



香港都會大學
教育及語文學院
Hong Kong Metropolitan University
School of Education and Languages

雙語教學研究所
Research Institute for Bilingual
Learning and Teaching



Sponsor
伍潔宜慈善基金
Wu Jieh Yee Charitable Foundation

THE 28th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON YUE DIALECTS 第 28 屆國際粵方言研討會

Conference Handbook 會議手冊



Hong Kong Metropolitan University 香港都會大學

2024. 12. 13-14



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About the Conference

The International Conference on Yue Dialects was first launched in 1987 in Hong Kong by the Linguistic Society of Hong Kong and The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Initially, it was organized rotationally by institutions of Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Macau as a biennial conference intended to foster research on Cantonese and other Yue Dialects. Since 2005, the Conference has become an annual event of great importance of the study of Yue dialects. The table below lists the information of the 28 conferences on the Yue Dialects.

Conference	Date	Organizer
28 th	2024.12.13 – 14	Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong
27 th	2023.11.30 – 12.2	The Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
26 th	2022.11.26 – 27	Jinan University, Guangzhou
25 th	2021.12.18 – 19	Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao University Alliance for Chinese
24 th	2020.11.13 – 14	Faculty of Arts and Humanities, University of Macau, Macau
24 th (cancelled)	2019.12.14 – 15	Department of Chinese & Chinese Language Education and Assessment Centre, Lingnan University, Hong Kong
23 rd	2018.12.15 – 16	Research Center on Chinese Dialects, Jinan University, Guangzhou
22 nd	2017.12.8 – 9	Department of Linguistics and Modern Language Studies & Centre for Research on Linguistics and Language Studies, The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
21 st	2016.12.12 – 13	Macao Yue Dialect Association & Language and Culture Research Centre of Macao, Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macau
20 th	2015.12.11 – 12	Department of Chinese Language & Literature & T. T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre, Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
19 th	2015.1.24	Institute of the Nanning Ethnic Corridor & School of Culture and Communication, Hezhou University, Hezhou
18 th	2013.12.7 – 8	Centre for Chinese Linguistics, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Hong Kong
17 th	2012.12.8 – 9	Research Centre on Chinese Dialects, Jinan University & College of Chinese Language and Culture, Jinan University, Guangzhou

Conference	Date	Organizer
16 th	2011.12.15 – 16	Department of Chinese and Bilingual Studies & The HK PolyU-PKU Research Centre on Chinese Linguistics, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, Hong Kong
15 th	2010.12.13 – 15	Macau Chinese Language Association; Macao Yue Dialect Association; Macao Polytechnic Institute, Macau
14 th	2009.12.7 – 9	Guilin Normal College, Guilin
13 th	2008.12.18 – 20	Language Information Sciences Research Centre & Department of Chinese, Translation and Linguistics, City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
12 th	2007.12.16 – 17	Guangdong Social Sciences Association & Guangdong Chinese Language Association, Zhongshan
11 th	2006.12.8 – 10	School of Culture and Communication, Guangxi University, Nanning
10 th	2005.12.12 – 14	Department of Chinese Language and Literature, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
9 th	2003.12.22 – 24	Macau Chinese Language Association, Macau
8 th	2001.12.21 – 24	Chinese Language and Literature Department, Jinan University & Guangdong Chinese Language Association, Guangzhou
7 th	1999.6.26 – 28	Department of Chinese & Department of Linguistics, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
6 th	1997.8.4 – 6	Macau Chinese Language Association, Macau
5 th	1995.12.21 – 23	Guangdong Chinese Language Association & Research Centre on Chinese Dialects, Jinan University, Guangzhou
4 th	1993.12.17 – 19	City Polytechnic of Hong Kong & Linguistic Society of Hong Kong, Hong Kong
3 rd	1991.7.31 – 8.2	Macau Chinese Language Association & Macau Choi's Educational and Cultural Foundation, Macau
2 nd	1989.7.30 – 8.2	Guangdong Chinese Language Association & Chinese Dialects Research Office, Chinese Language and Literature Department, Jinan University, Guangzhou
1 st	1987.7.1	Linguistic Society of Hong Kong & The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong

Source of data:

T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre, Institute of Chinese Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong https://cuhk.edu.hk/ics/clrc/yue_dialects/

Message from the Organizing Committee

It is with great pleasure that we welcome you to the 28th International Conference on Yue Dialects (Yue 28). Since its inception in 1987, the International Conference on Yue Dialects has served as an excellent platform for scholarly exchange in Cantonese studies. Hong Kong Metropolitan University (HKMU) is proud to host this year's conference, marking the first time the conference is being held at our university.

This year also marks a significant milestone for HKMU as we celebrate our 35th anniversary. From its beginnings as a distance-learning institution, HKMU has grown into a vibrant and comprehensive university, with education, research and societal service as its three core pillars. Earlier this year, HKMU was designated as the first University of Applied Sciences (UAS) in Hong Kong, taking a leading role in combining theory and practice to nurture talent with both applied skills and knowledge for societal contribution.

In this context, language is crucial, especially concerning Yue dialects, which are predominant in the Greater Bay Area. This is particularly important for Hong Kong, where Cantonese serves not only as a dialect for intra-group communication but also as an official language, in line with its biliteracy and trilingualism language policy. Language studies create an environment that facilitates knowledge restructuring and transfer, thereby enhancing the development and application of language studies within the field of applied sciences. Language also plays a pivotal role in applied sciences by enhancing communication, cultural understanding, and cognitive skills. The analytical skills developed through language studies are directly transferable to problem-solving and critical thinking in scientific research, fostering a more holistic approach to education. Moreover, the ability to analyse linguistic structures parallels the analytical processes used in scientific research, making language studies an asset in the field of applied sciences.

Yue 28 demonstrates the unwavering commitment of the Research Institute for Bilingual Learning and Teaching and the School of Education and Languages to the development and application of language studies. It will bring together a distinguished group of professionals from diverse regions, both locally and internationally. The three keynote speeches, four invited talks and sixty paper presentations will feature a wide range of topics on the Yue dialects across different disciplines of linguistics, including but not limited to corpus linguistics, language acquisition, syntax, semantics, phonetics, phonology, pragmatics and sociolinguistics. We are confident that you will gain valuable insights and engage in meaningful academic exchanges during the two-day conference.

Once again, we warmly welcome you to Yue 28. We sincerely hope that you will have a rewarding and enriching experience!

Conference Organization

- Research Institute for Bilingual Learning and Teaching (RIBiLT), School of Education and Languages, Hong Kong Metropolitan University

Organizing and Programme Committees

- Chair:
 - Peppina Po-lun Lee
- Members (in alphabetical order of the last name):
 - Andy Chi-on Chin
 - Emily Haoyan Ge
 - Cindy Man-fong Lam

Administration and Logistics Committee

- Chair:
 - Macharlie Ng
- Members (in alphabetical order of the last name):
 - Kelly Chen
 - Pauline Fung
 - Ray Lai
 - Lawrence Law
- Student helpers (in alphabetical order of the last name):
 - Cheuk-yin Chan
 - Nok-tung Chan
 - Sin-yi Fung
 - Kah-kin Lok
 - Hoi-ching Siu
 - Xingyao Ye

Acknowledgements

The organizing committee would like to express its heartfelt gratitude to the Wu Jieh Yee Charitable Foundation Limited for its generous funding support, without which the conference could not be made possible. It also extends its gratitude to the keynote speakers, invited speakers, and session chairs for their support to the conference.

Programme

<p>2024年12月13日（星期五）13th December, 2024 (Friday) 開幕式與主題演講 Opening Ceremony & Keynote Speech 地點 Venue: 香港都會大學賽馬會校園 JCC Campus, HKMU</p>	
8:30 - 9:00	<p>報到 Registration 地點 Venue: D0309</p>
9:00 - 9:30	<p>開幕式 Opening Ceremony 歡迎辭 Welcoming speech 林群聲教授 香港都會大學校長 Professor Paul LAM Kwan-sing President, Hong Kong Metropolitan University 詹伯慧教授（錄播） 暨南大學漢語方言研究中心名譽主任 Professor Zhan Bohui (video-recording) Honorary Director, The Chinese Dialect Research Centre, Jinan University 合照 Group photograph 地點 Venue: D0309</p>
9:30 - 10:30	<p>Keynote Speech 1 Professor Giorgio Francesco Arcodia 馬振國教授 Ca' Foscari University of Venice <i>The Morphology of Yue Dialects: A Comparative Outlook</i> Chair: Andy Chin Chi-on 地點 Venue: D0309</p>
10:30 - 11:00	<p>茶歇 Tea Break 地點 Venue: D0711</p>

2024年12月13日（星期五） 13th December 2024 (Friday) 分組報告第一場 Regular Session 1	
Session 1a: Interface Studies and Sociolinguistics 主持 Chair: Bin Li 地點 Venue: D0708	
11:00 – 11:30	Invited Talk 郭必之 香港中文大學 <i>海南邁話中的粵語成份—以音韻演變及詞彙為切入點</i>
11:30 – 12:00	朱思研、李彬 香港城市大學 <i>粵語句末語氣助詞“啊”和“呢”對選擇疑問句語調模式的影響</i>
12:00 – 12:30	Cheung Kwan-hin Retired from Hong Kong Polytechnic University <i>Diglossia in Canto-opera</i>
Session 1b: Phonetics and Phonology 主持 Chair: Cindy Lam Man Fong 地點 Venue: D0709	
11:00 – 11:30	武大真、劉燕婷 中山大學、香港教育大學 <i>廣州粵語“蚊”類字的變調及相關問題</i>
11:30 – 12:00	甯玥超 上海師範大學 <i>廣東中部粵方言的次濁上字分調現象</i>
12:00 – 12:30	蘇若陽 東莞理工學院 <i>廣東中東部粵客方言溪母讀音比較研究</i>
Session 1c: Syntax and Semantics 主持 Chair: Winfred Xuan 地點 Venue: D0710	
11:00 – 11:30	Ka Keung Lee, Han Zhang, Chung-hye Han Simon Fraser University <i>Dative Constructions in Chinese Languages: A Comparative Study of Hong Kong Cantonese and Northern Mandarin</i>
11:30 – 12:00	Anqi Zhang, Carlos Cisneros Nanjing University, UC Berkeley <i>Cantonese wh-Indefinite Di-Matje as Positive Polarity Item</i>
12:00 – 12:30	Theodora Lee Man Ki University of Hertfordshire <i>Revisit the Postverbal Particle dou2 in Cantonese vs. tet in Sixian Hakka</i>

Session 1d: Phonetics and Phonology 主持 Chair: Lan Chen 地點 Venue: D0811	
11:00 – 11:30	<p>嚴至誠 香港中文大學 <i>外來的本地話連州「四會話」與粵西四會話之音韻比較</i></p>
11:30 – 12:00	<p>Lan Chen, Peggy Mok The Chinese University of Hong Kong <i>Vowel Length Contrasts in Cantonese Production by Young Heritage and Homeland Speakers</i></p>
12:00 – 12:30	<p>楊錚 哈爾濱工業大學（深圳） <i>兩陽粵語的內部差異兼議粵語兩陽片的設立</i></p>
12:30 – 14:00	<p>午膳 Lunch 地點: 香港都會大學賽馬會校園銀禧閣 Venue: Jubilee Club, JCC Campus, HKMU</p>
14:00 - 15:00	<p>Keynote Speech 2</p> <p>Professor Sze-Wing Tang 鄧思穎教授 The Chinese University of Hong Kong</p> <p><i>On the Syntax of Functional Elements in the Cantonese Clausal Periphery</i></p> <p>Chair: Peppina Lee Po-lun 地點 Venue: D0309</p>
15:00 - 15:30	<p>茶歇 Tea Break 地點 Venue: D0711</p>

分組報告第二場 Regular Session 2	
Session 2a: Language Acquisition and Cognition	
主持 Chair: Emily Ge	
地點 Venue: D0708	
15:30 – 16:00	Invited Talk Zhang Caicai The Hong Kong Polytechnic University <i>The Neurocognition of Developmental Disorders of Language</i>
16:00 – 16:30	Danny Leung Hong Kong Metropolitan University <i>Born with a ‘Gold Key’ or ‘Silver Spoon’ in One’s Mouth: A Comparative Study of Idiomatic Expressions in English and Cantonese from Cognitive-linguistic Perspectives</i>
16:30 – 17:00	Tong Shu, Peggy Mok The Chinese University of Hong Kong <i>A Longitudinal Study of Diphthongs in Cantonese Infant-directed Speech</i>
17:00 – 17:30	Cindy Lau Wan Yee College of Professional and Continuing Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University <i>The Acquisition of Restrictive Focus Particles by Monolingual Cantonese- Speaking Children: A Corpus Study</i>
Session 2b: Phonetics and Phonology	
主持 Chair: Ying Hong	
地點 Venue: D0709	
15:30 – 16:00	滕濟民 上海師範大學 <i>粵方言二等元音格局類型分析</i>
16:00 – 16:30	張艷、羅言發 澳門大學 <i>《澳門紀略》音系特點</i>
16:30 – 17:00	洪英、周穎異、李菲 香港理工大學專業及持續教育學院、成都理工大學、廣州體育學院 <i>粵語四邑片邊擦音的聲學特點</i>
17:00 – 17:30	薛文玉 廈門大學 <i>《廣東話讀本》的語音特點</i>

Session 2c: Syntax and Semantics 主持 Chair: Qingwen Zhang 地點 Venue: D0710	
15:30 – 16:00	Qingwen Zhang, Guanen Chen 廣東外語外貿大學 <i>The Syntax of Sentence-final Particle ka513 (咖)</i> <i>in Wuchuan Cantonese</i>
16:00 – 16:30	余鵬、張梓傑、曹用 香港中文大學（深圳） <i>基於核心詞的深圳大鵬話性質的計量分析</i> <i>— 兼論惠州話核心詞的性質</i>
16:30 – 17:00	吳芳、雲梓媚 深圳大學 <i>廣東順德（陳村）粵語量名結構“量詞+=[kɛ35]”</i> <i>— 兼論表東西義的“嘢”的定指演變</i>
17:00 – 17:30	陳遠秀 香港浸會大學 <i>粵語助詞「法」的語法特點</i>
Session 2d: LSHK Award for Outstanding Student Paper on Cantonese Linguistics 主持 Chair: Winnie Chor 地點 Venue: D0811	
15:30 – 16:00	Wing Chun Ng The Chinese University of Hong Kong <i>以形式話語框架分析粵語話語標記「即係」的語義及語用功能</i>
16:00 – 16:30	Kam Pang Wong The Chinese University of Hong Kong <i>人禽之辨：人與生物的粵語量詞</i>
16:30 – 17:00	Ka-Fai Yip Yale University <i>Differentiating between Evidential Bias and Epistemic Bias in Questions:</i> <i>Evidence from Cantonese</i>
17:00 – 17:30	Sunhao Yu Hong Kong University of Science and Technology <i>從量化的角度看粵語否定詞「未」</i>

<p>18:00 – 20:00</p>	<p>大會晚宴 Conference Banquet</p> <p>香港語言學學會粵語語言學傑出學生論文獎頒獎禮 Award Presentation for LSHK Award for Outstanding Student Paper on Cantonese Linguistics</p> <p>地點: 唐宮, 2/F, 九龍維景酒店 Venue: House of Tang, 2/F, Metropark Hotel Kowloon</p>
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2024 年 12 月 14 日 (星期六) 14th December 2024 (Saturday)	
10:00 - 10:30	報到 Registration 地點 Venue: D0309
分組報告第三場 Regular Session 3	
Session 3a: Historical Linguistics and Language Contact 主持 Chair: Kwok Bit-chee 地點 Venue: D0710	
10:30 – 11:00	Invited Talk 侯興泉 暨南大學 <i>論粵語源流研究的幾個核心問題</i>
11:00 – 11:30	譚葭鈺 中山大學 <i>粵方言“返翻(番)·回”的共時與歷時研究</i>
11:30 – 12:00	尤盛 香港大學 <i>試論中古云、以母合口字在現代廣州話的演變</i>
12:00 – 12:30	Hanbo Liao The University of Hong Kong <i>Kam-Tai Substrate of Yue Chinese Revisited from the Perspectives of Language Contact, Areal Linguistics, and Diachronic Development</i>
Session 3b: Syntax and Semantics 主持 Chair: Winnie Chor 地點 Venue: D0808	
10:30 – 11:00	Tommy Tsz-Ming Lee City University of Hong Kong <i>The Dual Status of the Demonstrative gam2 in Cantonese</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Ka-Fai Yip Yale University <i>Cantonese Exclusive Focus Marker -dak as Perfective Aspect</i>
11:30 – 12:00	陳希 香港大學 <i>廣東陽江方言的被動句</i>
12:00 – 12:30	柯淑玲、鄧秋玲 中山大學、暨南大學 <i>描寫與比較：粵閩客方言的“有”字句</i>

Session 3c: Corpus Linguistics and Applied Linguistics 主持 Chair: Kevin Chan Kin-wing 地點 Venue: D0810	
10:30 – 11:00	Cindy Lam Man Fong, Kevin Chan Kin Wing, Wong Sheung Ping Hong Kong Metropolitan University, Hong Kong Shue Yan University <i>Analysing Non-Chinese Speaking Students' Spoken Chinese Proficiency in Hong Kong Using a Learner Corpus: A Focus on Negative Markers</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Karen So, Grace Cao, Chenzi Xu, Peggy Mok The Chinese University of Hong Kong <i>Analysis of Montreal Forced Aligner Accuracy on Cantonese Spontaneous Speech</i>
11:30 – 12:00	吳文治、羅鈺然 暨南大學、廣東外語外貿大學 <i>基於口語語料的粵語互動性表達研究—以粵語嘆詞為例</i>
12:00 – 12:30	黎奕葆 香港教育大學 <i>「中國語言描寫文獻資料庫」的建構與嶺南地區語言描寫之發展與現狀—文獻計量學研究</i>
Session 3d: Language Contact 主持 Chair: Lau Chun-fat 地點 Venue: D0708	
10:30 – 11:00	鄧秋玲 暨南大學 <i>東莞粵方言詞彙的內部差異</i>
11:00 – 11:30	劉鎮發 廈門大學 <i>香港粵語的破音字現象淺析</i>
11:30 – 12:00	劉玲、林華勇 南寧師範大學、中山大學 <i>語言接觸視野下貴港粵方言方式助詞探源</i>
12:30 – 14:00	午膳 Lunch 地點: 香港都會大學賽馬會校園銀禧閣 Venue: Jubilee Club, JCC Campus, HKMU

分組報告第四場 Regular Session 4	
Session 4a: Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics 主持 Chair: Ling Zhang 地點 Venue: D0710	
14:00 – 14:30	Invited Talk Winnie Chor Hong Kong Baptist University <i>On Stance Marking in Cantonese: What Have We Done and Where Shall We Go?</i>
14:30 – 15:00	Shujing Xu, Chunyu Ge, Grace Cao, Peggy Mok The Chinese University of Hong Kong <i>Intonation Pattern Interaction: Cantonese Influence in English and Mandarin</i>
15:00 – 15:30	張凌 香港教育大學 <i>粵唱我歌——多語環境中的香港小學粵語校歌分析</i>
15:30 – 16:00	李寧、黃辛豪 暨南大學 <i>21 世紀日本粵語教材假名注音的調查研究</i>
16:00 – 16:30	鄭佩芸 香港中文大學 <i>多語環境中的粵方言幼兒語文教學：課程設計與發展</i>
Session 4b: Syntax and Semantics 主持 Chair: Xingquan Hou 地點 Venue: D0808	
14:00 – 14:30	徐毅發 香港理工大學 <i>廣東肇慶粵方言表打算義的“話”</i>
14:30 – 15:00	邱德君 海南師範大學 <i>語言接觸視域下陽江粵方言可能補語“緊”及其語義來源</i>
15:00 – 15:30	徐曉嫻、李華琛 廣東技術師範大學、廣東外語外貿大學 <i>懷集橋頭粵語的“量名”短語</i>
15:30 – 16:00	謝家朗 香港中文大學 <i>香港粵語介詞「戥」與現代漢語「替」和「為」的語義及語法比較</i>
16:00 – 16:30	陳詠儀、謝家朗、唐翊竣 香港中文大學 <i>ChatGPT 的粵語語法判斷能力測試</i>

Session 4c: Lexicography and Contrastive Linguistics 主持 Chair: Lau Chaak-ming 地點 Venue: D0810	
14:00 – 14:30	季雅璇、鄒嘉彥 香港教育大學、香港城市大學 接觸視角下粵語詞匯演變機制
14:30 – 15:00	霍穎欣 香港伍倫貢學院 試析持續體「住」「著」（「着」） 在《英華分韻撮要》中的用音與應用情況
15:00 – 15:30	王子茹、王泊鈞 香港教育大學 探析粵語方言中英語借詞的語言整合現象及其對文化身份構建的影響
15:30 – 16:00	劉豫陽 香港都會大學 粵方言肇慶話方言詞「雷蛇」的語義及語用動態研究
16:00 – 16:30	Kewei Bian, Caesar Lun Suen Nanjing Audit University, City University of Hong Kong <i>A Sociolinguistic Investigation of Literary and Colloquial Pronunciations in Cantonese in Hong Kong - with Recommendations for Improving the Compilation of Literary and Colloquial Pronunciations in Cantonese Dictionaries</i>
Session 4d: Grammar and Cognition 主持 Chair: Tommy Tsz-Ming Lee 地點 Venue: D0708	
14:00 – 14:30	郁孫豪、陳嘉穎 香港科技大學、香港中文大學 論香港粵語「啲」的通指用法
14:30 – 15:00	Cherry Lam Chit-yu Independent researcher <i>The Evolution of Chinese Yes-no Questions: From Negative Particle to A-not-A</i>
15:00 – 15:30	Ka-Fai Yip, Mei-ying Ki Yale University, City University of New York <i>The Dissection of Cantonese Interjections: An Exploration</i>
15:30 – 16:00	Tommy Tsz-Ming Lee, Oscar Hok-yuen Wong City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Polytechnic University <i>A Conjunction Approach to Phrasal wh-doublets in Cantonese</i>
16:00 – 16:30	Emily Ge, Peppina Lee, Stephen Matthews Hong Kong Metropolitan University, University of Hong Kong <i>The Acquisition of Restrictive Focus in Cantonese-speaking Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder</i>

16:30 – 17:00	茶歇 Tea Break 地點 Venue: D0711
17:00 – 18:00	Keynote Speech 3 庄初升教授 浙江大學 <i>粵語“兒子”義名詞及相關小稱形式的演變和層次</i> 主持 Chair: Thomas Hun-tak Lee 地點 Venue: D0309
18:00 – 18:15	結語 Closing Remarks 地點 Venue: D0309

Abstracts

Keynote speaker 1

Professor Giorgio Francesco Arcodia (馬振國)
Ca' Foscari University of Venice



The Morphology of Yue Dialects: A Comparative Outlook

Abstract

Sinitic languages are very often considered to be prime examples of the isolating language type (see e.g. Sagart 2004): they are said to have virtually no inflection, mostly morphemes with stable boundaries, little or no cumulative exponence, and no allomorphy or suppletion. Hence, research on the morphology of Sinitic languages has mostly focussed on lexical word formation, i.e. compounding and (possibly) derivation, and on reduplication (see e.g. Packard 2016). Yue dialects, especially the most studied variety, i.e. Cantonese, are often considered to be an even better example of the isolating language type than e.g. Mandarin, due to the higher incidence of monosyllabic words in its lexicon, and to the strength of morpheme boundaries (Ansaldo & Lim 2004). Just as for Mandarin, the study of Yue morphology has generally focussed on compounding and, to a lesser extent, (affixal) derivation (see e.g. Tang 2014).

However, with the availability of more works which go beyond the usual phonology- and lexicon-based descriptions, it has been possible to show that many Chinese dialects have phenomena of reduction of morphemes which may result in blurring of morpheme boundaries, leading to reduced/nonconcatenative exponence in the form of nonsyllabic suffixation, tone change, rhyme change (ablaut), rhotacization (see e.g. Arcodia 2015). While this is generally discussed mostly for Northern Sinitic (Mandarin and Jin) varieties, which are often said to be more innovative, recent research has shown that nonconcatenative morphology may emerge even in (relatively) conservative Yue varieties (Chappell 2023).

In this talk, we shall first provide a general overview of morphology in Yue dialects, using mostly Cantonese as an example, focussing on the relationship between morphemes and words, and on the prosodic features of morphemes (and of their combination). We shall then discuss phenomena of reduced/nonconcatenative morphology (mainly, perfective tone change, diminutive suffixation/tone change, plural suffixation/tone change) in a convenience sample of Yue varieties, highlighting the trends and the specificities of word structure in this group of languages, also by comparing them to parallel phenomena in other branches of Sinitic (including both Northern and Central Sinitic varieties). We shall argue that different processes are at work in Northern Sinitic and Yue, leading to distinct outcomes, only superficially similar.

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About the speaker

Professor Giorgio Francesco Arcodia (馬振國) is the professor of Chinese language and linguistics at 'Ca Foscari University of Venice. He authored several articles in journals and edited volumes on Sinitic languages, as well as the monographs *Lexical Derivation in Mandarin Chinese* (Taipei, Crane. 2012) and *Chinese Linguistics: An Introduction* (Oxford. OUP. 2021, with Bianca Basciano). His research focusses on word formation, grammaticalization, and the typology of Sinitic languages.

Keynote speaker 2

Professor Sze-Wing Tang (鄧思穎)
The Chinese University of Hong Kong



On the Syntax of Functional Elements in the Cantonese Clausal Periphery

Abstract

According to the theory of syntactic cartography, the elements situated at the peripheries of the sentence typically hold a higher position within the syntactic structure, which should be a significant aspect of sentence formation across diverse languages as a realization of isomorphism in the mapping between form and meaning. Intriguingly, a peculiar phenomenon occurs in human languages that certain functional elements, which influence the interpretation of the entire sentence, extending their impact beyond their immediate locality and demonstrating effects akin to root clauses, are found not at the peripheries, but rather within the “core” of the sentence, often in adjacent to or even attached to the verb, becoming an integral part of the word through morphological processes. In this lecture, the intriguing phenomenon of sentence-internal negation expressing metalinguistic negation as a tool to illustrate the relationship between the “core” of the sentence and the periphery of the sentence hierarchy. Special emphasis will be placed on the grammatical properties of sentence-internal negation *gwai2* ‘ghost’ expressing metalinguistic negation in Cantonese. It is argued that sentence-internal negation is formed through affixation in Cantonese, deviating from Portuguese, whose sentence-internal negation, such as *lá* and *agora*, is derived through movement. Despite its seemingly lower position, as an integral of the verb, sentence-internal negation in Cantonese has an influence that spans the entirety of the sentence, exhibiting a close correlation between the “core” of the sentence and its periphery. While sentence-internal negation is not positioned at the edge, it manifests the impact of a root clause, implying that its superficially low position belies a high syntactic function. Such a discrepancy challenges our understanding of the relation between form and meaning and underscores the need for a further study, aiming to explore the interesting properties of human language and to gain a deeper understanding of the complex intricacies of syntax.

About the speaker

Professor Sze-Wing Tang is professor of the Department of Chinese Language and Literature at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and concurrently serving as Director of the T.T. Ng Chinese Language Research Centre of the Institute of Chinese Studies at CUHK. He received his BA and MPhil from CUHK and PhD from the University of California, Irvine. His research interests lie primarily in Chinese syntax, theoretical approaches to the study of Chinese dialects, and comparative grammar.

Keynote speaker 3

Professor Zhuang Chusheng (庄初升)
浙江大學



粵語“兒子”義名詞及相關小稱形式的演變和層次

摘要

粵語的小稱形式非常豐富，主要有後綴型和變調型兩大類。後綴型主要有“仔”綴和“兒”綴(包括“兒”化形成的鼻音韻尾型)，在粵西及廣西的不少方言點中也相互疊置和競爭；變調型大多數是高升調或高平調，粵西及廣西有的方言點變調型還與鼻音韻尾型交織在一起，形成極富特色的小稱變音形式。本文在前人相關研究的基礎上，進一步對粵語多方言點小稱形式進行共時比較，全面考察粵語與“兒”相關的小稱形式的演變過程：“兒”綴>鼻音韻尾兼變調>變調，重點論證了“兒”綴型是粵語小稱的早期形式，變調型是“兒”的小稱義消磨之後的凸顯形式。本文還論證了“仔”綴是宋元期間隨着南雄珠玑巷移民開發珠江三角洲而從嶺北地區帶入珠江三角洲的後起形式。隨着廣州話作為粵語標準語權威地位的形成，“仔”綴由珠江三角洲向粵西及廣西擴散，與早期粵語的“兒”綴及各種變異形式相互疊置和競爭，導致有的方言點只剩下“仔”綴的小稱形式，這個歷時過程正好在兩廣小稱形式的共時分布格局中得到生動的體現。本文還進一步提出了粵語的“仔”不是來自“崽”而是來自“子”的理由。

關於講者

庄初升教授現任浙江大學文科領軍人才，文學院教授、博士生導師，兼任浙江大學漢語史研究中心研究員。講授的課程主要有漢語音韻學、漢語方言學、現代語言學等。教學之餘主要從事漢語方言的田野調查和比較研究，熟悉聞、粵、客等方言，先後主持國象社科基金重大項目“海內外客家方言的語料庫建設和綜合比較研究”等項目二十幾項，已出版《粵北土話音韻研究》《19 世紀香港新界的客家方言》《廣州方言民俗圖典》《廣東連南石蛤塘土話》《東莞方言調查報告》《近代漢語客家方言城外文獻集成（全 50 卷）》等著作多部，在海內外專業期刊、集刊發表論文約 80 篇。2004 年獲評廣東省“南粵優秀教師”，2008 年入選教育部-新世紀優秀人才支持計劃，2015 年獲得“廣東省第六屆哲學社會科學優秀成果獎”一等獎。2016 年受聘廣東省高校“珠江學者”特聘教授，2020 年獲評教育部、國家語委“中國語言資源保護獎”先進個人。

Invited speaker 1

郭必之教授 (Kwok Bit-chee)
香港中文大學



海南邁話中的粵語成份——以音韻演變及詞彙為切入點

摘要

邁話主要分布在海南省三亞市鳳凰鎮的羊欄村、妙林村、林家村，以及崖城鎮的水南村，使用人口約 13000。大部分學者 (黃谷甘、李如龍 1986; 劉新中 2006; 歐陽覺亞、江荻、鄒嘉彥 2019 等) 都認為邁話是一種混合型方言，糅雜了來自粵語、閩語及客語的成份。但對於判斷具體有哪些成份來自粵語，卻往往語焉不詳。本文首先以「漢語方言通音」(Common Dialectal Chinese, 'CDC'; Norman 1999, 2003, 2006, 2014; 顧黔、史皓元 2014 等) 為框架，檢視邁話與粵語在音韻上的共同創新 (shared innovation); 接著考察邁話和粵語特徵詞 (張雙慶 2001) 是否具備同源性質。初步研判的結果是：邁話是一種很早便從粵語分支出來的方言。這一點和邁人遷徙的歷史基本吻合。

郭必之 (2016) 從 CDC 出發，發現了粵語幾個罕見於其他方言的音韻創新，可以視為粵語標誌性的特點。它們包括：(一) CDC *-en 和 *-in 合流，如「根」(CDC *ken^平) 和「斤」(CDC *kin^平) 變成同音；(二) *-iam、*-iap、*-ian、*-iat 等韻介音主元音化，如「天」CDC *t'ien^平、廣州 /t'in¹/；「結」CDC *kiet^入、廣州 /kit^{7b}/；(三) 陰入調按主元音的性質分裂為上陰入調和下陰入調 (cf. Norman 1988)，如「禿」CDC *t'uk^入、廣州 /t'uk^{7a}/；「托」CDC *t'ok^入、廣州 /t'ok^{7b}/。有意思的是，邁話也都經歷了這些演變，只是細節略有不同 (cf. 劉春陶 2022)。這證明粵語和邁話的族群曾經單獨共處過一段時間。請看下表。

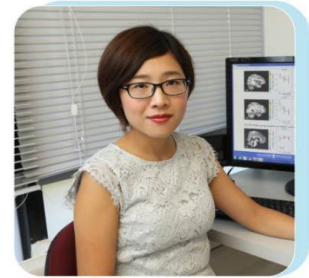
	CDC	邁話 ^a	CDC	邁話
*-en = *-in	根 *ken ^平	根 kən ¹	斤 *kin ^平	斤 kən ¹
介音主元音化	天 *t'ien ^平	天 t'en ¹	結 *kiet ^入	結 ket ^{7b}
陰入二分	七 *ts'it ^入	七 ts'ot ^{7a}	八 *pat ^入	八 ba ^{7b}

^a 羊欄村邁話，據歐陽覺亞等 (2019)

粵語和邁話也共享不少特徵詞，歐陽覺亞等 (2019) 已經舉出了其中一部分。本文會集中比較幾下幾個，包括表 {中年男性} 的後綴「佬」、表 {煮飯鍋} 的「鑊」、表 {懂得} 義的「識」、表 {宰殺} 義的「割」、表 {舌頭} 義的「脷 (舌)」，以及遠指和近指代詞。

Invited speaker 2

Professor Zhang Caicai (張偲偲)
The Hong Kong Polytechnic University



The Neurocognition of Developmental Disorders of Language

Abstract

Despite their importance, competence at language is not universal. Various neurodevelopmental speech and language disorders can impact these critical abilities in children, including developmental language disorder (DLD) and developmental dyslexia (DD). Each of these disorders affect a significant portion of children; they also co-occur frequently. However, the neurocognitive bases of these disorders and their relationships with each other are not well-understood. In this talk, I will report initial findings from a large-scale, theory-driven study that investigated how procedural and declarative learning, including their behavioral manifestations, brain anatomy, and memory consolidation, contribute to typical and atypical language development in Chinese children. Seventy-seven L1 Cantonese school-age children aged between 6 and 12 years old (including 32 typically developing children and 45 children with DLD, DD or their comorbidities) completed procedural and declarative learning and overnight memory retention tasks via a two-day design. Among the participants, 40 children (including 11 typically developing children and 29 children with disorders) also provided sMRI and DTI data. Preliminary data analysis yielded some support for the hypothesized procedural circuitry deficit in Chinese children with these disorders, but also suggested a nuanced picture of their neurocognitive difficulties. The findings should advance our understanding of the neurocognition of these deleterious disorders and their brain-cognition-language interrelations in Chinese children, laying the foundation for the development of evidence-based diagnosis and intervention approaches.

Invited speaker 3

侯興泉教授 (Hou Xingquan)
暨南大學華文學院
暨南大學漢語方言研究中心



論粵語源流研究的幾個核心問題

摘要

粵語的起源問題在最近的二三十年中不僅受到學術界的熱切關注，更牽動著萬千廣府人的神經。互聯網興起以來，特別是新媒體出現後，許多粵方言和粵文化愛好者乃至地方政府都加入到了對該問題的討論和宣傳當中。論文主要從粵語的形成機制、流播方式以及支撐材料三個維度，對粵語源流研究中爭議最大的幾個核心問題加以梳理和總結，並予以簡單的評述。

討論粵語的起源問題首先要弄清楚其形成機制，目前學術界更傾向於認為粵語的形成是南來漢語與嶺南土著語言接觸和融合的產物，比較可靠的形成年代大概是在晚唐五代。至於粵語最初是在單一區域形成然後再擴散到各地，還是多地形成後通過接觸再形成一個個的粵語次方言，該問題仍值得今後進一步探究。討論粵語的源流問題，離不開可靠的語言證據和相關的歷史文獻材料，目前學界對粵語的共時調查成果以及正式出版的文獻材料關注較多，對散落在各地的非正式出版的民間文獻重視不夠。

Invited speaker 4

Professor Winnie Chor (左靄雲)
Hong Kong Baptist University



On Stance-marking in Cantonese: What Have We Done and Where Shall We Go?

Abstract

When people talk, they routinely need to express their stance towards a certain situation – how the speaker evaluates the situation, how evident the speaker’s conclusion of the situation is, etc. Thus, all languages should equip their users with strategies that convey different shades of the speaker’s moods and perspectives. Biber (2004) describes a speaker’s “stance” as the epistemic or attitudinal comment on propositional information. It deals with how speakers convey their value judgments, personal feelings and degree of commitment to the truth value of a given proposition (Englebretson 2007). There is now a growing body of literature on the stance-taking phenomenon from various perspectives, typically from the sociolinguistic and anthropological perspectives (Clayman and Heritage 2002; Englebretson 2007; Fetzer and Fischer 2006; Haugh 2015; Iwasaki and Yap 2015; Kärkkäinen 2018; Mori 1999; Takanashi 2018; Von Stutterheim and Klein 1989; Wu 2004; inter alia). These studies have significantly enhanced our understanding of the multifaceted nature of stance-taking and have laid the groundwork for achieving a more comprehensive, holistic view of stance-marking in different linguistic contexts.

Research on stance-marking in Cantonese over the past decade has primarily focused on the use of grammatical markers as stance indicators, examining their diachronic development and the pragmatic contexts governing their usage. In some instances, a cross-linguistic approach has been adopted to compare these stance markers with analogous elements in other varieties of Chinese or other languages. My presentation will review several key studies on Cantonese stance-marking and propose future research directions in this critical area of linguistics: (i) revisiting existing frameworks on stance-marking and validating them with Cantonese data; (ii) formulating more precise claims regarding the nature and functions of Cantonese stance markers as a cohesive *system*; (iii) linking findings on Cantonese attitudinal expressions with observations from other grammatical systems, notably in tense-aspect, epistemicity, and evidentiality; and (iv) integrating stance within broader cognitive frameworks. This talk aims to provide valuable insights into stance-marking as both a phenomenon and a linguistic framework, while charting pathways for exploring its multifaceted nature and complexity.

Session 1a

粵語句末语气助词“啊”和“呢”对选择疑问句语调模式的影响

朱思研 李彬
香港城市大学

粵語口語的句末语气词丰富，可以传递情感语气、表示强调和礼貌等（Matthews & Yip, 1994）。“啊”“呢”均为粵語最常见的语气词，相关研究已提出两者之间微妙的差异，例如，“呢”常用于对某一点提出疑问，类似于英文中的“how about”，对疑问目标更具针对性，而“啊”没有此特点（张洪年，2007）。这些研究主要集中在语法语用方面，帮助我们理解“啊”“呢”的区别。但在实际交流中，这两者依然具有模糊性。先前对粵語语气词语调和韵律方面的研究相对较少，且韵律在话语标记方面的作用一直是西方研究的主流，相关研究已经涉及德语、英语、丹麦语（Downing, 1970；Cooper & Paccia-Cooper, 1980；Bolinger, 1989；Pierrehumboldt & Hirschberg, 1990；Chafe, 1994；Ladd, 1996；Aijimer, 2002；House, 2006）。因此，本研究旨在从韵律角度考察不同语气词的模糊性区别，以确定“啊”“呢”在粵語语气表达中的功用以及与韵律、语境等因素之间的关系。

由于“啊”和“呢”均可用于选择疑问句（张洪年，2007），且选择疑问句是粵語和普通话中不可或缺的基本句型之一，因此，本文基于粵語句型“V + N1 + 定 + N2”，采用语音实验的方式深入探讨“啊”和“呢”之间的细微差别。我们以语调格局理论为框架，利用声学分析测算选择疑问句的语调模式（石锋，2008）。本研究共设计 32 个基式句，再配合“啊”和“呢”。例如：

（1）基式句：佢食鴨定鵝？（2）实验句：佢食鴨定鵝啊？；佢食鴨定鵝呢？

初步结果表明，句末语气词“啊”和“呢”会承担句子疑问语气。“呢”对句式结构的语调影响显著，“呢”的字调域跨度和停延率均大于“啊”，并且使句末语调上升幅度更大。这些语音特征与它们的语义语用特征吻合。在粵語选择疑问句中，“呢”加强询问，说话人期待听者做出选择，对疑问对象的针对性更强，使疑问句听起来更为直接或急切。而“啊”增添委婉，说话人虽提出选择但可能不期望明确的回答。

句末语气词是构成地道粵語口語的重要元素。语气词研究厘清它们的之间的异同，将对语法、话语标记和言语韵律研究做出贡献，也有助于粵語学习者理解并在日常交流中更准确地使用语气词表达自己的情感态度和语言意图。

Diglossia in Canto-opera

Cheung Kwan-hin

Retiree (formerly with Hong Kong Polytechnic University)

The text of Canto-opera, despite the usual name "Cantonese Opera," is a mixture of Classical Chinese, Early Mandarin, Modern Standard Chinese (MSC), and Cantonese as far as lexis and syntax are concerned. Such multilingualism is subject to the further complication of having two possible phonetic representations, namely Stage Mandarin (Mando-phone) and Cantonese (Canto-phone), with clear division of labour.

Pronunciation	Mando-phone	Canto-phone	Mando-phone	Canto-phone	Canto-phone
Language variety	Classical Chinese	Classical Chinese	Early Mandarin	MSC	Cantonese
Pre-1920s	Y	N	Y	(n/a)	Y
Post-1920s	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

- Diglossia for the Pre-1920s Mando-phone stage

	Language variety	Pronunciation
H-variety	Classical Chinese	Mando-phone
(Unmarked)	Early Mandarin	Mando-phone
L-variety	Cantonese	Canto-phone

- Diglossia for the Post-1920s Canto-phone stage

	Language variety	Pronunciation	Note
H-variety	Early Mandarin	Mando-phone	
(Unmarked)	Classical Chinese / MSC*	Canto-phone	*Not an option for Hong Kong
L-variety	Cantonese	Canto-phone	

The following regularities can be extracted from the above tables:

1. Classical Chinese is the most unmarked variety.
2. The pronunciation of Classical Chinese texts demarcates the two stages of Canto-opera.
3. In the pre-1920s stage, Cantonese pronunciation is highly marked.
4. In the post-1920s stage, Stage Mandarin pronunciation is highly marked.

Session 1b

廣州粵語“蚊”類字的變調及相關問題

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老派的廣州粵語裡有高平（55）、高升（35）兩個變調，其中高平變調主要出現於陰平字，高升變調則出現於非陰平字。整體來看，這兩個變調所出現的場合是基本互補的；但特別的是，有一批非陰平字（或按廣州話的語音演變規律不讀陰平調的字）擁有高平變調的讀音，如：蚊[mən⁵⁵]、文[mən⁵⁵]、魔[mɔ⁵⁵]、摩[mɔ⁵⁵]、籬[lɔ⁵⁵]、貓[mau⁵⁵]、襖[leu⁵⁵]、欄[lan⁵⁵]、籃[lam⁵⁵]、毛[mau⁵⁵]、尾[mei⁵⁵]、鈴[lɪŋ⁵⁵]、椽[mɔŋ⁵⁵]、璃[lei⁵⁵]、人[jeu⁵⁵]、妹[mui⁵⁵]、女[nɔy⁵⁵]、芒[mɔŋ⁵⁵]、窿[lɔŋ⁵⁵]、兒[ji⁵⁵]、辮[pin⁵⁵]、錶[piu⁵⁵]等（以上例字主要摘自麥耘 1993/1995，略有增補）。本文利用周邊方言和早期文獻的資料，論證上述例外字中有一部分并非真正的“例外”，它們實際體現的是早期廣州粵語的特殊演變及用字習慣。為便於論述，以下將這些例外字統稱“蚊”類字。

廣州粵語的“蚊”類字有一個突出特點，即它們之中的大多數都帶有響音聲母（郭必之 2016）。除此之外，多數“蚊”類字均為古平聲字，它們按照廣州話的語音演變規律應當讀作陽平調。既然如此，為什麼這批字不跟隨其它非陰平字一起發生高升變調，而是跟隨陰平字一起發生高平變調呢？從《東莞方言調查報告》中可以清晰看到，“蚊”字在東莞市的 21 個粵語方言點中均有陰平調的讀法，其他字如“魔”“窿”等在東莞粵語中也偶可見到陰平調的讀法。此外我們還注意到，在反映清初粵語語音系統的韻書《分韻撮要》中，也有“蚊”類字讀陰平調的情況。上述共時和歷時的證據暗示，廣州粵語中起碼有一部分“蚊”類字曾經擁有一個陰平調的讀音，這反映了早期廣州粵語中部分古次濁聲母平聲字歸入陰平調的現象。據此，部分“蚊”類字跟隨陰平字讀高平變調便不是例外，而是符合變調規律的自然現象。

此外，少數“蚊”類字並非古次濁聲母平聲字，如表示“辮子”的“辮”和表示“手錶”的“錶”，這種情況又該如何解釋？依據方言和文獻中的證據，可以推測這兩個字可能都并非本字。“辮”字在《分韻撮要》中記為陰平調，我們懷疑它跟客贛方言的“辮”一樣，本字亦為“編”（張雙慶、萬波 2002）。表示“手錶”（watch）這個意義的字在《廣東省土話字彙》中被記為“標”，這應當是它本來的寫法。由於“編”“標”二字均為古清聲母平聲字（今音應讀陰平調），因此它們發生高平變調合乎變調規律，并非例外。

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广东中部粵方言的次浊上字分调现象

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本文中的广东中部地区指珠江三角洲及其临近的四邑和北江中下游地区，该地区的粤方言普遍具有古次浊上字今部分读入阴上调，另一部分与古全浊上字同调的现象。这一现象与客家方言的古次浊上字的表现有类似之处，而与广州话为代表的多数粤方言不同。本文选取从化街口、南海大榄、新会会城、台山台城、开平赤坎、恩平牛江、鹤山雅瑶等方言点做比较。以下具体分为口语常用字和非常用字讨论。

口语常用字通常更能反映方言之间的演化关系。客家方言中梅州梅城古次浊上口语常用字有“瓦五女舞雨米李裏耳老藕扭攪染眼晚远两（~个）网槽”等 20 字读入上声调，另“马有”两字有阴平、上声两读。惠州惠城则有“瓦五女舞米礼蚁李裏耳老扭攪榄两（~个）网槽”等 16 字读入上声调。从化街口、南海大榄、新会会城、台山台城、开平赤坎、恩平牛江、鹤山雅瑶古次浊上口语常用字普遍有 10-23 个读为阴上/上声调，且辖字与梅县梅城、惠州惠城等客家方言中读为读为阴上/上声调的字重合度很高。从具体辖字来看，上述粤方言普遍与惠州惠城而不是梅州梅城更接近，这反映了这些粤方言与惠河片客家方言有更深的发生学关系。

非常用字的表现则与文教传统关系比较密切。本文选取 62 个字，其中梅州梅城有上声读法的有 34 个，其中有 13 个其余方言点均不读阴上/上声。反之梅州梅城方言没有上声读法的有 27 个，其中其余方言点有半数以上有阴上/上声读法的只有两个，证明梅州梅城方言比惠州惠城方言及上述粤方言点更倾向于将古次浊上声字读为上声而不是阴平。可能的原因是梅州方言的书面词汇受官话的影响比较大，而惠城方言和上述粤方言的书面词汇受广州话的影响更大。

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广东中东部粤客方言溪母读音比较研究

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广东中东部粤客方言普遍存在古溪母今读擦音现象，其性质以及不同方言之间的表现存在一定差异。本文考察的 6 份代表性材料包括 19 世纪中期传教士记录的广州话文献《初学粤音切要》及广州、东莞莞城、东莞樟木头、惠州、河源、龙川佗城、五华、梅县的现代方言语料。其中广州、东莞莞城方言为粤语，东莞樟木头、五华、梅县方言是典型客家话，惠州、河源、龙川佗城方言为东江土语，被称为水源音、老客家话等。

在《方言调查字表》所收的全部溪母字中，剔除个别因方言误读偏旁造成例外音变的字，共有 77 字为 6 份材料均收，可资进行比较分析。在这些方言中，溪母读擦音有不同表现形式，一般为 h、f、ʃ 等。个别字有时读零声母，其本质也是来自擦音形式，我们纳入考察范围。经统计这些字的读音，《初学粤音切要》读擦音约占 78%，现代广州、东莞莞城粤语与之接近。梅县话读擦音约占 23%，樟木头、五华客家话与之接近。老客家话读擦音的字数介于粤语和典型客家话之间，如惠州话约占 50%，老客家话内部稍有参差。

溪母读擦音是粤语、客家话共有的早期层次，可能与中古时期南方土著语言环境有关。粤语中，溪母读擦音是音系主体层、稳固层，读送气塞音是非主体层、非稳固层。客家话中，溪母读擦音的字数相对有限，文白异读较显著。老客家话具有粤语的一些特点，其粤客混合属性应该已有较长的历史。

Session 1c

Dative Constructions in Chinese Languages: A Comparative Study of Hong Kong Cantonese and Northern Mandarin

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While dative constructions (i.e., Double-Complement [DCs] and Double-Object Structure [DOs]) have been widely discussed among Indo-European languages, their usages remain rather underexplored in other language families (e.g., Sino-Tibetan languages). The present study investigates to what extent Hong Kong Cantonese (HKC) and Northern Mandarin (NMA) differ in their dative constructions and we observed a great extent of similarities and subtle differences. For instance, when *Theme* is non-physical (e.g., **French language** in [1]) and *Goal* is a recipient (e.g., **Mary** who received/learned French from John in [1]), both HKC and NMA can use DOs. However, NMA also has the flexibility to use DCs, whereas it is not the case in HKC

- (1) **DOs:** John gaau Mary faatmen /**DCs:** *John gaau faatmen bei Mary (**HKC**)
DOs: John jiao Mary fayu /**DCs:** John jiao fayu gei Mary (**NMA**)
John teach Mary French / John teach French G/BEI Mary
'DOs: John teaches Mary French' /**DCs:** 'John teaches French to Mary'.

Based on evidence from several sentences similar to (1), the authors hypothesized that if *Goal* is a non-recipient (e.g., the *Goal* of the verb *zaang/qian* 'owe'), both HKC and NMA have to use DOs. If *Goal* is a recipient (e.g., the *Goal* of the verb *sung/song* 'give sth as a gift'), NMA can use both DOs and DCs whereas HKC has to use DCs if *Theme* is also physical (e.g., *syu* 'a book'); otherwise (i.e., *Theme* is non-physical, e.g., *manhau* 'a greeting'), HKC sticks with DOs (summarized in the following table). Therefore, NMA is relatively more flexible whereas HKC is stricter regarding the alternation of dative constructions.

Contexts	HKC		NMA	
	DOs	DCs	DOs	DCs
Goal: Recipient Theme: Physical	x	✓	✓	✓
Goal: Recipient Theme: Non-Physical	✓	x	✓	✓
Goal: Non-Recipient Theme: Physical	✓	x	✓	x
Goal: Non-Recipient Theme: Non-Physical	✓	x	✓	x

After conducting a grammatical judgment task on native speakers (18 HKC, 32 NMA), our data generally support our hypothesis except for the physicality of the *Theme*, which might not be a reliable predictor for HKC use of dative constructions (i.e., DCs is still preferred as long as the *Goal* is a recipient regardless the *Theme* is physical or not). An ANOVA analysis will be conducted to test whether the results were significant across conditions and other factors (e.g., the sentence-final heavier phrase placement). More data are planned to be collected to attenuate lexical influence. In addition, the special case- “*B/Gei_{verb}* + *Theme* + *B/Gei_{functional}* + *Goal*” usage will also be discussed.

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Cantonese *Wh*-Indefinite *Di-Matje* As Positive Polarity Item

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Overview: Like Mandarin, Cantonese *wh*-indefinites can be used as epistemic indefinites with certain particularities (Lee and Wong 2018). In this paper, we discuss the semantics and pragmatics of yet another *wh*-indefinite expression *di-matje* ‘some/a little what’. Following the Scalar Model of polarity sensitivity (Israel 2001), we argue that *di* ‘some/a little’ serves as a minimizer that turns the whole epistemic indefinite expression from a negative polarity item into a positive polarity item, significantly changing its distributional environments.

Background & Data: Mandarin *wh*-words occur as negative polarity sensitive indefinites, licensed by epistemic expressions and negation, but not by deontic modals or other downward entailing operators (Li 1992; Lin 1998). These *wh*-indefinites express speaker non-commitment to a referent's existence. Cantonese *wh*-indefinites have been observed to behave similarly (Chierchia and Liao 2015), with an exception of the existential use unavailable for the bare Cantonese counterpart, which can be replaced by *m-zi matje* ‘not-knowing what’ and *matje-matje* ‘what-what’ as epistemic and reportative indefinites respectively (Lee and Wong 2018). *Di-matje* ‘some/a little what’ likewise also rescues the grammaticality of the existential use as in (1), and furthermore broadens the distributional environments to circumstantial modals as in the deontic example in (2), and positive environments as in (3). Hence, *di-matje* ‘some/a little what’ patterns as a positive polarity minimizer meaning ‘a minimum amount of something’.

- (1) Gaabou hangding zou-zo *(di)- matje.
Gaabou definitely do-pfv *(some/a little)-what.
‘Gaabou definitely did something (at the very least).’
- (2) Gaabou jiu zou *(di)-matje
Gaabou need do *(some/a little)-what
‘Gaabou needs to do something (at the very least).’
- (3) Gaabou haa’ng zou-zo *(di)-matje.
Gaabou afternoon do-pfv *(di)-matje.
‘Gaabou did some in the afternoon (at the very least).’

Proposal: According to the Scalar Model (Israel 2001), cross-linguistically maximizers and minimizers render emphatic or attenuating rhetorical forces in different combinations with positive and negative polarity environments. Minimizers used in positive polarity environments attenuate the rhetorical force of the statement. The minimizing scalar pragmatics can be derived as follows: *matje* ‘what’ starts out as an epistemic indefinite abstract uncountable noun, denoting some matter or stuff, with a presupposition that its referent may not exist in some epistemic worlds of the speaker. Then the quantifier *di* measures out a certain greater-than-minimum amount of this matter, deriving an epistemic indefinite minimizer semantics. Given this new minimizer semantics, *di-matje* changes into a positive polarity item.

- (4) a. $\llbracket \text{matje} \rrbracket = \lambda x: \neg \forall w \in \text{nf}_{\text{epis}}(w) \exists x [\text{stuff}'(x) \wedge x \text{ in } w]. [\text{stuff}'(x)]$
b. $\llbracket \text{di} \rrbracket = \lambda P \lambda x \exists d [P(x) \wedge \text{size}'(x) = d \geq \min(P)]$
c. $\llbracket \text{di-matje} \rrbracket = \lambda x \exists d [\text{stuff}'(x) \wedge \text{size}'(x) = d \geq \min(\text{stuff}')$

Conclusion: We have therefore demonstrated how the Cantonese *wh*-indefinite *matje* can switch its polar behavior by combining with a minimizing quantifier *di*. This shows that the type of nominal reference of the *wh*-indefinites have implications for its polarity behavior, and invites further investigation into the relation between the two domains.

Revisit: the postverbal particle *dou2* in Cantonese vs. *tet* in Sixian Hakka

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This paper examines the syntactic properties of the resultative particle *dou2* in Cantonese – Yue dialect that is only used in spoken but not written – and compares it with *tet* in Sixian Hakka. *Dou2* is incompatible with most other aspect markers, except *guo3* occasionally to mark past events as shown in (1).

- (1) ngo3 gin2 **dou2** (*zo2/*gan2/?guo3) nei3
 I see-ABLE ASP you
 “I can see/saw you.”

Unlike being a verb suffix like other aspect markers that are often used in Mandarin Chinese, the verb and *dou2* can be treated as a potential VV compound form that could have undergone syntactic or lexical compounding (Cheng 1997). On a par with Yip & Matthew’s ‘accomplishment’ *dou* (1994: 243) and Sixian Hakka modal *tet* as in (2) (Chung 2012), such postverbal particle is addressed as *dou2* ‘able’ here to differentiate it from other preverbal modals and postverbal particles in Cantonese and other dialects of Chinese.

- (2) Amin siid-**tet**-log ng-von fan. (2a in Chung 2012, 71)
 Amin eat-TET-RES five-CL rice
 “Amin can [will manage to] eat five bowls of rice.”

In addition, the label ‘able’ emphasises its dynamic reading of the modal related to one’s skills/ talents/ ability and it tends to co- occur with verbs related to the five senses most of the time. Hence, its interpretation is compatible with the modal verb *ho2yi3* ‘can’ and *dou2* can be an alternative to it. In addition, the co-occurrence of the post-verbal *dou2* ‘able’ and modal *ho2yi3* ‘can’ indeed adds emphasis on the ability/possibility of carrying out the action of the verb. Given its inherited meaning, it cannot occur in a context of uncertainty. Like English, the above sentence does not make sense when See-ABLE with *dou2* cooccurs in an embedded structure of the main verb “plan” but co-occur with an auxiliary verb in future tense “will” as in (3).

- (3) ngo3 *zeon2bei6/zoeng1wui3 gin3 dou2 nei3 (hai2 gong1jyun2)
 I *plan/will see-ABLE you (at park)
 “I *plan to/will be able to see you going at the park.”

Dou2 'able' is proposed as an overt realisation of a functional category projected as a phrase, which is tentatively marked as DouP, being dominated by ModP/QuantP/FocusP and dominating VP (between any modal verbs and the verb). It is believed that the V -head will undergo movement to Dou-head in creating a VV compound form or higher up above NegP in a negated construction in allowing a 'V-Neg-*dou2*' where the verb precedes the negative morpheme and the resultative particle *dou2*.

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Session 1d

外來的本地話——連州「四會話」與粵西四會話之音韻比較

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四會為粵西縣級市，屬肇慶市管轄。市內通行四會話、廣州話、客家話。

連州為粵北縣級市，屬清遠市管轄。市內語言複雜，除瑤族二鄉通行瑤語外，二十鎮所流通的漢語方言，即包括粵方言、客家話、西南官話，與系屬性質複雜的眾多「連州土話」。

《連州土話研究》指出，連州通行的粵方言，包括「四會話」與「廣府話」；「『四會話』是連州本土的粵方言」，「廣府話」則「實際上是廣州話」（頁 5-6）。根據 1985 年的《連縣志》，這種在縣內分布最廣，在十六個縣通行的本地「四會話」其實也是外來的（頁 53）。可是《連縣志》關於本地方言的內容過於簡略，這種外來的「四會話」究竟從何而來，並沒有交代清楚。《連州土話研究》則指出：「《中國語言地圖集》把它和粵西的粵方言一道劃歸勾漏片，其形成的歷史背景可能與粵西粵方言基本相同。」（頁 5）

究竟粵北連州的本地「四會話」與粵西四會市的四會話有何關係？本文將根據文獻材料、前人的調查和研究成果、第一手的語音材料，比較兩者的音系和語音特點，作一個初步的比較。

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Vowel length contrasts in Cantonese production by young heritage and homeland speakers

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Cantonese vowel system contains three pairs of vowels contrasting in both vowel quality and quantity, including the front vowel pair /ɛ:/ vs. /ɪ/, the back vowel /ɔ:/ vs. /ʊ/, and the low vowel pair /a:/ vs. /ə/. Among these, the first two pairs are contrastive only before velar nasal and velar stop, while the /a:/ vs. /ə/ pair contrast in all environments. Previous studies comparing how heritage and homeland speakers acquire Cantonese vowels have reported on inter-generational phonetic variation and sound change, but little is known about how they produce phonological or phonetic contrast in the Cantonese vowel system. This study investigated the development of vowel length contrast by 3-6-year-old heritage and homeland speakers and the possible factors affecting their performance. Eighteen heritage children who were born and raised in Vancouver and eighteen homeland children who were born and raised in Hong Kong participated in a production experiment. Frequencies of the first formant (F1) and second formant (F2) of each target vowel were measured at 9 equidistant points along the vowel interval using FormantPro in Praat, and the duration of each vowel was also extracted. The midpoints of the formant trajectory were used to calculate the Pillai score using MANOVA function in R. Results showed that, taking both vowel quality and quantity into consideration, the overlap between the two vowels of each pair was smaller in homeland production than in heritage production. The overlap decreased generally as age increased for homeland children, while heritage children did not show continuous development. Among the three target pairs, the contrast between /ɛ:/ vs. /ɪ/ pair was acquired earlier by both groups, being produced significantly more distinctively compared to the other two pairs since age 3;0. Considering vowel quality only, heritage children have a larger distinction between both the /a:/ vs. /ə/ and /ɔ:/ vs. /ʊ/ pairs compared to homeland children at younger ages. The [a:]-[ə] merger, the lowering of [ʊ], and the fronting of [ɔ] have been reported to be ongoing sound changes among young adults in Hong Kong, but instances of these changes have not been found among heritage speakers in Canada (Tse, 2019). The presence of these sound changes in the inputs to the homeland children may render the acquisition of vowel contrast more difficult. For vowel quantity, homeland children produced each pair with a significant duration difference, and the duration difference of each pair was significantly larger for homeland than heritage children, while /ɔ:/ and /ʊ/ did not differ in duration in heritage production. These findings suggested while homeland children contrasted both vowel quality and quantity, heritage children mainly utilized vowel quality to distinguish the vowel pairs, which can be expected since vowel quality functions as the primary cue in the English tense/lax contrast. To sum up, this study contributes to the understanding of how Cantonese vowel length contrasts are acquired by speakers in different contexts.

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兩陽粵語的内部差异——兼议粵語兩陽片的设立

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本文基于田野调查材料，系统刻画了两阳粵語中春北（阳春松柏）、春西（阳春双滘）小片的语音系统以及连续变调情况。这些新发现的语料表明，两阳粵語内部差异较大，其声、韵、调存在多种呈南北差异的类型，尤其是春北粵語存在与其他点的显著不同。具体来说，两阳粵語的内部差异主要体现在以下方面：

①影母部分字如“恩、英、忆”读零声母。此特点在阳江粵語中较为显著，春南、春西粵語仅有少数体现。

②梗摄合口三四等字仍存在 u 介音（或圆唇声母）。其中，阳声字如“营、莹”仅在两阳南部（阳江、春南）有所体现，入声字如“疫”在两阳大部（春西除外）均有体现。

③流摄三等见晓组、深摄见晓组，咸摄泥组、山摄帮系白读层以 ϵ 为主元音，如“求、今、及、黏、免”等字。流摄一等、三等见晓组字不相混。此特点在两阳地区大部均有体现，但春北粵語不具有此特点。

④山臻摄合口一等字如短、酸、寸等读 un 韵，存在于两阳地区大部，春北粵語不具有此特点。

⑤春北粵語具有止摄如“喜、飞”均不裂化，模韵如“土、路”读为 u，豪韵与流摄合流，“舅、姪”字颚化的特点。这些特点均未见于两阳粵語其余各点。

⑥两阳中南部具有阳调高于阴调的特点，其中阳江、春南全部阳调均高于阴调，春中仅阳去高于阴去。而春北、春西均为阴去调值最高，其中，春北阴去为高平调，春西为高降调。

⑦春北、春西粵語具有丰富的连续变调特点。春北：阴去、下阴入位于前字为中平，位于后字为高平；阳平位于后字变为中平；阳去、阳入位于前字变为低降。春西：阴去位于前字为中平或中降，位于后字为高降；下阴入位于前字时为中平，位于后字为高降；阳平位于后字变为上声，也有少数变为阴平（小称变调）。

上述差异还表明，粵語兩陽片的设立值得重新审视。张双庆、庄初升（2007）考虑到两阳地区地处相对封闭的漠阳江流域，且曾同属南恩州，认为应当将两阳的粵語独立划分为一片；甘于恩（2008）基于阴阳上归一，有四个入声，调值个性特异，“恩”读零声母等特点，提出独立设立“兩陽片”。不过，本文的发现表明两阳地区的方言不适合整体成为一片。我们认为，必须同时具备以下特点才能被判定为兩陽片：梗摄合口三四等部分字仍存在 u-介音（或圆唇声母）、流深咸山摄存在大量以 ϵ 为主元音的韵母、山臻摄合口一等读 un 韵、阳去调值高。因此，春北粵語不具有以上特点，且诸多语音特点均与兩陽其余各点互斥，不应视为兩陽片的一部分。此外，与邻近县市粵語的对比分析也表明，春北粵語与新兴粵語更为接近。

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Session 2a

Born with a ‘gold key’ or ‘silver spoon’ in one’s mouth: A comparative study of idiomatic expressions in English and Cantonese from cognitive-linguistic perspectives

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The influence of L1 (first language) on L2 (second language) learning has been both theoretically documented and empirically investigated in the second language acquisition literature. Almost all such studies with a focus on idiom comprehension indicate the significant role of L1 in either facilitating or debilitating L2 idiom comprehension. Because of this, this presentation will report on a cross-linguistic analysis of body-part idioms in English (L2) and Cantonese (L1) by examining the ways in which two cognitive-linguistic notions – metaphor and metonymy – serve as underlying mechanism motivating the figurative meaning of the idioms in the two typographically and culturally diverse languages. Five types of correspondences have been identified regarding the ways in which English and Cantonese body-part idioms are similar to and different from each other in terms of their metaphoric and metonymic motivations. The presentation will also explore in what ways and to what extent the understanding of the possible linguistic and conceptual similarity and divergence across English idioms and Cantonese idioms can pave the way to current research studies focusing on the psycholinguistic and affective aspects in L2 English idiom comprehension.

A Longitudinal Study of Diphthongs in Cantonese Infant-directed Speech

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Infant-directed speech (IDS) is a distinct register characterized by expanded vowel space (hyper-articulation), slower speech rate, and larger pitch variations compared to adult-directed speech (ADS). The presence of vowel hyper-articulation in IDS has led to the didactic hypothesis, suggesting that IDS exaggerates vowel sounds to facilitate native sound acquisition (Kuhl et al., 1997). However, recent studies, including those on Cantonese (Rattanasone et al., 2013), have not found evidence of vowel hyper-articulation in IDS.

This calls for further research on IDS vowels to clarify the primary function of IDS, especially considering the limitations of previous studies. First, most studies have focused on the three reference vowels /i, a, u/ due to their commonality across languages, while little is known about non-reference vowels and diphthongs. To our knowledge, only one study has examined diphthongs in Hakka IDS compared to ADS (Cheng, 2021), which found that diphthongs in IDS showed longer duration and larger acoustic distance between the onset and the offset. Second, most IDS studies were cross-sectional and conducted in laboratory settings, whereas findings need to be corroborated by spontaneous speech data. Third, most research on IDS focuses on maternal speech, with limited attention to paternal speech.

Our study aims to address these limitations. As part of a larger ongoing project, this study focuses on the longitudinal changes in IDS, as compared with ADS, in four Cantonese diphthongs /a:i, a:u, ɛi, ɛu/ from when the children were 6 months to 60 months of age. Seven pairs of Cantonese-speaking parents participated in naturalistic home-recorded picture reading sessions, from which the target diphthongs were extracted.

We compared the formant trajectories of the first two formants (F1, F2) of each diphthong in IDS and ADS (Figure 1). We hypothesized that hyper-articulation of diphthongs in IDS would manifest as (1) a larger acoustic distance between the onset and the offset, and (2) more extreme positions due to vowel space expansion. However, our results showed the opposite pattern, especially in mothers' speech, indicating hypo-articulation rather than hyper-articulation. In fathers' speech, hypo-articulation (smaller acoustic distance) was mainly observed at 6m and 12m. This lack of hyper-articulation is also supported by duration data (Figure 2), where IDS diphthongs were not consistently longer than their ADS counterparts, showing mixed patterns.

Our preliminary findings contrast with previous research (Cheng, 2021) that reported exaggerated trajectories and longer durations in IDS diphthongs, thus challenging the didactic function of IDS. Ongoing analysis will further examine additional dimensions, such as the onset and offset positions of diphthongs and their distances to the nearest monophthongs, to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the differences between IDS and ADS diphthongs.

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Figure 1. Formant trajectory of each diphthong in IDS vs. ADS

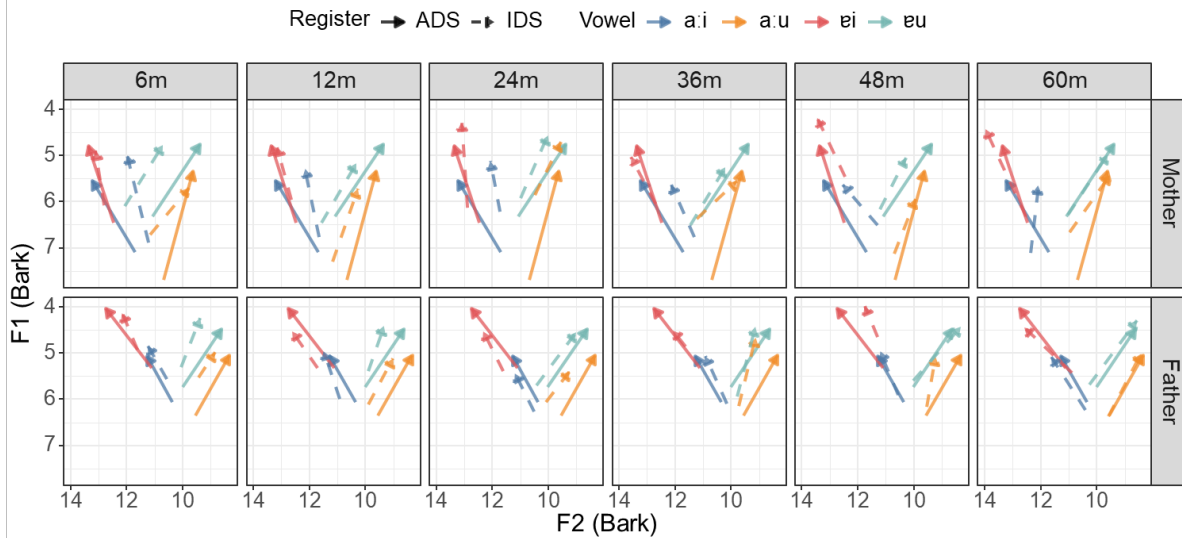
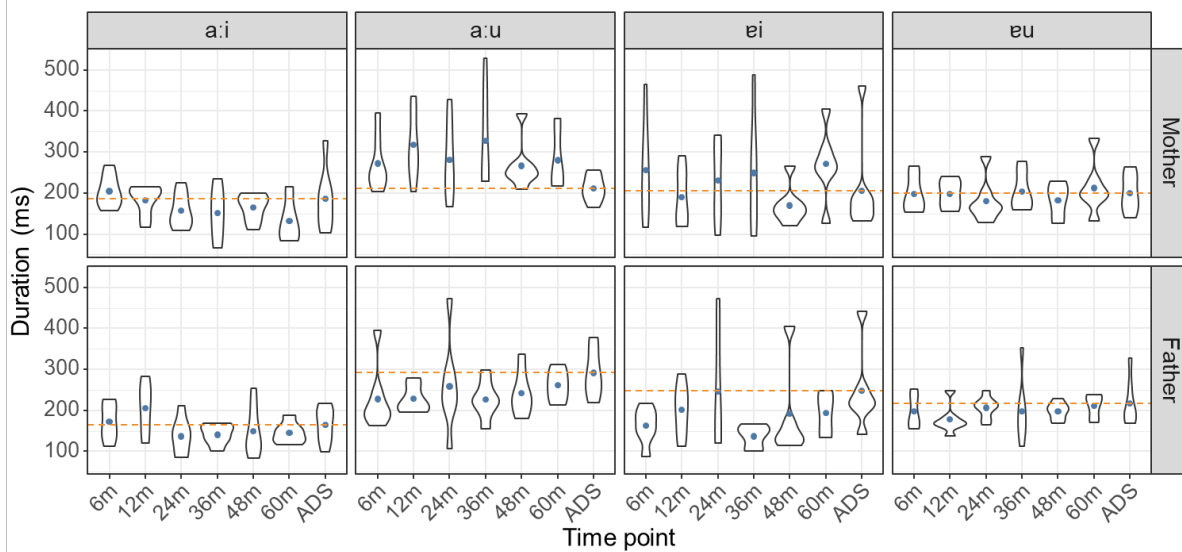


Figure 2. Duration of each diphthong in IDS vs. ADS



The Acquisition of Restrictive Focus Particles by Monolingual Cantonese-speaking Children: A Corpus Study

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Towards the issues in the acquisition of focus, the child needs to acquire few things. For example, the syntactic categories the particles belong to. Different languages may have variations in terms of how focus association is expressed, some may use determiner, while some may use auxiliary, adverbs or affix (Partee 1991, 1995). Children need to know which type the focus operator belongs to so as to understand what kinds of elements the possible candidate may be doing focus association. Thus, the syntactic distribution of the particles is also crucial. Children should understand where the focus operator is in the sentence. A focus operator in different syntactic positions may be associated with different elements. For example, *zing6hai6* ‘only’ in Cantonese can appear in pre-subject position marking the subject as focus; it can also appear in preverbal position marking the verb or the object as focus. Such knowledge may also imply the knowledge of range of application of focus particles like c-command. For example, *zing6hai6* must associate with elements under its c-command domain. Besides, the child should also understand the semantic representations of the individual particles. Different types of focus operators may appear in the same syntactic position; child should understand the nature of the focus operator is either inclusive or exclusive which may give different semantic meaning.

In this study, I investigate the acquisition of restrictive focus particles in Cantonese, including *zing6hai6* (淨係), *dak1*(得), *sin1* (先), and *zaa3* (咋) (see 1(a)-(d) below). Based on the surface structure of sentences, only *sin1* and *zaa3* are encoding leftward AwF among the above four focus particles. Using longitudinal data from CHILDES LeeWongLeung Corpus (Lee and Wong 1998) of 8 Cantonese-monolingual children, I address the issues of relative onset of restrictive focus and the range of encoding focus. Different from previous studies, my findings show that children’s first time of emergence of *sin1* and *zaa3* is much earlier than the other particles encoding rightward AwF (see table(1)). Based on this result, I claimed that particles encoding leftward AwF is acquired earlier than rightward AwF. Besides, the amount of production of *sin1* (106 tokens) is nearly 15% more than other particles (e.g. 7 tokens for *zing6hai6*) (see table (2)). Children can produce any kind of subject focus, such as sentential subject, prepositional phrase, phrasal verbs. It is also found that Cantonese-speaking children acquire subject focus much earlier than object focus.

Inconsistent with previous studies, the findings suggests that focus particles encoding different directions of AwF should be treated differently in order to have further investigation to the understanding of the logical structures in children’s mind.

(1) Examples of restrictive focus particles in Cantonese:

a. *Zinghai* (LLY at 3;03.26)

INV: Jau5 mou5 mak2 ?
Have not mole
'Do you have any mole?'

CHI: Ngo5 **zing6hai6** goek3 nei1dou6 jau5
I only leg this CL have
'I only THE LEG HERE has (mole).'

b. *Dak* (CGK at 2;08.18)

CHI: **Dak1** jat1go3 bi4bi1 hoeng2 go3 tou5 dou6
Only one CL baby at CL tummy place
'Only ONE BABY is at the tummy.'

c. *Zaa* (WBH at 2;11.06)

MOT: M4 hai6 sai1gwaa1 aa1 ?
Neg be watermelon SFP
'Not watermelon?'

CHI: Jau5 sik6 hoeng1ziu1 **zaa3** .
Have eat banana only
'(I) have only eaten BANANA.'

d. *Sin* (LTF at 2;08.24)

CHI: Ne1 go3 **sin1** hai6 Alice ze4ze1 aa3 .
This CL only be Alice sister SFP
'Only THIS is sister Alice.'

INV: M4 hai6 le3 .
Neg be SFP
'No.'

INV: Ne1 go3 aa3 .
This CL SFP
'It's this one.'

CHI: Hai6. m4 hai6 aa3 ne1 go3 hai6 Echo ze4ze1 .
Be neg be SFP this CL be Echo sister.
'Yes. No. This is sister Echo.'

Session 2b

粵方言二等元音格局类型分析

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可明确锐音江摄在粵方言中并入宕合一，进一步演变有介音脱落、介音前化和介音取代主元音三种类型。其他二等韵按其音值及与一等韵的分合可归纳为以下类型：

1. 普遍大类

A 广州型：钝音江摄并入宕开一，其他二等韵主元音音位表现为 **a**；一二等有合并。分布在珠三角、粤西、桂东，这种类型与长江流域南方方言相同。

B 柳义型：钝音江摄并入曾开一，其他二等韵主元音音位表现为 **a**；一二等有合并。主要是在柳江流域、义江流域及漓江下游的桂北平话。

C 钦廉型：钝音江韵并入宕开一，梗摄主元音音位表现为 **ɛ**，其他二等韵主元音音值表现为 **a**；一二等有合并。主要是钦廉本地话、蒙山话。

2. 高化大类

D 绥江型：钝音江摄并入宕开一，效、咸、山摄主元音音位表现为 **ɛ**，假、蟹、梗摄主元音表现为 **a**；一二等不合并，二四等合并。分布于绥江流域、南番顺地区、儋州话。

E 通道型：钝音江摄并入宕开一，假、蟹、效、山摄的帮见影组主元音音位表现为 **ɛ**，假、蟹、效、山摄的知庄组主元音音位表现为 **a**，咸摄主元音音位表现为 **a**，梗摄主元音音位表现为 **ɛ**；一二等不合并。主要是湖南通道土话。

3. 声母腭化大类

F 宾阳型：二等主元音音值表现为 **a**，除梗摄外见组及部分影组声母腭化；一二等有合并，带有少量 **D 绥江型** 的层次。主要是宾阳客话。

G 桂南型：钝音江摄主元音演变多样，梗摄主元音一般为 **ɛ** 或 **a**，梗摄主元音等同或高于江摄，其他二等主元音音值表现为 **a**，除梗摄外疑母及部分匣母声母腭化；一二等有合并，带有少量 **D 绥江型** 的层次。分布于桂南地区及吴化片。

4. 少数民族语言中的借词类型

侗语型：钝音江韵并入宕开一，其他二等韵主元音音位表现为 **e**；一二等不合并。

壮语型：侗语型与桂南大类混合，层次较多。

以上类型指向原始粵语中二等韵元音为 **æ**、梗摄二等元音为 **ɛ**。造成现代粵方言二等韵演变多样性的成因如下：①南方汉语方言元音演变趋势，一等高化、二等元音 **æ** 填补元音三角 **a** 元音空缺；②侗台语元音格局影响，侗台语没有对应汉语 **æ** 元音的音位，须以折合来对应汉语元音格局，随着侗台语人群汉化而使得二语习得的元音格局固化。从类型分布来看，东部粵方言受到南方汉语方言大趋势的影响更大，西部粵方言受侗台语影响更大。一些粵方言没有 **æ** 原因存在的表现，但当地少数民族语早期借词显示其曾经存在。

原始粵语有独立的二等元音音位以及现代粵方言不同于其他南方方言的元音演变格局，说明了原始粵语在南方通语方言中有较早独立的谱系地位。

关键词：粵方言；二等主元音；侗台语；语言接触

《澳門紀略》音系特點

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《澳門紀略》於 1751 年成書，是為澳門較早期的成書。以本書中的音譯詞為研究對象，基於金國平翻譯的《澳門紀略》葡文版、周振鶴的《五桂堂印本〈澳門番語雜字全本〉初探——兼及與〈澳譯〉的比較》，以及胡慧明所撰寫的《〈澳門紀略〉所反映的澳門土生葡語語音面貌》三處所得其對應的 369 個葡文，繼以 infopedia 字典以及 Cantonese IPA Translator 進行注音。通過分析其音譯詞注音的音系，發現《澳門紀略》的對音系統為粵方言。如：蝦，音譯詞為“監巴朗”，葡文為“camarão”，其中“監”便可以粵語廣州話音標“kam⁵⁵”相對，剩餘詞素亦可模糊對音。且在對音過程中出現南方方言的語音特徵——p、t、k、m 韻尾，主要體現在粵語、贛語、閩語、客家語中，在所有音譯詞例字中僅有粵語全部符合。並與 1809 年馬譯《論語》老派澳門話相通，如四月，音譯詞亞比列爐中的“比”，葡萄牙文為 abril。2008 年新派粵語發音為[pei]，1809 年馬譯《論語》發音為[pi]，《澳門紀略》中發音為[pi]。且本書紀錄了有今天粵語方言的部分特徵詞，如漢語本字中的“企”、“行路”等；音譯詞中的“儘”、“孖”。研究對音過程顯示音譯詞具有音節同化的現象，主要集中在[t]、[m]、[p]音節結尾的字詞。如九月，音譯詞為雪添補爐，葡文為 Setembro，粵語音標為[syt³][thim⁵⁵][pou³⁵][lu²¹]，前兩個詞素即出現了[t]音節同化的情況。

關鍵字：《澳門紀略》；廣州話；音譯詞；中山話；澳門話；粵語音系；

粵語四邑片邊擦音的聲學特點 Acoustic Characteristics of Lateral Fricative in Siyi Yue

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四邑片是粵語中一個獨具特色的次方言，主要分佈於廣東省江門市的蓬江區、江海區、新會區、臺山市、開平市、恩平市、鶴山市，以及珠海市斗門區、中山市古鎮鎮等部分地區，使用人口約為 400 萬。四邑方言中有一個清邊擦音[tʃ]，在粵語乃至漢語方言中均屬罕見。邊擦音的研究文獻甚少，且主要集中在歷史來源方面的研究。關於它的來源，學界至今尚無定論。詹伯慧（1985）和麥耘（1997）認為可以將其看作是早期壯侗語在粵方言中留下的痕跡。甘于恩等則認為四邑等地的邊擦音與閩語莆仙話有密切關係，應是閩語成分（甘于恩、劉倩，2004）。迄今為止，我們還沒有見到有關該方言邊擦音的聲學報導。

本文首次從實驗語音學的角度對粵語四邑片邊擦音進行聲學研究。我們利用 praat 語音軟件提取了 12 名發音人（男女各 6 名）的聲學數據。測量主要包括時長(duration)、音強(intensity)、頻譜重心(COG)、能量分散度(dispersion)、能量分佈斜度(skewness)和能量峰度(kurtosis)等參數 (Forrest et al., 1988; Nittrouer, 1995; Jongman et al., 2000; 冉啟斌、石峰，2012)。通過描寫和比較邊擦音的聲學特點，本研究不僅有助於我們認識邊擦音的語音性質，也加深了我們對粵語和邊擦音類型學方面的認識。

關鍵字：粵語，四邑片，邊擦音，聲學特點

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《广东话读本》的语音特点

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裨治文 (E.C. Bridgman) 于 1830 年来华，编写了首部美国汉语教材《广东话读本》，该书详尽介绍广州话，内容涵盖广泛，采用英文释义、中文文本及罗马字注音，极大提升了学习效率。其创作深受《江湖尺牍分韵撮要》等东方文献影响，并得到马礼逊等汉学先驱的协助。这些早期研究不仅推动了广州话的系统化注音，还通过罗存德、波乃耶等学者的后续著作，深化了对粤语语音的理解，为探索广州话语音的历史演变提供了宝贵资料。

《广东话读本》首次区分了粤语的送气特征，并首次标注了粤语的声调，具有里程碑式的意义。本文通过梳理该书的音系，发现其包含 23 个声母、53 个韵母和 8 个声调。

从声母系统的角度来看，《广东话读本》的 23 个声母，比今天广州话多了三个舌尖前声母 [ts、ts'、s]，该组声母在今天广州话中已与知庄章组合流为一组舌叶音声母 [tʃ、tʃ'、ʃ]。从声母送气特征来看，与今天广州话相比，不论清浊平仄，《广东话读本》表现出更多的读为不送气音的趋势。特别是次清声母读为不送气的字占比 43.82%，全浊声母平声字读为不送气的占比 38.83%，远远超过了今天广州话中对应的 5.51% 和 4.93%。次清声母，无论是从中古音的来源还是今天包括粤语在内的汉语方言，大多以读送气音为主，因此，《广东话读本》表现出更多的读为不送气音的趋势更可能是因为裨治文母语背景为英语，本身不存在送气音语音特征，在习得广州话时产生的一种语音偏误。实际上，有很多字同时有送气和不送气两种记音方式，次清声母字如：春 ch-/ch'-、粗 ts-/ts'-、判 p-/p'-，全浊声母平声字如：存 ts-/ts'-、程 ch-/ch'-、排 p-/p'-，这些两读的记音，也反映了裨治文发音时候的游移不定。另外，《广东话读本》中有部分擦音声母标注了送气符号，比如：去 h'-、呼 f'-、悉 s'- 等。施伟宝 (2024) 认为此现象“表明该字在实际发音中口腔气流更强、摩擦特征更明显，但这只是音值差异，并不具有音位价值”。可见裨治文对于送气特征的把握略显模糊。从知庄章组和精组声母看，《广东话读本》依然保持舌尖前声母 [ts、ts'、s] 和舌叶音声母 [tʃ、tʃ'、ʃ] 二分格局，精组字主要使用 ts/s 声母，而知庄章三组字则主要使用 tʃ/ʃ 声母。

从韵母系统来看，《广东话读本》有 11 个主元音 [ɿ、a、ɛ、ɔ、o、ɛ、u、ʊ、i、ɪ、y]，相较于今天广州话来说，还没有 [e、œ、ø] 元音，但依然有元音 [ɿ]；有与今天广州话相同的 8 个韵尾：[i、u、m、n、ŋ、p、t、k]，但没有 [y] 韵尾。《广东话读本》有 53 个韵母，比今天广州话少了 7 个无介音韵母 [øɥ]、[øt]、[ei]、[ɛk]、[ɛŋ]、[œk]、[œŋ]，比今天广州话多 6 个韵母：[ɿ]、[ɔm]、[ɔp]、[ʊi]、[ʊt]、[ʊn]。其中需要注意的是，《广东话读本》中除了 a 有长短对立外，u 也存在长短对立，但 i 虽有长短之分却不对立，属于条件变体。

Session 2c

The Syntax of Sentence-final Particle ka^{513} (咖) in Wuchuan Cantonese

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The sentence-final particle ka^{513} in Wuchuan Cantonese is observed to present multiple readings. By investigating grammatical properties associated with each ka^{513} , this paper aims to provide a syntactic account.

The various interpretative possibilities of ka^{513} are exemplified below. In (1a), sentence-final ka^{513} is primarily a quotative evidential marker (ka^{513}_1) (Aikhenvald 2004), marking the source of the quoted information. Note that ka^{513}_1 can be followed by the SFPs encoding speaker's evaluation. Besides the evidential usage, ka^{513} *per se* can indicate speaker's evaluation, viz., ka^{513}_2 and ka^{513}_3 . ka^{513}_2 assumes the evaluative meaning that the propositions at issue is not up to the speaker's knowledge (1b). Regarding ka^{513}_3 , it inherits the meanings from both ka^{513}_1 and ka^{513}_2 . That is, it is associated with quotation that the proposition is quoted on the one hand and evaluation that the same proposition is not up to speaker's knowledge on the other (1c). The three interpretations of ka^{513} suggest that there are not-at-issue propositions involved aside from their at-issue propositions.

(1) 佢 读 大学 咖。

s/he read university KA

a. (Context: Zhangsan and Lisi were visiting a relative, and the relative told them that she was an undergraduate. Zhangsan didn't hear clearly and asked what she said. Lisi then quoted her and uttered the above sentence.)

i) at-issue proposition (p): 'She is an undergraduate.'

ii) evidential meaning: It is said that p .

b. (Context: Zhangsan and Lisi were talking about Lisi's daughter who is 29 years old. Zhangsan asked whether she was a postgraduate. Lisi replied with the sentence in (1).)

i) at-issue proposition (p): 'She is an undergraduate.'

ii) evaluative meaning: p is not up to the speaker's knowledge (that a person at her age is usually a postgraduate).

c. (Context: Zhangsan and Lisi were talking about Lisi's daughter who is 29 years old. Lisi said that she was an undergraduate. Zhangsan uttered the above sentence.)

i) at-issue proposition (p): 'She is an undergraduate.'

ii) evidential meaning: It is said that p .

iii) evaluative meaning: p is not up to the speaker's knowledge.

It is observed that the distinctive interpretations of ka^{513} is determined by the different interactions between not-at-issue and at-issue propositions. It is thus assumed that not-at-issue propositions should also be included syntactically and that the distinctions among ka^{513} rest on their different syntactic computations in Sentience Phrase (Speas & Tenny 2003). In particular, ka^{513}_1 heads the $Evid_{(entia)l}P$, ka^{513}_2 is located at Eval head, requiring the interplay between the speaker's SEAT OF KNOWLEDGE and the EVIDENCE and ka^{513}_3 raising from Evid to the $Eval_{(uation)}$ head also pertains to the interaction between the speaker's SEAT OF KNOWLEDGE and the EVIDENCE (Zhang & Chen 2022). This analysis is further corroborated by the syntactic patterns of the three usages of ka^{513} : while ka^{513}_1 can be followed by expressive SFPs, ka^{513}_2 and ka^{513}_3 reject them. The multi-functionality of ka^{513} is thus syntactically accounted for.

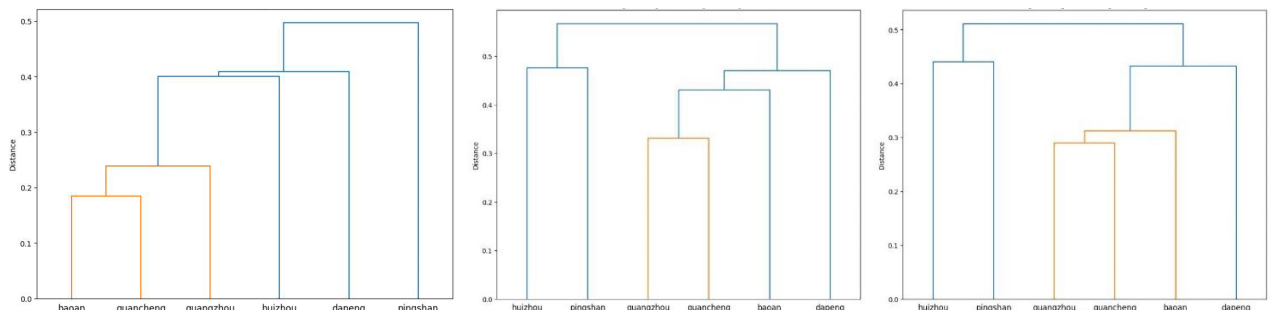
基于核心词的深圳大鹏话性质的计量分析——兼论惠州话核心词的性质

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关于深圳大鹏话的性质，有粤方言说(《中国语言地图集》第2版；刘镇发 2010)、客家话说(《中国语言地图集》1987、王莉宁 2024)、客粤混合方言说(Chen 2016)三种看法。

前人研究中，丘学强等(2022)详细讨论大鹏话与周边粤、客方言斯瓦迪士 200 词的异同。斯瓦迪士二百词，前、后一百词分别称为高阶词、低阶词。在核心词中，不论是高阶、低阶、200 词，含有粤方言成分的词的数量都远超过含有客家话成分的词。

目前，尚无从计量角度研究大鹏话基本词汇及其与周边方言的聚类关系的。本文分析大鹏话二百词(语料来自丘学强、温育霖 2022)与周边方言的异同。深圳大鹏方言语料来自丘学强、温育霖(2022)。用来分析的粤方言包括深圳宝安、东莞莞城、广州荔湾，客家话有深圳坪山(语料来自林伦伦等 2022)。我们计算了这些方言二百词的相似度，并绘制聚类图。由于惠州话的情形与大鹏话有一定相似性，因此也列入讨论。词汇相似度的计算方法依据李焱(2013)。聚类图采用平均系联法(郑锦全 1994)，用 Python 软件作图。下图分别是高阶词(左)、低阶词(中)、二百词(右)的聚类图。



左图为高阶词聚类图。大鹏话在聚类图中的位置，介于典型粤语簇、坪山客家话之间。大鹏话与典型粤语簇的相似度略低于惠州话与典型粤方言簇的相似度，但差距很小。根据计算结果，大鹏话与上图其它方言的相似度，最高的是莞城粤语，最低的是坪山客家话。

上面右图是 200 词聚类图，大鹏话与典型粤方言簇的相似度略高于惠州话，明显高于坪山客家话，其中与大鹏话相似度最高的依然是东莞莞城粤语，最低的是依然是坪山客家话。

不论是整个 200 词，前 100 词，还是后 100 词，所有方言间高阶词的相似度都明显高于低阶词的相似度。三个粤方言点两两之间的相似度都最高，在聚类图上都聚成一簇。归属无争议的坪山客家话与典型粤方言簇相似度都明显最低。这些现象都说明我们用的词汇相似度算法及聚类图的作图方法能反映方言亲疏关系。

综上，在本文考察的方言中，不论是 200 词还是高阶词，大鹏话都与东莞粤语最相似，而与坪山客家话差异最大。这都说明大鹏话的核心词主体是粤语而非客家话的。从高阶词来看，惠州话比大鹏话更先与典型粤语簇聚类。其高阶词的相似度也更接近粤语。

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广东顺德（陈村）粤语量名结构“量词+茄[kɛ³⁵]” ——兼论表东西义的“嘢”的定指演变

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广东顺德（陈村）话的量名结构中有一类结构相当于广州话“量词+嘢”的“量词+茄[kɛ³⁵]”结构，这一结构中的“茄”为名词，与广州话名词的“嘢”一样本义都表示“东西”，可指物也可指人，但“茄”只用于量词之后：

你睇我去商场买□ε⁵⁵呢件茄。（你看我去商场买的这个东西。）

呢个茄讲嘢唔算数。（这家伙说话不算数。）

除此外，顺德（陈村）话“量词+茄[kɛ³⁵]”的结构可再与其他名词组合，形成“量词+茄[kɛ³⁵]+名词”的结构，这一结构不存在于广州话中：

啲茄餸够够食啊，使使再买啲啊？（这些菜够吃吗，用不用再买点？）

班茄友无得救了，我唔想理佢哋了。（那班家伙已经没救了，我不想再管他们了。）

对应与广州话的“嘢”，顺德（陈村）话中除了“茄”之外，还有另外一个词“嘢”。顺德（陈村）话中的“茄”只主要对应广州话“嘢”的部分名词形式，而方言中“嘢”则对应了广州话“嘢”的名词和量词的各项：

1.表名词义“嘢”

帮手攞个嘢过来整下渠。（帮忙拿个东西过来弄一下。）

你想买乜嘢啊？（你想买什么东西啊？）

2.“嘢”在语法化中的强化形式

呢个系乜嘢嘢来咖？（这个是什么东西来着？）

有乜嘢嘢可以攞过来畀阿嫲食啊？（有什么东西可以拿给奶奶吃？）

3.量词的“嘢”

一嘢□pok⁵爆人个头！（一拳揍爆别人的头！）

发个烧之嘛，□ket⁵两嘢就冇事喇。

除此外，还发展出新的语法功能，主要发生在量名结构中：

1.指量结构中的“嘢”

呢嘢香蕉生虫了。（这些香蕉长虫了。）

嗰嘢面你点煮啊？（那些面你打算怎么做？）

2.定指功能的“嘢”

嘢香蕉生虫了。（这些香蕉长虫了。）

嘢沙发你攞翻去用，呢只沙发放喺度啦（那个沙发你拿去用，这个放在这里吧。）

粤语的量名结构是一种颇有特色的结构，学术界往往关注这一结构中，粤语量词的定指功能。“茄”“嘢”在顺德（陈村）话中都为高频使用词，本义同表东西义，两者都可进入量名结构，但在“量名”结构中，“茄”是作为名词发生语法化的，“嘢”则是作为量词发生语法化的，在名词的层面上并无进一步演变。两者的语法化揭示了粤语量名结构的另一特征。

关键词：顺德（陈村）话；茄[kɛ³⁵]；嘢；量名结构；语法化

粵語助詞「法」的語法特點

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粵語的助詞相當豐富，當中「法」受到的關注相對較少。「法」出現在謂語之後，必須和疑問代詞「點（樣）」或指示代詞「噉（樣）」共現，組成「點……法」或「噉……法」的結構，例如：

- (1) 噉食凍嘢法對身體唔好。
- (2) 你個頭點痛法？

「法」表示方式、方法、情形等，可分析為助詞（張洪年 2007、鄧思穎 2015、饒秉才等 2016）、名物化標記（Cheng 2011）等。「點……法」是完整的問句，但「噉……法」獨立成句語感較差，如例（3）：

- (3) ??我噉煮牛腩麵法。（對比：我噉煮牛腩麵。）

有時候句子有沒有「法」似乎分別不大，如例（4）；但有的句子加上「法」意思會不同，如例（5）；沒有「法」甚至不合語法，如例（6）：

- (4) 噉食凍嘢對身體唔好。
- (5) a. 佢點去旅行？（答：佢坐飛機去旅行。）
b. 佢點去旅行法？（答：佢去旅行好似唔使錢噉，要食最好買最好。）
- (6) *你個頭點痛？

從上例可見，「法」似乎不只用作強調。「法」的語法性質、特點、功能還需再作探討。

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Session 3a

粵方言“返/翻（番）、回”的共时与历时研究

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从“回、返回”等“返复义”（to return, to go back to）动词发展至“回复体”（iterative）具有跨语言的共性（Heine & Kuteva, 2002）。学界对广州、香港方言“返/翻”的论述较为丰富，涉及句法语义、语法化等方面，如詹伯慧（1958），张洪年（1972/2007），彭小川（1999、2010），邓思颖（2019）等。

新会、南宁方言也使用“返/翻”，廉江方言则多用“回”，如：

- （1）新会：慢慢返/翻学校。慢慢回学校。
- （2）南宁：我准备返/翻喔。我准备回了。
- （3）廉江：佢如今正正回到。他现在刚刚回到。

助词用法通常写作“翻”，新会方言“翻”的语法化程度似高于南宁方言的“翻”和廉江方言的“回”，如：

- （4）新会：我讲翻几句。我来说几句。
- （5）南宁：*我讲翻几句。
- （6）廉江：*我讲回几句。

共时层面上，三地粤方言的“返/翻、回”存在差异与重叠；历时层面上，我们赞同黄雪晴（2020）的分析，将进一步比较早期文献中“返/翻（番）”与“回”的使用情况，并关注音变等信息，以期深化对相关研究的认识。

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試論中古云、以母合口字在現代廣州話的演變

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在《韻鏡》中，三等的喻母被分為兩類，放在三等位置的稱為「喻三」（又稱為「云母」）；放在四等位置的稱為「喻四」（又稱為「以母」）。其中，喻三和匣母上古有共同來源（曾運乾 1927/1933），而在韻圖中又是互補，因此後世的系聯及擬音都把它們歸為一類，把喻三構擬為[h]或[ɣ]，把喻四構擬為[j]或沒有聲母。

兩個聲母發展到中古音後期已經混同（陳志清 1998），按此推斷，如果云母和以母既然完全相同，那麼其音變情況也應該一樣，但事實上，在現代廣州話中，來自中古云、以母配合口韻的字卻有明顯的不一致的情況，例如臻攝主要演變為[w]聲母，通攝就主要變作[j]聲母，而曾梗攝則云母作[w]聲母，以母作[j]聲母。

如果把視線擴大至鄰近方言點（詹伯慧、張日昇 1987），我們不難發現這種不一致當中也摻雜了一些零散的狀況，如：

	勻 _以	允 _以	尹 _以
廣州	wen ²¹ :	wen ¹³ :	wen ¹³ :
增城	wen ¹¹ :	jen ¹³ :	jen ¹³ :
台山	zun ²² :	vun ²¹ :	vun ²¹ :

又如：

	榮 _云	泳 _云	穎 _以	疫 _以
廣州	wen ²¹ :	wen ²² :	wen ²² :	jek ²² :
珠海	en ²¹ :	wen ³³ :	ek ³³ :	ek ³³ :
開平	ven ²² :	ven ²¹ :	zet ²¹ :	zet ²¹ :
思平	ven ²² :	ven ³¹ :	vek ²¹ :	vek ²¹ :

本文主要利用方言點的語言比較，並嘗試為當中的不一致性劃分出不同層次，以此分析中古云、以母合口字的語音演變過程。

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Kam-Tai Substrate of Yue Chinese Revisited from the Perspectives of Language Contact, Areal Linguistics, and Diachronic Development

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In previous studies on the relationship between Yue Chinese (Yue, represented by the Cantonese stock) and Kam-Tai languages, the Kam-Tai substrate in Yue is usually first referred to. These studies normally focused on the similar linguistic features between Yue and Kam-Tai, and the lack of such phenomena in other Chinese dialects is used to infer the Kam-Tai substrate attributes in Yue. However, the specific or idiographic formation of the Kam-Tai substrate in Yue has rarely been discussed. This study revisits the Kam-Tai substrate in Yue from the perspective of language contact under the setting of areal linguistics and diachronic development. After a systematic and detailed comparison of phonological, morphological, and lexical features in terms of their historical origins, geographical distributions or/and individual characteristics, it is found that the above aspects, such as the early development of some areal sound habits (e.g., t/θ consonants and tonal behaviors), some special morphological constructions represented by the AXX forms, preverbal bare classifier construction, and lexical substrate, can indeed be proved to be the Kam-Tai substrate in Yue from viewpoint of their formation. Moreover, not all Kam-Tai constituents in Yue are strictly in the form of “substrate”. One of the Kam-Tai substrates present in Yue is a phonological feature that we regard as a significant part of “phonological Lingnanization”, i.e., the diphthongization and lowering of the original close vowels $*-i$, $*-y$, and $*-u$, which is the result of the close contact between Sinitic and Kam-Tai languages at a later stage of the formation of Lingnan linguistic area. It is supposed to first appear in Lingnan Tai languages due to the language shift from Sinitic to Tai, and later diffused into Sinitic languages with a relatively long history of development in the whole core Lingnan region, including the Yue areas. Thus, instead of naming it substratum, we might as well think of it as borrowing. This study further reveals that the Kam-Tai component of Yue, together with the Sinicization of Kam-Tai, reinforces the existence of Lingnan as a “linguistic area stricto sensu” (LASS).

Session 3b

The dual status of the demonstrative *gam2* in Cantonese

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Introduction. This talk revisits the nature of the demonstrative *gam2*, and its variant *gam3* (roughly, the Cantonese counterpart of English so), in terms of its grammatical functions and the source of anaphoricity/indexicality. Examples in (1-4) have been discussed in Peng (2003), Cheung (2007), Sio & Tang (2007, 2008), where *gam2/gam3* are typically used in place of a **modifier** that refers to some manner/quality that is linguistically or contextually available.

- (1) 佢**噉**做野唔得架。
(2) 條繩有三米**咁**長。
(3) 佢去咗成三次**咁**滯。
(4) 落雨**噉**聲

Proposal #1. I extend Sio & Tang (2007)'s analysis that take *gam* as a grammatical marker, which can unify *gam2/gam3* in (1)-(4) above, and (5)-(8), where *gam2* serves as a **clausal element**. I show that clausal *gam2* can appear in place of matrix and embedded clauses. The evidence comes from the availability of apposition structure (Cheung 2007). I also argue against *gam* as a CP-level sentence-final particles (contra Lee 2018).

- (5) 兩公婆嗌交**噉**嘅事
(6) Peter 係**噉**架。
(7) **噉**唔係幾好掛。
(8) 我想黎幫吓手**噉**啫。

Proposal #2. I reveal what cannot be captured by a grammatical marker approach to *gam*. Sentences like (9)-(10) differ from (1)-(8) in two respects. First, apposition structures are impossible, as shown in (11)-(12). Second, while *gam2* appears in a modifier (pre-verbal) position, it instead receives a clausal interpretation, i.e., a case of form-meaning mismatch.

- (9) 阿明[用筷子食意粉]，阿芬都**噉**做。
(10) 阿明覺得[食意粉要用筷子]，阿芬都**噉**覺得。
(11) *阿明[用筷子食意粉] **噉**做。
(12) *阿明[食意粉要用筷子] **噉**覺得。

I suggest that (11) and (12) reveal an isomorphic condition on the position of the antecedent, which follows from the proposed analysis. The acceptability of (9) and (10) in turn suggests that *gam2* in these cases are different in nature from that in (1)-(8), which serve as a genuine anaphoric element, rather than a grammatical marker (Wei & Li 2016). The **apposition-isomorphism correlation** thus lends support to a non-uniform approach to verbal anaphora/demonstratives like *gam*. It also receives independent support from studies on Japanese *soo*, which exhibits similar dual grammatical status.

A similar grammaticalization path in the nominal and non-nominal domain. The dual status of *gam* may reflect the fact that it is in the process of grammaticalization, where the demonstrative usage coexists with the grammatical marker usage. It also echoes with Fan's (2024) idea that the nominal *de* undergoes similar grammaticalization path towards a grammatical marker as well as a sentence-final particle.

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Cantonese Exclusive Focus Marker *-dak* as Perfective Aspect

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Introduction. Cantonese verbal suffix *-dak* is polysemous (if not ambiguous) and has at least three uses: (i) descriptive phrase marker; (ii) modal; and (iii) restrictive/exclusive focus marker (T. Lee 1995, Tang 2002, P. Lee & Pan 2007, P. Lee 2019, Lam 2023; but see Luke 1999 & Yip 2022 for converbal uses). I will focus on (iii). It has been claimed that (iii) instantiates an exclusive focus operator like ‘only’, as in (1) where *-dak* associates with the object.

- (1) 嗰三個學生寫得[兩份報告]_F (object exclusive focus)
‘Those three students wrote only two reports.’ (Tang 2002:269, translations adapted)

Goals. This study challenges the claim that *-dak* is an exclusive focus operator. Providing novel observations, I argue that *-dak* primarily marks perfective aspect (comparable to perfective-*zo*). Its apparent focus use is a result of syntactic agreement with an exclusive operator, which can be understood as a synchronic reflex of the diachronic development of *-dak*’s focus use (Yiu 2019). I also discuss how the agreement approach sheds light on reanalyzing discontinuous constructions (cf. Tang 2006 *et seq.*).

#1 Aspectual restrictions. Whenever *-dak* is present, the clause receives an episodic perfective reading, rather than an imperfective reading, as can be seen in the translation in (1). Unlike *zinghai*, *-dak* is incompatible with the root modals in 0, which require a bare verb without aspectual markers such as perfective *-zo*. Similarly, *-dak* cannot co-occur with aspectual *jau* ‘have’ and *mou* ‘didn’t’ in (4), just like *-zo*. The same asymmetries are found in non-finite embedding contexts in (5). All of these suggest that *-dak* encodes perfective aspect.

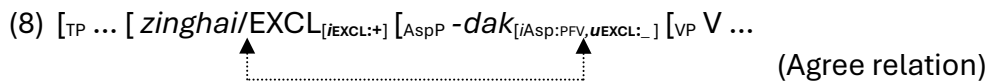
- (3) a. 佢{可以/應該^{Deo}/敢}淨係交一份功課 (root modals)
b. *佢{可以/應該^{Deo}/敢}交得一份功課 (cf. *我{可以/應該^{Deo}/敢}交咗一份功課)
(a-b): ‘S/he may/should/dare to only submit one assignment.’
- (4) a. 我{有/冇}淨係畀五蚊 (aspectual elements)
b. *我{有/冇}畀得五蚊 (cf. ??我{有/冇}畀咗五蚊)
(a-b): ‘I did/didn’t only give 5 dollars.’
- (5) a. 我{想/計劃/嘗試}[淨係食一碗飯] (non-finite clauses)
b. *我{想/計劃/嘗試}[食得一碗飯] (cf. *我{想/計劃/嘗試}[食咗一碗飯])
(a-b): Int.: ‘I want/plan/try to only eat one bowl of rice.’

#2 Exclusive doubling. On the other hand, *-dak* may be used with *zinghai* together with a single focus association, and the truth conditions remain the same as in the singleton cases as in (6). Such “doubling” cases are unexpected if both *-dak* and *zinghai* are focus operators (vs. (7)), posing a problem for compositionality: only one particle is interpreted as the operator.

- (6) a. 佢淨係交咗一份 abstract b. 佢交得一份 abstract (singleton uses)
 c. 佢淨係交得一份 abstract (doubling uses)
 (a-c): ‘S/he only submitted one abstract.’

(7) #Alex **only** submitted **only** one abstract.

Proposal: Agreeing with ‘only’. I propose that *-dak* is a perfective aspectual marker and projects AspP, above VP, directly capturing the aspectual restriction (#1). Additionally, it carries an uninterpretable [EXCL] feature and always agrees with an exclusive operator, resolving the compositionality problem of doubling (#2). The analysis is given in (8), adopting the prevailing operator-particle approach to exclusive doubling (e.g., Quek and Hirsch 2017, Sun 2021, Yip 2023). I will also present additional evidence for the Agree relation from focus association and intervention effects, as well as diachronic support for it (referencing Yiu 2019).



廣東陽江方言的被動句

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粵語常被認為是不能使用短被動的方言，在以「畀」為被動標記的粵語口語中，施事不能省略（鄧思穎，2015）。在對廣東陽江粵語的調查中，筆者卻發現不少省略施事的被動句，涵蓋消極、中性及積極義，如：

- (1) 今日佢俾炒到今天他被辭退了。
- (2) 我爸爸俾選為村長我爸爸被選為村長。
- (3) 佢俾表揚到他被表揚了。

陽江位於廣東西南部，主要流行屬粵語高陽片陽江粵語（甘于恩、容慧華，2010）。陽江話的被動句。除了「畀」，還可以用「遞」，如：

- (4) 個杯遞人攞走到咯那隻杯子被人拿走了。

與「畀」字被動句不同的是，以「遞」為標記的被動句不可省略施事。這樣一來，廣東陽江粵語以「畀」為被動標記的短被動句就顯得尤為突出。本文對廣東陽江方言的被動句進行詳細描寫，並試分析其「畀」字短被動句的來源。本文認為陽江粵語的「畀」字短被動句是受到以廣西多方言的影響，以玉林方言為代表的勾漏片粵語及以武鳴方言為代表的壯語皆存在長、短被動句（楊奔，2018）。尤其是玉林粵語同時以「着、分、畀」為被動標記，由此可合理推斷陽江粵語以「畀」為被動標記的短被動句是由語言接觸產生。

描写与比较：粤闽客方言的“有”字句

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粵、閩、客方言的“有”都可做情态动词，后接 VP 短语，表示“确定”情态。广州话的“有 VP”常用在表过去和现在事件的句子中，排斥出现在表将来事件的句子里。（范晓蕾，2024）例如：

（1）广州话的“有 VP”

- a. 渠有食过。（≈他吃过。）【过去】
- b. 渠日日都有去公园锻炼。（≈他天天到公园锻炼。）【惯常】
- c. 渠有喺度写作业。（≈他在写作业。）【现在】
- d. 明天渠（*有）要来。（明天他要来。）【将来】
- e. 有*（咁）好？（有这么好吗？）【静态，程状】

当 VP 为[静态]语义特征的谓词时，必须与程度指示词共现，否则句子不成立，如例（1e）。也就是说，广州话的“有 VP”有现实性的要求。

与广州话相比，闽语潮安话的“有 VP”对事件的时制则没有限制。例如：

（2）潮安话的“有 VP”

- a. 伊有食过。（≈他吃过。）【过去】
- b. 伊日日有去公园锻炼。（≈他天天到公园锻炼。）【惯常】
- c. 伊有佢写作业。（≈他在写作业。）【现在】
- d. 明日伊有爱来。（≈明天他要来。）【将来】

当 VP 为静态动词时，潮安话用“解”不用“有”。例如：

（3）潮安话：花解芳。（≈花香。）【静态，性状】

惠州话的“有 VP”则可搭配静态动词。例如：

（4）惠州话的“有 VP”

- a. 阿于主任有去。（≈于主任去了。）【过去】（陈淑环，2006。下同）
- b. 阿旺日日都有去市场买菜。（≈阿旺天天都去市场买菜。）【惯常】
- c. 我有学稳习□[lək⁴⁵]，耐谁讲我有学啊。（≈我正学习呢，谁说我没有学习？）【现在】
- e. *我明日有去北京出差。【将来】
- f. 间屋都有几宽下。（≈这间房子挺宽的。）【静态，性状】

惠州话的“有 VP”与广州话一样，不能用于将来句。

比较可以发现，“有 VP”的是否能用于将来事件，广州话和惠州话的表现较为接近，而潮安话的“有”则可以用于表示将来事件；而是否能与静态特征的谓词组合，也存在差异——广州、惠州可以，而潮安则不可。也就是说，广州、惠州的“有 VP”结构的句法语义表现较为接近。

本文以广州、惠州和潮安三地方言为例，比较“有 VP”的句法语义差异，试图找出粤闽客方言“有”字句的类型比较参数。惠州方言在“有”字句这一问题上，具有较为明显的粤客接触的特征，与广州话在类型上较为接近。现代的粤、闽、客方言本文拟通过比较广州话、潮安话、惠州话“有”字句的异同，探讨情态动词“有”在“时体-情态”方面的表现。在此基础上，进一步结合早期文献语料，梳理广东方言“有”字句的发展与演变。

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Session 3c

Analysing Non-Chinese Speaking Students' Spoken Chinese Proficiency in Hong Kong Using a Learner Corpus: A Focus on Negative Markers

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Advancements in natural language processing technologies have enabled the development of various Cantonese corpora in recent years, providing extensive data for research into the language. Nevertheless, the majority of Cantonese corpora are oriented towards historical texts, native adult discourse, and child first language acquisition. By contrast, very few Cantonese learner corpora exist (Chan et al., 2019; Granger et al.; 2015), particularly those documenting the spoken language output of non-Chinese speaking (NCS) students in Hong Kong. This study aims to address research gaps regarding the language learning challenges that NCS students face through a corpus-based examination of patterns and errors in their speech.

The current study is based on a self-compiled, small-scale digital corpus of transcribed spoken language data elicited through an oral narration task using the wordless illustrated storybook *Frog, Where Are You?* (Mayer, 1969). Participants include primary and secondary students from six schools in Hong Kong, including 82 NCS students and 22 native Chinese-speaking (CS) students. The corpus comprises over 71,000 tokens of narrative speech data and annotations. Corpus analysis was conducted using the concordance software tool AntConc to determine usage patterns for negative markers across the narratives.

Preliminary findings from keyword-in-context analyses indicate various kinds of usage errors involving verbal constructions featuring the negator over predicatives *m4* (唔) and the existential negator *mou5* (冇, lit. “not have”). Among the errors for *m4*-constructions, the most frequently observed was the negator preceding the verbal head and its complement rather than only the complement; for instance, the narratives of 10 NCS students included the construction #唔搵到 (#*m4-wan2-dou2*, #NEG-find-ACCOMPLISHMENT]) in the context of searching for the frog, which incorrectly expresses “inability to find” rather than “failure to find after attempting to do so” (cf. 搵唔到 *wan2-m4-dou2*, find-NEG-ACCMP). Erroneous [NEG-V-complement] constructions were also found with *mou5*, resulting in incorrect aspectual and modal configurations. For instance, the construction #冇見到 (#*mou5-gin3-dou2*, #NEG-see-ACCMP) expresses “had not seen/encountered” (negating completed event) rather than “failure to see/encounter” (negating incomplete event or state), which instead should be realised using *m4* (cf. Tang 2022:324). These results offer valuable insights into second language development and learning strategies for NCS students in Hong Kong.

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Analysis of Montreal Forced Aligner Accuracy on Cantonese Spontaneous Speech

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Montreal Forced Aligner (MFA) (McAuliffe et al., 2017) is an open-source speech technique that can perform automatic speech-text alignment at phone and word levels. Previous studies assessed the performance of MFA on non-tonal languages and found that typical MFA accuracy ranges from 77 – 90% for boundary placements (Williams et al., 2024), suggesting MFA's high ability in handling non-spontaneous speech. This study evaluated MFA's performance on Cantonese spontaneous speech using pre-trained acoustic models of Hong Kong Cantonese (Xu, 2023), aiming to assess (1) how well MFA can handle spontaneous Cantonese speech, and (2) MFA's performance on different segment types.

3 speakers of native Hong Kong Cantonese (3F) from different age groups (child, young, and elderly) were analysed, and an approximately 30-second recording was extracted from each. The accuracy of MFA was then assessed by comparing its automatic-aligned boundaries with human-annotated boundaries. The manual annotation was conducted by an experienced phonetician (the first author). Percentages of both Onset Boundary Accuracy (OBA) and End Boundary Accuracy (EBA) were considered.

Within a 25ms threshold, MFA demonstrated decent boundary placements at phone level for Cantonese (71%), which closely approximates the phone-level accuracy (73.49%) of Mandarin Chinese reported by Wu et al. (2023). A huge accuracy difference between vowels (OBA 92%) and consonants (OBA 35%) was noticed in further investigation. MFA's performance on different types of consonants also varied. MFA performed the least accurately on affricates (OBA 17%), plosives (26%) and fricatives (OBA 48%), but better on nasals (OBA 76%), and laterals (OBA 79%). The less stable obstruents' release and voicing continuation from preceding vowels may cause difficulties for MFA to identify the onset boundary.

Moreover, while V-N syllable (79%)'s alignment accuracy is high, Cantonese checked syllables (67%) has the lowest accuracy in closed syllables, suggesting Cantonese-specific feature might be a challenge for MFA. Besides, among different age groups, MFA performed the best on the child speech (74%), followed by that of the elderly (70%) and the young speaker (68%).

The current study shows that MFA can perform decent automatic speech-text alignments at phone-level on Cantonese spontaneous data despite the effects of specific types of sounds' inherent features. In addition, MFA encountered speaker-related issues such as breathy and creaky voices, prolonged segments, and connected speech that may lead to high inaccuracy. However, these issues can also be challenging for experienced human annotators. Although we found some issues with MFA handling Cantonese spontaneous data, it is still a timesaving and handful tool compared to manual annotation.

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基于口语语料的粤语互动性表达研究 ——以粤语叹词为例

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互动语言学是基于会话分析、语境化理论和语言人类学的一种研究路径，强调语言是一种动态的、情境化的工具，更加强调言语、韵律等因素，提倡关注跨语言和跨文化差异。粤语不乏具有互动性的表达，这些表达不仅需要满足特定的句法条件，还需要满足特定的交际条件或达成一定的交际任务，研究发现，这些表达分布在插入语、叹词、语气助词等多种词类当中，并且存在形态变体，这些表达对于语境的依赖性具有差异。其中，叹词作为一种特殊的词类，通常用来表达说话者的情绪、态度或感受，在言语交际中具有独特的互动性特征。本研究以叹词为例，尝试基于现有的粤语口语的文本转写语料进行语料分析和解释，根据其交际功能主要分析有包括但不限于如下特征：(1) 指向话轮本身，如话轮的开启、延续、移交、中止等；(2) 指向话语内容本身，其中包括对于语形和语义两个方面；(3) 指向言语行为人，包括说话人的心理活动与希望达成的交际目的；(4) 指向言语环境，如指示、警示等。本研究发现，粤语叹词的特征具有多重性，一个叹词可能同时具有多种特征，而在特定的语境下具体化。同时，本研究发现，语料库与词典当中对叹词的处理较为扁平，缺乏基于特征的系统性描写，粤语语料的标注及其在粤语词典中的处理尚待进一步完善。

关键词：叹词；交际功能；口语语料库

「中國語言描寫文獻資料庫」(暫名)的建構與嶺南地區語言描寫之發展與現狀 ——文獻計量學研究

The Construction of the “Database of Descriptive Literature on Languages in China” (Working Title) and the Development and Current Status of Linguistic Description of Lingnan: A Bibliometric Study

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中國具有非常豐富的語言資源，幾十年來學界對中國境內的語言及方言進行了無數的調查和研究，至今累積的文獻卷帙浩繁。「中國語言描寫文獻資料庫」(暫名)是一個比較研究和類型學研究導向的語言學文獻資料庫，目標是窮盡收錄對中國境內語言及方言進行綜合性描寫的長篇文獻。「綜合性描寫」指並非針對特定語言特徵的綜合描寫；「長篇文獻」指篇幅相當於專著的文獻。

建構此資料庫的數據來源包括：內地的「知網」、「讀秀」及「集獻」資料庫；香港的「港書網」(HKALL)和「香港中文大學新亞書院錢穆圖書館館藏目錄」；澳門的「澳門文獻港」資料庫；台灣的「國立臺灣大學圖書館館藏目錄」、「臺灣博碩士論文知識增值系統」；以至國際性的「Glottolog」資料庫。以各種不同的檢索條件從上述來源收集相關書目，然後以半自動的方法進行整合、篩選、分類，以及標註。此資料庫收錄的文獻按形式而言有三個類別：專著、博士論文、碩士論文；按內容而言則分為：語法描寫、音系描寫、詞彙描寫(包括辭典或詞表)、綜合描寫。標註的面向包括：受描寫語言或方言的使用地、所屬語系、語族、方言區片。

嶺南地區堪稱中國境內語言多樣性最高的地區之一。基於上述資料庫的數據，我們針對描述嶺南語言或方言的著作進行文獻計量學的分析，以探討嶺南地區語言描寫的發展與現狀。具體問題包括：多少方言點得到了相當於一本專著的描寫？還有甚麼語言或方言缺乏基本的描寫？文獻在描寫對象上的分布是怎樣的？何地之出版機構、學校或作者對於描寫文獻的累積有更大貢獻？有甚麼不同的語言描寫框架和思潮？以上各個問題都可以分別作出歷時分析和共時比較。

Session 3d

东莞粤方言词汇的内部差异

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东莞有粤、客两类本土方言。其中，东莞粤方言内部差异显著。李立林（2010）根据语音特征将其分为五片。姚琼姿（2017）则指出，东莞粤方言有丰富的异质成分，其方言特征的渐变分布是由老客家方言、本地粤方言、新客家方言以及广州话等长期相互影响形成的。

从词汇层面观察，东莞粤方言也呈现出明显的地域差异。基于对东莞 28 个镇街粤方言点的田野调查，可以发现以下现象：

（1）部分客家方言词在东莞粤方言区广泛分布，如客家方言特征词“糟干”在今东莞 28 个粤方言点均有出现。但整体上，东部粤方言点的客家方言词更为丰富，如“日头_{太阳}”见于东部粤方言，而西部粤方言则说“热头_{太阳}”。

（2）部分东江流域中上游老客家话特征词在东莞粤方言区呈连续性分布，且在东部粤方言点表现更为显著。如“惶_{害怕}”在东莞 28 个粤方言点均有分布。又如“分_{喂养}”（声母读[p]）在东莞中部、东部粤方言点广泛出现，与东莞西部粤方言的“饷_{喂养}”以及东南部新客家话的“供_{喂养}”不同。

（3）东莞本地粤方言词汇正处于与广州话词汇竞争的状态，其中西部粤方言点受广州话影响最为显著。如表{躲藏}义的词，东莞多说“求_躲”，但在西部麻涌等地则说“匿_躲”，与广州话相同。

从具体词形的地理分布出发，可更细致地观察到上述东西部差异。以表{哭泣}义的词为例，自西向东大体呈现出“喊_哭”-“哭”-“叫_哭”的格局。其中，“哭”的分布最为广泛。与广州话形式相同的“喊_叫”只见于西部的麻涌、洪梅以及沙田等地。而常见于客家方言的“叫_哭”则分布在东部的东坑、常平、横沥以及塘厦等地。

本文将从以上现象出发，结合周边粤客方言，探讨东莞粤方言的内部词汇差异及其成因。主要讨论以下两个方面：一，东莞粤方言内部各片区词汇的特征是什么？二，东莞粤方言的内部词汇差异与客家方言及广州话之间存在怎样的关系？

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香港粵語的多音字現象淺析

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香港粵語的多音字一方面是繼承了上個世紀廣州話的破音字和文白異讀，另一方面也有一些是由語言接觸引起的發展。由於香港政府在上世紀 50 年代起，在香港全境實施了粵語作為媒介語的教育系統，香港粵語的多音字逐漸成爲了一個值得關切的問題。到了上世紀末，很多學者開始注意到問題的嚴重性，提出“正音”的議題，但很少有人對多音字的成因作出系統的分析，因此“正音運動”往往事倍功半，甚至半途而廢。

香港的多音字有很多類別，常見的有以下幾種情況：

- (1) 破音字，即不同發音有不同意義的多音字，這一般不會產生教學上的問題。例如“行、重、易”等字。
- (2) 文白異讀，包括口語變調；即讀書音和口語音有明顯的發音差異。以往的處理方法是讀書是堅持讀書用讀書音，口語用口音，問題不大。但今天一些口語詞彙已經深入書面範疇，例如“淡水魚”的淡，“院長”的的院讀去聲的話，可能產生溝通問題。
- (3) 社會異讀字，即一個字社會上有一部分人唸 A 發音，有些人唸 B 發音。這裏原因有很多，包括字形、避諱、語言接觸等因素，需要注意審查。例如消費券的“券”，記者說“消費勸”，受訪官員說“消費眷”，一般市民也無所適從。
- (4) 英語翻譯詞帶來的多音字，例如荷蘭、拔蘭地的“蘭”唸了陰平，是傳統字典沒有的讀音。但如果按字典讀陽平就失去溝通意義。

本文打算從社會語言學的角度，探討粵語多音字的成因，並且按照這些字的實際情況，對影響粵語教學的問題提出可行的解決方法。

語言接觸視野下貴港粵方言方式助詞探源

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廣西壯語、粵方言、客方言普遍存在一個用於動詞或動賓結構後的方式助詞，表示完成某一動作所使用的方式、方法。學界對此已有考察，如韋慶穩、覃國生（1980），郭必之（2019）等。廣西貴港粵方言、客方言、壯語亦均存在方式助詞，但不同方言/語言間方式助詞的功能有所差異。

貴港粵方言使用“倒”充當方式助詞，例如：

- (1) 大個樹鋸倒。(大的樹用鋸的方式。)(“V+倒”式)
- (2) 雞蛋我想炒倒喫。(雞蛋我想炒着吃。)(“V₁+倒+V₂”式)

貴港粵方言“倒”用於連動句時，會出現歧義，句中的“倒”，一方面可以理解為持續助詞，表示狀態的持續，另一方面也可以看作方式助詞。例如：

- (3) 你坐倒喫，麻要倚倒喫。(你坐着吃，不要站着吃。/你用站的方式吃，別坐着吃。)

試比較南寧粵方言助詞“攞”：

- (4) 旧时佢五里亭着行攞，冇似而家得坐车。(過去到五里亭得走着去，不像現在可以坐车。)(林亦、覃鳳余 2008:250)(“V+攞”式)
- (5) 南寧^粵：只雞掙來炒攞食啊係煲左。(這隻雞拿來炒還是煲湯？)(林亦、覃鳳余 2008:250)(“V₁+攞+V₂”式)
- (6) 南寧^粵：坐飛機去太貴多，我哋坐火車攞。(坐飛機太貴了，我們坐火車。)(覃東生、覃鳳余，2018:576)(“VO+攞”式)

與南寧粵方言方式助詞相比，貴港粵方言方式助詞只有“V+M”和“V₁+M+V₂”兩種形式，貴港當地的客方言和壯語，方式助詞的功能較為豐富。舉例如下：

貴港客方言使用“過”充當方式助詞，例如：

- (7) 冇分就偷過。(不給就偷。)(“V+過”式)
- (8) 青菜炒過食。(青菜炒着吃。)(“V₁+過+V₂”式)
- (9) 今年去北京坐飛機過。(今年去北京坐飛機。)(“VO+過”式)
- (10) 大嘅樹斬斷過。(大的樹得用砍的方法讓它斷。)(“VC+過”式)

貴港壯語使用[ou¹]充當方式助詞，例如：

- (11) ku⁶ fai⁴ hun¹ muŋ² tsu⁴ ram³ ou¹. (大的樹你就用砍的方式。)
樹 大 你 就 砍 M (“V+ou¹”式)
- (12) pra¹ muŋ¹ fi:ŋ⁵ tsu³ ou¹ kwn¹ nau³? (魚你想煮着吃嗎?)
魚 你 想 煮 M 吃 嗎 (“V₁+ou¹+V₂”式)
- (13) ŋwo:n² nei⁴ re:m³, tsam⁴ ram⁴ kre:ŋ⁴ ou¹. (今天天氣熱，洗冷水。)
天 這 熱 洗 水 冷 M (“VO+ou¹”式)

(14) ku⁶fai⁴ hun¹ muŋ² tsu⁴ ram³ **ou¹** lak⁷. (大的树你就用砍的方式让它断。)
树 大 你 就 砍 **M** 断 (“V+ou¹+C”式)

贵港地区语言接触频繁，其粤方言与客方言的方式助词“倒”与“过”的语义明显与壮语[ou¹]“用、要”无关，其用法有何特点？本文从贵港客家方言出发，对方式助词“倒”的功能进行描写，与贵港当地客方言、壮语方式助词对比，从接触引发的语法演变的角度，对贵港客家方言方式助词的来源进行探讨。

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Session 4a

Intonation Pattern Interaction: Cantonese Influence in English and Mandarin

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Intonation languages like English use pitch patterns to distinguish sentence types, while tone languages like Cantonese and Mandarin use boundary tone to indicate interrogativity (Chen, 2022). Previous research by Ran et al. (2020) found that in Cantonese, both statements and questions (including intonation questions, wh-questions, and yes-no questions) exhibit declination in body intonation. In contrast, English and Mandarin only use falling pitch for statements and wh-questions. Additionally, Mandarin questions consistently feature higher pitch and wider pitch ranges in their final syllables (Chen, 2022). Previous study examined Cantonese's influence on intonation patterns of Hong Kong English (HKE, Chen & Mok, 2015), there remains a gap in understanding Cantonese-English-Mandarin trilingual speakers' intonation patterns. This study aims to fill the gap by investigating the interplay of prosody between three language systems. Particularly, we focus on the intonation patterns of Mandarin produced by Cantonese speakers and compare the cross-language effects between Cantonese and Mandarin, as well as between Cantonese and English.

This study elicited participants' speech using a reading task as part of a larger forensic phonetic project (Cao & Mok, 2023). Twenty (10 females) young Cantonese-English-Mandarin trilingual speakers from a university in Hong Kong completed three mocked police conversations which contained the target sentences and questions. Four sentence types (statement, yes/no question, intonation question, and wh-question) across three languages were chosen as target sentences. For data analysis, we manually annotated each syllable of sentences on Praat. Ten F0 values were extracted using the ProsodyPro Praat script for F0 curve representation and calculation of F0 magnitude, F0 direction, pitch height, and pitch range. Boundary tone was assessed through graphic inspection and ANOVA tests on F0 values.

This study identified two Cantonese-influenced features in HKE: the declination of body intonation across sentence types and the presence of boundary tones. Notably, HKE exhibited earlier final F0 rising than Cantonese, aligning with the HKE question intonation patterns found in Chen and Mok (2015). Findings of Hong Kong Mandarin showed that their Mandarin intonation patterns differed from both Cantonese and HKE (see Figure 1): the Mandarin body intonation declination was only seen in wh-questions; ANOVA tests on Mandarin final syllables' pitch height and range showed assimilation of Mandarin statements and questions (i.e., intonation, wh-, and yes-no questions), possibly due to Cantonese influence.

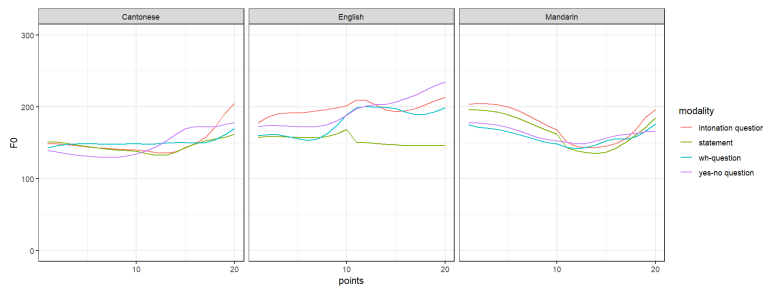


Figure 1. The last syllables' F0 contours of four sentence types in Cantonese, HKE and HK-MAN

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粵唱我歌——多語環境中的香港小學粵語校歌分析

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提要：

在兩文三語並行、中西文化薈萃的香港，數目眾多的小學校歌能反映其多語和多元文化特色。本文在網上全面搜尋香港各小學的校歌和學校信息資料，共尋得 548 間小學的信息，其中能找到校歌資料的有 451 間，其中絕大多數學校（412 間）都有中文校歌。有些同一辦學團體的小學（如聖公會的大部分學校）是採用同一首校歌的，經甄別重複的校歌，我們共找到 244 首不重複的中文校歌，並對其進行量化和質性的分析。除了詞頻分析、每行音節數分析等之外，我們尤其關注校歌字調樂調相合關係（tone-tune matching）。經尋找網上的音頻資料和仔細聆聽核對，我們確認這些中文校歌裡有 140 首為粵語歌，22 首為普通話歌，其餘沒找到真人演唱歌詞版本，暫時難以確定用粵語還是普通話來唱。逐首分析字調與樂調的關係，我們發現約接近一半的粵語校歌的字調和樂調並無對應關係，而絕大多數的普通話校歌字調和樂調在很大程度上都能夠相和應。這與此前研究粵語、普通話唱歌時字調樂調相合關係的觀察並不一致（如 Chan, 1987; Schellenberg, 2013）：前人研究一般認為粵語唱歌時需要符合字調，而普通話唱歌時無需符合字調。另外，從我們的數據看來，粵語校歌的字調樂調是否相合，似乎與建校年份相關：早期建校的多不相合，而新近建校的多數相合。本文也將探討這些現象的可能成因。此項研究是語言學、文化、歷史和音樂的跨學科研究，能使我們更深入地認識在多語和多元文化中的粵語和相關文化。

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21 世纪日本粤语教材假名注音的调查研究

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[提要]

若从 1870 年柳泽信大《粤东俗字便蒙解》算起，日本粤语教材的编写出版已有一个半世纪的历史。基于在港澳珠三角地区和粤籍日本华侨华人社会的权威方言地位，粤语成为现时日本人工作中的重要学习对象。海外出版粤语教材的国家中，日本显然在最多之列。近年吉川雅之（2023）等学者陆续梳理了日本粤语教材的发展史，但并未重点涉及片假名注音。本文以 21 世纪在日本出版的、以日文编写的若干粤语教材为对象，研究探讨其中的假名注音。

日文假名是一种表音的音节字母，日本人在外语教学尤其是初级阶段中，有使用假名给外语注音的传统习惯。现时日语中的日本汉字音、西文外来语实际上是历代日本人习得古汉语字音、西文单词时使用假名标音的产物。这一注音传统延续至今，在新世纪日本出版的粤语教材中也有充分的体现。

调查发现，与更早期的教材相比，新世纪各教材在各声、韵母标音方面（如送气声母和不送气声母的对立、后鼻音声母、塞擦音声母、特殊元音、长短元音的对立、入声韵尾、鼻音韵尾等）具有一定的一致性，整体显示出逐渐统一化、规范化的趋向，但仍存在不少差异。标音差异存在的原因包括：日粤语语音差异、假名文字的限制性、粤语本身的发音特点、日本人粤语感知的细微差异、编者的标音习惯等。

本文调查若干粤语教材中片假名注音在声母、韵母方面的表现，列出“国际音标与日文对音对照表”，指出其不当之处，总结其规律所在，提出其改进建议。本文对理解日语母语者对粤语发音的感知，优化对日粤语发音教学，推动粤源日语外来词表记规范化，促进粤语海外传承传播具有重要意义。

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多語環境中的粵方言幼兒語文教學：課程設計與發展

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研究一再顯示，語言能力是閱讀能力的基礎 (Catts & Hogan, 2003)。兒童若能夠理解語言與文字之間的關連，學會閱讀的過程就更順利。我們一直致力研究為兒童開啟掌握語言及文字的竅門，自 2016 年開始，與澳門的幼稚園合作，推動「語文童樂」計劃 (Chu et al., 2023)，並於 2023 年在香港開展「語文織樂」計劃，嘗試將相同的理念與範式，植根香港。

上述計劃的教育理念及課程設計，是以相關的國際研究文獻為根基。「閱讀簡論」(simple view of reading, 簡稱 SVR) 是閱讀研究領域中最常用來解說閱讀能力發展的論述 (Gough & Tunmer, 1986)。我們應用「閱讀簡論」的理論架構，闡釋兒童語文能力發展的兩大基石：語言理解 (language comprehension) 及文字解碼 (word decoding)。整個計劃的課程發展、教師培訓及家長教育，均以鞏固兒童語文能力發展的兩大基石作為指導原則。

港澳地區以粵語為主要溝通語言，詞彙及語法運用上與現代漢語有一定差距，幼兒從學習口語到接觸書面文字，需要有系統的協助。如果兒童在發展口語的過程中，能夠察覺所學語言在語音及語意上的特點，並在接觸文字的經驗中，逐漸對文字符號的構字規則有所理解，會有助日後讀寫能力的發展 (伍秋萍等人, 2017)。換言之，語言意識 (linguistic awareness) 作為接駁閱讀之橋的中介板塊 (或稱為「讀寫能力的前鋒」precursors, Storch & Whitehurst, 2002)，特別在多語學習的環境中，實在非常重要。

在「理論為據、實證為本」的基礎上，我們在港澳幼稚園所收集數據，分析港澳幼兒語文學習概況，尤其著重於展示幼兒以粵方言學習中文的關注點及非華語學生學習中文的難點 (Chan, 2019)。經歷八年與業界合作，我們研發了三個學習層級的幼兒語文課程，包括兒歌、圖書及相關教材，對應不同年級及學習能力學生的需要。

不少研究指出，語文能力是學業成就的重要指標，港澳兒童在多語的環境中以粵方言學習中文，早期的適切支援非常重要。我們因此把研究與支援重點放在學前階段，希望能夠將「語文學有序，童樂相伴隨」的理想在港澳的幼稚園落實推行。

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Session 4b

广东肇庆粤方言表打算义的“话”

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粤语的言说动词“话”主要有四个义项或功能，分别是“言说”义、“责备”义、“判断”义和标句词(Yeung, 2006；邓思颖，2020)。广东肇庆粤语的言说动词“话[wa⁵²]”也具备上述四个功能，但肇庆粤语的“话”还有一种用法，表示“打算、计划”的意思，后面带一个动词短语作为宾语，例如：

- (1) 我留起笔钱话畀你读书个，收尾借啲畀人。(我留着这笔钱打算给你读书的，后来借给了别人。)
- (2) 我头先话打畀你个，点知一下子唔记得你个电话几多。(我刚才想给你打电话的，谁知道一下子忘了你的电话号码是什么。)
- (3) 我今朝一早起床话出去买菜个，点知突然间落大雨冇去到。(我今天一大早起床要出去买菜的，谁知道突然下起了大雨，没去成。)

以上例句中的“话”并不表示实际的言说行为，不能替换为另一个言说动词“讲”。在语义上，这个“话”表示主语的某种打算、计划，“话”后面的内容并不一定是主语曾经说出过的内容。可见，“话”的打算义不同于言说义，可独立为一个义项，可记为“话打算”。

在句法上，“话打算”具有个别动词的特征，但与表示言说义的“话”相比，“话打算”的句法分布很受限，包括：(1) “话打算”不能带时体标记（如表示完成的“咗”和经历的“过”），当“话”带上这些时体标记时，只能作言说义解读；(2) “话打算”可以被“冇”否定，但不能被“唔”或祈使否定词“唔好”否定；(3) “话打算”不能进行动词话题化(verb-topicalization)的句法操作，但言说动词“话”可以；(4) “话打算”的主语只能是第一人称，如果主语是第二、第三人称，那么“话”一般只能理解为言说动词。

从语篇上看，“话打算”有时不是必须出现的，但有的情况下若省略“话打算”，句子的可接受度会明显变低。“话打算+谓词短语”后面的分句通常表示与说话人的计划或目的相反的事态，因而“话打算”的前面常常会出现“原先、本来、原本”等表示反叙实副词，后一分句常常由表转折的连词“点知”连接，整个句子表示事实与原计划或意图不一致的“事与愿违”的意思。

言说义动词发展出心理认知义的用法也见于普通话和其他语言之中，但先行研究从语义演变的角度探讨较多(李明 2003；苏颖 2020)，对表示心理认知义的言说动词的句法和语篇限制关注不多，对粤语中言说动词的这类用法也未作详细分析。本文将从句法、语义和语篇等角度对粤语表示“计划、打算”义的言“话”作深入描写，并联系粤语“话”的其他语法功能（如标句词）探讨言说动词的语法化特点。

语言接触视域下阳江粤方言可能补语“紧”及其语义来源

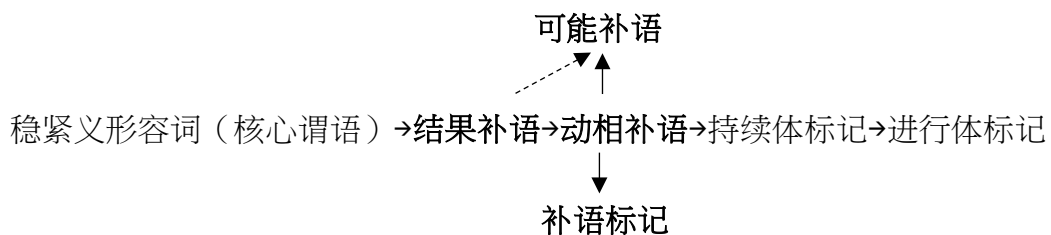
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粤西沿海地区的阳江粤方言中，除了“得”以外，还可以使用“紧”作为可能补语。关于“紧”用作可能补语的现象，除了阳江粤方言之外，目前未见其他粤方言或其他方言的相关报道。

阳江粤方言中“紧”兼有与“松”相对、性急、急迫、空隙小、经济不宽裕等实词义之外，还可以用作动相补语、可能补语、补语标记以及进行体标记和持续体标记。其中用作动相补语、可能补语以及补语标记的例子如①-④。

- ① 其揀刀去斩（柴），斩下斩下，斩紧手指。他拿到砍柴，砍着砍着，砍着手指头。（黄伯荣，1996：205）
- ② 嘿，好彩我走快呢，无系就买无紧。好在我走得快，要不就买不到了。（黄伯荣，2018：463）
- ③ A: 买紧票未？买到票没？
B: 买紧都。买到了。| 未买紧。还没买到。
- ④ 今日部电影看紧好过瘾。今天的电影看得很过瘾。

结合历时视角，我们将阳江粤方言“紧”的语义演变关系梳理如下图所示：



阳江粤方言中“紧”基本遵循着从形容词经由结果补语、动相补语发展出持续体和进行体标记这一主要的语法化路径。此外，“紧”可能补语的用法很有可能来源于动相补语，同时不排除来源于结果补语的可能性；在动相补语的基础上，还发展出了补语标记的用法。

综合粤方言中“亲”“紧”“到（倒）”“住”等语法语素的用法，我们认为此类语法标记具有发展成同类语法范畴的语义基础和潜力。但在语义演变的过程中受使用频率、同类标记的竞争关系等因素的影响，不同方言点使用不同的语法标记来表达同一语法范畴，属于平行发展的结果。

相比语义来源的作用，本文认为触发“紧”产生可能补语等用法的根本动力更有可能是与周边其他粤方言和客家话的接触所导致的复制语法化。具体来说，阳江粤方言“紧”的多功能用法很有可能是通过与阳春粤方言直接接触、与阳春客家话间接接触复制“到（倒）”的多功能用法所产生的结果。

怀集桥头粤语的“量名”短语

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怀集县地处广东省西北部，肇庆市北部，东邻阳山县、广宁县、南连德庆县、西界封开县和广西贺州，北接连山、连南县。桥头镇位于怀集县西南部，镇内的语言主要有粤语、客家话和标话。其中，桥头粤语属于勾漏片粤语，与怀集县内的上坊话、下坊话均存在一定的差异，目前尚未有全面的报导。据杨璧菀（2011），桥头镇的客家人来自兴宁，但由于长期处在桥头粤语的包围中，现在操客家话的人已逐渐减少。另外，标话和桥头粤语长期存在接触关系，但操桥头话的本地人大多不讲标话。

桥头粤语也存在“量名”短语表有定的现象，如：

- (1) 头鸡死了。(这/那只鸡死了。)
- (2) 本书俾你。(这本书给你。)

和广州话一样，桥头粤语中位于主语位置的“量名”没有无定解读，如：

- (3) * (有) 头老师出去了。(有个老师出去了。)

值得一提的是，在桥头话中，听说双方都清楚所指对象的类别时，量词可单独位于句首指称有定的某个人或事物，即例（1）中的“鸡”在语境明确的情况下可以省去，说成：

- (4) 头死了。(这/那只（鸡）死了。)

标话属于汉藏语系侗台语族侗水语支。怀集县的标话也存在“量名”表有定的现象，请看例（5）和例（6）。

- (5) ŋin¹jan⁶lam⁵mu³li³lam⁵mɛu⁵kat⁷θa¹leu³
昨天 只 狗 把 只 猫 咬 死了
(昨天狗把猫咬死了。)【例句引自梁敏、张均如（1996：100）】
- (6) kiɛn³³fan²²tɛm²¹⁴hm²¹mi²¹tiu⁵³lɛ⁵⁵.
间 饭店 唔 有 一点好
(这个饭馆不好。)【例句引自杨璧菀（2019：37）】

本文主要从肇庆怀集桥头粤语的“量名”短语出发，联系其临近标话以及广州粤语，对三地“量名”结构表有定的功能进行比较，尝试讨论了桥头话“量名”短语的类型意义及其来源。

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香港粵語介詞「戥」與現代漢語「替」和「為」的語義及語法比較

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「戥」（粵音為“teŋ²²”）是粵語介詞，饒秉才等（1997：265）將「戥」解釋為「替」或「為」，而這也是多數粵語詞典對「戥」的解釋。在一般情況下，粵語的「戥」是可以替換為「替」或「為」，如（1）的「戥」換作「替」或「為」也是可說的，且意思也是相同。不過，筆者留意到並不是所有情況都能替換「戥」作「替」或「為」，如（2）的「戥」不能替換為「為」，但可替換為「替」。而（3）的「戥」不能換為「為」，而換為「替」則會有意思上的改變，：

- （1） 我戥你唔抵。／我替你不值。／我為你不值。
- （2） 我戥佢可憐。／我替他可憐。／*我為他可憐
- （3） 我戥佢辛苦。／#我替他辛苦。／*我為他辛苦。

在現代漢語中雖然有「為你不值」或「替你不值」的說法，但沒有「*為他可憐」或「*為他辛苦」的說法，而「替他辛苦」表達的是代替他人做了一件事，而不是「戥佢辛苦」表達「同情」。這反映了「戥」與「替」或「為」並不相同，目前對於「戥」與另外兩者的區別仍未清晰。本文將採用不同網絡語料，包括 LIVAC 共時語料庫、現代漢語平衡語料庫、網上討論區及社交平台等，分析「戥」、「為」及「替」在語義及語法上的異同。本文將探討以下三個問題：一、「戥」如何演變至現今的介詞「戥」？翻查 20 世紀的語料，留意到有語例顯示動詞用法的「戥」；二、現時的「戥」在語法功能上展現了甚麼特徵？它應歸類於甚麼詞性？本文根據 Chan（2020）分辨介詞的方法，通過正反問句、加入體貌詞及單一謂詞的測試方法，認為「戥」是一個介詞，而它仍具有一些動詞的特徵；三、它們在語法和語義上有甚麼異同？根據筆者的觀察，「戥」所帶的賓語後只能配搭表達感情的形容詞，只具備「為」和「替」部分的用法。之所以出現不能替換的情況，主要是因為一些情況下「戥」轉換為「為」和「替」時必須出現「感到」，而無論出現與否，「感到」義都必須存在。

就現代漢語介詞「為」和「替」的語法功能已有不少研究，李曉琪（1993）把「為」搭配心理形容詞時的作用分析為「引進關涉對象」，這是「與 V/VP 沒有直接的關係，甚至不知道其動作發生的表達」，與「戥」功能相似。時昌桂（2009）分析到「替」所擁有「介引關涉對象」的語義是由「表示『代替』虛化為表示『所為』」演變而來。至於粵語的介詞「戥」的研究則甚少，李新魁等（1995：539）分析「戥」為「假若某個心態是由於替某個對象着想而產生的，廣州話中用介詞『戥』引進這個對象」，指出「戥」只對應於「替」和「為」的很少一部分用法。現時對於「戥」的語義及功能分析並不足，並未有學者關注能使用「戥」而不能替換為「替」和「為」的現象。

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ChatGPT 的粵語語法判斷能力測試

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自 ChatGPT 於 2022 年推出後，其語言理解及生成能力備受漢語及粵語語言學學界關注（袁毓林 2024；Fu et al., 2023）。此類大型語言模型的出現為語言學研究帶來新的探索方向：（一）語言模型的語感與真人語感的差異有多大？；（二）語言模型能否取代真人發音人（*informant*）為語言學研究提供可靠的語料？過往語言學調查都需花費大量資源，邀請母語者接受訪問，或建立並搜索語料庫。若 ChatGPT 能替代母語者提供語料，將大大減輕語言研究及教學人員的工作量。

Fu et al. (2023) 以粵語線上文本試驗不同版本的 ChatGPT 模型對文本情感分析（*Sentiment Analysis*）的準確度。然而，就 ChatGPT 對粵語獨有詞彙及語法理解的研究，學界則未有較為詳細的測試。有見及此，本研究以粵語（繁體中文）作為測試對象，並參考《香港粵語語法的研究》（張洪年 2007）及《粵語語法講義》（鄧思穎 2015）中已有定論的語法點，模擬一般語法調查，列出最小對比句，讓 ChatGPT（GPT-4o 及 Gemini 1.5 Flash 模型）就粵語詞彙與語法，包括（一）致謝詞「多謝」與「唔該」；（二）粵英夾雜形式及潮語；（三）粵語語法的應用（包括體貌詞、量詞複疊、介詞等）；（四）語序改變；（五）NCS 偏誤，這五大範疇完成粵語句子翻譯及語法判斷的任務，測試其對於粵語語法理解的強弱項及與真人語感的差異。為檢測 ChatGPT 的回答準確度，測試時會開啟新的對話重複提問，發現每次回應皆不一致。研究主要發現如下：

- （一）就致謝詞「多謝」與「唔該」的測試，ChatGPT 沒有固定的判斷標準，準確率偏低。以「感謝顧客光顧」語境為例，進行十次重複測試，回應都不一致，反映 ChatGPT 對粵語禮貌用語的判斷並不可靠。
- （二）就粵英夾雜形式及潮語的測試，分為詞綴、詞語及短語。ChatGPT 能夠理解的情況有：中文夾雜英文「hold 住」、中文夾雜經過縮略的英文詞語如「開 sem」；不能夠理解的情況有：英文詞語經過縮略後再以諧音形式轉化成中文如「拉把（library）」、粵語諧音轉化為普通話諧音的短語如「張中和（尊重我）」、概念繁多的字詞如「毒（對專注於某種或幾種癖好、缺乏自信及不擅長社交的人的貶義形容）」。
- （三）就粵語的虛詞應用測試，本研究嘗試以不同粵語語法書中已驗證的語法理論及語例測試 ChatGPT 是否能判別語法正確，亦嘗試通過混入一些語法錯誤的句子（如「咗、過、緊」的連用或誤用）以測試 ChatGPT 是否可判別語法錯誤的句式。而通過測試，亦發現 ChatGPT 在一些情況下出現了與母語者語感不同的情況（如認為「*睇過咗」合語法）。這反映了 ChatGPT 在粵語虛詞的語法應用及語義理解上仍有不足。

- (四) 就 NCS 偏誤測試，本研究自設語境供 ChatGPT 進行語法判斷。ChatGPT 大致都能判斷準確，但亦有判斷錯誤，例如「飯我吃」這句不合乎語法的句子，ChatGPT 則判斷為合符語法的句子，這反映 ChatGPT 暫時未能可以用作教學用途之上。

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Session 4c

接觸視角下粵語詞彙演變機制

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多語社會中，語言接觸是語言變異一個重要的外部因素。以往對粵語詞彙變異的研究成果豐富，但對於變異機制的解釋較單一。本研究立足香港特殊的三語環境及語言使用情況，從詞彙的字形和語音兩個方面，探討粵語詞彙中近義詞的變異，及可能促成變異的機制。

現代漢語中，有一類由兩個同義或近義語素構成的近義複合詞，並且普通話口語和粵方言往往各用其中一個語素。比如，粵方言用“阻[A]”（如，“我唔阻住你喇”），而在普通話則是“礙[B]”（“我不礙著你了”），因此可以視作兩個地域變體或方言變體（Tsou and Ji, 2022）。然而，從香港報刊的語言使用來看，粵方言口語不常用的單音節詞有單獨使用的趨勢。如，

- (1) a. 荷蘭阿斯麥兩名前高層不滿阻對華出口相關技術設（粵語常用詞）
b. 控方稱嚴重礙港島交通有示威者罵警堵路（普通話常用詞）
- (2) a. 中文大學學生會候選內閣稱招莊時遇困難，有學生憂上莊後不能往內地及澳門（粵語常用詞）
b. 知名戰將約滿不愁無捧場客，但在非主流聯賽，球員合約一般年期較短，今夏面臨失業威脅（普通話常用詞）

根據樣本模型理論（Exemplar-based model; Pierrehumbert, 2001），在日常言語生活中每聽到一個詞，就被作為一個經歷的樣本儲存於大腦中，樣本頻率的高低影響個體的言語產出。近義複合詞在書面語中的分佈，及粵語不同於其他方言的重要特點——高層語言可以採用粵語發音，增加了粵語母語者在自然語言產出中選用新模式的可能性。

本文將以 LIVAC 歷時語料庫資料結合語言調查，考察單音節近義詞及近義複合詞的在語料庫中的分佈和用法，及粵語母語者的主觀詞頻，以探討香港社會三語環境下高層語言及官話口語和粵方言的互動，並藉此探索語言接觸視角下詞彙演變之機制。

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試析持續體「住」「著」「着」在《英華分韻撮要》中的用音與應用情況

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《英華分韻撮要》(A Tonic Dictionary Of The Chinese Language In The Canton Dialect) 是 19 世紀著名的傳教士、漢學家衛三畏 (Samuel Wells Williams) 所著的一部幫助外國人學習粵語的字典，當中所有字條及詞例均附上了廣東話拼音，並使用英文作解釋。筆者在對詞例拼音作漢字還原的過程中，發現表示持續體的字讀音有 [chü²] (陽去調)、[chü³] (陰去調) 兩種。幾乎毫無疑問的是，前者對應「住」字，而後者所示發音，無論是擬「住」還是「著」，都有值得商榷的地方。本文以此為切入點，先分別統計《英華分韻撮要》中 [chü²] [chü³] 字音的出現情況；再透過對比同時期其他作者的粵語字典、衛三畏所參與編著的其他字典等途徑，嘗試擬定 [chü³] 所對應的字，並分析其讀音可能產生的原因；最後對「住」「著」「着」在《英華分韻撮要》中的用音與應用情況做總結。另外，由於「着」在《英華分韻撮要》中作為「著」的異體字形式出現，音義與「著」保持一致，故不對「着」作深入討論。

關鍵詞：持續體；《英華分韻撮要》；「住」「著」「着」；用音應用

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分析所用例證 (部分)：

例子：「扭住耳朵」，出自 Bridgman, E.C. (1841). A Chinese Chrestomathy in the Canton Dialect, 頁 58。

分析：「扭住耳朵」，寫作「住」，讀陰去。說明「住」在當時有可能一字多音，[chü³] (陰去調) 有可能亦擬作「住」。

粵語方言中英語借詞的語言整合現象及其對文化身份構建的影響

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隨著全球化的深化，語言間的交流 and 影響顯著增強。在粵語使用地區，尤其是香港，英語借詞的廣泛應用不僅展現了語言的動態演變，同時也揭示了文化身份的逐步塑造過程。本研究旨在探討粵語方言中英語借詞的語言整合現象及其對文化身份構建的影響。研究選取香港餐牌中的英語借詞作為分析對象，首先採用質性分析方法對借詞進行分類，將其劃分為音譯借詞、混合借詞和義借詞。隨後，通過定量分析方法評估借詞在餐牌中的使用頻率和分佈情況，以深入理解借詞如何影響語言使用及文化認同。

研究發現音譯借詞在餐牌中占主導地位，這不僅因其語音接近性便於語言使用者接受，也因其有效的溝通功能。此外，混合借詞和義借詞展示了粵語與英語的逐步深入整合，這種整合在語言層面上促進了不同文化元素的交融。借詞的使用不僅豐富了當地語言的表達方式，也反映了香港社會在接受西方文化與維護本地文化認同之間的動態平衡。進一步分析表明，借詞的語言整合現象對文化身份的構建具有深遠的影響。這種整合有助於形成一種多元化的文化身份，反映了香港社會的開放性和包容性。特別是在年輕一代中，通過使用和認同這些借詞，他們展示了對全球文化的認同和對本地文化的現代詮釋。

因此，粵語中的英語借詞不僅是語言交流的產物，更是文化交融和身份認同的重要標誌。未來研究可以進一步探討這些現象在其他社會語境中的表現及其對社會語言學理論的貢獻，這有助於更全面地理解語言在全球化背景下如何塑造和反映社會文化身份。

關鍵詞：粵語 英語借詞 語言整合 文化身份

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粵方言肇慶話方言詞「雷蛇」【leoi4 se4】的語義及語用動態研究

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「肇慶話」通常指的是肇慶市城區通行的廣府片粵語，是粵語方言的一個重要組成部分。「雷蛇」是廣東肇慶方言的一個常用詞，具有相當豐富的含義，肇慶地區人們在生活經常會使用到它。雖然是屬於粵方言的一部分，但肇慶話的研究一直未能引起學者們的重視。「雷蛇」這個活躍在肇慶地區的方言詞更是從未有人涉足。

語言符號進入語境和語用所表現出來的形式叫做語言的動態表現形式。本研究目的是從語言動態的角度探究肇慶話方言詞「雷蛇」的語義和語用特征，從而為粵方言研究添磚加瓦，也務求拋磚引玉呼籲更多學者關於肇慶話。

研究方法為：訪談法、義素分析和語料分析。本研究選取 30 名，15 周歲以上，在肇慶地區出生並長期生活在肇慶，無語言障礙的人士作為訪談對象。向他們提問以下五個問題：①你在肇慶是否聽過「雷蛇」這個詞？②你在生活中使用或聽到「頻率」如何？（無、少、一般、較多、多）③你認為「雷蛇」這個詞可以表達什麼意思？④你認為「雷蛇」這個詞具有感情色彩嗎？⑤在什麼情況下你會對別人或別人會對你說「雷蛇」？然後把訪談得到的信息進行歸納分析，得出「雷蛇」一詞的義素和語用特征。為了研究的嚴謹性，本研究還諮詢了 5 名來自非肇慶粵方言區，分別來自：香港、湛江、珠海、廣州、佛山地區的人士，他們均表示該地區的粵語並無「雷蛇」一詞。

研究發現：①儘管 30 名訪談對象對「雷蛇」一詞使用或聽到的頻率有高有低，但均表示知道「雷蛇」一詞，這說明「雷蛇」是肇慶話中的一個重要的詞。②「雷蛇」一詞根據語境或語用需要的不同可以作為褒義詞、貶義詞及中性詞出現，是一個內涵豐富的詞。③「雷蛇」一詞共有十一個義素，分別為：[+祈使][+提醒][+發生][+催促][+鼓勵][+調侃][+共同][+放鬆][+肯定][+期待][+準備就緒]。④「雷蛇」一詞具有眾多的義素，但在語言運用中這些義素並非是同時出現，而是會自動根據語境和語用需要的變化而體現出不同的意思。

A Sociolinguistic Investigation of Literary and Colloquial Pronunciations in Cantonese in Hong Kong
- with Recommendations for Improving the Compilation of Literary and Colloquial Pronunciations in Cantonese Dictionaries.

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Based on the discussion of the Neogrammarian school in linguistic theory and William S-Y. Wang's theory of phonetic change, this study believes that Wang's (1969) *Lexical Diffusion Theory* better suits the process of phonetic dynamic change. This theory is used as a theoretical basis to explore the variation of literary and colloquial pronunciations (LCP) in Cantonese in Hong Kong. Hong Kong Cantonese contains numerous instances of LCP and is still a difficult point in learning, mastering and speaking. Cantonese speakers often confuse and misuse them easily, leading to phonetic variation and increased pronunciation errors. This can also lead to the adoption of new rules for inherited traditional pronunciations, causing changes in the phono-lexical system and even causing some confusion in comprehension. To explore the actual situation of the use of LCP in Cantonese language communities in Hong Kong, this study collected and examined the real pronunciation of LCP in Cantonese used by language communities of different ages, identity backgrounds, and language attitudes through questionnaires. This study found that colloquial pronunciations are more commonly used in modern Cantonese and have replaced the literary pronunciations due to socio-cultural gender, age and educational differences, becoming a trend in the use of LCP in Cantonese. Furthermore, a comprehensive summary and analysis of the current compilation of literary and colloquial pronunciations in Cantonese dictionaries, taking into account the actual usage of literary and colloquial pronunciations in Hong Kong, can provide reasonable and practical suggestions for future educational promotion of literary and colloquial pronunciations.

Keywords: literary and colloquial pronunciations; Hong Kong Cantonese; socio-dialectological study; Lexical Diffusion Theory; language variation

Session 4d

論香港粵語「啲」的通指用法

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漢語自古以來多以光杆名詞性論元 (bare nominal arguments) 為通指 (generic) 表達的主要形式。然而方言裏卻有「量詞短語」表通指的現象。例如香港粵語的「啲」(Matthews & Yip 1994 : 89、彭小川 2006、單韻鳴 2019) 在以下例句中就存在兩解：

(1) 啲學生 (這些學生/「學生」這類人) 冇錢㗎。 [+definite]/ [+generic]

但「啲」這類「通指用法」的使用條件具體為何，目前尚不明確。Cheng & Sybesma (1999 : 533) 就曾指出：例(2)中通指的「西瓜」不能實現為「啲西瓜」這一形式，而例(3)「冇核嘅西瓜」就可以。

(2) 小明中意食 (#啲) 西瓜。 [+generic]

(3) 小明中意食 (啲) 冇核嘅西瓜。 [+generic]

另一方面，既然例(3)無論添加「啲」與否，都可以表達通指，就說明粵語光杆名詞性論元和「啲」字短語在功能上存在一定重疊。這也暗示：兩種通指手段必有一定的分工和意義差別。

針對以上兩個問題，本文主張：這種通指用法的「啲」所搭配的名詞性短語必須帶有對比焦點 (contrastive focus)。例如：

(4) (阿明跟人聊起自己的室友：)

a. 佢中意睇 (#啲) 美國嘅劇。 b. 佢中意睇 (啲) 前蘇聯嘅劇。

對比來看，(4b)「前蘇聯的電視劇」相較於(4a)「美劇」而言，相對冷門，因此(4b)帶有意外色彩，其賓語構成對比焦點。同時，通指義的「啲-NP」相較於光杆名詞性論元而言，強調了排他義，如：

(5) a. 小明中意食冇核嘅西瓜。(# 佢好奄尖！)

b. 小明中意食 (啲) 冇核嘅西瓜。(佢好奄尖！)

由(5a)可知：賓語若為光杆形式，則不體現排他性(其他同類成分也能使命題為真)，此時「無籽西瓜」只是小明喜歡的食物之一；對比來看，若添加「啲」(5b)，就會得出「吃西瓜只愛吃無籽西瓜」這層意思。因此，本文主張：香港粵語這類「啲」實為排他義助詞，而至於通指用法，或許並非其本義，應是來自與之共現的名詞短語。

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單韻鳴. 2019，廣州話定指「量 + 名」結構再探。《語言研究集刊》(第二十四輯)。上海：上海辭書出版社。245–60+432–3 頁。

The Evolution of Chinese Yes-No Questions: From Negative Particle to A-not-A

Cherry Chit-Yu LAM

This study has examined the development of yes-no question (YNQ) strategies in Chinese from both synchronic and diachronic perspectives. The key empirical observation is that the most common YNQ strategy has changed from negative particle questions (NPQs) until the late 19th century to a preference for A-not-A questions. To account for the historical shift in preference, the pragmatic functions of different YNQ strategies have been explored to identify the possible pragmatic drive behind the historical change. This paper argues that the change in YNQ strategy has demonstrated a preference for ‘neutral’/non-biased YNQ structures.

On the historical development of Chinese YNQs, Zhang (1990) proposed a historical account of the development of NPQs, and traced the occurrence of such structures back to Classical Chinese (Pre-Qin to Han Dynasty), where the negative particle was *fǒu*. It is further suggested that NPQs predate other types of YNQs; particle questions came second, and A-not-A questions are later innovations. Aldridge (2011) also suggests that Mandarin question particle *ma* was derived from the negator *wú* through grammaticalisation. This study has drawn on the data from two Cantonese corpora of different time periods to explore the YNQ development in Cantonese particularly – *Early Cantonese Colloquial Texts* (1828–1924), and *The Corpus of Mid-20th century Cantonese*. Focusing on YNQs involving either of the standard negators, *m4* ‘not’ or *mou5* ‘not.have’, corpus evidence has shown that 19th century Cantonese, akin to present-day Mandarin, commonly allowed these two standard negators to appear in NPQs (1-2). But the structure gradually diminished at almost the same time as the A-not-A structure gained prominence in late-19th century.

- (1) *Nei-di caa ngaam m aa?*
You-POSS tea right not SFP
‘Is your tea alright?’ (Bridgman, 1841)
- (2) *Nei nipaai jau gin-dou keoi mou ne?*
You recently have see-CPL 3.SG not.have SFP
‘Have you seen him/her recently?’

Synchronically, in terms of speaker intention encoded in YNQs, most existing analyses have regarded A-not-A questions as pure information questions which occur in neutral contexts. In Mandarin, for instance, A-not-A questions stand in contrast with *ma* questions which are regarded as non-neutral questions. The present study has investigated more systematically into the contexts where A-not-A questions in Mandarin and Cantonese, and where NPQs in Mandarin may occur. Participants have been provided concrete situations and several YNQ forms to rate for appropriateness. The findings have shown that A-not-A questions in both Cantonese and Mandarin can mostly appear in neutral contexts; in the minority cases where speaker bias is involved, it is mostly positively biased. NPQs in Mandarin have shown a contrary

pattern where it is acceptable in both neutral and positively biased contexts, but with preference for the latter.

Therefore, based on the synchronic pattern, this paper suggests that the pragmatic factor of speaker bias in YNQs is indeed encoded in the different YNQ strategies. In Chinese, the speaker intention encode in both NPQs and in A-not-A questions does overlap – both allowed in neutral and positively biased contexts – only that the former is preferred in positively biased contexts, while the latter is the preferred structure for neutral contexts. The replacement of most NPQs by A-not-A questions in Cantonese could then be attributed to the preference and need for a pragmatically neutral strategy to present polar/binary options in a question through the historical development of a language.

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The Dissection of Cantonese Interjections: An Exploration

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While Cantonese interjections have been traditionally transcribed with tone marks (e.g., ㄩ̄ *aa1*, ㄐ̄ *ji2*, ㄛ̄ *o3*, etc.), it is widely recognized that the “tones” are intonational (Cheung 1969/2007, Gao 1980, Matthews & Yip 1994, Li et al. 1995, Zhan 2002, Cheng 2003, *i.a.*). On the other hand, analyzing the tones on sentence-final particles (SFPs) as *meaningful* boundary tones (or, in Feng’s 2015 terms, *intoneme*) has been very promising and fruitful (e.g., *syntax/semantics/pragmatics-based*: Law 1990, Sybesma & Li 2007; *phonetics/phonology-based*: Wu 2009, Zhang & Tang 2016, Lau 2019). There are, however, less attempts to analyze the intonation on *interjections* and SFPs in a unified way (but see Yip & Ki 2023).

This study is a follow-up of Yip & Ki’s (2023) acoustic study where HL% is found on interjection 哦 ~ *o2* and SFP 嘅 ~ *ge2*. Focusing on the meaning and segment-tone combinations of interjections, we extend the boundary tone approach to other interjections. The empirical scope is limited to interjections that can be standalone as an intonational phrase (i.e., excluding interjections requiring a clause, e.g., 呢 *ne1*, 嘩 *naa4* in Tang 2002, Au Yeung 2004).

The “tones” on interjections determine the major discourse functions. For example, Liesenfeld (2019) found out that constant or falling pitch contour often comes with continuers and affirmative responses, whereas rising pitch contour is usually used to indicate changes in knowledge state or troubles in hearing. On a similar vein, interjections with rising-fall contour [353]/[131] indicates that the speaker discovers *new information that resolves their questions* (or, a resolution of Question Under Discussion), as shown in (1). This contrasts with a rising contour [35], which marks *surprise/unexpectedness* (i.e., responses to discourse information that is previously not in the speaker belief state) and is felicitous in (2) but not in (1). The segments also play a role – as can be seen in (1)-(2), *o* is neutral but *aa* favors a positive emotive attitude. A non-exhaustive table of segment-tone combinations is given in (3).

(1) *You were checking whether it will rain today, but didn’t find anything. You walk outside:*

- a. 哦 *o2*^[353] ~ (咁好嘅/咁衰嘅) 原來落緊雨 ~ ‘I see! It’s raining.’ (#哦 ? *o2*^[35])
- b. 呀 *aa2*^[353] ~ (咁好嘅/#咁衰嘅) 原來落緊雨 ~ ‘I see! It’s raining.’ (#呀 ? *aa2*^[35])

(2) *You were in the room and didn’t know about the weather outside. You walk outside:*

- a. 哦 *o2*^[35] ? (咁好 ? /咁衰 ?) 竟然落緊雨 ? ‘Oh? It’s raining!’ (#哦 ~ *o2*^[353])
- b. 呀 *aa2*^[35] ? (咁好 ? /#咁衰 ?) 竟然落緊雨 ? ‘Oh? It’s raining!’ (#呀 ~ *aa2*^[353])

(3) Some segment-tone combinations of Cantonese interjections

	L%	H%	HL%
o 喔/哦	o1/ o3	o2	o2 ^[353]
ou 噢	ou1/ ou3	ou2	ou2 ^[353]
aa 吖/啊/呀	aa1/ aa3	aa2	aa2 ^[353]
haa 哈/吓/ 嘎	haa1/ haa3	haa2	–
m 嗯	m1/ m3	m2	m2 ^[353]
ji 咦	–	ji2	ji2 ^[131]

Selected references.

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A conjunction approach to phrasal *wh*-doublets in Cantonese

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Introduction. The reduplication of *wh*-expressions, or ***wh*-doublets**, are widely documented across languages, including Cantonese (Wong 2018), Mandarin (Yu 1964), Japanese (Sudo 2008, 2013), Korean (Chung 1999; Kim 1999; Jang & Lim 2024), Mongolian (Jang & Lim 2024), and Yaeyaman (Davis 2015). Despite similar forms, *wh*-doublets vary across languages regarding whether (i) they are used interrogatively or existentially, and (ii) they denote plurality.

In this talk, we discuss a specific type of *wh*-doublets, namely **phrasal *wh*-doublets**, in Cantonese. As exemplified in (1a) and (2a), the double effect can be applied beyond the *wh*-expression and can target the smallest phrase containing it. In both cases, they appear typically in quotative contexts and are used existentially to refer to certain denotations previously mentioned to the speaker (Lee & Wong 2018).

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (1) a. 阿明話佢自助餐 [食咗乜野食咗乜野] 喎, 幾巴閉。 | Phrasal <i>wh</i>-doublet |
| b. 阿明話佢自助餐食咗 [乜野乜野] 喎, 幾巴閉。 | Bare <i>wh</i>-doublet |
| (2) a. 我經常教朋友 [點樣做點樣做], 但到自己又做唔出。 | Phrasal <i>wh</i>-doublet |
| b. 我經常教朋友 [點樣點樣做], 但到自己又做唔出。 | Bare <i>wh</i>-doublet |

Event plurality. However, bare and phrasal *wh*-doublets differ in event plurality. Unlike the bare *wh*-doubles, phrasal *wh*-doublets *require* a plural event/entity reading. This can be illustrated by the contrast in (3/4). The (b) sentences become infelicitous when a single, unique event/entity is forced by the contexts.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (3) a. 阿媽終於肯講我嘢 [邊度邊度] 出世。 | b. #阿媽終於肯講我 [嘢邊度嘢邊度] 出世。 |
| (4) a. 新聞有提到最受歡迎男歌手金獎係 [邊個邊個] 拎。 | Bare <i>wh</i>-doublet |
| b. #新聞有提到最受歡迎男歌手金獎係 [邊個拎邊個拎]。 | Phrasal <i>wh</i>-doublet |

Deriving plurality via clausal conjunction. Previous approaches to the plurality feature of the *wh*-doublet rely primarily on a reduplication morpheme, RED, that presupposes a non-atomic sum (Davis 2015; Jang & Lim 2024). Given bare *wh*-doublets show no obligatory plural reading (Wong 2018), we instead propose that phrasal *wh*-doublets involve **clausal conjunction** (cf. the bi-clausal approach to right dislocation; Cheung 2015, Yip 2024). The conjoined structure is further bound by an existential quantifier, as in (5a), which is in contrast with (5b).

(5) a. Conjoined VPs in phrasal *wh*-doublets b. Reduplication in bare *wh*-doublets



The conjunction of two VPs derives the plural event reading in cases like (1a) via a pragmatic constraint that avoids triviality, according to which the interpretation of the two *matje* in (5a) must refer to different entities, otherwise the sentence would sound redundant. As such, VP_1 and VP_2 refer to two distinct events, resulting in a plural event reading. Meanwhile, this analysis also avoids over-generating plural readings in bare *wh*-doublets as in (1b), on the assumption that RED in Cantonese, as in (5b), does not come with a non-atomic sum, following Wong's (2018) discussion on the (non-)iconicity of reduplication observed in bare *wh*-doublets.

Extension. A conjunction approach to phrasal *wh*-doublets can also account for an alternative form that involves a single-*wh*, as in (6). This follows from a VP-conjunction approach, with the pragmatic constraint that requires the VPs to refer to distinct events. A reduplication approach would simply inapplicable, since there is no doublet to begin with.

(6) 阿明話佢自助餐 [食龍蝦食乜]，幾巴閉。

The Acquisition of Restrictive Focus in Cantonese-speaking Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder

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Focus is a key concept of information structure, signifying new or contrastive information in a sentence. Therefore, how children use linguistic cues to comprehend focus has been a central issue in the field of language acquisition for decades. However, previous research was limited to typically developing (TD) children. It remains unclear whether the previous results hold for children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). This study investigated how Cantonese-speaking children with and without ASD comprehend restrictive focus in sentences with *only*.

In this study, 5 to 8-year-old Cantonese-speaking children with ASD (N=43 and age-matched typically developing (TD) controls (N=32) participated in a comprehension experiment. Children first listened to a description while looking at pictures depicting the scenarios on a computer and subsequently judged whether the description was correct. The descriptions were systematically varied in *only* positions (i.e., pre-subject vs. pre-object). We examined how group (ASD, TD) and *only* position (pre-subject vs. pre-object) influenced children's accuracy and reaction times (RTs).

The results showed that both ASD and TD children had high accuracy and similar RTs of interpreting *only*-focus in subject positions, indicating that both groups of children have acquired the pre-subject *only* focus in Cantonese comprehension. While TD children showed high accuracy and similar RTs in the comprehension of *only*-focus in object position, children with ASD were significantly less accurate and slower, suggesting pre-object *only*-focus was not fully acquired by children with ASD. The findings enhance our understanding of restrictive focus comprehension in Cantonese-speaking children with and without ASD, and inform evidence-based interventions for Cantonese-speaking children with ASD.

Access to the Jockey Club Campus (JCC) of Hong Kong Metropolitan University

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81 Chung Hau Street, Ho Man Tin, Kowloon

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(Tel: 5933 4212 / 2714 4666 / 2762 7837)
<https://www.lcsd.gov.hk/clpss/en/webApp/Facility/Details.do?fid=18&did=4>

Guide from Homantin MTR Station Exit B2 to Jockey Club Campus (1)

Google Map route link: <https://maps.app.goo.gl/eiZmLkLqYNxzfXQ9>



Guide from Homantin MTR Station Exit B2 to Jockey Club Campus (2)

1. Leave Exit B and take the lift on the right to floor U2. Exit B2 is on floor U2.
從 B 出口出站，右側乘搭電梯到 U2 樓層，到 B2 出口。B2 出口位於 U2 樓層。



2. Turn left after leaving Exit B2, and walk along Chung Hau Street for around 13 minutes.
從 B2 出口離開後左轉，沿著忠孝街步行約 13 分鐘。



3. Walk past Carmel Secondary School. 沿途會經過在您左側的迦密中學

↓ Carmel Secondary School 迦密中學



4. Walk past Oi Man Plaza. 沿途會經過在您右側的愛民商場。

Oi Man Plaza 愛民商場 ↓



5. Walk past Hung Hom District Police Station. Jockey Club Campus is next to the Police station. 最後，途經在您左側的紅磡警署，賽馬會校園位於警署前方。



Conference Venue

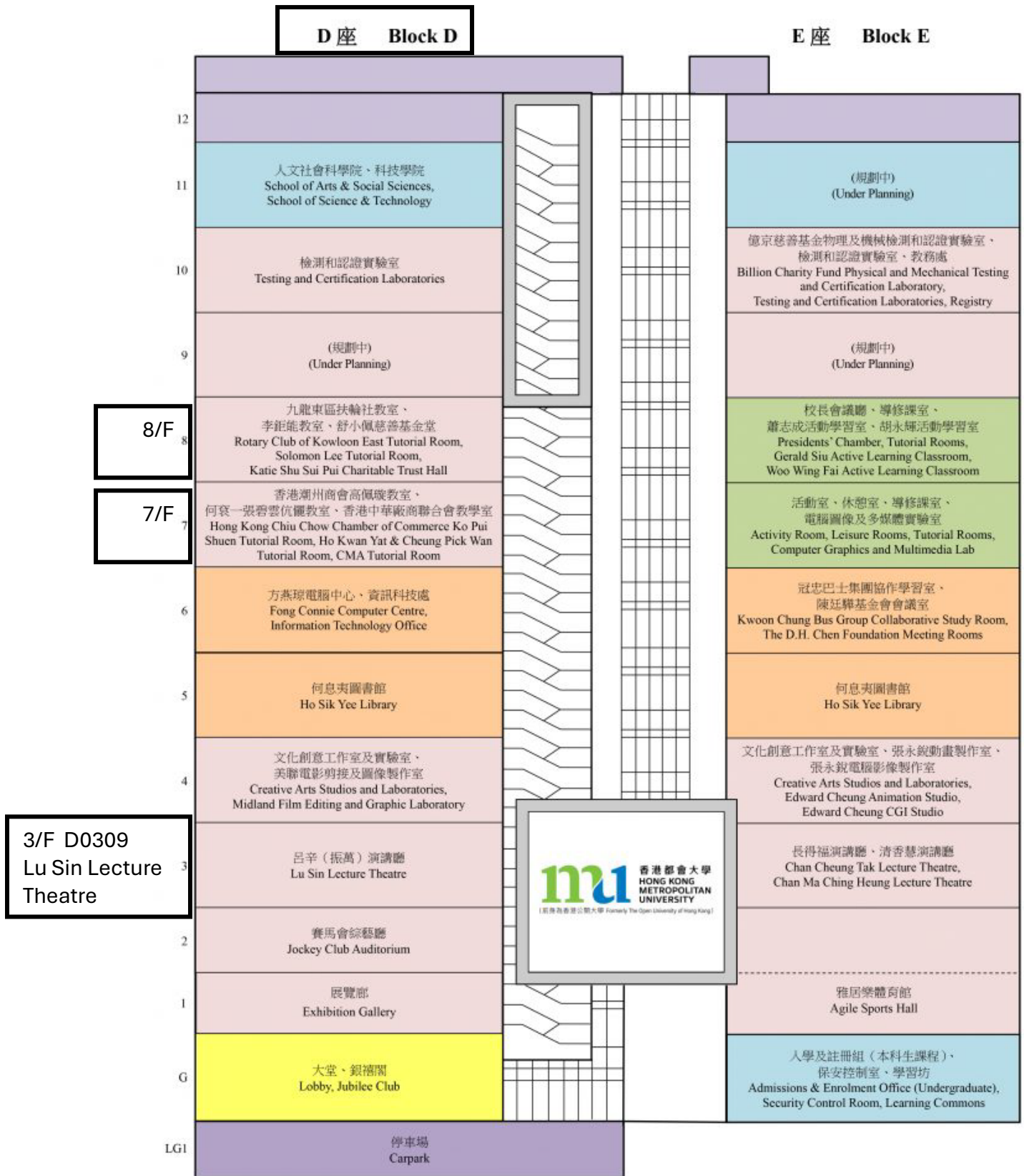


Opening ceremony, keynote speeches and closing ceremony:
Lu Sin Lecture Theatre (D0309), JCC

Parallel sessions:

- 13 December: **D0708, D0709, D0710, D0711, D0811, JCC**
- 14 December: **D0710, D0711, D0808, D0810, D0708, JCC**

香港都會大學賽馬會校園 HKMU Jockey Club Campus



Wi-Fi Access

Wi-Fi Name: HKMU-Guest

Username: yue28

Password: a533e279

Contact us

yue28@hkmu.edu.hk

