

Cantonese may be a difficult language to learn for many foreigners, especially in the west due to the different ways of pronouncing words. Thus, by taking this video of an interview with a non-native Cantonese speaker¹, the difference between their pronunciation and the Hong Kong-styled one may be highlighted

In the video, the non-native speaker makes several mistakes in pronouncing several words. One of the types of mistakes repeated is an affricate sound. For example, in approximately 0:25 and 0:44 of the video, he makes a mistake with pronouncing the initial sound. In the words which are pronounced as *zi* and *zai*, where the speaker should be pronouncing the words with 'z', he instead pronounces them with a 'ch' sound. He repeats this error throughout the rest of the video, with words like *zau* at around 1:32 and *zi* at around 2:06. The difference is a result of his difficulty in creating the required affricate sound, which requires the speaker to slowly release air from behind the place where his vocal tract is closed up. Good

He also makes a mistake with *man* at 3:41, pronouncing the initial consonant, 'm' as 'w' instead. This mistake may be derived from a difficulty in using nasal sounds, in which the nose is used to release air and produce the sound. He mispronounces *hau* at 4:41 as *jau* at 4:59 as well, using the 'ou' vowel instead of 'au'. There was also an instance at 2:09 and 2:27, in which he used the third tonal sound of *ding* instead of the sixth.

Furthermore, the other non-native speaker makes a mistake in the pronunciation of *fan hoeng* at around 1:10. Rather than using the vowel sound of 'an' and 'oeung', he makes the error of saying the sounds 'en' and 'ung'. Some of his other mistakes are his mispronunciation of *soeng* at 1:02, in which he pronounces it as *syoeng*, *jing* at 3:33, where he pronounces it as *ing*, and *jan* at 4:48, in which he pronounces it as *wan* instead. Such mistakes are related to the approximant sound as it concerns the 'j' consonant.

To conclude, though Cantonese may differ in pronunciation when compared to different languages, mistakes can be learnt through observation and practice. Thus, one will be able to replace bad pronunciation habits with good ones.

¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3rTLNA8im5k&feature=emb_title.

a. 我認為漢語與英語在歷史發展上是同大於異因為漢語比英語有很少外國影響。例如，老英語有不同外國影響因為盎格魯族、撒克遜人、朱特族同北歐海盜侵入英國，英語借用一些外國字，就變成現代英語的重要組成部分。其實，中英語還有法語影響因為貴族互相講法語。✓✓

另一方面，漢語在歷史沒有重大的外國影響，中漢語的發展大部分是因為北南移走，現代的漢語只開始外國影響，借用多英文字。佛教 ✕

b. 香港粵語的那一個特點跟普通話最不相似是文法，這兩個語言有一些不同關於詞序和句子順序，例如粵語的字是人客、雞公和訂裝，但是普通話的字是客人、公雞和裝訂，第一詞同第二詞互相交換位置。其實，普通話還替代一些粵語字，例如有人講粵語會話「唔」，但是講普通話會話「不」。句子還有不同順序，普通話是「到廣州來」，但是粵語是「來廣州」。 Good

（另一方面，香港粵語的一個特點跟英語最不相似是定義因為英語是一種語言，但有人認為粵語不是，只是一種漢語的方言。）

c. 做英漢翻譯時有不同地方需要注意，例如結合語素、複合和重複。如果有人想英漢翻譯「語言的學習」，英語有困難的字，就是「linguistics」，但是漢語只要對「語言」加「學」。其實很多英漢翻譯的詞是相似，雖然英語詞非常之難，但是漢語只要加詞尾，例如「學」、「員」同「科」。

漢語有複合，就是兩個詞結合，例如「笑」同「死」，雖然直接翻譯沒有意思，但是「笑死」是一個真的漢語詞。 英語也有複合

詞彙

d. 漢語和英語的差異影響東西方思想的差異因為漢語和英語不互相分享所有詞典。雖然一種語言可能沒有詞，不意味個人不可以諗到那個概念，但是沒有詞可以影響個人的思想。其實，一種語言的語法還可以影響思想，例如，時間在英語語法很重要同特定，但是在漢語可以忽略那個語法。因為講漢語的人不活時間，所以他可能話最近的事或幾星期前的事。 想到 ??

哈利波特：

沒見你

安好

，並

你好嗎？很久不見到你，希望現在你沒有事，知道過去一年你去過霍格華茲有很多歷

孤單

險。其實我最近少少孤獨，想要再次見你。一點

是中一生 / 在讀中一

對生命產生危險的

⇒ 我聽到你的學校生活非常之興奮，雖然你只是中一級，但是你已經遇到一些生命危險情況，不 雖然

但 感恩你現在安全

僅感到害怕和擔心，還感到感謝因為你現時安全。當本我聽到奎里納奎若的教授真是你敌人的 ??

真的很

的

佛地魔時，我認真震驚和擔心，想知道一個危險人如何可以教同學。霍格華茲必要更小心地保

應該

必須

護同學，在其中一個同學不幸受創傷時，學校可以做什麼？

這兩個

不過，我還很開心因為你有幸遇到很好榮思和妙麗的朋友，就在學校可以照顧你。我

了 聽到你參加學院的魁地奇代表隊，很驕傲因為中一級隊員非常之少。我知道你於未來期間可以

出名

中一級的隊員這麼少，你應該感到很自豪。

變得一個有才能和重名的魁地奇隊員。

變成

我真的希望鄧不利多校長會照顧你，而且你的餘下學校生活是和平。

繼續

保持和平

祝

學業進步

朋友 潘澤豪

二零二零年十二月六日