



# **The Pinghua language**

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# Setting: Sinitic Languages



(Lang atlas of China 1986)

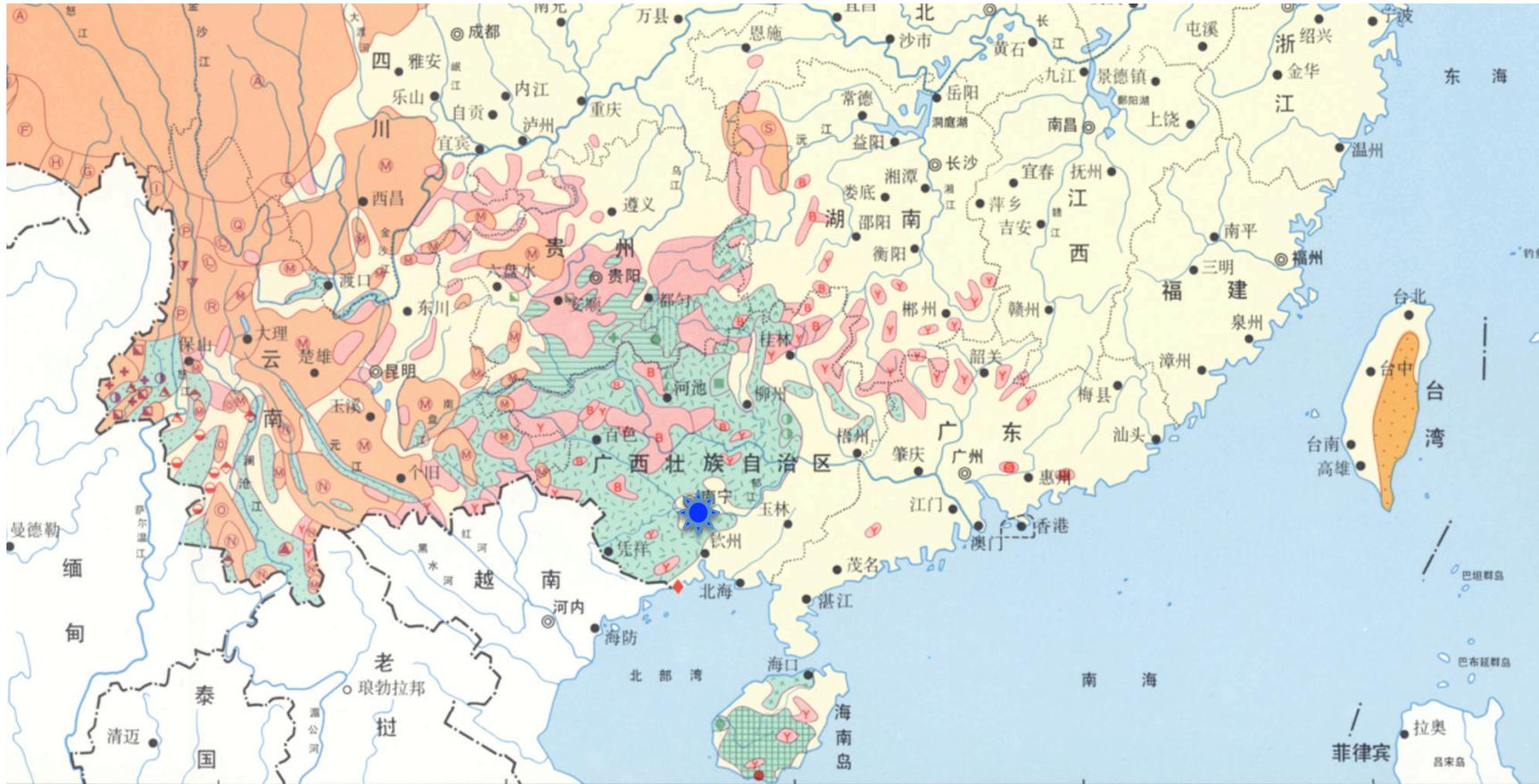


Nanning  
南寧

Pinghua  
平話

Yue (e.g. Cantonese)  
粵語

# Setting: Non-Sinitic languages

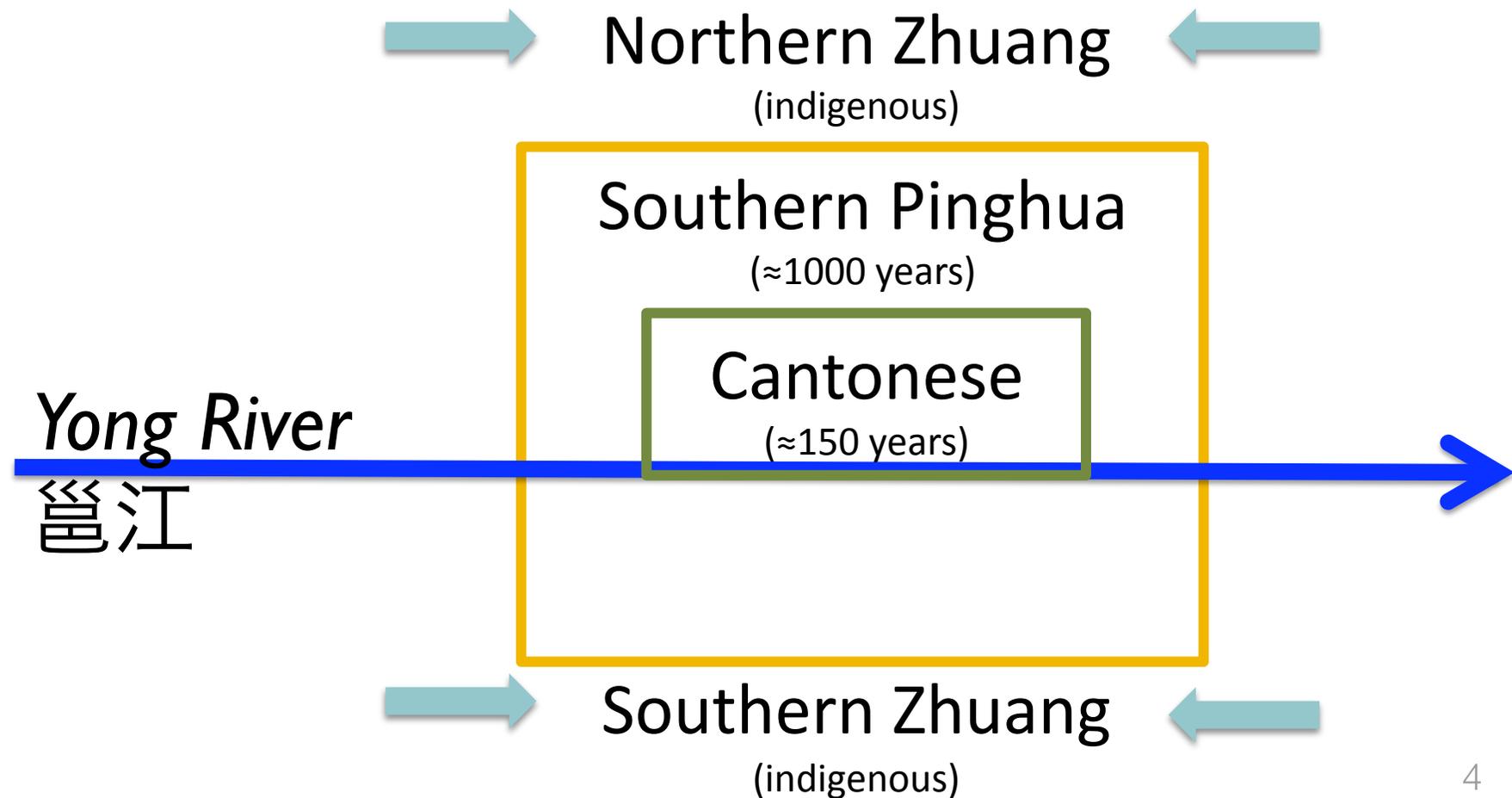


Nanning  
南寧

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

*\*(Kra-Dai: the family formerly known as Tai-Kadai)*

In 南寧 Nanning, schematically:



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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 儂志高 *Nungz Ciqgau* (*Nóng Zhìgāo*) regime.

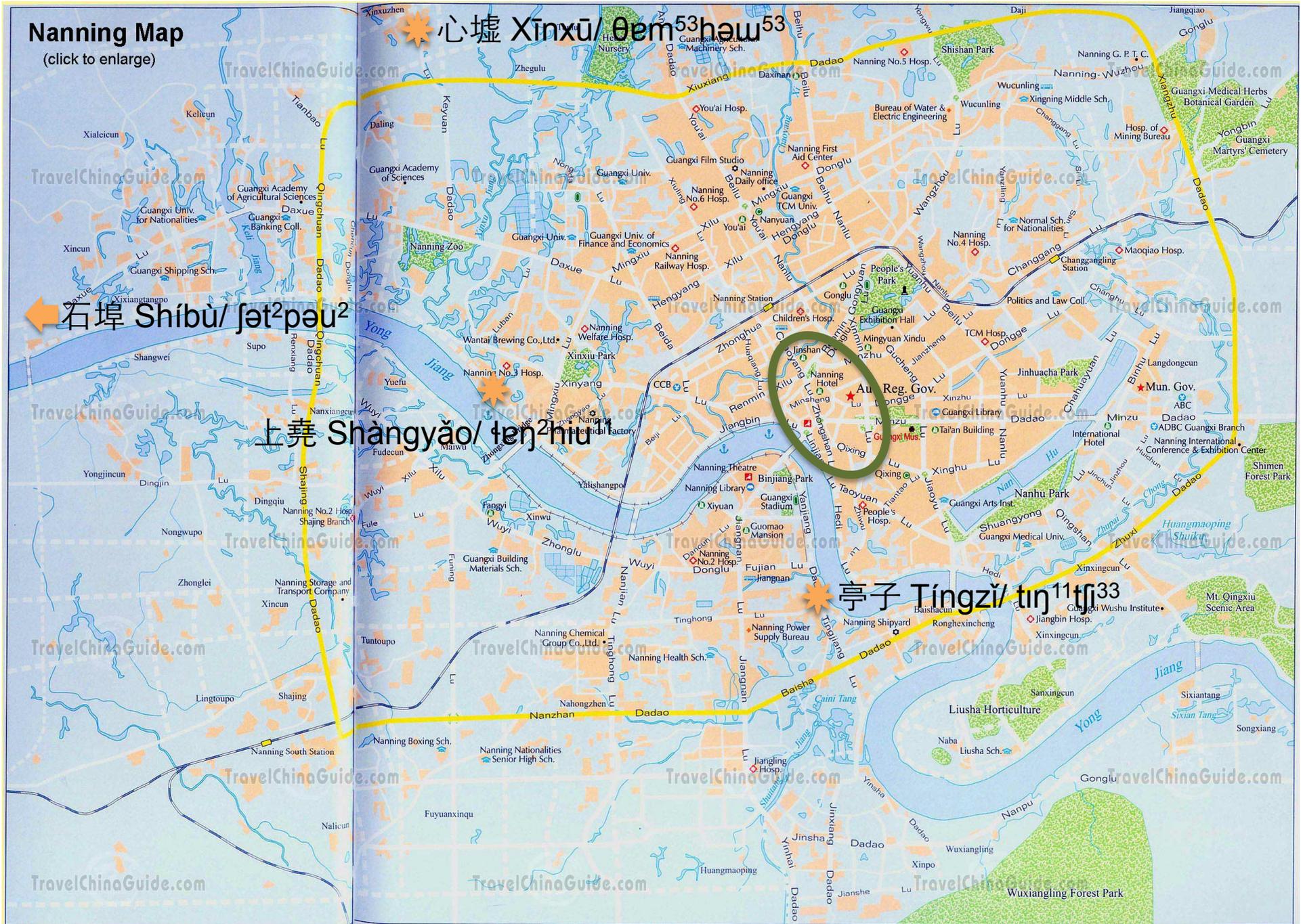
Other languages in the area:

- 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)

# Nanning Map

(click to enlarge)



心墟 Xīnxū / ɤm53həw53

石埠 Shíbù / ʃət2pəu2

上尧 Shàngyāo / tɛŋ2niu1

亭子 Tíngzǐ / tɪŋ11tʃ33

# Some examples of Cantonese being more like Zhuang than Nanning Pinghua

Gender affixes:

	Mandarin <u>MOD</u> N	Nanning Pinghua <u>MOD</u> N	Northern Zhuang N <u>MOD</u>	Cantonese N <u>MOD</u>
‘cock’	公雞 <i><u>gūng</u> jī</i>	公雞 <i><u>kɔŋ</u><sup>53</sup> kɛi<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>gaiq <u>baeux</u></i>	雞公 <i>gai1 <u>gung1</u></i>
‘hen’	母雞 <i><u>mǔ</u> jī</i>	母雞 <i><u>mu</u><sup>13</sup> kɛi<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>gaiq <u>meh</u></i>	雞乸 <i>gai1 <u>naa2</u></i>
‘pre-ovulating hen/ pullet’	?	項雞 <i><u>han</u><sup>22</sup> kɛi<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>gaiq <u>hangh</u></i>	雞項 <i>gai1 <u>hong2</u></i>

Modifier marker 個  $kə^{55}$

Nanning Pinghua:

18. 我 個 衫 爛 喇  
 $\eta a^{13}$   $kə^{55}$   $\lambda am^{53}$   $lan^{22}$   $la^{33}$   
1SG MOD clothes torn ASP  
'My clothes are torn.'

Standard Mandarin:

19. 我 的 衣服  
 $w\check{o}$   $de$   $y\bar{i}fu$   
1SG MOD clothes  
'My clothes'

Cantonese:

20. 我 件 衫  
 $ngo5$   $kin6saam1$   
1SG CL 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'

# Demonstratives

Table 1. The demonstratives in Nanning Pinghua

Attributive:	个 $kə^{55}$ ‘this/that’	二 $ni^{22}$ ‘that’
	(个 $kə^{55}$ and 二 $ni^{22}$ must be followed by a classifier within the NP)	
Adverbial <small>SPATIAL</small> :	个的 $kə^{55}-tik^5$ ‘t/here’	二的 $ni^{22}-tik^5$ ‘there’
	个○ $kə^{55} tən^{22}$ ‘t/here’	二○ $ni^{22} tən^{22}$ ‘there’
	个的○ $kə^{55}-tik^5 tən^{22}$ ‘t/here’	二的○ $ni^{22}-tik^5 tən^{22}$ ‘there’
	个边 $kə^{55} pin^{53}$ ‘this/that side’	二边 $ni^{22} pin^{53}$ ‘that side’
	个岸江 $kə^{55} ηan^{11} kaŋ^{53}$	二岸江 $ni^{22} ηan^{11} kaŋ^{53}$
	‘this/that side of the river’	‘that side of the river’
Adverbial <small>TEMPORAL</small> :	个(阵)时 $kə^{55} (tʃən^{22})li^{11}$	
	‘this/that moment’	
	个次 $kə^{55} tʃi^{25}$ ‘this/that time’	二次 $ni^{22} tʃi^{25}$ ‘that time’
	个回 $kə^{55} wəi^{11}$ ‘this/that time’	二回 $ni^{22} wəi^{11}$ ‘that time’
Adverbial <small>DEGREE</small> :	耿 $kəŋ^{33}$ ‘this/that X’ (must be followed by an adjective)	
Adverbial <small>MANNER</small> :	耿 $kəŋ^{33}$ ‘like this/that’	

(1) 你 为那门 来 个的?  
*nəi<sup>13</sup> wəi<sup>22</sup> nɑ<sup>33</sup> mun<sup>11</sup> ləi<sup>11</sup> kə<sup>55</sup>-tɪk<sup>5</sup>?*  
2SG why come DEM-place  
'Why did you come here?'

(2) 我 么 佢 去 个的 欣。  
*ŋɑ<sup>13</sup> ɛu<sup>53</sup> kəi<sup>13</sup> həi<sup>25</sup> kə<sup>55</sup>-tɪk<sup>5</sup> hən<sup>53</sup>.*  
1SG call 3SG go DEM-place play  
'I told him/her to go and play there.'

- (1) 是 从 宁夏 二 边 来  
*li<sup>22</sup> tʃəŋ<sup>11</sup> nən<sup>11</sup> ja<sup>22</sup> ni<sup>22</sup> pin<sup>53</sup> lei<sup>11</sup>*  
 be from Ningxia DEM;DIST side come  
 或者 从 那的 来 冇爱 清楚。  
*hək<sup>2</sup> tʃɛ<sup>33</sup> tʃəŋ<sup>11</sup> na<sup>33</sup>-tik<sup>5</sup> lei<sup>11</sup> mi<sup>13</sup>-ai<sup>55</sup> tʃən<sup>53</sup> tʃɔ<sup>33</sup>.*  
 or from where come NEG-quite clear  
 ‘[They] came from Ningxia over there, or wherever they came from, is not quite clear [to me].’

- (1) 我 识得 个 天主教 堂，  
*ŋa<sup>13</sup> lət<sup>3</sup> tək<sup>3</sup> kə<sup>55</sup> tʰin<sup>53</sup> tʃai<sup>33</sup> kau<sup>55</sup> taŋ<sup>11</sup>,*  
 1SG know MOD catholicism hall  
 民生 路 有 一 间，  
*mən<sup>11</sup> lɛŋ<sup>53</sup> lɔ<sup>22</sup> jəu<sup>13</sup> ət<sup>3</sup> kan<sup>53</sup>,*  
 livelihood road exist one CL  
 七 星 路 二的 有 一 间。  
*tʃət<sup>3</sup> lən<sup>53</sup> lɔ<sup>22</sup> ni<sup>22</sup>-tik<sup>5</sup> jəu<sup>13</sup> ət<sup>3</sup> kan<sup>53</sup>.*  
 seven star road DEM;DIST-place exist one CL  
 ‘The catholic churches that I know of, there is one [near] Mínnshēng Lù, there is one [near] Qīxīng Lù over there.’