

Yuè & the Sinitic Languages of the Pearl River Region — Unit 5.1

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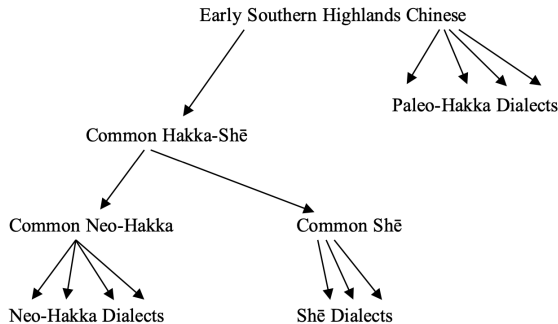
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(客家 Hakka as autonym $\subset$ what linguists consider Hakka)

Hakka & Shē

Coblin (2025: v)'s model



Paleo-Hakka 老客 =
earlier emigrants,
people not identifying
as 客家, with partial
Neo-Hakka traits

Neo-Hakka 新客 ⊃ people with 客家 identity
Shē language 畬話: Sinitic language close to Hakka
spoken by people of the 畬 ethnic group

Coblin, W. South. 2025. *Common Shē and Common Hakka-Shē: A comparative study* (Language and Linguistics Monograph Series 68). Taipei: Institute of Linguistics, Academia Sinica.

Lo, Seo-Gim 羅肇錦. 2015. 畬客關係的名實論證—客的前世是畬畬的今生是客. *Journal of Hakka Studies* 客家研究 8(2). 1–26.

Hakka & Shē

Coblin's Neo-Hakka 新客：

1. MC sonorant initial tone B split into two groups
2. 係 'to be'
3. *ŋai 'I'
4. 食 'to eat'

Shē 畚：

Tone C1 merged into A1

Like Neo-Hakka, but 是 'to be'

Shē 畬



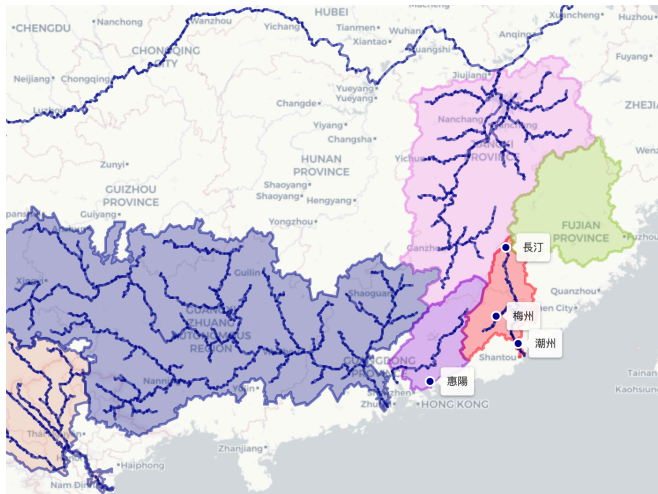
畬話/山客話: Sinitic language spoken by a few hundred thousand people in the 畬族 ethnic category.

畬語 (shee1238): distant Hmongic language spoken by <1000 in Guangdong (增城、博羅、惠東、海豐)

(No strong evidence that these two groups are related)

(Another 40000 「東家人」 in Guizhou lumped into the 畬族 category; they speak a type of Western Hmongic)

Hakka



長汀 on 汀江：
「客家首府」

梅州 on 梅江：
「世界客都」

贛州 on 贛江：
「客家搖籃」

東江 area:
河源「客家古邑」
惠州「客家僑都」
惠陽

Hakka

Original inhabitants of Hong Kong:
about half 圍頭 Waitau (莞寶粵)
about half 客家 Hakka (惠陽腔)
(plus others)

Hong Kong Hakka (e.g. Lau 2021)

(劉鎮發 Lau Chunfat lau4 zan3^{C1} faat3/ Liu Zinfat liu zǐn^B făt)

Lau, Chun Fat 劉鎮發. 2021. 香港客家話研究. Hong Kong: Chung Hwa Book Co. 中華教育.

HK Hakka initials

b- p- m- f- v-, d- t- l-, z- c- s- j-, g- k- ng- h- (< 劉 Romanisation)
(ng(i)- [ŋ], 0- [ʔ])

(It seems that younger speakers say [ŋi])

	A	B	C	D	
	平	被	部	病	白
MC	bjæŋ ^A	bje ^B	bu ^B	bjæŋ ^C	bæk ^D
香港客	p ^h jaŋ┘ ^{A2}	p ^h i┘ ^{A1}	p ^h u┘ ^C	p ^h jaŋ┘ ^C	p ^h ak┘ ^{D2}
Canto.	p ^h eŋ┘ ^{A2}	p ^h ej┘ ^{B2}	pow┘ ^{C2}	pɛŋ┘ ^{C2}	pak┘ ^{D2}
封川粵	pɛŋ┘ ^{A2}	pi┘ ^{B2}	pu┘ ^{C2}	pɛŋ┘ ^{C2}	pak┘ ^{D2}
南寧平	pən┘ ^{A2}	pəj┘ ^{B2}	pəw┘ ^{C2}	pən┘ ^{C2}	pɛk┘ ^{D2o}
漢越	ɸŋ┘ ^{A2}	ɸi┘ ^{B2}	ɸo┘ ^{B2}	ɸəjŋ┘ ^{B2}	ɸajɸ┘ ^{D2}

粵平: Some exceptions e.g. 賊 Canto. caak6^{D2} 南寧平 tʃ^hək^{┘D2o} 'thief'

客家: Some exceptions e.g. Hakka 渠 gī^{A2} 3SG (Canto. 佢 keoi5^{B2})

漢越: Except 常船 MC dʒjaŋ^A ʒwjen^A > SV thường thuyền

HK Hakka finals

表 2-2 香港客家話韻母

韻尾 韻腹	Ø	i	u	m	n	ng	p	t	k
a	a(沙)	ai(晒)	au(燒)	am(三)	an(山)	ang (牲)	ap(颯)	at(殺)	ak(石)
i	i(西)		iu(修)	im(心)	in(新)		ip(濕)	it(息)	
u	u(書)	ui(雖)			un(順)	ung (宋)		ut(戌)	uk(叔)
e	e(洗)		eu(餽)	em(參)	en(跟)		ep(澀)	et(塞)	
o	o(疏)	oi(衰)			on(酸)	ong (桑)		ot(刷)	ok(索)
ia	ia(些)		iau(消)	iam(潛)		iang (醒)	iap(楔)		iak(錫)
iu		iu(乳)			iun(訓)	iung (雄)		iut(屈) [#]	iuk(蓄)
ie					ien(肩)			iet(決)	
io	io(噓) [#]	ioi(艾) [#]			ion(軟) [#]	iong (箱)			iok(削)
0				m(唔) [#]	n(*) [#]	ng (吳)			

1. The majority of Hakka dialects have lost rounded front vowels
2. Most HK Hakka speakers have merged -eu into -iu
3. *-ing *-ik usually > -in -it

HK Hakka finals

	MC	香港客	Canto.	南寧平
沉	ɕim ^A	ts ^h im ^{↓A2}	ts ^h em ^{↓A2}	tɕem ^{↓A2}
潛	dzjem ^A	ts ^h jam ^{↓A2}	ts ^h im ^{↓A2}	tɕim ^{↓A2}

通攝一等 (-u^wŋ -ə^wŋ) vs. 三等 (-ju^wŋ -jə^wŋ)

	MC	南寧平	Canto.	香港客	梅縣客
聾	lu ^w ŋ ^A	luŋ ^{↓A2}	luŋ ^{↓A2}	luŋ ^{↓A1}	luŋ ^{↓A1}
龍	ljə ^w ŋ ^A	luŋ ^{↓A2}	luŋ ^{↓A2}	luŋ ^{↓A2}	ljun ^{↓A2}
工	ku ^w ŋ ^A	kuŋ ^{↓A1}	kuŋ ^{↓A1}	kuŋ ^{↓A1}	kuŋ ^{↓A1}
弓	kju ^w ŋ ^A	kuŋ ^{↓A1}	kuŋ ^{↓A1}	kjun ^{↓A1}	kjun ^{↓A1}
紅	fu ^w ŋ ^A	huŋ ^{↓A2}	huŋ ^{↓A2}	fuŋ ^{↓A2}	fuŋ ^{↓A2}
胸	hjə ^w ŋ ^A	huŋ ^{↓A1}	huŋ ^{↓A1}	hjun ^{↓A1}	hjun ^{↓A1}
屋	ʔu ^w k	uk ^{↓D2o}	uk ^{↓DS1}	vuk ^{↓D1}	vuk ^{↓D1}
郁	ʔju ^w k	ɲuk ^{↓D2s}	juk ^{↓DS1}	juk ^{↓D1}	juk ^{↓D1}

HK Hakka tones

1 ^{A1}	2 ^{A2}	3 ^B	4 ^C	(5) ^{D1}	(6) ^{D2}	
ˊ	ˉ	ˇ	ˋ	ˊ	ˋ	(< 粵 Romanisation)
˧	˨	˥	˩	˥	˩	
rise	low	mid	high	mid	high	

Hakka: majority of dialects D1 lower than D2 e.g. HK Hk 七 ts^hit˩ 十 sip˩

Pinghua–Yue: all(?) dialects D1 higher than D2 e.g. Canto. 七 ts^het˩ 十 səp˩

(MC 七 ts^hit^D 十 dzjip^D)

Tone sandhi:

˧ > ˧ / _ low or mid

客家 hak˩ ka˩, 客家話 hak˩ ka˩ va˩, 客家人 hak˩ ka˩ŋ˩ nin˩

˩ > ˩ / _ low or mid

大溪地 t^haj˩ k^haj˩ t^hi˩, 大溪地人 t^haj˩ k^haj˩ t^hi˩ŋ˩ nin˩

HK Hakka tones

MC	A	B	C	D
*voiceless	A1 ʔ ¹	B ʔ ³	C ʔ ⁴	D1 ʔ ^{3/5}
*vcd sonorant	A1 ʔ ¹ A2 ʔ ²	A1 ʔ ¹ B ʔ ³	C ʔ ⁴	D1 ʔ ^{3/5} D2 ʔ ^{4/6}
*vcd obstruent	A2 ʔ ²	A1 ʔ ¹ C ʔ ⁴		D2 ʔ ^{4/6}

The sonorant cases are said to be related to the voicing of sonorants in Proto-Min (Baxter & Sagart 2014).

	MC	南寧平	Canto.	香港客	長汀客	PMin	邵武閩
六	l ^{-D}	luk ^{ʔD2s}	luk ^{ʔD2}	luk ^{ʔD1}	təu ^{ʔA2}	**lh-	su ^{ʔD}
肉	ɲ ^{-D}	ɲuk ^{ʔD2s}	juk ^{ʔD2}	ɲjuk ^{ʔD1}	ɲəu ^{ʔA2}	**nh-	ny ^{ʔD}
綠	l ^{-D}	luk ^{ʔD2s}	luk ^{ʔD2}	luk ^{ʔD2}	təu ^{ʔC2}	**l-	ly ^{ʔC2}
玉	ɲ ^{-D}	ɲuk ^{ʔD2s}	juk ^{ʔD2}	ɲjuk ^{ʔD2}	ɲəu ^{ʔC2}	**ɲ-	ny ^{ʔC2}

HK Hakka tones

MC	A		B		C	D	
*voiceless	A1 ˩¹		B ˩³		C ˩⁴	D1 ˩³⁵	
*vcd sonorant	A1 ˩¹	A2 ˩²	A1 ˩¹	B ˩³		D1 ˩³⁵	D2 ˩⁴⁶
*vcd obstruent	A2 ˩²		A1 ˩¹	C ˩⁴		D2 ˩⁴⁶	

	MC	南寧平	Canto.	香港客	長汀客	PMin	TW	建甌閩
買	m- ^B	maj ^{B2}	maj ^{B2}	maj ^{A1}	meɿ ^{A1}	**m-	beɿ ^B	maj ^B
懶	l- ^B	lan ^{B2}	lan ^{B2}	lan ^{A1}	laŋ ^{A1}		lan ^B	laŋ ^B
耳	ɲ- ^B	ɲi ^{B2}	ɲi ^{B2}	ɲi ^B	ni ^B	**ɲh-	hi/hĩɿ ^{C2}	nejɲ ^{D2}
瓦	ŋ- ^B	wa ^{B2}	ŋa ^{B2}	ŋa ^B	ŋwa ^B	**ɲh-	hjaɿ ^{C2}	uaɿ ^{D2}
網	m- ^B	muŋ ^{B2}	mɔŋ ^{B2}	mɔŋ ^B	mɔŋ ^B		baŋ ^{C2}	mɔŋ ^{D2}

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

Hakka and Yue share a lot of lexicon.

Some typical Hakka lexicon, e.g.:

圳 “field furrow” e.g. 深圳 cím zùn

埔 “little plain” e.g. 大埔 tài pù

畚/輦 “slash & burn (field)” e.g. 禾輦 vō ciā

Many nouns with non-gendered semantics carry sex-specific suffixes

虱嫲 sīt mā ‘louse’, 舌嫲 sèt mā ‘tongue’, 薑嫲 gióng mā ‘fresh ginger’

蝠婆 pīt pō ‘bat’, 襖婆 ǎu pō ‘cotton-padded jacket’

蝦公 hā gúng ‘shrimp/prawn’, 貓公 miàu gúng ‘cat’

鼻公 pì gúng ‘nose’, 腳趾公 giōk zǐ gúng ‘big toe’

猴哥 hēu gó ‘monkey’, 罌哥 áng gó ‘bottle’

Cantonese has far fewer of these, e.g.:

蝨𧈧 sat1 naa2 ‘louse’, 蛤𧈧 gaap3 naa2 ‘frog’

腳趾公 goek3 zi2 gung1 ‘big toe’

鷓鴣哥 liu4*1 go1 ‘hill myna’, 鼻哥 bei6 go1 ‘nose’

膝頭哥 sat1 tau4 go1 ‘knee’

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

“What”:

Hakka: 乜介 mǎk gài, 嘅 mǎi (gài: 個 ; OC *kʰa[r]-s)

Canto.: 乜 mat1, 乜嘢 mat1 je5, 咩 me1, 咩嘢 me1 je5

(嘢 je5: ‘thing’)

南寧平: 那門 na˧ mun˧

“To be”:

Hakka universally uses 係 (港客 hè)

Yue uses 係 (Canto. hai6), but transitions to using 是 is eastern

Guangxi (e.g. 玉林粵 ɕi˧, 南寧平 ɦi˧)

“To eat”:

Hakka (at least Neo-Hakka and Shē) universally uses 食 (港客 sìt)

Yue: Cantonese uses 食 (sik6), but beyond Cantonese, 吃/喫 is more common, e.g. 港圍頭 吃 həkʰD1, 中山石岐 喫 jakʰD2, 南寧平 吃 hətʰD1 (Canto. also has 喫 jaak3, but now considered very informal in HK.)

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

Table 2:

Five types of colexification of EAT DRINK and SMOKE.

Type	Lexification patterns	Number of data sites
I Dislexification	EAT ≠ DRINK ≠ SMOKE	29 (18.2%)
II Full ternary colexification	EAT = DRINK = SMOKE	62 (39.0%)
III Binary colexification	EAT = SMOKE ≠ DRINK	52 (32.7%)
IV Binary colexification	EAT = DRINK ≠ SMOKE	7 (4.4%)
V Binary colexification	DRINK = SMOKE ≠ EAT	9 (5.7%)

Type I e.g. Stan. Mand. 吃飯 chī fàn ≠ 喝茶 hē chá ≠ 抽煙 chōu yān
mainly north of Yangtze

Type II e.g. HK Hakka 食飯 sìt fàn = 食茶 sìt cā = 食煙 sìt yén (also bòk yén)
mainly south of Yangtze

Type III e.g. Canto. 食飯 sik6 faan6 = 食煙 sik6 jin1 ≠ 飲茶 jam2 caa4
e.g. Yuè, Hui, Jìn

Type IV eat = drink ≠ smoke

(Their examples: 儋州客 食 sìt = sìt ≠ bòk; 南寧江南平 吃 het1 = het1 ≠ 燒 [jiu])

Type V e.g. 全州湘 吃 tɕɿ1 ≠ 喝酒 xwo1 tɕjəw1 = 喝煙 xwo1 iẽŋ1

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

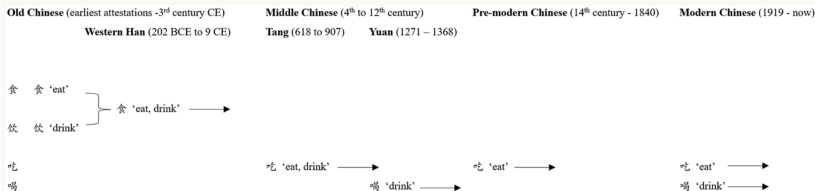


Figure 3:

Diachronic evolution of EAT and DRINK from Old Chinese to Modern Chinese (adapted from [Li and Tang 2020](#), p. 21).

Yuè: Cantonese primarily used 喫 during Qīng dynasty. 喫 is still more common than 食 amongst Yuè dialects. 食 is primarily used in Yuè dialects (geographically) closer to Hakka and Mǐn dialects. (Wu 2000)

Wǔ, Wēi 伍巍. 2000. 粵語動詞“食”、“喫”研究. In Sin, Chow Yiu 單周堯 & Luke, Kang Kwong 陸鏡光 (eds.), 第七屆國際粵方言研討會論文集 (Fāngyán 方言 Special Volume), 394–396. Beijing: The Commercial Press 商務印書局.

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

	1SG	2SG	3SG	1PL.EX	1PL.IN	2PL	3PL
港客	厓 ngāi	你 ngī	佢 gī	吾兜 ngá déu	厓哋 ngāi dí	惹兜 ngiá déu	其兜 giá déu
POSS	吾(嘅) ngá(è)	惹(嘅) ngiá(è)	其(嘅) giá(è)	吾兜嘅 ngádéuè	厓哋嘅 ngāidíè	惹兜嘅 ngiádéuè	其兜嘅 giádéuè
Can.	我 ngo5	你 nei5	佢 keoi5	我哋 ngo5 dei6	你哋 nei5 dei6	佢哋 keoi5 dei6	
POSS	我嘅 ngo5 ge3	etc. etc.		我哋嘅 ngo5 dei6 ge3	etc. etc.		
南寧平	我 ŋaɿ	你 nəjɿ	佢 kəjɿ	我隊 ŋaɿ tɔjɿ	佢隊 wənɿ tɔjɿ	你隊 nəjɿ tɔjɿ	佢隊 kəjɿ tɔjɿ
POSS	我个 ŋaɿkəɿ	etc. etc.		我隊个 ŋaɿtɔjɿ-kəɿ	etc. etc.		

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

(Examples from 劉 2021)

Comparative: 過 gò SURPASS

瓦煲煲飯好食過 電飯煲

ngǎ-báu báu fàn hǎu-sìt gò tièn fàn báu

casserole cook rice tasty THAN elec. rice pot

Object marking [OM]: 將 zióng HOLD

厝將 條鎖匙漏晦在車裏背添

ngāi zióng tiāu sǒ-sī lèu hói cói cá dí-bòi tiám

1SG OM CLF key left PFV at car inside oh!

Object marking [OM]: 摻 láu HELP

佢摻 吾地址寫錯晦

gī láu ngá tì-zǐ siǎ cò hói

3SG OM 1SG:POSS address write wrong PFV

HK Hakka lexicon & grammar

Recipient: 分 bín GIVE

(分 bín e.g. 分配 búpui; > 分 bín 'give' under Canto. influence?)

送本書分 佢

sùng bŭn sú bín gī

gift CLF book DAT 3SG

Permissive causative: 分 bín GIVE

你唔好分 佢去

ngī m-mău bín gī hì

2SG PROHIB GIVE 3SG go

Passive: 分 bín GIVE

分 人冤枉

bín ngīn yén-vǒng

PASS person wrongly.accuse

Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

(e.g. Lau 2002, Lin 2021)

遷界令／遷海令 The Great Clearance
(清 edicts 1661, 62, 64, 79)

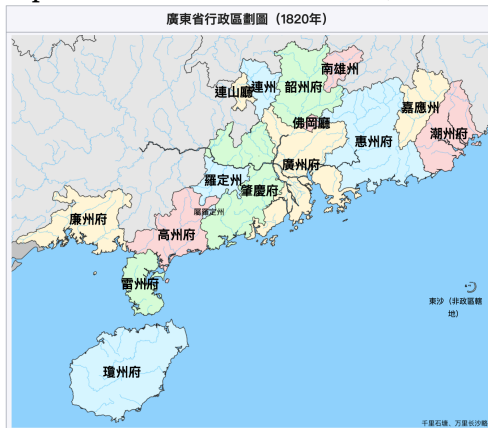
The entire coast (30-50 里 of land) from Shandong southward were cleared of civilians and civilian structures, to stop them supplying the 鄭 Dynasty (1628 – 1683; 明 loyalist) based in Tainan.

Lau, Chun-Fat 劉鎮發. 2002. 粵北土話跟客語和粵語的關係及其歸屬問題 [Northern Guangdong Tuhua' s relationship with Hakka and Yue and the question on its affiliation]. *New Asia Yearly* 新亞論叢 4. 242-249.
Lin, Cheng-hui 林正慧. 2021. 由「客人」到「客家」：嘉應州士子以「客」自我定位的過程與影響 From Kheh to Hakka: The process and influence of the Hakka self-identification in Jiaying Zhou. *Global Hakka Studies* 全球客家研究 16: 79-120.

Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

展界令/復界令 End of the ban 1683

Not everyone returned; large number of people from 嘉應州 moved to e.g. 潮州府、惠州府、廣州府、肇慶府 (嘉應州 was separate from 潮州府 in 1733)



Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

First opium war 第一次鴉片戰爭 1839–1842 (caused poverty)

Red Turban Rebellion 廣東洪兵起義 1854–1856

(清 utilised existing conflicts between 「客」 (i.e. 嘉應州 migrants) and 「土」 (本地 Punti i.e. locals), employed 客 to crush the Punti Red Turbans)

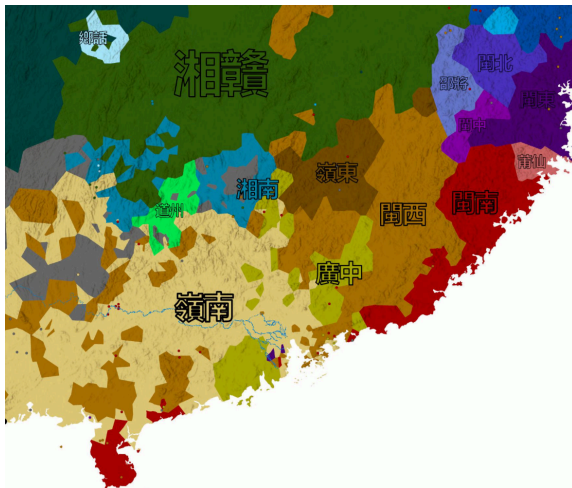
Punti–Hakka Clan Wars 土客械鬥

especially in 四邑 Sìyì / Szeyup (sei3 jap1) / ʰej1 jip1 “four counties” area (1855–1868)

In the end: 清 government expelled most 客家 people out of 四邑; some moved back to 嘉應州, some moved to Guangxi or E Guangdong, some went overseas.

The exonym 「客家」 was reclaimed by Hakka people in the Pearl River Delta Region, and gradually spread to e.g. NE Guangdong / W Fujian / S Jiangxi.

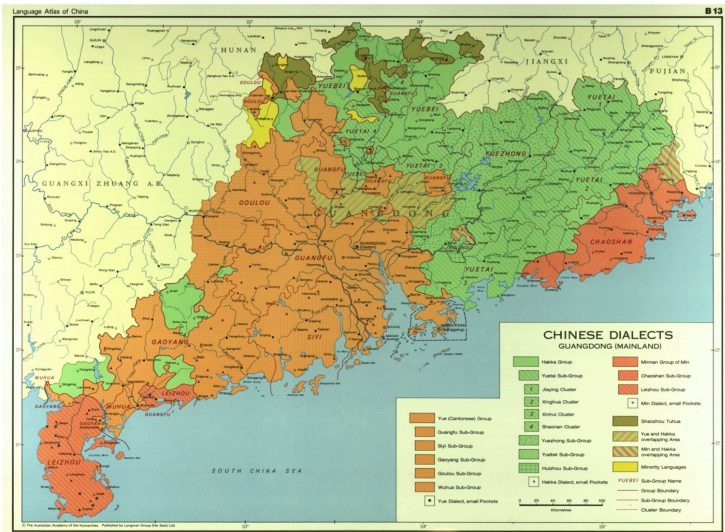
Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑



<https://zhuanlan.zhihu.com/p/1906824130126414290>

Classification in 漢字音典 <https://nk2028.shn.hk/yindian/> <https://mcpdict.vear.vip/>

Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑



Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

四邑 like 粵:

	A	B	C	D	
	平	被	部	病	白
MC	bjæŋ ^A	bje ^B	bu ^B	bjæŋ ^C	bæk ^D
香港客	p ^h jaŋ↓ ^{A2}	p ^h i↓ ^{A1}	p ^h u↓ ^C	p ^h jaŋ↓ ^C	p ^h ak↓ ^{D2}
Canto.	p ^h ɛŋ↓ ^{A2}	p ^h ɛj↓ ^{B2}	pow↓ ^{C2}	pɛŋ↓ ^{C2}	pak↓ ^{D2}
台山	p ^h jaŋ↓ ^{A2}	p ^h ɛj↓ ^{B2}	pu↓ ^{C2}	pjaŋ↓ ^{C2}	pak↓ ^{D2}
封川粵	pɛŋ↓ ^{A2}	pi↓ ^{B2}	pu↓ ^{C2}	pɛŋ↓ ^{C2}	pak↓ ^{D2}
南寧平	pən↓ ^{A2}	pəj↓ ^{B2}	pəw↓ ^{C2}	pən↓ ^{C2}	pək↓ ^{D2o}
漢越	ɸŋ↓ ^{A2}	ɸi↓ ^{B2}	ɸo↓ ^{B2}	ɸəjŋ↓ ^{B2}	ɸajk↓ ^{D2}

Tons of Yue-like vocabulary, e.g.

嘢 ‘thing’ Canto. je5^{B2}, 中山石岐 ja^B

台山 閒嘢 hɛn^{↓A2} nje^{↓AC1} / hɛn^{↓A2} nje^{↓AC1*}

Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

四邑 like 客家 / not-like 粵:

(Only talking about core of 四邑 at e.g. 台山, 開平;

places closer to Canton e.g. 新會 have a lot more 粵-traits)

Largely not gone through Pan-Yue vowel changes:

	MC	香港客	台山	Canto.	南寧平
沉	dɿm ^A	ts ^h im↓ ^{A2}	ts ^h im↓ ^{A2}	ts ^h em↓ ^{A2}	tɕem↓ ^{A2}
軍	kjun ^A	kjun↓ ^{A1}	kun↓ ^{AC1}	k ^w en↓ ^{A1}	k ^w ən↓ ^{A1}
潛	dzjem ^A	ts ^h jam↓ ^{A2}	t ^h jam↓ ^{A2}	ts ^h im↓ ^{A2}	tɕim↓ ^{A2}

No vowel length difference:

	MC	香港客	台山	Canto.	南寧平
街	kɛ(j) ^A	kaj↓ ^{A1}	kaj↓ [*]	ka:j↓ ^{A1}	ka:j↓ ^{A1}
雞	kej ^A	kaj↓ ^{A1}	kaj↓ ^{AC1}	kej↓ ^{A1}	kej↓ ^{A1}
耕	kɛŋ ^A	kaŋ↓ ^{A1}	kaŋ↓ ^{AC1}	ka:ŋ↓ ^{A1}	kɛ:ŋ↓ ^{A1}
更	kæŋ ^A	kaŋ↓ ^{A1}	kaŋ↓ ^{AC1}	kɛŋ↓ ^{A1}	kɛŋ↓ ^{A1}

Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

From not having vowel-length difference: Mix of
 Cantonese-like tone DS1 ˩ & DL1 ˨˩
 Paleo-Hakka-like tone D1 ˩ (no length distinction)
 (i.e. 台山 has many tone D morphemes ˩ than Cantonese)

	Canto.	台山	惠州	香港客
七	ts ^h et˩ ^{DS1/D1}	t ^h it˩ ^{DS1}	tɕ ^h it˩ ^{D1}	ts ^h it˩ ^{D1}
八	pa:t˩ ^{DL1}	pat˩ ^{DL1} 捌 pat˩ ^{D1} 八卦	pat˩ ^{D1}	pat˩ ^{D1}
法	fa:t˩ ^{DL1}	fat˩ ^{D1}	fat˩ ^{D1}	fap˩ ^{D1}
駱	lɔ:k˩ ^{D2}	lɔk˩ ^{D1}	lɔk˩ ^{D1}	lɔk˩ ^{D2}

Hakka 客家 & Sleiyip 四邑

台山

ㄊ	ㄌ	ㄊ	ㄌ / ㄊ
ㄊ	ㄌ / ㄊ / ㄌ	ㄌ	ㄌ

惠州

ㄊ	ㄌ	ㄌ	ㄌ
ㄌ	ㄌ / ㄌ / ㄌ	ㄌ	ㄌ

Similar split of MC *sonorant- tone B:

	MC	Canto.	香港客	台山	惠州	韶關向陽 蟲婆
買	m ^{-B}	maj ^{AB2}	maj ^{AB1}	maj ^{AC1}	maj ^{AC1}	bwə ^{AC1}
懶	l ^{-B}	lan ^{AB2}	lan ^{AB1}	lan ^{AC1}	lan ^{AC1}	lwə ^{AC1}
耳	ɲ ^{-B}	ji ^{AB2}	ɲi ^B	ɲej/ɲi ^B	ɲi ^{AB}	gi ^{AC1}
瓦	ɲ ^{-B}	ɲa ^{AB2}	ɲa ^B	ɲa ^{B1}	ɲa ^{AB}	ga ^{AC1}
網	m ^{-B}	mɔŋ ^{AB2}	mjɔŋ ^B	mɔŋ ^{B1}	mɔŋ ^{AB}	bɔŋ ^{AB}

台山「我」 ɲ^uɔŋ^{AB1} 'I' ɲ^uɔŋ^B 'we'惠州「我」 ɲɔŋ^{AC1} 'I' ɲɔŋ^{AB} 'we'