



Introducing more participants in Nanning Pinghua and Nanning Cantonese

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Sinitic Languages (“Chinese Dialects”)



(Lang atlas of China 1986)

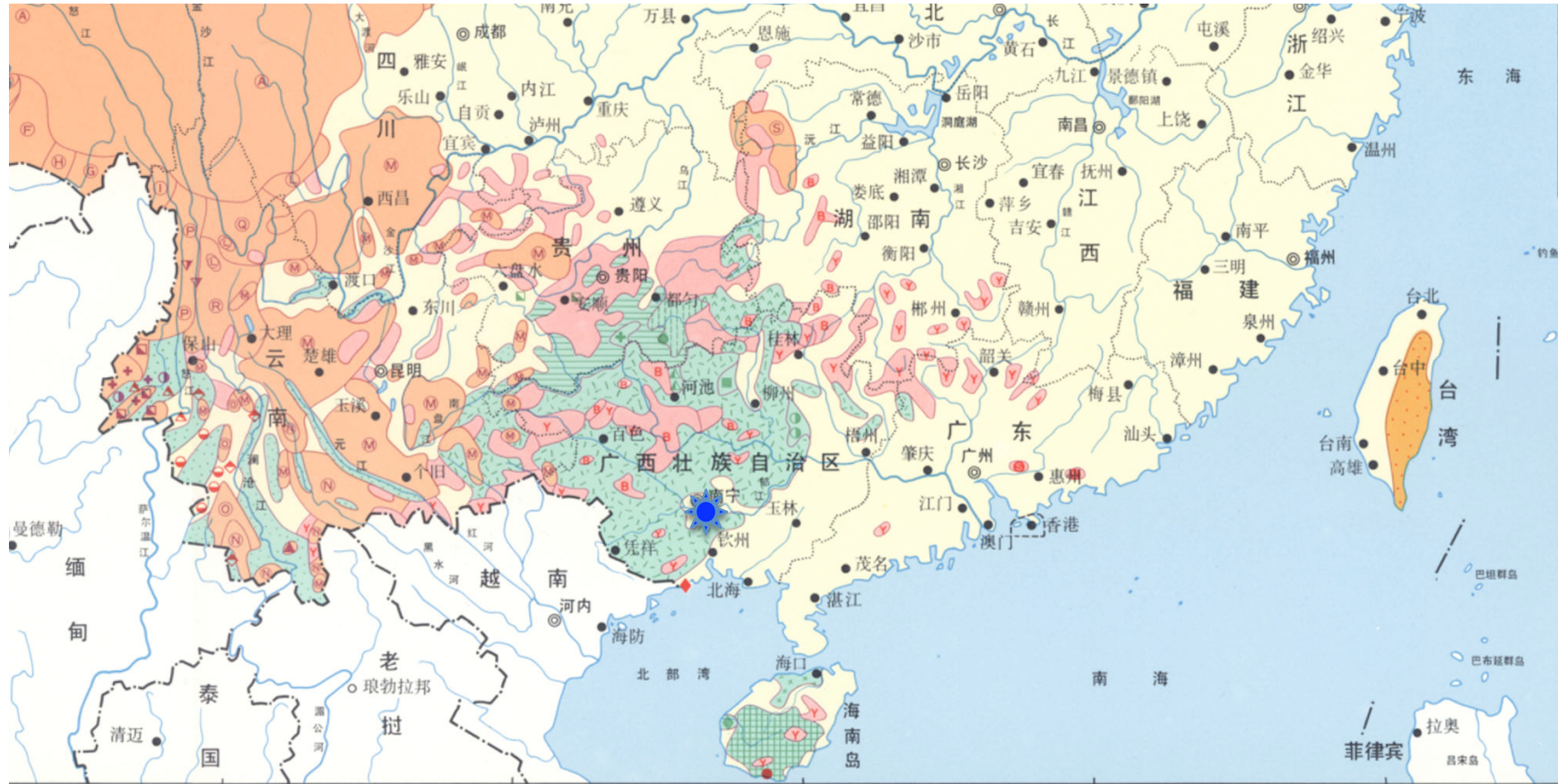


Nanning
南寧

Pinghua
平話

Yue (e.g. Cantonese)
粵語

Non-Sinitic languages

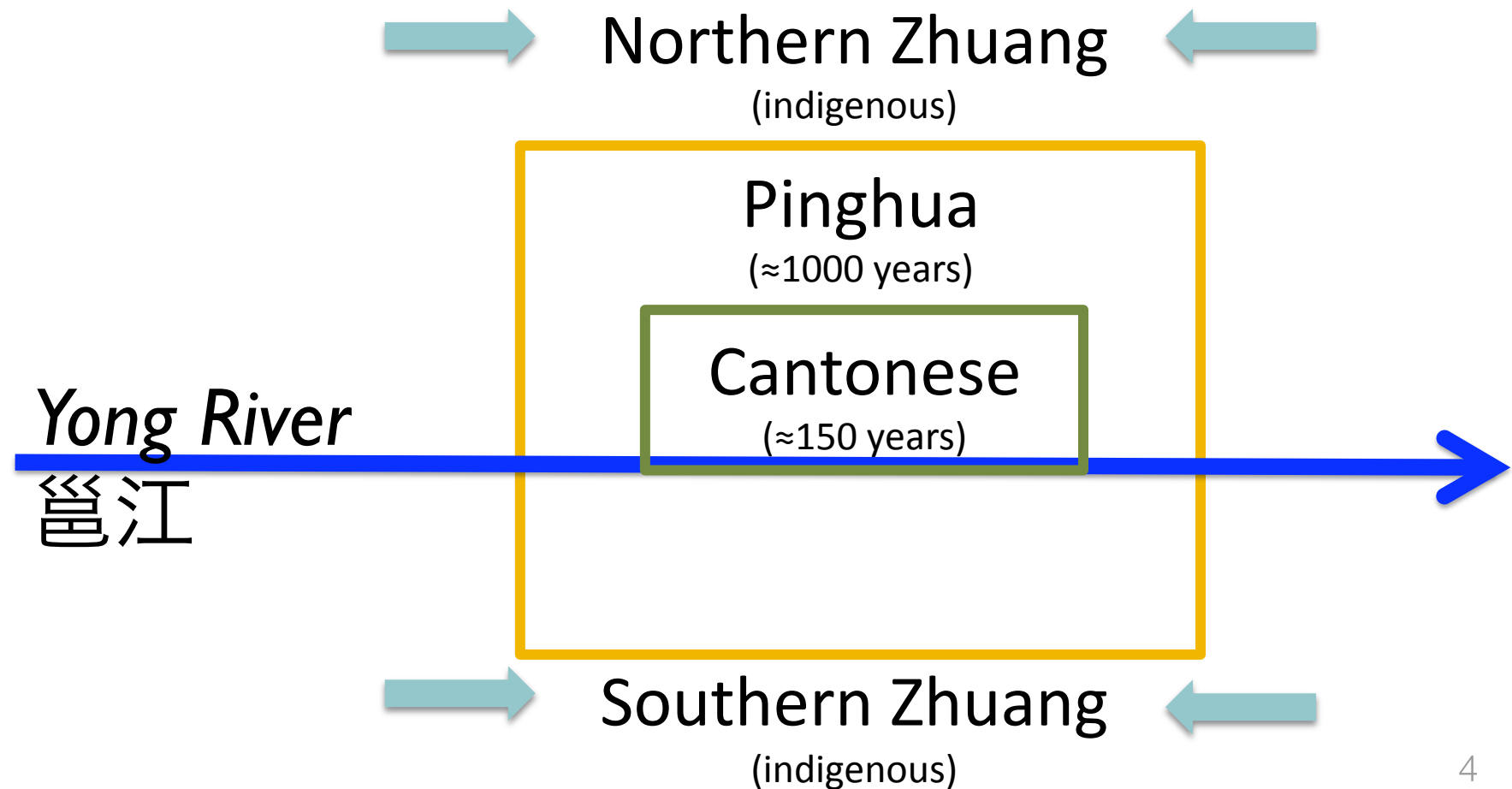


Nanning
南寧

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 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 儂志高 *Nungz Ciqgau* (*Nóng Zhìgāo*) regime.

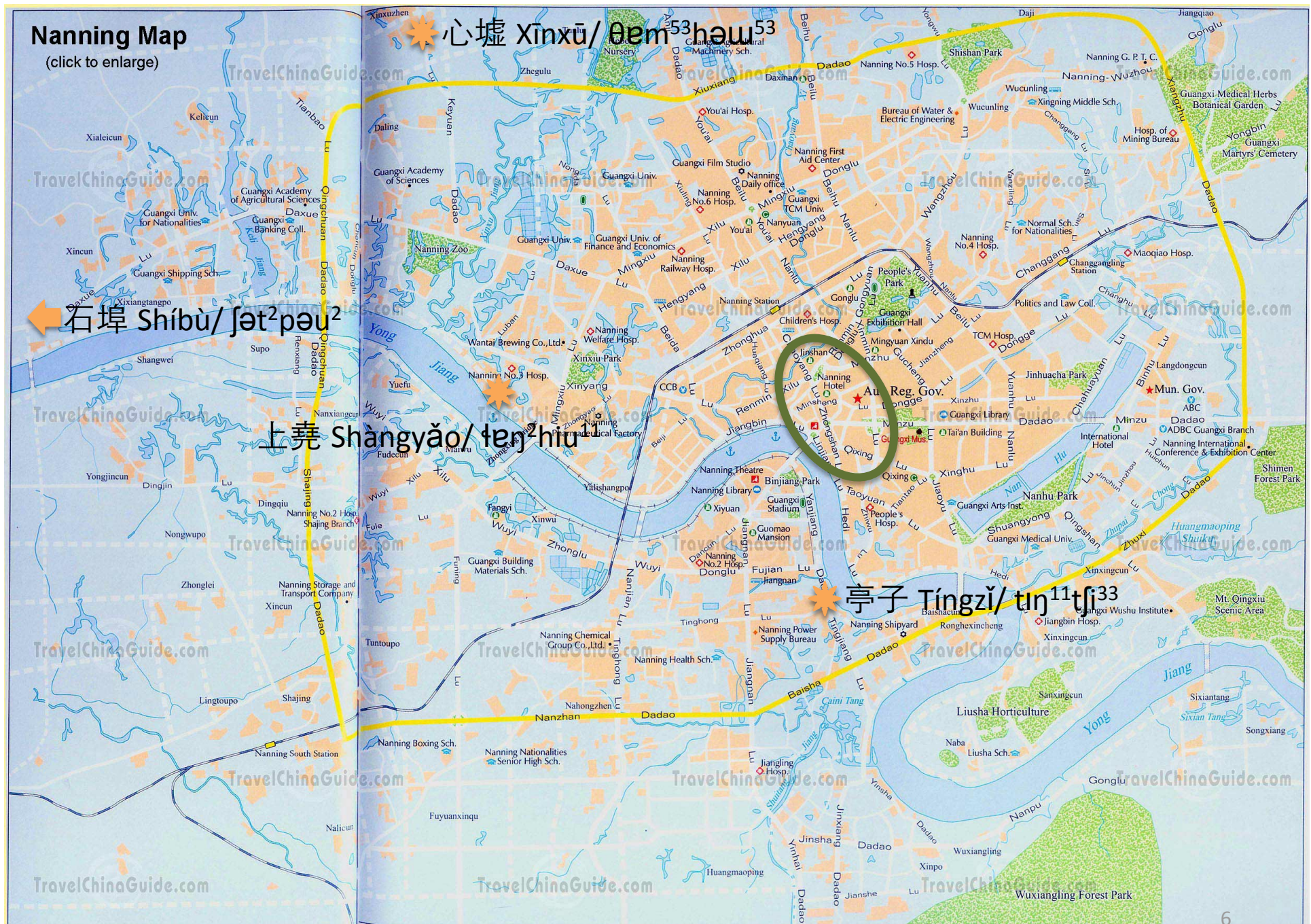
Other languages in the area:

- 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)



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:

- benefactive/ malefactive;
- causative; and
- agented passive.

Nanning Pinghua ‘give’

hɛi²⁵ (usually written as 系)

(other Nanning accents e.g. həw²⁵, hɛi⁵⁵)

Zhuang loan, or at least Zhuang-influenced:

Northern Zhuang *hawj* /haw⁵⁵/ ‘give’

(Proto-Tai hau^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
nəi¹³ həi²⁵ kəi¹³ ət³ man²² mən⁵³ tʃin¹¹
 2 give 3 one 10⁴ yuan money
 佢 都 有 改变 主意 个。
kəi⁵³ tu⁵³ mi¹³ kai³³ pin⁵⁵ tʃəi³³ əi⁵⁵ kə⁵⁵
 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 孙仔 书法。
kəi¹³ kau⁵⁵ tən⁵³ tʃai³³ tʰai⁵³ fap³
3 teach g.son calligraphy
'S/he teaches the grandson brush calligraphy.'

- (2) 佢 问 我 好 多 问题。
kəi¹³ mən²² ŋa¹³ hau³³ tɔ⁵³ mən²² tʰei¹¹
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 畀 (Standard Cantonese pei³⁵) ~

kɛi⁵⁵ 给 (< Old Nanning Mandarin kɛi⁵⁵ 给)

Nanning Cantonese

Double Object Construction

Give-type ditransitive verbs:

VERB T R {GIVE THING PERSON}

(same as Standard Cantonese)

Nanning Cantonese

- (1) 𢇇 佢 给 条 绳 我 佢 都 冇 应。
ɛu⁵⁵ k^{hy}24 kɛi⁵⁵ t^{hiu}21 ʃəŋ21 ŋɔ24 k^{hy}24 tu⁵⁵ mu²⁴ jɛŋ33
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。
wɔŋ²¹ lu²⁴fi⁵⁵ kau³³ ŋɔ²⁴ti²² fu³³hɔk²
Wáng teacher teach 1PL mathematics
'Teacher Wang teaches us mathematics.' (Lin & Qin 2008: 352)
- (2) 佢 买晒 细王 一只 鸡。
k^{hy}²⁴ mai²⁴-lai³³ lei³³-wɔŋ²¹ jɛt⁵ tɕɛk³ kɛi⁵⁵
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,
 ηa^{13} $h\epsilon i^{25}$ $l\partial^{33}$ $f\epsilon n^{22}$ $wi n^{11}kau^{33}$ $h\epsilon i^{25}$ $tʃ\partial t^3 pan^{33} l\epsilon^{13}$,
 1 give PFV CL original:draft DAT publish:group
 ‘I gave the draft to the publisher,’

- (2) 个 只 男孩子 呢
 $k\partial^{55}$ $tʃ\partial t^3$ $nam^{11} hai^{11} tʃi^{33}$ $n\epsilon^{55}$,
 DEM CL boy TOP
 系了 几 只 果 系 佢。
 $h\epsilon i^{25} - l\partial^{33}$ $k\partial i^{33}$ $tʃ\partial t^3$ ku^{33} $h\epsilon i^{25}$ $k\partial i^{13}$.
 give-PFV several CL fruit DAT 3
 ‘The boy, gave a few pieces of fruit to them.’

Nanning Pinghua

- (1) 男 个 递 一 只 气球 系 女 个。
nam¹¹ kə⁵⁵ tɛi²² ət³ tʃət³ həi²⁵kəu¹¹ həi²⁵ nəi¹³ kə⁵⁵.
 male MOD hand_over one CL gas:ball DAT female MOD
 ‘The male one handed the balloon over to the female one.’

- (2) 大 个 个 男 个 送 一 只 空 纸箱
tai²² kə⁵⁵ kə⁵⁵ nam¹¹ kə⁵⁵ tɕən⁵⁵ ət³ tʃət³ hɕən⁵³ tʃi³³tɕən⁵³
 big DEM CL male MOD gift one CL empty paper:box
 系 细文仔。
həi²⁵ tɛi⁵⁵ mən⁵³ tʃɛi³³.
 DAT child
 ‘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
kəm⁵⁵jet² ha²²ŋ²⁴ wan²¹ pu²² tʃhɛ⁵⁵
 today afternoon return CL car
 [给/ 畀] 陈 老师 嘅 大佬 晒。
[kɛi⁵⁵/ pi³⁵] tʃhɛn²¹ lu¹³fɪ⁵⁵ kɛ³³ tai²²lu³⁵ ʔai³³.
 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

	(Nth) Zhuang	Nng Pinghua	Nng Cantonese	Stnd Cantonese
Ditransitive constructions				
	V R T (V T R)	V R T	Give T R Non-give R T	Give T R Non-give R T
Give = DAT	Verb T DAT R	Verb T DAT R	Verb T DAT R	Verb T DAT R

(rarer constructions)

Nanning Pinghua Benefactive/ Malefactive Constructions

VERB ____ BEN/MAL R

BEN?

MAL:

Nanning Pinghua

- (1) 你 咪 惹 我 噃!
nəi¹³ mɛi⁵⁵ jɛ¹³ ŋa¹³ wɔ²⁵!
 2 NEG;IMP provoke 1 WARNING
 我 生气 就 𠵿 一 巴 掌 系 你。
ŋa¹³ tɛŋ⁵³ həi²⁵ tɕəu²² kʰɛm³³ ɛt³ pa⁵³ tɕɛŋ³³ həi²⁵ nəi¹³
 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 Benefactive/ Malefactive Constructions

VERB BEN/MAL R

Nanning Cantonese

- (1) 我 倦 啦, 打扫 啲 卫生 畀 我。
ŋɔ²⁴ kyn²² la³³ ta³⁵ lu³³ ti⁵⁵ wei²² faŋ⁵⁵ pi³⁵ ŋɔ²⁴.
 1SG tired COS tidy CL^{MASS} hygiene BEN 1SG
 ‘I am tired, do some cleaning for me.’ (Qin 2011: 90)

- (2) 佢 再 讲 粗口 亲,
kʰy²⁴ tʃɔi³³ kɔŋ³⁵ tʃʰu⁵⁵ hœu³⁵ tʃʰen⁵⁵
 3SG again say swear:word in_case
 你 就 扇 只 巴掌 [给/ 畀] 佢。
ni²⁴ tʃœu²² sin⁵⁵ tʃɛk³ pa⁵⁵ tʃœŋ³⁵ [kœi⁵⁵/ pi³⁵] kʰy²⁴.
 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 ,
kʰɵy¹³ tsɔi³³ kɔŋ²⁵ tʃʰou⁵⁵ hœu²⁵ kɛ³³ wa²²
 3SG again say swear:word in_case
 你 就 𠵼 佢 一 巴。
nei¹³ tʃœu²² kʰɐm²⁵ kʰɵy¹³ jɛt⁵ pa⁵⁵.
 2SG then slap 3SG one CL
 ‘If s/he swears again, you slap him/her in the face.’

Southern Zhuang Benefactive/ Malefactive Constructions

VERB ____ BEN/MAL R

Jingxi Southern Zhuang

- (1) *kin¹ kau³ kwai⁵ ne:u²,*
consume rice fast er
ji³ t^he:m¹ ŋo⁵ tui⁵ na:ŋ¹ hɔ:i³ ni⁵
awhile 1SG wash body BEN 2SG
'Eat up. Later on I will bathe you.' (Qin 2011: 91)

- (2) *te¹ na⁵ kən²,*
3SG scold people
ni⁵ ta:p⁷ te:t⁷ ma:t⁷ ne:u² hɔ:i¹ te¹.
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)

ตบ	หน้า	ให้
<i>tòp</i>	<i>nâa</i>	<i>hây</i>
slap	face	give

‘(I) will slap your face.’ (Iwasaki and Ingkaphirom 2005: 343)

Nanning Pinghua ‘give’ Passive and Causative Constructions

PASS AGENT VERB (____)

CAUS CAUSEE VERB (____)

- (1) 我 自日 系 佢 踢 一 脚。
ŋa¹³ tʃi²² ɲet²³ ɬei²⁵ kəi¹³ tʰət³ ət³ kək³.
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
nəi¹³ hau⁵³ mun¹¹ kən³³ tai²² tən⁵³
2 knock door DEM big noise
是 有 是 系 佢 恨 呀?
ti²² mi¹³ ti²² ɬei²⁵ kəi¹³ ɬən²² a⁵⁵?
be NEG be CAUS 3 angry Q
‘You knocked the door so loudly, are you [trying to] make him/her angry?’ ²⁶

The more common passive marker is 捱 *ηai*¹¹ ‘suffer’. The agent phrase that follows *ηai*¹¹ is optional.

- (1) 个 条 路 捱 (水) 冲烂 啦。
 *kə*⁵⁵ *tiu*¹¹ *lɔ*²² *ηai*¹¹ (*tui*³³) *tʃʰɔŋ*⁵³+*lan*²² *la*³³.
 DEM CL road PASS water flush+torn PRF
 ‘The road has been washed away (by water)’

Summary

	(Nth) Zhuang	Nng Pinghua	Nng Cantonese	Std Cantonese
Ditransitive constructions				
	V R T (V T R)	V R T	Give T R Non-give R T	Give T R Non-give R T
Give = DAT	Verb T DAT R	Verb T DAT R	Verb T DAT R	Verb T DAT R
Some other uses of 'give'				
Give = BEN	Verb __ BEN R	?	Verb __ BEN R	(V __ BEN R)
Give = MAL	Verb __ MAL R	Verb __ MAL R	Verb __ MAL R	
Give = CAUS	?	CAUS C Verb __	CAUS C Verb __	CAUS C Verb __
Give = PASS		(CAUS C Verb __)	(CAUS C Verb __)	CAUS C Verb __

(rarer constructions)

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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 hai⁵³ kə⁵⁵ pɔn³³ ləi⁵³
 OM open DEM CL book
 系 另外 一 个 男人 看。
 hei²⁵ lən²² wai²² ɛt³ kə⁵⁵ nam¹¹ jən¹¹ 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 *ɲa*⁵³ *kin*²² *lam*⁵³
 tall DEM CL boy take CL shirt
 系 矮 个 个 男仔 看看。
 *hei*²⁵ *ei*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.’ (壮语文水平考试(高级)样卷: 8)

Nanning Cantonese

- (2) 拎 啲 猪肉 给 佢哋。
neŋ⁵⁵ ti⁵⁵ tfy⁵⁵juk² kei⁵⁵ k^hy²⁴ ti²²
take CL^{MASS} pork give 3PL
‘Take some pork and give it to them.’ (Lin & Qin 2008: 345)