



# Introducing more participants in Nanning Pinghua and Nanning Cantonese

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# Sinitic Languages (“Chinese Dialects”)



Nanning  
南寧

Pinghua  
平話

Yue (e.g. Cantonese)  
粵語

(Lang atlas of China 1986)

# Non-Sinitic languages

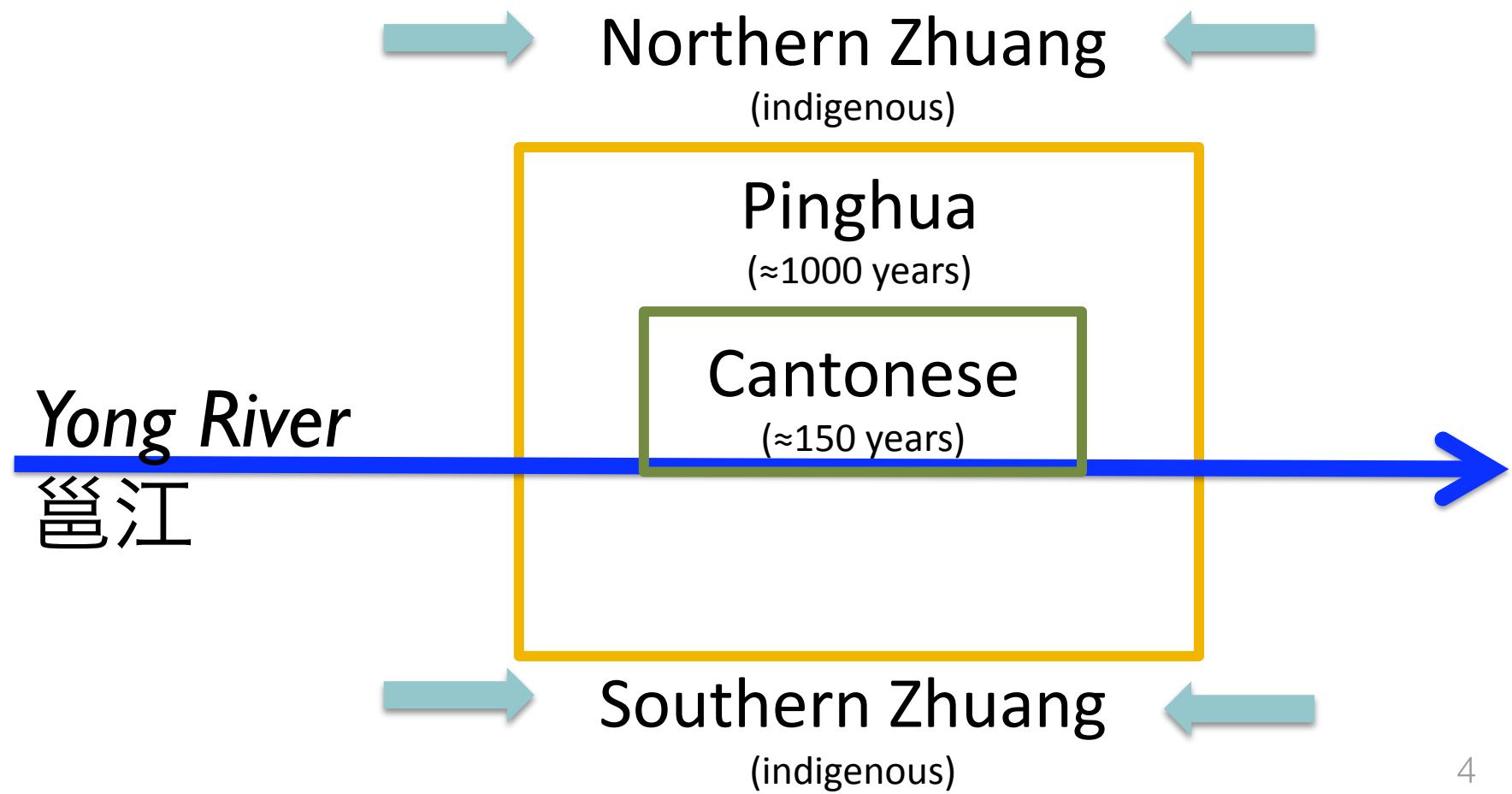


Nanning  
南寧

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 Zhīgāo*) regime.

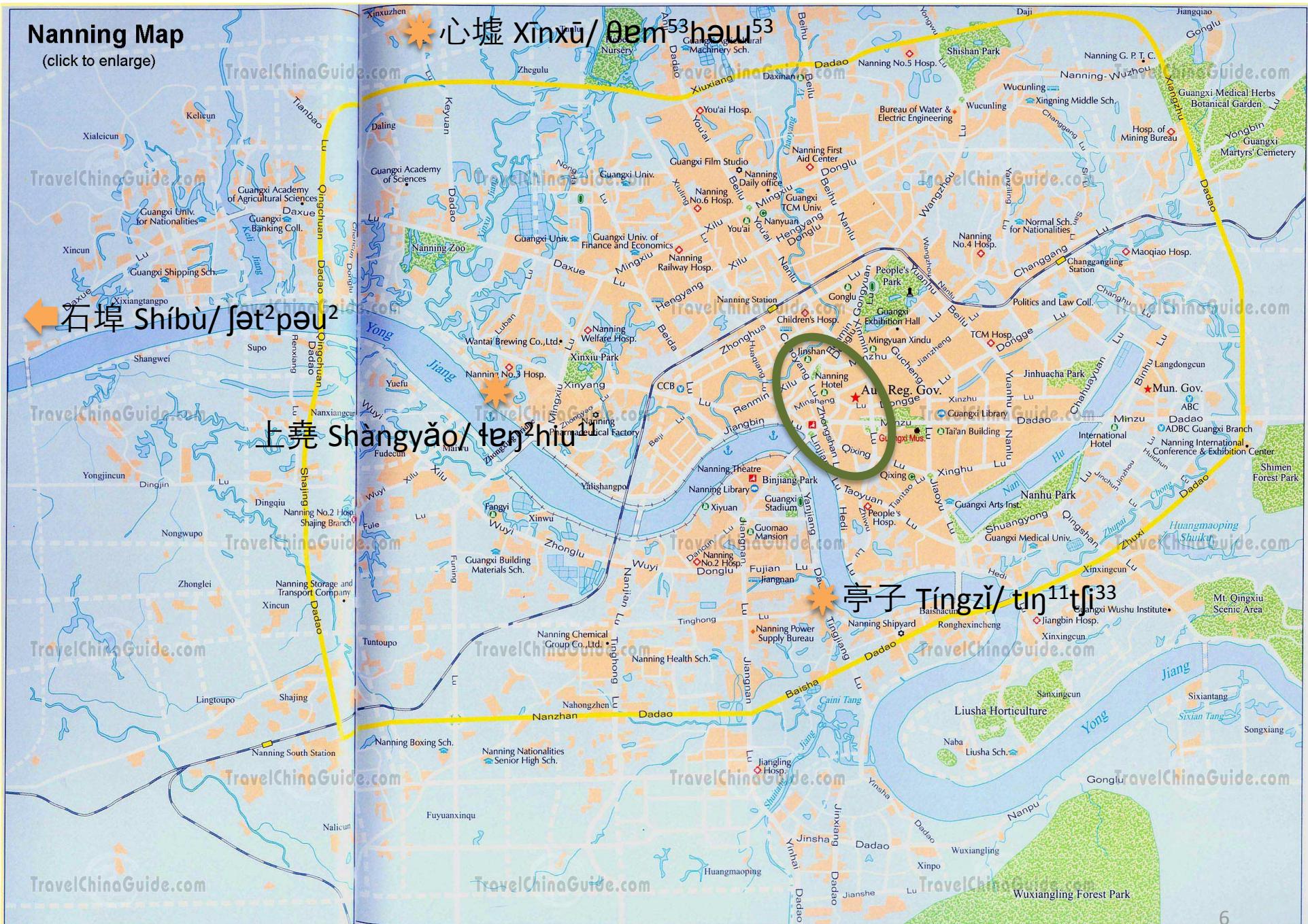
Other languages in the area:

- 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’

həi<sup>25</sup> (usually written as 系)

(other Nanning accents e.g. həw<sup>25</sup>, həi<sup>55</sup>)

Zhuang loan, or at least Zhuang-influenced:

Northern Zhuang *hawj* /haw<sup>55</sup>/ ‘give’  
(Proto-Tai haw<sup>C</sup> ‘give’)

# Nanning Pinghua Double Object Construction

VERB R T {GIVE PERSON THING}  
*(like Mandarin)*

Nanning Pinghua

(1)	你	系	佢	一	万	文	钱
	<i>nəi<sup>13</sup></i>	<i>hei<sup>25</sup></i>	<i>kəi<sup>13</sup></i>	<i>et<sup>3</sup></i>	<i>man<sup>22</sup></i>	<i>mən<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>tʃin<sup>11</sup></i>
	2	give	3	one	10 <sup>4</sup>	yuan	money
	佢	都	有	改变	主意	个。	
	<i>kəi<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>tu<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>mi<sup>13</sup></i>	<i>kai<sup>33</sup>pin<sup>55</sup></i>	<i>tʃəi<sup>33</sup>əi<sup>55</sup></i>	<i>kə<sup>55</sup></i>	
	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 孫仔 书法。  
*kəi<sup>13</sup> kau<sup>55</sup> tɔn<sup>53</sup>tʃai<sup>33</sup> təi<sup>53</sup>fap<sup>3</sup>*  
3 teach g.son calligraphy  
'S/he teaches the grandson brush calligraphy.'
- (2) 佢 问 我 好 多 问题。  
*kəi<sup>13</sup> mən<sup>22</sup> ɿa<sup>13</sup> hau<sup>33</sup> tɔ<sup>53</sup> mən<sup>22</sup>tei<sup>11</sup>*  
3 ask 1 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<sup>MASS</sup> 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’

pi<sup>35</sup> 界 (Standard Cantonese pei<sup>35</sup>) ~  
kei<sup>55</sup> 给 (< Old Nanning Mandarin kei<sup>55</sup> 给)

# Nanning Cantonese Double Object Construction

Give-type ditransitive verbs:

VERB T R {GIVE THING PERSON}  
*(same as Standard Cantonese)*

Nanning Cantonese

- (1) 呀 佢 给 条 绳 我 佢 都 有 应。  
*eu<sup>55</sup> k<sup>h</sup>y<sup>24</sup> kei<sup>55</sup> t<sup>h</sup>iu<sup>21</sup> səŋ<sup>21</sup> ɿɔ<sup>24</sup> k<sup>h</sup>y<sup>24</sup> tu<sup>55</sup> mu<sup>24</sup> jey<sup>33</sup>*  
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。  
*wɔŋ<sup>21</sup> lu<sup>24</sup>si<sup>55</sup> kau<sup>33</sup> ɿɔŋ<sup>24</sup>ti<sup>22</sup> su<sup>33</sup>hɔk<sup>2</sup>*  
Wáng teacher teach 1PL mathematics  
'Teacher Wang teaches us mathematics.' (Lin & Qin 2008: 352)

- (2) 佢 买晒 细王 一 只 鸡。  
*kʰy<sup>24</sup> mai<sup>24</sup>-lai<sup>33</sup> lei<sup>33</sup>-wɔŋ<sup>21</sup> jet<sup>5</sup> tʃɛk<sup>3</sup> kɛi<sup>55</sup>*  
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,  
*ŋa<sup>13</sup> hei<sup>25</sup> lə<sup>33</sup> fən<sup>22</sup> wiŋ<sup>11</sup> kau<sup>33</sup> hei<sup>25</sup> tʃʰət<sup>3</sup> pan<sup>33</sup> tɛ<sup>13</sup>,*  
1 give PFV CL original:draft DAT publish:group  
'I gave the draft to the publisher,'

- (2) 个 只 男孩子 呢  
*kə<sup>55</sup> tʃət<sup>3</sup> nam<sup>11</sup> hai<sup>11</sup> tʃi<sup>33</sup> nɛ<sup>55</sup>,*  
DEM CL boy TOP  
系了 几 只 果 系 佢。  
*hei<sup>25</sup>-lə<sup>33</sup> kəi<sup>33</sup> tʃət<sup>3</sup> ku<sup>33</sup> hei<sup>25</sup> kəi<sup>13</sup>.*  
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。  
*nam<sup>11</sup> kə<sup>55</sup> təi<sup>22</sup> et<sup>3</sup> tʃət<sup>3</sup> həi<sup>25</sup> kəu<sup>11</sup> hei<sup>25</sup> nəi<sup>13</sup> kə<sup>55</sup>.*  
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  
*tai<sup>22</sup> kə<sup>55</sup> kə<sup>55</sup> nam<sup>11</sup> kə<sup>55</sup> təŋ<sup>55</sup> et<sup>3</sup> tʃət<sup>3</sup> həŋ<sup>53</sup> tʃi<sup>33</sup> təŋ<sup>53</sup>*  
big DEM CL male MOD gift one CL empty paper:box  
系 细文仔。  
*hei<sup>25</sup> təi<sup>55</sup> mən<sup>53</sup> tʃəi<sup>33</sup>.*  
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  
*kəm<sup>55</sup>jət<sup>2</sup> ha<sup>22</sup>ŋ<sup>24</sup> wan<sup>21</sup> pu<sup>22</sup> tʃʰε<sup>55</sup>*  
today afternoon return CL car  
[给/ 界] 陈 老师 嘅 大佬 晒。  
[kei<sup>55</sup>/ pi<sup>35</sup>] tʃʰən<sup>21</sup> lu<sup>13</sup>fī<sup>55</sup> kε<sup>33</sup> tai<sup>22</sup>lu<sup>35</sup> tai<sup>33</sup>.  
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 <i>(V T R)</i>	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 Benefective/ Malefactive Constructions

VERB \_\_\_\_ BEN/MAL R

BEN?

MAL:

Nanning Pinghua

- (1) 你 咪 惹 我 噗!  
*nəi<sup>13</sup> məi<sup>55</sup> jɛ<sup>13</sup> ŋa<sup>13</sup> wɔ<sup>25</sup>!*  
2 NEG;IMP provoke 1 WARNING  
我 生气 就 凶 一 巴 掌 系 你。  
*ŋa<sup>13</sup> tɛŋ<sup>53</sup> həi<sup>25</sup> tʃəu<sup>22</sup> kʰəm<sup>33</sup> et<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>53</sup> tʃεŋ<sup>33</sup> hei<sup>25</sup> nəi<sup>13</sup>*  
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 唷 卫生 罢 我。  
*ŋɔ<sup>24</sup> kyn<sup>22</sup> la<sup>33</sup> ta<sup>35</sup>lu<sup>33</sup> ti<sup>55</sup> wei<sup>22</sup>say<sup>55</sup> pi<sup>35</sup> ŋɔ<sup>24</sup>.*  
1SG tired COS tidy CL<sup>MASS</sup> hygiene BEN 1SG  
'I am tired, do some cleaning for me.' (Qin 2011: 90)

- (2) 佢 再 讲 粗口 亲,  
*kʰy<sup>24</sup> tʃɔi<sup>33</sup> kɔŋ<sup>35</sup> tʃʰu<sup>55</sup>heu<sup>35</sup> tʃʰen<sup>55</sup>*  
3SG again say swear:word in\_case  
你 就 扇 只 巴掌 [给/ 罢] 佢。  
*ni<sup>24</sup> tʃau<sup>22</sup> fin<sup>55</sup> tʃɛk<sup>3</sup> pa<sup>55</sup>tʃæŋ<sup>35</sup> [kei<sup>55</sup>/ pi<sup>35</sup>] kʰy<sup>24</sup>.*  
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，  
*k<sup>h</sup>oy<sup>13</sup> tsɔi<sup>33</sup> kɔj<sup>25</sup> tʃou<sup>55</sup>heu<sup>25</sup> kε<sup>33</sup>wa<sup>22</sup>*  
3SG again say swear:word in\_case  
你 就 凶 佢 一 巴。  
*nei<sup>13</sup> tʃeu<sup>22</sup> kʰəm<sup>25</sup> k<sup>h</sup>oy<sup>13</sup> jet<sup>5</sup> pa<sup>55</sup>.*  
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)      $kin^1$         $kau^3$      $kwai^5$   $ne:u^2$ ,  
        consume   rice    fast    er  
         $ji^3t^h e:m^1$     $\eta o^5$      $tui^5$      $na:\eta^1$     $hɔ:i^3$     $ni^5$   
        awhile    1SG    wash   body BEN   2SG  
        ‘Eat up. Later on I will bathe you.’ (Qin 2011: 91)

- (2)      $te^1$        $na^5$        $kən^2$ ,  
        3SG    scold   people  
         $ni^5$      $ta:p^7$     $te:t^7$     $ma:t^7$      $ne:u^2$      $hɔ:i^1$     $te^1$ .  
        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)      ຕູ      ນ້າ      ໄກ  
        *tòp*    *nâa*    *hây*  
        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 昨日 系 佢 踢 一 脚。  
*ŋa<sup>13</sup>* *tʃi<sup>22</sup>* *net<sup>23</sup>* *hei<sup>25</sup>* *kəi<sup>13</sup>* *tʰət<sup>3</sup>* *et<sup>3</sup>* *kæk<sup>3</sup>*.

1 yesterday 3 kick one VCL<sub>leg</sub>

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  
*nəi<sup>13</sup>* *hau<sup>53</sup>* *mun<sup>11</sup>* *kəŋ<sup>33</sup>* *tai<sup>22</sup>* *lən<sup>53</sup>*

2 knock door DEM big noise

是 有 是 系 佢 恨 呀?  
*ti<sup>22</sup>* *mi<sup>13</sup>* *ti<sup>22</sup>* *hei<sup>25</sup>* *kəi<sup>13</sup>* *hen<sup>22</sup>* *a<sup>55</sup>*?

be NEG be CAUS 3 angry Q

‘You knocked the door so loudly, are you [trying to] make him/her angry?’<sup>26</sup>

The more common passive marker is 揪  $\eta ai^{11}$  ‘suffer’. The agent phrase that follows  $\eta ai^{11}$  is optional.

- (1) 个 条 路 揪 (水) 冲烂 啦。  
 $kə^{55}$   $tiu^{11}$   $lɔ^{22}$   $\eta ai^{11}$  ( $lui^{33}$ )  $tʃʰəŋγ^{53}+lan^{22}$   $la^{33}$ .  
DEM CL road PASS water flush+torn PRF  
‘The road has been washed away (by water)’

# Summary

	(Nth) Zhuang	Nng Pinghua	Nng Cantonese	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
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:)

pa<sup>33</sup> 把 (c.f. Mandarin bǎ 把)

tʃεŋ<sup>53</sup> 將 (c.f. Cantonese zoeng<sup>1</sup> 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  
*tʃʰun*<sup>53</sup> *hɔŋ*<sup>11</sup> *ləm*<sup>53</sup> *kə*<sup>55</sup> *nam*<sup>11</sup> *tʃai*<sup>33</sup>  
wear red shirt MOD boy  
将 打开 个 本 书  
*tʃεŋ*<sup>53</sup> *ta*<sup>33</sup> *hai*<sup>53</sup> *kə*<sup>55</sup> *pɔn*<sup>33</sup> *ləi*<sup>53</sup>  
OM open DEM CL book  
系 另外 一 个 男人 看。  
*hei*<sup>25</sup> *lən*<sup>22</sup> *wai*<sup>22</sup> *et*<sup>3</sup> *kə*<sup>55</sup> *nam*<sup>11</sup> *naŋ*<sup>11</sup> *han*<sup>25</sup>  
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
	<i>kau<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>kə<sup>55</sup></i>	<i>kə<sup>55</sup></i>	<i>nam<sup>11</sup>tſai<sup>33</sup></i>	<i>na<sup>53</sup></i>	<i>kin<sup>22</sup></i>	<i>lam<sup>53</sup></i>
	tall	DEM	CL	boy	take	CL	shirt
	系	矮	个	个	男仔	看看。	
	<i>hei<sup>25</sup></i>	<i>ei<sup>33</sup></i>	<i>kə<sup>55</sup></i>	<i>kə<sup>55</sup></i>	<i>nam<sup>11</sup>tſai<sup>33</sup></i>	<i>han<sup>25</sup>~han<sup>25</sup></i>	
	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, son de siuqva.*  
group girl then take needle take thread give 3  
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) 拧 唻 猪肉 给 佢哋。  
*neŋ<sup>55</sup> ti<sup>55</sup> tʃy<sup>55</sup>juk<sup>2</sup> kəi<sup>55</sup> kʰy<sup>24</sup> ti<sup>22</sup>*  
take CL<sup>MASS</sup> pork give 3PL  
‘Take some pork and give it to them.’ (Lin & Qin 2008: 345)