

外砂话声调与澄海话、汕头话的比较研究

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摘 要:外砂镇原属澄海县,现属汕头市龙湖区管辖。在澄海人眼里,外砂话的口音比较“huai⁵²”(不纯正),跟澄海县城话有明显不同。那么,这种“huai⁵²”的语音特点究竟是什么呢?据调查和语音实验报告,主要是连读变调的不同。专门描写研究外砂话的声调,并把外砂话的连读变调跟澄海县城、汕头市区话的连读变调做了比较研究,探讨它们的同异,找出外砂话“huai⁵²”的原因。

关键词:外砂话;澄海县城话;汕头市区话;连读变调;比较研究

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一、外砂镇人文地理概况

外砂镇位于汕头市澄海区西南3公里处,龙湖区北侧,三面环水,北临韩江支流外沙河,西倚梅溪,南隔新津河与汕头市区相望,东南连新溪镇。相传北宋此地已形成沙滩,位于辟望港(今澄城镇)之外围,故名。公元1279年(南宋末期)始有福建莆田乌衣巷等地居民迁此定居。(澄海地名志)澄海置县前先后属揭阳县、海阳县。置澄海县后明清时期属县的蓬洲都;民国时期先后属上蓬区、第七区、第三区,也曾分属上社乡和中社乡;日伪时期属其第三区;新中国建立以来,先后属上蓬区、第五区、外砂乡、澄海县人民公社第四支队、外砂公社、外砂区,中间也曾分属李厝、凤窖、龙头3个乡和外砂、凤窖2个乡。1986年建成外砂镇,镇政府设于林厝村。现属广东汕头市龙湖区。区域面积29.4平方公里,辖17个村,人口8万,旅外侨胞5万多人。镇政府设于蓬中村。^[1]

外砂镇处于澄城与汕头市区相衔接的地带,

但是对于澄海人而言,外砂人讲话 huai⁵²(口音不纯正),而汕头人又说外砂人说起话来“语”重,也是对 huai⁵²的另一种表达。这说明居于两者之间的外砂话有它自己独特的语音特点,使之既不同于澄海澄城话,也不同于汕头市区话。^[2]那么,这种不同的主要原因又是什么呢?据我们的调查研究,主要是声调的连读变调不同。

二、外砂话语音系统

(一)声母

外砂话的声母共有18个(包括零声母):

| | | | |
|----|-----------------|---|-----|
| p | p | b | m |
| t | t ^h | n | l |
| ts | ts ^h | | s z |
| k | k ^h | g | ŋ |
| ø | | | h |

在声母方面,外砂话与澄海澄城话、汕头市区话都具有高度的一致性,都有相同的18个声母。

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(6)前字为阳去调时,由 22 变为 42,与阳上调调后一致。

树栽 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²tsai³³ 树头 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²hau⁵⁵
 树顶 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²teŋ⁵² 树下 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²e³⁵
 树干 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²kaŋ²¹³ 树缝 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²p'aŋ²²
 树窟 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²khuk² 树木 ts'iu²²⁻⁴²bak⁵

(7)前字为阴入调时调值由 2 变 5,读同阳入。如:

国家 kok²⁻⁵ke³³ 国民 kok²⁻⁵miŋ⁵⁵
 国产 kok²⁻⁵sũã⁵² 国粹 kok²⁻⁵tsui³⁵

国货 kok²⁻⁵hue²¹³

国画 kok²⁻⁵ue²²

国策 kok²⁻⁵ts'eŋ²²

国力 kok²⁻⁵lak⁵

(8)前字为阳入调时,调值由 5 变 2,读同阴入单字调。

学风 hak⁵⁻²hoŋ³³

学名 hak⁵⁻²mĩã⁵⁵

学府 hak⁵⁻²hu⁵²

学校 hak⁵⁻²hau³⁵

学费 hak⁵⁻²hui²¹³

学位 hak⁵⁻²ui²²

学识 hak⁵⁻²seŋ²²

学习 hak⁵⁻²sik⁵

综上所述,外砂话的单字调与前变调的情况如下表:

表 2:外砂话单字连读变调表

| | 阴平 | 阳平 | 阴上 | 阳上 | 阴去 | 阳去 | 阴入 | 阳入 |
|-----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|----|
| 单字调 | 33 | 55 | 52 | 35 | 213 | 22 | 2 | 5 |
| 前变调 | 33 | 22 | 35 | 42 | 55 | 42 | 5 | 2 |

四、外砂话与澄海澄城话、 汕头话的连读变调比较

前面笔者已经逐一分析了外砂话的变调情况,而澄海澄城话、汕头市区话的连读变调规律,

林伦伦等已经作过分析^[4],本文的录音调查也与其结论相吻合,在此就不再展开分析。直接将外砂话、澄海话、汕头话的变调规律总结列表对比表如下:^①

表 3:澄海、外砂、汕头话连读变调比较表

| 语言点 | 调类 变值 | 阴平 | 阳平 | 阴上 | 阳上 | 阴去 | 阳去 | 阴入 | 阳入 |
|-----|----------|----|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-----|-----|
| | | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 澄海 | | — | 55—11 | 52—24 | 35—21 | 212—42 | — | — | 5—1 |
| 外砂 | | — | 55—22 | 52—35 | 35—42 | 213—55 | 22—42 | 2—5 | 5—2 |
| 汕头 | | — | 55—11 | 53—35 | 35—21 | 213—55 | — | 2—5 | 5—2 |

由上表看,前字为阴平调时,澄海话、外砂话、汕头话都没发生变调,仍读 33。阳平作为前字时,澄海话、外砂话、汕头话都由高平调变低平调,只是外砂话变调后调值略高一度。在阴上这一组中,三个点都由高降调变成升调,不同的是不管单字调还是变调,汕头话都要比澄海话高一度,而外砂话就介乎这两者之间,单字调读同澄海话 52,变调后却读同汕头话 35。阳入这一组,这三个点变调规律都一样,都读同阴入调。可以说,以上这几组的变调规律基本是一样的,只是

在变调后略有高低。外砂话总体要高一点,汕头话次之,而澄海话最低。

对比了这三个点的相同与相似之处,我们再来看一下这三个点存在较大差异的几组。从上表中看,这三个点连读变调的不同主要体现在阳上、阴去、阳去、阴入四个调类上。

(1)前字为阳上调,澄海话跟汕头话变调规律一样,都由 35 变 21,而外砂话却变成高降调 42。而高降调给人的听觉感受就是口音很“重”。如:

①表中的“—”符号表示没有变化。

表 4:前字阳上调三地连读变调比较表

| 地点 | 澄 海 | 外 砂 | 汕 头 |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| 变 调 情 况 | 部优 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ iu ³³ | 部优 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² iu ³³ | 部优 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ iu ³³ |
| | 部门 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ muŋ ⁵⁵ | 部门 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² muŋ ⁵⁵ | 部门 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ muŋ ⁵⁵ |
| | 部长 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ tsiaŋ ⁵² | 部长 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² tsiaŋ ⁵² | 部长 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ tsiaŋ ⁵³ |
| | 部下 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ e ³⁵ | 部下 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² e ³⁵ | 部下 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ e ³⁵ |
| | 部将 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ tsiaŋ ²¹² | 部将 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² tsiaŋ ²¹³ | 部将 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ tsiaŋ ²¹³ |
| | 部分 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ huŋ ¹¹ | 部分 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² huŋ ²² | 部分 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ huŋ ¹¹ |
| | 部级 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ k ^h ik ¹ | 部级 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² k ^h ik ² | 部级 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ k ^h ip ² |
| | 部属 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ sok ⁵ | 部属 pou ³⁵⁻⁴² sok ⁵ | 部属 pou ³⁵⁻²¹ sok ⁵ |

(2)前字为阴去时,外砂话和汕头话都由原来的曲折调 212 变成降调 42。这也是澄海话区别于外砂话和汕头话的主要特征之一。如:

表 5:前字阴去调三地连读变调比较表

| 地点 | 澄 海 | 外 砂 | 汕 头 |
|------------------|--|--|--|
| 变 调 情 况 | 布衫 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² sā ³³ | 布衫 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ sā ³³ | 布衫 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ sā ³³ |
| | 布田 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² ts ^h aŋ ⁵⁵ | 布田 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ ts ^h aŋ ⁵⁵ | 布田 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ ts ^h aŋ ⁵⁵ |
| | 布厂 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² ts ^h iaŋ ⁵² | 布厂 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ ts ^h iaŋ ⁵² | 布厂 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ ts ^h iaŋ ⁵³ |
| | 布罩 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² tsau ³⁵ | 布罩 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ tsau ³⁵ | 布罩 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ tsau ³⁵ |
| | 布铺 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² p ^h ou ²¹² | 布铺 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ p ^h ou ²¹³ | 布铺 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ p ^h ou ²¹³ |
| | 布袋 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² to ¹¹ | 布袋 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ to ²² | 布袋 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ to ¹¹ |
| | 布匹 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² p ^h ik ¹ | 布匹 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ p ^h ik ² | 布匹 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ p ^h ik ² |
| | 布局 pou ²¹²⁻⁴² kek ⁵ | 布局 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ kek ⁵ | 布局 pou ²¹³⁻⁵⁵ kek ⁵ |

(3) 阳去组是这三个点中区别最大的一组,澄海话跟汕头话都没有发生变调,只有外砂话由原来的 22 变成高降调 42,读同阳上变调,这也是外砂话口音“重”而区别于澄海话与汕头话的关键所在,是“huai⁵²”的主要原因。

表 6:首字阳去调三地连读变调比较表

| 地点 | 澄 海 | 外 砂 | 汕 头 |
|------------------|---|--|---|
| 变 调 情 况 | 树栽 ts ^h iu ¹¹ tsai ³³ | 树栽 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² tsai ³³ | 树栽 ts ^h iu ¹¹ tsai ³³ |
| | 树头 ts ^h iu ¹¹ t ^h au ⁵⁵ | 树头 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² t ^h au ⁵⁵ | 树头 ts ^h iu ¹¹ t ^h au ⁵⁵ |
| | 树顶 ts ^h iu ¹¹ teŋ ⁵² | 树顶 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² teŋ ⁵² | 树顶 ts ^h iu ¹¹ teŋ ⁵³ |
| | 树下 ts ^h iu ¹¹ e ³⁵ | 树下 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² e ³⁵ | 树下 ts ^h iu ¹¹ e ³⁵ |
| | 树干 ts ^h iu ¹¹ kaŋ ²¹² | 树干 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² kaŋ ²¹³ | 树干 ts ^h iu ¹¹ kaŋ ²¹³ |
| | 树缝 ts ^h iu ¹¹ p ^h aŋ ¹¹ | 树缝 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² p ^h aŋ ²² | 树缝 ts ^h iu ¹¹ p ^h aŋ ¹¹ |
| | 树窟 ts ^h iu ¹¹ k ^h uk ¹ | 树窟 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² k ^h uk ² | 树窟 ts ^h iu ¹¹ k ^h uk ² |
| | 树木 ts ^h iu ¹¹ bak ⁵ | 树木 ts ^h iu ²²⁻⁴² bak ⁵ | 树木 ts ^h iu ¹¹ bak ⁵ |

(4)阴入组中,外砂话跟汕头话都由 2 变 5,但澄海话没有发生变调。这也可以认为是澄海话区别于外砂话和汕头话的另一个特征。

表 7: 前字阴入调三地连读变调比较表

| 地点 | 澄 海 | 外 砂 | 汕 头 |
|------------------|---|---|---|
| 变 调 情 况 | 国家 kok ¹ ke ³³ | 国家 kok ²⁻⁵ ke ³³ | 国家 kok ²⁻⁵ ke ³³ |
| | 国民 kok ¹ miŋ ⁵⁵ | 国民 kok ²⁻⁵ miŋ ⁵⁵ | 国民 kok ²⁻⁵ miŋ ⁵⁵ |
| | 国产 kok ¹ sua ⁵² | 国产 kok ²⁻⁵ sua ⁵² | 国产 kok ²⁻⁵ sua ⁵² |
| | 国粹 kok ¹ tui ³⁵ | 国粹 kok ²⁻⁵ tui ³⁵ | 国粹 kok ²⁻⁵ tui ³⁵ |
| | 国货 kok ¹ hue ²¹² | 国货 kok ²⁻⁵ hue ²¹³ | 国货 kok ²⁻⁵ hue ²¹³ |
| | 国画 kok ¹ ue ¹¹ | 国画 kok ²⁻⁵ ue ²² | 国画 kok ²⁻⁵ ue ¹¹ |
| | 国策 kok ¹ ts ^h e? ¹ | 国策 kok ²⁻⁵ ts ^h e? ² | 国策 kok ²⁻⁵ ts ^h e? ² |
| | 国力 kok ¹ lak ⁵ | 国力 kok ²⁻⁵ lak ⁵ | 国力 kok ²⁻⁵ lak ⁵ |

五、外砂话连读变调的特点

通过以上的对比分析,我们可以将外砂话的连读变调特点总结如下:

(1) 除了阴平作为前字没有出现变调外,其它 7 个调类作为前字时都发生变调。原调和变调是一对一关系,阴平变调后读同阳去单字调,阴上变调后读同阳上单字调,阴去变调后读同阳平单字调,阴入变调后读同阳入单字调,阳入变调后读同阴入单字调。而阳上、阳去变调后则出现新调 42。

(2) 从调型来看,外砂话原调调型 5 个:平、降、升、曲、短;变调调型有 4 个:平、升、降、短,无

曲调。同时,它的降调可以变为升调,升调可以变为降调。

(3) 变调后出现两个高降调 42,再加上高平调 55 和高促调 5,整体给人以“重”的听感。这应该就是汕头市区人说外砂人讲话语音“重”的原因所在。与汕头话相比,外砂话与澄海话在变调上差异较大。除了阴平调维持原调不变一致外,其它 7 个调类都或多或少存在差异,特别是在阳上、阴去、阳去和阴入 4 个调类上差别尤大。所以,从连读变调的角度看,外砂话更接近于汕头话,而不接近澄海话,这就是澄海县城人说外砂人口音“huai⁵²”的原因了。

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sometimes it was party A or party B in marketing practice and some other times, it was the witness of certain marketing deal, which played specific economic roles. This aroused people's suspicion that Board of Commerce could represent the public interests; consequently, its authority and influence were enormously weakened.

Key words: Board of Commerce; businessmen; political power; court case

On Zhou Zuoren's "Satirical Poems of Lao Hu Qiao": A Road from Free Verse to Sairical Poem

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Abstract: In 1934, Zhou Zuoren's poems were published in Lin Yutang's magazine, *Ren Jian Shi*, and were seriously criticized by the Shanghai left-wing writers. After that, Zhou did not write any ragged verse any more. In 1940, he restarted writing ragged verses, which was actually quite against his will. In 1945 when Japan surrendered, Zhou Zuoren was sentenced as a "traitor", and put into Lao Hu Qiao Prison. He thought that it was better to change the name of ragged verses into "satirical verses", rather than writing essays or free verses, and he began to write a great amount of satirical verses. This paper is to explore Zhou's views and perspectives on satirical verses, so as to further probe into the differences between the two forms of satirical verses.

Key words: Zhou Zuoren, Free verse, time of enemy-occupation, Ancient poem, Satirical Poems of Lao Hu Qiao, Ragged verse

The Connection of Lu Xun and the Cause of "the Buddistical Culture"

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Abstract: As the connection of Lu Xun and the cause of "Buddistical culture", the one is that Lu Xun was affected by the comparatively natural and free "Buddistical culture", the other is that Lu Xun actively proposed the research and application of "the Buddistical culture". The former is known from family atmosphere, the time spirit and the concrete circumstance, while the latter is clearly demonstrated as four stages: stage of interest generation (1908—1911), stage of comprehension reinforcement (1912—1923), stage of skillfully using Buddistical theory (1924—1926), and stage of widely applying Buddistical theory in many areas (1926—1936).

Key words: Lu Xun; the Buddistical culture; cause

Tones of Waisha Dialect and Its Comparative Study with Chenghai Dialect and Shantou Dialect

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Abstract: Waisha Town was originally a part of Chenghai County and now is administered by Longhu District, Shantou City. For Chenghai people, the accent of Waisha dialect is fairly "huai" (different), and it is quite different from Chenghai dialect. Then what on earth does "huai" mean? Our investigation and phonetic experiment reports show that "huai" in Waisha dialect accent mainly is reflected in the differences in continuous tone variations. This paper conducted a descriptive research of Waisha dialect and made a comparative study of the continuous variations in Waisha dialect and Chenghai County proper as well as Shantou City proper, explored their differences and similarities, and finds the reasons why Waisha accent is "huai."

Key words: Waisha dialect; Chenghai County center dialect; Shantou City center dialect; continuous tone variations; comparative study

An Experimental Phonological Analysis of the English vowel Transfer

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Abstract: This paper aims to discuss the vowel transfer patterns upon Cantonese college English learners by using sociolinguistic statistical software SPSS 11.5 and experimental phonetic software Praat, to provide solid evidence of vowel transfer in a very explicit way. We are progressing our research in three major steps: sociolinguistic questionnaire of students' vowel pronouncing difficulties, experimental phonetic study of vowel speech testing, and processing data. Through our discussion, the following points are found: (1) the similar position of certain vowels in two languages has affected student's L2 proficiency significantly, the negative transfer from L1 to L2 is obvious. (2) For non-existent vowels in L1 or differently distributed vowels, it is easier to be learned by L2 learners and more accurately pronounced, but if it can not be fully handled at first place, it will be fossilized, with low probability to be accurately pronounced. (3) The comparative study of local language is a necessary understanding for better College English teaching.

Key words: vowel, linguistic transfer, second language acquisition

G Function and Analysis of Agricultural Excess Supply

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Abstract: Based on the retained profit function, or the so-called G function, a model of international trade of agricultural products was established in this paper. The economic effect of this trade at macro-level was analyzed, focusing on the excessive supply in agricultural production at micro-level. The markets of agricultural products are divided into three parts in the model, so as to present a more clear relation between the international trade and the civil production of agriculture. The analysis is to be made more clear and the related ideas are to be more articulately clarified by means of the application of the concept of excessive supply and the comparison between the coefficients of production function and those of the corresponding transition function.

Key words: G function; Excessive supply; Admeasurement at macro-level

Philippine Agricultural Development and Policy Change in Post-War Era

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