

Construction and Research of Multilingual Parallel Corpus of Jing Nationality Classics

Zhengbai Lin

Yulin Normal University, Yulin, 537000, China

Abstract: Fifty-six nationalities make up our country. It is of great realistic and far-reaching historical significance for us to inherit and carry forward the cultural traditions of all ethnic groups actively and effectively. One of the key tools for the inheritance of national culture is language. Therefore, in order to effectively inherit and carry forward the cultural tradition of the Jing nationality, this paper focuses on the construction and research of multilingual parallel corpus of the Jing nationality's ancient books, and makes a comprehensive exposition from the aspects of the forms and characteristics of the Jing nationality's cultural expression, the connotation of the Jing nationality's ancient books and the construction of multilingual corpus.

Keywords: Jingnationality culture; Jingnationality classics; Multilingual parallel corpus

1. Introduction

The inheritance of national culture is carried out mainly through static and dynamic modes. Among them, the static mode refers to the way of inheritance and dissemination through historical museums, literature and performing arts. The dynamic mode refers to the way of carrying on the inheritance and dissemination of national culture through the form of professional college education. Then, whether static or dynamic mode is adopted for the inheritance and transmission of national culture, it is necessary to decipher the national language effectively. Therefore, it is of practical value to study and establish the construction of multilingual parallel corpus of the ancient books of the Jing nationality for the inheritance and dissemination of the profound connotation of the Jing nationality culture. From the cognition of the cultural characteristics and forms of the Jing nationality, to the understanding of the cultural classics of the Jing nationality and the construction of multilingual parallel corpus of the Jing nationality, it constitutes a solid foundation for the inheritance and dissemination of the national culture [1].

2. The Main Forms and Characteristics of Jing Nationality Culture

2.1. Main forms of Jing nationality culture

The Jingnationality in China are distributed in Dongxing city, which belongs to Fangcheng port in Guangxi province. They live together in "three islands of Jing nationality", namely the Wutou island, Shanxin island and Wanwei island. The Jing nationality is the only minority na-

tionality in China whose main means of production and living is coastal fishery. The ethnic group has a population of about 20,000 and its language is mainly Jing language. The typical characteristics of the Jingnationality culture lie in the following aspects: first, the costume culture of the Jing nationality. Men of the Jing ethnic group wear a long shirt that reaches to the knee and shows the chest while ties the waist. The sleeves are narrow, but having the belt around the waist. The women of the Jing nationality wear a short jacket with a double-breasted pattern and no collar, decorated with a diamond pendant. Tight cloth and narrow sleeves, wearing wide-legged trousers. When they go out, Jing women often wear a light cheongsam style coat. At the same time, Jing women like to dye black teeth and do the chopping-block bun. The Jing nationality women tie the waist to show the lines of body, with the stretched sweep of lower outfit, are beautiful and practical. In addition, the distinctive Jing nationality decoration is the Jing nationality bamboo hat. Second, the living culture of the Jing nationality. Historically, most of the houses of Jing nationality were built with wooden columns and a mixture of bamboo and mud. With thatch as the roof, its essence is thatch house. But along with the historical changes, mostly uses the brick stone to build the house. Roof is covered with tile which the ventilation performance is good, not only solid and reliable, but also has a strong typhoon resistance. Third, the Jing nationality diet culture. Based on the Marine fishery production and life style of the Jing nationality, as well as the cultural and traditional factors of the integration with the nationality. The staple food is rice for Jing nationality, non-staple foods are sweet potato, taro, etc. They are very fond of eating fish, shrimp, crab,

fish juice and sticky food. Jingnationality women love to chew betel nut. The Jing people are fond of sweet food and like to treat their guests with glutinous rice porridge. At the end of the meal, the Jing people would offer the guests sweet and fragrant glutinous rice porridge, or mung bean sugar water, sugar soup noodles and sweet potato sugar soup. Fourth, the festival culture of the Jing nationality. Besides related festivals of other nationalities (such as Spring Festival, Dragon Boat Festival and Mid-Autumn festival), the Jing nationality has its own special major festivals. Ha festival, also known as singing ha festival. And sing ha, namely the meaning of singing songs, belongs to the traditional song festival of the Jing nationality. In the process of holding the festival, the Jing people will take the way of staying up all night, singing and dancing. Usually, the festival will be held every year, but the date is not uniform among its regions [2].

In terms of production and management, marriage, literature and art, the Jing culture is mainly manifested as: first, the Jing fishery culture. Fishing is a traditional industry for Jing nationality. For many years, the Jing nationality mainly carried out in the way if shallow sea trawl fishery operation mode. The fishing tools of the Jing nationality mainly include dragnet, plug net, fishing foil, gill net for fishing shark, shrimp, jellyfish and ink fish. Second, the Jingnationality marriage culture. To sing for making friends, which is way to start a romance for young men and women of Jing nationality. If the meeting song is successful, and has the feeling for the other side, then use tiptoe to hit the sand to the other side to indicate the intention. If the other party also intends to go on, then, they will hit back the sand at the other side or both throw leaves to each other to have emotional interaction. Next, also need to ask the matchmaker again, the Jing people call it Lanmei to deliver the love song. Later, both men and women were required to give each other colored clogs. If the clogs exactly match the left and right feet, the man and woman are considered a natural match. At this point, the man can bring a gift and invite the singer to the woman's home to sing songs and purpose. On the wedding day, the woman set three gates decorated with colored lights in front of the house. Only through singing songs to pass, and only to obtain the female singer's satisfaction to pass. After the dinner party, they would go to the groom's house to worship, singing, until the whole night. Third, the Jing religious belief. The Jing worship ancestors, adhering to the concept of many gods and blessings, especially the gods associated with the sea are much admired. Historically, the Jing people were close to the Han people, that is, they believed in Taoism, Buddhism, and a few believed in Catholicism. Every time the men of the Jing nationality go out to sea to catch fish, the old and young women and children in the family will go to the beach to see off, and hold a ceremony to worship the sea. Fourth, the Jing art and culture. "Mock opera" is

a traditional opera of the Jing people. It is mainly performed at temple fairs by "Piaoyou" or part-time entertainers of the clansmen. There are seven or eight actors in the roles of Sheng, Dan, Jing, Mo and Chou, and they wear national costumes. At the same time, the Jing people are also very fond of singing. According to the research, there are at least more than 30 kinds of tunes in Jing nationality songs. If classified according to the content, it consists of folk songs, love songs, marriage songs, fishing songs, complaint songs, narrative songs, folk songs, labor production songs and so on [3].

2.2. Typical features of the Jing cultural tradition

The main characteristics of the Jing culture are as follows: first, the ocean is inclusive, open and extroverted spiritual civilization. This characteristic of spiritual civilization is directly related to the way of production and life that the people live on the sea. With the vast ocean as a companion for the nation to recuperate, it is inevitable that the people of the Jingnationality have a broad and sky-like temperament. Second, the belief in the natural ecological concept that unity of the sea and the sky. In the struggle to conquer the rough sea and obtain living space and conditions, the Jing people's fearless spirit of taking the bull by the horde and creating has been passed down from generation to generation. Third, the Jing people carry on the cultural tradition of ancestors and sages. According to textual research, the ancestors of the Jing nationality lived in the area of Qinghua and Tushan in Vietnam, and gradually migrated to Dongxing of Guangxi autonomous region in China in the early 16th century. The people of the Jing ethnic group inherited the living mode of their ancestors who lived by the sea in the coastal areas of north and central Vietnam. Their traditional spirits are not lost and keep all the way.

The main characteristics of the Jing culture are as follows: first, to absorb the cultural and spiritual civilization of the Chinese nation. In modern reality, the Jing people exchanged with the Zhuang, Yao and Han nationalities in Guangxi to learn from each other and form profound national friendship. The Jing people gradually accepted and adopted the Tomb Sweeping Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, the Spring Festival, the Mid-Autumn festival and so on. At the same time, in the process of learning from these festivals, integrating into and given the connotation of the national characteristics. Second, strong innovation consciousness and spirit. In the early years of the Jing people, the standard of living is not very high. However, the Jing people actively carried out economic and trade activities with Vietnam by taking advantage of their ethnic and tribe origin relations. It reflects the economic characteristics of complementary advantages in international trade, and develops the national economy through complementation and cooperation, and obtains better economic benefits. Practice the development road

of building a beautiful new countryside and revitalizing the countryside [4].

Third, the Jing people have a strong sense of teamwork. In the life activities of conquering nature and carrying out productive forces, the people have become the basis of this nation by working together in life and death. The ability to conquer nature can only be achieved by working with one heart and one mind. For example, during the marine fishing operations, the whole operation can only be completed through the mode of team fighting. Furthermore, in the process of preparing production tools for marine fishing operations, internal financing is used to obtain the corresponding means of production [5].

3. Construction and Research of Multilingual Parallel Corpus of Jing Cultural Classics

3.1. The connotation of Jing cultural classics

The Jing cultural classics mainly include oral literature types and ancient literature types:

First, the type of oral literature. It mainly includes Jing nationality historical songs, Ha songs and folk songs and so on. Among them, the contents involved are ritual and custom songs, sea songs, cultural and artistic songs, family emotions and love songs, labor songs, moral education songs, children's songs and so on.

Second, the contents of ancient books include the ancient books of the Jing nationality, such as Song Zhen, JinYinQiao, Du Wang Juan Fu, and the festivals of the Jing nationality. These ancient books of Jing culture are recorded by using chu script.

3.2. Construction of parallel corpus of Jing cultural classics

In the construction of multilingual corpus for the ancient books of the Jing ethnic group, the main aspects are: first, the meaning of multilingual parallel corpus. Before the wide application of computer technology, corpus scale was relatively small. With the development of the application of computer technology, the scale of corpus becomes larger and larger, and the types become more diversified. Corpus is divided into monolingual, bilingual and multilingual models. So far, the monolingual corpus which only collects one language corpus is the most developed and used corpus. A bilingual or multilingual corpus is composed of two or more language materials. In addition, the parallel corpus is composed of the original text and its corresponding translated text. Among them, the bilingual corresponding contents of bilingual corpus include word level, sentence level and paragraph level. Second, on the establishment of multilingual parallel corpus. To create parallel corpus, it is necessary to compare the bilingual corpus, that is, to establish the correspondence between the original text and the translation

at the level of paragraphs, sentences and words. Therefore, the research shows that the comparison between different corpus becomes the key step of building parallel corpus. There are two ways to store the corpus which are aligned by comparison. One is to store the bilingual corpus in the same document. Second, the bilingual corpus is stored in two separate documents. Therefore, for the first operation, when we retrieve the original or translated words, the corresponding words will be automatically rendered. However, the second operation mode mentioned above is to use the special corpus tool for corpus retrieval and analysis. Although tagging is not an essential condition for parallel corpus, when we manage the syntax and morphology of corpus by tagging, it will greatly improve our convenience in application [6].

In the application of multilingual corpus of Jing cultural classics, the main aspects are: first, the retrieval of multilingual parallel corpus. In fact, the corpus we have built is a repository of used languages. When we use corpus-related tools to rearrange and combine corpus, we can study linguistic phenomena and laws. We use different computer software to analyze the two storage modes of the above-mentioned parallel corpus. Therefore, for the parallel corpus stored in the same archiving mode, we use the general text computer software processing method, which can retrieve and realize the output functions. However, for parallel corpus that stores multiple corpus in different storage Spaces, if we use the usual data retrieval software, we cannot realize the sharing function of different document data information. Therefore, we need to configure special computer software tools for parallel corpus in order to effectively operate the storage mode corpus. Second, on the application of multilingual parallel corpus. Based on the development of computer technology, parallel corpus has gained great vitality. As one of the corpus models, the parallel corpus has similar functions with the corpus of other models, such as the research and application of sentence length, word frequency, word list, collocation, cohesion and coherence of corpus. At the same time, it also includes the synchronic and diachronic analysis and research of corpus. The unique feature of this corpus is that it contains the original text on one hand and its parallel translation text on the other hand. Therefore, the parallel corpus has the operation function of contrastive analysis between translation and original text. The realization of the function of parallel corpus can provide a reliable basis for the empirical study of corpus and the analysis of comparative linguistics and translation theory. At the same time, it can also be extended to use on the extraction of bilingual word base, bilingual word dictionary compilation, language engineering functional areas, including machine translation. A great deal of practice has proved that the parallel corpus has the function of providing bilingual samples for the retrieval of words and phrases, and pro-

vides a reference for the random extraction of multiple translations. Therefore, in the process of translation teaching and other applications of Jing language, parallel corpus and its retrieval tools are used instead of other textbooks or tools [7].

4. Conclusion

To sum up, in order to effectively inherit and spread the cultural traditions of the Jing nationality, we have preliminarily formed ways and methods to effectively establish a multilingual parallel corpus of the ancient books of the Jing nationality through a lot of research and analysis. Having a more comprehensive constructive value for further in-depth research, analysis and inheritance of the Jing nationality culture in the future when take the classics of the Jing nationality as the breakthrough point. Providing a more effective tool to actively and effectively inherit and spread the Jingnationality culture.

5. Acknowledgment

The university science and technology research project of Guangxi “The construction of and research on multilin-

gual parallel corpus based on the Chu Nom Poetry of the Jing Nationality” (NO: KY2015LX314).

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