Language contact in Nanning — A city on the Tai-Sinitic linguistic frontier

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Setting: Sinitic Languages

![Map of Sinitic Languages](Lang atlas of China)

- Nanning
- Pinghua
- Yue (e.g. Cantonese)
Setting: Sinitic Languages

- Yue (e.g. Cantonese)
- Pinghua
- Nanning

(Lang atlas of China)
Setting: Non-Sinitic languages

Kra-Dai languages
(e.g. Nth/Sth Zhuang)

*(Kra-Dai: the family formerly known as Tai-Kadai)*
In 南寧 Nanning, schematically:

- **Northern Zhuang** (indigenous)
- **Southern Pinghua** (≈1000 years)
- **Cantonese** (≈150 years)
- **Southern Zhuang** (indigenous)
In this talk:

How Nanning Cantonese and Nanning Pinghua resemble and do not resemble Tai languages.

Nanning Cantonese often resembles the indigenous Zhuang languages more than Nanning Pinghua does, despite Nanning Cantonese having been spoken in the area for a much shorter period of time.
Not so much in this talk:

How the Zhuang languages resemble Sinitic languages.

see, e.g., Wang (1962), Dai (1992), Qin (2004), Sybesma (2008), Zhao (2008))

Northern Zhuang at Sitang, Nanning (Zhao 2008: 34-35)

0. ‘that cow which eats grass’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>various 17+ yo groups:</th>
<th>13-16 yo group:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>usually:</td>
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<tr>
<td>duz     cwz [gwn nywj] hanx</td>
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<tr>
<td>CL cow [eat grass] that (‘original’ Zhuang word order)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>or:</th>
<th>&lt;12 yo group:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[gwn nywj] geq duz cwz hanx</td>
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<tr>
<td>[eat grass] MOD CL cow that</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| [gwn nywj] geq hanx duz cwz |
| [eat grass] MOD that CL cow (following Pinghua word order) |
Not so much in this talk:
How the Zhuang languages resemble Sinitic languages.
see, e.g., Wang (1962), Dai (1992), Qin (2004), Sybesma (2008),
Zhao (2008))

Grammaticalisation of ACQUIRE in Cantonese, Northern Zhuang, Lao and Vietnamese (Sybesma 2008).

Zhuang like Cantonese (and unlike Lao & Viet):
• ACQUIRE often placed after verb rather than after object;
• used only with telic predicates (meaning ‘potential’);
• not used to mean ‘ability’
Source of Tai-ness

Nanning Pinghua:
their Zhuang neighbours

Nanning Cantonese:
1. they already had strong Tai-substratum before their move into Nanning (e.g. Bauer 1996)
Genetics

- Gan, Pan et al. 2008 dendogram clustering of Han Chinese branches and other East Asian phyla (also see Wen et al. 2004):

**A** Dendogram of Y chromosome haplogroups

- Han-Wu
- Han-Hui
- Han-Gan
- Han-Jin
- Tibeto-Burman
- Han-Mandarin
- Han-Min
- Han-Yue
- Han-Xiang
- Han-Hakka
- Hmong-Mien
- Austro-Asiatic
- Han-Pinghua
- Daic
- Austronesian
- Altaic

**B** Dendogram of mtDNA haplogroups

- Daic
- Hmong-Mien
- Han-Pinghua
- Han-Yue
- Han-Min
- Han-Mandarin
- Han-Wu
- Tibeto-Burman
- Han-Hui
- Han-Gan
- Han-Jin
- Han-Xiang
- Altaic
- Austronesian
- Austro-Asiatic

Note: ‘Han-Pinghua’ = Northern Pinghua
Source of Tai-ness

Nanning Pinghua:

their Zhuang neighbours

Nanning Cantonese:

1. they already had strong Tai-substratum before their move into Nanning (e.g. Bauer 1996)

2. language shift of Zhuang into Nanning Cantonese (e.g. Qin & Wu 2009, Kwok 2010)
Social factors & linguistic results

Nanning Pinghua

some bilingualism with Zhuang, but interactions somewhat limited:
• accumulated many Zhuang customs and loanwords;
• grammatical borrowings were comparatively few.

Nanning Cantonese

Many Zhuang absorbed into the Nanning Cantonese community:
• ‘balanced’ input of lexical and grammatical influence from Zhuang.
Not addressed in this talk:
The role of Old Nanning Mandarin/
Yongzhou Guanhua 邕州官话
(a type of SW Mandarin).
• moribund;
• lack of data.
Summary of features in this talk

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>Nanning Pinghua</th>
<th>Standard Cantonese</th>
<th>Nanning Cantonese</th>
<th>Northern Zhuang</th>
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<td>−孑</td>
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<td>few</td>
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</table>
Summary of features in this talk

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<th>Feature</th>
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<td><strong>Syntax</strong></td>
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<td>V + ‘first’</td>
<td>−</td>
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<td>+</td>
<td>[CL N] POSS</td>
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<td>[CL N] ADJ</td>
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<td>ADJ + ‘many’</td>
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<tr>
<td>anaphoric [CL]</td>
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<td>−</td>
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</table>

(list not exhaustive:)
when Nanning Pinghua and Nanning Cantonese differ grammatically, usually Nanning Pinghua resembles Mandarin, Nanning Cantonese resembles Zhuang)
## Onsets

### Wuming N Zhuang

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### Yongning S Zhuang

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Zhuang phonological data from Zhang et al. (1999)
<table>
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</table>

- /ɬ/ (or /θ/ in some places) is Tai-influenced (but high occurrence rate in Sinitic words as well);
- few sibilants (Sinitic languages typically have sibilants at at least two places of articulations);
- The CG|VC syllable structure resembles CC|VC in Tai rather than the usual C|GVC in Sinitic languages.
(c.f. the C|GVC phonotactics of, e.g. Mandarin)

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</table>
Even if you believe in medial G being part of the onset in Sinitic languages like Mandarin (e.g. Duanmu 2007)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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S Pinghua/ Cantonese is still abnormal for Sinitic Ings: kʷ kʰ

(more like number of CC in Tai)
# Rhymes

**Wuming N Zhuang**

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22
# Rhymes

Yongning S Zhuang

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<td>ak  æk  œk  ëk  ek  œk  œk  œk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an  æŋ  œŋ</td>
<td>an  æŋ  œŋ  œŋ  œŋ  œŋ  œŋ  œŋ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- some vowel length contrasts (very rare in other Sinitic langs); (to save space: here V = long vowel, V = short vowel)
- conservative with -p -t -k -m -n -ŋ codas;
- not many Yue dialects have rounded front vowels.
Tones

Many proto-languages in the region
- Middle Chinese;
- Proto Kra-Dai;
- Proto Viet-Muong;
- Proto Hmong-Mien;
- (? Proto Bai);
- (? Proto Karen) had ‘four’ tones.

the last tone/“Tone D” = plosive-ending syllable.
(the others have sonorant-ending syllable)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wuming N Zhuang tones</th>
<th>*A</th>
<th>*B</th>
<th>*C</th>
<th>*DS</th>
<th>*DL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*VOICELESS</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*VOICED</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yongning S Zhuang tones</th>
<th>*A</th>
<th>*B</th>
<th>*C</th>
<th>*DS</th>
<th>*DL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ASPIRATED, *GLOTTALISED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>√</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*UNASPIRATED</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*VOICED</td>
<td>√</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Tones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nanning/ Standard Cantonese tones</th>
<th><em>level 平 (= Tai</em>A)</th>
<th>*rising 上 (=Tai *C)</th>
<th>*departing 去 (= Tai *B)</th>
<th>*entering 入 (= Tai *D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*VOICELESS</td>
<td>˥</td>
<td>˧</td>
<td>˥</td>
<td>˥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*VOICED</td>
<td>˥</td>
<td>˧</td>
<td>˧</td>
<td>˧</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- vowel length contrast for the entering tone in vast majority of Yue dialects and some Southern Pinghua dialects (unique in Sinitic languages; ubiquitous in Kra-Dai languages);
### Tones

#### Nanning (Xinxu/Shangyao) Pinghua tones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th><em>level 平 (= Tai</em>A)</th>
<th>*rising 上 (= Tai *C)</th>
<th>*departing 去 (= Tai *B)</th>
<th>*entering 入 (= Tai *D)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>*ASPIRATED</td>
<td>\  \</td>
<td>\  \</td>
<td>\  \</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*UNASPIRATED</td>
<td>\  \</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*NASAL</td>
<td>\  \</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*VOICED ORAL</td>
<td>\  \</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
<td>\</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- by contrast, Pinghua dialects typically does not have vowel length contrast in the entering tone;
- the other conditioning factors—aspiration and nasal/oral of the onset—are not uncommon in Sinitic languages.
Southern Pinghua lexicon often resembles Cantonese. However, when they differ, Southern Pinghua often has a Tai-loan or a Mandarin-sounding word instead. (Cantonese already has many Tai words; Pinghua has even more.)

A few examples:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nanning Pinghua</th>
<th>Northern Zhuang</th>
<th>c.f. Cantonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wənƛ (-taːl 隊) 1PL.INCL</td>
<td>wunƛ ‘(other) people’</td>
<td>(no clusivity distinction)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>həɪ / həɪ ‘give’</td>
<td>həm ‘give’</td>
<td>Nng: 畢 piɿ ‘give’/ 給 kəiɿ (&lt; SW Mand.) Stnd: 畢 peiɿ ‘give’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jən先后 ‘cold’</td>
<td>P-Tai *ʔjenA ‘cool’ (Li 1977)</td>
<td>凍 tʊŋɿ ‘cold’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>həŋ ‘too non-tact. hot’</td>
<td>hʊŋɿ ‘hot weather’</td>
<td>？</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lənɿ ‘shiver’</td>
<td>θanɿ ‘shiver’</td>
<td>震 tsənɿ ‘shake’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hənɿ ‘play’</td>
<td>fanɿ ‘play’</td>
<td>玩 wanɿ ‘play’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pukɿ (-tsiɿ 子) ‘pomelo’</td>
<td>(maak-) pukɿ ‘pomelo’</td>
<td>碌柚 lʊk lʃuɿ ‘pomelo’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ləkɿ ‘a few’</td>
<td>θəkɿ ‘a few’</td>
<td>Nng: 幾 kiɿ / ləkɿ Stnd: 幾 keiɿ ‘a few’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namɿ ‘stupid’</td>
<td>namɿ ‘slow’</td>
<td>Nng: nəmɿ ‘unsophisticated’ Stnd: 蠲 tsʰənɿ ‘stupid’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Lexicon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nanning Pinghua</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>c.f. Cantonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>是 lığını ‘be’</td>
<td>是 ustralian ‘be’</td>
<td>係 lararası ‘be’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>喫 hetl ‘eat’</td>
<td>喫 tsʰzt ‘eat’</td>
<td>食 sik ‘eat’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>看 hanl ‘look’</td>
<td>看 kʰanl ‘look’</td>
<td>睇 tʰi ‘look’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>鼻 petl(Entering) ‘nose’</td>
<td>鼻 pi(&lt;*Entering) ‘nose’</td>
<td>鼻 pei(Departing) ‘nose’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 了 liul PERFECTIVE | 了 lɔ PERFECTIVE | Stnd: 咪 tsɔl PFV  
Nng: 喜 lai ‘nose’ |
| 捱 ṇai ‘PASSIVE  
‘suffer’  
(can be agentless) | SW Mand. 捱 ṇavel  
PASSIVE  
(can be agentless) | Stnd Cantonese:  
畀 pei ‘give’  
(must be agented)  
Nng Cantonese:  
撱 ṇai (agented/less)  
給 kɐi/畀 pi ‘agented’ |
Grammar

• Morphologically ‘isolating’;
• Word order in Sinitic languages: generally SVO, but [MOD N], [ADV V]
  ([REL N] and [ADV V] extremely rare for SVO languages; Dryer 2003)

Nanning Pinghua

1. [佢 老弟 欠 我] 個 一大 單 錢
   kəi₁³ lau₁³ t̚ai₁³ him²⁵ ɲa₁³ kə 55 ʒt³ t̚ai²² tan⁵³ tʃin¹¹
   3SG 1.brother owe 1SG LIG one big CL money
   ‘the big sum of money that his/her little brother owe me’

2. 佢 自日 還 了 個 單 錢 系 我。
   kəi₁³ tʃi²²-nəi¹³ wan¹¹ liu¹³ kə 55 tan⁵³ tʃìn¹¹ həi²⁵ ɲa¹³
   3SG yester-day return PFV DEM CL money give 1SG
   ‘S/he returned that sum of money to me yesterday.’
### Morphological differences between Southern Pinghua and Cantonese

**Gender affixes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Mandarin MOD N</th>
<th>Nanning Pinghua MOD N</th>
<th>Northern Zhuang N MOD</th>
<th>Cantonese N MOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘cock’</td>
<td>公雞 (gūng jī)</td>
<td>公雞 (kōn̂ kei⁵³)</td>
<td>gaiq baeux</td>
<td>雞公 (gail gung¹)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘hen’</td>
<td>母雞 (mǔ jī)</td>
<td>母雞 (mu¹³ kei⁵³)</td>
<td>gaiq meh</td>
<td>雞乸 (gail naa²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘pre-ovulating hen/ pullet’</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>gaiq hangh</td>
<td>雞頂 (gail hong²)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Noun marker 子 tʃi^{33}

4. 孝子
hau^{25} tʃi^{33}
filial son
‘filial son’

瓜子
kwa^{53} tʃi^{33}
melon child
‘seed’

扣子
kʰew^{25}-tʃi^{33}
fasten-NMLZ
‘button’

鑿子
tʃak^{2}-tʃi^{33}
chisel-NMLZ
‘chisel’
5. 车子 tʃʰêŋ³³-tʃi³³
   ‘car’

   果子 ku³³-tʃi³³
   ‘fruit’

   蕉子 tʃiu³³-tʃi³³
   ‘banana’

   蝦子 ha⁵³-tʃi³³
   ‘shrimp’

   星子 ʃən⁵³-tʃi³³
   ‘star’

   溥子 pʊk²-tʃi³³
   ‘grapefruit’

   鬚子 hu¹¹-tʃi³³
   ‘beard’

   椅子 əi³³-tʃi³³
   ‘chair’

   窗子 tʃʰaŋ⁵³-tʃi³³
   ‘window’

   亭子 tɔn¹¹-tʃi³³
   ‘pavilion’

   骰子 lek³-tʃi³³
   ‘dice’

   (Noun markers are ubiquitous in Mandarin, but much less prevalent in Cantonese; Cantonese and Zhuang have a lot more monosyllabic nouns.)
Syntactic differences between Southern Pinghua and Cantonese

‘first’ [ ]VP:

Nanning Pinghua:

6. 我 先 [行]VP
ηa13 lin53 heŋ11
1SG first go
‘I (shall) go first.’

Standard Mandarin:

7. 我 先 [走]VP
wǒ xiān zǒu
1SG first go
‘I (shall) go first.’

Cantonese:

8. 我 [行]VP 先
ngo5 haang4 sin1
1SG go first
‘I (shall) go first.’

Northern Zhuang:

9. mwngz [bae]VP gonq
2SG go first
‘You go first.’
Comparative construction:

Nanning Pinghua *surpass* construction:

10. 我高過你
\(\eta a^{13} \text{kau}^{53} \text{ku}^{55} \text{nɔi}^{13}\)
1SG tall SURPASS 2SG
‘I am taller than you.’

Cantonese *surpass* construction:

12. 我高過你
\(ngo5 \text{gou2 gwo3 nei5}\)
1SG tall SURPASS 2SG
‘I am taller than you.’

Northern Zhuang:

13. gou sang gvaq mwngz
1SG tall SURPASS 2SG
‘I am taller than you.’

Nanning Pinghua *compare* construction:

11. 我比你高
\(\eta a^{13} \text{pɔi}^{33} \text{nɔi}^{13} \text{kau}^{53}\)
1SG COMPARE 2SG tall
‘I am taller than you.’

Standard Mandarin *compare* construction:

14. 我比你高
\(wɔ \text{ bɪ} \text{nì gāo}\)
1SG COMPARE 2SG tall
‘I am taller than you.’

See Ansaldo (2010) for more on *surpass*. 
Pre-verbal [CL N]:

Northern Zhuang:

15. **düz mbaj**  gyaep  duz gyau  (idiom)
   **CL butterfly**  chase.away  **CL spider**
   ‘Butterfly chases spider.’ (implies: *ra dai* (seek death))

Cantonese:

16. **啲 果 一 黴 就 摘 得 嘛**
   **di1 gwo2 jat1 hung4 zau6 zaak6 dak1 laak3**
   **CL:MASS fruit**  once  **red**  then  **pick**  **can**  **CRRNT.RL.VNCE:FINAL**
   ‘The fruits can be picked once they become red.’

In Southern Pinghua, pre-verbal position [CL N] is ungrammatical.

17. *(個) 隻 仔 好 刁*
   **ə55 tfət³ tfai³³ hau³³ tiu53**
   **DEM CL boy**  **very clever**
   ‘The boy is very clever.’
Modifier marker 個kə⁵⁵

Nanning Pinghua:
18. 我個衫爛喇
ηa¹³ kə⁵⁵ lam³⁵ lan²² la³³
1SG MOD clothes torn ASP
‘My clothes are torn.’

Cantonese:
20. 我件衫
ngo⁵ kin⁶saam¹
1SG CL clothes
‘My clothes’

Standard Mandarin:
19. 我的衣服
wǒ de yīfu
1SG MOD clothes
‘My clothes’

21. 我本書
ngo⁵ bun² syu¹
1SG CL book
‘My book’

Northern Zhuang:
22. bonj saw gou
CL book 1SG
‘My book’
How Nanning Cantonese resembles Zhuang even further

Nanning Cantonese
ADJ + CL + N

23. [ŋwɔn²¹ ʃek⁵ ʈʂɨ⁵⁵ ɲut⁵ ɯu²⁴ ɿɛ³⁵ ʈe̤k⁵ ɿai³³ ɦe̤k⁵ ʃek⁵ ʈʂɨ⁵⁵ ʈʂuŋ²² ʈe̤k⁵ ]
yellow colour CL pen NEG write can PFV black colour CL still can
‘The yellow pen does not work, the black one still works.’ (Lin & Qin 2008:278)

24. [mɔ̞n⁵⁵ ɯu²¹ ɿkʊ⁵⁵ ʃek³ ɦam²¹ ʈʂɨ³⁵ ɦu³⁵ ɿkɛ⁵ ɿkɛ³³ ]
quite tall CL male child very capable MOD
‘The quite-tall boy is very capable.’ (Lin & Qin 2008:277)

Northern Zhuang
CL + N + ADJ

25. [ɡou⁶³ nɔdɑŋj ɦæwʊj ən ɿræn ɿlɛp-sæŋɡ-sæŋɡ bæ ]
1SG squeeze entre CL house dark-IDEO FP
‘I went into that very dark house.’ (Wei & Qin 2006:226)
Nanning Pinghua (also in Standard Cantonese)
ADJ + DEM/NUM + CL + N

26. 细 个 间 房 我 住。
   lœi⁵⁵ kœ⁵⁵ kan⁵⁵ fon¹¹ nœ¹³ tœi²²
   small DEM CL room I SGM live
   ‘I stay in the small room here.’

Mandarin
ADJ + MOD + DEM/NUM + CL + N

27. 小 的 那 个 房间 其实 不错。
   xiœo de nœ ge fœngjiœn qœshi bu-cœo
   small MOD DEM CL room in:fact NEG-wrong
   ‘The small room is in fact not bad.’

Or put ADJ within the scope of CL (i.e. the usual position of ADJ)
Nanning Pinghua

... CL + ADJ (+ MOD) + N

28. 佢 脫 去 件 驚驚 (个) 衫。
   kœi¹³ tœut³ hœi²⁵ kin²² ŋœk⁵⁳ ŋœk³ (kœ⁵⁵) lam⁵³
   3SG remove away CL dirty MOD shirt
   ‘S/he took off the dirty shirt.’
ADJ + ‘many’ = too X

Northern Zhuang:
29. aen neix bit _______ lai
   CL this spicy.hot many
   ‘This is too spicy hot.’

Nanning Cantonese:
30. 飽 _______ 多 咭 食 啲
    beu2   do1    m4  sik6  laa3
    full  many   NEG eat   CRRNT.RLVNCE
    ‘I am too full I will not eat it anymore.’
‘too’ + ADJ:

Nanning Pinghua:

31. 太饱和有多喺啲
   thài²⁵ pau³³ (tə³³) mi¹³ het³ la³³
too full (many) NEG eat CRRNT.RLVNCE
   ‘I am too full I will not eat it anymore.’

Standard Cantonese:

32. 太食太飽唔食啲
   tai³ bau² m⁴ sik⁶ la³³
too full NEG eat CRRNT.RLVNCE
   ‘I am too full I will not eat it anymore.’

Standard Mandarin:

33. 我太飽了
   wǒ tài bǎo le
   1SG too full CRRNT.RLVNCE
   ‘I am too full.’
Anaphoric use of [CL]

Nanning Cantonese

34. 咱狗我中意只，有中意只，只难睇多。
   \text{ti}^{35}\text{kau}^{35}\text{ņo}^{24}\text{tsun}^{55}\text{ji}^{33}\text{tʃɛk}^{3}\text{mu}^{24}\text{tsun}^{55}\text{ji}^{33}\text{tʃɛk}^{3}\text{tʃɛk}^{3}\text{nən}^{21}\text{tʰəi}^{35}\text{tɔ}^{55}
   \text{CL}\text{dog}\text{1SG}\text{like}\text{CL}\text{NEG}\text{like}\text{CL}\text{CL}\text{ugly}\text{too}
   ‘(Out of) the dogs I like this one, I do not like that one, that one is too ugly.’ (Lin & Qin 2008:277)

Northern Zhuang

35. mwngz bi bi ndaem faex, go baenzlawz ha?
   2SG\text{year}\text{year}\text{plant}\text{tree}\text{CL}\text{how}\text{FP}
   ‘You plant trees every year, how are they doing?’ (Sio & Sybesma 2008:191, quoting Qin 1995:83)

36. mwngz dawz duz ma de daeuj hawj gou, gou cawz duz.
   2SG\text{take}\text{CL}\text{dog}\text{that}\text{come}\text{give}\text{1SG}\text{1SG}\text{buy}\text{CL}
   ‘You bring that dog to me, I’ll buy it.’
   (Sio & Sybesma 2008:191, quoting Qin 1995:85)
In Nanning area:

• Nanning Pinghua has been in the Nanning area for about 1000 years, and has a lot of lexical borrowings (and some phonological and syntactic borrowings) from the indigenous Tai languages;

• Nanning Cantonese has been in the Nanning area for about 150 years, but its phonology and grammar is even more like the Tai languages:
  1. Cantonese already had a strong Tai substratum before their move into the Nanning area;
  2. After their arrival in Nanning area, many Zhuang people shifted to Nanning Cantonese and absorbed into the Cantonese community (Pinghua people, on the other hand, had strong taboo towards intermarriage with the Zhuang).
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Bibliography


Bibliography


