

On the Practical Significance of Guanzhong Dialect in TCFL

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Abstract: China is a country with a long history and a vast territory. Different nationalities and regions have different dialects. As early as the beginning of twentieth Century, many scholars studied Guanzhong Dialect. With the introduction of the strategy of "one belt and one road", as the starting point of the ancient Silk Road, Xi'an also welcomed a large number of foreign students studying Chinese. In the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language, the teaching of Putonghua, supplemented by the infiltration of Guanzhong Dialect cultural knowledge, can eliminate the misunderstanding in the communication between the overseas students and the local people, realize the real cross-cultural communication, and attract the high-level talents studying and studying in Shaanxi from the aspects of economy and culture. Guanzhong Dialect can play an important role in teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

At the beginning of the 20th century, scholars at home and abroad began to use modern descriptive means to study Chinese dialects. With the increasing popularity of Chinese language and the increasing number of foreigners coming to China, the two seemingly impossible language types, Chinese as a foreign language and Chinese dialects, collide under the general trend of real development. Since the development of teaching Chinese as a foreign language in the 1950s, it has established a relatively complete discipline theory. Among them, the theory of Chinese as a foreign language is the basis of application in teaching. Language is inseparable from culture. Language is the carrier of culture and also a cultural phenomenon. Since the 1980s, many scholars at home and abroad have called for the introduction of knowledge of Chinese dialects and dialects into TCFL from the perspective of promoting Chinese culture and promoting cultural exchanges between China and foreign countries. For example, Zhang Zhenxing's "dialect research and teaching Chinese as a foreign language", Ding Qizhen's "on the relationship between Chinese dialects and teaching Chinese as a foreign language", Gu Yue's "try to talk about dialect problems in teaching Chinese as a foreign language" and other research results were published. Obviously, the research topic of the relationship between TCFL and Chinese dialects has been put in front of us. People have also paid attention to the historical and cultural information carried by Chinese dialects, and realized that dialects are also a way of communication in TCFL.

In the 1950s, many scholars made a breakthrough in the comparative study of Guanzhong Dialect and Putonghua, with the purpose of popularizing Putonghua. However, since the new era, many scholars in Guanzhong dialect phonetics, syntax and other aspects of the study began to deepen. Teaching Chinese as a foreign language is not only the teaching of Chinese as a second language. Language cannot exist independently of culture. The purpose of language teaching is to cultivate students' practical communicative ability in using language, so culture teaching and Chinese teaching are closely related. Our Chinese culture consists of mainstream culture and different regional cultures. This paper mainly discusses the practical significance of Guanzhong Dialect, the carrier of regional culture, in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, so as to promote the spread of Shaanxi's history and culture and build the Silk Road in teaching Chinese as a foreign language.

1. Expound the Relationship between Dialects and TCFL

Teaching Chinese as a foreign language is the teaching of Chinese as a second language. The teaching object is mainly for foreigners whose mother tongue is not Chinese. Language is the carrier of culture. It is a common theory that culture teaching must be infiltrated in TCFL. As a part of the unique culture in dialects, it is also a research category in TCFL. In the broad sense of Chinese, in addition to Putonghua, foreigners are more likely to contact and accept dialects in their lives, and often wander in the dual context of Putonghua and dialects. Sometimes there is no consensus on the interpretation of Chinese vocabulary. Therefore, in the teaching of TCFL, the acquisition of Putonghua is the main part, supplemented by the penetration of dialect culture in life. The relationship between the two should be complementary, not mutually exclusive. As far as the narrow sense of Chinese is concerned, Chinese dialect is also a language of Chinese, which is the "language variant" of Putonghua. That is to say, a language which is different from standard language and only used in one area has its own value. Mandarin has been popularized, but dialect is still the main communication tool of Chinese people in a dialect area. In recent years, some scholars and colleagues have proposed that it is one of the important goals of TCFL to improve the communicative competence of foreigners. Therefore, dialects in the context of life cannot be underestimated, and the influence of dialects on foreigners' second language acquisition still exists. Therefore, we believe that in TCFL, the teaching of Putonghua should be supplemented by dialect cognition and the penetration of dialect culture, so that the dominant Putonghua teaching is richer, more conducive to foreigners' Chinese learning, more convenient for foreigners' work and life in the place where they live. It can be seen that dialects are closely related to TCFL.

2. Discuss the Influence of Guanzhong Dialect in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

With the development of the strategic thinking of "one belt and one road" in the central area, Xi'an is also an important historical opportunity for the extension of the development of the cultural and historical town and the starting point of the silk road. Xi'an is not only the political and cultural center of Shaanxi today, but also the core of Guanzhong culture. With the rapid development of the times, foreigners urgently need to know Xi'an, and Xi'an also needs to introduce itself. In recent ten years, with the rapid development of Shaanxi's economy, many foreign companies have settled in Xi'an, and Chinese as a foreign language has ushered in the best period in history of great promotion and development. Taking Samsung company of South Korea as an example, there are millions of people who take the Chinese proficiency test every year. It is an indisputable fact that more and more foreigners are learning Chinese in Xi'an. Therefore, in the process of Chinese acquisition, many foreigners reflect that they can not understand the local people and have language communication barriers. Although there are many reasons, one of the reasons is that the native Xi'an people often use Guanzhong Dialect as their daily communication language. The "negative transfer" of this dialect results in the language communication block. What dialect brings to foreigners is not only a negative transfer of language communication, but also a negative transfer of cultural identity. In this way, foreigners will be confused by language barriers, and their interest and enthusiasm in learning Chinese and understanding Chinese culture will be frustrated. Therefore, it is important for foreigners living in Xi'an to learn standard Mandarin, but as the communication language of most Xi'an people, the influence of Guanzhong Dialect language environment can not be ignored. Therefore, the understanding and learning of Guanzhong Dialect should also be the auxiliary part and necessary means of Chinese culture learning. Let foreigners who study Chinese in Xi'an have more social competitiveness than those who study Chinese in other areas. In this kind of teaching, in addition to Mandarin teaching, the auxiliary teaching of Guanzhong Dialect culture in life also has a catalytic effect.

3. The Significance of Guanzhong Dialect in Teaching Chinese as a Foreign Language

First of all, through the input of Guanzhong Dialect culture teaching, strengthening the publicity

and communication of Chinese and Shaanxi History and culture is not only the communication tool of people's thoughts and life, but also the carrier of historical and cultural information. Guanzhong Dialect, as the carrier of historical and cultural information of China and Shaanxi, has more irreplaceable and unrepeatable characteristics of the times. Shaanxi is known as the "natural history museum". This is because there is a thick cultural accumulation of Chinese historical evolution in the land of Guanzhong, Shaanxi Province. So far, not only many historical sites are still preserved, but also many Chinese historical books and records are inextricably linked with this land. In our opinion, teaching Chinese as a foreign language should not be a simple language teaching, but also a teaching of Chinese culture and the spread of Chinese culture, so should the teaching of dialect culture. As Guanzhong Dialect has a unique historical and cultural genetic gene, it is natural to use the cultural knowledge of Guanzhong Dialect to teach the historical and cultural knowledge of China and Shaanxi, which is of great significance to the intercultural communication of foreigners [2].

Secondly, the strategic background of "one belt and one road" is not only a promoter of economic development, but also a new opportunity to develop Shaanxi culture and Guanzhong culture. The Silk Road in One Road and One Belt was the gateway of land trade and cultural exchange between eastern and Western civilizations initiated by ancient Chinese in Luoyang and Changan at the beginning of Han Dynasty. Today, it aims to borrow the historical symbols of the ancient Silk Road, take hundreds of rivers as the sea, and inherit the open tradition of the ancient Silk Road. It is not only the exchange of goods, but also an indispensable part of cultural exchange. Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, also known as Chang'an, was the capital of the thirteen dynasties emperors. It is known as "there is a state of emperors in the Qin Dynasty". Guanzhong Dialect was bred in this long historical and cultural environment. With the development of the whole area and the teaching of teaching Chinese as a foreign language, dialect culture teaching will naturally become a hub for better linking Chinese and Western cultures. The penetration of Guanzhong Dialect culture is conducive to foreigners' understanding of Shaanxi's historical culture and regional traditional culture. In the cultural exchange between China and foreign countries, Shaanxi culture will go abroad and further expand the influence of extensive and profound Shaanxi culture in foreign countries. In addition, it has made a lot of preparation for further introduction of foreign investment and foreign talents, which is conducive to optimizing the exchange mode between foreigners and Chinese, and promoting the economic development of Shaanxi Province. This is also a true response to the strategic thinking goal of "one road, one belt" initiative [3].

Finally, through the penetration of Guanzhong Dialect culture in teaching Chinese as a foreign language, it is conducive to attract more foreign people who are interested in Guanzhong literature and art and other fields of Humanities in Shaanxi Province and have a higher level of Chinese to study Chinese and Shaanxi culture in Xi'an. Especially for foreign students studying Chinese, the improvement of literary accomplishment mainly lies in the study of original works. Bailuyuan, written by Chen Zhongshi, a famous writer in Shaanxi Province, can be said to be a pearl in the literary world in the 20th century [4]. Chen Zhongshi used Guanzhong Dialect Words which he was very familiar with in Bailuyuan. He switched Putonghua and dialect freely, and built a real era. Through the use of dialect, he showed a vivid image of people. With the ingenious application of different characters and dialects, Chen Zhong's unique Guanzhong Dialect conveys unique folk culture. Only by understanding Guanzhong Dialect and folk culture, can we better understand the subtlety of this work, feel the breath of farmers' life in Guanzhong, and grasp the theme of this article. In addition, Shaanxi opera Qinqiang, Shaanxi folk culture, Shaanxi human history and so on all require a certain knowledge of Guanzhong Dialect culture to have a thorough understanding [5]. Therefore, adding Guanzhong Dialect elements in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language culture can attract more high-level researchers who come to China to learn Chinese.

To sum up, foreigners come to China to learn Chinese, not only a pure Mandarin language environment, each city still retains regional cultural characteristics, Xi'an is no exception. Facing different language environment, in addition to classroom learning, it is a challenge for foreign students, but the ultimate goal of learning Chinese for foreigners is to master the practical

application ability of language and realize real cross-cultural communication. Therefore, Guanzhong Dialect plays a key role in the teaching of Chinese as a foreign language.

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