

# The 18<sup>th</sup> Workshop on Cantonese

## 第十八屆粵語討論會

### Program and Abstracts

### 程序表及論文提要



香港語言學學會

Linguistic Society of Hong Kong



香港中文大學中國語言及文學系  
Department of Chinese Language and Literature, CUHK

Co-organized by

The Linguistic Society of Hong Kong and  
The Research Centre for Cantonese,  
Department of Chinese Language & Literature,  
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

香港語言學學會

香港中文大學中國語言及文學系粵語研究中心  
聯合主辦

## The Eighteen Workshop on Cantonese (WOC-18)

### 第十八屆粵語討論會

- Date 日期：** April 21, 2018 (Saturday)  
2018年4月21日，星期六
- Venue 地點：** The Arts and Humanities Hub (G24), Fung King Hey Building, The Chinese University of Hong Kong  
香港中文大學 馮景禧樓 人文雅集 (G24)
- Theme 主題：** Cantonese idiomatic expressions  
做生不如做熟：粵語的熟語

Time 時間	Speakers 講者	Titles 題目
14.00-14.05	郭必之 香港中文大學	歡迎辭 Opening remarks
14.05-14.35	CHE Dewei, Adams BODOMO & So-Sum YU University of Vienna	A lexicalized analysis of verb-object idioms in Cantonese
14.35-15.05	張群顯 香港理工大學 專業進修學院	涉戲曲之粵語詞及熟語
15.05-15.35	CHIN Andy Chi-on The Education University of Hong Kong	唔好客氣 vs. 咪走寶：A corpus-based study of Cantonese prohibitive markers
15.35-16.00		小休 Coffee break
16.00-16.30	黎奕葆 香港中文大學	「香港人情紙咁薄」——粵語「X-咁-ADJ」等比結構的類型學意義及其與熟語的密切關係
16.30-17.00	楊梓杭、吳東英 香港理工大學	內地與香港網絡詞語構造的共性與個性——以「諧音詞」和「縮寫詞」為例
17.00-17.20	片岡新 香港教育大學	總結和討論 Summary discussion of workshop presentations



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## A Lexicalized Analysis of Verb-Object Idioms in Cantonese

Che, Dewei, Adams Bodomo and So-sum Yu  
University of Vienna

This paper addresses central issues about the nature of Verb-Object idioms in Cantonese. Similar to Verb-Object Compounds, the relationship between the verb and the object of VO idioms is partly morphological and partly syntactic as they do combine to form a ‘word-like unit’, but some degree of separation is also possible between the two parts (Chao 1968, Li and Thompson 1981, C.T. Huang 1984, C.R. Huang 1990, O.-S. Her 1999, Yu 2003, Bodomo 2004, Zhuang et al. 2013, Che 2014, among others). For example,

- (1) *Keoi sehngyaht sihk-yuhn-faahn.*  
He always eat-soft-rice  
‘He always lives off another person.’
- (2) *Keoi sehngyaht sihk neoijan yuhn-faahn.*  
He always eat woman soft rice  
‘He always lives off a woman.’

The issue of wordhood of Chinese VO compounds and idioms has thus triggered intense disputes due to their disharmonious behaviors shown in the two separate modules of syntax and morphology. This paper shows that although, syntactically, certain Cantonese VO idioms can be interrupted in some contexts in which the verbal constituent acts as a predicate and the nominal constituent becomes a syntactic object, semantically, and in some morphological aspects, these VO idioms are still like single lexical items with unitary lexical semantics. Especially, we adopt a lexicalized approach through the mechanism of Lexical-Functional Grammar (LFG). The lexical entries of (1) are thus postulated as follows:

- (3) (a) *sihk* V (↑ PRED) = ‘LIVE-OFF<(↑ SUBJ)>(↑ OBJ)’  
(↑ OBJ FORM) = *c*YUHN-FAAHN  
(b) *yuhn-faahn* N (↑ FORM) = YUHN-FAAHN  
(c) *keoi* D (↑ NUM) = SG  
(↑ PERS) = 3



## 涉戲曲之粵語詞及熟語

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要收集涉戲曲之粵語熟語，正因為所涉的戲曲因素造成能指所指關係的曲折性，收集範圍看來不能限於詞組，而須擴大到包括詞義不大透明的單詞。按此原則，收集得 54 個詞項。其中 15 個與現代標準漢語通用（如「走過場」），而其中又有 5 個（如「字正腔圓」），可謂所涉範圍其實是音樂，只不過跟戲曲有交集而已。剩下來的狹義粵語詞項，有 15 個屬常用詞彙（如「萬能老倌」），一般人即使自身不用或少用，也大體明白。有「知其然而不知其所以然」者（如「頂樑」），須略加解釋。

最須要花心思和筆墨的是餘下來的那 24 個，在粵語詞彙中已逐漸邊緣化（如「煞科」），主要用於與戲曲相關的論述或年紀較大的人。特別有七個是歇後語（如「棚尾拉箱—暗中走人」），有若猜謎。其他 17 個，雖非歇後語，也因為所涉的粵劇文化隔閡使得詞義難以理解。本文儘量避免「一詞一故事」的不專業做法，嘗試通過所涉粵劇因素的分類（如「音樂、行當、行業、演出、排場」等）、詞彙類型的分類（如「歇後語、諺語」等）以及系統的說明，力求做到舉一反三、觸類旁通。

有關詞項的邊緣化、用者高齡化，以及新興詞項的缺乏，從一個側面反映了粵劇作為流行文化的興衰。

唔好客氣 vs. 咪走寶：  
**A corpus-based study of Cantonese prohibitive markers**

Chin, Andy Chi-on  
The Education University of Hong Kong

This paper examines the prohibitive markers 咪 and 唔好 in Cantonese. Prohibitive refers to the negative form of imperative through which the speaker asks/orders the addressee not to do something. Some idiomatic phrases expressing prohibitive in Cantonese include 咪走寶 (lit.: don't miss it) and 唔好客氣 (lit.: don't be polite).

Van der Auwera (2006) finds that in most world languages, the negation marker of prohibitive is *not* necessarily the same as the ordinary negation marker. For example, in Modern Standard Chinese, 別 and 不要 are prohibitive markers while 不 is the ordinary negation marker. Based on Matthews & Yip (1994), van der Auwera (2006) claims that Cantonese also shows differences in the negation markers for the two constructions: 咪/唔好 vs. 唔. English, as well as those languages in West Europe, on the other hand, shows no difference for the two types of negation markers, i.e. *don't* is used.

Cantonese dictionaries such as Rao, Ouyang and Zhou (2012) and reference materials on Cantonese grammar such as Matthews and Yip (1994/2011), Yip and Matthews (2017) and Tang (2015) list 咪 and 唔好 as the prohibitive markers. However no detail was given on their similarities and differences in terms of usage. They are treated as synonyms which can be used interchangeably. Some Cantonese learning materials published recently only have the prohibitive marker 唔好 but not 咪.

With reference to the above observations, this paper offers a preliminary examination of the two prohibitive markers in Cantonese based on the corpus data drawn from the second phase of *The Corpus of Mid-20th Century Hong Kong Cantonese* which has about 635,000 characters.

There is a significant difference in frequency between 咪 and 唔好, with the former occurring 670 times while the latter close to 1,500. In addition to usage frequency, we will also compare the two markers in terms of their collocation with verbs (or predicates), as well as sentence final particles. From the corpus data, we also observe a pattern in which 咪 and 唔好 always occurs.

「香港人情紙咁薄」——  
粵語「X-咁-ADJ」等比結構的類型學意義及其與熟語的密切關係

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粵語存在一批「X-咁-ADJ」結構的熟語，例如 (1)-(6)。這個結構是等比句（equative construction; comparative construction of equality）的一種。

- (1) 香港人情紙咁薄。
- (2) 冇雷公咁遠。
- (3) 鬼殺咁嘈。
- (4) 話咁快。
- (5) 話咁易。
- (6) 豬咁蠢。

等比句和差比句同樣屬於比較句。雖然差比句的研究現時已取得相當豐碩的成果，等比句一直以來卻沒有受到很大的關注，在粵語研究的文獻中也只有十分有限的描寫。最近，Haspelmath et al. (2017) 以 119 種世界語言為樣本梳理出六個等比句的主要類型，而 Peyraube (2018) 專門考查漢語族語言也提出了三個漢語的等比句類型。不過，本文發現「X-咁-ADJ」結構的等比句並不能歸入 Haspelmath et al. (2017) 和 Peyraube (2018) 的等比句類型之中，有其獨特的類型學價值。

本文在討論「X-咁-ADJ」等比句的類型特點之後，會從共時角度探討這類等比句的特色和限制，並藉十九世紀的早期粵語文獻和二十世紀中的粵語電影語料，從歷時角度考察其發展。本文觀察到這類等比句雖然不僅僅限於熟語，但長期以來都是熟語的「溫床」，如例 (7)-(8)；此外，這類等比句發展出一種以「鬼」為基準的特殊用法，如例 (9)。就這兩點觀察，本文會藉這類等比句的語義、語用限制來加以解釋。

- (7) 時辰標咁多計 (Morrison 1828: Section XXIII)
- (8) 夫妻檯面咁平 (Bridgman 1841: 94)
- (9) 條毛巾鬼咁濕／乾。



## 內地與香港網絡詞語構造的共性與個性 —以「諧音詞」和「縮寫詞」為例

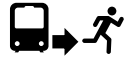
楊梓杭 吳東英  
香港理工大學

粵語熟語是粵語文化中的瑰寶，其在口語交際中的精妙使用為粵語交際增色不少。伴隨時代發展，粵語熟語的一種全新形式——粵語網絡語，作為網絡交際需求的產物應運而生，為香港網絡社區的廣大網民所創造、發展、完善及使用，逐漸形成網絡時代背景下粵語熟語的一大亮點，反映了香港網民的智慧以及粵語交際的新特色。除此之外，我們亦不難發現，香港網絡詞語與中國內地網絡詞語在詞語構造方面大有異曲同工之妙，儘管兩地存在著不同的網絡社區文化，在語言文化背景上也有不少差異。以「諧音詞」和「縮寫詞」為例，兩地網絡中的諧音詞都可大致分為四類，分別是漢語諧音、方言諧音、外語諧音和數字諧音；同時，兩地網絡中的縮寫詞，也可分入中文縮寫、漢語拼音縮寫、粵語拼音縮寫和英文縮寫這四種類別。除共性之外，兩地網絡詞語的構造中亦難免存在個性，比如兩地同屬於漢語諧音類別的網絡詞，在諧音程度、使用頻率、使用目的等角度上都有一定差異。本文以研究內地與香港網絡詞語構造的共性與個性為主要研究目的，通過列舉內地及香港網絡中的網絡詞語進行實例分析，探討兩地網民在構造「諧音詞」及「縮寫詞」時的差異及共通之處，除了為香港及內地的語言文化研究提供一個較新穎的研究視角以外，亦借助網絡詞語構造的分析一窺香港及中國內地對全球化及外來語的接受程度與本土化傾向，最終進一步完善語言接觸及語言變化的相關理論體系，從全新角度展現粵語網絡語作為一種新興粵語熟語的形成和演變，以及其在音韻、形態、語意、語用等方面的特點。

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