenges and achievements in the sphere of protection and promotion of linguistic diversity as well as role and contribution of the Permanent Forum and other international expert bodies within the UN system in strengthening of normative framework, sharing of best practices and searching for new strategies to support the survival, revitalization, use and promotion of native languages.

布卡伊
IRMGARDA KASINSKAITE-BUDEBERG

本次国际会议既是一个极佳的分享研究成果的科学场所，也是国际各界采取联合行动的平台。
The international conference provides both an excellent scientific venue for sharing research results and a platform for joint action.

钱德拉巴努·帕塔纳亚克
Chandrabhanu Pattanayak

为了配合通信技术的发展，如今语言以种族灭绝的速度消亡，语言多样性不断减少，世界需要退一步了解我们正在失去的东西以及在这个过程中想要获得的东西。
At a time when languages are dying at a genocidal pace and diversity is sought to be wiped out in favour of homogeneity in order to fit technologies of communication, the world needs to step back and take stalk of what we are losing and what we seek to gain in this process.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

爱德华·约翰
Edward John

在全球范围内，随着知识管理日渐消失，我们正面临着土著语言的灭绝。随着每一种语言的流失，我们失去了广泛而古老的文化遗产。
Across the Globe we are facing the imminent extinction of indigenous languages as knowledge keepers leave us. With every language loss we lose vast and ancient cultural heritage unique to the lands where the language was born.

黄行
HUANG Xing

希望语言及其承载的文化多样性，可以像生物多样性一样，对自然与社会的可持续发展发挥积极的促进作用。
We hope that the language and the cultural diversity it carries, can play an active role in promoting sustainable development of nature and society, like biological diversity

阿列克谢·丘卡列夫
Aleksi Tsykarev

这些语言是健康生活和社区福祉的守护者，也是社会经济发展的驱动力。语言使用者、当局和其他行为者共同承担维护和促进语言多样性的责任。
The languages are guardians of healthy life and wellbeing of communities, as well as drivers for socioeconomic development. Language users, authorities and other actors share the responsibility to maintain and promote linguistic diversity.

张振兴
ZHANG Zhenxing

让语言资源为人类的美好生活服务，是我们的责任和义务！
Making the language resources serve the happy life of mankind is our responsibility and obligation.

敦哈·布罗佐维奇·朗切维奇
Dunja Brozović-Roncevic

国际语言地理项目与促进全世界的语言多样性密切相关。
International linguistic geography projects are of the great relevance for the promotion of language diversity worldwide.

陈西林
Eugene S.L. Chan

祝贺世界语保大会顺利召开！为人类语言的保存作出贡献！
Congratulations on the successful conference for the preservation of all human languages!

刘俐李
LIU Lili

语言资源是人类不可逆生的珍贵非物质财富。
Language resources are irreversible precious intangible assets of mankind.

詹伯慧
ZHAN Bohui

祝世界语言资源保护大会圆满成功！祝中国“语保”工程不断取得新成果！
Best wishes to the complete success of the International Conference "Role of Linguistic Diversity in Building a Global Community with Shared Future"! Sincere hopes to the new achievements in the Project for the Protection of Language Resources of China.

纳什瓦·穆罕默德·赛义德·索里曼·马哈茂德
Dr. Nashwa Mohamed Saied Soliman Mahmoud

预计联合国将会宣布 2019 年为本土语言年，这对于认可、促进和保护濒危语言以及少数民族人民所使用的语言具有重要意义。
Anticipating the year 2019 announced by the United Nations as the Year of Indigenous Languages, Being significant for recognizing, promoting and safeguarding of endangered languages and those spoken by members of national minorities.

发言人寄语 WISHES OF SPEAKERS

顾黔
GU Qian

推动语言资源保护，关注人类文明发展。
Promote the language resources protection,
and focus on the human civilization
development.

甘于恩
GAN Yuen

保护母语方言，你我共同努力！
To protect native tongue and dialects,
everybody should take action.

曹道巴特尔
Sodbaatar

语言不仅是民族文化载体，本身也是最具特色的文化。
Language is not only the carrier of national
culture, but also the most distinctive culture.

桑宇红
SANG Yuhong

保护语言多样性，尊重文化差异性！
Protect linguistic diversity and respect cultural
differences!

瞿建慧
QU Jianhui

保护语言资源，传承优秀文化，我们在行动！
Protect language resources and inherit
excellent culture. Now we act together!

严修鸿
YAN Xiuhong

让世界因为多语多方言变得更加美好动人！
Multiple languages and dialects make the
world a better place!

玛丽亚姆·科恩·库里巴利
Mariam Kone ép. Coulibaly

必须尊重语言多样性，以维护世界和平、发
扬世界各民族文化，从而使其成为预防冲突
和维护人类文明的有效手段。
We must respect language diversity for
the safeguarding of world peace and
development of all cultures in the world as
an effective means of preventing conflict and
preserving human civilization.

罗昕如
LUO Xinru

在使用中保护母语方言，大家共同努力！
Protect native dialects by using them. Let
everyone of us make our due efforts!

张勇生
ZHANG Yongsheng

应对语言资源的濒危和消亡，是人类共同的
事业！
Reversing the extinction and disappearing
momentum of language resources is the
collective undertaking of mankind!

车辆信息 (1) TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULE (1)

酒店接驳往返时刻表 Hotel Vehicle Round-trip Schedule			
日期 Date	发车时间 Departure Time	出发地 Departure Place	目的地 Destination
9月18日 September 18	18:00	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
9月18日 September 18	19:40	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel
9月19日 September 19	8:20	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
9月19日 September 19	12:40	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel
9月19日 September 19	13:30	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
9月19日 September 19	17:50	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel
9月20日 September 20	8:20	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
9月20日 September 20	12:40	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel
具体以实际发车为准 Subject to the actual vehicle dispatch time			

车辆信息 (2)
TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULE (2)

考察用车往返时刻表 (梅溪湖酒店) Vehicle Round-trip Schedule (Meixi Lake Hotel)			
日期 Date	发车时间 Departure Time	出发地 Departure Place	目的地 Destination
9月19日 September 19	19:00	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	橘子洲码头 Orange Isle Wharf
9月19日 September 19	21:20	橘子洲码头 Orange Isle Wharf	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
9月20日 September 20	13:40	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	岳麓书院 Yuelu Academy
9月20日 September 20	18:00	岳麓书院 Yuelu Academy	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
9月21日 September 21	8:30	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel	湖南省博物馆 Hunan Museum
9月21日 September 21	13:30	火宫殿 Firey Palace Restaurant	梅溪湖酒店 Meixi Lake Hotel
具体以实际发车为准 Subject to the actual vehicle dispatch time			

车辆信息 (3)
TRANSPORTATION SCHEDULE (3)

考察用车往返时刻表 (嘉柏酒店) Vehicle Round-trip Schedule (Jiabo Hotel)			
日期 Date	发车时间 Departure Time	出发地 Departure Place	目的地 Destination
9月19日 September 19	19:00	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel	橘子洲码头 Orange Isle Wharf
9月19日 September 19	21:20	橘子洲码头 Orange Isle Wharf	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel
9月20日 September 20	13:40	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel	岳麓书院 Yuelu Academy
9月20日 September 20	18:00	岳麓书院 Yuelu Academy	嘉柏酒店 Jiabo Hotel
具体以实际发车为准 Subject to the actual vehicle dispatch time			

会务组联系方式
Contact Information of Conference Affairs Group

职责 Responsibilities	姓名 Name	联系电话 Tel.	电子邮箱 E-mail
总负责 Executive Directors	邱德 QIU De	18673162966	hnybdh@163.com
	彭艳霞 PENG Yanxia	18673199228	1550539077@qq.com
	刘杏 LIU Xing	15616224353	465585061@qq.com
	尹竞 YIN Jing	14789888696	312236766@qq.com
	何吉多 HE Jiduo	15084813086	290024579@qq.com
	陈丽霞 CHEN Lixia	13911356227	chenlixia@yahoo.com
	邱萍 QIU Ping	13910911162	qiuping@blcu.edu.cn
嘉宾接待 Guest Reception	程章 CHENG Zhang	13607437867	2401138692@qq.com
	雷俐 LEI Li	13974886462	1401154011@qq.com
	彭邵常 PENG Shaochang	13786118408	310740316@qq.com
	田鑫 (外方嘉宾) TIAN Xin (International Guests)	17701038128	34829449@qq.com
	孟斌星 MENG Binxing (International Guests)	15600933080	yuyanzyuan@126.com
	贾坤 (中方嘉宾) JIA Kun (Chinese Guests)	13717880872	jiakun@blcu.edu.cn
	王莉莎 WANG Lisha (Chinese Guests)	13522008902	lisangel@126.com

职责 Responsibilities	姓名 Name	联系电话 Tel.	电子邮箱 E-mail
会务 Conference Affairs	李星 LI Xing	13874945942	lixing@hunanmice.com
新闻采访与报道 News Interviews and Reports	彭志远 PENG Zhiyuan	13755031581	5308125@qq.com
翻译服务 Translation Service	张洁琳 ZHANG Jielin	18519128919	paopaoazure@163.com
用餐、住宿、场地及 活动安排 Dining, Accommodation, Venue and Events Arrangements	江悠悠 JIANG Youyou	13574811998	641983378@qq.com
	李洪涛 LI Hongtao	13187009990	65767859@qq.com
会议用车 Vehicle Service for the Conference	曾玉婷 ZENG Yuting	18627577785	zengyuting@hunanmice.com
文化考察 Cultural Field Trip	李丽辉 LI Lihui	13975805645	242684337@qq.com
志愿服务 Volunteer Service	熊翀 XIONG Chong	15575189333	365477826@qq.com
安保 Security	李向阳 LI Xiangyang	18973195988	25261233@qq.com
	黎海良 LI Hailiang	13908461430	1179630480@qq.com
医疗 Medical Service	许柏来 XU Bolai	18874086468	411019470@qq.com
	万胜 WAN Sheng	15111446748	2364805260@qq.com

湖南省情简介

湖南位于长江中游、洞庭湖以南，总面积 21.18 万平方公里，排全国第十；人口 7300 万，排全国第七；辖 14 个市（州），122 个县（市、区）。

区位优势优越。湖南承东启西、贯通南北、通江达海，地处东部沿海地区和中西部地区过渡带、长江开放经济带和沿海开放经济带结合部。综合交通枢纽体系基本形成，京广、沪昆高铁在长沙交汇，高速铁路、高速公路通车里程分别达 1397 公里、6419 公里。

物产资源丰富。湖南素有“鱼米之乡”、“有色金属之乡”、“非金属矿产之乡”等美誉，湘绣、湘瓷、湘茶等享誉世界。境内自然景观丰富多样，民族风情多姿多彩，有举世闻名的洞庭湖、张家界、崀山、南岳衡山、凤凰古城、岳麓书院等风景名胜。湿地保护率达 75.44%，森林覆盖率达 59.68%，已发现各类矿产 140 多种。

文化底蕴深厚。湖南古属楚国，秦时设“长沙郡”，清代设“湖南省”。湖南稻作文化已有 12000 多年历史，中华人文始祖炎帝、舜帝均安寝于此。以“心忧天下、敢为人先”为特征的湖湘文化，在中国近代史上产生了重要影响，涌现了一批以毛泽东、刘少奇、任弼时为代表的政治家、军事家、思想家。

产业基础较好。“自主创新长株潭现象”成为湖南创新集聚的品牌，拥有长株潭衡“中国制造 2025”试点示范城市群、长株潭国家自主创新示范区、湘江新区等国家级平台，创造了超级计算机、超级杂交稻、高铁动力与控制系统、中低速磁浮等世界先进科技成果，建成了国内首条 8 英寸 IGBT 生产线等。服务业发展较快，移动互联网、电子商务、文化旅游、商贸物流、健康养老等产业快速崛起。粮食总产量稳定在 600 亿斤左右，棉花、生猪、苕麻、茶油等农产品产量居全国前列。

近年来，全省加快建设富饶美丽幸福新湖南，各项事业取得明显成效。2017 年，全省实现地区生产总值 3.46 万亿元，增长 8%；固定资产投资增长 13.1%；社会消费品零售总额增长 10.6%；规模工业增加值增长 7.3%；进出口总额增长 39.8%；一般公共预算收入 4565.7 亿元，增长 7.4%；城乡居民人均可支配收入分别达 33948 元、12936 元，分别增长 8.5%、8.4%。今年全省继续保持总体平稳、稳中向好，投资、产业结构不断优化，动能转换加快，1-6 月，全口径税收收入增长 16.41%，一般公共预算收入增长 5.94%。1-5 月，工业投资增长 24.7%，民间投资增长 21.7%，高质量发展态势逐步显现。

Introduction to Hunan Province

Located in the midstream of the Yangtze River and the south of Dongting Lake, Hunan covers an area of 211.8 thousand square kilometers, ranking the 10th in the country, and boasts a population of 73 million, ranking the 7th in China. Its jurisdiction covers 14 prefecture-level cities and 122 counties.

Superior Geographic Location. Located in the transitional zone between China's eastern coastal areas and the central-western regions and between the Yangtze River economic zone and the coastal open economic belt, Hunan sits at the juncture between China's East and West, as well as South and North, with easy access to rivers and seas. Mostly in place already is a comprehensive traffic hub system, which connects the Beijing-Guangdong and Shanghai-Kunming high-speed railways at the city of Changsha and boasts 1397 kilometers of high-speed railway and 6419 kilometers of expressway.

A Rich Array of Products. Hunan has long been known as the "Land of Fish and Rice," "Hometown of Nonferrous Metals," and "Hometown of Non-Metal Minerals". Its local embroidery, ceramics and tea are well known around the world. There are various natural landscapes, traditional customs and scenic spots, such as the world-famous Dongting Lake, Zhangjiajie, Langshan, Mount Heng, Fenghuang Ancient city and Yuelu Academy. Hunan has a wetland protection rate of 75.44%, and a forest coverage rate of 59.68%. Over 140 kinds of mineral resources have been found here.

Profound Cultural Background. Hunan belonged to the Chu State in ancient times, and was known as "Changsha Prefecture" in the Qin Dynasty and "Hunan Province" in the Qing Dynasty. People here started to plant rice more than 12,000 years ago. Emperor Yan and Shun, two cultural ancestors of the Chinese civilization, were buried here. Hunan culture, characterized by a broad vision and a pioneering spirit, has exerted a significant impact on Chinese modern history. A host of politicians, strategists and thinkers, represented by Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi and Ren Bishi, emerged from Hunan.

Strong Industrial Foundation. Upholding the innovation brand "Changzhutan Regional Phenomenon", Hunan boasts many national-level platforms, such as the Changzhutanheng Pilot Demonstration City Cluster, which is under the "Made in China 2025 Initiative", the Changzhutan National Demonstration Zone of Self-Dependent Innovation and Xiangjiang New Area. Many globally advanced scientific and technological innovations have been achieved here, such as the supercomputer, the super hybrid rice, the power and control system for high-speed railway, the medium and low speed maglev train, and the first domestic 8-inch IGBT production line. The tertiary industry is steadily developing here, and mobile Internet, e-commerce, cultural tourism, trade logistics and health and pension industry are surging. Meanwhile the gross grain output in Hunan remains steadily at 60 billion kilograms, and the outputs of cotton, pig, ramie, as well as tea oil are of the top quality in China.

In recent years, with the target of building "a prosperous, beautiful and happy Hunan", the provincial construction has received remarkable effects. In 2017, the province achieved a local GDP of 3.46 trillion yuan, with a growth of 8 percent; investment for fixed asset increased by 13.1%; total retail sales of consumer goods, 10.6%; scale industry increment, 7.3%; export and import, 39.8%; general public budgetary revenue reached 456.57 billion yuan, with a growth of 7.4%; per capita disposable income of urban and rural residents reached 33,948 and 12,936, with a growth of 8.5% and 8.4% respectively. This year has also seen steady growth with continuous upgrading of investment and industrial structure, as well as the acceleration of driving force transition. From January to June, unified tax revenue increased by 16.41% and general public budgetary revenue, 5.94%. From January to May, industrial investment rose by 24.7% and private sector investment, 21.7%, which has gradually showed the momentum of high-quality development.

长沙市情介绍

长沙是中国湖南省省会，位于湖南省东北部，辖 6 区 2 市 1 县，总面积 1.18 万平方公里，总人口 791 万人。

长沙是一座驰名中外的历史古城。有着 3000 多年的历史，是湖湘首邑、南方重镇和国家首批历史文化名城，马王堆汉墓、三国孙吴简牍、汉代长沙国王陵、炭河里西周城址、岳麓书院、铜官窑等文化遗存闪耀着历史的光芒。

长沙是一座人文荟萃的文化名城。屈原、贾谊、杜甫等文化名人在长沙留下了光耀千秋的杰出篇章。朱熹、张栻在千年学府岳麓书院讲学，开创了“经世致用”的湖湘文化流派。湘绣、浏阳花炮、长沙弹词、菊花石雕等非物质文化遗产丰富多彩，极具地方特色。

长沙是一座英雄辈出的革命圣城。长沙是中国近代维新运动、旧民主主义革命、新民主主义革命策源地和发祥地之一，孕育和走出了左宗棠、谭嗣同、黄兴、蔡锷、毛泽东、刘少奇等享誉内外的历史名人。

长沙是一座风光秀丽的山水洲城。岳麓山秋枫似火，湘江水奔流北去，橘子洲静卧江心，古城址千年不变。遍布全市的古阁古寺、湿地温泉、森林公园等令人流连忘返。长沙是中国首批优秀旅游城市、国家园林城市，正在奋力打造世界旅游目的地。

长沙是一座日新月异的发展新城。2017 年，长沙实现地区生产总值 10535 亿元，经济总量位列全国大中城市第 13 位、省会城市第 6 位。先后荣获联合国教科文组织创意城市网络“媒体艺术之都”、东亚文化之都、中国最具软实力城市、中国十大创新城市、中国（大陆）国际形象最佳城市、全国文明城市。连续十年获评中国最具幸福感城市。

INTRODUCTION TO CHANGSHA CITY

Located in the northeast of the province, Changsha is the capital of Hunan Province in China, with a total area of 11.8 thousand square kilometers and a population of 7.97 million. Changsha contains 6 districts, 2 county-level cities and 1 county.

Changsha is a well-known historic city, boasting a history of over 3,000 years. As the capital of Hunan and a strategic city in the Southern China, Changsha has been listed among the first batch of National Historic and Cultural Cities in China as well. Changsha is famous for its historic and cultural heritages, such as Mawangdui Tombs of the Han Dynasty, Sun Wu Bamboo Slips of the Three Kingdoms period, the Royal Mausoleum of the Changsha Kingdom during the Western Han Dynasty, the Tanheli City Site of Western Zhou Dynasty, Yuelu Academy and Changsha Tongguan Kiln.

Changsha is a culturally-diverse city. Eminent scholars, such as Qu Yuan, Jia Yi and Du fu, left their masterpieces here. Zhu Xi and Zhang Shi, prominent lecturers in Yuelu Academy, founded a school of pragmatism. Affluent intangible cultural heritages, such as Xiang Embroidery, Liuyang Fireworks, Changsha Ballad Singing and Chrysanthemum Stone Carving, are full of local characteristics.

Changsha used to be the stage of many revolutionary heroes in Chinese history. As one of the cities where the Reform Movement, the old and the new democratic revolutions were initiated, Changsha has witnessed the great deeds of many historical figures, such as Zuo Zongtang, Tan Sitong, Huang Xing, Cai E, Mao Zedong and Liu Shaoqi, who are known home and abroad.

Changsha is a picturesque city. Scenic spots in Changsha include the landscape in Yuelu Mountain, especially when it is decorated by red maples in Autumn, the Xiangjiang River where the peaceful Orange Isle is located, and the long-lasting ancient city relics. Attractive pavilions and temples, wetlands and springs, as well as forest parks are scattered in the city. Enrolled into the first batch of National Excellent Tourist Cities and National Garden Cities in China, Changsha is striving to build itself as an appealing tourist destination for people around the world.

Changsha is an ever-changing innovative city. In 2017, it achieved a local GDP of 1.0535 trillion yuan, ranking the 13th among large and medium-sized cities, and the 6th among provincial capitals in China. It has won a host of titles, including "City of Media Arts" presented by UNESCO Creative Cities Network, Cultural Capital of East Asia, City of Top Soft Power in China, One of the Top Ten Innovative Cities in China, City of Best Global Image in mainland China and National Civilized City in China. For the recent decade, it has won the honor as one of best cities in China in terms of wellbeing index.



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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "ROLE OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY
IN BUILDING A GLOBAL COMMUNITY WITH SHARED FUTURE"

橘子洲头位于中国湖南长沙橘子洲的南端，是世界上最大的内
陆洲，距今已有一千七百多年的历史。

Head of Orange Isle is located at the southern tip of the Isle in
Changsha, Hunan Province, China. It is the largest inland isle
in the world, with a history of more than seventeen hundred
years.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE "ROLE OF LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY
IN BUILDING A GLOBAL COMMUNITY WITH SHARED FUTURE"

岳麓书院坐落于中国湖南长沙岳麓山脚下，是中国四大书院之
一，是世界上最古老的学府之一。

Located at the foot of Yuelu Mountain in Changsha, Hunan
Province, Yuelu Academy is one of the four largest ancient
academies in China and one of the time-honored ancient in-
stitutions in the world.

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