

ICS 01.040.01
CCS A 14



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB/T 46236.3-2025

**Specification for the survey on the protection of language
resources of China - Part 3: Dialect culture**

中国语言资源保护调查规范 第3部分：方言文化

Issued on: August 29, 2025

Implemented on: March 1, 2026

**Issued by: State Administration for Market Regulation;
Standardization Administration of the PRC**

Table of Contents

Preface	III
Introduction	IV
1 Scope	1
2 Normative References	1
3 Terms and Definitions	1
4 Specific requirements for the investigation	1
5 Corpus processing requirements 8.	11
6 Verification Method	11
Appendix A (Normative) Requirements for Dialect Culture Survey	12
References	33

Foreword

This document complies with the provisions of GB/T 1.1-2020 "Standardization Work Guidelines Part 1: Structure and Drafting Rules of Standardization Documents". Drafting.

GB/T 46236 "Specifications for Surveying and Protecting Chinese Language Resources" and GB/T 46235 "Specifications for Work on Protecting Chinese Language Resources" together constitute China's national standard system for large-scale language resource protection.

This document is Part 3 of GB/T 46236, "Specifications for the Survey of Chinese Language Resources Protection". GB/T 46236 has been published as follows. part.

- Part 1: Chinese Dialects;
- Part 2: Minority Languages;
- Part 3: Dialect Culture Please note that some content in this document may involve patents. The issuing organization of this document assumes no responsibility for identifying patents.

This document was proposed by the Ministry of Education (Language).

This document is under the jurisdiction of the National Technical Committee on Standardization of Language and Writing (SAC/TC500).

This document was drafted by: Beijing Language and Culture University, Jiangxi Normal University, and Guangdong University of Foreign Studies.

The main drafters of this document are: Wang Lining, Cao Zhiyun, Liu Xiaohai, Li Yongxin, Zhang Yongsheng, Yang Huijun, and Li Bin.

Introduction

China has 56 ethnic groups and is a multi-ethnic, multilingual, multi-dialectal, and multi-script country, boasting the world's richest linguistic resources.

One of the countries. Chinese is the most spoken language in China, and also the most spoken language as a first language in the world. Modern Chinese...

Languages are divided into standard language and dialects. Standard Mandarin is the standard language of modern Chinese. Chinese dialects are generally divided into ten major dialect groups. Mandarin dialect, Jin dialect,...

Wu dialect, Min dialect, Hakka dialect, Yue dialect, Xiang dialect, Gan dialect, Hui dialect, and Pinghua dialect. From a linguistic perspective, China has 56 dialect groups.

The languages spoken by the ethnic groups belong to five major language families. Sino-Tibetan, Altaic, Austronesian, Austroasiatic, and Indo-European.

Language is a fundamental element and distinctive symbol of culture, and an important cultural, economic, security, and strategic resource for a nation.

Under the premise of vigorously promoting and standardizing the use of the national common language and script, the Ministry of Education and the State Language Commission launched the National Language and Culture Revitalization Project in 2015.

The major project, "China's Language Resources Protection Project," surveyed nearly 34 provinces (autonomous regions and municipalities) across China, including Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan.

130 languages and their dialects, which have received a positive response from the public.

GB/T 46236, "Specifications for Surveying and Protecting Chinese Language Resources," is a fundamental and universal standard guiding large-scale language resource protection work in China.

The standard is proposed to consist of three parts.

- Part 1: Chinese Dialects. The aim is to establish a scientific and effective framework for the survey of Chinese dialects in large-scale language resource preservation in China.

The standards are standardized, and a Chinese dialect survey form is also provided.

- Part 2: Minority Languages. The aim is to establish a framework for the survey of minority languages in large-scale language resource preservation in China.

The standards are scientific and effective, and a questionnaire on minority languages is

also provided.

- Part 3: Dialect Culture. The aim is to establish a scientific and effective framework for dialect culture surveys in the large-scale preservation of Chinese language resources.

This specification outlines the guidelines and provides a dialect culture survey form. This specification is primarily applicable to surveys of Chinese dialect culture, but can also be used for surveys of minority languages.

The survey on language culture provides insights and references.

The main purpose of this document is to provide a comprehensive understanding of China's linguistic landscape through scientific and unified planning and standardization, and to scientifically protect the rights and interests of all ethnic groups.

We will promote the standardization, normalization, and informatization of the national language and script, inherit and develop the excellent traditional Chinese culture, and enhance the country's cultural soft power.

Strength provides a fundamental support for forging a strong sense of community among the Chinese nation.

Standards for the Survey of Chinese Language Resources Protection Part 3: Dialect Culture

1 Scope

This document stipulates the requirements for dialect culture surveys and data compilation in the protection of Chinese language resources.

This document applies to dialect culture surveys and data collection in large-scale language resource preservation.

Note. The "large-scale language resource protection" in this document refers to the protection of language resources across the entire country or most parts of the country.

2 Normative references

GB/T 46236.1-2025

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB/T 46236.1-2025, as well as the following terms and definitions, apply to this document.

3.1 Dialect culture

Local specialties, folk activities, auspicious sayings, taboos, proverbs, and folk arts

expressed in dialects.

3.2 4 Specific requirements for the survey

Local people who assist investigators in filming and photographing dialects and culture and provide related explanations.

4.1.1 Overall Scope

4.1.1.1 The survey sites mainly use Chinese dialects, but may also include minority languages.

4.1.1.2 The area of the survey site is limited to the county-level administrative unit, but if the survey site is a large or medium-sized city, it should include the municipal districts surrounding the urban area.

4.1.2 Dialect Survey

4.1.2.1 Dialect survey refers to the recording and summarization of dialect phonology, and the recording (or transcription), audio recording, and pronunciation photography of dialect vocabulary and literary texts.

Like. Dialectal literary discourse refers to proverbs, folk songs, traditional Chinese arts, dramas, stories, and recitations, collectively known as "discourse." "Pronunciation recording" refers to the recording of a speaker's pronunciation.

Cheng was filming; "dialect culture filming" refers to filming dialect culture activities.

4.1.2.2 Dialect surveys should be based on a representative location within the county. Dialect materials obtained from other locations should be reviewed by the relevant authorities at that location.

The main speaker's pronunciation.