

# 广东阳江方言研究

Study of Yangjiang Dialect in Guangdong Province China

黄伯荣 著 黄绮仙 整理

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有朵心挂挂牛仔抄未交捞颈  
烂鳝大喊猴一镬熟执死鸡马  
面脂墩穿糖戾悖华趣着吊  
未爽拗事执笠过瘾钱鳞拱



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## 黄伯荣简介

黄伯荣（1922—2013），广东阳江人，中国语言学家。1951年中山大学中国语言文学研究所研究生毕业，留校在语言系任教。1954年秋，调到北京大学中文系任教。1958年春支援西北建设，调入兰州大学中文系。1987年调入青岛大学中文系。曾任中国语言学会理事、中国修辞学会顾问、甘肃省和山东省语言学会副会长、中国语言文字现代化学会顾问。

研究方向为现代汉语、汉语语法。其主编的《现代汉语》（黄廖本）成为高校文科统编教材，主编的《汉语方言语法类编》（青岛出版社1996年版）是一部辞典式巨著，其姊妹篇《汉语方言语法调查手册》（广东人民出版社2001年版）也是一部填补汉语方言语法调查空白的著作，获得学界很高的评价。

从教60年。为了表彰他在教学和科研方面的突出贡献，教育部、甘肃省、山东省、青岛市和青岛大学分别授予他社科优秀成果一等奖5项、二等奖2项、三等奖3项。1993年获得国务院特殊津贴。英国剑桥“国际名人传记中心”（IBC）授予他“1995年度国际名人”荣誉称号。



在《现代汉语》研讨会上

阳江话与客家话接近，与广州话相差较大，应该成为独立的一个大方言。

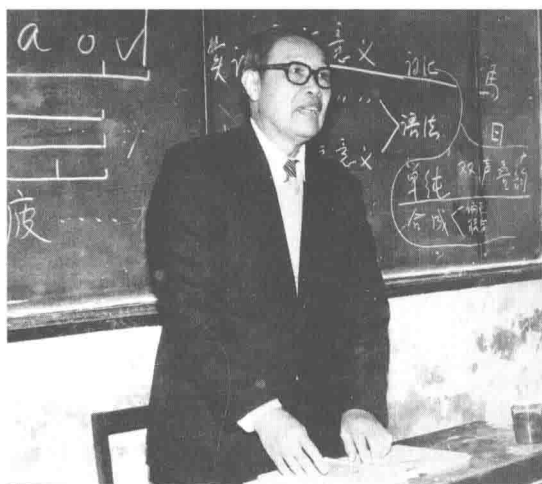
阳江话一些传统口语词，与英语的短音节古老的词音近义通，从而推论阳江话是中原古汉语遗落阳江的一块活化石，甚至与英语同源，即与世界语言是同源的。

黄伯荣

The Yangjiang dialect has similarities to the Hakka dialect and a number of distinctions from Cantonese, therefore, it should be taken as an independent dialect.

Some of the traditional spoken words in Yangjiang dialect are similar to the ancient short syllables of the English language; this may suggest that the Yangjiang dialect is a living fossil, left over from the ancient central China. In addition, we may assert that the Yangjiang dialect is from the same language family as English, just like all the languages in the world are from the same language family.

Borong Huang



中年时期在课堂上



2012 年春在家中



在从化《现代汉语》研讨会上

(左起) 三女儿黄绮仙、黄伯荣、夫人梁丽云、三女婿陈耀平、学生李炜



# 出版前言

这是一部凝聚了作者——我的父亲，大半生心血的文稿。

它不单承载着一位将毕生精力奉献给祖国语言文字研究事业的学者的精神，还饱含着一位语言学家对家乡方言的酷爱之情。父亲曾说过，“阳江话使用的地域虽窄，但它却是汉语言的活化石。麻雀虽小，五脏俱全呀！”1948年，他的毕业论文写的就是《阳江话词汇研究》；之后，又陆续写了《谈谈阳江话语法的两个特点》《广东阳江话物量词的语法特点》《广东阳江话的形容词》等一系列研究家乡方言的论文。为此，国家教育部语言文字信息管理司原副司长王铁琨先生曾称赞说：“黄伯荣先生是新中国成立后发表方言语法研究论文最早的人。他是在用行动来提醒大家关注和重视方言语法的调查研究。”大学毕业之后，60多年来，父亲在不断地调查研究阳江方言，不停地添加内容。精益求精是父亲一贯的工作作风，这才使他与廖序东主编的《现代汉语》教材风靡30多年。在父亲一大摞文稿中，有个大信封装着300多张长短不一、宽窄不齐、颜色各异的小纸条，每张小纸条上都记着一个阳江方言词，这是他调查时随手留下的记录。也许是老人以为来日方长，2006年至2012年间，把时间都安排在黄廖本《现代汉语》教材的修订和中大本《现代汉语》教材的编写工作中了。令人遗憾的是，2012年12月，老人突然患病，次年5月就驾鹤西去了，留下这一大堆未成书的手稿。

我深知这些书稿的珍贵。我决心为老人整理这部书稿让其面世，实现老人的遗愿，给国内外语言研究者留下一份宝贵的方言研究资料，同时也为拯救日渐流失的阳江方言尽一份微薄之力。

父亲退休后回家乡定居十几年来，我充当了“保姆兼秘书”的角色，既照顾父母的生活起居，又协助父亲做《现代汉语》教材的修订与编写工作，在实践中积累了丰富的经验，学到了不少知识；加上我是1954年在北京大学附属小学开始接受的启蒙教育，注音字母和汉语拼音两套音标都掌握得很好，工作后还脱产读了两年英语专科，方言书稿中的国际音标我虽未曾学过，但边整理边学习，触类旁通，也难不倒我。只是如何把这份含有大量国际音标和生僻字的陈年手抄、蜡刻文稿变成电子版，问过多家打字店，都不肯接手，令我甚是为难。2016年年初，我有幸认识阳江职业技术学院中文系的容慧华副教授，她专攻汉语言学，对方言研究工作很感兴趣，之前也曾与我父亲有过交往。她非常愿意协助我整理这份方言遗著。有容老师帮我把手稿录入电脑，变成电子版，增强了我整理书稿的信心。

整理书稿的过程，是非常艰辛的。我原以为只是整理“阳江话词汇研究”这部分内容，后来细读该书稿后面的附言，上面写着“本文是《广东阳江话研究》的词汇一章（中山大学毕业论文），所记的是1948年家乡话。……我打算把语音、语法两章也陆续

印出来……”看来，父亲是想把这本方言书按汉语言学的体系、框架编写完整的。我便细细翻看每一沓手稿，进行分类。由于该手稿经历的年代很长，有些是钢板蜡纸刻写，有些是手抄稿，纸张已发黄，部分字迹非常模糊。最令我为难的是一些内容有重复的稿件并没有标明写作的时间。应该以哪份为准？如果是作者亲自整理，这都不是问题，但对于我来说，却是一个相当艰苦的学习过程。我需要反复翻阅、对比，理解、探究作者的意图，而后做出抉择。我经常看得头发昏，眼发花，泪眼蒙眬。我诚惶诚恐，生怕把其中有用的材料漏掉。老母亲看不下去，叫我别累坏了自己，书出不出没关系。我知道母亲未必懂得这些手稿的价值，老人只是心疼我。但我无论如何也不能放弃，一定要克服困难，坚持完成这件工作，绝不能把父亲辛苦大半生写出来的东西丢弃。

幸好我不是孤军作战，很多志士仁人知道有这么一部阳江方言遗作，纷纷向我伸出了援助之手。阳江职业技术学院的容慧华副教授不论自己的公事私事多么繁忙，自始至终在协助我录入稿件。为做到精准，她不厌其烦，几次携手提电脑前来与我面谈、切磋，寻找编辑的最佳方案，还手把手地帮忙解决我电脑上出现的问题；原中山大学中文系主任、我父亲的学生——李炜教授，几次拨冗为我解惑，确定了我整理遗稿的方向；阳江日报社社长、总编辑黄仁兴则帮我解决编辑出版的费用问题，他将情况向中共阳江市委有关领导汇报，市领导对拯救地方传统文化工作非常重视，拨了专款，由黄仁兴社长出面指导操作，挽救这部阳江方言遗著。黄社长组织了一个5人小组（容慧华、林耀棠、黄茂松、廖绍其、曾宪勇）协助我。在组织团队时，黄仁兴社长提出要求：一定要认真整理，使这本书成为权威的阳江方言书。5人小组的同仁则各尽所能，在词汇表中增加了些地方特色的词汇及部分原有词汇的解释。为了尊重原作者和整理者，按照整理遗作的规矩，我们把后加的内容用符号“\*”或仿宋字做了标记。

第一章语音，作者对阳江话的发音、声调变调、舒声和入声做了细致的分析，并与北京话、广州话进行对比。手稿中语音部分材料较少，我采纳了容慧华副教授的建议，从《汉语方言字汇》中提取作者本人写的“字汇”来充实。第二章词汇，原稿记录了3500多个具有地方特色的方言词汇。整理这部分时增加了较多的内容（加了196个词条）。原稿只有韵母索引，为了方便读者查找，我增编了笔画索引。（这笔画索引是交代我妹妹黄薇薇帮忙做的。妹妹认真完成任务之后兴奋地说：“我终于能够为父亲的遗著做点事了。”）第三章语法，从句法到词法，重点写与普通话不同的语法现象，并对最具语法特色的阳江话补语做了精辟的论述。其中的概述是从《阳江县志》中提取了作者当年写的“阳江话语法概述”来补缺。对词法的论述，有一份蜡版刻印的“阳江话六类实词”文稿是完整的。另外还有很多手抄的稿纸，论述副词、介词、象声词等七类词，其中有少许缺页，不完整了。怎么办？我请教了李炜教授，李教授明确地告诉我，“一定要保持原作的原汁原味，遗作就是遗作，哪怕是遗失了几页，也照样录入。美在遗憾中嘛。”我就把这些论述词法的内容收录在“阳江话六类实词”的后面，共十三类词，统一作为语法章的第二部分“词法”。书稿中我发现单独有一篇“阳江话补语”，却找不到对主语、谓语、宾语、定语、状语的论述。这是否显得不全面呀？这篇有关补语的论文是收入好还是不收入好呢？我又向李炜教授请教。李教授说：“现代汉语句子里有前松后紧的特点，补语正处于紧的位置，紧的位置上问题相对更复杂。黄先生先从补语入手是



有其深意的，这是部方言书不是教科书，不必面面俱到。”这样，我就与容老师商量，把《广东阳江话补语》和另外的“37个例句”放在语法章后面作为附录。手稿中的儿歌和原来附在词汇研究稿后面的谚语、歇后语、儿歌等材料则作为第四章“熟语、儿歌”，均按照笔画多少为序重新整理。另外，在《阳江县志》里面有两个表是作者当年绘的，我把它作为“附录一”“附录二”，还有作者另外有关方言的论著目录，我把它作为“附录三”收录到全书后面，希望对方言研究者有所帮助。

父亲的遗作终于整理出来，而且即将面世了，我如释重负，顿觉无比的轻松。我完成了父亲未竟的事业，远在天国的父亲该没有遗憾了。

值此书稿即将付梓之际，我再次向直接帮助我的李炜教授、容慧华副教授、黄仁兴社长及黄茂松、林耀棠、廖绍其、曾宪勇几位同仁表示诚挚的感谢，向关心本书出版与销售的广州三鸣堂文化有限公司总经理蔡茂华和以梁兵总经理为首的阳江一中教育发展基金会的校友们致谢，向曾经帮助或关心我父亲这部方言遗作的梁启亮、陈宝德、李学超、冯峥、谢绍祯、许培栋、邓格伟等，以及在这里由于篇幅所限，不便一一列名的各级领导、亲友、乡亲们致谢。

文稿在整理过程中难免出错，我愿虚心地接受读者的批评指正。同时，书稿初稿形成后，我们在《阳江日报》进行了连载，公开在更大的范围向社会征求修改意见和建议。

黄绮仙

2018年1月20日

# Preface

This book comprises of a lifetime's work from my father, the author Professor Borong Huang.

The Yangjiang Dialect publication illustrates a scholar, who devoted his entire life to studying the Chinese language, and embodies a linguist's love for his native dialect. My father once said, "Yangjiang dialect is only used in a tiny region, but it is a living fossil of the Chinese language", or as we say in Chinese, "The sparrow may be small but it has all the vital organs; small but complete." In 1948, my father graduated his doctorate with his thesis titled "Yangjiang Dialect Vocabulary Study". Subsequently, he wrote a series of research papers including, "The Two Grammatical Characteristics of Yangjiang Dialect", "The Grammatical Features of The Measure Words in Guangdong Yangjiang Dialect", and "The Adjectives of Guangdong Yangjiang Dialects". Tiekun Wang, Deputy Director of the Department of Language and Information Management of the Ministry of Education, stated "Professor Borong Huang is the first person to publish a grammar research paper on dialect after the formation of New China. His work reminds everyone to pay attention to the research and study of grammar of dialects". For more than sixty years after his graduation from college, my father continually researched and investigated the Yangjiang dialect, building on his body of work. Additionally, he edited with Xudong Liao the textbook *Modern Chinese Language*, a highly popular book on sale for over thirty years. In his collection of manuscripts from 2006 to 2012, I have found more than three hundred tables of dialect, which included indexing using colour coordination and a vast array of notes. Alongside this, much of his time was spent as a Professor at Sun Yat – Sen University. Regrettably, in December 2012, my father suddenly became ill, and passed away the following May, leaving behind a large number of unfinished manuscripts.

It was my father's last wish for his life's work on the Yangjiang dialect to be complied and published. I appreciate that it is a privilege and responsibility to compose this precious material and to make it available for researchers. Furthermore, this research is making a modest contribution to the accessibility of a fading dialect.

Following my father's retirement, my parents returned to their hometown of Yangjiang and lived there for almost twenty years. During these years, I worked part time as my father's secretary and assisted my father in the revision and preparation of the book *Modern Chinese Language*. During this period, I gained a wealth of experience and knowledge. I had previously studied Pinyin when attending the Peking University Elementary School in 1954, and English

Language. At this time, I had very little understanding of international phonetics, but I was later able to learn this while compiling the publication. The most difficult part in producing the publication was how to transcribe the handwritten and wax-engraved manuscripts, which contained a large number of international phonetic transcriptions and rare words, into an electronic document. Assistance was sought from type specialists. However none were able to take on the task. In early 2016, I had the privilege to meet Huihua Rong, an associate professor of the Chinese Department of Yangjiang Vocational and Technical College. Rong's specialism is Chinese linguistics, in particular dialects. She had been acquainted with my father and his work, and was willing to assist me in finishing the task. With her help, I had more confidence in finishing the work.

The process of publishing this book was more difficult than I had anticipated. Initially, I thought the book would include just the study of Yangjiang dialect vocabulary. However, further research revealed that to follow the framework of Chinese Linguistic publications at least two more chapters were necessary to cover all aspects of vocabulary incorporating pronunciation and grammar. Other difficulties emerged, as my father's manuscripts were written over a long period of time, in many formats. Including some written in stencils, some hand written containing many notes that are vague and difficult to decipher and some papers had even turned yellow with time. To further confuse matters, many documents were duplicated and dates of writing were not always noted, it was an arduous learning process to decipher his intentions including which areas were most important and what should be included or discarded. I needed to repeatedly read, compare and comprehend meaning at each stage. Sometimes this process would give me headaches or even drive me to tears. I felt a huge sense of responsibility to wade through his life's work with respect and humility and to not discard any important point in the publishing of the book.

Fortunately, I did not venture on this journey alone, many people were willing to help with this important study of the Yangjiang dialect, which made me grateful. In particular, I would like to thank the following people, as without them this book would be impossible to be published. This included significant support from Huihua Rong in the practicalities of navigating and composing the research, Professor Wei Li, the former Head of the Department of Chinese at Sun Yat-sen University, a student of my father, was kind in offering advice and answering my questions. Renxing Huang, the chief editor and the Head of *Yangjiang Daily*, with his help sourcing funding for the editing and publishing. His passion and communication for the salvation of the local culture of Yangjiang enabled us to get special funds from the government. In addition, Huang carefully organised a five-member team (Huihua Rong, Yaotang Lin, Maosong Huang, Shaoqi Liao, Xianyong Zeng) to assist me in making the book a reality. Their significant contributions included adding in local words and original explanations. To respect my father's original contribution, these additions are noted with an asterisk or in imitation Song-Dynasty-style typeface.

The first chapter on Pronunciation included a meticulous analysis of the tones of the Yangjiang dialect, and compared it with Mandarin and Cantonese. This chapter was lack of contents on pronunciation, so I adopted the suggestion of Professor Huihua Rong to extract words written by the author himself from the publication “Chinese Dialect Words”. The second chapter on Vocabulary included more than 3,500 dialect words with local characteristics, subsequently more content of 196 words was added to this section. The book uses a vowel index in this chapter and a stroke index to facilitate the readers search. The stroke index was developed by my sister Weiwei Huang. Once she had completed the task, she said excitedly, “I was finally able to do something for my father’s legacy”. The third chapter on Grammar included from Syntax to Lexical, focusing on the differences of grammatical phenomenon from Mandarin and discussing the grammatical characteristics of the Yangjiang dialect. The summary of this chapter includes an extract from the “Yangjiang Discourse Method Outline” written by my father for the *Yangjiang County Chronicle*, a book describing the history of the town. On the discussion of the lexical, there was a complete manuscript of the “Six Types of Notional Word of Yangjiang Dialects”, originally written on a wax board. Additionally, there were many handwritten manuscripts outlining adverbs, prepositions and onomatopoeia. In total there are descriptions of seven types of words, however, pages of this section are missing and could be understood as incomplete. I was unsure how to address this issue, so I consulted with Professor Li. He suggested “we must preserve the authenticity of the original posthumous work”. Though some sections missing, we should keep the integrity of the manuscript by allowing these spaces since incompleteness can also be a special type of beauty. I put this section after the “Six Types of Notional Word of Yangjiang Dialects”. Altogether, there are thirteen types of words and they are explained in the second section of the grammar chapter.

In my father’s notes, I found a separate document titled “The Complement of Yangjiang Dialect”. However, of the six elements that make up the sentence, the other five, including the subject, predicate, object, attribute and adverbial were missing. I was unsure if this section should be included in the final book. Again, I consulted with Professor Li, and he expressed the importance of including all elements of my father’s research in the final book. He explained the importance of the complement in Modern Chinese sentence structure, “that the beginning of a sentence can be more open and loose, however the end of a sentence where the complement would be situated has the tight structure.” Due to this, I placed the Complement section along with thirty seven other sentence examples in the appendix. Additionally, the book includes a chapter on “Familiar Idioms and Nursery Rhymes” including songs, sayings and proverbs arranged according to the number of strokes in the first character. Furthermore, two tables from the “Yangjiang County Chronicle” written by my father was included in the appendices”.

With our effort of many years, my father’s legacy is finally ready to publish, I feel relieved and proud to be part of the team that made this come true. I believe that he would be truly touched that his unfinished work has been handled with so much care and attention and satisfied

with the final outcome.

I once again express my sincere gratitude to Associate Professor Rong Huihua, Professor Wei Li, Director Renxing Huang, Maosong Huang, Yaotang Lin, Xianyong Zeng, and Shaoqi Liao, for your help in publishing this book. I want to thank Maohua Cai, Manager of Sanming Hall Culture Company, Guangzhou, who have digitally shared the publication. In addition, I will express my appreciation to the alumni of the Education Development Foundation of the First School of Yangjiang, led by Manager Jiubing Liang. I also want to thank Qiliang Liang, Baode Chen, Xuechao Li, Zheng Feng, Shaozhen Xie, Peidong Xu, Gewei Deng and others who help to complete my father's work. I would like to thank everyone else including family and friends that has made it possible.

It is inevitable that there will be some mistakes in this book, and I would humbly accept any feedback and criticism from readers. After the completion of the first edition of the "The Study of Yangjiang Dialect", this has been published in the *Yangjiang Daily*, and opinions and suggestions from the public are all welcome.

Qixian Huang

January 20, 2018

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# 序

1948年，黄伯荣先生在中山大学语言学系（我国第一个语言学系）完成了他的本科毕业论文《阳江话词汇研究》，这应当是中国最早使用现代语言学方法研究广东方言词汇的成果。大半个世纪以来，黄先生利用工作之余一直在断断续续地调查和研究他的家乡话阳江方言，到老人家去世前已累积两尺多高的手稿，内容涉及阳江方言语音、词汇、语法等诸方面。记得1982年我师从黄先生读硕士研究生上第一次课时，黄先生讲的并不是我意料之中的语法（我是现代汉语语法专业研究生），而是一些发音难度较高的国际音标，其中印象最深的就是阳江等粤西方言中特有的边擦音。这至少说明了两个问题：一是黄先生重视学生的基本功，重视田野调查；二是从一个侧面反映出黄先生的家乡情结。以我对导师的了解，他应该是想把黄廖本《现代汉语》教材编写等要紧事办得差不多了，再来系统写这部《广东阳江方言研究》，但我猜是我打乱了黄先生的原计划。

2009年，我系（即黄先生的母系中山大学中文系）邀请黄先生领军编写中大本《现代汉语》，“为了报答母校的培育之恩”（黄先生原话），也为了实现他多年未能实现的《现代汉语》教材编写新理念，黄先生不顾高龄，以身作则带领团队打了整整两年的攻坚战，于2011年年底完成了编写工作，交由北京大学出版社出版（该教材不久被列入教育部“十二五”规划教材）。在这最为艰苦忙碌的两年中，黄先生指导编写团队召开了近两百次编写研讨会，编写内容的所有指令均由黄先生发出，对我们撰写的每一段编写内容，黄先生都会提出详尽的意见，无论赞同还是反对。赞同的先生会说明好在哪里，不赞同的更会详述他的理由，推翻重来是常有的事。邮箱里储存的几百封黄先生给编写团队的邮件证明了他名副其实的第一主编！令人心痛的是，这些邮件大量地发自深夜或凌晨，一位年过九旬的老人这样拼命地工作，谁能不担心？但我们怎么劝说先生注意休息都没用，家人力劝也没有太大效果，所以当中大本《现代汉语》教材问世不久，黄先生就住进了医院。2013年4月，该教材的学习参考书也出版了，我和我系党委书记丘国新拿着刚出版的学习参考书去阳江医院向黄先生汇报。那时黄先生病情已经很严重，不能说话了。然而，当他看到学习参考书时，双眸发光，异常激动，紧紧握着我的手大声吼着。我听不懂老人家在喊什么，丘书记跟我耳语道：“老人家在交接力棒给你，你一定要接好班啊！”我当时泪流满面……如果不是因为中大本《现代汉语》，兴许黄先生是可以按他的原计划写完《广东阳江方言研究》的。

其实中大本《现代汉语》还有一位做出很大贡献的“编外编者”，也就是这本遗著整理编写的核心人物——黄绮仙。她是黄先生的三女儿，我叫她三姐。在黄先生领军编写中大本《现代汉语》时，三姐就是黄先生的左右手。当时，黄先生指挥“广州战役”，基本是靠电子邮件，黄先生年事已高，视力不好，加之不熟电脑操作，因此，大量邮件



内容的撰写和处理工作基本都是由三姐来承担的（在兰州的四姐也曾分担过一部分工作）。三姐将黄先生口述的修改意见和对下一步编写的要求都整理成文字，念给黄先生听，黄先生认可后，她再发给我们。两年多的时间里数百封邮件，如此繁重的任务她完成得很出色，从不出错。而这次整理编写遗著的工作难度就更大了，您很难想象面对那摞记录、撰写于大半个世纪里不同时间，尺寸不一、颜色不同、纸质各异的两尺多高的手稿该怎么办。它们有些是钢板蜡纸刻写，而更多的则是手写，许多已字迹不清。说实在话，能准确辨识这些字迹并能完全明白其意的恐怕非三姐不可。三姐尽管不是现代汉语（方言）科班出身，但她身上具备了一般科班出身的人所没有的三点优势：一是她的语言敏感度超棒，她是我见过的普通话发音最为标准的广东粤西人；二是她做事的细致与耐心程度非常人所能及；三是她肯学习、肯钻研，是那种遇到困难不绕着走，而是像习总书记所说的“逢山开路，遇水架桥”的那种人。因此，她能够胜任以上两项专业性很强、难度很大的工作也就不足为奇了。我老是在想，如果不是唯成分论的动荡年代耽误了她，她一定会是一位优秀的学者。

在这部遗著的整理编写工作中，我没有出多少力，为此我深感内疚。本来至少应当与三姐并肩作战才对，可2017年由我负责的两项重大项目同时展开，无术分身。一项是为响应“一带一路”号召，开展了国际职业汉语培训。我作为第一完成人与相关单位和专家共同研发了国际职业汉语培训与评估标准体系。该体系于2017年8月31日通过了教育部科技成果评审，这是国内语言学界首次通过该项评审的科技成果。我还负责在北京建立了国际职业汉语云平台，并在广州成功开办了“一带一路”国际职业汉语首期示范班。该项目两度被《人民日报内参》报道，获得了中共中央政治局常委领导同志的批示。另一项是我的团队与中山三院合作进行了“基于汉语的失语症治疗”临床试验项目，取得了突破性进展，2018年有望取得跨学科重量级科研成果。这两个项目的阶段性成果已撰写成论文，将应邀出席即将在美国举行的“第六届商务汉语工作坊暨第二届商务汉语教育国际会议”和“第二十六届国际中国语言学会年会”。这都是关于汉语自信即将文化自信落到实处的项目，我坚信黄先生的在天之灵是绝对支持的！

如果说我对这部遗著有一点贡献的话，恐怕主要是内容定位的把关。我始终坚持这部遗著必须要原汁原味，不能走样，后人的补充要以不同字体（或其他办法）与原作区分开来，并在凡例中加以说明。三姐完全接受了我的观点。黄先生的本意肯定是要对自己家乡的方言进行全面系统的描写与研究，但是先生仙逝后，相信无人能按先生真正的意图来续写，包括我。所以当三姐问我为什么语法部分黄先生只写了补语的时候，我回忆了这样一件事。2009年我和丘国新书记代表系里赴阳江当面恳请黄先生领军编写中大本《现代汉语》时，黄先生提出的唯一条件是我必须同时任主编，否则不干，我只能遵从师命。而我答应之后，黄先生要我做的第一件事情就是命我把补语部分写出来给他看，我照做了，黄先生看后很满意，然后说：“现在可以开工了。”窃以为汉语句子呈现出前松后紧的态势，以主要动词为界，补语就是“后紧”的主要载体，而“紧”的部分往往是句中最难分析清楚的部分，至少从语义指向上看，补语既可指向主语，又可指向宾语，还可指向整个动作行为（如“我们踢赢了这场球”“我们踢破了那个球”“我们踢完了这场球”），而从句法上看，它除了补充修饰谓词性词语之外，还往往具有完句的

功能（例略）等。总之，先生把补语作为系统描写的切入点一定是有其深意的。黄先生的有些“深意”可能需要几十年才能领悟到，例如1982—1985年，我读黄先生研究生时，也承担着黄廖本《现代汉语》主编助理的相关工作。记得当年黄先生最常谈到的就是“动宾”问题。他认为“述宾”的说法不好，但将“动宾”理解成“动词+宾语”也不对，因为前者是词类名称，后者则是句子成分名称，不在一个层次上。所以他很想推出一个新概念——“动语”，就是带了宾语的动词或动词性短语。黄先生还认为，“尽管‘动语+宾语’处在‘主语+谓语’中谓语的下位层次上，但‘动宾’最为重要，它往往是句子的核心所在”。尽管我们把“动语”写进了中大本《现代汉语》，但真弄明白其深意则是在2017年的两大项目推进过程中。两个项目团队几乎同时发现了一个有趣的现象：在句法方面，动宾组合（无论是词还是非词）是汉语能力恢复和汉语习得中最基本、最易掌握因而最为重要的组合关系。对失语症者来说，他们最易恢复的是“吃饭、喝茶、看电视、拿杯子”；而对汉语零基础的外国学员来说，他们常常出现“吃饭过、看电视完”这类偏误，因为在他们心里，动宾组合最为基本。其实，从认知角度看，“动作+实（事）物”是最“基底”的表达……这里先不展开谈了，我只想说，黄先生的“真心思”没有谁敢说都清楚。

为了让这部遗著的内容尽可能全面系统，出版质量尽可能高，阳江日报社黄仁兴社长专门组织了一个以阳江职业技术学院中文系容慧华老师为主的5人小组协助三姐的工作。没有他们的鼎力支持，这部遗著不可能在如此短的时间内问世。对他们的付出，我在此深表谢意。

是为序。

李炜

2018年春节写于中山大学中文堂

# 前 言

阳江话通行于广东省阳江市江城区、海陵区、阳东县和阳西东部，大致相当于阳江市建市之前的阳东县全部地区。阳江话人口近 110 万。它南至南海，东边境外有粤话、台山话和恩平话，北边境外有粤语阳春话，西边境内有海话（人口约 7 万，分布在阳西县儒洞、沙扒、上洋、薄牌等镇），西边偏北有涯话（人口约 7000，分布在阳西县塘口、新圩等镇）。海话和涯话地区也通行阳江话。此外，还有从信宜迁来的粤语信宜话，从贵州等来的少数民族的语音，如瑶语，形成很小的方言岛。阳江县（今阳江市）境内古代居住过越族，汉族迁入后，不同的语音和不同的方言接触频繁，不可避免地互相影响，于是形成很有特色的汉语方言——粤语阳江话。

黄伯荣

（写于 1990 年）