

A Study on the Humorous Elements in Sichuan Dialect Dubbing in Film and Television Works

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ABSTRACT

This paper takes the humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing in film and television works as the research object. Based on a detailed analysis of the phonetic characteristics of Sichuan dialect (such as the features of consonants, vowels, and tones) and its lexical characteristics (including the retention of ancient Chinese vocabulary and the richness of dialectal vocabulary), this study delves into the humorous manifestations at the levels of linguistic content (proverbs, puns, exaggerated expressions, humorous dialogues), intonation (unique tones, varied moods), and cultural background (integration of regional culture, portrayal of urban life). Furthermore, it explores the significant functions of these humorous elements in shaping character images, creating a comedic atmosphere, and disseminating regional culture. The research findings offer certain reference value for Sichuan localization dubbing in film and television works, Sichuan local film and television creation, and the spread of Sichuan regional culture.

KEYWORDS: Sichuan Dialect, Dubbing, Humorous Elements, Film and Television Works

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I. Introduction

In the contemporary era of vigorous development in film and television art, dialect dubbing has gradually emerged as a unique and eye-catching feature in film and television works. Among them, Sichuan dialect dubbing has attracted widespread attention for its distinctive charm and flavor. The unique linguistic style of Sichuan dialect often sparks wonderful humorous sparks in film and television works, bringing a different audio - visual enjoyment to the audience.

With the diversified integration and dissemination of film and television culture, it is of great significance to delve into the manifestations of humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing in film and television works. [1] Proverbs and puns in Sichuan dialect play an important role in expressing humor with their unique linguistic charm. From the perspective of linguistic characteristics, Sichuan dialect proverbs are concise and refined, yet they contain rich wisdom of life, often conveying profound truths through simple and understandable words. Puns are divided into two parts: the first half is an imaginative metaphor, like a riddle, and the second half is an explanation, just like the answer to the riddle, possessing distinct interestingness and ingenious logic.

On the one hand, this helps us to systematically explore the rich linguistic treasures of Sichuan dialect and clarify how it is cleverly transformed into humorous power in the context of film and television. On the other hand, it also enables us to better understand the key role that humorous elements play in shaping characters, creating atmosphere, and disseminating regional culture.

At present, although there are some research achievements on dialect dubbing and the linguistic characteristics of Sichuan dialect, studies that comprehensively and thoroughly analyze the specific manifestations of humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing are still relatively insufficient. [2] Proverbs and puns in Sichuan dialect play a significant role in expressing humor with their unique linguistic charm. In terms of linguistic features, Sichuan dialect proverbs are concise and refined, yet they contain abundant wisdom of life, often conveying profound truths through simple and understandable language. Puns are divided into two parts: the first half is an imaginative metaphor, like a riddle, and the second half is an explanation, just like the answer to the riddle, possessing distinct interestingness and ingenious logic.

Based on this, this paper meticulously combs through the linguistic characteristics of Sichuan dialect and deeply explores the diverse manifestations of humorous elements in its dubbing for film and television works. Furthermore, it reveals the functions and impacts carried by these humorous elements, in the hope of contributing

to the creation of film and television art and the dissemination of regional culture.

II. Linguistic Features of Sichuan Dialect and Its Humorous Characteristics

2.1 Phonetic Features of Sichuan Dialect

2.1.1 Consonant Features

Absence of Retroflex Sounds: In Mandarin, there is a distinction between alveolar sounds (z, c, s) and retroflex sounds (zh, ch, sh). However, in Sichuan dialect, retroflex sounds are often pronounced as alveolar sounds. For example, "知道" (zhī dào, meaning "know") is commonly pronounced as "zī dào," "吃饭" (chī fàn, meaning "eat") as "cī fàn," and "市场" (shì chǎng, meaning "market") as "sì cǎng".

Indistinguishable f and h: In some regions of Sichuan dialect, it is difficult to differentiate between the consonants f and h, often pronouncing "f" as "h" or vice versa. For instance, "开花" (kāi huā, meaning "bloom") is pronounced as "kāi fā".

2.1.2 Vowel Features

Monophthongization: Some diphthongs in Sichuan dialect tend to be monophthongized. For example, "ai" is pronounced as "ê," with typical instances being "白" (bái, meaning "white") pronounced as "bê" and "菜" (cài, meaning "vegetable") as "cê".

Indistinguishable an and ang: In some areas of Sichuan dialect, the distinction between the front nasal sound "an" and the back nasal sound "ang" is not clear. For example, "搬" (bān, meaning "move") and "帮" (bāng, meaning "help") have similar pronunciations, and "看" (kàn, meaning "watch") and "炕" (kàng, meaning "stove") are also easily confused in pronunciation.

2.1.3 Tone Features

Tone Value Differences: Sichuan dialect typically has four tones: yinping, yangping, shangsheng, and qu sheng, but the tone values differ from those in Mandarin. Taking Chengdu dialect as an example, the yinping tone in Mandarin is a high level tone 55, while in Chengdu dialect, the yinping tone value is 44. For instance, "天" (tiān, meaning "sky"), which is pronounced with a 55 tone value in Mandarin, is pronounced with a 44 tone value in Chengdu dialect, sounding more gentle.

Tone Sandhi Phenomenon: Some words in Sichuan dialect exhibit tone sandhi. For example, the character "去" (qù, meaning "go") is pronounced as "qù" when used alone or at the end of a word, but in the phrase "去不去" (qù bù qù, meaning "to go or not"), the second "去" is often pronounced as a light tone "qü."

2.2 Lexical Features of Sichuan Dialect

Preservation of Classical Chinese Vocabulary: Sichuan dialect retains a number of classical Chinese words, which are widely used in daily life, reflecting its long-standing historical heritage. For example, "屙" (meaning "defecate," as recorded in "*Shuowen Jiezi*": "屙, go to the toilet."), people say "屙屎" (meaning "defecate") and "屙尿" (meaning "urinate"); "薅" (meaning "uproot"), such as in "薅草" (meaning "weed"), which refers to the act of removing weeds.

Abundant Dialectal Vocabulary: Sichuan dialect has a wealth of unique dialectal words that vividly reflect the local life. For example, "幺儿" can be used to address the youngest child in a family or as an affectionate term between lovers; "摆龙门阵" refers to chatting aimlessly, vividly depicting the scene of people sitting together and exchanging stories as if telling a long and intricate tale; "扯皮" indicates a dispute or quarrel, with a sense of being entangled and unresolved.

Unique Names for Animals and Plants: The names for animals and plants have distinct local characteristics. For example, "蜻蜓" (meaning "dragonfly") is called "丁丁猫儿," "蚯蚓" (meaning "earthworm") is called "曲蟻儿," "玉米" (meaning "corn") is referred to as "苞谷," and "土豆" (meaning "potato") is called "洋芋." These names often originate from the locals' intuitive understanding of things or long-standing customary usages.

Vivid Use of Reduplicated Words: Reduplicated words are frequently used in Sichuan dialect with rich meanings. For example, "瓜兮兮" is used to describe someone as silly or foolish; "神戳戳" describes someone as

being eccentric or acting strangely; "飞叉叉" (meaning moving very fast); "惊抓抓" (meaning making a big fuss over something trivial). The use of reduplicated words enhances the expressiveness and vividness of the language.

Characteristics of Affixes: Common affixes such as "子" (zi), "头" (tóu), "儿" (ér), and "到" (dào) are used to form new words. For instance, "虾子" (xiāzi) refers to shrimp, "抽抽儿" (chōuchour) means drawer, "高头" (gāotóu) indicates the upper part or above, and "鼓到" (gǔdào) means being stubborn. The use of "子", "儿", "头", and "到" makes the vocabulary more colloquial and imbued with regional style.

III. Manifestations of Humorous Elements in Sichuan Dialect Dubbing in Film and Television Works

3.1 Humorous Manifestations at the Level of Linguistic Content

3.1.1 Skillful Use of Proverbs and Puns

Proverbs and puns in Sichuan dialect play a significant role in expressing humor with their unique linguistic charm. [3] From a linguistic perspective, Sichuan dialect proverbs are concise and refined, yet they contain abundant wisdom of life, often conveying profound truths through simple and understandable language. Puns are divided into two parts: the first half is an imaginative metaphor, like a riddle, and the second half is an explanation, just like the answer to the riddle, possessing distinct interestingness and ingenious logic.

The reason why they possess humorous characteristics lies in their frequent use of rhetorical devices such as exaggeration, personification, and puns. They present ordinary things or phenomena in life in a humorous and novel way. Through ingenious conception and unconventional language expression, they evoke a heartfelt smile from the audience when they suddenly realize the intended meaning. Moreover, these proverbs and puns originate from the local life scenes and cultural traditions of Sichuan, carrying a strong regional flavor. The familiar atmosphere of daily life adds to the infectiousness of the humor.

For example, the Sichuan dialect proverb "人是铁，饭是钢，一顿不吃饿得慌" (Rén shì tiě, fàn shì gāng, yī dùn bù chī è de huāng) translates to "Man is iron, rice is steel; without a meal, one gets hungry and feels at a loss." This proverb humorously emphasizes the importance of eating by comparing people and food to iron and steel in an imaginative and slightly exaggerated way. Another example is "三个臭皮匠，抵个诸葛亮" (Sān gè chòu pǐjiàng, dǐ gè Zhūgě Liàng), which means "Three cobblers with their wits combined equal Zhuge Liang, the mastermind." This saying humorously illustrates the power of collective wisdom in a simple and amusing manner.

As for puns, consider "脱了裤儿打屁 —— 多此一举" (Tuō le kù'er dǎ pì — duō cǐ yī jǔ), which literally means "Taking off one's pants to fart — an unnecessary action." The first half vividly describes a scene, while the second half directly points out the redundancy of the action, full of humorous satire. Another example is "猫抓糍粑 —— 脱不了爪爪" (Māo zhuā cībā — tuō bù liǎo zhuǎzhuǎ), which translates to "A cat grabbing glutinous rice cake — can't get its paws off." This pun uses an interesting life scene to vividly express the state of being stuck in a difficult situation, full of wit and fun.

3.1.2 Expressive Use of Exaggerated Language

The exaggerated language in Sichuan dialect has distinct characteristics that greatly enhance humorous expression. [4] It often amplifies or minimizes the features, states, or degrees of things to an extreme extent, breaking through conventional boundaries of expression. The language is bold, vivid, and imbued with a strong sense of daily life and regional flavor. This exaggeration is not baseless but is based on the Sichuan people's meticulous observation and refinement of life.

There are two main reasons why exaggerated language in Sichuan dialect is humorous. On the one hand, the strong contrast of exaggeration breaks people's conventional understanding, creating an unexpected effect. Listeners feel the humor in the stark disparity. On the other hand, it is presented in a straightforward and simple way, full of the essence of daily life, which easily resonates with people and makes the humor more infectious.

For example, to describe someone running fast, Sichuan dialect might say: "跑得风扯扯的，脚都不沾地，像飞叉叉的火箭" (He runs so fast that it's like the wind is pulling him, his feet don't even touch the ground, just like a flying rocket.) The speed of running is exaggerated to be as fast as a rocket, and the use of dialect words like "风扯扯" (wind pulling) and "飞叉叉" (flying) adds a sense of liveliness, making people laugh. Another example is describing a very spicy chili pepper, one might say: "辣得我舌头都要掉了，嘴巴头像在喷火，简直能把人辣到外太空去" (It's so spicy that my tongue feels like it's going to fall off, my mouth is like a volcano erupting, it's so spicy it could send you to outer space.) The progressive exaggeration from the tongue falling off, to the mouth erupting like a volcano, to the feeling of being spiced into outer space presents the

sensation after eating spicy food in an extremely absurd and humorous way, maximizing the humorous effect.

3.1.3 Humorous Dialogue Interaction

The humorous dialogue interaction in Sichuan dialect is highly distinctive and plays a significant role in creating humorous effects. [5] Such dialogue is usually concise and brisk, yet it can accurately capture the subtle aspects of life and amplify them with witty expressions. The language is colloquial and down-to-earth, extensively using vocabulary and idioms with Sichuan regional characteristics, filling the conversation with a strong local flavor. At the same time, the dialogue interaction is often full of wit and ingenuity, reflecting the Sichuan people's optimistic and open-minded attitude towards life in the conversation.

The humor in it mainly stems from the ingenious processing of real - life situations. Based on daily life, the humorous dialogue in Sichuan dialect presents familiar scenes and experiences through clever language combinations in an unexpected yet reasonable way, evoking strong resonance. This resonance combined with the unexpected expression produces a humorous effect. Moreover, the unique pronunciation and intonation of Sichuan dialect itself has a sense of humor, adding a special humorous color to the dialogue interaction.

For example, A asks B: “你今天咋个搞起的哦，走路都打偏偏儿。”(What's up with you today? You're walking all crooked.) B replies: “哎呀，我早上吃了碗面，那海椒放得跟不要钱似的，辣得老子脚都耙(软)了。”(Oh, I had a bowl of noodles this morning, and the chili was put in as if it was free. It was so spicy that my feet went soft.) A teases: “你硬是个宝器哦，吃不来海椒还逞强。”(You're such a show-off. You can't handle the spiciness but still pretend to be tough.) B retorts: “你莫批垮，有本事你去吃那个海椒，辣不死你龟儿的。”(Don't criticize me. If you dare, go eat that chili. It won't kill you, but it'll sure give you a hard time.) This dialogue starts with the common scene of walking unsteadily, using Sichuan-specific dialect words like “打偏偏儿” (walking crooked), “宝器” (show-off), and “批垮” (criticize), along with exaggerated descriptions of the reaction to spiciness, vividly showing the relaxed and humorous atmosphere of their conversation and fully demonstrating the unique charm of humorous dialogue interaction in Sichuan dialect.

3.2 Humorous Manifestations at the Level of Intonation and Tone

3.2.1 Unique Tone Usage

The tone usage in Sichuan dialect is uniquely characteristic, making significant contributions to the creation of humorous effects. Its tone features are distinct, with tone values that greatly differ from those of Mandarin. Typically, the first tone (yinping) has a high and steady pitch, the second tone (yangping) is lower and slightly undulating, the third tone (shangsheng) has a small descending range, and the fourth tone (qu sheng) has a pronounced and forceful descent. The tone sandhi in connected speech is also quite rich, and these tonal variations give each syllable in Sichuan dialect a sense of rhythm and melody.

The humor in Sichuan dialect tones stems from their unique pitch values and rhythms, which break the conventional understanding of standard pronunciation. [6] When spoken in Sichuan dialect, even ordinary phrases take on a special flavor due to the unique undulations of the tones, as if infusing the words with a vivid vitality. This sense of novelty and surprise easily elicits smiles. Moreover, the tones in Sichuan dialect are extremely expressive of emotions, capable of conveying the speaker's feelings in an exaggerated and amusing manner, thereby enhancing the infectiousness of humor.

For example, when a Sichuan person says “你好耍儿哦” (Nǐ hǎo shuǎ er ō, meaning "You're fun"), the character “好” (hǎo, meaning "good") is pronounced with the third tone, with a small descending range and a drawn - out sound. The phrase “耍儿” undergoes tone sandhi, with a light and rising intonation. Coupled with a slightly teasing tone, this simple sentence becomes humorous through the unique tones, allowing the listener to feel the speaker's easy - going and witty demeanor. Another example is “你硬是个宝器哦” (Nǐ yìng shì gè bǎoqì ō, meaning "You're such a fool"). The character “宝” (bǎo, meaning "treasure") is pronounced with the third tone, which is emphasized and brief, while the character “器” (qì, meaning "vessel") is pronounced with the fourth tone, with a clear and heavy descent. This combination of tones fully expresses the teasing and joking towards the other party, filling the entire sentence with a humorous hue.

3.2.2 Rich Variations in Modulation

The Sichuan dialect is rich in modulations, adding unique charm to humorous expressions. In terms of usage, it is adept at employing various modal particles and changes in intonation, such as rises and falls, and emphasis, to convey different emotions. For example, the frequent use of modal particles like “噻” (sāi), “嗦”

(suō), "嘛" (mā), and "咯" (gē) can cleverly alter the tone of an entire sentence at the end, making the expression more vivid and flexible. In terms of intonation, it can be light and rising at times, steady and falling at others, and sometimes with a cadence, switching freely according to the context and intention of the expression.

The reason why these rich modulations create a humorous effect is that they can accurately display the speaker's subtle mentality and emotions, breaking the conventional expression in an exaggerated and vivid way. The clever use of modal particles fills the speech with a sense of daily life and emotional color, allowing the listener to almost see the speaker's facial expressions and posture. This vivid emotional transmission makes the communication more visual, thereby triggering a humorous resonance.

For instance, in a conversation between two people, one says, "今天的公交车挤得很，我差点被挤扁咯" (Jīn tiān de gōng jiāo chē jǐ de hěn, wǒ chà diǎn bèi jǐ biǎn gē, meaning "The bus was so crowded today, I almost got squashed"). The other responds, "你就扯哦，有那么夸张嗦?" (Nǐ jiù chě ō, yǒu nà me xuān huá suǒ?, meaning "You're just exaggerating, right?"). The rising intonation of the word "嗦" (suō), combined with the preceding phrase "你就扯哦" (Nǐ jiù chě ō, meaning "You're just making it up"), expresses a tone of slight doubt and teasing, humorously mocking the other person's statement. Another example is when someone complains, "哎呀，这菜咸得很，咋个吃嘛" (Āi yā, zhè cài xián de hěn, zǎ gè chī mā, meaning "Oh, this dish is so salty, how can I eat it?"). A bystander replies with a smile, "将就吃噻，又不是天天吃" (Jiāng jiù chī sāi, yòu bù shì tiān tiān chī, meaning "Just make do and eat it, it's not like we eat this every day"). The word "噻" (sāi) here is used with a relaxed, comforting, and slightly humorous tone, easing the serious atmosphere of the complaint and filling the entire dialogue with the humorous charm of daily life.

3.3 Humorous Manifestations at the Level of Cultural Background

3.3.1 Integration of Regional Cultural Elements

The use of regional cultural elements in Sichuan dialect is highly distinctive and plays an extraordinary role in creating humorous effects. The characteristics of these elements are clear, closely revolving around Sichuan's unique geographical environment, local customs, and lifestyle. Whether it is the local topography and special products or traditional living habits and entertainment methods, they are all cleverly integrated into dialect expressions. For example, descriptions of food and portrayals of urban life scenes all bear a strong Sichuan imprint, and the expression methods are vivid, imaginative, and straightforward.

The reason why regional cultural elements in Sichuan dialect can produce humorous effects lies in the ingenious combination of familiarity and unfamiliarity. For local Sichuan people, these elements come from daily life and are familiar scenes and things. When presented in the form of dialect, they will produce intimacy and resonance due to the sense of familiarity. For people from other places, these expressions full of regional characteristics bring a novel sense of unfamiliarity. The collision of this unfamiliarity with humorous expressions creates a unique interest. At the same time, the expression of regional cultural elements in Sichuan dialect is often exaggerated and vivid, showing the life attitude and personality characteristics of Sichuan people in a humorous way, making people laugh.

For example, when describing someone who works slowly in Sichuan dialect, one might say: "你龟儿就跟那青城山上的懒猴儿一样，半天动一下"。(meaning "You're just like the lazy monkey on Mount Qingcheng, moving only once in a while"). Here, "青城山" (meaning "Mount Qingcheng"), is a symbolic geographical element of Sichuan, and the imaginative image of a "懒猴儿" (meaning "lazy monkey") are used to not only show the regional characteristics of Sichuan but also humorously express a teasing attitude towards someone's slow pace through an exaggerated metaphor. Another example is in the common scene of a Sichuan teahouse, where one person says to a friend who has just sat down: "来噻，整碗盖碗儿茶，摆哈龙门阵。"(meaning "Come on, have a bowl of covered-bowl tea and chat a bit"). The expressions "盖碗儿茶"(meaning "covered-bowl tea") and "摆龙门阵"(meaning "chat a bit") are full of Sichuan tea culture and social culture characteristics, vividly showing the leisurely life scene of Sichuan and filled with a strong regional cultural atmosphere, making people feel the humor and comfort in it.

3.3.2 Presentation of Life Scenes and Vernacular Culture

When presenting life scenes and vernacular culture, Sichuan dialect has distinct characteristics. It is good at drawing materials from the daily alleys and trivial matters between neighbors, and describing them with straightforward, vivid, and visually-strong language. These expressions are close to the lives of the common people and full of the essence of daily life. Whether it is bargaining in the vegetable market or gossip in the teahouse, they can be vividly presented. The words used are simple and popular, with a large number of local

idioms and colloquialisms, making the flavor of the vernacular culture full.

The reason why Sichuan dialect expresses humor through life scenes and vernacular culture lies in its high degree of life authenticity and mass resonance. [7] Everyone is in the life scene and is very familiar with it. When expressed in a humorous and witty Sichuan dialect, it is like a mirror reflecting the life fragments that everyone has experienced, making people feel the same and thus producing a knowing smile. Moreover, the optimistic and open - minded attitude of Sichuan people is integrated into it, treating trivial matters in life in a teasing and joking way. This positive view of life is naturally passed on through the dialect, creating a humorous effect.

For example, in the vegetable market, a vegetable-buying auntie says: “你这菜也不咋个新鲜噻，还卖那么贵，你怕是想钱想疯咯。”(meaning “Your vegetables are not very fresh, and you still sell them so expensively. You must be crazy for money”.) The vegetable-selling boss replies: “哎呀，嬢嬢，我这都是早上刚从地里扯起来的，新鲜得很，你看这叶子还绿悠悠的嘛，再便宜我就只有喝西北风咯。”(meaning “Oh, auntie, these are all just pulled from the ground this morning and are very fresh. Look at the leaves, they are still very green. If I sell them cheaper, I will have to drink the northwest wind”.) This dialogue vividly presents the common bargaining scene in the vegetable market. The dialect expressions such as “想钱想疯咯”(meaning “crazy for money”) and “喝西北风”(meaning “drink the northwest wind”) are full of the flavor of the market and bring a humorous teasing, making people laugh. It fully shows the charm of Sichuan dialect in creating humorous effects through life scenes and vernacular culture. Another example is several old neighbors chatting in the courtyard. One person says: “昨天晚上那家子打麻将，声音大得很，吵得我瞌睡都睡不着。”(meaning “Last night, that family was playing mahjong, and the sound was so loud that I couldn't sleep”.) Another person responds: “哎呀，那些人就是不晓得收声，三缺一的时候吼得像要吃人样。”(meaning “Oh, those people just don't know how to keep their voices down. When they are short of one player, they shout as if they want to eat someone”.) The phrases “三缺一”(meaning “short of one player”) and “吼得像要吃人样”(meaning “shout as if they want to eat someone”) depict the common neighborhood life scene in Sichuan. Through the humorous expression of the dialect, the small troubles in life are presented in a relaxed and interesting way, full of the humor and warmth of life.

IV. Functions and Impacts of Humorous Elements in Sichuan Dialect Dubbing in Film and Television Works

4.1 Characterization

Humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing play a pivotal role in character development. [8] The unique pronunciation, rich vocabulary, and witty expression of Sichuan dialect can quickly endow characters with distinct personality traits. By employing region - specific and inherently humorous words such as “宝器” (bǎoqì, meaning “fool”) and “瓜娃子” (guā wázi, meaning “naive kid”), the characters' simplicity, naivety, or innocence can be vividly portrayed. The humorous intonation and tone, such as the cadence of the voice, combined with exaggerated expressions, can create optimistic, carefree, and warm - hearted character images, allowing the audience to feel the characters' enthusiasm and generosity.

The humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing can also indirectly reflect the characters' life backgrounds and social strata. When dubbing for common people in urban settings, the humor often stems from teasing about trivial matters, which makes the characters more lifelike and authentic, as if they were the ordinary, joke - loving people around us. In the creation of comic characters, these humorous elements are amplified. Through clever language combinations and exaggerated performances, the characters' ridiculous and funny sides are fully displayed, enabling the audience to remember the unique images of these characters amidst laughter.

For example, in some dialect-based comedy works, the protagonist speaks fluent Sichuan dialect and says, “要得嘛，看我咋个收拾你” (Yào děi mā, kàn wǒ zǎ gè shōu si nǐ, meaning “You got it, just watch how I deal with you”), with a confident and witty tone, instantly creating a character image full of justice and humor, leaving a deep impression on the audience. Another example is a supporting character who complains in Sichuan dialect, “这日子过起硬是恼火哦，一天忙得像个陀螺” (Zhè rì zi guò qǐ yìng shì nǎo huǒ ō, yī tiān máng de xiàng gè tuó luó, meaning “Life is really annoying, busy as a top all day long”). This kind of humorous self - mockery perfectly shows the helplessness and optimism of ordinary people under life pressure, enriching the character image and making it more three - dimensional and vivid.

4.2 Creating a Comic Atmosphere

Humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing act like a magical wand, playing an irreplaceable key role in creating a comic atmosphere. The unique pronunciation, abundant modal particles, and witty colloquialisms of Sichuan dialect seem to come with their own punchlines. The distinct tone values from Mandarin

give the speech a special rhythm, and simple words spoken in Sichuan dialect become more humorous. Abundant modal particles such as "噻" (sāi), "嗦" (suō), and "咯" (gē) can cleverly change the tone at the end of a sentence, adding a sense of teasing and joking. Witty colloquialisms like "耙耳朵" (pá ěrduǒ, meaning "having a good listen") and "灯儿晃" (dēngr huàng, meaning "dizzy") are vivid, lively, and full of the essence of daily life, instantly closing the distance with the audience.

These humorous elements can skillfully break the routine and present content in an unexpected way. In the development of the plot, when a character suddenly blurts out a witty Sichuan dialect sentence, it often forms a strong contrast with the serious or conventional situation, creating a humorous effect. For example, after a tense chase scene, the panting character suddenly says in Sichuan dialect, "哎呀，跑求死我咯，再跑我都要散架咯!" (Āi yā, pǎo qiú sǐ wǒ gē, zài pǎo wǒ dōu yào sǎn jià gē!, meaning "Oh, I'm exhausted from running, if I run any more, I'm going to fall apart!"). This sudden humor after a tense atmosphere instantly dissipates the tension and makes the audience laugh.

Moreover, the humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing are full of the essence of daily life and can easily resonate with the audience. It presents the details of daily life in a humorous way. Whether it is the bickering between neighbors or the amusing stories in the urban areas, when performed in Sichuan dialect, they can remind the audience of similar scenes in their own lives. In laughter, the audience feels familiarity and warmth, and thus immerses themselves in the joyful atmosphere created by the comedy.

4.3 Dissemination of Regional Culture

Humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing play a crucial role in the dissemination of regional culture, serving as a vivid window to showcase the unique charm of Sichuan. [9] The witty and interesting expression of Sichuan dialect integrates rich regional culture into every line of dubbing. The distinctive dialect words, such as "幺儿" (yāor, meaning "the youngest child"), "摆龙门阵" (bǎi lóngmén zhèn, meaning "to chat at length"), and "巴适得板" (bāshì děibǎn, meaning "very comfortable"), are not only unique linguistic markers but also embody the Sichuan people's unique understanding of family bonds, social interactions, and the quality of life. Through humorous dubbing, these words vividly display the life scenes and emotional communication styles of Sichuan people, allowing the audience to deeply feel the warmth and vitality of Sichuan culture.

The humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing also carry the folk culture and traditional values of Sichuan. In the dubbing of region - specific stories, operas, or comedy works, elements such as Sichuan opera face-changing and Chengdu teahouse culture are humorously presented, enabling the audience to appreciate the unique charm of Sichuan folklore amidst laughter. At the same time, the optimistic, open - minded, enthusiastic, and generous personality traits conveyed through humor are the traditional values formed by the Sichuan people in their long-term lives. This mode of dissemination, with humor as the carrier, makes regional culture more easily accepted and remembered.

Moreover, the widespread dissemination of humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing on modern media platforms, has attracted a large number of audiences from different regions. Humor, as a universal emotional bond, can break down regional barriers and spark more people's interest in Sichuan culture. As the audience enjoys humorous dubbing works, they unconsciously explore various aspects of Sichuan culture, thereby promoting the recognition and dissemination of Sichuan regional culture in a broader scope.

V. Conclusion

This paper has thoroughly explored the humorous elements in Sichuan dialect dubbing in film and television works, conducting a comprehensive analysis from their linguistic characteristics, forms of expression to functional impacts. Relying on unique phonetics and a rich vocabulary, Sichuan dialect lays the foundation for humorous expression. In terms of expression, it fully displays the charm of humor through three aspects: linguistic content, intonation and tone, and cultural background. This is achieved through the use of proverbs and puns, exaggerated expressions, interactive dialogues, changes in tone and mood, and the presentation of regional culture and urban life.

These humorous elements play significant roles in film and television works. In character development, they endow roles with distinct personalities, reflect their life backgrounds and social strata, and make the characters vivid and three - dimensional. In creating a comic atmosphere, they rely on unique pronunciation, modal particles, and colloquialisms to break conventions and resonate with the audience, immersing them in joy. In the dissemination of regional culture, they integrate dialect words, folklore, and traditional values, attracting audiences through media platforms and promoting the widespread spread of Sichuan culture.

However, there are areas for further expansion in this research. Future studies could further explore the application differences of humorous elements in Sichuan dialect across different types of film and television works,

as well as their cross - cultural communication effects and strategies. At the same time, as times change, the Sichuan dialect is also evolving. It is necessary to continuously pay attention to new changes and provide more forward- looking references for film and television creation and the inheritance of regional culture. This will allow the humorous elements of Sichuan dialect dubbing to shine even brighter in the fields of film and television art and cultural communication.

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