

Exploration of Applications of Common Standard Yi Language

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Abstract. The creation of Yi language has a long history, it has been used to write the historical documents of the Yi nationality, such as the records of the Yi nationality in Southwest China, le'oteyi, Ashima, nisudao Festival and Cham. Yi people have lived in Southwest China for a long time, with a wide geographical distribution. With the continuous migration and diversion, Yi dialects gradually formed. This paper combs the proposal and design of general norms for Yi language. Observe the object and range of use. It is found that there are still some problems in the program implementation, text training, character setting, information processing and other aspects of the general specification of Yi language. It is suggested that the implementation of general norms of Yi language should actively strive for the support of national policies and the emotional input of language and characters, and strive for the participation of all forces; Further standardizing the existing Yi language elements; It is suggested to establish the source of power for the implementation of general norms of Yi language and to build a platform for the use of general norms of Yi language. It also puts forward the idea that the popularization of general norms of Yi language should enable a citizen with Yi identity to have not only the national general language ability, but also the general Yi language ability and the ability of Yi dialect.

Keywords: General specification; Yi language; Application; Research.

1. The Background of Common Standard Yi Language

The usage environment of Yi language is in the countryside of Yi area, the country gives attention to three rural issues, the construction of rural areas, farmers and agriculture are in full swing, not only the planting industry and breeding industry have great development, the rich and influential contracts are everywhere. The transportation in the countryside has been greatly improved, the roads connecting villages continue to extend, the construction qualities of main roads are getting better and better, and it used to take a day or two from the village to the county, now it only takes an hour, which greatly saves the time. Due to the convenient transportation, the Yi nationality in rural areas swarms to the cities; some work in nearby counties and do small businesses, some work in distant and large cities, kinds of work are unlimited. These migrant workers, commonly aged between 17-50 years old, are native speakers, there is no Yi language environment in the cities, and they are forced to use Chinese after entering the cities. Most of Bimos also enter the cities, and some of them give up the Bimo industry after entering the cities, and some return to their former career, the scale and content of people who return to their former career are different from those in the countryside. The native speakers who hold fast to Yi language in the rural areas are the elderly persons of no family and some women and children. Schools in the Yi area ignore the teaching of Yi language, rural schools do not offer Yi language, some primary and secondary schools in township level offer Yi language, and most of the elementary middle schools in counties offer Yi language, but the teachers of Yi language are not enough, and many teachers still make up the number, the number of teachers is unstable. The scores of Yi language from primary to secondary school except the national school, they are not counted in the total score nor used as references, the scores of Yi language from secondary school to high school are the same, which discourage students' enthusiasm to study Yi language, the various Yi character boost policies that have been introduced become pale and weak. Usage space of Yi language in the cities, the main language used is Chinese in cities above the county level, the teaching language, commercial phraseology, working language of the government, and the urban Yi family all use Chinese, the usage scope of Yi language is limited to some Yi families, occasions for Yi nationality to mediate disputes, Yi language work unit, a kind of urban "island language" is formed, the usage policy of Yi language has laws but cannot follow. Under the strong implementation of the national common language, the usage function of Yi language is declining day by day, the nation has a sense of

language protection, the situation is grim, the protection of its own language is weak, and the action is difficult.

The Yi language has gone through three stages: shape representation, meaning representation, and pronunciation representation. The shape representation stage uses three methods: real image, thing image, and imagery to represent, a symbol is not a syllable, but a language segment. The meaning representation stage is the simplification of the shape representation; the function words use borrowing word, mostly one character corresponds to one syllable, the characters only represent the basic meaning, the way of meaning representation is to express the meaning through the combination of characters. Pronunciation representation can be divided into two stages, namely the embryonic stage and the mature stage, a large number of interchangeable characters appear in the Yi language in the embryonic stage, interchangeable characters only need pronunciation and do not need semantics, which are obvious phonogram. Since the Ming and Qing Dynasties, most of the Yi literatures have used interchangeable characters; and the heavy use of interchangeable characters make the Yi language quietly contain pronunciation representation content. The characters in the mature stage have no connection with the meaning; one character corresponds to one syllable, the Liangshan standard Yi language is a typical example. There are two ways in spatial layout of Yi language: one is transverse writing or horizontal writing, and the other is vertical writing. There are also two ways to wield the pen, namely the way from left to right and right to left. The fonts have rectangle, round and square. The horizontal writing and vertical writing are mixed, round and square are mixed in chapter, there is no simple transverse writing and vertical writing, due to the difference between horizontal writing and vertical writing, the structure of the characters has also changed, when writing vertically, it is the upper and lower structure, when writing horizontally, it becomes a left and right structure.

The Yi language had been standardized many times in history, but it has become legendary stories in the folk, such as legendary old man Jilu in Guizhou area, Sichuan Mubi archaeopteryx teaching words, these stories actually explain the origin of the Yi language. It has said that Ashila invented characters in Sichuan, Ashela was a descendant in comparison with Mubi archaeopteryx and Jilu in the front, and He did not invent the Yi language, but further standardized and used the Yi language, his Yi manuscript characters are used as standard characters in the northern dialect area of the Yi language. In the "Southwest Yizhi", it is recorded that Yiawu created Yi language. In "The Century of the Emperor: Human History", it is recorded that in the age of Wulaocuo, God sent a priest Miadie, he held a memorial ceremony, created characters, and set up decrees and regulations."Nisuduojie" told about: Tuna seeks characters and books from the six gods in heaven. All these show that the Yi language was not invented in the same period, nor was it created by the same person, and has various origins. In Chinese literature such as "Dianxi: Zazai": descendant of Nagou in Han Dynasty, Ake was a person in Malong prefecture, he abandoned his job and hid in valley, wrote Cuan like tadpoles, namely the Yi characters. When the characters turn left and read, they also have meanings of pictographic character. The ninth volume of "New Compiled Yunnan Tongzhi" recorded that "Tangako, the descendant of Nagou, dwelled in Bantong mountain in seclusion, had Dao, wrote Cuan like a tadpole, it was completed in three years, the letter is 1840, and this book is called Wei Shu. Cuan people have learned it so far, and when they made fortune-telling, many come true." Ake here is not to create characters, but standard characters; in fact, they are the basis of Yi characters in Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan. In addition, there are Yi language created and used by the Yi people, such as the bogeli Yi language and the Luguohong Yi language grow and die without outside interference. Since the 1980s, the Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan three provinces have standardized the Yi language, respectively, there is a considerable overlapping amount in standardized Yi language, but there are some differences in pronunciation and application, and the three provinces cannot read each other. The number of words in the published Yi dictionaries varies in different provinces; there are 2194 standardized characters and 3923 variant characters in Guizhou "Concise Yi Han Dictionary", these Yi language standards have both official and folk standards, and the common goal is to be universal. "Chuxiongben Yi Han dictionary" has 2035 standardized characters and 5823 variant characters. Lu Nan's Yi Han Concise

Dictionary has 1059 characters and 819 Liangshan standardized Yi language, adding up these characters, there are 6062 characters, among them, there are many variant characters among the standardized characters. There is no unified pronunciation system and no unified pronunciation mark symbols in different regions, Yunnan and Guizhou uses International Phonetic Alphabet to mark, due to the unavoidable personal factors in the marking process of International Phonetic Alphabet, the marks in different regions are inconsistent. Sichuan is marked with Yi Pinyin. For a long time, there has been no unified standard of Yi language, and the speech that Yi language can't be unified has been spread everywhere, including scholars, government officials and businessmen. After entering into the 21st century, whether Yi nationality can unify the characters or not, whether it is necessary, how to unify it and so on.

2. The Present Situation of Common Standard Yi Language

2.1 The Concept of Common Yi Language

The "Common Yi Dictionary" is mentioned in the "Yunan-Sichuan-Guizhou Yi Dictionary". In order to comprehensively and systematically study the ancient books and literatures of the Yi nationality and promote and develop the national excellent cultural traditions, moreover, it lays the foundation for the "unified character" of Yi language and the unify Yi language, the Yunnan, Sichuan, Guizhou and Guangxi four provinces and regions Yi language coordinated group (hereinafter referred to as "Yi coordinated organization") on the basis of organizing and arranging a set of dialect of Yi language, the Yi dictionary was compiled. In July 1987, the Yi coordinated organization unanimously agreed to carry out Yi language coordination in Xichang, and first organize a preparatory group. In November 1992, Yi coordinated organization organized Yi language workers of the six major dialect areas to concentrate in Kunming, from the current records of Yi language and ancient books in various places, selected beautiful characters that are easy to interpret, write, and print, as the common characters in the over-dialect Yi language, organized a set of over-dialect Yi language with "fixed fonts and meanings, read in accordance with dialect". In late March 1993, the Yi coordinated organization held a meeting in Kunming, and formally established the Yunnan-Sichuan-Guizhou-Guangxi Yi coordinated organization and set offices. This meeting formed the "meeting minutes", which was reported to the National Ethnic Affairs Commission for the record. The meeting decided to arrange a set of over-dialect Yi language as common characters of the Yi nationality. In the first ten-day period of April 1994, the first draft of the "Common Dictionary of Yi Language" was he edited and invited experts and scholars to review the draft. In the last ten-day period of April, the Yi coordinated organization held a second meeting in Guizhou and reached a consensus: four provinces jointly arrange over-dialect Yi language; it is mainly used for sorting out the ancient Yi books and studying the history and culture of the Yi nationality, Yi language and characters, Yi studies and other disciplines, provinces promote and use standardized Yi languages or programs after approval, in particular, Sichuan standardized Yi language approved by the State Council will continue to be popularized and used; the over-dialect Yi dialect jointly organized by the four provinces and regions, and the current Yi language of provinces, both divide the work and complement each other. The concept of "common" was first proposed in this dictionary, and before that all books and periodicals appeared with the word "unity". There are also common standard Yi language projects in national and provincial topics. The common standard Yi language is the universal language of the Yi nationality based on the Yi language standard of the Yunnan, Guizhou and Guangxi provinces, it is the collection of standard characters of the Yi language in various places, and the essence is to further improve the standard Yi language.

2.2 The Design and Pilot of Common Standard Yi Language

The common standard Yi language makes a unified phonetic symbol system, the consonant setting of Yi language, the 49 consonants, from the perspective of the whole Yi language, in addition to southern dialects and central dialects, there are many Yi consonants, the most dialect has 46 consonants, and the least also has 29 consonants. According to the principle of "maximum

common multiple", dialects can basically find their place in this consonant family. Consonants are the most basic elements in speech and are the most stable in the speech system; consonants determine the nature of the sound, the increase in the number of consonants mainly considers the description of each dialect.

The setting of vowels and tones, there are a total of 10 vowels and 4 tones in standard Yi language. The tone of the vowels basically follows the rhyme of Liangshan standard Yi language.

The setting of characters, there are 5589 characters in the common standard Yi language. There are 899 one-level characters.

In 2011, the website of National Ethnic Affairs Commission published the "common Standard Yi Language" information, and then the website of Yunnan Provincial Civil Ethnic Affairs Commission website reprinted the common standard Yi language information. The bilingual talent training base of the National Ethnic Affairs Commission held multiple training courses for standardizing the Yi language in Honghe Prefecture, Guizhou and Xichang Colleges of Yunnan Province, and achieved good results.

3. Problems of Common Standard Yi Language

3.1 Training Problems

In order to carry out the common standard Yi language, it is necessary to train a group of talents who can master the standard Yi language proficiently, the training of these talents should take into account both short-term training and long-term learning, solve the urgent problems of common Yi language by teaching what one has just learned, and recruit full-time students of common Yi language major in colleges and universities. Common Yi language workers in Yi areas of Yunnan, Guizhou and Sichuan will face more problems in their future work, the determination of training teachers, training contents, how to train and the selection of training objects need to be considered before training. From the perspective of teachers, the teachers of common standard Yi language needs to be integrated, the teacher pool is established, and training is standardize, and the geographical distribution of teachers should be also considered. The training contents are highly targeted, especially focusing on the teaching of "Yi Language Phonetics" and "Character Basis of Yi language", and chooses to study "Traditional Culture of Yi Nationality", "The Dialect of Yi Language", "Translation Skills" and "Yi Language Songs", moreover, knowledge and skills training on Yi language conversation practice, Yi-Chinese translation practice, Yi language related theory and Yi folk culture are properly developed, watch the movie in Yi language, there is a lack of more suitable teaching materials. The training objects are limited to the grassroots administrative and utilities management personnel in the Yi area, teachers have not yet participated in the training. The pronunciation training still lacks training time, for some more complex consonants, many students cannot resolve in a short time. Character learning is limited to 899 first-level characters; the other nearly 5,000 characters have not yet met with students. The students of Yunnan and Guizhou urgently need to learn nearly 3000 characters except the local standard characters, and Sichuan students also need to study 5000 characters, these characters have not yet been fully displayed to the students. There are still some problems in dialect correspondence, the common standard Yi language should not be many-to-many among the dialects, many-to-many will inevitably bring serious learning burdens and are not conducive to promote characters.

3.2 Problems with the Implementation Plan

After the common standard Yi language training class was held, we can't stay in the training forever, it is necessary to plan and implementation plan. It should be divided into three steps: the first step is to make a common Yi language implementation plan through the Yi Coordinated Organization and report to the National Ethnic Affairs Commission and other relevant departments for record and approval. Moreover, the administrative departments of the prefectures and counties of the Yi autonomous region reached a consensus, put forward the implementation plans that conform to local realities, so as to provide basis for the implementation of the common standard Yi

language. The second step is to compile uniformly planned teaching materials and produce teaching films. The construction of teaching materials is an indispensable link in the implementation of the common standard Yi language, and the quality of the teaching materials directly affects the learning quality. On the basis of uniformly compiling textbooks, it is necessary to develop many kinds of auxiliary teaching materials in line with local realities and match corresponding video teaching discs. The third step is that ordinary schools, radio and television network schools offer common standard Yi language courses. In the past, the promotion of a set of characters is commonly promoted among religious followers or spread in rural illiteracy elimination. It is no longer possible to carry out illiteracy elimination teaching in rural areas, most farmers go to cities to work, and there is no surplus labor in rural areas, common Yi language teaching should enter into ordinary schools. The primary and secondary schools in stronghold of Yi nationality should be equipped with corresponding common Yi teachers to meet the needs of Yi language teaching. Moreover, it is necessary to develop various channels to broaden the ways to implement common Yi language learning. At present, every family has TV and computer; the elderly like to listen to the radio, these resources can be used to set up radio and television online schools, make Yi language lovers to exploit opportunities to learn. Applying what you have learned is a constant axiom, and learning the common standard Yi language is no exception, it helps learners to point out the direction, strive for relevant policy trends, and obtain preferential treatment in various examinations such as local civil servant examination. Teachers should also get some preferential policies, give priority to them in promotion, encourage the study of common Yi language, and create a good environment for common Yi language teaching. In learning, it is difficult for people in other dialect areas to learn the unvoiced sound and tones for the Liangshan Yi language phonetic system. Some characters are too simple, similar to punctuation marks, and difficult to recognize. Such as ㄘ, ㄞ and so on. The tones 55, 33, and 21 are basically common and stable throughout the Yi language, and can be called the mother tone. The second highest tone is rare in the whole Yi language. Over 30 years of high tone teaching and use have brought unnecessary trouble everywhere.

3.3 Problems with Character Repetition

There are still quite a few repeated words in the 5889 characters in the Yi language, some characters can be retained, and some repeated characters can be cancelled and merged. The main reasons for the character repetition are as follows:

First, the fonts are the same, but the pronunciation is different. In the first-level character list, "ㄨ" has two pronunciations, namely: cip and ddlu.

Second, vertical and horizontal pronunciation, character dissimilation, in the first-level character list, "ㄨ" has two pronunciations, namely: a and wha.

Third, the same character deforms. In the first-level character list, "ㄨ" is written as "ㄨ", one of the pronunciation is: qu, and the other is: nle.

Fourth, the horizontal writing and reverse writing repeat. The part horizontal writing and reverse writing of Liangshan standard Yi language is in the common standard font, it is actually a repetition.

3.4 Problems with Character Composition

The character composition involves whether the structure of a character is beautiful or not, the size of characters in the character system, vertical writing and horizontal writing, and the similarities and differences of fonts all affect the coordination of character composition. The prominent problems in the common standard Yi language are the vertical writing and horizontal writing problems, the original Liangshan standard Yi language is basically vertical writing, and the Guizhou, Yunnan standard Yi language is horizontal writing, putting the two writing methods in a set of words will create problem whether the layout is harmonious. The Yi language of Yunan and Guizhou is mainly square and horizontal rectangle, and Liangshan standard Yi language is mainly round and straight rectangle. In order to make characters beautiful and generous, the shape of characters, and the thickness of strokes and the handling of sharpness of style need to be dealt with.

3.5 Problems with Character Messages

With regard to the information processing of Yi language, Liangshan standard Yi language separately develop a word processing system; there are several Yi language input methods. Guizhou Yi language, Yunnan standard Yi language and Shilin Yi language have developed their own character input methods. The number of common standard Yi characters is much larger than the Yi characters in various places, in the future; it will occupy nearly 6000 code points, the load on the keyboard will increase accordingly, and repeated codes are inevitable. It is undoubtedly more difficult to process information in the common Yi language. There are three character input methods at present, one is stroke input method, one is location code input method, and the other is pinyin input method. In any case, the development of common Yi language information technology is of great significance to the promotion and popularization of character. On August 24th, in the common Yi input method on the Yi people's network, some were not reasonable enough. There are some contradictions between the output characters and the corresponding rules of keyboard letters and strokes, and stroke recognition is not very clear. For example:

There are two kinds of output on the keyboard, one is mgot, which is the pinyin input method, and the other is the stroke input method, the output keyboard letters are: oxc, in the rule of letters corresponding to strokes, x corresponds to all cross symbols, but round is not a plus sign, but two horizontal dots and one vertical dot. In addition, it is not possible to enter in Word, only in Notepad and Excel.

4. The Implementation Recommendations for Common Standard Yi Language

Although standard Yi language is facing a series of difficulties and challenges, it caters to the times voice of Yi nationality and has great vitality, the creation and arrangement of a set of characters is not in the character itself, it lies in whether this set of characters can be implemented. If the common standard Yi languages only stays in oral propaganda and compiling one or two dictionaries, or holding one or two short training classes and suddenly stop, it is meaningless, in order to make the common standard Yi language continue to grow healthily, it is necessary to have long-term planning and short-term planning. The Yi nationality with a large population, a deep traditional cultural heritage, and no unified character foundation has no external experience to learn from, they must rely on external assistance and their own motivation, continuously sum up experience and try to get out of the trouble. Only respecting reality and history, combining theoretical knowledge of linguistics and philology, with the help of modern science and technology, the tribes give the most sincere emotions, rationally use national resources, and mobilize the power of the whole nation, can they overcome the difficulties and challenges, and realize smooth implementation of common Yi language. The author has been paying attention to the development trends of the common standard Yi language for many years, and made some thinking on the implementation of the common standard Yi language.

4.1 Strive for Policy and Emotional Investment

The implementation of common standard Yi language depends on the promotion of national forces, and it is necessary to actively strive for national policies. The country has a series of language laws, regulations and policies, and reasonable and legal language activities should be supported by the country. But without active striving, the power of language and writing activities that the people should have is wasted. Only wish, no expression, no action, everything will rot in my heart, the common standard Yi language is the ideal and desire of Yi nationality for half a century, two generations of seniors make painstaking efforts, they can't bear to see their mother tongue weaken and lose their culture, because all kinds of conditions are not available and they died with hatred, the young generation can no longer afford to male their mother tongue disappear in the implementation of strong culture. The implementation of the common standard Yi language requires investing the deepest national emotions, transforming it into actual actions, and forming a group of old, middle-aged and young people who firmly support the common Yi language. The

common standard Yi language is the language of the whole Yi nationality, but it does not mean that the Yi nationality can understand it, many problems will occur, it is necessary to answer the questions in time and correctly, and actively do positive publicity.

4.2 Character Standard and Language Element Standard

In order to standardize the implementation of the common Yi language, the core is to standardize the characters and language elements, the character standard should be from the number, shape, pronunciation, meaning, frequency, dialect, serial number, coding of characters, etc. Quantity is not only dynamic, but also static, from the dynamic angle, with the continuous development of society, the language develops as well, new characters suitable for the development of language are constantly produced, after a certain period of time, they become an indispensable part of the character system and can be included in the number of standard characters. From a static perspective, the number of characters is fixed at a certain stage, and no more or less character is allowed. The pronunciation must be fixed, and the meaning cannot be fully expressed in the common Yi language, in order to distinguish the use, the characters with the same meaning should be given meaning when creating characters. Frequency is distinguished by application level, 5889 words can be divided into 6 levels, and each level is about one thousand characters. Dialects, certain words are only used in certain dialects, and the dialect should be indicated. Serial number, each word serial number is marked according to certain rules. Encoding is code in text information processing. The serial number and encoding should be in line with international standards. The language element standard is established, standard elements and dialects should be many to one, do dialect standard well, and standard language element standard and dialect elements form correspondence and complement each other. In order to better make other dialect areas learn the common standard Yi language and reduce unnecessary learning obstacles, the setting of unvoiced nasal sound and the second-highest tone should be reduced, if the unvoiced nasal sound is not loud, whether it has or not does not affect the expression of meaning, we can use fixed words to distinguish meaning. The second-highest tone belongs to lofty tone, There is no problem in the academic level, it can be in the second-highest tone, but for ordinary people, it can't be distinguished so carefully, which brings great pressure on learning and application, it is still possible without setting it.

4.3 Create Impetus Source

There should be a permanent organization for the implementation of the common standard Yi language; it is used as impetus source of power to continuously promote the development of the common standard Yi language. The language and character committees and ethnic and religious departments at all levels in the Yi region should upgrade or expand their functions, they should not be used as simple and common language and character management departments, units with specific tasks should promptly release language and character developments within the jurisdiction, monitor and detect language development situation, reflect the various problems in society and seeks solutions to higher level. At the initial stage of the implementation of the common standard Yi language, it is necessary to do comparison work between the dialect Yi language and the common Yi language. The ideograph of the common standard Yi language in characters, in order to achieve over-dialect or the same character in the book, it is necessary to do comparison between common words and dialect words well, so that the dialect words and common words can be connected, the learning burdens of people from dialect area are reduced, there is no longer in the form of many dialect and many dialect contrast. In addition to the relevant departments of the government, we should strongly encourage the participation of non-governmental organizations and individuals; form a united impetus to promote the common standard Yi language.

4.4 Create Usage Platform

The usage of common standard Yi language should not be confined to limited areas, but should establish broad public platforms for more compatriots to participate. In order to create a better

public platform, various newspapers and magazines should be set up, or common standard Yi language columns should be set up in the existing newspapers and magazines within the jurisdiction, so that more people can participate. The special websites are built, network resources are used for distant learning and communication. The radio and television should also open up the common standard Yi language column, use media tools effectively spread the common standard Yi language, and improve the usage platform.

5. Conclusion

The common standard Yi language is about to be implemented, which is a signpost of the development of Yi language. In the past, many scholars spent their whole lives to find the same character in the Yi language, and put forward valuable proposals and put them into practice, all failed to achieve. Whether a national language can be used universally is an important indicator to measure a nation's cultural heritage and survival ability. Due to historical reasons, the Yi language has no common Yi language in a meaningful sense for a long time, the Yi language will be implemented soon, which is the pride of every Yi people. Although it is not perfect enough, problems will inevitably occur in the specific use process, the progressive road will not be smooth, as long as it is treated objectively, motivated by serving the people of in the Yi dialect areas, seeking common ground while reserving differences, and making thing simple, there will be gradually completed. The implementation of the common standard Yi language is a common wish of the Yi nationality more than half a century; it is practiced in blank, there is a vague hope in practice, when there is hope, there is application, and application makes the character alive. The common standard characters are not dialect symbols, including all dialects. Its application will not only make Yi language gradually moves from various dialects to the same language, but also move in the same direction. As a citizen of the Yi nationality, he not only has the general language ability of the country, but also has the common Yi language ability and the dialect ability of Yi language.

Acknowledgements

"General planning project of China Yi studies research center" Number: YXJDY1606.

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