

Research Article

# The Phonological Coordination Relationship of Hancheng Dialect in Shaanxi Province

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## Abstract

Hancheng, located in the northeast corner of Guanzhong Plain, Shaanxi Province, is an ancient civilized city with a long history and splendid culture. Under the background of the vigorous promotion of Mandarin, many dialects are gradually declining in use, and the Hancheng dialect is the same. Hancheng dialect belongs to Fenhe Piece of Central Plains Mandarin, which has both similarities and differences with Beijing dialect. Hancheng dialect has dentate labial initials [pf p<sup>h</sup> f v], while Beijing dialect does not. There are [ɿɛ] vowels in Hancheng dialect, as well as nasalized vowels such as [ã ě], which are not found in Beijing dialect. Based on this, the author made a field investigation and objective description of the pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar of Hancheng dialect in order to preserve it. Dialects and Mandarin are both bridges for people to communicate, each playing a unique role. As linguists, we bear the mission to meticulously document certain dialects, turning them into precious cultural heritage to be passed down to future generations. This paper describes the relationship between consonant and vowel in Hancheng dialect, and uses a number of table expressions to concretize it. This can not only provide materials for the study of Shaanxi dialect, but also contribute to the study of folk culture, and contribute to the protection of the diversity of dialects, but also promote the sustainable development of language resources.

## Keywords

Shaanxi, Hancheng Dialect, Dialect, Initials, Finals, Phonological Coordination

## 1. Introduction

Hancheng is located in the northeast corner of Guanzhong Plain in Shaanxi Province, at the junction of Qin and Jin. It borders Yichuan County to the north, Heyang County to the south, Huanglong County to the west, and Xiangning County, Hejin City and Wanrong County of Shanxi Province across the Yellow River to the east. [1] The city has jurisdiction over two street offices and six towns, is the birthplace of Shi Taishi Sima Qian, Sima Qian ancestral tomb is in the south of the town of Zhichuan. With a long history and a long history, Hancheng is one of the important birthplaces of Chinese civilization, and is

known as the "East gate" and "Yellow River pearl" of Shaanxi. It also has the reputation of "Dahongpao Town of Sichuan Pepper", has been among the top 100 counties (cities) in western China for many years, and has been selected as "Top 10 Counties in Shaanxi Province for Economic and Social Development" for five consecutive years.

Hancheng city has a variety of ethnic groups, including Han, Manchu, Mongolian, Hui and other 10 ethnic minorities, of which the Han population is the majority, the minority population accounts for less than one tenth. Within the adminis-

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trative division, there are three kinds of accents: urban accent, Nanyuan accent and Xiayukou accent. Most people call it urban accent, so we take the discourse spoken by the Han people in urban area as the representative phonology of Hancheng and take it as the object of description and analysis. The main speakers of this survey are: (1) Wang Chengjian, 56 years old, from Zhaocun, Xincheng District, is a junior high school culture, occupation is a farmer, he speaks a very native dialect; (2) Wang Zhenlong, 35 years old, also from Zhaocun, new urban district, is a high school culture, is a freelancer, he speaks dialect is also very authentic. In this survey, we use Wang Chengjian's pronunciation as the standard.

Hancheng dialect belongs to the Zhongyuan Mandarin area, which belongs to the Jiezhou small section of Fenhe Section in the second edition of the Atlas of Chinese Language, and is the transition zone between Zhongyuan Mandarin Guanzhong Section and Fenhe section. [2] Bai Dizhou [3], Annals of Hancheng City and Dialects [1], Ru Gang [4], Yu Yongmin [5], Huang Shan [6], Liu Xiaoyan [7], Sun Lixin [8], Xia Qing [9], Liu Sanli [10], Xing Xiangdong, Wang Linhui, Zhang Weijia, Li Xiaoping [11], Qiugu Yuxing, Xu Pengbiao [12], Wang Sha and Xiao Jiugen [13], Wang Sha [14] and other predecessors described, discussed and compared the problems of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar of Hancheng dialect, but no scholars have conducted in-depth research on the rhyme coordination of Hancheng dialect, which leaves room for us to study.

In the article "Shaanxi Hancheng Phonetic System and its Characteristics", we have analyzed the initial consonants, vowels and tone system of Hancheng dialect, and have analyzed their characteristics, this paper will analyze the consonants and vowels in detail. [14] Hancheng dialect has a total of 28 initials, which are: p p<sup>h</sup> m pf pf<sup>h</sup> f v t t<sup>h</sup> n l ts ts<sup>h</sup> s z tʂ tʂ<sup>h</sup> ʂ z tɛ tɛ<sup>h</sup> ŋ ɛ k k<sup>h</sup> ŋ x Ø; There are 39 finals in total, which are: ɿ ʅ i u y a ia ua ya ɿɛ ɿɛ yɛ ə uə yə ai uai ei uei au iau əu iəu ā iā uā ē iē uē yē aŋ iaŋ uaŋ əŋ iəŋ uəŋ yəŋ uoŋ. There are four types of tone, respectively: Yin Ping 31, Yang Ping 35, Shang Sheng 53, and Qu Sheng 44. We divide the initial consonants of Hancheng dialect into seven categories according to the oral position of pronunciation, which are: [p p<sup>h</sup> m], [pf pf<sup>h</sup> f v], [t t<sup>h</sup> n l], [ts ts<sup>h</sup> s z], [tʂ tʂ<sup>h</sup> ʂ z], [tɛ tɛ<sup>h</sup> ŋ ɛ], [k k<sup>h</sup> ŋ x] and [Ø]. Place initial consonants in the leftmost line of the table, and vowels in turn on the top line of the table. The crossed part of the table is the text that is combined with initial consonants and vowels, and the blank part is that the initial consonants and vowels cannot be combined. The paper uses the International phonetic Alphabet to mark the sound, and the tone is marked by five degrees. For convenience, the value of the tone is expressed in Arabic digits, and the one with "白" in the lower right corner is the voice, and the one with "文" is the reading sound.

## 2. The Phonological Coordination Relationship

	ɿ	ʅ	i	u	y	a
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44
p p <sup>h</sup> m			逼 比 币 披 啤 劈 屁 密 迷 米 眯	北 不 补 布 扑 脖 普 铺 木 毛 姆 慕		八 ③ 靶 爸 帕 爬 琶 怕 抹 妈 马
pf pf <sup>h</sup> f v				珠 煮 注 出 除 处 柱 福 扶 府 负 肤 茹 舞 雾		抓 爪 ④ 刷 乏 耍 袜 ⑤
t t <sup>h</sup> n l			低 提 底 第 梯 题 体 递	督 妒 度 凸 图 土 兔		搭 爹 打 大 塔 踏 她 纳 拿 辣 来
tʂ tʂ <sup>h</sup> s z	咨 ① 紫 志 ② 迟 次 字 丝 匙 死 事 儿 扔					渣 炸 诈 擦 炸 ⑥ 错 沙 颀 谁 ⑦
tʂ tʂ <sup>h</sup> ʂ ʂ		汁 植 执 吃 侄 耻 湿 食 世 日				争 ⑧ 车 扯 除 蛇 舍 ⑨ 惹

te			鸡 急 挤 祭		矩 菊 举 句	
te <sup>h</sup>			七 骑 起 气		屈 渠 取 聚	
ŋ			乙 泥 你 腻		鱼 语	
e			吸 肥 洗 戏		虚 徐 许 续	
k				菇 姑 古 故		尬 卡
k <sup>h</sup>				哭 苦 库		
ŋ						
x				呼 胡 虎 户		坏 还 吓
∅			益 一 尾 意	捂 吴 五 悟	玉 驴 旅 遇	阿

Figure 1. Phonological coordination table <sup>1</sup>.

匙[sɿ<sup>35</sup>]: 铁~A little iron shovel. | 儿[zɿ<sup>35</sup>]: Son. | 扔[zɿ<sup>53</sup>]: Throw things away. | 执[tʂɿ<sup>44</sup>]: Very stubborn. | 肥[ci<sup>35</sup>]: Animals have a lot of meat. | 尾[i<sup>53</sup>]: ~巴 Tail. | 北[pu<sup>31</sup>]: North. | 脖[p<sup>h</sup>u<sup>35</sup>]: ~项 Neck. | 毛[mu<sup>35</sup>]: Hair on an animal. | 大[ta<sup>44</sup>]: ~学 University. | 纳[na<sup>31</sup>]: Make the sole. | 来[la<sup>35</sup>]: Dialect pronunciation of the word. | 颞[sa<sup>35</sup>]: Head. | 争[tʂa<sup>31</sup>]: Scramble for things. | 车[tʂ<sup>h</sup>a<sup>31</sup>]: Wooden trolley. | 扯[tʂ<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup>]: Rip by hand. |(This suggests that the Hancheng dialect belongs to the Chang-Xu type within the Northern Chinese dialect group characterized by the sounds ts and tʂ [15]) | 坏[xa<sup>31</sup>]: Scoundrel. | 阿[a<sup>44</sup>]: ~家 The husband's family.

①[tʂɿ<sup>35</sup>]: A derogatory term for shouting. ②[tʂ<sup>h</sup>ɿ<sup>31</sup>]: Stupid. ③[pa<sup>35</sup>]: The male reproductive organs. ④[pf<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup>]: Grab by the hand. ⑤[va<sup>35</sup>]: Pinch it back and forth with your hands. ⑥[tʂ<sup>h</sup>a<sup>53</sup>]: ~利 Work very quickly. ⑦[sa<sup>44</sup>]: Sparse. ⑧[tʂa<sup>53</sup>]: Here. ⑨[ʂa<sup>44</sup>]: Left, left out.

	ia	ua	ya	ɿɛ	iɛ	ye
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44					
p	① ② 迸				憋 别 鳖 蹦	
p <sup>h</sup>	③ 棚 ④				撇 ⑤	
m	棉				灭 明 命	
pf						
pf <sup>h</sup>						
f						
v						
t		⑤			跌 咥 钉	
t <sup>h</sup>					贴 叠 蝶	
n						
l	冷				列 铃 岭 裂	
tʂ						
tʂ <sup>h</sup>						
s						
z						
tʂɿ				褶 整 正		
tʂɿ <sup>h</sup>				车 ⑦ 撤		
ʂ				说 ⑧ 赦 社		
ʐ				热		

1 The bold words in the table are different from the pronunciation or meaning or usage of Putonghua in the dialect, which are explained below the table; Circled number, no word for the sound, but used in dialects.

te	加 假 嫁		嘴		接 姐 井 镜	诀 绝 决 倔
te <sup>h</sup>	掐 茄 搾				轻 晴 且 净	缺 瘸
ŋ	鸭 牙 哑 轧				业 茶 影 硬	
ɛ	虾 斜 夏		斜		歇 挟 写 谢	雪 蜇
k		瓜 寡 挂				
k <sup>h</sup>		夸 垮 跨				
ŋ						
x		花 滑 画				
∅	爷 也 夜	挖 娃 瓦 瓦	⑥		叶 赢 野 夜	月

Figure 1. Continued.

迸[pia<sup>44</sup>]: Rupture. |棚[p<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>44</sup>]: ~子 A simple house without walls. |冷[lia<sup>31</sup>]: ~子 Hail. |挖[te<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>31</sup>]: Squeeze your fingers away. |斜[cia<sup>35</sup>]: Sidelong. |夜[ia<sup>44</sup>]: ~黑 yesterevening. |娃[ua<sup>35</sup>]: Sons and daughters. |瓦[ua<sup>53</sup>]: Verb. |瓦[ua<sup>44</sup>]: Noun. |嘴[teya<sup>53</sup>]: The consonant of "mouth". |斜[cya<sup>35</sup>]: Very oblique. |整[tʂɿɛ<sup>53</sup>]: Tidy up. |正[tʂɿɛ<sup>44</sup>]: 反~Anyway. |车[tʂ<sup>h</sup>ɿɛ<sup>31</sup>]: Sedan. |别[pie<sup>35</sup>]: 特~Particularly. |明[mie<sup>35</sup>]: ~早 Tomorrow. |钉[tie<sup>44</sup>]: Verb. |茶[nje<sup>35</sup>]: In a daze. |影[nje<sup>53</sup>]: ~子 Shadow. |硬[nje<sup>44</sup>]: Hard. |挟[cie<sup>35</sup>]: Hug. |野[ie<sup>53</sup>]: Written language. |夜[ie<sup>44</sup>]: Written language. |麩[eye<sup>35</sup>]: ~面 A pasta dish made from buckwheat.

①[pia<sup>31</sup>]: Affix. ②[pia<sup>53</sup>]: The sound of gunfire. ③[p<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>31</sup>]: A verb that describes being messy. ④[p<sup>h</sup>ia<sup>53</sup>]: Wrestling. ⑤[tia<sup>53</sup>]: 脑~下 Keep your head down. ⑥[ya<sup>31</sup>]: cistern; Puddle quantifier. ⑦[tʂ<sup>h</sup>ɿɛ<sup>35</sup>]: Be quiet and calm. ⑧[ʂɿɛ<sup>35</sup>]: Reduce portions. ⑨[p<sup>h</sup>ie<sup>35</sup>]: ~他谁 Who else.

	ə	uə	yə	ai	uai	ei
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44					
p	播 跛 簸			⑥ 摆 拜		百 伯 迫 背
p <sup>h</sup>	坡 婆 魄 破			排 败		拍 白 呖 配
m	么 馍 抹 沫			埋 买 卖		麦 煤 美 妹
pf	桌 ① 纺			⑦ 拽		追 赘
pf <sup>h</sup>	戳 镯			踹		吹 捶 坠
f	缩 佛 纺 放			衰 甩 帅		摔 肥 水 税
v	物 芒 忘					维 委 味
t		多 朵 堕		逮 ⑧		堆 ⑩ 堆 对
t <sup>h</sup>		汤 夺 楠 唾		胎 ⑨ 太		推 特 腿 退
n		挪 诺 糯		崖 奶 耐		
l		落 狼 裸 漯	略	来 赖		勒 来 礼 利
ts		做 昨 佐 左		裁 宰 再		摘 嘴 最
ts <sup>h</sup>		搓 挫 坐		猜 才 彩 菜		拆 贼 ⑪ 罪
s		桑 锁		腮 筛 赛		塞 谁 碎
z						
tʂ		张 长 ②				
tʂ <sup>h</sup>		③ 长 辍 丈				
ʂ		尝 上				
ʐ		若 弱 ④				

te			脚 角			
te <sup>h</sup>			确 嚼 ⑤			
ŋ			虐			
e			削 学 想			
k	歌 哥 搁	锅 果 过		街 改 盖	乖 拐 怪	隔
k <sup>h</sup>	科 可 炕	科 棵 课		开 楷	块 筷	客
ŋ	恶 蛾 我 饿			哀 挨 碍 爱		⑫
x		喝 河 伙 货		核 鞋 海 害	槐 坏	黑
Ø		窝 祸 哧 卧	药 羊 养 跃		歪 崴 外	

Figure 1. Continued.

簸[pə<sup>44</sup>]: ~箕 Dustpan. | 纺[pfə<sup>44</sup>]: ~棉 Stuff the quilt with cotton. | 纺[fə<sup>53</sup>]: ~棉 Spinning cotton. | 放[fə<sup>44</sup>]: ~牛 Put cattle to pasture. | 芒[və<sup>35</sup>]: 麦 ~ Awn of wheat. | 炕[kə<sup>44</sup>]: ~馍子 Stone cake. | 做[tʂuə<sup>31</sup>]: Manufacture. | 桑[suə<sup>31</sup>]: ~[te<sup>h</sup>iəŋ<sup>31</sup>]子 Mulberry. | 张[tʂuə<sup>31</sup>]: Open it with your hands. | 长[tʂuə<sup>53</sup>]: Grow up. | 长[tʂuə<sup>35</sup>]: Long. | 丈[tʂuə<sup>44</sup>]: A man's father-in-law. | 上[ʂuə<sup>44</sup>]: Above. | 洞[uə<sup>35</sup>]: Small pit. | 咧[uə<sup>53</sup>]: That. | 角[tey<sup>53</sup>]: Animal horn. | 确[te<sup>h</sup>yə<sup>31</sup>]: ~实 Solid. | 虐[nyə<sup>31</sup>]: ~待 Maltreat. | 养[yə<sup>53</sup>]: Bring up. | 来[lai<sup>35</sup>]: ~回 To and fro. | 核[xai<sup>31</sup>]: ~对 Collate. | 坏[xuai<sup>44</sup>]: ~蛋 Scoundrel. | 外[uai<sup>44</sup>]: 另~In addition. | 迫[pei<sup>53</sup>]: 压~Oppress. | 背[pei<sup>44</sup>]: Carry something on the back. | 水[fei<sup>53</sup>]: Water. | 堆[tei<sup>31</sup>]: 一~A heap of. | 堆[tei<sup>53</sup>]: Pile up. | 来[lei<sup>35</sup>]: Come here. | 嘴[tsei<sup>53</sup>]: ~子 Someone who talks a good game but doesn't do the work. | 黑[xei<sup>31</sup>]: ~板 blackboard.

①[pfə<sup>53</sup>]: Verb, to grasp with the hand. ②[tʂuə<sup>44</sup>]: Stir up trouble. ③[tʂuə<sup>31</sup>]: Sweep the floor with a broom. ④[zuə<sup>44</sup>]: ~活 Act and live together. ⑤[te<sup>h</sup>yə<sup>53</sup>]: Wrestling. ⑥[pai<sup>35</sup>]: Chat, derogatory. ⑦[pfai<sup>53</sup>]: Good quality, strong. ⑧[tai<sup>53</sup>]: [mau<sup>31</sup>]~ What you say when you play hide-and-seek with a baby. ⑨[tʂai<sup>35</sup>]: Storage makes it difficult to find. ⑩[tei<sup>35</sup>]: Collision. ⑪[tʂei<sup>53</sup>]: Verb, shovel. ⑫[ŋei<sup>31</sup>]: ~住 Hold by hand.

	uei	au	iau	əu	iəu	ã
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44					
p		包 刨 宝 炮	表 翼 表			班 版 绊
p <sup>h</sup>		抛 跑 泡	瓢 瓢 漂 票			盼 盘 垸 伴
m		摸 猫 柳 冒	苗 秒 妙		⑦ 谚	瞒 满 慢
pf						砖 转
pf <sup>h</sup>						穿 船 喘 串
f						翻 帆 返 饭
v						⑧ 软 万
t		刀 叨 岛 到	刁 吊	都 陡 逗	丢	丹 胆 ⑨
t <sup>h</sup>		掏 桃 讨 套	挑 条 挑	偷 投 都 豆		滩 痰 瘫 探
n		脑 恼 闹		努 奴 努 怒		男 难
l		劳 老 涝	了 撩 了 撿	鹿 楼 楼 漏	六 刘 柳 溜	恋 懒 烂
ts		糟 早 罩		竹 触 走 做		簪 攒 站
ts <sup>h</sup>		抄 槽 炒 造		粗 丑 瞅 促		餐 蚕 惨 次
s		梢 ① 扫 ②		梳 叔 数 数		三 ⑩ 伞 散
z						
tʂ		招 ③ 罌 照		洲 肘 皱		毡 展 绽
tʂ <sup>h</sup>		超 朝 赵		抽 愁 丑 臭		缠 ⑪ 蛇
ʂ		烧 韶 少 邵		收 手 受		掬 陕 扇
ʐ		饶 扰 ④		揉 肉		然

te			教 搅 觉		究 酒 救	
te <sup>h</sup>			悄 桥 巧 撬		秋 求 舅 旧	
ŋ			鸟 尿		忧 尤 钮 又	
e			消 小 孝		修 朽 秀	
k	国 鬼 贵	高 ⑤ 搞 告		沟 狗 够		干 赶 干
k <sup>h</sup>	亏 魁 愧 溃	烤 靠		抠 口 扣		勘 侃 看
ŋ		熬 熬		欧 牛 藕 沤		安 案
x	灰 回 毁 会	⑥ 嚎 好 号		休 猴 吼 厚		闲 喊 汗
Ø	威 屋 委 为	噉	腰 摇 舀 要		优 游 有 幼	

Figure 1. Continued.

为[uei<sup>44</sup>]: ~什么 why.|熬[ŋau<sup>31</sup>]: ~煎 torment.|熬[ŋau<sup>35</sup>]: Stay up late.|噉[au<sup>31</sup>]: A common response in a dialect.|漂[p<sup>h</sup>iau<sup>53</sup>]: Bleach.|挑[t<sup>h</sup>iau<sup>31</sup>]: Select.|挑[t<sup>h</sup>iau<sup>53</sup>]: Carry it on your shoulder.|了[liau<sup>31</sup>]: ~解 Understand.|了[liau<sup>53</sup>]: 事~啦 It's over.|小[ɕiau<sup>53</sup>]: Reading tone.|努[nəu<sup>31</sup>]: Pout.|努[nəu<sup>53</sup>]: ~力 Try hard.|做[tsəu<sup>44</sup>]: ~活 Work.|数[səu<sup>53</sup>]: Verb.|数[səu<sup>44</sup>]: Noun.|牛[ŋəu<sup>35</sup>]: The cow.|休[xəu<sup>31</sup>]: 不要 No, no.|舅[te<sup>h</sup>əu<sup>53</sup>]: 爷~ Uncle.|垤[p<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>53</sup>]: Hoe.|恋[l ə<sup>35</sup>]: ~爱 Fall in love.|蛇[ts<sup>h</sup>ə<sup>44</sup>]: The pronunciation of "snake" in the zodiac.|干[k ə<sup>31</sup>]: As opposed to wet.|干[k ə<sup>44</sup>]: ~事 Professional.|案[ ə<sup>44</sup>]: Cutting board.

①[sau<sup>35</sup>]: Take an inattentive look. ②[sau<sup>44</sup>]: Angry. ③[tʂau<sup>35</sup>]: ~活啦 Something bad happened. ④[zəu<sup>44</sup>]: Light pricks one's eyes. ⑤[kau<sup>35</sup>]: ~[t<sup>31</sup>]啦 Come on. ⑥[xəu<sup>31</sup>]: Dry short time. ⑦[miəu<sup>35</sup>]: The consonant of "no". ⑧[v ə<sup>35</sup>]: Dirty. ⑨[t ə<sup>44</sup>]: Bumpy. ⑩[s ə<sup>35</sup>]: Do STH together. ⑪ [tʂ<sup>h</sup> ə<sup>35</sup>]: ~活 Comfy.

	iā	uā	yā	ē	iē	uē
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44					
p	鞭 匾 便			奔 本		
p <sup>h</sup>	篇 偏 编 骗			喷 盆		
m	棉 免 面			扞 门 闷		
pf				准		
pf <sup>h</sup>				春 唇 蠢		
f				分 坟 粉 份		
v				文 勿 润		
t	颠 典 店			蹲 吨 顿		
t <sup>h</sup>	天 填 恬 垫			囤 囤		
n				嫩		
l	连 殓 链					
ts						
ts <sup>h</sup>						
s						
z						
tʂ				真 震		
tʂ <sup>h</sup>				嗔 臣 趁		
ʂ				身 神 婶 肾		
ʐ				人 忍 认		

te te <sup>h</sup> ŋ e	坚 减 建 签 前 浅 欠 焉 严 眼 验 掀 贤 险 线		钻 ③ 捐 圈 全 犬 劝 酸 玄 蒜 算		根 紧 晋 亲 秦 寝 近 音 银 隐 晕 新 信	
k k <sup>h</sup> ŋ x Ø		关 ① 管 灌 宽 款 欢 环 缓 换		跟 肯 恩 痕 狠 恨		滚 棍 昆 捆 困 婚 魂 混 混 温 稳
	烟 沿 演 燕	弯 完 碗 ②	冤 原 远 院		因 匀 瘾 印	

Figure 1. Continued.

棉[mi<sup>55</sup>]: ~袄 Cotton-padded jacket. | 填[thi<sup>55</sup>]: Gap filling. | 恬[thi<sup>55</sup>]: ~不知耻 No shame. | 钻[tey<sup>55</sup>]: Verb. | 分[fē<sup>31</sup>]: 一~钱 Penny. | 囤[thē<sup>35</sup>]: Verb. | 囤[thē<sup>44</sup>]: Noun. | 嫩[nē<sup>44</sup>]: Young model. | 混[xuē<sup>53</sup>]: ~淆 Confound. | 混[xuē<sup>44</sup>]: Dawdle.  
①[ku<sup>55</sup>]: ~[kəu<sup>31</sup>tsŋ<sup>0</sup>] Snail. ②[u<sup>44</sup>]: Go around the other side. ③[tey<sup>55</sup>]: Scold.

	yē	aŋ	iaŋ	uaŋ	əŋ	iaŋ
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44
p p <sup>h</sup> m		帮 榜 磅 旁 胖 忙 莽			崩 泵 朋 捧 萌 猛 梦	冰 饼 并 乒 瓶 明 皿 命
pf pf <sup>h</sup> f v		装 壮 窗 床 闯 状 双 防 爽 放 亡 网 望			终 肿 众 冲 重 宠 重 风 冯 讽 凤 绒	
t t <sup>h</sup> n l		当 ① 党 挡 汤 唐 躺 淡 ② 囊 南 揽 浪	掂 点 淀 添 甜 舔 镰 脸 晾		灯 通 疼 桶 洞 能 弄 龙 拢	丁 顶 订 厅 停 挺 涂 零 领 令
ts ts <sup>h</sup> s z		脏 ③ 替 蘸 仓 馋 整 三 噪			增 ④ 总 甌 撑 层 衬 松 忒 省 送	
tʂ tʂ <sup>h</sup> ʂ ʐ		章 掌 账 昌 常 厂 唱 伤 赏 上 黏 染 让			针 枕 证 称 程 称 秤 深 绳 剩	
te te <sup>h</sup> ŋ e	军 菌 俊 村 裙 寸 熏 巡 损 训		将 碱 酱 枪 强 抢 犟 腌 娘 仰 念 乡 嫌 想 象			经 景 敬 轻 情 请 庆 应 宁 影 硬 星 寻 醒 幸

k		钢 刚 港 杠		光 广 逛	庚 耿 更	
k <sup>h</sup>		康 扛 炕		筐 狂 况	坑 吭	
ŋ		航 暗 暗				
x		愨 咸 巷		慌 黄 谎	恒 横	
Ø	云 嫩 论		秧 洋 氧 样	汪 王 往 妄		英 莹 ⑤

Figure 1. Continued.

壮[pfaŋ<sup>44</sup>]: ~士 Heroic man.望[uaŋ<sup>44</sup>]: ~远镜 Spyglass.汤[tʰaŋ<sup>31</sup>]: Tang, reading sound.躺[tʰaŋ<sup>53</sup>]: Trip to. | 揽[laŋ<sup>53</sup>]: Hug. | 咎[tsaŋ<sup>53</sup>]: ~村 Village name. | 馋[tsʰaŋ<sup>35</sup>]: Gluttonous. | 三[saj<sup>31</sup>]: Three of the voice. | 上[saŋ<sup>44</sup>]: ~课 Go to class. | 暗[ŋaŋ<sup>31</sup>]: It is overcast. | 暗[ŋaŋ<sup>44</sup>]: The brain is confused. | 点[tiaŋ<sup>53</sup>]: Ignite. | 将[teiaŋ<sup>31</sup>]: ~来 In the future. | 重[pʰəŋ<sup>35</sup>]: ~复 Repeat. | 重[pʰəŋ<sup>44</sup>]: Heavy. | 称[tʰəŋ<sup>31</sup>]: Weigh. | 称[tʰəŋ<sup>53</sup>]: Symmetry. | 横[xəŋ<sup>44</sup>]: Sidelong. | 明[miəŋ<sup>35</sup>]: ~年 Next year. | 命[miəŋ<sup>44</sup>]: Command. | 挺[tʰiəŋ<sup>53</sup>]: Very. | 涂[tʰiəŋ<sup>44</sup>]: Paint with a colored pencil. | 轻[tʰiəŋ<sup>31</sup>]: 年~ Juvenility. | 情[tʰiəŋ<sup>35</sup>]: ~况 Condition. | 应[ŋiəŋ<sup>31</sup>]: Promise. | 硬[ŋiəŋ<sup>44</sup>]: Insist on doing STH. | 醒[ciəŋ<sup>53</sup>]: Wake up. ①[taŋ<sup>35</sup>]: Verb, to lean one object against another. ②[naŋ<sup>31</sup>]: 肤~~的 Meaty. ③[tsaŋ<sup>35</sup>]: ~了几嘴 Just a few bites of food. ④[tsəŋ<sup>35</sup>]: Get something at no cost or effort. ⑤[iəŋ<sup>53</sup>]: 圪~圪~的 To describe having no idea what to do.

	uəŋ	yəŋ	uoŋ			
	阴 阳 上 去 31 35 53 44					
p						
p <sup>h</sup>						
m						
pf						
p <sup>h</sup> f						
f						
v						
t						
t <sup>h</sup>						
n						
l						
ts						
ts <sup>h</sup>						
s						
z						
tʂ						
tʂ <sup>h</sup>						
ʂ						
ʐ						
te						
te <sup>h</sup>		穷 ①				
ŋ		兄 熊				
ɛ						
k	公 贡 共					
k <sup>h</sup>	空 孔 空					
ŋ						
x	轰 红 哄					
Ø		拥 荣 泳 用	翁 嗡			

Figure 1. Continued.

空[k<sup>h</sup>uəŋ<sup>31</sup>]: Vacant. | 空[k<sup>h</sup>uəŋ<sup>44</sup>]: 没~ There is no time. ①[tʰyəŋ<sup>53</sup>]: ~团 A pasta dish made from flour.

### 3. Consonant and Vowel Coordination Instructions

The initial consonants of Hancheng dialect are divided into seven categories according to the pronunciation position, and the vowels are classified according to the open mouth articulation, even teeth articulation, closed mouth articulation and rounded mouth articulation.. The coordination of initial consonants and vowels in Hancheng dialect can be summarized as follows:

1. The sound [p p<sup>h</sup> m] can be spelled with the vowel of open mouth articulation, even teeth articulation, and closed mouth articulation, but not with rounded mouth articulation;
2. The sound [pf p<sup>h</sup> f v] can be spelled with the vowel of open mouth articulation and closed mouth articulation but not with Even teeth articulation, and rounded mouth articulation;
3. The sound [t t<sup>h</sup> n l] can be spelled with the vowel of open mouth articulation, even teeth articulation and closed mouth articulation, but not with rounded mouth articulation;
4. The sound [ts ts<sup>h</sup> s z] can be spelled with the vowel of open mouth articulation and closed mouth articulation, but not with rounded mouth articulation;
5. The sound [tʂ tʂ<sup>h</sup> ʂ z] can be matched with the vowel of open mouth articulation and closed mouth articulation, but not with even teeth articulation and rounded mouth articulation;
6. The sound [tɕ tɕ<sup>h</sup> ɲ ɛ] can be combined with the vowel of Even teeth articulation and rounded mouth articulation, but cannot be combined with open mouth articulation and closed mouth articulation;
7. The sound [k k<sup>h</sup> ŋ x] can be matched with the vowel of open mouth articulation and closed mouth articulation, but not with even teeth articulation and rounded mouth articulation;
8. Zero initials can exist before open mouth articulation, even teeth articulation, closed mouth articulation and rounded mouth articulation, that is, all four calls have zero initials.

### 4. Conclusions

Mandarin belongs to the common language, dialects belong to the local language. Both Hancheng dialect and Putonghua belong to northern Mandarin, and there is more consistency in pronunciation, but there are also many differences, which can be seen from the content of the table. As a national language, Putonghua can eliminate language barriers between regions and is an important tool for spreading Chinese culture, which is very important for economic cooperation, social development and interpersonal communication. But dialect is also indispensable, it is an important part of regional culture, is the "identity card" of the Chinese nation, is the spiritual link to

our national emotions. At this stage, due to the vigorous promotion of Putonghua, many dialects have gradually disappeared. As linguists, what we can do is to try our best to preserve dialects, so as not to lose the dialects that connect the national emotional bond. In this way, we can contribute to the preservation of dialect diversity in the context of promoting Mandarin, while promoting the sustainable development of language resources.

### Author Contributions

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### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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