



# 母语的消失与存留

第三届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护国际学术研讨会论文集

Extinction and Retention  
of Mother Tongues in China

民族出版社

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尊敬的熊术新教授：

谨此我写信寻求您的帮助，于2010年6月10日—13日由贵校承办“第三届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护国际学术研讨会”。

正如您所知，玉溪师范学院与拉筹伯大学早已建立了两校之间的协议，长期进行了合作研究。已在贵校成功举办了两届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护国际学术研讨会。我们非常感激您多年来给予的大力支持和帮助。先前的两次会议，我们都已相继出版了两本论文集。我们希望第三届会议同样能够出版一本论文集，并有利于促进现实的中国少数民族语言保护。

本次会议我校的协办者是语言学系的大卫·布莱德雷教授及其助手玛雅·布莱德雷博士。他们将出席这次会议。贵校的协办者白碧波教授和助手许鲜明教授。这次研讨会的一部分经费是由澳大利亚探索与发现研究院授权予大卫·布莱德雷教授资助的。

请接受我们的诚挚谢意！真诚地感谢您本人长期以来对我们合作的支持。我希望我们的合作将一如既往地不断向前发展。

谨致诚挚的谢意！

澳大利亚拉筹伯大学  
副校长 提姆·布朗教授  
2010年3月21日



Dear Prof Xiong,

I am writing to ask for your assistance to host the *Conference on Heritage Maintenance for Endangered Languages in Yunnan, CHINA* at your university from 10<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> June 2010, in co – operation with our university.

As you know, La Trobe University and Yuxi Normal University have a long established exchange agreement, and have been co – operating in research for many years. Several previous conferences on this topic were held at your university; we are very grateful for your assistance in the past. Each of these conferences produced an edited book, and we hope that this conference will again produce a book, as well as practical outcomes to benefit the maintenance of minority languages in China.

The co – ordinator of the conference from our university is Prof. David Bradley of the Linguistics Programme, with assistance from Dr. Maya Bradley, and they will also participate in the conference. The co – ordinator of the conference for your university is Prof Bai Bibo, with assistance from Prof Xu Xianming. Funding for the conference is available from the Australian Research Council Discovery grant to Prof Bradley.

Please accept my warm thanks for your long – term co – operation, and the hope that this co – operation will long continue.

Yours sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Tim Brown', written in a cursive style.

Prof Tim Brown

Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research)

## 贺 信

熊院长、白碧波教授：

由玉溪师范学院和澳大利亚拉筹伯大学联合召开的“第三届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护国际学术研讨会”在贵校隆重举行。这是一次研究濒危语言具有重大意义的研讨会。我代表国际双语学会，中央民族大学“985”工程语言文化教育边疆史地创新基地，向会议表示热烈的祝贺！我因应邀去台湾参加藏缅语研究学术会议，时间出现冲突，未能参加这次会议，深感遗憾。祝到会的各族同胞、专家，包括泰族、阿卡族、拉祜族、傈僳族、彝族、哈尼族等，取得完满收获，并祝会议圆满成功。

中央民族大学教授 戴庆厦

2010年6月2日

## 开幕词

各位领导、各位代表、各位来宾：

大家早上好！

由玉溪师范学院和澳大利亚拉筹伯大学联合主办的“第三届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护国际学术研讨会”今天开幕了！我代表玉溪师范学院向远道而来的国内外专家、学者表示热烈的欢迎！

本次会议是我校与澳大利亚拉筹伯大学自 2000 年签订学术合作以来，携手合作，共建中国云南濒危语言研究基地，中国云南濒危语言合作研究，2005 年、2006 年联合召开第一、二届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护研讨会的延续。本次会议将围绕“保护濒危语言、维持语言文化的多样性”，探讨云南少数民族语言面临的濒危问题，拟采取的语言保护措施以及东南亚阿卡文字统一的可行性展开讨论和交流。

语言消失的现象不始于今日，很多古代语言在时代浪潮的冲蚀下从现实世界销声匿迹，这种文明倏生倏灭的历史过程长期来不为人们所注意。对语言濒危现象的关注是一种觉醒和进步，人们认识到语言是文化的基础和重要的组成部分，语言的大规模消失是人类文明成果的重大损失，应该作为人类非物质文化遗产予以关心和珍惜。尤其在当前经济全球化趋势中，濒危语言现象引发了现代化进程中各个国家和族群所面临的传统语言文化的传承、人类文明遗产的留存、人文生态环境的保护等共同的问题，其影响已大大超出语言学领域，而成为 21 世纪人类所面临的重大的时代性课题。

在全球经济逐步趋于一体化，城市化进程快速推进下，语言依然是文化的主要载体和文化多样性的重要特征。然而，语言的使用功能和生存空间失去了平衡，语言濒危现象已成为全球语言发展中的普遍现象。根据联合国教科文组织 2003 年在巴黎召开的国际专家会议的“关于联合国教科文组织濒危语言保护规划的文件”精神，提出了语言

多样性是人类最重要的遗产。因为每一种语言都代表着一个民族独有的文化智慧。任何一种语言的消失都是全人类的损失。尽管大约有6000种语言存在，但是许多种语言受到威胁。因此，语言记录、新政策的启动、新材料的充实是加强这些语言活力的当务之急。特别是语言社区、语言工作者、民间组织和政府之间十分有必要通力合作，才能抵御这种威胁。为了保护濒危语言，为语言社区创建富有新意义的作用，建立支持机制，刻不容缓。

就目前的情况看，云南省的大部分少数民族语言都存在着不同程度的濒危，主要表现在：使用领域受限，社会功能退化，通行区域缩小，使用人数减少，固有规律混乱，结构系统消解，母语使用者的平均年龄有升高趋势，使用人数正在减少，使用范围正在缩小。因此，濒危语言记录已迫在眉睫。整个世界在保持其语言活力和安全方面正在面临着新的挑战。全世界的人们一起挖掘资源并强化其语言和文化多样性的时刻已经到来。这需要各级人力资源，即各个语言学专家、各地语言社区、民间组织及国家和社会组织积极行动起来，参与到语言保护的行列中来。

在这方面，玉溪师范学院自2001年3月在英语系举办第一期哈尼文教师短期培训班起就已拉开濒危语言保护研究工作的序幕。2003年、2006年在红河哈尼族彝族自治州绿春县先后举办第二期哈尼文培训班，第三期哈尼文笔会。2010年5月又举办了绿春县政府机关公务员的哈尼文培训。2005年、2006年中国玉溪师范学院和澳大利亚拉筹伯大学联合举办第一、二届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护研讨会，已出版两本论文集。其间，根据两校合作协议，在玉溪市红塔区洛河彝族乡把者贷村委会梅冲哈尼族村和红塔区凤凰路街道办事处上灵秀彝族村搭建关系，携手共建“中国云南濒危语言遗产保护研究基地”；2006年12月5日双方代表在两个少数民族村寨举行授牌仪式，并建议村干部和村民们重视保护自己的语言和文化。

本次联合举办“第三届中国云南濒危语言遗产保护国际学术研讨会”，共同探讨云南少数民族语言遗产保护与维持。其目的是为了促进探讨少数民族语言理论、方法以及保护云南濒危语言遗产所采取的

措施，交流少数民族语言研究成果，推动少数民族语言遗产的保护与维持，促进语言生态的和谐，促进民族关系的健康发展。本次会议已收到论文 30 余篇，有来自澳大利亚、美国、泰国、缅甸、中国的国内外学者 70 余人出席这次会议。

下面我引用美国印第安纳瓦霍族老人的一段话作为结语：如果你不呼吸，就没有空气。如果你不走路，就没有地球。如果你不说话，就没有世界。

最后，预祝研讨会圆满成功！谢谢大家！

熊术新

2010 年 6 月 10 日

## Opening Address

Respected Leaders, Scholars and Guests

Good morning, everyone!

The Third International Conference on Heritage Maintenance for Endangered Languages in Yunnan, CHINA, co – sponsored by Yuxi Normal University and La Trobe University, Australia, opens now! On behalf of Yuxi Normal University I hereby warmly welcome you all, scholars and experts from home and abroad afar!

This conference is a continuation of our university and La Trobe University since we signed our first term MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING to build a base for endangered languages in Yunnan China since 2000. Thereafter we both jointly held the First and Second Conferences on Heritage Maintenance for Endangered Languages in Yunnan, CHINA in 2005 and 2006 in Yuxi Normal University. Now at this conference we attempt to focus on the themes to Preserve Endangered Languages and Maintain Linguistic and Cultural Diversity, to study language endangerment of the Yunnan nationalities we are facing, discuss measures to preserve them and a possible unification of a Common Akha Writing as well as exchange our experiences in our individual research fields.

Language endangerment is not new to the human society. It has taken place since ancient times. Many languages existed and disappeared quickly for many reasons. Many events were ignored, and many people were indifferent to this phenomenon in the process of the human civilization. It is thus a definite and inevitable awareness for the humanity to recognize the matter of the language endangerment for language is an essential base of our cultures, and inseparable part. A loss of a language is a great loss of the human

heritage and wisdom. Any Language is considered an intangible heritage and should be cared and cherished. Especially in this globally economic society, language endangerment causes common issues of the ethno - linguistic group identity, and our heritage maintenance and transmission, and ecology protection. It is a matter beyond linguistics, but a significant theme of the 21st century for the human society.

Under the developing situation of the globalization and urbanization in economy, language still retains a primary embodiment and expression of cultural diversity. Nevertheless, language functions and domains have been changed and unbalanced. Some languages have been shifted and disappeared. Language endangerment has become an issue of the global development. As early as in 2003, or even long before that, the Document submitted to the International Expert Meeting on UNESCO Programme Safeguarding of Endangered Languages put forward: Language diversity is essential to the human heritage. Each language embodies the unique cultural wisdom of a people. The loss of any language is thus a loss for all humanity. Though approximately six thousand languages still exist, many are under threat. There is an imperative need for language documentation, new policy initiatives, and new materials to enhance the vitality of these languages. The cooperative efforts of language communities, language professionals, NGOs and governments will be indispensable in countering this threat. There is a pressing need to build support for language communities in their efforts to establish meaningful new roles for their endangered languages.

As we have known, at the present situation, most minority languages in Yunnan are encountering endangerment to some degrees according to the assessing factors and degrees of the language endangerment: 9 factors and multiple 6 grades from 5 to 0. These languages are used in limited domains, lost social functions, lost their using ground, absolute population using a certain language decreased, younger generation become semi speakers, or do not learn mother language at home and communities. Therefore language docu-

mentation is pressingly needed. The world faces new challenges in keeping its languages alive and well. It is time for the peoples of the world to pool their resources and build on the strengths of their linguistic and cultural diversity. This entails pooling the resources at all levels: individual language specialists, local speaker community, NGOs, and governmental and institutional organizations.

Yuxi Normal University, as a university of the people, has been endeavoring in this field since it hosted the First Short Term Training Class for Hani Teachers at the English Language Department in March, 2001. It sponsored the same kind training classes in 2003, 2006, 2010 in the Hani Communities in Luchun County. Our two universities held the two conferences in 2005 and 2006 mentioned above and produced 2 volumes of the academic papers. Our two universities had signed the Meichong Hani Village in Luohe Yi Nationality Swb – district and Shanglingxiu Yi Village in Fenghuang Road Administrative Sub – district in Hongta District as our research bases, which encourage the local communities to maintain their language heritage. These are our academic products collaborated hand in hand.

The purposes of the third conference are to explore linguistics theories, linguistic situation, methods and practice of maintaining intangible heritages of the Yunnan minority nationalities, CHINA, and cross border language and orthography with the hope of language heritage maintenance, promoting linguistic and ethnic harmony. This conference has accepted over 30 academic papers contributed by scholars from Australia, America, Thailand, Burma and China. About 70 scholars and linguists are present at this conference.

Now I hereby would like to quote an American Indian, a Navajo elder saying to conclude my speech:

If you don't breathe,  
there is no air.  
If you don't walk,  
there is no earth.



If you dont speak ,  
there is no world.

We wish that every language speaks its unique world. Finally, I wish a successful Conference! Thank you very much!

Xiong Shuxin