The Fifteenth LSHK Workshop on Cantonese (WOC-15)

香港語言學學會第十五屆粵語討論會



Program and Abstracts

程序表及論文提要

Date: April 11, 2015 (Saturday)

Venue: Room 4.36-37 (4th floor), Run Run Shaw Tower

Centennial Campus, The University of Hong Kong

Theme: Cantonese Classifier

日期: 2015年4月11日 (星期六)

地點: 香港大學百周年校園 逸夫教學樓 四樓 4.36-37室

主題: 粤語量詞

Jointly organized by Linguistic Society of Hong Kong and School of Chinese, The University of Hong Kong

香港語言學學會 和 香港大學中文學院 聯合主辦

The Fifteenth LSHK Workshop on Cantonese (WOC-15)

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Theme 主題: Cantonese Classifier 粵語量詞

Program 程序

Time 時間	Speaker 講者	Title 題目
2:30pm – 3:00pm	Ariel Chan (PolyU) & Naomi Nagy (U. of Toronto)	Toronto Cantonese heritage speakers' use of sortal classifiers
3:00pm – 3:30pm	謝明桑 錢志安 (香港教育學院)	粵語「名-量-名」結構的同指 用法
3:30pm – 4:00pm	鄧思穎 (香港中文大學)	粤語量詞的省略
4:00pm – 4:20pm	Coffee Break 茶歇	
4:20pm – 5:00pm	Peppina Lee (CityU) & Thomas Lee (CUHK)	Commentator's session

Toronto Cantonese heritage speakers' use of sortal classifiers

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Numeral classifiers, which categorize nouns in the case of counting or quantifying, are found to be a robust grammatical device across Asian languages including Cantonese (Yamamoto 2005). While the acquisition and uses of Cantonese classifiers as L1 in homeland or bilingual contexts with balanced developments of both languages are well documented (e.g. Loke and Harrison 1986, Mak 1991, Wong 1998), the use of classifiers in heritage context is known to a much lesser extent. Previous studies (Nagy, Chung and Tong 2012, Wei and Lee 2001), for instance, report a high rate of the use of the general classifier *go3* in Cantonese heritage speakers.

With over 166,000 Cantonese speakers, Toronto is an ideal place to examine ongoing changes in heritage Cantonese. The Heritage Language and Documentation Corpus (HerLD) developed in The Heritage Language Variation and Change in Toronto Project (HLVC, Nagy 2009) documents the conversational speech of eight heritage languages including Cantonese over the course of several generations, consisting of samples of 1st (born in homeland, immigrated as adults), 2nd (children of first generation, born in Toronto) and 3rd generation speakers (children of second generation). Based on conversational data from sociolinguistic interviews (Labov 1984) in HerLD, we look at 12 Cantonese heritage speakers, 4 from each generation. The present study will examine the use of function (e.g. *bun2* for 'a book') and shape classifiers (e.g. *zi1* for 'a flower') in Toronto heritage speakers in both a quantitative and qualitative way.

In this paper, we aim at answering two research questions. First, what patterns do these heritage speakers exhibit in employing function and shape classifiers? Second, are these patterns similar to what we see from the L1 acquisition studies in the homeland context (cf. Loke and Harrison 1986, Mak 1991)? Along with previous studies in the HLVC project (e.g. Nagy, Chung and Tong 2012), findings of our present study will not only shed light on the ongoing changes in Cantonese over several generations, but also provide us with insights on the use of Cantonese as a heritage language from a variationist perspective.

References:

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粵語「名-量-名」結構的同指用法

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量詞在粵語的其中一個語法特點表現在帶有領屬意義的「名-量-名」結構上(參考 張洪年(1972 [2007], 1989); Matthews & Yip (1994 [2011]); Pacioni (1998))。例如:

(1) 我本書唔見咗。

(張洪年 1989:757)

(2) 你啲學生好醒嘅!

(Pacioni 1998:74)

在建構《二十世紀中期香港粵語語料庫(第二版)》的過程中,我們觀察到粵語「名-量-名」結構還有一種文獻上甚少提及的「同指」用法。比較句(3)和句(4):

- (4) 哈! $<u>你個衰仔 haa ²</u>! 撈到… 撈到偷嘢 <math>aa^6 maa^5$?(歐陽儉,《十月芥菜》,1952)

句 (3) 和句 (4) 中有由代名詞、量詞和名詞組成的名詞短語:「你個衰女」和「你個衰仔」。前者表示領屬關係;後者表示「同指」關係,意即聽話者就是「衰仔」,像英語中的 "You, the guy"。

雖然在形式上表領屬關係和表同指關係的「名-量-名」結構相同,但是,為甚麼聽話者通常都能正確理解某一個「名-量-名」結構在某一個會話語境中的意義呢?我們將從語料庫中抽取含有(5)所示成份的「名-量-名」結構,並且在詞義、句法和語用習慣等層面對它們進行初步分析,從而比較兩者的異同。

(5)
$$\{ \text{你/佢} \} + \{ \text{個/隻/條} \} + (表示人的) 名詞$$

參考文獻

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粵語量詞的省略

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漢語的數詞往往跟量詞連用,量詞不能缺少,(2)的量詞「本」被省略是不合語法的。這個特點,在不少語法專書已有描述,如黃伯榮、李煒編(2012:15)指出,「數詞一般要跟量詞組合構成數量短語,才能充當定語、補語、狀語等句法成分」。他們所說的「一般」,到底該怎樣理解呢?

以粵語為例,數詞獨用,並非絕對不可能。回答「想要多少杯咖啡?」,量詞「杯」必需出現,如(1)。如果量詞省略了,如(2),就絕對不能接受。把量詞省略固然不好,不過,相比之下,同樣缺少量詞的(3)和(4),卻勉強可以接受。雖然(3)和(4)不算完美,但總比(2)好得多。如果加上表示不定數目的「幾」,接受度比較差,如(5)和(6)。數詞後面加上表示概數的「左右、上下」,接受度又好得多,如(7)和(8)。同樣表示概數的「零」(leng4),卻跟「左右、上下」的表現有異,如(9)。鄰近數詞連用,表示概述,量詞絕對不能省,如(10)。除了個體量詞外,其它較為特殊的量詞,如表示歲數的「歲」,在特定的語境下,省略並非完全不可能,如(11)。加上句末的助詞,語感又好像好得多,如(12)。

- (2)的「一」是單音節,(3)的「三十」是雙音節,音節數量好像有一定的作用。不過,光憑音節數量,好像解釋不了,(6)的「三十幾」是三音節,語感卻比較差。同樣表示概數,但「左右、上下、零」卻有差別。本文認為音節數量對量詞省略扮演一定的角色,光一個單音節的數詞確實不能單獨作為句法成分,雙音節要求似乎是一個必要條件。不過,雙音節數詞是否允許量詞省略,還要符合其它充分條件。本文以粵語作為研究對象,探索允許粵語量詞省略的充分條件,從而討論數量詞的句法結構,思考句法音韻接口的問題。
- (1) 我要一杯。
- (2)*我要一。
- (3)?我要三十。
- (4)?我要一百。
- (5)??我要十幾。
- (6) ??我要三十幾。
- (7)?我要三十左右。
- (8)?我要三十上下。
- (9)??我要三十零。
- (10)*我要三四十。
- (11)?佢已經廿幾。
- (12) 廿幾喇/咋。

HKU Campus Map http://www.maps.hku.hk/downloads/201501hkumap.jpg

