



Research on the Inheritance of Dai Language and Folk Art in Xishuangbanna under the Background of Multiculturalism and Maritime Silk Road

Bo Dong¹, Ruiji Shengchuan^{2*}

¹Dr., Professor, Music and Dance College of Guangzhou University, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China, 510006.

²Dr., Music and Dance College of Guangzhou University, Guangzhou University, Guangzhou, China, 510006.

* **Corresponding Author:** shengchuanruiji@gmail.com

Project Funding: This work was supported by the sub-topic "Research on Language Folklore Art" of the 2022 China National Social Science Fund Art Major Project "Theoretical and Practical Research on Chinese Art Folklore". (Moderator: Professor Bo Dong)'s phased research results (Grant No. 22ZD06).

Citation: Dong, B., & Shengchuan, R. (2025). Research on the Inheritance of Dai Language and Folk Art in Xishuangbanna under the Background of Multiculturalism and Maritime Silk Road. *Mediterranean Archaeology and Archaeometry*, 25(2), 264-269.

ARTICLE INFO

Received: 31 July 2024

Accepted: 15 August 2024

ABSTRACT

Local folk art has important cultural value, and it is extremely necessary to actively promote its inheritance and development with favorable backgrounds. For this reason, we propose a study on the inheritance of Dai language and folk art in Xishuangbanna under the background of multiculturalism and the Maritime Silk Road. After analyzing the connotation of the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road from three perspectives: the road of cooperation for opening up to the outside world, the road of wealth for the development of the countries along the road, and the road of friendship for international exchanges, the study analyzes the composition and cultural value of the Dai language and folk art of Xishuangbanna around the four aspects of the Dai language, folklore, traditional art, and folklore activities. It also puts forward the realization path of promoting the inheritance and development of Dai culture through the Maritime Silk Road under the perspective of multiculturalism through the digitization and protection of language resources, the excavation and inheritance of folk literature, the innovation and development of traditional arts and the internationalization and dissemination of folklore activities.

Keywords: Multiculturalism; Maritime Silk Road; Xishuangbanna; Dai Language Folk Art; Cultural Value; Realization Path.

INTRODUCTION

In the context of multiculturalism, the process of globalization has accelerated cultural exchanges and integration, but at the same time it also brings the risk of cultural homogenization. The inheritance of local specialties can effectively protect and display the unique cultural traditions, customs and art forms of different places, and maintain the diversity and richness of world culture [1-2]. Local distinctive culture is often closely related to local history, geography and ethnicity, and is an important carrier of local identity and recognition. Through the inheritance and promotion of local culture, it can enhance the sense of belonging and pride of local residents, and promote unity and cohesion within the community [3-4]. In addition, local cultural characteristics often have unique charm and value, and can become an important resource to promote local economic development. Through the excavation and utilization of local cultural resources, it can develop new industries such as cultural tourism and cultural creative industries, and drive local employment and economic growth. At the same time, local cultural characteristics can also be used as an important element in brand building and market promotion, enhancing the added value and market competitiveness of local products and services.

Combined with the current development status of the Maritime Silk Road, it shows vigorous vitality and vitality. This maritime trade channel [5]. With the in-depth development of globalization and regional economic integration, the Maritime Silk Road has played an irreplaceable role in promoting the prosperity of ports along the route, promoting economic growth in river basin economic zones, and cultural inheritance [6-7]. From a macro perspective, the Maritime Silk Road has had a significant impact on the development of ports along the route. Combined with the research in literature [8], first of all, it promotes the construction and improvement of port infrastructure and improves the port's throughput capacity and operational efficiency. Secondly, the Maritime Silk Road has driven the development of logistics, warehousing, shipping and other related industries in

ports along the route, injecting new vitality into the port economy. In addition, through economic and trade cooperation with countries along the route, the Maritime Silk Road has also promoted the industrial upgrading and transformation of port cities and enhanced the comprehensive competitiveness of ports. For the economic belts it passes through, the Maritime Silk Road has an equally profound impact. Combined with the research in literature [9], on the one hand, it strengthens economic cooperation and promotes the process of regional economic integration. On the other hand, the Maritime Silk Road provides more development opportunities and motivation for economies along the route by optimizing resource allocation and expanding market space. From a local perspective, there is an inevitable connection between the Maritime Silk Road and cultural inheritance. As an important passage connecting different civilizations, the Maritime Silk Road has witnessed the exchange and integration of diverse cultures. In the long historical process, various cultural elements were spread and exchanged through the Maritime Silk Road, forming unique regional and national cultures. These cultural elements not only enrich the local cultural connotation, but also provide strong spiritual support and cultural confidence for local economic development and social progress [10-11].

This paper proposes a research on the inheritance of Dai language and folk art in Xishuangbanna in the context of multiculturalism and the Maritime Silk Road.

1 ANALYSIS OF THE CONNOTATION OF THE MARITIME SILK ROAD

In the 21st century, the Maritime Silk Road has far-reaching connotations and impacts in terms of being a road of cooperation for opening up to the outside world, a road of wealth for the development of the countries along the route, and a road of friendship for international exchanges [12-13]. It not only promotes economic cooperation and development between China and the countries along the route, but also deepens mutual understanding and friendship, and makes positive contributions to the promotion of building a community of human destiny.

1.1 The cooperative path of opening up to the outside world

The 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is first and foremost a road of cooperation open to the outside world [14-15]. This strategic concept aims to further deepen cooperation between China and ASEAN and other countries along the route, promote trade and investment facilitation, and foster economic prosperity and balanced regional development. By strengthening the construction of ports, airports and other infrastructures, and enhancing the efficiency of logistics and trade facilitation, the Maritime Silk Road has provided more convenient conditions for economic and trade exchanges among countries [16-17].

1.2 Wealthy paths of development in the countries along the route

For the countries along the route, the 21st century Maritime Silk Road has built a golden channel leading to prosperity and development. By actively participating in the co construction of this maritime economic corridor, countries can work together to seize the development opportunities brought by China, seek new cooperation, and move towards a brilliant future of common prosperity [18-19]. For example, the infrastructure projects promoted by China in the construction of the Maritime Silk Road, such as ports, railroads and highways, have not only brought economic growth points to the countries along the route, but also created a large number of employment opportunities and improved the living standards of the people. In addition, the Maritime Silk Road has also promoted the industrial upgrading and transformation of the countries along the route, and promoted the optimization and adjustment of economic structure [20-21].

1.3 Paths of friendship for international exchange

In addition to close economic and trade cooperation, the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road is also a bridge for deepening international friendship and cultural exchange. It promotes extensive interaction in the cultural field among countries along the route, enhances mutual understanding and deep friendship. Through cultural exchanges, educational cooperation and tourism promotion, the Maritime Silk Road has provided more opportunities for cooperation and development for the countries along the route, and promoted mutual understanding and respect among different cultures [22-23]. The establishment of such friendship and mutual trust has laid a solid foundation for the long-term stability and prosperous development of the countries along the route.

2 ANALYSIS OF THE COMPOSITION OF DAI LANGUAGE FOLK ART IN XISHUANGBANNA

Analyzed from the perspective of composition, the Dai language folk art of Xishuangbanna has rich and diverse attribute characteristics and contains profound cultural value. The analysis results of this paper are shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Composition of Dai linguistic folk art in Xishuangbanna

constitute	characteristic	Cultural values
Dai language	It is a language used by the Dai people and one of the official languages of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture.	It is not only a tool for daily communication among the Dai people, but also an important carrier of Dai history, culture, and traditions. By studying Dai language, one can gain a deeper understanding of the Dai people's production and lifestyle, religious beliefs, customs and habits, and experience their unique national spirit and cultural connotations [24]
folk	Its development has gone through multiple stages,	Folk literature is an important component of Dai culture,

literature	including ancient songs, myths, creation epics, hero epics, legends, ballads, stories, and narrative poems. The work reflects the production activities, living conditions, religious beliefs, and worldview of the Dai ancestors	which not only records the history and traditions of the Dai people, but also reflects the wisdom and creativity of the Dai people. These works are of great significance for inheriting and promoting Dai culture, enhancing national identity and cohesion ^[25] .
Traditional art	Including dance, music, drama, etc. Among them, the drum dance is one of the most representative dances of the Dai ethnic group, and the Jino drum dance is also a national intangible cultural heritage. In addition, the Dai ethnic group also has rich folk music and theatrical performances, such as Dai opera and elephant foot drum dance.	It is an important way for the Dai people to express emotions and convey information. These art forms not only have aesthetic value, but also contain rich cultural connotations and symbolic meanings. By appreciating and participating in traditional art activities, one can more intuitively experience the unique charm of Dai culture.
Folk activities	There are abundant folk activities such as cock fighting, Loong Boat racing, and raising, among which the most representative is the Water	It is an important way for the inheritance and development of Dai culture. These activities not only enhance the cohesion and centripetal force among the Dai

Splashing Festival. The Water Splashing Festival is a New Year celebration activity for the Dai people, as well as a grand stage to showcase the Dai water culture, music and dance culture, food culture, and clothing culture.

people, but also promote communication and interaction with other ethnic groups

Combining the information shown in Table 1, it can be seen that the composition of Dai language folk art in Xishuangbanna mainly includes Dai language, folklore, traditional art and folk activities, as important materials for the study of the history, culture and tradition of the Dai people, are not only of literary, historical and cultural value, but also an important manifestation of the spiritual life of the Dai people, and are of great significance in the promotion of cultural exchanges with other ethnic groups and in the inheritance and development of the Dai culture.

3 THE PATH OF INHERITANCE OF DAI LANGUAGE AND FOLK ART UNDER THE PERSPECTIVE OF MULTICULTURALISM

3.1 Protection and inheritance of the Dai language

Through the international exchanges and cooperation brought about by the Maritime Silk Road, Xishuangbanna region can make use of advanced digital technology to record and preserve the Dai language. For example, audio, video and other multimedia means can be used to record the pronunciation, intonation and vocabulary of the Dai language, forming a digital resource base for long-term preservation and inheritance, and also providing a reliable basis for systematic learning of the Dai language. Figure 1 shows the online learning platform of Dai language.

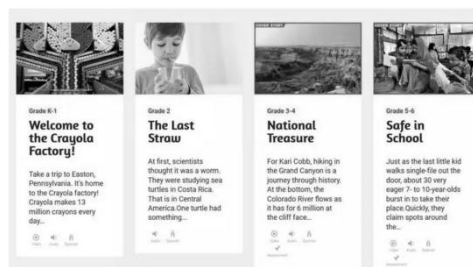


Fig. 1 Online learning platform for the Dai language

Secondly, as the openness of the Maritime Silk Road promotes international educational cooperation, Xishuangbanna can cooperate with international educational institutions to offer Dai language courses and promote the international dissemination of the Dai language. At the same time, by attracting foreign scholars and tourists to come to learn the Dai language, the international popularity and influence of the Dai language will be increased.

3.2 Excavation and transmission of folklore

The cultural exchanges along the Maritime Silk Road have promoted understanding and respect among different cultures, and the folklore works of Xishuangbanna region can be translated and published to the world. In the specific selection stage, priority can be given to works with representative and distinctive local cultural characteristics, which not only helps to spread the Dai culture, but also promotes the exchange and mutual understanding with other cultures. Secondly, through the literary exchanges along the Maritime Silk Road, Dai writers can interact with writers from other countries and share their creative experiences and inspirations. Such cross-cultural exchanges also help the innovation and development of Dai folklore, so that Dai folklore can be more widely disseminated and recognized and understood by more people in a multicultural context.

3.3 Innovation and development of traditional arts

The openness of the Maritime Silk Road provides opportunities for Dai traditional art to exchange and integrate with other art forms. Dai artists can absorb the essence of foreign arts and combine them with their own cultural characteristics to create

contemporary and innovative works of art. Figure 2 shows the hanging ornaments designed on the basis of the symbols of Dai characteristic elements.



Fig. 2 Cultural and creative jewelry with symbols of Dai characteristic elements

Secondly, through the trade exchanges on the Maritime Silk Road, Dai traditional arts can go to the world market, providing more opportunities for artists to display and sell. This also helps to enhance the popularity and economic value of Dai traditional arts and provide a more solid foundation for their inheritance.

3.4 International dissemination of folklore activities

Through the cultural exchanges along the Maritime Silk Road, Xishuangbanna's folk activities can go out of the country and show their unique charm on the international stage. This helps to promote foreigners' understanding and recognition of the Dai culture. The development of tourism along the Maritime Silk Road has also brought more tourists to Xishuangbanna's folk activities. Figure 3 shows the exchange activities of tourists experiencing local crafts in Xishuangbanna.



Fig. 3 Tourists experience the local craft making in Xishuangbanna

By promoting tourists to participate in the process of folklore activities, it leads them to experience the unique charm of Dai culture and promotes the development of local economy.

4 CONCLUSION

Currently, the vigorous development of the Maritime Silk Road demonstrates its vibrant vitality and unlimited development potential. In the future, with the joint efforts of countries along the Belt and Road and the continuous optimization of cooperation mechanisms, this maritime link will play an increasingly crucial role in promoting deep regional economic integration and cultural exchange and mutual learning, opening a more brilliant chapter. This paper proposes the research on the inheritance of Dai language and folk art in Xishuangbanna under the background of multiculturalism and the Maritime Silk Road, with a view to bringing valuable references for the inheritance and development of the Dai language and folk art in Xishuangbanna and promoting the realization of Dai culture and art in Xishuangbanna in the context of the development of the Maritime Silk Road and the full exchanges of multiculturalism.

REFERENCES

- [1] Fu Q. Thoughts on the Inheritance and Development of China's National Vocal Music Art in the New Era[J]. *Overview of Educational Theory*, 2022, 5(3):26-30. [1] Yang Y, Liu W. Resilience analysis of maritime silk road ship network structure under disruption simulation[J]. *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 2022, 10(5): 617.
- Hu W, Ge Y, Hu Z, et al. Geo-economic linkages between China and the countries along the 21st-century maritime silk road and their types[J]. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 2022, 19(19): 12946.
- Yan M, Fan S, Zhang L, et al. Vegetation dynamics due to urbanization in the coastal cities along the maritime silk road[J]. *Land*, 2022, 11(2): 164.
- Wu C C H. The maritime silk road initiative and its implications for China's regional policy[J]. *Chinese Political Science Review*, 2023, 8(1): 63-83.
- Zhang X, Lu J, Peng Y. Spatio-temporal evolution of the container port system along the 21st-century Maritime Silk Road[J]. *Maritime Policy & Management*, 2023, 50(5): 668-691. [6] Hu X, a H, Xuan S, et al. Exploring the pirate attack process risk along the maritime silk road via dynamic Bayesian network analysis[J]. *Journal of Marine Science and Engineering*, 2023, 11(7): 1430.
- Jiang M, Lu J, Qu Z, et al. Safety evaluation of the ports along the maritime silk road[J]. *Maritime Policy & Management*, 2022, 49(6): 797-819.
- Jensen F. State capitalism and Spanish port development along the Maritime Silk Road[J]. *Environment and Planning A: Economy and Space*, 2023, 55(3): 636-654.
- Rakha A, El-Aasar K. Economic impacts of the maritime silk road initiative on the Suez Canal[J]. *Journal of Applied Economics*, 2024, 27(1): 2308949.
- Yang Y, Liu W, Xu X. Identifying Important Ports in Maritime Silk Road Ship Network from Local and Global Perspective[J]. *Transportation Research Record*, 2022, 2676(12): 798-810. [11] Lin W, Liu W. Resilience evaluation of ports along the Maritime Silk Road from the perspective of investment and construction[J]. *Journal of Advanced Transportation*, 2023, 2023(1): 8818667.
- Ao J, Li W, Ji S, et al. Maritime silk road heritage: quantitative typological analysis of qing dynasty export porcelain bowls from Guangzhou from the perspective of social factors[J]. *Heritage Science*, 2023, 11(1): 263.
- van Noort C. The aesthetic power of ships in international political communication: why ships matter in China's communication of the Maritime Silk Road Initiative[J]. *Global Society*, 2022, 36(4): 516-537.
- Jiang M, Lu J. A novel risk assessment approach for strait/canal security evaluation along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road[J]. *International Journal of Ship and Transport Logistics*, 2022, 15(3-4): 215-238.
- Zheng J, Yang L, Li W, et al. Priority analysis of port investment along the 21st-Century Maritime Silk Road region: the case of Southeast Asia[J]. *Maritime Policy & Management*, 2022, 49(8): 1116-1134.
- Xu J, Zhang R, Wang Y, et al. Assessing China's investment risk of the maritime silk road: a model based on multiple machine learning methods[J]. *Energies*, 2022, 15(16): 5780.
- [17] Afzaal M. China's Belt and Road Initiative: challenges, doubts and legal implications: China's maritime Silk Road Initiative and Southeast Asia: dilemmas, doubts, and determination, edited by Jean-Marc F. Blanchard, London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, xviii+ 258 pp., RRP£ 60.65 (paperback), ISBN 978-9-8132-9274-1[J]. *Asia Pacific Business Review*, 2022, 28(2): 273-286.
- Martínez-Galán E, Leandro F J B S. A Qualitative Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Maritime Silk Road in Europe: Who Benefits from the Initiative and Who Does Not[J]. *Asian Perspective*, 2024, 48(1): 13-39.
- Hu W, Ge Y, Hu Z, et al. Features of Geo-Economic Network between China and Countries along the 21st Century Maritime Silk Road[J]. *Sustainability*, 2022, 14(18): 11676.
- Ruij S. Contemporary Dai folk song in shuang Banna by Yuguang: June Spring Warm Look Forward to Lovers[J]. *Journal of Green Learning*, 2022, 2(1): 78-85.
- D'Amico L. Ethnic tourism and Folksongs: A case study among the Blang (Bulang) of Yunnan, China[J]. *Asiatische Studien-Études Asiatiques*, 2023, 77(3-4): 565-605.
- Li Y, Dai Y. Research on modern and contemporary chinese ancient poetry and art songs from the perspective of music sociology[J]. *Multicultural Education*, 2023, 9(3): 88-96.
- Cheng M, Pang B, Zeng X, et al. Integration of the traditions of folk-instrumental art into the works of Chinese composers of the 20th and 21st centuries[J]. *Rupkatha Journal on Interdisciplinary Studies in Humanities*, 2022, 14(2): 1-17.
- [24] Li J, Yu W. Ethnic clothing, the exercises of self-representation, and fashioning ethnicity in shuangbanna, Southwest China[J]. *Fashion Theory*, 2023, 27(6): 797-832.

[25]Mao X L, Mijit Ablimit;Askar Hamdulla. Research on Language Identification Technology for Multi-Languages with Scarce Resources [J]. *Computer Simulation*, 2022, 39(12):336-341.