

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^h f v], while Beijing dialect does not. There are [ɿ] vowels in Hancheng dialect, as well as nasalized vowels such as [ã ẽ], 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^h m pf p^hf v t t^h n l ts ts^h s z tɕ tɕ^h ɕ ʒ tɕ^h ɕ k k^h ŋ x Ø; There are 39 finals in total, which are: ɿ ʅ i u y a ia ua ya ɤ ɛ ɪ ɛ ɤ ʊ ə ai uai ei uei au iau əu iəu ǎ iǎ uǎ yǎ ẽ iẽ uẽ yẽ 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^h m], [pf p^hf v], [t t^h n l], [ts ts^h s z], [tɕ tɕ^h ɕ ʒ], [tɕ^h ɕ k k^h 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 ^h m | | | 逼 比 币 披 啤 屁 密 迷 米 昧 | 北 不 补 布 扑 脖 普 铺 木 毛 姆 慕 | | 八 ③ 靶 爸 帕 爬 琶 怕 抹 妈 马 |
| pf p ^h f 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 ^h 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 |
| tɕ tɕ ^h s z | 咨 ① 紫 志 ② 迟 次 字 丝 匙 死 事 儿 扔 | | | | | 渣 炸 诈 擦 炸 ⑥ 错 沙 颢 谁 ⑦ |
| tɕ tɕ ^h ɕ ʒ | | 汁 植 执 吃 侄 耻 湿 食 世 日 | | | | 争 ⑧ 车 扯 赊 蛇 舍 ⑨ 惹 |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------------|--|--|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| te | | | 鸡 急 挤 祭 | | 矩 菊 举 句 | |
| te ^h | | | 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 ^h | | | | 哭 苦 库 | | |
| ŋ | | | | | | |
| x | | | | 呼 胡 虎 户 | | 坏 还 吓 |
| Ø | | | 益 一 尾 意 | 捂 吴 五 悟 | 玉 驴 旅 遇 | 阿 |

Figure 1. Phonological coordination table ¹.

匙[s³⁵]: 铁~A little iron shovel. | 儿[z³⁵]: Son. | 扔[z⁵³]: Throw things away. | 执[tɕ⁴⁴]: Very stubborn. | 肥[ci³⁵]: Animals have a lot of meat. | 尾[i⁵³]: ~巴 Tail. | 北[pu³¹]: North. | 脖[p^hu³⁵]: ~项 Neck. | 毛[mu³⁵]: Hair on an animal. | 大[ta⁴⁴]: ~学 University. | 纳[na³¹]: Make the sole. | 来[la³⁵]: Dialect pronunciation of the word. | 颞[s³⁵]: Head. | 争[tɕa³¹]: Scramble for things. | 车[tɕ^ha³¹]: Wooden trolley. | 扯[tɕ^ha⁵³]: 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 ʈ and ʈɕ [15]) 坏[xa³¹]: Scoundrel. | 阿[a⁴⁴]: ~家 The husband's family.

①[tɕ³⁵]: A derogatory term for Shouting. ②[tɕ^hɿ³¹]: Stupid. ③[pa³⁵]: The male reproductive organs. ④[p^ha⁵³]: Grab by the hand. ⑤[va³⁵]: Pinch it back and forth with your hands. ⑥[tɕ^ha⁵³]: ~利 Work very quickly. ⑦[sa⁴⁴]: Sparse. ⑧[tɕa⁵³]: Here. ⑨[ɕa⁴⁴]: Left, left out.

| | ia | ua | ya | ɿ | ie | ye |
|------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 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 | ① ② 迸 | | | | 憋 别 鳖 蹦 | |
| p ^h | ③ 棚 ④ | | | | 撇 ⑤ | |
| m | 棉 | | | | 灭 明 命 | |
| pf | | | | | | |
| p ^h f | | | | | | |
| f | | | | | | |
| v | | | | | | |
| t | ⑤ | | | | 跌 咥 钉 | |
| t ^h | | | | | 贴 叠 蝶 | |
| n | | | | | | |
| l | 冷 | | | | 列 铃 岭 裂 | |
| ʈ | | | | | | |
| ʈ ^h | | | | | | |
| s | | | | | | |
| z | | | | | | |
| tɕ | | | | 褶 整 正 | | |
| tɕ ^h | | | | 车 ⑦ 撤 | | |
| ɕ | | | | 说 ⑧ 赦 社 | | |
| ʑ | | | | 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 ^h | 掐 茄 搭 | | | | 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 趺 |
| k | | 瓜 寡 挂 | | | | |
| k ^h | | 夸 垮 跨 | | | | |
| ŋ | | | | | | |
| x | | 花 滑 画 | | | | |
| Ø | 爷 也 夜 | 挖 娃 瓦 瓦 | ⑥ | | 叶 赢 野 夜 | 月 |

Figure 1. Continued.

迸[pia⁴⁴]: Rupture. |棚[p^hia⁴⁴]: ~子 A simple house without walls. |冷[lia³¹]: ~子 Hail. |搭[te^hia³¹]: Squeeze your fingers away. |斜[ɛia³⁵]: Sidelong. |夜[ia⁴⁴]: ~黑 yesterevening. |娃[ua³⁵]: Sons and daughters. |瓦[ua⁴⁴]: Noun. |嘴[teya⁵³]: The consonant of "mouth". |斜[ɛya³⁵]: Very oblique. |整[tʂɛ⁵³]: Tidy up. |正[tʂɛ⁴⁴]: 反~Anyway. |车[tʂɛ³¹]: Sedan. |别[pie³⁵]: 特~Particularly. |明[mie³⁵]: ~早 Tomorrow. |钉[tie⁴⁴]: Verb. |茶[nje³⁵]: In a daze. |影[nje⁵³]: ~子 Shadow. |硬[nje⁴⁴]: Hard. |挟[ɛie³⁵]: Hug. |野[ie⁵³]: Written language. |夜[ie⁴⁴]: Written language. |趺[ɛye³⁵]: ~面 A pasta dish made from buckwheat.

①[pia³¹]: Affix. ②[pia⁵³]: The sound of gunfire. ③[p^hia³¹]: A verb that describes being messy. ④[p^hia⁵³]: Wrestling. ⑤[tia⁵³]: 脑~下 Keep your head down. ⑥[ya³¹]: cistern; Puddle quantifier. ⑦[tʂɛ³⁵]: Be quiet and calm. ⑧[ɛɻ³⁵]: Reduce portions. ⑨[p^hie³⁵]: ~他谁 Who else.

| | ə | uə | yə | ai | uai | ei |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 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 | 播 跛 簸 | | | ⑥ 摆 拜 | | 百 伯 迫 背 |
| p ^h | 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 ^h | 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 ^h | | 汤 夺 楠 唾 | | 胎 ⑨ 太 | | 推 特 腿 退 |
| n | | 挪 诺 糯 | | 崖 奶 耐 | | |
| l | | 落 狼 裸 撻 | 略 | 来 赖 | | 勒 来 礼 利 |
| ts | | 做 昨 佐 左 | | 栽 宰 再 | | 摘 嘴 最 |
| ts ^h | | 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 ^h | | ③ 长 辍 丈 | | | | |
| ʂ | | 尝 上 | | | | |
| ʐ | | 若 弱 ④ | | | | |

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

Figure 1. Continued.

簸[pə⁴⁴]: ~箕 Dustpan. | 纺[pfə⁴⁴]: ~棉 Stuff the quilt with cotton. | 纺[fə⁵³]: ~棉 Spinning cotton. | 放[fə⁴⁴]: ~牛 Put cattle to pasture. | 芒[və³⁵]: 麦 ~ Awn of wheat. | 炕[kə⁴⁴]: ~馍子 Stone cake. | 做[tʂuə³¹]: Manufacture. | 桑[suə³¹]: ~[tə^hiəŋ³¹]子 Mulberry. | 张[tʂuə³¹]: Open it with your hands. | 长[tʂuə⁵³]: Grow up. | 长[tʂuə³⁵]: Long. | 丈[tʂuə⁴⁴]: A man's father-in-law. | 上[ʂuə⁴⁴]: Above. | 窝[uə³⁵]: Small pit. | 哏[uə⁵³]: That. | 角[tey⁵³]: Animal horn. | 确[tə^hyə³¹]: ~实 Solid. | 虐[nyə³¹]: ~待 Maltreat. | 养[yə⁵³]: Bring up. | 来[lai³⁵]: ~回 To and fro. | 核[xai³¹]: ~对 Collate. | 坏[xuai⁴⁴]: ~蛋 Scoundrel. | 外[uai⁴⁴]: 另~In addition. | 迫[pei⁵³]: 压~Oppress. | 背[pei⁴⁴]: Carry something on the back. | 水[fei⁵³]: Water. | 堆[tei³¹]: 一~A heap of. | 堆[tei⁵³]: Pile up. | 来[lei³⁵]: Come here. | 嘴[tsei⁵³]: ~子 Someone who talks a good game but doesn't do the work. | 黑[xei³¹]: ~板 blackboard.

①[pfə⁵³]: Verb, to grasp with the hand. ②[tʂuə⁴⁴]: Stir up trouble. ③[tʂuə³¹]: Sweep the floor with a broom. ④[zuə⁴⁴]: ~活 Act and live together. ⑤[tə^hyə⁵³]: Wrestling. ⑥[pai³⁵]: Chat, derogatory. ⑦[pfai⁵³]: Good quality, strong. ⑧[tai⁵³]: [mau³¹]~ What you say when you play hide-and-seek with a baby. ⑨[tʂai³⁵]: Storage makes it difficult to find. ⑩[tei³⁵]: Collision. ⑪[tʂei⁵³]: Verb, shovel. ⑫[ŋei³¹]: ~住 Hold by hand.

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

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

Figure 1. Continued.

为[uei⁴⁴]: ~什么 why.|熬[ŋau³¹]: ~煎 torment.|熬[ŋau³⁵]: Stay up late.|嗽[au³¹]: A common response in a dialect.|漂[p^hiau⁵³]: Bleach.|挑[t^hiau³¹]: Select.|挑[t^hiau⁵³]: Carry it on your shoulder.|了[liau³¹]: ~解 Understand.|了[liau⁵³]: 事~啦 It's over.|小[eiau⁵³]: Reading tone.|努[nəu³¹]: Pout.|努[nəu⁵³]: ~力 Try hard.|做[təu⁴⁴]: ~活 Work.|数[səu⁵³]: Verb.|数[səu⁴⁴]: Noun.|牛[ŋəu³⁵]: The cow.|休[xəu³¹]: 不要 No, no.|舅[tə^həu⁵³]: 爷~ Uncle.|垤[p^hā⁵³]: Hoe.|恋[lā³⁵]: ~爱 Fall in love.|蛇[tə^hā⁴⁴]: The pronunciation of "snake" in the zodiac.|干[kā³¹]: As opposed to wet.|干[kā⁴⁴]: ~事 Professional.|案[ā⁴⁴]: Cutting board.

①[sau³⁵]: Take an inattentive look. ②[sau⁴⁴]: Angry. ③[təu³⁵]: ~活啦 Something bad happened. ④[zau⁴⁴]: Light pricks one's eyes. ⑤[kau³⁵]: ~[ti³¹]啦 Come on. ⑥[xau³¹]: Dry short time. ⑦[mieū³⁵]: The consonant of "no". ⑧[vā³⁵]: Dirty. ⑨[tā⁴⁴]: Bumpy. ⑩[sā³⁵]: Do STH together. ⑪[tə^hā³⁵]: ~活 Comfy.

| | iā | uā | yā | ě | iě | uě |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 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 ^h m | 鞭 匾 便 篇 偏 骗 骗 棉 免 面 | | | 奔 本 喷 盆 扞 门 闷 | | |
| pf pf ^h f v | | | | 准 春 唇 蠢 分 坟 粉 份 文 勿 润 | | |
| t t ^h n l | 颠 典 店 天 填 恬 垫 连 殓 链 | | | 蹲 吨 顿 囤 囤 嫩 | | |
| ts ts ^h s z | | | | | | |
| tʂ tʂ ^h ʂ ʐ | | | | 真 震 嗔 臣 趁 身 神 婶 肾 人 忍 认 | | |

| | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| te te ^h 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 ^h 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[mi³⁵]: ~袄 Cotton-padded jacket. | 填[tiā³⁵]: Gap filling. | 恬[tiā⁵³]: ~不知耻 No shame. | 钻[tey³¹]: Verb. | 分[fē³¹]: 一~钱 Penny. | 囤[tū³⁵]: Verb. | 囤[tū⁴⁴]: Noun. | 嫩[nē⁴⁴]: Young model. | 混[xuē⁵³]: ~淆 Confound. | 混[xuē⁴⁴]: Dawdle.
①[ku³⁵]: ~[kəu³¹tsŋ⁰] Snail. ②[u⁴⁴]: Go around the other side. ③[tey⁵³]: 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 ^h 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 ^h 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 ^h n l | | 当 ① 党 挡 汤 唐 躺 淡 ② 囊 南 挽 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 ^h s z | | 脏 ③ 替 蘸 仓 馋 螯 三 噪 | | | 增 ④ 总 甌 撑 层 衬 松 忪 省 送 | |
| tʂ tʂ ^h 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 ^h 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 ^h | | 康 扛 炕 | | 筐 狂 况 | 坑 吭 | |
| ŋ | | 航 暗 暗 | | | | |
| x | | 慙 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[pfaŋ⁴⁴]: ~士 Heroic man. |望[uaŋ⁴⁴]: ~远镜 Spyglass. |汤[tʰaŋ³¹]: Tang, reading sound. |躺[tʰaŋ⁵³]: Trip to. |揽[laŋ⁵³]: Hug. |咎[tsaŋ⁵³]: ~村 Village name. |馋[tsʰaŋ³⁵]: Gluttonous. |三[sɑŋ³¹]: Three of the voice. |上[saŋ⁴⁴]: ~课 Go to class. |暗[ŋaŋ³¹]: It is overcast. |暗[ŋaŋ⁴⁴]: The brain is confused. |点[tiaŋ⁵³]: Ignite. |将[tɕiaŋ³¹]: ~来 In the future. |重[pʰəŋ³⁵]: ~复 Repeat. |重[pʰəŋ⁴⁴]: Heavy. |称[tɕʰəŋ³¹]: Weigh. |称[tɕʰəŋ⁵³]: Symmetry. |横[xəŋ⁴⁴]: Sidelong. |明[miaŋ³⁵]: ~年 Next year. |命[miaŋ⁴⁴]: Command. |挺[tʰiaŋ⁵³]: Very. |涂[tʰiaŋ⁴⁴]: Paint with a colored pencil. |轻[tɕʰiaŋ³¹]: 年~ Juvenility. |情[tɕʰiaŋ³⁵]: ~况 Condition. |应[ŋiaŋ³¹]: Promise. |硬[ŋiaŋ⁴⁴]: Insist on doing STH. |醒[ɕiaŋ⁵³]: Wake up. ①[taŋ³⁵]: Verb, to lean one object against another. ②[naŋ³¹]: 肤~~的 Meaty. ③[tsaŋ³⁵]: ~了几嘴 Just a few bites of food. ④[tsəŋ³⁵]: Get something at no cost or effort. ⑤[iəŋ⁵³]: 圪~圪~的 To describe having no idea what to do.

| | uəŋ | yəŋ | uoŋ | | | |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 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 ^h | | | | | | |
| m | | | | | | |
| pf | | | | | | |
| pʰ | | | | | | |
| f | | | | | | |
| v | | | | | | |
| t | | | | | | |
| t ^h | | | | | | |
| n | | | | | | |
| l | | | | | | |
| ts | | | | | | |
| ts ^h | | | | | | |
| s | | | | | | |
| z | | | | | | |
| tɕ | | | | | | |
| tɕ ^h | | | | | | |
| ɕ | | | | | | |
| ʒ | | | | | | |
| te | | | | | | |
| te ^h | | 穷 ① | | | | |
| ŋ | | 兄 熊 | | | | |
| ɛ | | | | | | |
| k | 公 贡 共 | | | | | |
| k ^h | 空 孔 空 | | | | | |
| ŋ | | | | | | |
| x | 轰 红 哄 | | | | | |
| Ø | | 拥 荣 泳 用 | 翁 喘 | | | |

Figure 1. Continued.

空[kʰuəŋ³¹]: Vacant. |空[kʰuəŋ⁴⁴]: 没~ There is no time.

①[tɕʰyəŋ⁵³]: ~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^h 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^h 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^h 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^h 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^h 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^h ɲ ɕ] 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^h 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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