Chinese (Hong Kong Cantonese)

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The style of speech illustrated is that typical of the educated younger generation in Hong Kong. The recording is that of a 22-year-old female university student who has lived all her life in Hong Kong.

Consonants

	Bilab.	Lab.dent	Dental	Alv.	Postalv.	Retrofl.	Palatal		Velar	Uvul.	Phar.	Glottal
Plosive	p p ^h			t t ^h				k k ^w	k ^h k ^{wh}			
Nasal	m			n					ŋ			
Trill				r								
Fric- ative		f		s								h
Approx- imant	w						j		(w)			
Lateral			·	1								

Affricates ts tsh

p p ^h m f		'father 'lie prone' 'mother' 'flower'	t th n s ts	tal thal phanl sal tsal	'dozen' 'he/she' 'climb' 'sand' 'hold'	kh	kal k ^h al p ^h aŋl	k ^w k ^{wh}	kwa∃ kwha∃ ha∃	'melon' 'boast' 'shrimp
w	wa⅂	'frog'	tsh j l	ts ^h a jeu7 leu7	'fork' 'worry' 'angry'					

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Vowels

(1) or	(2)				
i	i:	si٦	'silk'	i'	♥ • y
у	y:	syЛ	'lose'	-	
Ĭ	I	sikT	'color'		
ε	ε:	ras	'lend'		1•
æ	œ	hœП	'boot'		$\theta \bullet \theta \bullet 0$
е	θ;	set∃	'shirt'	•	ε\•ω•
a	a:	sa∃	'sand'		y•/
B	В	гр	'wet'		20
၁	31	اًدی	'comb'		\ <u>a•\</u>
u	u:	fu∃	'husband'		
บ	บ	suk∃	'uncle'		
ai	ari	sai∃	'waste'		
g	ei	۲igs	'west'	•	iu
au	a:u	saul	'basket'		ui
eu	вп	russ	'receive'		ou
ei	ei	sei⊢	'four'		
өу	өу	sey⊣	'tax'		ei ku
οi	ori	Γἰα	ʻgill'		
ui	u:i	fui⅂	'gray'		ai Vau
iu	iːu	siu∃	'burn'		\"\\
ou	ou	sou	'give birth'		
			8		•
Tones					
[7]		[si]] 'sil	៤ '	[sɪk7]	'color'
['] [⊣]					
נין		[si-l] 'try	<i>!</i>	[sit⊢]	'reveal'

Conventions

[4]

[7]

[4]

[4]

Consonants and Vowels

[si-l]

[si4]

[si4]

'matter'

'history'

'time'

'city'

Initial $[p^h, t^h, k^h, ts^h]$ are strongly aspirated; initial unaspirated [p, t, k, ts] are weak and generally = [b, d, b, dz] when tone onset on the following vowel is mid-low; final [p, t, k] are not released. Initial $[s, ts, ts^h] = [s, ts, ts^h]$ or $[s, ts, ts^h]$ before [i, i, ei, e, e, a] and optionally = $[s, ts, ts^h]$ before [c, e, u, ou, o]; initial $[s, ts, ts^h] = [f, tf, tf^h]$ before [g]. Initial [g] is generally deleted. [g], [g], [e], [e], [e], and [g] about cardinal; [g] = [g]; [g] = [g

[sik-]]

'eat'

extra short. The alternative transcriptions for vowels given above differ in whether these length distinctions are indicated.

Tones

 $[\neg, \dashv, \dashv, \dashv, \dashv, \dashv, \dashv]$ (= high, mid, mid-low, mid-low to low falling, mid-low to midhigh rising, mid-low to mid rising) are long tones. The half-long or extra-short variants of $[\neg, \dashv, \dashv]$ occur on syllables closed by a plosive. $[\dashv, \dashv, \dashv, \dashv]$ are often replaced by $[\dashv]$ when they occur on a compound-final syllable. The $[\dashv]$ (= high to mid falling) variant of $[\dashv]$ only occurs on some sentence-final particles.

Transcription of recorded passage

Orthographic version

有一次呢,北風同太陽係拗緊邊個叨的喎。 佢 地咕啪的用有個人行過。呢個人著住件大 褸。 佢地就話 嘞, 邊個可以整到呢個人除 咗件 褸呢就算邊個叨的 嘞。 于是,北風就搏命 咁吹嘍喎。點知, 佢越吹得犀利, 嗰個人就越係拿實件 褸。 最後,北風有晒符,唯有放棄。 跟住,太陽出來晒 咗一陣。 嗰個人就即刻除 咗件 褸 嘞。 于是,北風唯有認輸啦。