

研究之樂

庆祝王士元先生七十五寿辰学术论文集

The Joy of Research II

A Festschrift in Honor of Professor William S-Y. Wang
on His Seventy-fifth Birthday

潘悟云 沈钟伟 主编

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序 言

王士元先生的祝寿文集已经多次出版,各文集的序言中对王士元先生的学问、成就、为人作了详细介绍和精辟总结。再写一篇序言,难免重复,然而对于大部分读者来说,许多内容需要重复,也值得重复。王士元先生著述丰富,一篇序言难以概括。可以参考的是王士元先生的两本自选论文集,一本是 1991 年出版的英文文集 *Explorations in Language*《语言探索》,另一本是 2002 年出版的中文文集《王士元语言学论文集》。既然是王士元先生自选的文集,其中的文章应该包括王士元先生学术研究主要兴趣和基本内容。下面就根据这两本文集,对王先生的学术研究做一个大致介绍。

语言学作为一门独立的学科,历史并不算长。早期的杰出学者,像索绪尔、萨丕尔、布龙菲尔德等皆能涉及语言研究各个领域,并有创见。然而语言学研究日渐繁复详密,一人尽一生之力已经难以遍及。因此近代语言学者多以专精出名,或专长语言学的一个领域,或专长某一语言。王士元先生则是例外。他的研究几乎涉及语言学的各个主要领域,如语音学、音系学、句法学、历史语言学、心理语言学、计算语言学、语言历史。他虽然经常取材于汉语,但是他的眼光远远超出汉语。因此他的研究造成的影响总是超出一个领域和一个语言的范围,甚至超出语言学的范围。王士元先生的主要学术见解可以从他所注重的研究来观察。他的语音研究体现了他对于语言本质是有声语言的充分重视,他的语言变化理论则反映了他认为语言是一种发展和进化现象的鲜明观点。

王士元先生的研究贯通语言学的各个领域,而且都是先驱性的。在历史语言学中,王士元先生 1969 年在美国权威性的《语言》学刊上发表了题为 *Competing Changes as a Cause of Residue* “竞争性演变是造成残留的原因”的著名文章,提出了“词汇扩散理论”,向历来在历史语言学中被视为基本定律的“音变无例外”假设提出了根本性的挑战。词汇扩散理论认为在音变的过程中,语音的变化是由一个语音到另一个语音的“突变”现象,词汇上的表现是一个“渐变”的逐渐过程。这和传统的看法,即语音上是一个细微的“渐变”过程,但是在词汇上是一个影响所有词汇的“突变”现象,针锋相对。这一新的观点引起了

语言学家对音变机制的进一步探讨,有力地拓展了这一研究领域的深度和广度。1977年王士元先生编辑了 *The Lexicon in Phonological Change*《音变中的词汇》一书,其中包括了这一理论的主要论文。1979年社会语言学家拉波夫在他就任美国语言协会主席的演说中,就词汇扩散理论向美国语言学界作了详细的介绍。可以说,词汇扩散理论充分体现了王士元先生在学术研究上的非同凡响的眼光和魄力。在1978年的 *The Three Scales of Diachrony*“历时研究的三个时间尺度”一文中,王士元先生提出了历史语言研究要区分三个不同的时间尺度,并指出不同研究中的问题、材料和方法都不相同。首次对性质不同的历时研究作出了区分和归纳。声调曾经是普通语言学研究中没有足够重视的领域。王士元先生在这个方面贡献杰出。1967年发表了具有重要意义的 *Phonological Features of Tone*“声调的音系特征”一文,首次用“区别性特征”和“语音规则”对各种语言中的声调现象作出了理论概括。在1967年的 *Tone 3 in Pekinese*“北京话的第三调”一文中,王士元先生和李功普先生一起用实验方法揭示了北京话第三声变调的语音实质。第一次指出上声变调后等同阳平的观点,纠正了上声变调后仍然和阳平有区别的观点。1972年王士元先生发表了 *The Many Uses of F₀*“基频的多功能性”,探讨了声学上相当简单的基频在各种语言中的各种不同功能,并提出了如何辨认语言单位的认知问题。王士元先生和曾志朗先生合作从心理语言学角度对汉字作了精彩的研究。研究的结果分别发表在美国著名科学学刊 *Nature*《自然》(1979)、*American Scientist*《美国科学家》(1983)、*American Journal of Physiology*《美国生理学报》(1983)等。王士元先生的研究深入各个领域。他对于中国境内的语言、中国传统语言学对于语言本质认识上的贡献、汉语方言关系的计量统计等诸多问题都分别撰文作了探讨。

王士元先生的研究注重中国语言学的研究和普通语言学的关系。他不但用现代语言学的方法研究中国语言的各个领域,并且大力向世界语言学界介绍中国语言和中国语言学。他的努力有效地把中国语言学和世界语言学沟通了起来。这种沟通一方面开拓并促进了中国语言学的研究,另一方面用中国语言学的内容来丰富、完善普通语言学。王士元先生文章中尽量使用汉语材料,是最早向西方语言学界介绍现代中国语言学材料的学者之一。在他著名的文章“竞争性变化是造成残留现象的原因”中,王士元先生采用了《汉语方言字汇》中的西安话中卷舌音到唇齿音变化的例子。在“声调的音系特征”一文中,使用了《江苏省和上海市方言概况》和《福州音系》中的材料。在1989年的 *Language in China: A Chapter in the History of Linguistics*“中国的语言:语言学历史的一章”文章中,他从语言学历史的角度介绍并讨论了荀子的语言观点、许慎的《说文解字》、扬雄的《方言》、中医理论著作

《灵枢经》、沈约对四声的观察,以及陈第、顾炎武的语音研究,以引起世界语言学界的重视。

王士元先生对普及语言学做了大量工作。*Journal of Chinese Linguistics*《中国语言学报》是1973年王士元先生在美国加州大学伯克莱校区创办的,为全世界的中国语言学者提供了一个学术讨论的园地,创刊三十多年来已经成为中国语言学的—个主导刊物。王士元先生在加州大学建立的语言学研究中心 POLA (Project on Linguistic Analysis) 也是全世界学者熟知、向往和集会的一个研究中心。早在1970年,王士元先生就利用当时大家还不太熟知的计算机技术建立了中国语言学研究文献的材料库。其结果是 *Chinese Linguistics Bibliography on Computer*《计算机上的汉语语言学文献目录》。他曾经替 *Scientific American*《科学美国人》(著名通俗科学刊物)编辑了三册有关语言学的读物:1982年出版的 *Human Communication: Language and Its Psychobiological Bases*《人类交际:语言和它的心理生物基础》,1986年出版的 *Language, Writing, and the Computer*《语言、文字和计算机》,和1991年出版的 *The Emergence of Language: Development and Evolution*《语言的产生、发展和进化》。王士元先生为每一本读物写了序言,向包括语言学者在内的广大读者介绍语言和语言学。这三册书内容选择精彩,领域涉及广泛,对语言学者或非语言学读者的视野开拓来说,都是非常难得的语言学普及读物。

王士元先生研究语言学,但是他的研究兴趣并不局限于语言学,他所采用的理论和方法经常涉及其他学术领域。他常常告诫学生,学问是相通的,不应该有太大的隔阂。语言学也不应该只是语言学家的语言学。王士元先生总是孜孜不倦地寻找语言学和其他学科的平行性和交叉点。他的词汇扩散理论,以及之后由此发展起来的语言进化变异理论,很明显和达尔文的进化论有关。他在文章中多次提到人类学家和语言学家之间共同的进化观点。在“语言变化的词汇透视”一文中,他把他的词汇扩散理论图解为一个“变异—选择”的过程。在探讨方言关系时,他敏锐地注意到了语言分类和生物分类之间的相似性,并经常与遗传学和生物学界的数理分类学的专家进行讨论,熟悉他们的理论根据和计算方法。在汉语研究中的具体运用可以从 *Linguistic Diversity and Language Relationships*“语言的变异及语言的关系”(1992)和“汉语关系的计量表述”(1992)等文章中见其一斑。近期的论文“语言的起源及建模仿真初探”(2000/2002)和 *Computational Studies of Language Evolution*“语言进化的计算研究”(2004)更可见王士元先生跨学科研究的兴趣有增无减。由于王士元先生对其他学科的浓厚兴趣和精深探究,让他的学生找到了广阔的研究天地。更为难得的是王士元先生的研究引起了其他学科学者对语言学的强烈兴趣。美国斯坦福大学 L. Cavalli-Sforza 教授,加州大学的 D. Freeman 教授、V. Sarich 教授在各自学科中都是著名

学者,在王士元先生的影响下,竟然都一一加入了语言研究的行列。Cavalli-Sforza 教授和王士元先生合作,1986 年在美国《语言》学刊上发表的 Spatial distance and lexical replacement “空间距离和词汇替代”(1986)一文可以作为一个代表。王士元先生作出的跨学科研究已经令人叹服。当然,这些只是他所涉及的研究领域的一部分而已。

王士元先生与人谈话言简意赅,从不作夸夸谈论。但只要几句话就能让人感到他思维敏锐、逻辑严密。有机会跟王士元先生说话是一种难得的乐趣。他在静心倾听之后,经常能替对方把复杂问题作出简单、恰当、透彻的叙述。王士元先生治学的胸怀和勇气激励了当代的语言学者。在这本祝寿文集中,各位作者的文章覆盖语言学研究的不同领域,反映了这些领域中的最新研究成果。文章所涉及的包括历史比较、语音学、音系学、句法学、语义学、方言学、社会语言学、语言交际、语言习得、手势语言及语言和音乐。这本祝寿文集中文章的多样性也可以说是反映了王士元先生的研究兴趣和治学精神。我们相信这样多样性的研究也是王士元先生愿意看到的。

孔子说:“知之者不如好之者,好之者不如乐之者。”这说到了做学问的由低到高三种境界。王士元先生对于语言学研究不仅是知之、好之,更是乐之。王士元先生的演讲和文章也直接用 The Joy of Research “研究之乐,乐在其中”(2001/2002)为题,体现王士元先生对做学问是一种趣味的由衷感受。由此想到 2008 年年初在香港和王士元先生言谈间曾提及的近代学者梁启超“为学的趣味”观点。1922 年梁启超在一个题为《为学的趣味》的讲座中认为“凡人必常常生活于趣味之中,生活才有价值”,并且解释说“凡趣味的性质,总要以趣味始,以趣味终,所以能为趣味之主体者,莫如下列几项:一、劳作;二、游戏;三、艺术;四、学问。”从事劳作、游戏、艺术的人无数,从事学问研究,乐此不疲的人也无数,但是能够像王士元先生那样成就出众的则是世所少见。正如司马迁所说的“‘高山仰止,景行行止’,虽不能至,然心向往之”,如果能把研究语言学当作趣味,争取有所成就、有所贡献,尽管“虽不能至”,我们至少也可以在语言学研究中与王士元先生同乐。

王士元先生七十寿辰时的祝寿文集的书名是《乐在其中》,用了王士元先生文章“研究之乐,乐在其中”标题的一半,这本祝寿文集就用其另一半,题为《研究之乐》。在语言学研究中,我们希望王士元先生永远乐此不疲,也希望我们能和王士元先生一起同享其乐。

沈钟伟 潘悟云

2009 年 4 月

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New Loanword Rimes and Syllables in Hong Kong Cantonese

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1. Introduction

Beginning in the late 17th century, English and Cantonese entered into an intimate contact relationship that has persisted without interruption right up to the present day with its effects clearly observable in both languages. As linguists have long recognized, language contact can act as the catalyst for various kinds of changes, one of the most salient of which is linguistic borrowing. Any component of language seems to be borrowable: vocabulary items, grammatical morphemes, and even syntactic patterns.

As for the borrowing of words from English into Cantonese, we find three principal methods by which this has been being done: (1) phonetic transliteration, (2) semantic translation, and (3) the combination of these two. We may note that these three methods were first identified by Robert Morrison, the British missionary, in the introduction to his *Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect*, the world's first English-Cantonese, Cantonese-English dictionary, which he published in Macau in 1828. In this paper we have focused our attention on loanwords which have been phonetically assimilated into Cantonese by the first method, whereby Cantonese speakers have utilized the phonetic resources of their own language to imitate the pronunciations of the original English words and transform them so that they fit into the Cantonese sound system and conform to its rules.

Language contact actually occurs within the brain of the bilingual speaker, so it is not surprising that it is with bilinguals that the process of lexical borrowing is first

initiated. As Weinreich has observed, "... a bilingual is perhaps even more apt than the unilingual to accept loanword designations of new things because, through his familiarity with another culture, he is more strongly aware of their novel nature" (1964: 59). Furthermore, bilinguals may use loanwords to reflect the knowledge which the loanwords imply and thus enhance their social status (Weinreich 1964: 59 - 60).

Trudgill (2003: 19) has defined *borrowing* as follows: "The process whereby bilingual speakers introduce words from one language into another language, these loan words eventually becoming accepted as an integral part of the second language." According to Bussman (2000: 287), loanwords are "... words borrowed from one language into another language, ... which have become lexicalized (= assimilated phonetically, graphemically, and grammatically) into the new language ... In lexical borrowings the word and its meaning (usually together with the new object) are taken into the language and used either as a foreign word ... or as an assimilated loan word ..."

It is through the processes of code-switching and code-mixing that the bilinguals introduce a new word from one of their languages into the other one. For bilingual speakers who are equally proficient in their two languages, the original pronunciation of the new word is preserved when speaking the other language. However, as Lehiste (1988: 2) has observed, the process of changing the code-switched word into the grammatically integrated loanword passes through three stages as follows:

(1) "[a] bilingual introduces a loanword from language A into language B in a phonetic form close to the norm of language A. (2) If the bilingual has occasion to repeat it, or if other speakers also begin using it, elements of language B will be substituted for those of language A. (3) If monolinguals learn the loanword, a total or practically total substitution will be made in the sound structure, and the word will be integrated into the grammar as well."

The process of lexical borrowing advances to the final stage when other speakers who may not speak the donor foreign language well, or who do not speak it at all but understand the bilingual's meaning of the borrowed word, then mimic the bilingual's use of it in their own speech with its pronunciation transformed according to the constraints of their own sound system. As more speakers within the speech community adopt the loanword into their speech, it gradually becomes integrated into the lexicon and grammar. Eventually, the word is learned and used by speakers who have no inkling that it was originally a foreign word.

2.1 Study of English loanwords in Cantonese

It is widely known that Hong Kong was ceded to Britain in 1841 as a result of Britain's skirmishes with China over opium, and its colonial status was maintained for the next 156 years. During this period Hong Kong Cantonese speakers borrowed many words from English — principally through phonetic assimilation, and in the process enriched their language. Following Hong Kong's return to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, contact between Cantonese and English and the concomitant lexical borrowing have both continued without any interruption.

As demonstrated in Wong, Bauer, and Lam (2009), loanwords from English are found in a number of semantic areas of the lexicon, such as academic subjects; address and kinship terms; animals and plants; brand names; chemicals, medicines, drugs; fabrics; finance; foods and drinks; garments; household items; mechanical instruments; music; occupations; quantifiers; recreation; technology; transportation. Furthermore, the application to the loanwords of such morpho-syntactic processes as suffixation, negation, change in syntactic category, and clipping clearly indicate how deeply integrated into Cantonese grammar the loanwords have become.

The findings presented in this paper are the product of the authors' research project entitled *Etymological Dictionary of English Loanwords in Cantonese*. Over the past three years we have been compiling a comprehensive computerized database of English loanwords in Cantonese with documentation on their pronunciations, graphical representations, parts of speech, meanings in Cantonese, semantic categorizations, examples of usage, and historical origins. This database now comprises over 700 loanwords that have been assimilated through phonetic transliteration (for procedural reasons semantic translations have been excluded), and it is to be published in the form of an etymological dictionary. In the course of our research work (some findings from which have been presented in Bauer 2008a; Bauer and Wong 2008b; Bauer, Wong, and Lam 2007; Wong, Bauer, and Lam (2009), we have been observing how the phonetic process of transforming these borrowed words into their Cantonese equivalents has been impacting the Cantonese phonological system. That the Cantonese rime system and syllabary are undergoing change is undeniable; nonetheless, as has been pointed out elsewhere (Bauer 2006: 179; Bauer 2008a), some studies of Cantonese phonology have typically either ignored loanword rimes and syllables, shunted them to the side as if they did not belong to the system, or were of marginal interest.

2.2 Cantonese rime system

Table 1 below lists the full set of 60 rimes that form the contemporary Hong Kong Cantonese rime system. Listed in this table are three types of rimes: (1) those that occur in syllables that are the standard Cantonese reading pronunciations of standard Chinese characters; (2) rimes that occur only in syllables of the colloquial lexicon; and (3) rimes that occur only in English loanword syllables. In examining this table, readers familiar with Cantonese phonology will easily recognize the “traditional” rimes, but also listed here for the first time are a few “new” rimes that the reader may not have encountered before because they only occur in loanwords. One of the purposes of this paper is to identify the origin of these loanword rimes and justify their inclusion in this table.

Table 1 also highlights another interesting point about the Cantonese rime system: as we can see, some rimes occur in colloquial and loanword syllables that are not represented by Chinese characters. This is because we cannot find Chinese characters (either standard or dialectal) that have these rimes in their pronunciations. The problem here is that the Cantonese syllabary comprises more syllables than there are characters with suitable pronunciations that could be used to represent the syllables (given the huge number of characters in the Chinese language, this may seem hard to believe, but, nonetheless, it is true). As a consequence of this disjunct between syllables and characters, some loanwords cannot be written with Chinese characters but retain their original English spellings which are read with Cantonese pronunciation (Bauer 2008b).

Table 1. 60 Hong Kong Cantonese rimes: included are syllables that are the reading pronunciation of standard Chinese characters; those only occurring in colloquial syllables (with superscript ^e) and English loanword syllables (with superscript ⁺).

Nuclear		Final consonant:							
Vowel:	-O	-j(-ɥ)	-w	-m	-n	-ŋ	-p	-t	-k
i	-i 诗	—	-iw 娇	-im 兼	-in 坚	—	-ip 劫	-it 结	—
y	-y 书	—	—	—	-yn 捐	—	—	-yt 决	—
e	—	-ej 机	—	—	—	-eŋ 经	—	—	-ek 击

续 表

Nuclear		Final consonant:							
<u>Vowel:</u>	-O	-j (-ɥ)	-w	-m	-n	-ŋ	-p	-t	-k
ɛ	-ɛ 写 嘅 kɛ	—	-ɛw ˈpɛw + sɛw	-ɛm ˈlɛm + kɛm	-ɛn + pɛn	-ɛŋ 惊	-ɛp ˈtɛp	-ɛt ˈwɛt + sɛt	-ɛk 笛
œ	-œ 锯	—	—	-œm + p ^h œm	—	-œŋ 薑	—	-œt ˈœt	-œk 脚
ə	—	-əɥ 居	—	—	-ən 敦	—	—	-ət 出	—
ɐ	—	-ɛj 鸡	-ɛw 沟	-ɛm 今	-ɛn 斤	-ɛŋ 梗	-ɛp 急	-ɛt 吉	-ɛk 黑
a	-a 加	-aj 街	-aw 交	-am 监	-an 间	-aŋ 耕	-ap 甲	-at 八	-ak 格
u	-u 姑	-uj 妹	—	—	-un 官	—	—	-ut 括	—
o	—	—	-ow 高	—	—	-oŋ 工	—	—	-ok 谷
ɔ	-ɔ 哥	-ɔj 该	—	-ɔm + fɔm	-ɔn 乾	-ɔŋ 江	-ɔp + tsɔp	-ɔt 割	-ɔk 觉

Table 2 below lists lexical items which exemplify nine colloquial and/or loanword rimes from Table 1 above. As can be seen in this table, there is some overlap between these two categories of rimes.

Table 2. Lexical items with nine colloquial and/or loanword rimes from Table 1.

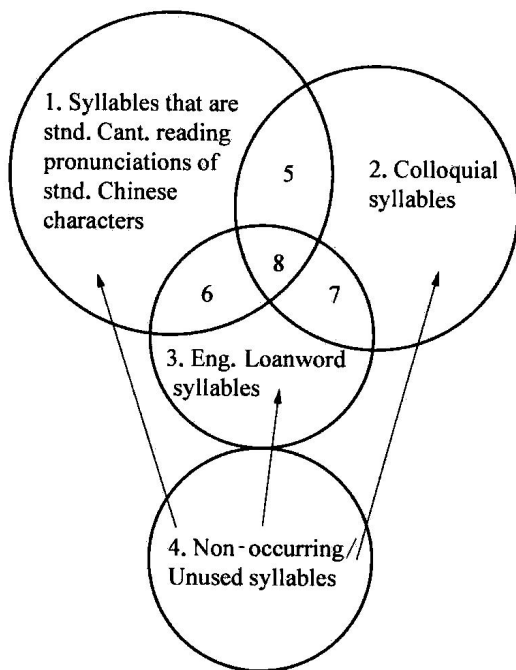
1. ˈpɛw↓22 ‘to jostle with hip’; + sɛw↓55[-si↑25] < sales
2. ˈlɛm↓25, lej↓22 lɛm↓25 lɛm↓25, lɛm↓25 lɛm↓25 lej↓22 ‘lick corners of mouth’; + kɛm↓55 < game
3. ˈk ^h ɛn↓21 ‘pious, sincere’, as in k ^h ɛn↓21 p ^h ɔ↓21 虔婆 (Li et al 1995: 189); + pɛn↓55 < band
4. ˈtɛp↓55 ‘to taste’; + wɛp↓55 < web, rap
5. ˈwɛt↓55 ‘to go somewhere to have a good time’; + sɛt↓55 < set
6. ˈœt↓22, ta↑25 œt↓22 ‘to belch’
7. + p ^h œm↓55 < perm (from permanent)
8. + fɔm↓55 < form
9. + tsɔp↓55 < job

That rimes of some colloquial syllables overlap with those of loanword syllables is an important feature of these two tables, and this is closely related to the evolution (and expansion) of the Cantonese syllabary. Another feature of the two tables to be noted by the reader is that three rimes, namely, *-æm*, *-ɔm*, and *-ɔp*, only occur in loanword syllables. In our discussion below we will return to these two points for further analysis.

2.3 Stratification of the Cantonese syllabary

Bauer and Benedict (1997: 409 – 411) developed the notion of the stratified Cantonese syllabary as a systematic method of phonological analysis (cf. Bauer 2006 and 2008a for more recent discussions); the purpose of this approach is to map out all of the occurring and non-occurring syllables in the syllabary matrix (see Appendix 1), and the syllables are then categorized into four sets as follows:

- (1) Syllables associated with the standard Chinese characters as their standard reading pronunciations;
- (2) Syllables associated with colloquial lexical items that may or may not have standard or dialectal characters as their written forms;



- (3) Syllables that occur only in the phonetic representation of English words borrowed into Cantonese.

- (4) Syllables that do not occur or have not yet been utilized.

The first three categories of syllables form the basis of the Cantonese lexicon.

Figure 1 below schematically represents the relationships among these four categories of syllables.

As shown in the figure, three of the four circles actually overlap with each other, so there is in fact a total of eight kinds of syllables.

Table 3 below lists these eight kinds of

Figure 1. Stratification of Cantonese syllabary:
Four main kinds of syllables.

syllables along with some lexical examples of them.

Table 3. Stratification of Cantonese syllabary into four main categories of syllables plus four additional overlapping subcategories.

Types of syllables:	Lexical examples:
1. Syllables which are standard reading pronunciations of standard Chinese characters:	mɛŋ 明
2. Syllables belonging to Cantonese colloquial lexicon:	məm < sek məm məm
3. Syllables which occur (only) in English loanwords:	mɛn < <i>man</i>
4. Non-occurring or unused syllables:	k ^h wyn
5. Syllables belonging to both Categories 1 and 2:	k ^h əŋ 佢, k ^h əŋ 距
6. Syllables belonging to both Categories 1 and 3:	fə-mɛn 科文 < <i>foreman</i> , tek si 的士 < <i>taxi</i>
7. Syllables belonging to both Categories 2 and 3:	[ni] -ti (呢) 啲, ti-[t ^h ew] < <i>detail</i>
8. Syllables belonging to Categories 1, 2, and 3:	na 拿, na 𢵇, [p ^h at] -na < <i>partner</i>

As indicated above, the fourth set is the non-occurring or unused syllables which represent both accidental and systematic gaps in the syllabary; these have been spelled out in full in Appendix 1, because we believe they can be as interesting and revealing to the phonologist as the syllables which do occur. The accidental gaps are those syllables that speakers have not yet created but are still potential syllables for future loanwords, or colloquial words, or reading pronunciations of Chinese characters, and these appear to be easy enough to identify. The systematic gaps, on the other hand, are the non-occurring syllables which supposedly reflect the phonotactic rules that have blocked their formation in the phonological system (Bauer and Benedict 1997: 411, 413 – 421). Various scholars of Cantonese phonology, as reviewed in Bauer (2006), have claimed that a so-called “labial dissimilation constraint” operates in Cantonese to prohibit the formation of certain types of syllables comprising labially articulated consonant and vowel segments. However, as suggested in our discussion below on the development in the syllabary of new and unexpected syllables, namely, those which would seem to be “prohibited” syllables that have violated the labial dissimilation constraint, and therefore

should not occur, the final verdict on how systematic gaps correlate with phonotactic rules in Cantonese has still not been comprehensively and satisfactorily formulated.

3.1 Loanword syllables created over the past 25 years

The third category of Cantonese syllables occur in English loanwords, and they are of two main types: (1) loanword syllables that are homophonous (overlapping) with categories 1 and 2; and (2) syllables that only occur in loanwords. Bauer (2006) noted that in his 1985 publication which was based on research carried out in 1984 that he had tallied 26 loanword syllables (the original figure was 30, but this was subsequently reduced by four syllables which were determined to overlap with colloquial syllables and so could not be counted as loanword syllables). Over the next two decades, following further analysis of lexical borrowing from English into Cantonese, additional loanword syllables were discovered, so that their number had increased to 40 in 1997 (Bauer and Benedict 1997: 410), and then more recently to 49 (originally 50 as stated in Bauer 2006, but one syllable has been reclassified as non-occurring). With the identification of 29 new loanword syllables that are listed in Table 6 below, the total number of loanword syllables has now increased to 78.

In Bauer (2006: 181 – 183) Table 3 listed 50 syllables that were described as only occurring in English loanwords and which were based on 23 different rimes (only one of the 23 rimes, namely *-en*, did not occur in standard Chinese syllables or colloquial syllables; it occurred in *pen* 155 which was the borrowing of English *band* [bænd]). This table was an updated list that added 10 more syllables to the set of 40 loanword syllables that had been reported earlier in Bauer and Benedict (1997: 410, 486 – 496). The syllables and their source words in Bauer's original Table 3 have been reproduced below as Table 4 but with four revisions: first, syllable [in] has been removed from the list and reclassified as non-occurring; second, the tones of the Cantonese loanwords are represented with Chao tone letters and numerical tone values (rather than diacritic symbols); third, the published and unpublished references for the loanwords have been omitted; and fourth, the transcription of the standard British pronunciations of the English source words has been added to serve as the basis for phonetic comparison (since British English pronunciation has been the dominant form in Hong Kong). To facilitate our analysis and discussion of some recent developments in the Hong Kong syllabary, we will refer to the loanword syllables in Table 4 as *Set One*, and the more recent