Introducing more participants in Nanning Pinghua and Nanning Cantonese

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NH Conf C Leeuwenhorst, Noordwijkerhout — vrijdag 25-01-2013
Sinitic Languages ("Chinese Dialects")

SW Mandarin

Nanning

Pinghua

Yue (e.g. Cantonese)

(Lang atlas of China 1986)
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)
- **Pinghua**
  - (≈1000 years)
- **Cantonese**
  - (≈150 years)
- **Southern Zhuang** (indigenous)

Yong River
Nanning 南寧 — capital of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

南寧白話 Nanning Cantonese:
- Spoken primarily in the city centre of Nanning;
- First brought in by immigrants from the Pearl River Delta around the Opium Wars (mid 19th century). More Cantonese people came to Nanning from the Pearl River Delta during subsequent wars.

南寧平話 Nanning Pinghua
- Spoken primarily in suburbs and nearby rural areas;
- Associated with military personal from Shandong (including parts of modern day Henan) during the 1053 war by 宋 Sòng against the 儀志高 Nungz Ciqgau (Nóng Zhìgāo) regime.

Other languages in the area:
- Indigenous Northern Zhuang and Southern Zhuang (Tai languages) in rural area and towns further away;

邕州官話 Old Nanning Mandarin (SW Mandarin, speakers >70 yo, Ming dynst officials
In this talk:

Ditransitive constructions
One clause with:
• agent argument [A];
• theme argument [T];
• recipient-like argument [R] (includes goal/source).

(functional definition: e.g. Malchukov, Haspelmath & Comrie 2010)

  e.g. double object construction (a.c.k.a. ‘ditransitive’ in Eng. ling.):
  I gave you a mountain goat
  A R T

  dative construction:
  I gave a mountain goat to you
  A T R
The use of ‘give’ in the following constructions:
• benefective/ malefective;
• causative; and
• agented passive.
Nanning Pinghua ‘give’

hɐi\(^{25}\) (usually written as 系)
(other Nanning accents e.g. həɯ\(^{25}\), hɐi\(^{55}\))

Zhuang loan, or at least Zhuang-influenced:

Northern Zhuang hawj /haw\(^{55}\)/ ‘give’
(Proto-Tai haɯ\(^C\) ‘give’)
Nanning Pinghua
Double Object Construction

**VERB R T**  \{GIVE PERSON THING\}

*(like Mandarin)*

Nanning Pinghua

(1) 你 系 佢 一 万 文 钱

\(\text{n} \text{òi}^{13} \text{ hi}^{25} \text{k} \text{òi}^{13} \text{ æt}^{3} \text{ man}^{22} \text{ men}^{53} \text{ tfi}^{11}\)

2 give 3 one 10\(^4\) yuan money

佢 都 有 改变 主意 个。

\(\text{k} \text{òi}^{53} \text{ tu}^{53} \text{ mi}^{13} \text{kai}^{33} \text{ pin}^{55} \text{kai}^{33} \text{ æi}^{55} \text{ k} \text{òi}^{55}\)

3 even NEG change idea ASST

‘Even if you give him/her ten thousand yuan, s/he will not change his/her mind.’
Nanning Pinghua

(1) 佢 教 孫仔 书法。
    $k\text{ei}^{13}$ $kau^{55}$ $\etaon^{53}\text{tfai}^{33}$ $\etaei^{53}\text{fap}^{3}$
    3    teach    g.son    calligraphy
    ‘S/he teaches the grandson brush calligraphy.’

(2) 佢 问 我 好 多 问题。
    $k\text{ei}^{13}$ $\text{men}^{22}$ $\etaa^{13}$ $\text{hau}^{33}$ $t\text{ei}^{53}$ $\text{men}^{22}\text{tei}^{11}$
    3    ask    I    very    many    question
    ‘S/he asks me many questions.’
Northern Zhuang
Double Object Construction

VERB R T \{GIVE PERSON THING\}
(like Mandarin, and Pinghua)

Northern Zhuang
(1) *dahgim hawj gou (song bonj) saw.*
    Dahgim give 1SG two CL book
    ‘Dahgim gave me two books.’

(2) *de yiemq gou di cienz ndeu.*
    3SG owe 1SG CL\^{mass} money one
    ‘S/he owes me some money.’ (Su 2009)
However, with shorter noun phrases, the so called “Cantonese order” is also possible:

VERB T R, e.g. \{GIVE THING PERSON\}

Northern Zhuang

(1)  gou lwnh coenz-vah mwngz.
    1SG tell CL-speech 2SG
    ‘I will tell you one thing.’

(2)  daxmeh hawj ngaenz gou.
    mother give money 1SG
    ‘Mother gave me money.’ (Su 2009)
Nanning Cantonese ‘give’

*pi³⁵ 當 (Standard Cantonese pei³⁵) ~
kɐi⁵⁵ 给 (< Old Nanning Mandarin kɐi⁵⁵ 给)
Nanning Cantonese
Double Object Construction

Give-type ditransitive verbs:

\[ \text{VERB T R \{GIVE THING PERSON\}} \]

(same as Standard Cantonese)

Nanning Cantonese

(1) 叱 佢 给 条 绳 我 佢 都 有 应。

εEu^55 khy^24 kvi^55 t′iu^21 jη^21 ηo^24 khy^24 tu^55 mu^24 jη^33
call 3SG give CL rope 1SG 3SG even NEG reply
‘I told him/her to give me the rope but s/he did not reply.’
(Lin & Qin 2008: 351)
Non-Give-type ditransitive verbs:

**VERB R T**, e.g. \{**VERB PERSON THING**\}

(*like Mandarin; same as Standard Cantonese*)

Nanning Cantonese

1. 王老师教我哋数学。
   \[wəŋ^21 \ fu^24 fï^55 \ kaʊ^33 \ nə^24 ti^22 \ fi^33 hôk^2\]
   Wáng teacher teach IPL mathematics
   ‘Teacher Wang teaches us mathematics.’ (Lin & Qin 2008: 352)

2. 佢买晒細王一只鸡。
   \[kʰy^24 \ maɪ^24-lai^33 \ léi^33-wəŋ^21 \ jet^5 \ tfek^3 \ kvi^55\]
   3 buy-PFV little-Wang one CL chicken
   ‘S/he bought one chicken from Little Wang.’ (Lin & Qin 2008: 352)
Nanning Pinghua Dative Construction

*(more commonly used than double OBJ construction for physical transfer)*

VERB T DAT R \{**give thing ‘to’ person**\}

Nanning Pinghua
(1) 我 系 了 份 原稿 系 出版社，
\[\eta^1 \text{give} \quad \text{PFV} \quad \text{CL} \quad \text{original:draft} \quad \text{DAT} \quad \text{publish:group}\]

‘I gave the draft to the publisher,’

(2) 个 只 男孩子 呢
\[kə^55 \quad \text{DEM} \quad \text{CL} \quad \text{boy} \quad \text{TOP}\]

系了 几 只 果 系 呢。
\[\text{give-PFV several} \quad \text{CL} \quad \text{fruit} \quad \text{DAT} \quad \text{3}\]

‘The boy, gave a few pieces of fruit to them.’
Nanning Pinghua

(1) 男 个 递 一 只 气球 系 女 个。

‘The male one handed the balloon over to the female one.’

(2) 大 个 个 男 个 送 一 只 空 纸箱 系 细文仔。

‘The adult male one gifted one empty carton box to the child.’
Dative construction also very common in **Nanning Cantonese** and **Northern Zhuang**, especially when object noun phrases are longer.

**Nanning Cantonese**

(1) 今日 下午 还 部 车

\[kem^{55} jet^2 \quad ha^{22} y^{24} \quad wan^{21} \quad pu^{22} \quad tf'^{55}\]

today afternoon return CL car

〔给/ 界〕陈 老师 嘚 大佬 晒。

\[(kvi^{55} / pi^{35}) \quad tf'^{en^{21}} \quad lu^{13} fi^{55} \quad ke^{33} \quad tai^{22} lu^{35} \quad lai^{33} .\]

DAT DAT Chén teacher MOD o.brother COS

‘(Someone) returned the car to Teacher Chen’s older brother this afternoon.’ (Lin & Qin 2008: 351)

**Northern Zhuang**

(2) de naeuz yaek soengq song bonj saw hawj gou.

3SG say want deliver two CL book DAT 1SG

‘S/he said that s/he wants to give two books to me.’

(Wei & Qin 2006: 225)
# Summary

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\((\text{rarer constructions})\)
Nanning Pinghua Benefective/Malefective Constructions

VERB ____ BEN/MAL R

BEN?

MAL:

Nanning Pinghua
(1) 你 咪 惹 我 嗫！
   $n\text{ei}^{13} \text{mei}^{55} \text{je}^{13} \text{ya}^{13} \text{w}\text{ei}^{25}!$
2 NEG;IMP provoke 1 WARNING
我 生气 就 一 巴 掌 系 你。
   $\text{ya}^{13} \text{le}^{53} \text{hei}^{25} \text{tseu}^{22} \text{ke}^{13} \text{ei}^{3} \text{pa}^{53} \text{te}^{33} \text{hei}^{25} \text{mei}^{13}$
1 angry then slap one CL palm MAL 2
‘Do not provoke me! If I get angry I will slap you in the face.’
Nanning Cantonese Benefective/Malefective Constructions

VERB ____ BEN/MAL R

Nanning Cantonese

(1) 我 倦 啦， 打扫 响 卫生 界 我。
   \[\eta^24 \ kyn^{22} \ la^{33} \ ta^{35}lu^{33} \ ti^{55} \ we\bar{i}^{22} \ fa\eta^{55} \ pi^{35} \ \eta\bar{c}^{24}.\]
   1SG tired COS tidy CL\textsuperscript{mass} hygiene BEN 1SG
   ‘I am tired, do some cleaning for me.’ (Qin 2011: 90)

(2) 佢 再 讲 粗口 亲，
   \[kh\bar{y}^{24} \ ts\bar{e}\bar{i}^{33} \ k\bar{e}\eta^{35} \ ts\bar{e}\bar{u}^{55} \ he\bar{u}^{35} \ ts\bar{e}\bar{en}^{55}\]
   3SG again say swear:word in_case
   佢 就 扇 只 巴掌 佢。
   \[ni^{24} \ ts\bar{e}\bar{u}^{22} \ fi\bar{n}^{55} \ ts\bar{e}\bar{k}^{3} \ pa^{55}ts\bar{e}\bar{\eta}^{35} \ [\epsilon\bar{e}t^{55} / pi^{35}] \ kh\bar{y}^{24}.\]
   2SG then slap CL palm MAL MAL 3SG
   ‘If s/he swears again, you slap him/her in the face.’
   (Lin & Qin 2008: 309)
Standard Cantonese

(1) 佢再讲粗口 嘅话，
$k^hoy^{13} tsoi^{33} k\eta^{25} tf\eta^{55} heu^{25} ke^{33} wa^{22}$
3SG again say swear:word in case
你 就 佢 一 巴。
$nei^{13} tf\nu^{22} k^hem^{25} k^hoy^{13} jet^{5} pa^{55}$
2SG then slap 3SG one CL
‘If s/he swears again, you slap him/her in the face.’
Southern Zhuang Benefective/Malefactive Constructions

VERB ____ BEN/MAL R

Jingxi Southern Zhuang

(1) $kin^1$ $kau^3$ $kwai^5$ $ne\cdot u^2$, consume rice fast er
$ji^3$t$e\cdot m^1$ $yo^5$ $lui^5$ $na\cdot \eta^1$ $h\cdot i^3$ $ni^5$
awhile 1SG wash body BEN 2SG
‘Eat up. Later on I will bathe you.’ (Qin 2011: 91)

(2) $te^1$ $na^5$ $k\eta n^2$,
3SG scold people
$ni^5$ $ta\cdot p^7$ $te\cdot t^7$ $ma\cdot t^7$ $ne\cdot u^2$ $h\cdot i^1$ $te^1$.
2SG hit palm CL one MAL 3SG
‘If s/he scolds someone, you slap him/her.’ (Qin 2011: 92)
(Thai is similar, except that the maleficiary cannot be overt.)

Thai

(1) ต่๊ น้า ให้
    top  nāa  hay
slap  face  give
‘(I) will slap your face.’ (Iwasaki and Ingkaphirom 2005: 343)
Nanning Pinghua ‘give’ Passive and Causative Constructions

PASS AGENT VERB (___)
CAUS CAUSEEE VERB (___)

(1) 我 自日 系 佢 踢 一脚。
ηa¹³ tfi²² net²³ hei²⁵ kai¹³ t³ ot³ kek³.
1 yesterday 3 kick one VCL_leg
a. Passive: ‘Yesterday I was kicked once by him/her.’
b. Causative: ‘Yesterday I let him/her kick (e.g. me) once.’

(2) 你 敲 门 耿 大 声
nœi¹³ hau⁵³ mun¹¹ keŋ³³ tai²² lœn⁵³
2 knock door DEM big noise
是 有 是 系 佢 恨 呀?
li²² mi¹³ li²² hei²⁵ kœi¹³ hen²² a⁵⁵?
be NEG be CAUS 3 angry Q
‘You knocked the door so loudly, are you [trying to] make him/her angry?’
The more common passive marker is 捱 \textit{ηai}^{ll} `suffer’. The agent phrase that follows \textit{ηai}^{ll} is optional.

\begin{align*}
\text{(1) } & \text{个条路捱 (水) 冲烂啦。} \\
& k\text{ə}^{55} \ tiu^{ll} \ lo^{22} \ ηai^{ll} \ (lui^{33}) \ tf^{53}+lan^{22} \ la^{33}.
\end{align*}

\begin{tabular}{llllll}
DEM & CL & road & PASS & water & flush+torn & PRF \\
\end{tabular}

`The road has been washed away (by water)’
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壮语文水平考试(高级)样卷

Acknowledgement

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council under the European Community’s Seventh Framework Programme (FP7/2007-2013): ERC Advanced Grant agreement No. 230388: ‘The hybrid syntactic typology of Sinitic languages’ (2009-2013).
Nanning Pinghua
Object Marking Construction

OM T VERB R {OM THING GIVE PERSON}

(much less commonly used than Mandarin:)

pa³³ 把 (c.f. Mandarin bǎ 把)
tʃɛŋ⁵³ 将 (c.f. Cantonese zoeng¹将)

Many Pinghua dialects are said to not have object marking constructions, e.g. (Liang & Li 2009)

Nanning Pinghua

(1) 穿 红 衫 个 男 仔
tʃʰun⁵³ hɔŋ¹¹ lam⁵³ kə⁵⁵ nam¹¹ tʃai³³
wear red shirt MOD boy
将 打开 个 本 书
tʃɛŋ⁵³ ta³³ haj⁵³ kə⁵⁵ pɔn³³ tɔi⁵³
OM open DEM CL book
系 另外 一 个 男 人 看。
heɪ²⁵ lɔn²² wai²² et⁵⁵ kə⁵⁵ nam¹¹ nɛn¹¹ han²⁵
give another one CL man see
‘The man who is wearing a red shirt showed the book which is open to the other man.’
Nanning Pinghua ‘take’
Serial Verb Construction

take T give R \{TAKE THING GIVE PERSON\}
(both ‘take’ and ‘give’ are ungrammaticalised)

Nanning Pinghua

(1) 高个个男仔抓件衫
{kau}^{53} {kə}^{55} {kə}^{55} nam^{11}tfai^{33} na^{53} kin^{22} lam^{53}
tall DEM CL boy take CL shirt

系矮个个男仔看看。
{han}^{25} {vē}^{33} {kə}^{55} {kə}^{55} nam^{11}tfai^{33} han^{25}~han^{25}
give short DEM CL boy see~see

‘The tall boy took the/a shirt and showed it to the short boy.’
Grammaticalised object marking constructions also do not exist in *Nanning Cantonese* (Li and Qin 2008) and *Northern Zhuang*; ‘take’ serial verb constructions are often used.

**Northern Zhuang**

(1)  
\[
gyoengq\ dahsau\ couh\ dawz\ cim\ dawz\ mae\ hawj\ de,\  
group\ girl\ then\ take\ needle\ take\ thread\ give\ 3\  
son\ de\ siuqva.\  
teach\ 3\ embroidery\  
‘The group of girls then took needles and thread and gave them to him, and taught him embroidery.’  
(Nam语文水平考试(高级)样卷: 8)

**Nanning Cantonese**

(2)  
\[
ney^{55}\ ti^{55}\ ty^{55}\ juk^{2}\ kei^{55}\ ky^{24}\ ti^{22}\  
take\ CL^{MASS}\ pork\ give\ 3PL\  
‘Take some pork and give it to them.’  
(Lin & Qin 2008: 345)