〈特集「受動表現」「アスペクト」「モダリティ」「ヴォイスとその周辺」他〉

The Wuhan Dialect of Mandarin Chinese:
'Passive expression', 'Aspect', 'Modality', 'Voice and related expressions', 'Expressions of possession and existence', 'Transitivity', 'Complex sentences of adverbial modification', 'Information structure and nominal predicate sentences', 'Markers of information structure' and 'Negation, adjectives, and complex sentences of adnominal modification'

漢語武漢方言：
特集補遺データ「受動表現」「アスペクト」「モダリティ」「ヴォイスとその周辺」「所有・存在表現」「他動性」「（連用修飾的）複文」「情報構造と名詞述語文」「情報標示の諸要素」「否定，形容詞と連体修飾複文」

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要旨：本稿は特集「受動表現」，「アスペクト」，「モダリティ」，「ヴォイスとその周辺」，「所有・存在表現」，「他動性」，「（連用修飾的）複文」，「情報構造と名詞述語文」，「情報標示の諸要素」，「否定，形容詞と連体修飾複文」（『語学研究所論集』第 29 号，2024，東京外国語大学）に寄与する．本稿の目的は 10 個のアンケート項目に対する漢語武漢方言のデータを与えることである．

Abstract: This report contributes to the special cross-linguistic study on 'Passive expression', 'Aspect', 'Modality', 'Voice and related expressions', 'Expressions of possession and existence', 'Transitivity', 'Complex sentences of adverbial modification', 'Information structure and nominal predicate sentences', 'Markers of information structure' and 'Negation, adjectives, and complex sentences of adnominal modification' (Journal of the Institute of Language Research 29, 2024, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies). The purpose of this manuscript is to provide data on the Wuhan dialect of Mandarin Chinese for the 10 survey items.

キーワード：武漢方言，西南官話，受動表現，アスペクト，モダリティ，ヴォイスとその周辺，所有・存在表現，他動性，（連用修飾的）複文，情報構造と名詞述語文，情報表示の諸要素，否定，形容詞と連体修飾複文
Keywords: Wuhan Dialect of Mandarin Chinese, Southwest Mandarin, passive, aspect, modality, voice, possession, existential, transitivity, complex sentence of adverbial modification, information structure, nominal predicate, negation, adjectives, adnominal modification

0. Overview of the Wuhan Dialect

0.1 Dialect Distribution and Speakers

The Wuhan dialect (武汉方言) discussed in this article refers to the variety of Mandarin Chinese spoken in the central urban area of Wuhan.

Located in the east-central part of Hubei Province (湖北省), Wuhan functions as both the principal city of the Central China Region and the provincial capital of Hubei.

Wuhan's urban area was formed in 1949 by the amalgamation of three historical towns: Wuchang (武昌), Hankou (汉口), and Hanyang (汉阳). Today, its urban districts include Jiang'an (江岸), Jianghan (江汉), and Qiaokou (硚口) — originally part of Hankou — along with Hanyang (汉阳), Wuchang (武昌), Qingshan (青山), and Hongshan (洪山), while its suburban districts encompass Jiangxia (江夏), Huangpi (黄陂), Xinzhou (新洲), Hannan (汉南), Caidian (蔡甸), and Dongxihu (东西湖).

Wuhan is located at the interface of two Southern Mandarin dialect groups — Southwest Mandarin (西南官话) and Jianghuai Mandarin (江淮官话) — and lies along the transition zone between Mandarin and non-Mandarin Sinitic varieties, notably Gan Chinese (赣语) in its southern districts.

Figure 1 The Location of Wuhan in China   **Figure 2 The Location of Wuhan in Hubei Province**

The distribution of dialects within Wuhan's administrative boundaries is intricate, as depicted in Figure 3. A concise overview of these dialects is provided below.

The dialects of Huangpi District and Xinzhou District belong to the Huangxiao subgroup (黄孝片) of Jianghuai Mandarin, distinguished by features such as a tonal system comprising more than four tones and a retroflex rounded vowel [ʮ].

Jiangxia District is located at the intersection of Southwest Mandarin and Gan Chinese; the dialects in its southern regions — including Shanpo (山坡), Anshan (安山), Fasi (法泗), Shu'an (舒安), and Husi (湖泗) — bear greater resemblance to the Datong subgroup (大通片) of the Gan dialect, as documented by Zheng Mengjuan (郑梦娟, 2001).

Qingshan District, predominantly an industrial zone, has experienced significant immigration from Northeastern China and other regions, giving rise to a distinctive speech community locally termed the *WanGuanZi* accent (弯管子话), as noted by Lu Xinyi (陆昕昳, 2014).

Hongshan District, encompassing a vast area, includes outlying towns with dialects that diverge from the urban norm, such as the Huashan dialect (花山话), which is now considered endangered.

This paper specifically investigates the dialects of Wuhan's urban area, with a focus restricted to the original three towns: Wuchang, Hankou, and Hanyang.

Figure 3 The Dialect Distribution of Wuhan
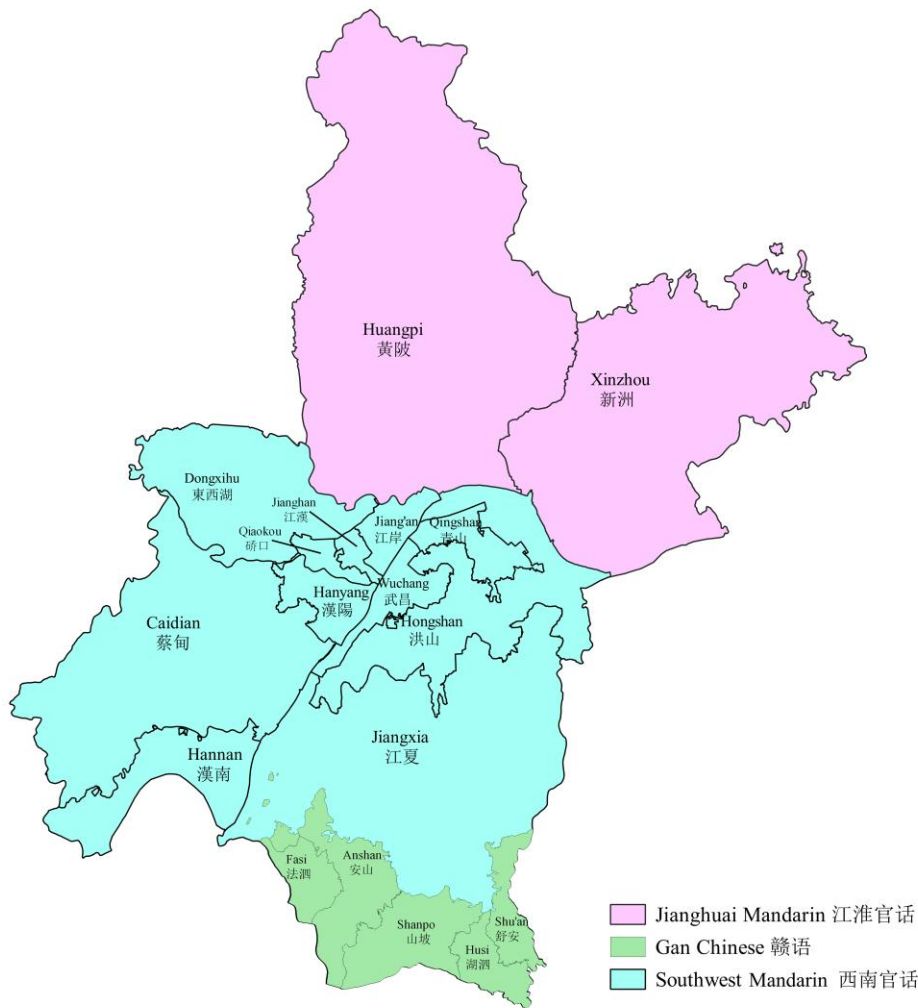
As the author, raised in Wuchang District, I speak the Wuhan dialect as one of my native dialects.

To ensure accuracy, all data presented in this paper are derived from fieldwork conducted in collaboration with Zhong Yuying (钟玉英), a native speaker of the Wuhan dialect, born in 1938 in Jiucheng Lane (久成巷), Hankou Special City (汉口特别市), and monolingual in this dialect.[1]

0.2 Early Documentation of the Wuhan Dialect

In antiquity, Wuhan functioned as a critical commercial nexus in China, its dialect recorded in some ancient Chinese texts, with details provided in Table 1.

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[1] During the investigation, Sun Chiyang (孙驰洋) and Wu Di (吴迪) provided substantial assistance with data collection, and their contributions are hereby acknowledged.

Throughout the composition of this paper, I benefited from the insightful guidance of Professor Zhang Shengkai (张盛开) of Shizuoka University.

Additionally, my supervisor, Professor Yue Yao (乐耀), a native speaker of the Wuhan dialect, contributed to the verification of the data employed in this study.

I am grateful to the editor, Fukao Keiko (深尾啓子), for her kind support, and to the reviewer for his or her insightful feedback.

I extend my sincere gratitude to both of them for their invaluable support.

Table 1 Classical Texts Documenting the Wuhan Dialect

Title	Author	Year of Publication	References
《四字正音》 (*Si Zi Zheng Yin*)	/	the late Ming and early Qing Dynasties	钱奠香(2019, 2022)
《千字文汇声便俗》 (*Qian Zi Wen Hui Sheng Bian Su*)	[汉阳]张榘经	1881	陶梦越(2022)

In the early 20th century, Hankou emerged as a treaty port and attracted numerous foreign residents who documented the local dialect, as elaborated in Table 2.

Table 2 Early Documentation of Hankou Dialect

Title	Author	Year of Publication	Publisher
《汉口方音》 (*The Hankow Dialect*)	[UK] Edward Harper Parker(庄延龄)	1875	Published in *The China Review*
《华英字典》 (*A Chinese-English Dictionary*)	[UK] Herbert Allen Giles	1892	Kelly and Welsh
《汉口方言英汉对照袖珍词典》 (*English and Chinese Pocket Dictionary in the Mandarin Dialect*)	[UK] Mrs. Arnold Foster	1893	上海美华书局 (Shanghai American Presbyterian Mission Press)
《汉音集字》 (*Hankow Syllabary*)	[USA] James Addison Ingle (殷德生)	1899	汉口公兴洋行 (Hankou Kung Hing Foreign Firm)
《马可福音》 (*The Gospel of Mark*)	Translator: L.H. Paterson	1921	湖北皂市福音堂 (Hubei Zaoshi Gospel Hall)
《漢口語自佐》 (*Kankougo Jisa*)	[Japan] 江矜夫	大正十年 (1921)	漢口日日新聞社

In 1936, Zhao Yuanren (赵元任), Ding Shengshu (丁声树), Yang Shifeng (杨时逢), Wu Zongji (吴宗济), and Dong Tonghe (董同龢) conducted a systematic survey of Hubei Province's dialects. Their seminal work, the Hubei Dialect Survey Report (《湖北方言调查报告》, *Hubei Fangyan Diaocha Baogao*), published by the Commercial Press (商务印书馆) in 1948, marks the earliest comprehensive dialectological study of a single Chinese province.

It also meticulously documents the dialects of Wuchang, Hankou, and Hanyang. This documentation reveals persistent dialectal distinctions among these three towns of Wuhan at that time. Today, following their modern integration, such differences have effectively vanished.

0.3 Phonology

This section introduces the consonants, vowels, syllabic structures, tones, tone sandhi, neutral tone, and stress in the Wuhan dialect.

0.3.1 Consonants

The Wuhan dialect features a total of 20 consonants, including the zero consonant, as illustrated in Table 3.

Table 3 Consonants in the Wuhan dialect

		Bilabial	Labial-dental	Alveolar	Velar	Alver-palatal
Stops	**unaspirated**	[p]帮保		[t]端朵	[k]歌柜	
	aspirated	[pʰ]滂仆		[tʰ]透体	[kʰ]可葵	
Fricatives			[f]非敷	[s]随声	[x]蒿缓	[ɕ]书纯
Affricates	**unaspirated**			[ts]左庄		[tɕ]津猪
	aspirated			[tsʰ]搓催		[tɕʰ]亲春
Nasal		[m]明马		[n]泥来	[ŋ]蛾袄	[ɲ]□[ɲia⁴²]你家
Approximant				[ɹ]锐蕊		

Phonetic Features:

(1) The phoneme [n] has two variants: /n/ and /l̃/. Older speakers predominantly use /n/, while younger and middle-aged speakers favor /l̃/.

(2) The nasal /ɲ/ appears exclusively in the contracted form of the second-person honorific 你家[ɲia⁴²].

(3) In most urban areas of Hankou and Hanyang, the initials /ts/, /tsʰ/, and /s/, when combined with the medial vowel /u/, are realized as /tʃ/, /tʃʰ/, and /ʃ/ respectively.

0.3.2 Vowels and Syllablic Structure

The Wuhan dialect has an inventory of seven primary vowels, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 4 Primary Vowels of the Wuhan Dialect
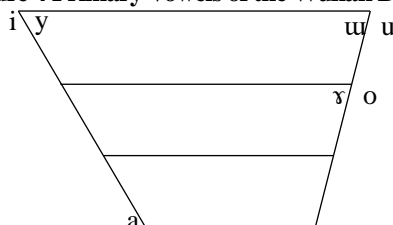
These vowels can combine to form diphthongs, which may occur as open syllables or be closed by coda elements, such as the nasals /n/ or /ŋ/. In total, there are 36 rimes in the Wuhan dialect, including syllabic nasals /m̩/ and /n̩/, as detailed in Table 4.

It should be noted that the monophthongs /ɛ/, /ə/, and /ɔ/ resulting from Syllabic Final Variants are not included in Figure 4. This phenomenon will be discussed in Section 0.4.1.

Table 4 Rimes in the Wuhan Dialect

ʅ 世此	ɯ 儿二	a 把答	o 拖课	ɤ 车涉	ai 台带	ei 最弊
i 例希		ia 狭甲	io 略削			
u 步谷		ua 花刷		uɤ 获国	uai 外拐	uei 税惠
y 厨入				ye 靴粤		

au 到跑	ou 猝绿	an 山短	in 兵听	ən 吞争	aŋ 忙巷	oŋ 风木	m̩ 姆~妈
iau 搅肴	iou 赳蓄	iɛn 减脸			iaŋ 良江	ioŋ 兄绒	n̩ 你~们
		uan 宽专		uən 昆闻	uaŋ 黄窗		
		yɛn 元软	yn 春熏				

Chinese dialects generally share a similar syllabic structure. The maximal syllable of the Wuhan dialect follows the CGVN pattern, consisting of a consonantal onset (C), a pre-nuclear glide (G), a nuclear vowel (V), and a coda (N, in this dialect, codas are restricted to nasals).

Traditionally, the syllable is divided into an initial (声母, *shēng mǔ*), referring to the onset consonant, and a final (韵母, *yùn mǔ*), encompassing the glide, nucleus, and coda.

The hierarchical structure of the syllable is represented in the diagram below.

Figure 5 Hierarchical Structure of the Syllable
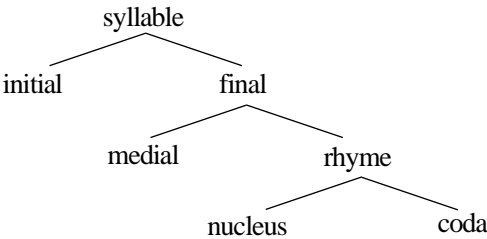
Further details on syllable structures are provided in Table 5.

Table 5 Syllable Structures in the Wuhan Dialect

The structure of the syllable	Examples		
	Syllable	Character	Meaning
CV/T	ɕi⁵⁵	吸	suck
CGV/T	ɕia⁵⁵	瞎	blind
CVN/T	ɕin⁵⁵	新	new
CGVN/T	ɕioŋ⁵⁵	胸	breast

0.3.3 Tones

The tonal patterns of Southwest Mandarin exhibit internal consistency. In the central cities of Wuhan, Chengdu(成都), Chongqing(重庆), Kunming(昆明), and Guiyang(贵阳), a four-tone system prevails.

It is a phonological feature characteristic of Southwest Mandarin that the Entering Tone (入声, *rù shēng*) in Middle Chinese has merged into the modern Yang Even Tone (T2, 阳平, *yáng píng*). However, historical records from a century

ago, such as *The Hankow Dialect* and the Hankou dialect version of *The Gospel of Mark*, indicate that the Wuhan dialect once had 5 tones, retaining the distinct Entering Tone.

In the contemporary Wuhan dialect, tones are realized on either vowels or the syllabic nasals /m̩/ and /n̩/. The four citation tones are presented in Table 6.

Table 6 Citation Tones in the Wuhan Dialect

Tonal Category	Pitch Description		Examples			
T1	55	High level	杯 pei^{55} cup	天 $t^{h}i\epsilon n^{55}$ sky	开 kai^{55} open	初 $ts^{h}ou^{55}$ first
T2	213	Falling-rising	门 $m\partial n^{213}$ door	木 $mo\eta^{213}$ wood	哭 $k^{h}u^{213}$ cry	百 $p\gamma^{213}$ hundred
T3	42	High-falling	九 $t\varepsilon iou^{42}$ nine	买 mai^{42} buy	美 mei^{42} beauty	齿 $ts\gamma^{42}$ teeth
T4	35	Mid-rising	贵 $kuei^{35}$ expensive	动 $to\eta^{35}$ move	日 w^{35} sun	饭 fan^{35} meal

0.3.4 Tone Sandhi

Tone sandhi in the Wuhan dialect, as in Southwest Mandarin more broadly, is relatively complex. Studies by Zhu Jiansong (朱建颂, 1992), Endo Mitsuaki (遠藤光暁, 1983/2001), and Zeng Xiaoyu (曾晓渝, 2024) have explored this phenomenon, though their findings show some discrepancies.

A consistent pattern in the Wuhan dialect is that tone sandhi invariably occurs in two-character compounds when the initial character carries the T2. This represents the most stable instance of tone sandhi identified to date. Other sandhi patterns are less consistent and vary across studies, so they will not be addressed here. The general tone sandhi patterns for two-character compounds in the Wuhan dialect are summarized in Table 7.

Table 7 General Tone Sandhi in Two-Character Compounds in the Wuhan Dialect

Tonal Category	Description	Example		
T2 + T1/T3/T4	**213**+55/42/35 → **21**+55/42/35	农村 $no\eta^{213\text{-}21}\ ts^{h}\partial n^{55}$ village	说话 $so^{213\text{-}21}\ xua^{42}$ speak	城市 $ts^{h}\partial n^{213\text{-}21}\ s\gamma^{35}$ city
T2 + T2	**213**+213 → **13**+213	零钱 $nin^{213\text{-}13}\ t\varepsilon^{h}i\epsilon n^{213}$ change	前年 $t\varepsilon^{h}i\epsilon n^{213\text{-}13}\ ni\epsilon n^{213}$ last year	十月 $s\gamma^{213\text{-}13}\ ye^{213}$ October

In this paper, tone sandhi is marked only in two-character compounds and omitted in full sentences.

0.3.5 Neutral Tone

The Wuhan dialect has two types of neutral tone.

The first type is a short and light tone, assigned a tonal value of 3 by Zhu Jiansong (朱建颂, 1992). It is conventionally transcribed with a dot, as shown below.

Examples	刀子	瓶子	椅子	帽子
Syllable	tau^{55} ·tʂʅ	i^{42} ·tʂʅ	pʰin^{213} ·tʂʅ	mau^{35} ·tʂʅ
Meaning	knife	bottle	chair	hat

The second type is a neither light nor short tone, with a tonal value of 55. Unlike the first tone (T1), this neutral tone is lexically determined, occurring in specific words regardless of their inherent tone. It is particularly common in frequently used, lexicalized expressions.

The following are instances of noun reduplication.

N + N	叔**叔**	爸**爸**	弟**弟**	狗**狗**	辫**辫**
Syllable	sou$^{213-21}$ sou^{55}	pa^{35} pa^{55}	ti^{35} ti^{55}	kou^{42} kou^{55}	piɛn^{35} piɛn^{55}
Meaning	uncle	father	little brother	dog	braid

The following are instances of verb reduplication.

V + V	尝**尝**	看**看**	洗**洗**
Syllable	saŋ$^{213-21}$ saŋ^{55}	kʰan^{35} kʰan^{55}	ɕi^{42} ɕi^{55}
Meaning	have a taste	have a look	have a wash

The following are lexicalized forms with fixed citation tones.

Lexicalized Form	这**里**	哪**里**	斗**里**	屋**里**	这**个**	那**个**
Syllable	tsɤ^{35} ni^{55}	na^{42} ni^{55}	tou^{42} ni^{55}	u^{213} ti^{55}	tsɤ^{35} ko^{55}	na^{35} ko^{55}
Meaning	speak	where	inside	room / home	this one	that one

When fixed citation tones conflict with intonation, the tone must revert to the original citation tone. For example:

8_6　赤い袋と青い袋があるけど，どっちを買うの？

袋子	有	红	的,	有	蓝	的,	你	买	哪**个**?
tai^{35} ·tʂʅ	iou^{42}	xoŋ^{213}	·ti	iou^{42}	nan^{213}	·ti	ni^{42}	mai^{42}	na^{42} **ko^{35}**
bag	have	red	NMLZ	have	blue	NMLZ	2SG	buy	which one

There is a red bag and a blue bag, which will you buy?

In the example above, the original citation tone of the character 个[ko^{35}] is 35 (mid-rising), but in the lexicalized word 哪个[na^{42} ko^{55}] (which one), it is pronounced with a 55 (high-level) tone, corresponding to the second type of neutral tone.

In declarative sentences, where intonation remains level at the end, the word 哪个[na^{42} ko^{55}] (which one) retains its lexicalized citation tone. In interrogative sentences, however, the rising intonation at the end of the sentence conflicts with the lexicalized high-level tone of the word 哪个[na^{42} ko^{55}] (which one). In such cases, it reverts to its citation tone of 35 (mid-rising), aligning with the intonation contour.

0.3.6 Stress

In both Southwest Mandarin and Xiang Chinese (湘语), stress typically does not distinguish meaning and often manifests as vowel lengthening.

In the Wuhan dialect, stress in two-character compounds may fall on either the former or latter syllable, as illustrated

in Table 8.

Table 8 Stress Patterns in Two-Character Compounds

Patterns	Stress on the former syllable		Stress on the latter syllable	
Two-Character Compound	迟早	日本	老板	武汉
Syllable	**tsɿ**ː213-13 tsau213	**uu**ː213-21 pən42	nau42 **paː n**42	u42 **xaː n**35
Meaning	sooner or later	Japan	boss	Wuhan

While stress does not convey speaker attitude or semantic contrast, certain grammatical structures influence its placement. For instance, in verb-object compounds of Southwest Mandarin and Xiang Chinese, stress consistently falls on the second character, as shown in Table 9.

Table 9 Stress in Verb-Object Compounds in the Wuhan Dialect

Verb-Object Compound	开门	吃烟	赏花	打人
Syllable	khai55 **məː n**213	tehi213-21 **iɛː n**55	saŋ42 **xua**ː55	ta42 **nəː n**213
Meaning	open the door	smoke the cigarette	admire the flowers	hit someone

In this paper, word-level stress is not marked, but sentence-level stress will be indicated where necessary.

0.4 Pragmatic Features

The following sections will address morphological and syntactic features separately. Thus, this section focuses exclusively on the pragmatic features of the Wuhan dialect.

0.4.1 Syllabic Final Variants (变韵)

In the Wuhan dialect, certain lexical items exhibit syllabic final variants, reflecting the speaker's casual and friendly attitude. These changes are optional and do not involve morphological alternations.

According to previous research and the author's own investigation, the syllabic final variants are detailed in Table 10.

Table 10 Syllabic Final Variants in the Wuhan Dialect

Rhyme Tail	Original Final	Changed Final	Example		
			Word	Syllable	Meaning
i	ai	ɛ	逛街	[kuaŋ³⁵ k**ai**⁵⁵ → kuaŋ³⁵ k**ɛ**⁵⁵]	go shopping
	uai	uɛ	老外	[nau⁴² **uai**³⁵ → nau⁴² **uɛ**³⁵]	foreigner
	ei	E	酒杯	[tɕiou⁴² pʰ**ei**⁵⁵ → tɕiou⁴² pʰ**E**⁵⁵]	wine glass
	uei	uE	吃亏	[tɕʰi²¹³⁻²¹ kʰ**uei**⁵⁵ → tɕʰi²¹³⁻²¹ kʰ**uE**⁵⁵]	suffer a loss
u	au	ɔ	钱包	[tɕʰiɛn²¹³⁻²¹ p**au**⁵⁵ → tɕʰiɛn²¹³⁻²¹ p**ɔ**⁵⁵]	wallet
	iau	iɔ	蒜苗	[san³⁵ m**iau**²¹³ → san³⁵ m**iɔ**²¹³]	garlic sprouts
		ia	老表	[nau⁴² p**iau**⁴² → nau⁴² p**ia**⁴²]	cousin
	ou	o	蚕豆	[tsʰan²¹³⁻²¹ t**ou**³⁵ → tsʰan²¹³⁻²¹ t**o**³⁵]	broad beans
		ə	老头	[nau⁴² tʰ**ou**²¹³ → nau⁴² tʰ**ə**²¹³]	father
	iou	io	麻油	[ma²¹³⁻¹³ **iou**²¹³ → ma²¹³⁻¹³ **io**²¹³]	sesame oil
n	an	ɛ̃	老板	[nau⁴² p**an**⁴² → nau⁴² p**ɛ**⁴²]	boss
	uan	uɛ̃	好玩	[xau⁴² **uan**²¹³ → xau⁴² **uɛ**²¹³]	fun
	iɛn	iẼ（iE）	旁边	[pʰaŋ²¹³⁻²¹ p**iɛn**⁵⁵ → pʰaŋ²¹³⁻²¹ p**iẼ**⁵⁵]	side
	ən	ɤ̃	充能	[tsʰoŋ⁵⁵ n**ən**²¹³ → tsʰoŋ⁵⁵ n**ɤ̃**²¹³]	show off
		õ	朋友	[pʰ**ən**²¹³⁻²¹ ·iou → pʰ**õ**²¹³⁻²¹ ·iou]	friend
	uən	uɤ̃	几捆	[tɕi⁴² kʰ**uən**⁴² → tɕi⁴² kʰ**uɤ̃**⁴²]	a few bundles
	in	iẼ	有名	[iou⁴² m**in**²¹³ → iou⁴² m**iẼ**²¹³]	famous
	yɛn	yẼ	圆圈	[yɛn²¹³⁻²¹ tɕʰ**yɛn**⁵⁵ → yɛn²¹³⁻²¹ tɕʰ**yE**⁵⁵]	circle
ŋ	aŋ	ã	棒冰	[pin⁵⁵ p**aŋ**³⁵ → pin⁵⁵ p**ã**³⁵]	popsicle
	iaŋ	iã	老娘	[nau⁴² n**iaŋ**²¹³ → nau⁴² n**iã**²¹³]	mother
	uaŋ	uã	蛋黄	[tan³⁵ x**uaŋ**²¹³ → tan³⁵ x**uã**²¹³]	egg yolk
	oŋ	õ	老公	[nau⁴² k**oŋ**⁵⁵ → nau⁴² k**õ**⁵⁵]	husband
	ioŋ	iõ	小勇	[ɕiau⁴² **ioŋ**²¹³ → ɕiau⁴² **iõ**²¹³]	Mr. Yong

Wu Zhenguo (吴振国, 1999) and Tsao Fengfu & Lee Wanyu (曹逢甫 & 李婉瑜, 2010) attribute this phenomenon to remnants of historical sound changes. However, we proposes that it arises from pragmatic factors, specifically sound weakening driven by conversational context.

In this paper, such variants will be noted where they reflect conventionalized usage or are otherwise necessary for analysis.

0.4.2 Discourse Markers

The Wuhan dialect employs a variety of discourse markers, this section introduces the most distinctive one.

The second-person honorific pronoun 你家[ȵia⁴²] in the Wuhan dialect can function as a discourse marker. According to Xing Fuyi (邢福义, 1996), the author summarizes its two primary functions:

First, Stress Adjustment. The discourse marker 你家[ȵia⁴²] fills a position within a sentence to adjust stress and emphasize specific elements.

For example:

(Example sentence with # marking potential positions for 你家[ŋia⁴²])

他	一	来,	我#	就#	忙	倒#	倒	茶,	怕#	得罪	了	他.
tʰa⁵⁵	i²¹³	nai⁴²	o⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	maŋ²¹³	·tau	tau³⁵	tsʰa²¹³	pʰa²¹³	tʐ²¹³ tsei³⁵	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵
3SG	once	come	1SG	then	busy	DUR	pour	tea	worry	offend	PFV	3SG

As soon as he arrived, I immediately busied myself making tea, fearing that I might offend him.

The placement of the discourse marker 你家[ŋia⁴²] influences stress distribution, though it remains adjacent to surrounding elements.

Second, Respectful Closure. At the end of a sentence, the marker serves as a polite greeting. For instance:

A:	今天	杀	不	杀	猪?
	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	sa²¹³	pu²¹³	sa²¹³	tɕy⁵⁵
	today	kill	NEG	kill	pig

A:Are we slaughtering a pig today?

B:	今天	不	杀	你家,	明天	杀	你家.
	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	pu²¹³	sa²¹³	ŋia⁴²	min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	sa²¹³	ŋia⁴²
	today	NEG	kill	2SG.HON.DSC	tomorrow	kill	2SG.HON.DSC

B:Not today, (you) dear, but tomorrow, (you) dear.

Here, the marker 你家[ŋia⁴²] lacks a clear referential function or syntactic role and does not specifically denote the listener or their actions. When functioning as a discourse marker, 你家[ŋia⁴²] may also be pronounced with a tonal value of 55, enhancing intersubjectivity between speaker and listener.

略号一覧

1，2，3	pronominal	人称	NAME	name of place	地名
AUX	auxiliary	助動詞	NEG	negative	否定
CAUS	causative	使役	NMLZ	nominalization	名詞化
CLF	classify	類別詞	PL	plural	複数
CONJN	conjunction	接続詞	PASS	passive	受動
COP	copula	繋辞	POSS	possessive	所有
DEM	demonstrative	指示詞	POT	possibility	可能
DIM	diminutive	指小辞	PREP	preposition	前置詞
DSC	discourse marker	談話標識	PRF	perfect	完了
DUR	durative	継続	PFV	perfective	完結
EXP	experience	経験	PSN	name of person	人名
F	female	女性	PROG	progressive	進行
FOC	focus	焦点	PTCL	particle	助詞
HON	honorific	敬称	QS	questional suffix	疑問接尾辞
HYP	hypothetical	仮定	REFL	reflexive	再帰
INCH	inchoative	起動態	RES	result	結果

INTJ	interjection	間投詞	SG	singular	単数
LOC	locative	位格	TOP	topic	主題

1. Passive Expression

The Wuhan dialect exhibits a rich inventory of passive markers, some of which are homophonous with disposal markers and causative markers, as illustrated in Table 11.

Table 11 Passive Markers, Disposal Markers, and Causative Markers in the Wuhan Dialect

Passive Markers	叫[tɕiau³⁵] 给[kɤ⁴²] 让[naŋ³⁵] 把[pa⁴²] 把得[pa⁴² tɤ²¹³] 把倒[pa⁴²·tau] 遭[tsau⁵⁵]
Disposal Markers	叫[tɕiau³⁵] 给[kɤ⁴²] 让[naŋ³⁵] 把[pa⁴²] 把得[pa⁴² tɤ²¹³]
Causative Markers	叫[tɕiau³⁵] 给[kɤ⁴²] 让[naŋ³⁵]

These markers introduce distinct constituents: passive markers introduce the agent, disposal markers introduce the patient, and causative markers introduce the object compelled to perform an action.

After the patient is introduced, the auxiliary verb 给[kɤ⁴²] may optionally be used to introduce the action, though this auxiliary can be omitted in certain contexts.

1_1　張さんは王さんに叩かれた.

小张	叫/	把/	遭	小王	（给）	打	了.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	tɕiau³⁵	pa⁴²	tsau⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³	kɤ⁴²	ta⁴²	·niau
PSN	PASS	PASS	PASS	PSN	AUX	beat	PFV

Zhang was hit by Wang.

However, when the passive marker 给[kɤ⁴²] is used alone to introduce the agent — without the auxiliary 给[kɤ⁴²] — its dual role as both a passive and disposal marker can lead to ambiguity. In such cases, the agent may also be interpreted as the patient. For example, in a sentence containing the name of the person 小王[ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³], it could be understood as either the agent or the patient.

小张	给	小王	打	了.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	kɤ⁴²	ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³	ta⁴²	·niau
PSN	PASS	PSN	beat	PFV

Zhang was hit by Wang. / Wang was hit by Zhang.

In passive constructions, the markers 叫[tɕiau³⁵], 给[kɤ⁴²], and 让[naŋ³⁵] are sometimes interchangeable, whereas the marker 遭[tsau⁵⁵] is used only when the agent is animate.

Unless the name of the person 小张[ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵] and the noun 脚[tɕio²¹³](foot) or the name of the person 小张 [ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵] and the noun 钱包[tɕʰiɛn²¹³ pau⁵⁵] (wallet) are combined into a single noun phrase — such as 小张的脚 [ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵ ·ti tɕio²¹³] (Zhang's foot) or 小张的钱包[ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵ ·ti tɕʰiɛn²¹³ pau⁵⁵] (Zhang's wallet) — the sentences below are ungrammatical.

1_2　張さんは王さんに足を踏まれた.

小张	的	脚	叫/	把/	给/	让/	遭	小王	踩	了.
ɕiau⁴²tsaŋ⁵⁵	·ti	tɕio²¹³	tɕiau³⁵	pa⁴²	kɤ⁴²	naŋ³⁵	tsau⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴²uaŋ²¹³	tsʰai⁴²	·niau
PSN	POSS	foot	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PSN	step on	PFV

Zhang's foot was stepped on by Wang.

1_3　張さんは王さんに財布を盗まれた.

小张	的	钱包	叫/	给/	让/	遭	小王	偷	了.
ɕiau⁴²tsaŋ⁵⁵	·ti	tɕʰiɛn²¹³pau⁵⁵	tɕiau³⁵	kɤ⁴²	naŋ³⁵	tsau⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴²uaŋ²¹³	tʰou⁵⁵	·niau
PSN	POSS	wallet	PASS	PASS	PASS	PASS	PSN	steal	PFV

Zhang's wallet was stolen by Wang.

The sentence below cannot be structured as an adversative passive.

1_4　昨日の夜, 私は赤ん坊に泣かれた. それでちっとも眠れなかった.

昨天	晚上	小伢	哭	得	我	睡	不	着.
tso²¹³tʰiɛn⁵⁵	uan⁴²saŋ⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴²ŋa²¹³	kʰu²¹³	·ti	o⁴²	sei³⁵	pu²¹³	tso²¹³
yesterday	night	baby	cry	RES	1SG	sleep	NEG	successfully

Last night, the baby cried. So, I couldn't sleep at all.

The sentence with passive markers may carry a counter-expectation meaning. For example, the following sentence implies that a building being constructed by Zhang is a mirative event.

1_5　新しいビルが（張さんによって）建てられた.

新	楼	给/	叫/	让	小张	（给）	建	好	了.
ɕin⁵⁵	nou²¹³	kɤ⁴²	tɕiau³⁵	naŋ³⁵	ɕiau⁴²tsaŋ⁵⁵	kɤ⁴²	tɕiɛn³⁵	xau⁴²	·niau
new	building	PASS	PASS	PASS	PSN	AUX	build	finish	PFV

The new building was built by Zhang.

In contrast, if the agent is not emphasized, the sentence takes the form of an unmarked passive and lacks this counter-expectational nuance.

新	楼	（给）	建	好	了.
ɕin⁵⁵	nou²¹³	kɤ⁴²	tɕiɛn³⁵	xau⁴²	·niau
new	building	PASS	build	finish	PFV

The new building was built.

The sentence below cannot be expressed in the passive voice.

1_6　カナダではフランス語が話されている.

加拿大		讲	法语.
tɕia⁵⁵ na²¹³ ta³⁵		tɕiaŋ⁴²	fa⁴² y⁴²
Canada		speak	French

French is being spoken in Canada.

In the sentence below, the marker 起[tɕʰi⁴²] is the perfective aspect marker of the verb 偷[tʰou⁵⁵] (steal) and can appear with the agent.

1_7　財布が（張さんに）盗まれた.

钱包	叫/	让	小张	给	偷	（起）	跑	了.
tɕʰiɛn²¹³ pau⁵⁵	tɕiau³⁵	naŋ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	kɤ⁴²	tʰou⁵⁵	tɕʰi⁴²	pʰau⁴²	·niau
wallet	PASS	PASS	PSN	AUX	steal	PFV	run	PFV

The wallet was stolen by Zhang.

This sentence can also be expressed with an unmarked passive construction, though the auxiliary verb 给[kɤ⁴²] must be retained, and the marker 起[tɕʰi⁴²] cannot be used in an unmarked passive construction.

钱包	给	偷	跑	了.
tɕʰiɛn²¹³ pau⁵⁵	kɤ⁴²	tʰou⁵⁵	pʰau⁴²	·niau
wallet	AUX	steal	run	PFV

The wallet was stolen.

1_8　壁に絵が掛けられている.

墙	高头	挂	倒	一	张	画.
tɕʰiaŋ²¹³	kau⁵⁵·tʰou	kua³⁵	·tau	i²¹³	tsaŋ⁵⁵	xua³⁵
wall	LOC	hang	DUR	one	CLF	nustting

A picture is hanging on the wall.

This sentence can also use passive markers, but it does not sound natural. For example:

一	张	画	给	挂	倒	墙	高头	了.
i²¹³	tsaŋ⁵⁵	xua³⁵	kɤ⁴²	kua³⁵	·tau	tɕʰiaŋ²¹³	kau⁵⁵·tʰou	·niau
one	CLF	nustting	AUX	hang	DUR	wall	LOC	PFV

A picture is hanging on the wall.

The sentence below cannot be expressed in passive voice.

1_9　張さんは王さんに／から愛されている.

小王		蛮	喜欢		小张.
ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³		man²¹³	ɕi⁴² xuan⁵⁵		ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵
PSN		very	like		PSN

Wang loves Zhang.

　　　In the Wuhan dialect, utterance verbs lack a passive form and must be expressed in the active voice.

1_10　王さんは張さんに／から「…」と言われた.

小张		跟	小王		讲…
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵		kən⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³		tɕiaŋ⁴²
PSN		PREP	PSN		say

Zhang said to Wang ...

1_10a　張さんは王さんに呼ばれて，今王さんの部屋に行っています.

小张		叫	小王	（给）	叫	去	了,
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵		tɕiau³⁵	ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³	kɤ⁴²	tɕiau³⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
PSN		PASS	PSN	AUX	call	go	PFV

Zhang was called by Wang,

他	在	小王		屋里.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³		u²¹³ ti⁵⁵
3SG	at	PSN		room

and he is in Wang's room now.

1_10b　王さんが張さんを呼んで，張さんは今王さんの部屋に行っています.

小王		叫	小张		去,
ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³		tɕiau³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵		kʰɯ³⁵
PSN		call	PSN		away

Wang called Zhang,

他	正满	在	朝	小王	屋里	去	（在）.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsən³⁵ man⁴²	tsai³⁵	tsʰau²¹³	ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	tsai³⁵
3SG	now	PROG	towards	PSN	room	go	PROG

and Zhang is going to Wang's room.

2. Aspect

Zhu Jiansong (朱建颂, 1992) and Zhao Kuixin (趙葵欣, 2013) have both investigated aspect markers in the Wuhan dialect. Based on my own research, the aspect markers can be summarized as presented in Table 12.

Table 12 Aspect Markers in the Wuhan Dialect

Aspect Classification	Aspect Markers
Perfective Aspect	了[·niau]
Experiential Aspect	了的[·niau ·ti]　　过[ko^{35}]
Perfect Aspect	完[uan^{213}]　　　过[ko^{35}]
Punctual Aspect	一下子[i^{213} xa^{35} ·tsʅ]　　一下[i^{213} xa^{35}]　　下[xa^{35}]
Progressive Aspect	在[tsai^{35}]/[tai^{35}]　　　正在[tsən^{35} tsai^{35}]/[tsən^{35} tai^{35}] 在[tsai^{35}]/[tai^{35}]···在[tsai^{35}]/[tai^{35}]
Durative Aspect	倒[·tau]
Inchoative Aspect	起来[tɕʰi^{42} ·nai]
Antecedent Aspect	咗[·tso]

In the following questionnaire, examples of the antecedent aspect are excluded. Thus, additional clarification is provided here. The antecedent aspect denotes an action or event that precedes another. In the Wuhan dialect, the marker for this aspect is 咗[·tso], which is usually glossed as a sentence-final modal particle. Xiao Guozheng (萧国政, 2000) has analyzed this phenomenon. For instance:

那	件	事	不	是	蛮	急，	你	先	吃	了	咗.
na^{35}	tɕiɛn^{35}	sʅ^{35}	pu^{213}	sʅ^{35}	man^{213}	tɕi^{213}	ni^{42}	ɕiɛn^{55}	tɕʰi^{213}	·niau	·tso
DEM	CLF	matter	NEG	COP	very	urgent	2SG	in advance	eat	PFV	PTCL

This sentence instructs the addressee to eat first and not concern themselves with another matter.

坐	倒	咗，	莫	起来.
tso^{35}	·tau	·tso	mo^{213}	tɕʰi^{42} nai^{35}
sit	DUR	PTCL	NEG	stand up

This sentence requests the addressee to remain seated initially and refrain from standing.

2_1　張さんはもう来た.

小张	已经	来	了.
ɕiau^{42} tsaŋ^{55}	i^{42} tɕin^{55}	nai^{213}	·niau
PSN	already	come	PFV

Zhang already came.

2_2　張さんはもう来ている.

小张	都	（已经）	来	了.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	tou⁵⁵	i⁴² tɕin⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau
PSN	already	already	come	PFV

Zhang has already here.

2_3　張さんはまだ来ていない.

小张	还	冇	来.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	xai²¹³	mau³⁵	nai²¹³
PSN	still	NEG	come

Zhang hasn't come yet.

According to Zhao Kuixin (趙葵欣, 2013), the negation marker 冇[mau³⁵] and the aspect marker 了[·niau] cannot co-occur in negative sentences. However, my observations reveal an instance where their co-occurrence is permissible:

小张	今天	冇	来	上班	了，	他	退休	了.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	mau³⁵	nai²¹³	saŋ⁴² pan⁵⁵	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵	tʰei³⁵ ɕiou⁵⁵	·niau
PSN	today	NEG	come	work	PFV	3SG	retire	PFV

Zhang didn't come to the company today, he has retired. (third-person report)

When negating the perfective aspect of intransitive verbs, the negation marker 冇[mau³⁵] is commonly used. If the negation involves the subjective will of the action, the negation marker 不[pu²¹³] can be employed.

2_4　張さんはまだ来ない.

小张	还	不	来.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	xai²¹³	pu²¹³	nai²¹³
PSN	still	NEG	come

Zhang hasn't come yet.

If the stress falls on the adverb 还[xa:i²¹³], both the negation marker 冇[mau³⁵] and the negation marker 不[pu²¹³] can be used, and the stressed 还[xa:i²¹³] also emphasizes the speaker's subjective attitude.

小张	还	冇/	不	来.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	xa:i²¹³	mau³⁵	pu²¹³	nai²¹³
PSN	still	NEG	NEG	come

Zhang hasn't come yet.

2_5　張さんはもう（すぐ）来る.

小张	就	快	来	了.
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	tɕiou³⁵	kʰuai³⁵	nai²¹³	·niau
PSN	will	soon	come	PFV

Zhang will come soon.

When a speaker becomes aware of another person's arrival, the aspect marker 了[·niau] can be employed. Different interjections reflect varying attitudes: the interjection 噫额[i^{55} ɤ^{35}] typically expresses the speaker's surprise, while the interjection 哦呦[o^{55} io^{35}] often indicates the speaker's sarcasm.

2_6　（あ！）張さんが来た！

噫额,	小张		来	了!	/	哦哟,	小张		来	了!
i^{55} ɤ^{35}	ɕiau^{42}	tsaŋ^{55}	nai^{213}	·niau		o^{55} io^{35}	ɕiau^{42}	tsaŋ^{55}	nai^{213}	·niau
INTJ	PSN		come	PFV		INTJ	PSN		come	PFV

Oh! Zhang has come!

2_7　昨日張さんが来たよ．

小张		昨嗒		来	了	呃.
ɕiau^{42}	tsaŋ^{55}	tso^{213}	·tsan	nai^{213}	·niau	ɤ^{42}
PSN		yesterday		come	PFV	PTCL

Zhang came yesterday.

In the following examples, where no aspect markers are used, the negation marker 冇[mau^{35}] expresses the denial of fact, while the negation marker 不[pu^{213}] conveys the denial of intention or willingness.

2_8　昨日張さんは来なかったよ．

小张		昨嗒		冇	来	哦.
ɕiau^{42}	tsaŋ^{55}	tso^{213}	·tsan	mau^{35}	nai^{213}	o^{42}
PSN		yesterday		NEG	come	PTCL

Zhang didn't come yesterday.

小张		昨嗒		不	来	呃.
ɕiau^{42}	tsaŋ^{55}	tso^{213}	·tsan	pu^{213}	nai^{213}	ɤ^{42}
PSN		yesterday		NEG	come	PTCL

Zhang didn't want to come yesterday.

2_9　（私は）あのリンゴをもう食べた．

我	已经	吃	了	那	个	苹果		了.
o^{42}	i^{42} tɕin^{55}	tɕʰi^{213}	·niau	na^{35}	ko^{55}	pʰin^{213}	ko^{42}	·niau
1SG	already	eat	PFV	DEM	CLF	apple		PTCL

I already ate that apple.

When negating a transitive verb in irrealis modality, the negation marker 冇[mau^{35}] is used to negate factuality, indicating that something has not occurred or is not the case. In contrast, the negation marker 不[pu^{213}] is used in contexts involving modality, particularly to express intention or willingness.

2_10a　私はあのリンゴをまだ食べていない.

我	还	冇	吃	那	个	苹果.
o⁴²	xai²¹³	mau³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²
1SG	still	NEG	eat	DEM	CLF	apple

I haven't eaten that apple yet.

In the following sentence, the negation marker 不（得）[pu²¹³ tɤ²¹³] indicates the speaker's subjective reluctance to eat an apple, while the negation marker 冇[mau³⁵] suggests an objective absence of intent to do so.

2_10b　私はあのリンゴをまだ食べない.

我	不（得）	吃	那	个	苹果	的.
o⁴²	pu²¹³ tɤ²¹³	tɕʰi²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²	·ti
1SG	NEG	eat	DEM	CLF	apple	PTCL

I won't eat that apple.

我	冇	想	吃	那	个	苹果.
o⁴²	mau³⁵	ɕiaŋ²¹³	tɕʰi²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²
1SG	NEG	want	eat	DEM	CLF	apple

I have never wanted to eat that apple.

In the progressive aspect, the marker 在[tsai³⁵] precedes the verb but may also appear at the end of the sentence. Its initial consonant [ts] may vary, with a free variant pronounced as [t].

2_11　あの人は今（ちょうど）そのリンゴを食べています／食べているところです.

他	在	吃	那	个	苹果	（在）.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²	tsai³⁵
3SG	PROG	eat	DEM	CLF	apple	PROG

He's eating that apple just now.

The progressive aspect marker 在[tsai³⁵] can also occur independently at the sentence's end.

他	吃	那	个	苹果	在.
tʰa⁵⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²	tsai³⁵
3SG	eat	DEM	CLF	apple	PROG

He's eating that apple just now.

To indicate that the window is still open at present, the durative aspect marker 倒[·tau] can be used.

2_12a　窓が開いている.

窗子	开	倒	在.
tsʰuaŋ⁵⁵·tsʅ	kʰai⁵⁵	·tau	tsai³⁵
window	open	DUR	PTCL

The window is open.

To emphasize that a window was open at a specific past moment but may no longer be, the perfective aspect marker 了[·niau] is employed. The sentence-final particle 的[·ti] is required, as its omission eliminates the sense of duration, confirming a past state without implying continuation.

2_12b　窓が開いていた.

窗子	开	了	的.
tsʰuaŋ⁵⁵·tsʅ	kʰai⁵⁵	·niau	·ti
window	open	PFV	DUR

The window was open.

The habitual aspect does not have a specific marker.

2_13　私は毎朝新聞を読む／読んでいる.

我	天天	早晨	看	报纸.
o⁴²	tʰiɛn⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	tsau⁴² sən²¹³	kʰan³⁵	pau³⁵ tsʅ⁴²
1SG	everyday	morning	read	newspaper

I read the newspaper every morning.

2_14　あなたは（あなたの）お母さんに似ている.

你	长	得	像	你	老娘.
ni⁴²	tsaŋ⁴²	·ti	ɕiaŋ³⁵	ni⁴²	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³
2SG	grow	RES	like	2SG.POSS	mother

You look like your mother.

For habitual actions within a specific past period, no distinct aspect marker exists. Instead, temporal expressions denote the timeframe.

2_15　私はその頃毎日学校に通っていた.

那满嗻	我	天天	去	上学.
na³⁵ man⁴²·tsan	o⁴²	tʰiɛn⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	saŋ³⁵ ɕio²¹³
that time	1SG	everyday	go	school

I used to go to school every day back then.

To express past experiences, the progressive aspect is inapplicable, the experiential aspect marker 了的[·niau ·ti] or the marker 过[ko³⁵] are used instead.

2_16a　私は武漢に行ったことがある.

我	去	武汉	了的.	/	我	去	过	武汉.
o⁴²	kʰɯ³⁵	u⁴² xan³⁵	·niau ·ti		o⁴²	kʰɯ³⁵	ko³⁵	u⁴² xan³⁵
1SG	go	NAME	EXP		1SG	go	EXP	NAME

I have been to Wuhan.

The experiential aspect marker 了的[·niau ·ti] appears only in affirmative sentences, either post-verbally or at the end of the sentence. For example, the following sentences are ungrammatical.

*我	冇	去	武汉	了的.	/	*我	冇	去	了的	武汉.
o⁴²	mau³⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	u⁴² xan³⁵	·niau ·ti		o⁴²	mau³⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau ·ti	u⁴² xan³⁵
1SG	NEG	go	NAME	EXP		1SG	NEG	go	EXP	NAME

The aspect marker 了的[·niau ·ti] functions as an indivisible unit and cannot be split. In the following sentence, a standalone 的[·ti] at the end signals event confirmation but does not convey experiential aspect.

我	去	了	武汉	的.
o⁴²	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau	u⁴² xan³⁵	·ti
1SG	go	PFV	NAME	PTCL

I indeed went to Wuhan.

The marker 过[ko³⁵] is permissible in negative sentences.

我	冇	去	过	武汉.
o⁴²	mau³⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	ko³⁵	u⁴² xan³⁵
1SG	NEG	go	EXP	NAME

I haven't been to Wuhan.

The inchoative marker 起来[tɕʰi⁴² ·nai] follows verbs or adjectives to signal the onset of an action or state.

2_17　やっとバスは走り出した.

公交	算	是	开	起来	了.
koŋ⁵⁵ tɕiau⁵⁵	san³⁵	sʅ³⁵	kʰai⁵⁵	tɕʰi⁴² ·nai	·niau
bus	finally	COP	start	INCH	PRV

Finally, the bus began moving.

寒くなり始めた.

天	冷	起来	了.
tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nən⁴²	tɕʰi⁴² ·nai	·niau
weather	cold	INCH	PRV

It started to get cold.

To denote the continuation or progression of a prolonged past action, the progressive aspect marker 在[tsai³⁵] can be used.

2_18 昨日彼女はずっと寝ていた．

昨嗒	她	一直	在	睡觉	（在）．
tso²¹³·tsan	tʰa⁵⁵	i²¹³ tsʅ²¹³	tsai³⁵	sei³⁵ tɕiau³⁵	tsai³⁵
yesterday	3SG	all the time	PROG	sleep	PROG

She slept all day yesterday.

昨嗒	她	一直	睡觉	在．
tso²¹³·tsan	tʰa⁵⁵	i²¹³ tsʅ²¹³	sei³⁵ tɕiau³⁵	tsai³⁵
yesterday	3SG	all the time	sleep	PROG

She slept all day yesterday.

To indicate a minimal action, the attemptive aspect marker （一）下（子）[i²¹³ xa³⁵·tsʅ] is employed.

2_19 私はそれをちょっと食べてみた．

我	尝	了	（一）	下	（子）	那	个．
o⁴²	saŋ²¹³	·niau	i²¹³	xa³⁵	·tsʅ	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵
1SG	taste	PFV	one	CLF	DIM	DEM	CLF

I tried eating it a bit.

To express a small quantity, the expression 滴尕[ti⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵] is used.

我	尝	了	滴尕	那	个．
o⁴²	saŋ²¹³	·niau	ti⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵
1SG	taste	PFV	DIM	DEM	CLF

I ate a bit of it.

2_20 あの人はそれ（ら）をみんなに分け与えた．

他	把	这	些	东西	分	到	别个．
tʰa⁵⁵	pa⁴²	tsɤ³⁵	ɕiɛ⁵⁵	toŋ⁵⁵·ɕi	fən⁵⁵	tau⁴²	piɛ²¹³ ko⁵⁵
3SG	PREP	DEM	CLF	thing	share	PREP	others

He gave them to everyone.

When calling for collective action, verbs and modal particles are often used rather than aspect markers.

2_21 さあ，（私たちは）行くよ！

好！	（我们）	走	咧！
xau⁴²	o⁴² mən²¹³	tsou⁴²	nie⁵⁵
INTJ	1PL	go	PTCL

Let's go!

For constant truths, the durative aspect marker 倒[·tau] can be used.

2_22　地球は太陽の周りを回っている.

地球	围	倒	太阳	转.
ti³⁵ tɕʰiou²¹³	uei²¹³	·tau	tʰai³⁵ iaŋ²¹³	tsuan³⁵
the Earth	around	DUR	the sun	turn

The earth goes around the sun.

2_23　あの木は今にも倒れそうだ.

那	棵	树	快	倒	下去	了.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	ɕy³⁵	kʰuai³⁵	tau⁴²	ɕia³⁵ kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
DEM	CLF	tree	at once	fall	down	PFV

That tree is about to topple.

For unrealized states of affairs, adverbs and aspect markers can be utilized to convey the meaning, although the use of aspect markers is not obligatory; the same meaning can be expressed solely with the adverb.

2_24　（私は）あやうく転ぶところだった.

我	差点	哒	（了）	一	跟头.
o⁴²	tsʰa³⁵ tiɛ̃⁴²	ta²¹³	·niau	i²¹³	kən⁵⁵ ·tʰou
1SG	almost	trip	PFV	one	fall

I was almost about to trip.

When expressing a first-person event with subjective intent, the particle 的[·ti] typically signals a future event.

2_25　明日客が来るので，パンを買っておく.

明天	来	客，	我	买	点	面包	的.
min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nai²¹³	kʰɤ²¹³	o⁴²	mai⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴²	miɛn³⁵ pau⁵⁵	·ti
tomorrow	come	guest	1SG	buy	CLF.DIM	bread	PTCL

We will have guests tomorrow, so I will buy some bread.

When indicating where something was done, the markers 的[·ti] and 了[·niau] can be employed.

2_26　（私は）漢正街に行ったときこの袋を買った.

我	在	汉正街	买	的	这	个	包.
o⁴²	tsai³⁵	xan³⁵ tsən³⁵ kai⁵⁵	mai⁴²	·ti	tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pau⁵⁵
1SG	PREP	NAME	buy	PFV	DEM	CLF	bag

I bought this bag when I went to Hanzheng Street.

If the focus is on the action of buying before going to a certain place, the sentence should use the marker 了[·niau], rather than 的[·ti].

2_27a （私は）漢正街に行く時この袋を買った.

我	去	汉正街		的	时候	就	买	了	这	个	包.
o^{42}	k^{h}ɯ^{35}	xan^{35} tsən^{35} kai^{55}		·ti	sʅ^{213}·xou	tɕiou^{35}	mai^{42}	·niau	tsɤ^{35}	ko^{55}	pau^{55}
1SG	go	NAME		PFV	moment	already	buy	PFV	DEM	CLF	bag

I bought this bag when I was on Hanzheng Street.

2_27b （私は）漢正街に行く前にこの袋を買った.

我	去	汉正街	之前	就	买	了	这	个	包.
o^{42}	k^{h}ɯ^{35}	xan^{35} tsən^{35} kai^{55}	tsʅ^{55} tɕ^{h}iɛn^{213}	tɕiou^{35}	mai^{42}	·niau	tsɤ^{35}	ko^{55}	pau^{55}
1SG	go	NAME	before	already	buy	PFV	DEM	CLF	bag

I (had) bought this bag before going to Hanzheng Street.

　　　　When indicating an event that has already been known, if the focus is on the action of buying, then the aspect marker 了[·niau] is used. If the focus is on the location, then the aspect marker 的[·ti] is used.

2_28 （私は）彼が漢正街でこの袋を買ったのを知っていた.

我	晓得	他	在	汉正街	买	了	这	个	包.
o^{42}	ɕiau^{42} tɤ^{213}	t^{h}a^{55}	tsai^{35}	xan^{35} tsən^{35} kai^{55}	mai^{42}	·niau	tsɤ^{35}	ko^{55}	pau^{55}
1SG	know	3SG	PROG	NAME	buy	PFV	DEM	CLF	bag

I knew that what happened was that he bought this bag on Hanzheng Street.

我	晓得	他	在	汉正街	买	的	这	个	包.
o^{42}	ɕiau^{42} tɤ^{213}	t^{h}a^{55}	tsai^{35}	xan^{35} tsən^{35} kai^{55}	mai^{42}	·ti	tsɤ^{35}	ko^{55}	pau^{55}
1SG	know	3SG	PROG	NAME	buy	PFV	DEM	CLF	bag

I knew that it was on Hanzheng Street that he bought this bag.

3. Modality

The Wuhan dialect does not have a grammatical category for expressing modality. Instead, it primarily uses adverbs and sentence-final particles to convey modality. The relevant components will be highlighted in **bold** in this section.

3_1　（その仕事が終わったら）もう帰ってもいいですよ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【許可】

工作	搞	完,	你	就	**能**	回	屋里	了.
koŋ⁵⁵ tso²¹³	kau⁴²	uan²¹³	ni⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	nən²¹³	xuei²¹³	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	·niau
work	do	finish	2SG	then	permit	back	home	PFV

You may go home when you are done with that work.

3_2　（腐っているから，あなたは）それを食べてはいけない／それを食べるな.　　　　　　　　　　【禁止】

莫	吃	那	个	东西.
mo²¹³	tɕʰi²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	toŋ⁵⁵ ·ɕi
NEG	eat	DEM	CLF	stuff

You may not eat that.

3_3　（遅くなったので）私たちはもう帰らなければならない.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【義務】

不	早	了,	我们	**非得**	回去	了.
pu²¹³	tsau⁴²	·niau	o⁴² mən²¹³	fei⁵⁵ tɤ²¹³	xuei⁴² kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
NEG	early	PFV	1PL	must	go back	PFV

It is not early, we must go back now.

3_4　（雨が降るそうだから）傘を持って出かけたほうがいいよ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【推奨】

要	落	雨	了,	你	**最好**	带	把	伞	出去.
iau³⁵	no³⁵	y⁴²	·niau	ni⁴²	tsei³⁵ xau⁴²	tai³⁵	pa⁴²	san⁴²	tɕʰy²¹³ kʰɯ³⁵
will	fall	rain	PFV	2SG	best	take	CLF	umbrella	go out

It is to rain, you'd better take an umbrella.

3_5　歳をとったら，子供の言うことを聞くべきだ／聞くものだ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【評價義務】

你	年纪	大	了,	**要/**	**应该**	听	伢们	的	话.
ni⁴²	niɛn²¹³ ·tɕi	ta³⁵	·niau	iau³⁵	in⁵⁵ kai⁵⁵	tʰin⁵⁵	ŋa²¹³ ·mən	·ti	xua³⁵
2SG	age	old	PFV	should	should	listen	children	POSS	words

You should listen to your children when you get old.

3_6　お腹が空いたので，（私は）何か食べたい.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【希望】

我	饿	了,	**想**	吃	点	东西.
o⁴²	ŋo³⁵	·niau	ɕiaŋ⁴²	tɕʰi²¹³	tiɛ̃²¹³	toŋ⁵⁵ ·ɕi
1SG	hungry	PFV	want	eat	DIM	stuff

I'm hungry, so I want to eat something.

3_7　私が持ちましょう．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【意志】

我	来	带	**吧.**
o⁴²	nai²¹³	tai³⁵	pa⁴²
1SG	come	take	PTCL

I will take that.

3_8　じゃあ，一緒に昼ご飯を食べましょう．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【勧誘】

那	我们	一起/	一路	吃	午饭	**咧**?
na³⁵	o⁴² mən²¹³	i²¹³ tɕʰi⁴²	i²¹³ nou³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	u⁴² fan³⁵	nie⁵⁵
then	1PL	together	together	eat	lunch	PTCL

Let's eat lunch together.

3_9　一緒に昼ご飯を食べませんか？　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【相手の意向が不明な場合の勧誘】

要	**不**	**要**	一起/	一路	吃	午饭	**咧**?
iau³⁵	pu²¹³	iau³⁵	i²¹³ tɕʰi⁴²	i²¹³ nou³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	u⁴² fan³⁵	nie⁵⁵
want	NEG	want	together	together	eat	lunch	PTCL

Shall we eat lunch together?

3_10　明日，良い天気になるといいなあ．／明日は良い天気になってほしいなあ．　　　　　　【希望】

明天	天气	好	**就**	**好**	了.
min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	tʰiɛn⁵⁵ tɕʰi³⁵	xau⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	xau⁴²	·niau
tomorrow	weather	good	just	well	PFV

I wish it would be sunny tomorrow.

3_11　（私はここで待っているから）すぐにそれを持って来なさい．　　　　　　　　　　　　【命令】

我	等	倒,	你	快	点	拿	过来.
o⁴²	tən⁴²	·tau	ni⁴²	kʰuai⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴²	na²¹³	ko⁴² nai³⁵
1SG	wait	DUR	2SG	fast	CLF.DIM	take	come

I will wait here. Bring it here immediately.

3_12　そのペンをちょっと貸していただけませんか？　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【懇願】

那	支	笔	**你家**	**能**	**不**	**能**	借	到	我	用	一	下?
na³⁵	tsʅ⁵⁵	pi²¹³	ɲia⁴²	nən²¹³	pu²¹³	nən²¹³	tɕiɛ³⁵	tau⁴²	o³⁵	ioŋ³⁵	i²¹³	xa³⁵
DEM	CLF	pen	2SG.HON	can	NEG	can	lend	PREP	1SG	use	one	CLF

Could you lend me that pen?

3_13　あの人は中国語が読めます．／あの人は中国語を読むことができます．　　　　　　　【能力可能】

他	看	**得**	懂	中文.	/	他	**能**	看	懂	中文.
tʰa⁵⁵	kʰan³⁵	tɤ²¹³	toŋ⁴²	tsoŋ⁵⁵ uən³⁵		tʰa⁵⁵	nən²¹³	kʰan³⁵	toŋ⁴²	tsoŋ⁵⁵ uən³⁵
3SG	read	POT	understand	Chinese		3SG	can	read	understand	Chinese

He can read Chinese.

3_14　明かりが暗くて，ここに何が書いてあるのか，読めない.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【状況可能】

太	暗	了,	看	**不**	清白		这边		写	了	么事.
tai³⁵	ŋan³⁵	·niau	kʰan³⁵	pu²¹³	tɕʰin⁵⁵ pɤ²¹³		tsɤ³⁵ piɛn⁵⁵		ɕiɛ⁴²	·niau	mo⁴² sʅ⁵⁵
too	dark	PFV	look	NEG	clear		here		write	PFV	what

I cannot read what is written here because the light is so weak.

3_15　（朝早く出発したから）彼らはもう着いているはずだ／もう着いたに違いない.　　　　　　　　　【確信】

一大早		就	走	了,	（他们）		**肯定**	早	到	了.
i²¹³ ta³⁵ tsau⁴²		tɕiou³⁵	tsou⁴²	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵ mən²¹³		kʰən⁴² tin³⁵	tsau⁴²	tau³⁵	·niau
morning		just	set off	PFV	3PL		must	early	arrive	PFV

They should have arrived by now.

3_16　（あの人は）明日はたぶん来ないだろう.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【推量】

他	今天		**估计**	不	会	来.
tʰa⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵		ku⁴²·tɕi	pu²¹³	xuei³⁵	nai²¹³
3SG	today		probably	NEG	POT	come

He probably will not come tomorrow.

3_17　彼らはまだ来ないなんて，きっと途中で車が壊れたんじゃないか.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【疑念】

他们		还	有	来,	**未必**		（是）	车	坏	了	**啊**?
tʰa⁵⁵ mən²¹³		xai²¹³	mau³⁵	nai²¹³	uei³⁵ pi³⁵		sʅ³⁵	tsʰɤ⁵⁵	xuai³⁵	·niau⁴²	a⁵⁵
3PL		still	NEG	come	not possible		COP	car	broken	PFV	PTCL

They haven't come yet, their car must have broken down.

3_18　（昼間だからあの人は家に）さあ，いるかもしれないし，いないかもしれない.　　　　　　　　【可能性】

他	**可能**	在	屋里,	也	**可能**	不	在	那里.
tʰa⁵⁵	ko⁴² nən²¹³	tsai³⁵	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	iɛ⁴²	ko⁴² nən²¹³	pu²¹³	tsai³⁵	na³⁵ ni⁵⁵
3SG	may	PREP	home	also	may	NEG	PREP	there

He may be there, but he may not be there.

3_19　（額に触ってみて）どうもあなたは熱があるようだ.　　　　　　　　　【視覚／聴覚以外の感覚による判断】

你	**好像**	有	点把	烧.
ni⁴²	xau⁴² ɕiaŋ³⁵	iou⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴²·pa	sau⁵⁵
2SG	seem	have	CLF.DIM	fever

It seems you have fever.

3_20　（天気予報によれば）明日は雨が降るそうだ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【伝聞】

听	天气	预报	**讲**	明天	要/	会	落	雨.
tʰin⁵⁵	tʰiɛn⁵⁵ tɕʰi³⁵	y²¹³ pau³⁵	tɕiaŋ⁴²	min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	iau³⁵	xuei³⁵	no²¹³	y⁴²
heart	weather	forecast	say	tomorrow	will	will	fall	rain

It's going to rain tomorrow.

3_21　もしお金があったら，あの車を買うんだけれどなあ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【反実仮想】

要是	有	钱	（的话），	我	**就**	买	那	辆	车.
iau³⁵ sʅ⁵⁵	iou⁴²	tɕʰiɛn²¹³	·ti xua³⁵	o⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	mai⁴²	na³⁵	niaŋ³⁵	tsʰɤ⁵⁵
if	have	money	HYP	1SG	then	buy	DEM	CLF	car

If I had money, I would buy that car.

3_22　もしあなたが教えてくれていなかったら，私はそこにたどり着けなかったでしょう.

【反実仮想，過去】

亏得	你	跟	我	说	了，
kʰuei⁵⁵ tɤ²¹³	ni⁴²	kən⁵⁵	o⁴²	so²¹³	·niau
thanks to	2SG	PREP	1SG	say	PFV

不是	我	真	找	不	到	那里.
pu²¹³ sʅ³⁵	o⁴²	tsən⁵⁵	tsau⁴²	pu²¹³	tau⁴²	na³⁵ ni⁵⁵
CONJN	1SG	really	look for	NEG	RES	there

If you hadn't told me, I wouldn't have gotten there.

3_23　（あの人は）街へ行きたがっている.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【3人称の主体による希望】

他	**等倒**	想	逛街.
tʰa⁵⁵	təːn⁴²·tau	ɕiaŋ⁴²	kuaŋ³⁵ kai⁵⁵
3SG	waiting	want	hang out

He's eagerly wanting to go street.

3_24　僕にもそれを少し飲ませろ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【1人称命令】

也	**把/**	**给**	我	喝	滴尕/	点把.
iɛ⁴²	pa⁴²	kɤ²¹³	o⁴²	xo²¹³	ti⁵⁵ ka⁵⁵	tiɛ̃⁴²·pa
also	give	give	1SG	drink	DIM	CLF.DIM

Let me drink that a bit.

3_25　これはあの人に持って行かせろ／持って行かせよう.　　　　　　　　　　　　【3人称命令】

这	个	**把/**	**给/**	**要**	他	带	走.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pa⁴²	kɤ²¹³	iau³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	tai³⁵	tsou⁴²
DEM	CLF	CAUS	CAUS	CAUS	3SG	take	away

Let's have him bring this.

3_26　そのテーブルの上のお菓子は後で食べなさい.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【遠未来命令形】

桌子	高头	的	点心	**要**	等	下	再	吃.
tso⁵⁵·tsʅ	kau⁵⁵·tʰou	·ti	tiɛn⁴² ɕin⁵⁵	iau³⁵	tən⁴²	xa³⁵	tsai³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³
table	LOC	POSS	dessert	should	wait	CLF	then	eat

Eat the snack on the table afterwards.

3_27　もっと早く来ればよかった.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【反実仮想】

要是	早	点把	来	（的话）	就	好	了.
iau³⁵ sŋ⁵⁵	tsau⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴² ·pa	nai²¹³	·ti xua³⁵	tɕiou³⁵	xau²¹³	·niau
CONJN	early	CLF.DIM	come	HYP	then	good	PFV

If only I had come earlier, it will be .

3_28　あなたも一緒に行ったら（どうですか）？　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【脱従属化】

你	也	一路	去	么样?
ni⁴²	iɛ⁴²	i²¹³ nou³⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	mo⁴² aŋ³⁵
2SG	also	together	go	how

What if you go together?

The pronoun 老子[nau⁴² ·tsŋ] is a more colloquial and impolite form of the first-person pronoun.

3_29　オレがそんなこと知るか！　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【（疑問詞を含まない）反語】

老子	么样	晓得	咧!
nau⁴² ·tsŋ	mo⁴² aŋ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tɤ²¹³	nie⁵⁵
1SG	how	know	PTCL

How would I know about that!

Tag questions in the Wuhan dialect take two forms: one employs a positive-negative question structure, such as 是不是[sŋ³⁵ pu²¹³ sŋ³⁵] (isn't it or not?) and 好不好[xau⁴² pu²¹³ xau⁴²] (is that okay?), while the other uses sentence-final question particles, such as 啵[·pə] and 吧[·pa].

Unlike Standard Chinese, which uses the neutral question particle at the end of questions, the Wuhan dialect lacks an equivalent neutral marker. Instead, the negative marker 冇[mau³⁵] is used at the end of polar questions. The particles primarily serve confirmative functions: the particle 吧[·pa] exhibits two intonational variants, while the particle 啵[·pə] has only one, both typically employed when the speaker seeks listener confirmation.

3_30　これを作った（料理した）のは，お母さんだよね？／いいえ，私が作ったのよ.　　　【付加疑問】

这	是	你	老娘	做	的,	是不是/	是吧/	是啵?
tsɤ⁴²	sŋ⁵⁵	ni⁴²	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³	tsou³⁵	·ti	sŋ³⁵ pu²¹³ sŋ³⁵	sŋ³⁵ pa⁵⁵	sŋ³⁵ pə⁵⁵
DIM	COP	2SG.POSS	mother	do	NMLZ	right	right	right

Your mother made this, didn't she?

不	是,	是	我	做	的.
pu²¹³	sŋ³⁵	sŋ⁵⁵	o⁴²	tsou³⁵	·ti
NEG	yes	COP	1SG	do	NMLZ

No, I made it.

4. Voice and related expressions

In the Wuhan dialect, the verb 开[kʰai⁵⁵] (open) functions as both a transitive and an intransitive verb. The example below demonstrates its intransitive use.

4_1a　（風などで）ドアが開いた.

门	（吹）	开	了.
mən²¹³	tsʰei⁵⁵	kʰai⁵⁵	·niau
door	blow	open	PFV

The door opened.

In the example below, the first 开[kʰai⁵⁵] (open) denotes an action, while the following 开[kʰai⁵⁵] (open) represents a resultant state.

4_1b　（彼が）ドアを開けた.

他	给	门	开	开	了.
tʰa⁵⁵	kɤ²¹³	mən²¹³	kʰai⁵⁵	kʰai⁵⁵	·niau
3SG	PREP	door	open	open	PFV

He opened the door.

4_1c　（入り口の）ドアが開けられた.

门	给	开	开	了.
mən²¹³	kɤ²¹³	kʰai⁵⁵	kʰai⁵⁵	·niau
door	PASS	open	open	PFV

The door was opened.

4_1d　ドアが壊れた.

门	坏	了.
mən²¹³	xuai³⁵	·niau
door	broken	PFV

The door broke.

In causative expressions, whether the verb is intransitive or transitive, the verb itself remains unchanged, and expressions with causative meaning such as 叫[tɕiau³⁵] (call), 让[naŋ³⁵] (let) and 要[iau³⁵] (permit) are used. Among the causative markers listed in Table 11, the marker 给[kɤ⁴²] is typically restricted to negative sentences, as exemplified below.

莫	叫/	给/	让/	要	他们	晓得	了.
mo²¹³	tɕiau³⁵	kɤ⁴²	naŋ³⁵	iau⁴²	tʰa⁵⁵ mən²¹³	ɕiau⁴² tɤ²¹³	·niau
1SG	CAUS	CAUS	CAUS	CAUS	3PL	know	PFV

Don't let them know.

4_2　私は（自分の）弟を立たせた.

我	叫/	让/	要	我	弟	站	起来.
o⁴²	tɕiau³⁵	naŋ³⁵	iau⁴²	o⁴²	ti³⁵	tsan⁴²	tɕʰi⁴² nai²¹³
1SG	CAUS	CAUS	CAUS	1SG.POSS	brother	stand	get up

I made my brother stand up.

4_3　私は（自分の）弟に歌を歌わせた.

我	叫/	让/	要	我	弟	唱	了	首	歌.
o⁴²	tɕiau³⁵	naŋ³⁵	iau⁴²	o⁴²	ti³⁵	tsʰaŋ³⁵	·niau	sou²¹³	ko⁵⁵
1SG	CAUS	CAUS	CAUS	1SG.POSS	brother	sing	PFV	CLF	song

I made my brother sing a song.

For forced causation, the adverb 硬[ŋən⁴²] (forcefully) precedes the causative marker 要[iau⁴²], whereas permissive causation employs the marker 侭[tɕin⁴²].

4_4a　（遊びたがっている子供に無理やり）母は子供をパンを買いに行かせた.

伢	要	玩,	老娘		硬	要	伢	去	买	面包.
ŋa²¹³	iau³⁵	uan²¹³	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³		ŋən⁴²	iau⁴²	ŋa²¹³	kʰɯ³⁵	mai⁴²	miɛn³⁵ pau⁵⁵
child	want	play	mother		forcefully	CAUS	child	go	buy	bread

The mother made her child go buy some bread.

4_4b　（遊びに行きたがっているのを見て）母は子供に遊びに行かせた.

老娘		侭	倒	伢	去	玩.
nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³		tɕin⁴²	·tau	ŋa²¹³	kʰɯ³⁵	uan²¹³
mother		CAUS	DUR	child	go	play

The mother let her child go play.

When expressing causation with transitive verbs, direct actions are conveyed by the verb itself or prepositions like 给[kɤ⁴²] or 跟[kən⁵⁵], while indirect actions utilize causative markers like 叫[tɕiau³⁵], 让[naŋ³⁵], or 要[iau⁴²].

4_5a　私は弟に服を着せた.

我	给/	跟/	帮	我	弟	穿	了	衣裳.
o⁴²	kɤ⁴²	kən⁵⁵	paŋ⁵⁵	o⁴²	ti³⁵	tsʰuan⁵⁵	·niau	i⁵⁵ ·saŋ
1SG	PREP	PREP	help	1SG.POSS	brother	wear	PFV	clothes

I dressed my brother.

4_5b　私は弟にその服を着させた.

我	叫/	让/	要	我	弟	穿	了	那	件	衣裳.
o⁴²	tɕiau³⁵	naŋ³⁵	iau⁴²	o⁴²	ti³⁵	tsʰuan⁵⁵	·niau	na³⁵	tɕiɛn³⁵	i⁵⁵ ·saŋ
1SG	CAUS	CAUS	CAUS	1SG.POSS	brother	wear	PFV	DIM	CLF	clothes

I made my brother wear the clothes.

In the Wuhan dialect, causative expressions denoting benefaction may involve prepositions. When emphasizing the act of bestowing benefits, the preposition 把[pa^{35}] is used, while for emphasizing the reception of benefits, the preposition 给[kɤ^{42}] or 跟[kən^{55}] is employed.

4_6　私は弟にその本をあげた.

我	把	那	本	书	把	（得）	我	弟.
o^{42}	pa^{35}	na^{35}	pən^{42}	ɕy^{55}	pa^{35}	tɤ^{213}	o^{42}	ti^{35}
1SG	PREP	DIM	CLF	book	give	RES	1SG.POSS	brother

I gave my brother the book.

4_7a　私は弟に本を読んであげた.

我	给/	跟	我	弟	念	了	本	书.
o^{42}	kɤ^{42}	kən^{55}	o^{42}	ti^{35}	niɛn^{35}	·niau	pən^{42}	ɕy^{55}
1SG	PREP	PREP	1SG.POSS	brother	read	PFV	CLF	book

I read my brother a book.

4_7b　兄は私に本を読んでくれた.

我	哥	给/	跟	我	念	了	本	书.
o^{42}	ko^{55}	kɤ^{42}	kən^{55}	o^{42}	niɛn^{35}	·niau	pən^{42}	ɕy^{55}
1SG.POSS	bother	PREP	PREP	1SG	read	PFV	CLF	book

My brother read me a book.

4_7c　私は母に髪を切ってもらった.

我	叫/	要	老娘	给/	跟/	替	我	剪	了	头发.
o^{42}	tɕiau^{35}	iau^{42}	nau^{42} niaŋ^{213}	kɤ^{213}	kən^{55}	tʰi^{35}	o^{42}	tɕiɛn^{42}	·niau	tʰou^{213}·fa
1SG	CAUS	CAUS	mother	PREP	PREP	substitute	1SG	cut	PFV	hair

I had my mother cut my hair.

To strongly emphasize self-action, speakers may prepend 自己[tsɿ^{35} tɕi^{42}] (self) or 个人[ko^{35} nən^{213}] (oneself) to the verb, though these are rarely used in other contexts.

4_8a　私は（自分の）体を洗った.

我	澡	洗	了.	/	我	洗	了	澡.
o^{42}	tsau^{42}	ɕi^{42}	·niau		o^{42}	ɕi^{42}	·niau	tsau^{42}
1SG	shower	wash	PFV		1SG	wash	PFV	shower

I washed.

我	自己/	个人	洗	了	澡.
o^{42}	tsɿ^{35} tɕi^{42}	ko^{35} nən^{213}	ɕi^{42}	·niau	tsau^{42}
1SG	REFL	REFL	wash	PFV	shower

I washed myself.

4_8b　私は手を洗った.

我	手	洗	了.	/	我	洗	了	手.
o⁴²	sou⁴²	ɕi⁴²	·niau		o⁴²	ɕi⁴²	·niau	sou⁴²
1SG	hand	wash	PFV		1SG	wash	PFV	hand

I washed my hands.

我	自己/	个人	洗	了	手.
o⁴²	tsʅ³⁵ tɕi⁴²	ko³⁵ nən²¹³	ɕi⁴²	·niau	sou⁴²
1SG	REFL	REFL	wash	PFV	hand

I washed my hands by myself.

4_8c　彼は手を洗った.

他	手	洗	了.	/	他	洗	了	手.
tʰa⁵⁵	sou⁴²	ɕi⁴²	·niau		tʰa⁵⁵	ɕi⁴²	·niau	sou⁴²
3SG	hand	wash	PFV		3SG	wash	PFV	hand

He washed his hands.

4_9　（自分のために）私はその本を買った.

我	给	我	自己/	个人	买	了	本	书.
o⁴²	kʰɤ⁴²	o⁴²	tsʅ³⁵ tɕi⁴²	ko³⁵ nən²¹³	mai⁴²	·niau	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵
1SG	PREP	1SG	REFL	REFL	buy	PFV	CLF	book

I bought myself the book.

The expression of mutual or each other is often conveyed by adding a numeral-classifier structure after personal pronouns, although this is not mandatory.

4_10　彼らは（／その人たちは）（互いに）殴り合っていた.

他们	（两个）	在	打架.
tʰa⁵⁵ mən²¹³	niaŋ⁴² ko³⁵	tsai³⁵	ta⁴² tɕia³⁵
3PL	two-CLF	PROG	fight

They were hitting each other.

To denote collective action (doing something together), the adverb 下[xa³⁵] (all) or 一路[i²¹³ nou³⁵] (together) can be used.

4_11　その人たちは（みんな一緒に）街へ行った.

那	些	人	下/	一路	上	街	去	了.
na³⁵	ɕiɛ⁵⁵	nən²¹³	xa³⁵	i²¹³ nou³⁵	saŋ³⁵	kai⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
DEM	CLF	person	all	together	go	street	away	PFV

They (all) went to the city together.

4_12　その映画は泣ける（その映画を見ると泣いてしまう）.

那	部	电影	看	哭	我	了.
na³⁵	pu³⁵	tiɛn³⁵ in⁴²	kʰan³⁵	kʰu⁵⁵	o⁴²	·niau
DEM	CLF	film	watch	cry	1SG	PFV

The movie makes me cry.

4_13a　私は卵を割った.

我	哒	了	（一）	个	鸡蛋.
o⁴²	ta²¹³	·niau	i²¹³	ko³⁵	tɕi⁵⁵ tan³⁵
1SG	beat	PFV	one	CLF	egg

I cracked the egg open.

4_13b　（うっかり落として）私はコップを割った／割ってしまった.

我	不小心	哒	破	了	个	杯子.
o⁴²	pu²¹³ ɕiau²¹³ ɕin⁵⁵	ta²¹³	pʰo³⁵	·niau	ko⁵⁵	pei⁵⁵·tsɹ
1SG	careless	beat	broken	PFV	CLF	glass

I broke the glass.

4_14a　きのう私はコーヒーを飲みすぎて（飲みすぎたので）眠れなかった.

昨嗒	咖啡	喝	多	了，	俏	睡	（也）	睡	不	着.
tso²¹³·tsan	kʰa⁵⁵ fei⁵⁵	xo²¹³	to⁵⁵	·niau	tɕin⁴²	sei³⁵	iɛ⁴²	sei³⁵	pu²¹³	tso²¹³
yesterday	coffee	drink	much	PFV	always	sleep	also	sleep	NEG	successful

Yesterday, I drank too much coffee and couldn't sleep.

4_14b　きのう私は仕事がたくさんあって（たくさんあったので）眠れなかった.

昨嗒	工作	太	多，	我	冇	睡	着.
tso²¹³·tsan	koŋ⁵⁵ tso²¹³	tʰai³⁵	to⁵⁵	o⁴²	mau³⁵	sei³⁵	tso²¹³
yesterday	work	too	much	1SG	NEG	sleep	successfully

Yesterday, I had too much work and couldn't sleep.

4_15　私は頭が痛い.

我	脑壳	疼.
o⁴²	nau⁴² kʰo²¹³	tʰən²¹³
1SG	head	nust

I have a headache.

4_16　彼女は髪が長い.

她	辫子	蛮	长.
tʰa⁵⁵	piɛn³⁵·tsɹ	man²¹³	tsʰaŋ²¹³
3SG.F.	hair	very	long

She has long hair.

In expressions involving part-whole relationships with object contact, the aspect marker 了[·niau] is used, whether indicating a resultant state from sustained action or a momentary event.

4_17a　彼は（別の）彼の肩をたたいた.

他	拍	了	下	子	他	的	膀子.
tʰa⁵⁵	pʰɤ²¹³	·niau	xa³⁵	·tsʅ	tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	paŋ⁴²·tsʅ
1SG	beat	PFV	CLF	DIM	3SG	POSS	shoulder

He tapped his shoulder.

4_17b　彼は（別の）彼の腕をつかんだ.

他	抓住	了	他	的	手.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsua⁵⁵ tɕy³⁵	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	sou⁴²
3SG	catch	PFV	3SG	POSS	hand

He grabbed his arm.

4_18a　私は彼がやって来るのを見た.

我	看到	他	来	了.
o⁴²	kʰan³⁵ tau³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau
1SG	see	3SG	come	PFV

I saw him come.

4_18b　私は彼が今日来ることを知っている.

我	晓得	他	今天	来.
o⁴²	ɕiau⁴² tɤ²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nai²¹³
1SG	know	3SG	today	come

I know he will come today.

4_19　彼は自分（のほう）が勝つと思った.

他	以为	他	自己	要	赢.
tʰa⁵⁵	i⁴² uei²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	tsʅ³⁵ tɕi⁴²	iau³⁵	in³⁵
3SG	think	3SG	REFL	will	win

He thought himself would win.

4_20a　私は（コップの）水（の一部）を飲んだ.

我	把	杯子	里	的	水	喝	了.
o⁴²	pa⁴²	pei⁵⁵·tsʅ	ni⁵⁵	·ti	suei⁴²	xo²¹³	·niau
51SG	PREP	glass	inside	POSS	water	drink	PFV

I drank some of the water in the glass.

4_20b　私は（コップの）水を全部飲んだ.

杯子	的	水	我	下	喝	了.
pei⁵⁵ ·tsʅ	·ti	suei⁴²	o⁴²	xa³⁵	xo²¹³	·niau
glass	POSS	water	1SG	all	drink	PFV

I drank all of the water in the glass.

4_21　彼は肉を食べない.

他	不	吃	肉.
tʰa⁵⁵	pu²¹³	tɕʰi²¹³	nou²¹³
3SG	NEG	eat	meat

He doesn't eat meat.

4_22a　今日は寒い.

今天	蛮	冷.
tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	man²¹³	nən⁴²
today	very	cold

It's cold today.

4_22b　私は（何だか）寒い（私には寒く感じる）.

我	有	点把	冷.
o⁴²	iou⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴² ·pa	nən⁴²
1SG	have	CLF.DIM	cold

I feel cold.

4_23　人がとても多かったことに私は驚いた.

人	才	多,	嚇	（到）	我	一	嚏.
nən²¹³	tsʰai²¹³	to⁵⁵	xɤ²¹³	tau³⁵	o⁴²	i²¹³	sai²¹³
person	very	much	scare	RES	1SG	one	shock

I was surprised that there were many people.

4_24　雨が降り始めた.

雨	落	起来	了.	/	带糞.
y⁴²	no²¹³	tɕʰi⁴² ·nai	·niau		tai³⁵ fən³⁵
rain	fall	INCH	PFV		It started to rain.

It started to rain.

4_25　この本はよく売れる.

这	（本）	书	卖	得	蛮	俏.
tsɤ³⁵	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	mai³⁵	·ti	man²¹³	tɕiau³⁵
DEM	CLF	book	sell	POT	very	popularity

This book sells well.

5. Expressions of possession and existence

5_1　あの人は青い目をしている.

他	有	对	蓝	眼睛.
tʰa⁵⁵	iou⁴²	tei³⁵	nan²¹³	iɛn⁴² tɕin⁵⁵
3SG	have	CLF	blue	eyes

He has blue eyes.

青い目の人・目が青い人

蓝	眼睛	的	人	•	眼睛	蓝	的	人
nan²¹³	iɛn⁴² tɕin⁵⁵	·ti	nən²¹³		iɛn⁴² tɕin⁵⁵	nan²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³
blue	eyes	POSS	person		eyes	blue	POSS	person

Blue-eyed people

5_2　あの女 {は／の} 髪が長い・あの女は長い髪をしている／長い髪の女・髪の長い女

那	个	女	的	辫子	蛮	长.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	ny⁴²	·ti	piɛn³⁵·tsɹ̩	man²¹³	tsʰaŋ²¹³
DEM	CLF	female	NMLZ	hair	very	long

She has long hair.

长	辫子	的	女	的	•	辫子	长	的	女	的
tsʰaŋ²¹³	piɛn³⁵·tsɹ̩	·ti	ny⁴²	·ti		piɛn³⁵·tsɹ̩	tsʰaŋ²¹³	·ti	ny⁴²	·ti
long	hair	POSS	female	NMLZ		hair	long	POSS	female	NMLZ

A woman with long hair

5_3　あの人には髭がある. ／髭の男

他	蓄	了	胡子.	/	蓄	胡子	的	男	的
tʰa⁵⁵	ɕiou²¹³	·niau	xu²¹³·tsɹ̩		ɕiou²¹³	xu²¹³·tsɹ̩	·ti	nan²¹³	·ti
3SG	save	PFV	beard		save	beard	POSS	male	NMLZ

He has a beard. / a man with a beard

5_4　あの人には（見る）目がある. ／見る目のある人

他	蛮	有	眼水.	/	有	眼水	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	man²¹³	iou⁴²	iɛn⁴² suei⁴²		iou⁴²	iɛn⁴² suei⁴²	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	very	have	discernment		have	discernment	POSS	person

He's very discerning. / People who have discernment

5_5　あの人は22歳だ. ／22歳の人

他	二十二	岁.	/	二十二	岁	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	ɯ³⁵ sɹ̩²¹³ ɯ³⁵	sei³⁵		ɯ³⁵ sɹ̩²¹³ ɯ³⁵	sei³⁵	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	22	age		22	age	POSS	person

He is 22 years old. / a 22-year-old person

5_6　あの人は優しい性格だ．／優しい性格の人

他	蛮	纯.	/	蛮	纯	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	man²¹³	ɕyn²¹³		man²¹³	ɕyn²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	very	kind		very	kind	POSS	person

He is kind. / a kind person

5_7　あの人は背が高い．／背の高い人

他	蛮	高.	/	个子	高	的	人	·	高	个子	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	man²¹³	kau⁵⁵		ko³⁵·tsɿ	kau⁵⁵	·ti	nən²¹³		kau⁵⁵	ko³⁵·tsɿ	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	very	tall		stature	high	POSS	person		high	stature	POSS	person

He is tall. / a tall person

With numerals, the verb 有[iou⁴²] (have) may be used but is not mandatory.

5_8　あの人は背が 190 センチもある．

他	（有）	一	米	九.
tʰa⁵⁵	iou⁴²	i²¹³	mi⁴²	tɕiou⁴²
3SG	have	one	meter	nine

He is 190cm tall.

5_9　その石は四角い形をしている．／四角い（形の）石

那	个	石头	方形	的.	/	方形	的	石头.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	sɿ²¹³·tʰou	faŋ⁵⁵ɕin²¹³	·ti		faŋ⁵⁵ɕin²¹³	·ti	sɿ²¹³·tʰou
DEM	CLF	stone	square	PTCL		square	POSS	stone

The stone is square. / a square stone

5_10　あの人には才能がある．／才能のある人

他	蛮	贼.	/	蛮	贼	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	man²¹³	tsei²¹³		man²¹³	tsei²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	very	clever		very	clever	POSS	person

He has talent. / a man with talent

5_11　あの人は病気だ．／あの人は熱がある．／病気の人

他	病	了.	/	他	发烧	了.	/	生病	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	pin³⁵	·niau		tʰa⁵⁵	fa²¹³sau⁵⁵	·niau		sən⁵⁵pin³⁵	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	sick	PFV		3SG	fever	PFV		sick	POSS	person

He is sick. / He has fever. / a sick person

5_12　あの人は青い服を着ている．／青い服の男

他	穿	的	蓝	衣裳.	/	穿	蓝	衣裳	的	男	的
tʰa⁵⁵	tsʰuan⁵⁵	·ti	nan²¹³	i⁵⁵ ·saŋ		tsʰuan⁵⁵	nan²¹³	i⁵⁵ ·saŋ	·ti	nan²¹³	·ti
3SG	wear	POSS	blue	clothes		wear	blue	clothes	POSS	male	NMLZ

He is wearing blue clothes. / a man with blue clothes

5_13　あの人はメガネをかけている．／メガネの男

他	戴	倒	眼镜	在.	/	戴	眼镜	的	男	的
tʰa⁵⁵	tai³⁵	·tau	iɛn⁴² tɕin³⁵	tsai³⁵		tai³⁵	iɛn⁴² tɕin³⁵	·ti	nan²¹³	·ti
3SG	wear	DUR	glasses	PROG		wear	glasses	POSS	male	NMLZ

He is wearing glasses. / a man with glasses

5_14　あの人には妻がいる．／既婚の人・妻のいる人

他	有	老婆.
tʰa⁵⁵	iou⁴²	nau⁴² pʰo²¹³
3SG	have	wife

He has a wife.

结	了	婚	的	人	•	有	老婆	的	人
tɕiɛ²¹³	·niau	xuən⁵⁵	·ti	nən²¹³		iou⁴²	nau⁴² pʰo²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³
marry	PFV	marriage	POSS	person		have	wife	POSS	person

a married man

5_15　あの人には3人子供がいる．／3人の子持ちの人・あの人の3人の子供／妊娠している女性

他	有	三	个	伢.
tʰa⁵⁵	iou⁴²	san⁵⁵	ko⁵⁵	ŋa²¹³
3SG	have	3	CLF	children

He has three children.

有	三	个	伢	的	人	•	他	的	三	个	伢
iou⁴²	san⁵⁵	ko⁵⁵	ŋa²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³		tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	san⁵⁵	ko⁵⁵	ŋa²¹³
have	3	CLF	children	POSS	person		3SG	POSS	3	CLF	children

a man with three children

In the Wuhan dialect, the pregnant woman is a simple lexical form without possessive marking.

孕妇	•	大肚子
yn³⁵ fu³⁵		ta³⁵ tou⁴² ·tsɹ
pregnancy woman		pregnancy woman

The verb 有[iou⁴²] (have) indicates possession in general statements and inclusion by inanimate entities.

5_16　タコには足が 8 本ある.

章鱼	有	八	只	脚.
tsaŋ⁵⁵ y²¹³	iou⁴²	pa²¹³	tsʅ⁵⁵	tɕio²¹³
octopus	have	8	CLF	foot

An octopus has eight legs.

5_17　その飲み物にはアルコールが入っている．／アルコール入りの飲み物

这	饮料	斗里	有	酒.	/	带	酒精	的	饮料
tsɤ³⁵	in⁴² ·niau³⁵	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵	iou⁴²	tɕiou⁴²		tai³⁵	tɕiou⁴² tɕin⁵⁵	·ti	in⁴² ·niau³⁵
DEM	drink	inside	have	alcohol		have	alcohol	POSS	drink

That drink has alcohol in it. / a drink with alcohol in it.

Regardless of the animacy of the possessed entity, the verb 有[iou⁴²] (have) is employed to express human ownership.

5_18　あの人はお金を持っている．／お金持ちの人

他	有	钱.	/	有	钱	（的）	人
tʰa⁵⁵	iou⁴²	tɕʰiɛn²¹³		iou⁴²	tɕʰiɛn²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	have	money		have	money	POSS	person

That man has money. / a rich man

5_19　おまえのところには犬がいるか？／犬のいる人

你	有/	养	狗	冇?	/	有/	养	狗	的	人
ni⁴²	iou⁴²	ian⁴²	kou⁴²	mau³⁵		iou⁴²	iang⁴²	kou⁴²	·ti	nən²¹³
2SG	have	raise	dog	NEG.QS		have	raise	dog	POSS	person

Do you have a dog? / a man who has a dog

5_20　おまえは（自分の）ペンを持っているか？／ペンを持っている人

你	（个人）	带	笔	冇?	/	带	笔	的	人
ni⁴²	ko³⁵ nən²¹³	tai³⁵	pi²¹³	mau³⁵		tai³⁵	pi²¹³	·ti	nən²¹³
2SG	REFL	bring	pen	NEG.QS		bring	pen	POSS	person

Do you have a pen? / a man who has a pen

5_21　あの人は（誰か別の人の）ペンを持っている.

他	拿	倒	别个		的	笔.
tʰa⁵⁵	na²¹³	·tau	pie²¹³ ko⁵⁵		·ti	pi²¹³
3SG	carry	DUR	other person		POSS	pen

He has somebody else's pen.

5_22　あの人は運がいい．／幸運な人

他	火（气）	蛮	好.	/	火（气）	蛮	好	的	人
tʰa⁵⁵	xo⁴² tɕʰi³⁵	man²¹³	xau⁴²		xo⁴² tɕʰi³⁵	man²¹³	xau⁴²	·ti	nən²¹³
3SG	luck	very	well		luck	very	well	POSS	person

He has good luck. / a man with good luck

5_23　ここは石が多い．／石の多い土地

这边	蛮	多	玛瑙骨.	/	玛瑙骨	蛮	多	的	地方
tsɤ³⁵ piɛn⁵⁵	man²¹³	to⁵⁵	ma⁴² nau⁴² ku²¹³		ma⁴² nau⁴² ku²¹³	man²¹³	to⁵⁵	·ti	ti³⁵ faŋ⁵⁵
here	very	much	stone		stone	very	much	POSS	place

There are many rocks here. / a land with many rocks

5_24　その部屋には椅子が３つある／３つ椅子のある部屋

那	间	房	斗里	有	三	把	凳子.
na³⁵	tɕiɛn⁵⁵	faŋ²¹³	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵	iou⁴²	san⁵⁵	pa⁴²	tən³⁵ ·tsɿ
DEM	CLF	room	inside	have	3	CLF	chair

There are three chairs in the room.

有	三	把	凳子	的	屋
iou⁴²	san⁵⁵	pa⁴²	tən³⁵ ·tsɿ	·ti	u²¹³
exist	3	CLF	chair	POSS	room

a room with three chairs

5_25　テーブルの上にスプーンがある．／スプーンのあるテーブル

桌子	高头	有	瓢羹.	/	高头	有	瓢羹	的	桌子
tso²¹³ ·tsɿ	kau⁵⁵ ·tʰou	iou⁴²	pʰiau²¹³ kən⁵⁵		kau⁵⁵ ·tʰou	iou⁴²	pʰiau²¹³ kən⁵⁵	·ti	tso²¹³ ·tsɿ
table	LOC	have	spoon		LOC	have	spoon	POSS	table

There is a spoon on the table. / the table with a spoon on it

5_26　そのスプーンはテーブルの上にある．／テーブルにあるスプーン

瓢羹	在	桌子	高头	（在）.	/	桌子	高头	的	瓢羹
pʰiau²¹³ kən⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	tso²¹³ ·tsɿ	kau⁵⁵ ·tʰou	tsai³⁵		tso²¹³ ·tsɿ	kau⁵⁵ ·tʰou	·ti	pʰiau²¹³ kən⁵⁵
spoon	PREP	table	LOC	PTCL		table	LOC	POSS	spoon

The spoon is on the table. / the spoon on the table

5_27　そのペンは私のだ．・そのペンは張さんのだ．／私のペン・張さんのペン

那	支	笔	是	我	的	・	那	支	笔	是	小张	的
na³⁵	tsɿ⁵⁵	pi²¹³	sɿ³⁵	o⁴²	·ti		na³⁵	tsɿ⁵⁵	pi²¹³	sɿ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	·ti
DEM	CLF	pen	COP	1SG	NMLZ		DEM	CLF	pen	COP	PSN	NMLZ

That pen is mine. / That pen is Zhang's.

我	（的）	笔	·	小张	的	笔
o⁴²	·ti	pi²¹³		ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	·ti	pi²¹³
1SG	POSS	pen		PSN	POSS	pen

my pen / Zhang's pen

5_28　昨日，学校で火事があった．／私は明日用事があります．

昨满嗒		学校	起火	了．	/	我	明天	有	事．
tso²¹³ man⁴² ·tsan		ɕio²¹³ ɕiau³⁵	tɕʰi⁴² xo⁴²	·niau		o⁴²	min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	iou⁴²	sʅ³⁵
yesterday		school	fire	PFV		1SG	tomorrow	have	thing

There was a fire at our school yesterday. / I have things to do tomorrow.

5_29　（この世には）お化けなんていない．

世界	高头	根本	冇得	鬼．
sʅ³⁵ tɕiɛ³⁵	kau⁵⁵ ·tʰou	kən⁵⁵ pən⁴²	mau³⁵ tʅ²¹³	kuei⁴²
world	LOC	at all	NEG	ghost

Ghosts don't exist.

5_30　（そこには）英語を話す人もいるが，話さない人もいる．

有	的	人	讲	英语，	有	的	人	不	讲	英语．
iou⁴²	·ti	nən²¹³	tɕiaŋ⁴²	in⁵⁵ y⁴²	iou⁴²	·ti	nən²¹³	pu²¹³	tɕiaŋ⁴²	in⁵⁵ y⁴²
exist	POSS	person	speak	English	have	POSS	person	NEG	speak	English

Some speak English, but others do not.

5_31　私より英語ができる人は（ほかに／もっと）います．

英语	比	我	好	的	人	还	（有）	蛮	多．
in⁵⁵ y⁴²	pi⁴²	o⁴²	xau⁴²	·ti	nən²¹³	xai²¹³	iou⁴²	man²¹³	to⁵⁵
English	compare	1SG	well	POSS	person	yet	have	very	many

There are others who are better at speaking English than I am.

5_32　ちょっとあなたにお願いがあります．

有	个	事	想	麻烦	你家．
iou⁴²	ko⁵⁵	sʅ³⁵	ɕiaŋ⁴²	ma²¹³ fan⁴²	ŋia⁴²
have	CLF	thing	want	bother	2SG.HON

There is something I want you to do.

　　Time and place nouns can be directly expressed with possessive constructions.

5_33　冬の雨／東京の家

冬天	的	雨	/	东京	的	屋
toŋ⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	·ti	y⁴²		toŋ⁵⁵ tɕin⁵⁵	·ti	u²¹³
winter	POSS	rain		Tokyo	POSS	house

a winter rain / a house in Tokyo

For nouns that denote actions, such as 他的漂泅[tʰa⁵⁵ ·ti pʰiau²¹³ tɕʰiou²¹³] (his swimming) or 火山的喷发[xo⁴² san⁵⁵ ·ti pʰən⁵⁵ fa⁵⁵] (a volcanic eruption), the possessive form cannot be directly applied. Its use is acceptable only when such noun phrases serve as the topic of the sentence.

5_34　彼の泳ぎ／犬の鳴き声／火山の爆発／車の運転／〜の小説

他	（的）	漂泅	打	得	蛮	好.
tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	pʰiau²¹³ tɕʰiou²¹³	ta⁴²	·ti	man²¹³	xau⁴²
3SG	POSS	swim	beat	POSS	very	well

His swimming is very well.

火山	（的）	喷发	蛮	嚇人.
xo⁴² san⁵⁵	·ti	pʰən⁵⁵ fa⁵⁵	man²¹³	xɤ²¹³ nən²¹³
volcano	POSS	break out	very	scaring

The volcanic eruption is very scaring.

In the Wuhan dialect, 狗叫[kou⁴² tɕiau³⁵] (dog's bark) is commonly attested as a noun phrase. However, introducing the possessive particle 的[·ti] results in the ungrammatical *狗的叫, since 叫[tɕiau³⁵] (bark), unlike 漂泅[pʰiau²¹³ tɕʰiou²¹³] (swimming) or 喷发[pʰən⁵⁵ fa⁵⁵] (eruption) — which can function as nouns — operates exclusively as a verb and lacks inherent nominal properties. Accordingly, the noun form 叫声[tɕiau³⁵ sən⁵⁵] (barking sound) is required following 的[·ti] to ensure grammaticality.

狗叫	/	狗	（的）	叫声
kou⁴² tɕiau³⁵		kou⁴²	·ti	tɕiau³⁵ sən⁵⁵
dog's bark		bark	POSS	bark sound

开车	/	方方	（的）	小说
kʰai⁵⁵ tsɤ⁵⁵		faŋ⁵⁵ faŋ⁵⁵	·ti	ɕiau⁴² so⁵⁵
driving a car		PSN	POSS	novel

Driving a car / Fangfang's novel

In the Wuhan dialect, the possessive constructions expressing kinship terms may either employ the particle 的[·ti] or exclude it.

5_35　張さんのお母さん

小张	的	老娘	/	小张	老娘	/	小张	的	姆妈
ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	·ti	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³		ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³		ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	·ti	m̩⁵⁵ ·ma
PSN	POSS	mother		PSN.POSS	mother		PSN	POSS	mother

Zhang's mother

机の横に／机の前に／＊机に（来て！）

来	桌子	边	高头	/	来	桌子	前头	/	＊来桌子
nai²¹³	tso⁵⁵·tsʅ	piɛn⁵⁵	kau⁵⁵·tʰou		nai²¹³	tso⁵⁵·tsʅ	tɕʰiɛn²¹³·tʰou		nai²¹³ tso⁵⁵·tsʅ
come	table	side	LOC		come	table	LOC		come table

Come to my desk!

あの人の次

那	个	人	（的）	后头
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³	·ti	xou³⁵·tʰou
DEM	CLF	person	POSS	LOC

Behind the person

In the examples below, the mandatory occurrence and the allowed occurrence of 的[·ti] have been marked, and the unmarked ones are not allowed to include 的[·ti].

5_36　バラの花びら／果物のナイフ／紙の飛行機

玫瑰	（的）	花瓣	/	水果	刀		纸	飞机
mei²¹³ kuei⁵⁵	·ti	xua⁵⁵ pan³⁵		suei⁴² ko⁴²	tau⁵⁵		tsʅ⁴²	fei⁵⁵ tɕi⁵⁵
rose	POSS	petal		fruit	knife		paper	airplane

a rose petal / a fruit knife / a paper airplane

チューリップの絵／花の匂い

郁金香	的	画	/	花香
y²¹³ tɕin⁵⁵ ɕiaŋ⁵⁵	·ti	xua³⁵		xua⁵⁵ ɕiaŋ⁵⁵
tulip	POSS	picture		floral

a picture of a rose / the scent of a flower

英文の手紙／日本語の先生

英文	（的）	信	/	日语	（的）	老师
in⁵⁵ uən²¹³	·ti	ɕin³⁵		ɯ³⁵ y⁴²	·ti	nau⁴² sʅ⁵⁵
English	POSS	letter		Japanese	POSS	teacher

a letter in English / a Japanese teacher

井戸の水／雨の日

井水	/	落	雨	天
tɕin⁴² suei⁴²		no²¹³	y⁴²	tʰiɛn⁵⁵
water from the well		fall	rain	day

water from the well / a rainy day

Appositive constructions cannot be expressed with possessive constructions.

5_37　妹の花子／社長の田中さん

妹妹	花子	/	老板	田中
mei³⁵ mei⁵⁵	xua⁵⁵ ·tsʅ		nau⁴² pɛ̃³⁵	tʰiɛn²¹³ tsoŋ⁵⁵
younger sister	PSN		boss.DIM	PSN

my younger sister Hanako / the boss Mr. Tanaka

　　The phrases 花子妹妹[xua⁵⁵ ·tsʅ mei³⁵ mei⁵⁵] and 田中老板[tʰiɛn²¹³ tsoŋ⁵⁵ nau⁴² pɛ̃³⁵] can be interpreted either as appositive expressions (the sister, Hanako & the boss, Tanaka) or as possessive constructions (Hanako's sister & Tanaka's boss).

　　There are no restrictions on the consecutive use of the possessive particle 的[·ti], allowing multiple occurrences in succession.

5_38　となりの家の友達のお父さんの車のタイヤ（が昨日突然パンクしたんだって．）

邻居	（的）	老头	（的）	车胎	昨噌	爆	了.
nin²¹³ tɕy⁵⁵	·ti	nau⁴² tʰɤ²¹³	·ti	tsʅ⁵⁵ tʰai⁵⁵	tso²¹³ ·tsan	pau³⁵	·niau
next-door	POSS	father	POSS	the tire of the car	yesterday	explode	PFV

The tire of the car my next-door friend's dad has exploded yesterday.

6. Transitivity

In the Wuhan dialect, when an action directly affects or alters the patient, a resultative complement is used to indicate the outcome, as in the phrases 拍死[pʰɤ²¹³ sɿ⁴²] (beat to death) and 打破[ta²¹³ pʰo³⁵] (beat broken).

6_1a 彼はそのハエを殺した.

他	拍	死	了	那	只	苍蝇.
tʰa⁵⁵	pʰɤ²¹³	sɿ⁴²	·niau	na³⁵	tsɿ⁵⁵	tsʰaŋ⁵⁵ in⁵⁵
3SG	beat	die	PFV	DEM	CLF	fly

He beat the fly to death.

6_1b 彼はその箱を壊した.

他	打	破	了	那	个	盒子.
tʰa⁵⁵	ta²¹³	pʰo³⁵	·niau	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	xo²¹³·tsɿ
3SG	beat	broken	PFV	DEM	CLF	box

He beat broken the box.

6_1c 彼はそのスープを温めた.

他	热	了	（一）	下	那	个	汤.
tʰa⁵⁵	nɤ²¹³	·niau	i²¹³	xa³⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	tʰaŋ⁵⁵
3SG	heat	PFV	one	CLF	DEM	CLF	soup

He warmed the soup for a while.

他	给	汤	热	了	（一）	下.
tʰa⁵⁵	kɤ⁴²	tʰaŋ⁵⁵	nɤ²¹³	·niau	i²¹³	xa³⁵
3SG	PREP	soup	heat	PFV	one	CLF

He warmed the soup for a while.

6_1d 彼はそのハエを殺したが，死ななかった.

他	拍	了	那	只	苍蝇,	苍蝇	冇	死.
tʰa⁵⁵	pʰɤ²¹³	·niau	na³⁵	tsɿ⁵⁵	tsʰaŋ⁵⁵ in⁵⁵	tsʰaŋ⁵⁵ in⁵⁵	mau³⁵	sɿ⁴²
3SG	beat	PFV	DEM	CLF	fly	fly	NEG	die

He beat the fly, but the fly didn't death.

If the action does not affect the object, the verb is typically followed by the aspect marker 了[·niau].

6_2a 彼はそのボールを蹴った.

他	踢	了	那	个	球.
tʰa⁵⁵	tʰi²¹³	·niau	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	tɕʰiou²¹³
3SG.A	kick	PFV	DEM	CLF	ball

He kicked the ball.

6_2b 彼女は彼の足を蹴った.

她	踢	了	他	的	腿.
tʰa⁵⁵	tʰi²¹³	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	tʰei⁴²
3SG.F	kick	PFV	3SG.A	POSS	foot

She kicked his leg.

For intentional collisions, the verb 撞[tsuaŋ³⁵] (collide) denotes the action, with the adverb 迭乌[tiɛ²¹³ u⁵⁵] (deliberately) signaling intent.

6_2c 彼はその人にぶつかった（故意に）.

他	迭乌	撞	的	那	个	人.
tʰa⁵⁵	tiɛ²¹³ u⁵⁵	tsuaŋ³⁵	·ti	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³
3SG	deliberately	collide	NMLZ	DEM	CLF	person

He tackled that person deliberately.

6_2d 彼はその人とぶつかった（うっかり）.

他	不	当心	撞到	了	那	个	人.
tʰa⁵⁵	pu²¹³	taŋ⁵⁵ ɕin⁵⁵	tsuaŋ³⁵ tau³⁵	·niau	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³
3SG	NEG	careful	collide	PFV	DEM	CLF	person

He accidentally bumped into that person .

The words 到[tau³⁵] or 见[tɕiɛn³⁵] following another verb indicate the result, such as in 看到[kʰan³⁵ tau³⁵]/看见 [kʰan³⁵ tɕiɛn³⁵] (see), 听到[tʰin⁵⁵ tau³⁵]/听见[tʰin⁵⁵ tɕiɛn³⁵] (hear), and 找到[tsau⁴² tau³⁵]/找见[tsau⁴² tɕiɛn³⁵] (find).

6_3a あそこに人が数人見える.

看到/	看见	那边	有	几	个	人.
kʰan³⁵ tau³⁵	kʰan³⁵ tɕiɛn³⁵	na³⁵ piɛn⁵⁵	iou⁴²	tɕi⁴²	ko³⁵	nən²¹³
see	see	there	have	several	CLF	person

I see some people over there.

6_3b 私はその家を見た.

我	看到/	看见	那	个	房子	了.
o⁴²	kʰan³⁵ tau³⁵	kʰan³⁵ tɕiɛn³⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	faŋ²¹³·tsʅ	·niau
1SG	see	see	DEM	CLF	house	PFV

I looked at the house.

6_3c 誰かが叫んだのが聞こえた.

我	听到/	听见	有	人	嚷	了	一	声.
o⁴²	tʰin⁵⁵ tau³⁵	tʰin⁵⁵ tɕiɛn³⁵	iou⁴²	nən²¹³	ŋaŋ⁵⁵	·niau	i²¹³	sən⁵⁵
1SG	hear	hear	have	someone	yell	PFV	one	sound

I heard somebody yell.

6_3d 彼はその音を聞いた.

他	听到/	听见	那	个	声音	了.
tʰa⁵⁵	tʰin⁵⁵ tau³⁵	tʰin⁵⁵ tɕiɛn³⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	sən⁵⁵ in⁵⁵	·niau
3SG	hear	hear	DEM	CLF	voice	PFV

He heard that sound.

6_4a 彼は（なくした）カギを見つけた.

他	丢	的	钥匙	找到/	找见	了.
tʰa⁵⁵	tiou⁵⁵	·ti	io²¹³ ·tsʰ	tsau⁴² tau³⁵	tsau⁴² tɕiɛn³⁵	·niau
3SG	lost	POSS	key	find	find	PFV

He found the key he had lost.

6_4b 彼は椅子を作った.

他	做	了	把	凳子.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsou³⁵	·niau	pa⁴²	tən³⁵ ·tsɻ
3SG	make	PFV	CLF	chair

He made a chair.

6_5a 彼はバスを待っている.

他	在	等	公交	（在）.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	tən⁴²	koŋ⁵⁵ tɕiau⁵⁵	tsai³⁵
3SG	PROG	wait	bus	PROG

He is waiting for the bus.

6_5b 私は彼が来るのを待っていた.

我	在	等	他	来	（在）.
o⁴²	tsai³⁵	tən⁴²	tʰa⁵⁵	nai²¹³	tsai³⁵
1SG	PROG	wait	3SG	come	PROG

I was waiting for him to come.

6_5c 彼は財布を探している.

他	在	找	钱包	（在）.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	tsau⁴²	tɕʰiɛn²¹³ pau⁵⁵	tsai³⁵
3SG	PROG	look for	wallet	PROG

He is looking for his wallet.

6_6a 彼はいろんなことをよく知っている.

他	晓得	蛮	多	事.
tʰa⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴² tɤ²¹³	man²¹³	to⁵⁵	sɻ³⁵
3SG	know	very	much	thing

He knows many things.

6_6b 私はあの人を知っている.

我	认得	那	个	人.
o⁴²	nən³⁵ tʂ²¹³	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³
1SG	recognized	DEM	CLF	person

I know that person.

Overall mastery of a foreign language uses 会[xuei³⁵] (can) or 懂[toŋ⁴²] (understand), while specific skills employ 能说[nən²¹³ so²¹³] (can speak) or 能写[nən²¹³ ɕiɛ⁴²] (can write).

6_6c 彼はロシアができる.

他	懂	俄语.
tʰa⁵⁵	toŋ⁴²	ŋo²¹³ y⁴²
3SG	understand	Russian

He can speak Russian.

他	能	说	俄语.
tʰa⁵⁵	nən²¹³	so²¹³	ŋo²¹³ y⁴²
3SG	can	speak	Russian

He can only speak Russian (cannot write).

6_7a あなたはきのう私が言ったことを覚えていますか?

你	还	记	不	记得	我	昨天	说	的	话?
ni⁴²	xai²¹³	tɕi³⁵	pu²¹³	tɕi³⁵ tʂ²¹³	o⁴²	tso²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	so²¹³	·ti	xua³⁵
2SG	yet	remember	NEG	remember	1SG	yesterday	say	POSS	words

Do you remember what I said yesterday?

6_7b 私は彼の電話番号を忘れてしまった.

我	忘	了	他	的	电话	号.
o⁴²	uaŋ³⁵	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	tiɛn³⁵ xua³⁵	xau³⁵
1SG	forget	PFV	3SG	POSS	phone	number

I forgot his phone number.

For expressing emotions, the verb 疼[tʰən²¹³] (love deeply) denotes affection between a mother and child.

6_8a 母は子供たちを深く愛していた.

他	老娘	是	真	疼	她	的	伢们.
tʰa⁵⁵	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³	sʅ³⁵	tsən⁵⁵	tʰən²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	·ti	ŋa²¹³ ·mən
3SG.POSS	mother	COP	really	love	3SG.F	POSS	children

The mother loved her children very much.

Likes and dislikes are expressed with the phrases 喜欢[ɕi⁴² xuan⁵⁵] (like) and 不喜欢[pu²¹³ ɕi⁴² xuan⁵⁵] (dislike). For the animate of dislike, the phrase 讨（人）嫌[tʰau⁴² nən²¹³ ɕiɛn²¹³] (annoying) may also apply.

6_8b 私はバナナが好きだ.

我	喜欢	香蕉.
o⁴²	ɕi⁴² xuan⁵⁵	ɕiaŋ⁵⁵ tɕiau⁵⁵
1SG	favor	banana

I like bananas.

6_8c 私はあの人が嫌いだ.

我	不	喜欢	他.	/	他	蛮	讨（人）嫌.
o⁴²	pu²¹³	ɕi⁴² xuan⁵⁵	tʰa⁵⁵		tʰa⁵⁵	man²¹³	tʰau⁴² nən²¹³ ɕiɛn²¹³
1SG	NEG	favor	3SG		3SG	very	annoying

I hate that person.

The word 想要[ɕiaŋ⁴² iau³⁵] (want) expresses desire, while the word 要[iau³⁵] (need) indicates necessity.

6_9a 私は靴が欲しい.

我	想要	双	鞋.
o⁴²	ɕiaŋ⁴² iau³⁵	suaŋ⁵⁵	xai²¹³
1SG	want	CLF	shoes

I want a pair of shoes.

6_9b 今，彼にはお金が要る.

正满	他	要	钱.
tsən³⁵ man⁴²	tʰa⁵⁵	iau³⁵	tɕʰiɛn²¹³
now	3SG	need	money

He needs some money now.

The emotion predicate 生气[sən⁵⁵ tɕʰi³⁵] refers to being angry and 怕[pʰa³⁵] refers to fear.

6_10a （私の）母は（私の）弟がうそをついたのに怒っている.

弟弟	骗	人，	我	老娘	蛮	生气.
ti³⁵ ti⁵⁵	pʰiɛn³⁵	nən²¹³	o⁴²	nau⁴² niaŋ²¹³	man²¹³	sən⁵⁵ tɕʰi³⁵
younger brother	cheat	person	1SG.POSS	mother	very	annoying

My mother is angry that my brother told a lie.

6_10b 彼は犬が怖い.

他	怕	狗.
tʰa⁵⁵	pʰa³⁵	kou⁴²
3SG	fear	dog

He is scared of dogs.

In state predicates, verbs like 像[ɕiaŋ³⁵] (resemble) describe similarities between parents and children.

6_11a 彼は父親に似ている.

他	跟	他	老头	蛮	像.
tʰa⁵⁵	kən⁵⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	nau⁴² tʰə²¹³	man²¹³	ɕiaŋ³⁵
3SG	PREP	3SG.POSS	father	very	like

He resembles his father.

The presence of a component is indicated with the verb 有[iou⁴²] (have).

6_11b 海水は塩分を含んでいる.

海水	斗里	有	盐.
xai⁴² suei⁴²	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵	iou⁴²	iɛn²¹³
seawater	inside	have	salt

Sea water has salt in it.

6_12a 私の弟は医者だ.

我	弟	是	医生.
o⁴²	ti⁴²	sʅ³⁵	i⁵⁵ sən⁵⁵
1SG	brother	COP	doctor

My brother is a doctor.

6_12b 私の弟は医者になった.

我	弟	当	医生	了.
o⁴²	ti⁴²	taŋ⁵⁵	i⁵⁵ sən⁵⁵	·niau
1SG	brother	become	doctor	PFV

My brother became a doctor.

Acquired skills or expertise are expressed with the verb 会[xuei³⁵] (can).

6_13a 彼は車の運転ができる.

他	会	开车.
tʰa⁵⁵	xuei³⁵	kʰai⁵⁵ tsʰɤ⁵⁵
3SG	can	drive

He can drive (a car).

6_13b 彼は泳げる.

他	会	打漂泅.
tʰa⁵⁵	xuei³⁵	ta⁴² pʰiau²¹³ tɕʰiou²¹³
3SG	can	swim

He can swim.

6_14a 彼は話をするのが上手だ.

他	蛮	会	说话/	讲话.
tʰa⁵⁵	man²¹³	xuei³⁵	so²¹³ xua³⁵/	tɕiaŋ⁴² xua³⁵
3SG	very	good at	giving a speech	giving a speech

He is good at giving a speech.

6_14b 彼は走るのが苦手だ.

他	不	是	蛮	会	跑步.
tʰa⁵⁵	pu²¹³	sɿ³⁵	man²¹³	xuei³⁵	pʰau⁴² pu³⁵
3SG	NEG	COP	very	good at	run

He can not run fast.

Movement is described with intransitive verbs like 到了[tau³⁵ ·niau] (arrived), 过了[ko³⁵ ·niau] (passed), and 走了 [tsou⁴² ·niau] (left).

6_15a 彼は学校に着いた.

他	到	了	学校.
tʰa⁵⁵	tau³⁵	·niau	ɕio²¹³ ɕiau³⁵
3SG	arrive	PFV	school

He arrived at school.

6_15b 彼は道を渡った／横切った.

他	过	了	马路.
tʰa⁵⁵	ko³⁵	·niau	ma⁴² nou³⁵
3SG	cross	PFV	road

He crossed the road.

6_15c 彼はこの道を通った.

他	走	了	这	条	路.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsou⁴²	·niau	tsɤ³⁵	tʰiau²¹³	nou³⁵
3SG	walk	PFV	DEM	CLF	road

He took this road.

Physical sensations are typically described with adjectives as complements, such as 肚子饿[tou⁴² ·tsɿ ŋo³⁵] (hungry) and 口干[kʰou⁴² kan⁵⁵] (dry mouth); vivid expressions like 空倒肚子[koŋ⁵⁵ ·tau tou⁴² ·tsɿ] (with an empty stomach) are also used.

6_16a 彼はお腹を空かしている.

他	肚子	饿	了.	/	他	迭乌	空	倒	肚子.
tʰa⁵⁵	tou⁴² ·tsɿ	ŋo³⁵	·niau		tʰa⁵⁵	tiɛ²¹³ u⁵⁵	koŋ⁵⁵	·tau	tou⁴² ·tsɿ
3SG	stomach	hungry	PFV		3SG	deliberately	empty	DUR	stomach

He is hungry.

6_16b 彼は喉が渇いている.

他	口干	了.
tʰa⁵⁵	kʰou⁴² kan⁵⁵	·niau
3SG	thirsty	PFV

He is thirsty.

The adjective 冷[nən⁴²] (cold) is used directly for both a person's sensation and weather descriptions.

6_17a 私は寒い.

我	冷.
o⁴²	nən⁴²
1SG	cold

I'm cold.

6_17b 今日は寒い.

今天	蛮	冷.
tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	man²¹³	nən⁴²
today	very	cold

It's cold today.

The verb 帮[paŋ⁵⁵] (help) is used for both actions without distinction.

6_18a 私は彼を手伝った／助けた.

我	帮	了	他	一	回.
o⁴²	paŋ⁵⁵	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵	i²¹³	xuei²¹³
1SG	help	PFV	3SG	one	CLF

I helped him.

6_18b 私は彼がそれを運ぶのを手伝った.

我	帮	他	搬	了	东西.
o⁴²	paŋ⁵⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	pan⁵⁵	·niau	toŋ⁵⁵ ·ɕi
1SG	help	3SG	carry	PFV	thing

I helped him carry it.

In contexts of both asking another person and being asked by them, the verb 问[uən³⁵] (ask) is used. When referring to telling another person, the verb 告诉[kau³⁵ sou³⁵] (tell) is used.

6_19a 私はその理由を彼に聞いた.

我	问	他	为么事.
o⁴²	uən³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	uei³⁵ mo⁴² s�careŋ⁵⁵
1SG	ask	3SG	why

I asked him why.

我	问	了	他	那	些	理由.
o^{42}	uən^{35}	·niau	tʰa^{55}	na^{35}	ɕiɛ^{55}	ni^{42} iou^{213}
1SG	ask	PFV	3SG	DEM	CLF	reason

I asked him the reason.

6_19b 私はそのことを彼に話した.

我	告诉	他	了	那	个	事.
o^{42}	kau^{35} sou^{35}	tʰa^{55}	·niau	na^{35}	ko^{55}	sๅ^{35}
1SG	tell	3SG	PFV	DEM	CLF	thing

I told to him about it.

6_20 私は彼と会った.

我	跟	他	见	了	面.
o^{42}	kən^{55}	tʰa^{55}	tɕiɛn^{35}	·niau	miɛn^{35}
1SG	PREP	3SG	meet	PFV	in person

I met him.

我	见	了	他.
o^{42}	tɕiɛn^{35}	·niau	tʰa^{55}
1SG	meet	PFV	3SG

I met him.

7. Complex sentences of adverbial modification

Simultaneous actions can be expressed using the construction 边[piɛn⁵⁵]···边[piɛn⁵⁵]···.

7_1　彼はいつも新聞を読みながらご飯を食べる.

他	总是	边	吃	饭	边	看	报纸.
tʰa⁵⁵	tsoŋ⁴² sɿ³⁵	piɛn⁵⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	fan³⁵	piɛn⁵⁵	kʰan³⁵	pau³⁵ tsɿ⁴²
3SG	always	while	eat	meal	while	read	newspaper

He always eats dinner while reading the newspaper.

The following sentence lacks a special syntactic structure and directly connects two actions.

7_2　（私は）昨日は九時に家に帰って，少しテレビを見て（から），寝ました.

我	昨嗒	九	点	回	屋里,	看	下	电视	就	睡	了.
o⁴²	tso²¹³·tsan	tɕiou⁴²	tiɛn⁴²	xuei²¹³	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	kʰan³⁵	xa³⁵	tiɛn³⁵ sɿ³⁵	tɕiou³⁵	sei³⁵	·niau
1SG	yesterday	nine	clock	back	home	watch	CLF	television	then	sleep	PFV

Yesterday I came home at nine, watched some TV, and went to bed.

7_3　（私は）昨日階段で転んで，ケガをしてしまった.

我	昨嗒	从	楼梯	高头	哒	下来,	哒	伤	了.
o⁴²	tso²¹³·tsan	tsʰoŋ²¹³	nou²¹³ tʰi⁵⁵	kau⁵⁵·tʰou	ta²¹³	ɕia³⁵ nai²¹³	ta²¹³	saŋ⁵⁵	·niau
1SG	yesterday	PREP	stairs	LOC	trip	down	trip	injured	PFV

Yesterday, I fell on the stairs and got injured.

7_4　今日も父は会社に行って，兄は大学に行った.

老头	今天	去	上班,	哥哥	去	上学.
nau⁴² tʰə²¹³	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	saŋ³⁵ pan⁵⁵	ko⁵⁵ ko⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	saŋ³⁵ ɕio²¹³
father	today	go	work	brother	go	school

Today my father went to work, and my brother went to college as always.

For accompanying circumstances, the verb is followed by 倒[·tau] to denote its state.

7_5　（あの人は）今日は帽子をかぶって歩いていた.

他	今天	戴	倒	帽子	走	了.
tʰa⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	tai³⁵	·tau	mau³⁵·tsɿ	tsou⁴²	·niau
3SG	today	wear	DUR	hat	go	PFV

He was walking wearing a hat today.

When listing parallel actions, the particle 呃[ɤ⁴²] typically follows each action verb phrase.

7_6　（私は）休みの日にはいつも本を読んだり，テレビを見たりしています．

我	休息	时候	总	看	下	书	呃,
o⁴²	ɕiou⁵⁵ ɕi⁵⁵	sŋ²¹³ ·xou	tsoŋ⁴²	kʰan³⁵	xa³⁵	ɕy⁵⁵	ɤ⁴²
1SG	rest	moment	always	read	CLF	book	PTCL

看	下	电视	呃,	么事	的.
kʰan³⁵	xa³⁵	tiɛn³⁵ sŋ³⁵	ɤ³³	mo⁴² sŋ⁵⁵	·ti
read	CLF	television	PTCL	what	NMLZ

I read books and watch TV on holidays.

Expressing a reason does not require a conjunction.

7_7　時間がないから，急いで行こう．

冇得	时间	了,	快	点	去.
mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³	sŋ²¹³ tɕiɛn⁵⁵	·niau	kʰuai³⁵	tiɛ̃⁴²	kʰɯ³⁵
NEG	time	PFV	quick	CLF.DIM	go

Since we don't have time, we must hurry.

7_8　昨日は頭が痛かったので，いつもより早く寝ました．

昨满嗒	头	疼,	睡	得	蛮	早.
tso²¹³ man⁴² ·tsan	tʰou²¹³	tʰən²¹³	sei³⁵	·ti	man²¹³	tsau⁴²
yesterday	head	nust	sleep	RES	very	early

Since I had a headache, I went to bed earlier than usual yesterday.

The purpose of movement can be expressed with the verb 去[kʰɯ³⁵].

7_9　あの人は本を買いに行った．

他	去	买	书	了.	/	他	买	书	去	了.
tʰa⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	mai⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	·niau		tʰa⁵⁵	mai⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
3SG	go	buy	book	PFV		3SG	buy	book	go	PFV

He went to buy a book.

Purpose or intention is typically conveyed with the adverb 好[xau⁴²].

7_10　（彼は）外がよく見えるように窓を開けた．

他	把	窗子	开	开,	好	看	清白	外边.
tʰa⁵⁵	pa⁴²	tsʰuaŋ⁵⁵ ·tsŋ	kʰai⁵⁵	kʰai⁵⁵	xau⁴²	kʰan³⁵	tɕʰin⁵⁵ pɤ²¹³	uai³⁵ piɛn⁵⁵
3SG	PREP	window	open	open	to	see	clear	outside

He opened the window so (that) he could see the scenery well.

For constant conditions, the constructions V(了[·niau])就[tɕiou³⁵] or (一[i²¹³])V 就[tɕiou³⁵] may be used.

7_11　ここでは夏になると，よく雨が降ります.

这里	一	到	夏天	就	落	雨.
tsɤ³⁵ ni⁵⁵	i²¹³	tau³⁵	ɕia³⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	tɕiou³⁵	no²¹³	y⁴²
here	once	come	summer	then	fall	rain

When it becomes summer, it often rains here.

In conditional clauses for completed actions, 一[i²¹³] may be included or omitted.

7_12　窓を開けると，冷たい風が入って来た.

窗子	一	打开,	冷	风	直	灌	的.
tsʰuaŋ⁵⁵·tsʅ	i²¹³	ta⁴² kʰai⁵⁵	nən⁴²	foŋ⁵⁵	tsʅ²¹³	kuan³⁵	·ti
window	once	open	cold	wind	always	pour	PTCL

When I opened the window, a cold wind blew in.

When the main clause involves discovering something under a definite condition, the construction V 就[tɕiou³⁵] may be used.

7_13　坂を上ると，海が見えた.

上	了	坡	高头	就	能	瞄到	海	了.
saŋ³⁵	·niau	pʰo⁵⁵	kau⁵⁵·tʰou	tɕiou³⁵	nən²¹³	miau⁵⁵ tau³⁵	xai⁴²	·niau
up	PFV	slope	LOC	then	can	see	sea	PFV

When I got to the top of the hill, I saw the sea.

In conditional sentences or statements of general truth, the hypothetical marker 的话[·ti xua³⁵] may indicate a condition and can sometimes be omitted.

7_14　明日雨が降ったら，私はそこに行かない.

明天	落	雨	的话,	我	就	不	去	了.
min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	no²¹³	y⁴²	·ti xua³⁵	o⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	pu²¹³	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
tomorrow	fall	rain	HYP	1SG	then	NEG	go	PFV

If it rains tomorrow, I won't go there.

7_15　もっと早く起きればよかったなあ.

要是	起	早	点	就	好	了	哦.
iau³⁵ sʅ⁵⁵	tɕʰi⁴²	tsau⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	xau⁴²	·niau	o⁴²
if	get up	early	CLF.DIM	CONJN	well	PFV	PTCL

If only I had woken up a little earlier, it would be better.

7_16　あんなところへ行かなければよかった.

要是	冇	去	就	好了.
iau³⁵ sʐ̩⁵⁵	mau³⁵	kʰɯ³⁵	tɕiou³⁵	xau⁴²·niau
if	NEG	go	just	well

I shouldn't have gone to such a place.

7_17　１に１を足せば，２になる.

一	加	一	就	等于	二.
i²¹³	tɕia⁵⁵	i²¹³	tɕiou³⁵	tən⁴² y²¹³	ɯ³⁵
one	add	one	just	equel	two

If you add one and one, you get two.

7_18　駅に着いたら電話をしてください.

到	车站	了	（你家）	就	跟	我	打	个	电话.
tau³⁵	tsʰʐ⁵⁵ tsan³⁵	·niau	n̠ia⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	kən⁵⁵	o⁴²	ta⁴²	ko⁵⁵	tʰiɛn³⁵ xua³⁵
arrive	station	PFV	2SG.HON	then	PREP	1SG	call	CLF	phone

Please make a call when you arrive at the station.

7_19　日曜日になったら，みんなで公園に行きたいなあ.

礼拜天	（的话）,	我	想	跟	大家	一路	出去	玩.
ni⁴² pai³⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	·ti xua³⁵	o⁴²	ɕian⁴²	kən⁵⁵	ta³⁵ tɕia⁵⁵	i²¹³ nou³⁵	tɕʰy²¹³ kʰɯ³⁵	uan²¹³
Sunday	HYP	1SG	want	PREP	everyone	together	go out	play

I want to go to the park on Sunday.

7_20　明日雨が降ったら困るなあ.

明天	落	雨	（的话）	就	烦人	了.
min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	ɕia³⁵	y⁴²	·ti xua³⁵	tɕiou³⁵	fan²¹³ nən²¹³	·niau
tomorrow	fall	rain	HYP	then	bothering	PFV

It would be a bother if it would rain tomorrow.

7_21　家に来るなら，電話をしてから来てください.

要是	来	屋里	（的话）,	先	跟	我	打	个	电话.
iau³⁵ sʐ̩⁵⁵	ɕia²¹³ y⁴²	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	·ti xua³⁵	ɕiɛn⁵⁵	kən⁵⁵	o⁴²	ta⁴²	ko⁵⁵	tiɛn³⁵ xua³⁵
if	come	home	HYP	first	PREP	1SG	call	CFL	phone

Call me first if you want to come.

7_22　（もうすぐベルが鳴るので）鳴ったら，教えてください.

铃	响	了	叫	我	啊.
nin²¹³	ɕian⁴²	·niau	tɕiau³⁵	o⁴²	a⁵⁵
ring	ring	PFV	call	1SG	PTCL

Tell me when the bell rings.

7_23　（もしかしたらベルが鳴るかもしれないので）もし鳴ったら，教えてください.

要是	铃	响	了,	告诉		我	一	声.
iau³⁵ sʅ⁵⁵	nin²¹³	ɕiaŋ⁴²	·niau	kau³⁵ sou³⁵		o⁴²	i²¹³	sən⁵⁵
if	ring	ring	PFV	call		1SG	one	CLF

Tell me if the bell rings.

7_24　働かざるもの食うべからず．／働かない者は，食べるべきではない.

不	做事	的	冇得		饭	吃.
pu²¹³	tsou³⁵ sʅ³⁵	·ti	mau³⁵ tʂ²¹³		fan³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³
NEG	working	NMLZ	NEG		meal	eat

Who doesn't work should not eat.

7_25　もう少しお金があったらなあ.

要是	钱	多	把	点		就	好	了.
iau³⁵ sʅ⁵⁵	tɕʰiɛn²¹³	to⁵⁵	pa⁴²	tʰiɛ̃⁴²		tɕiou³⁵	xau⁴²	·niau
if	money	more	give	CLF.DIM		then	well	PFV

If only I had more money, it will be better.

For suggestions or persuasion, the anaphora marker 它[tʰa⁵⁵] is typically at the end of the sentence. Zhao Kuixin (赵葵欣, 2014) provides a detailed description of its usage.

7_26　これも食べたら？

你	要	吃	它	啵?
ni⁴²	iau³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	·pə
2SG	want	eat	it	PTCL

How about eating this?

7_27　（やりたいなら自分の）好きなようにやれば？

想	么样	做	么样	做.
ɕiaŋ⁴²	mo⁴² aŋ³⁵	tsou³⁵	mo⁴² aŋ³⁵	tsou³⁵
want	how	do	how	do

Do as you like.

7_28　このコップは落としても割れない.

这	个	杯子	哒	不	垮.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pei⁵⁵ ·tsʅ	ta²¹³	pu²¹³	kʰua⁴²
DEM	CLF	glass	throw	NEG	broken

This glass doesn't break when dropped.

In actual adverse clauses, the copula 是[sʅ³⁵] indicates an event that has occurred.

7_29　このリンゴは高かったのに，ちっとも甘くない．

这	个	苹果	贵	是	贵,	一	点	都	不	好吃.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²	kuei³⁵	sɿ³⁵	kuei³⁵	i²¹³	tiɛ̃⁴²	tou⁵⁵	pu²¹³	xau⁴² tɕʰi²¹³
DEM	CLF	apple	expensive	COP	expensive	one	CLF.DIM	all	NEG	yummy

Though it was expensive, this apple was not sweet at all.

7_30　彼の家に行ってみたけれども，彼はいなかった．

我	去	他	屋里	瞄	一	眼,	他	不	在	屋里.
o⁴²	kʰɯ³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	miau⁵⁵	i²¹³	iɛn⁴²	tʰa⁵⁵	pu²¹³	tsai³⁵	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵
1SG	go	3SG	home	see	one	CLF	3SG	NEG	PREP	home

I went to his house, but he was not there.

7_31　あの人が来るまで，私はここで待っています．

我	一直	在	这里	等	倒	他	来.
o⁴²	i²¹³ tsɿ²¹³	tsai³⁵	tsɤ³⁵ ni⁵⁵	tən⁴²	·tau	tʰa⁵⁵	nai²¹³
1SG	always	PREP	here	wait	DUR	3SG	come

他	来	之前,	我	一直	都	等	倒	在.
tʰa⁵⁵	nai²¹³	tsɿ⁵⁵ tɕʰiɛn²¹³	o⁴²	i²¹³ tsɿ²¹³	tou⁵⁵	tən⁴²	·tau	tsai³⁵
3SG	come	before	1SG	always	CONJN	wait	DUR	PROG

I will wait here until he comes.

7_32　あの人が来るまでに，食事を作っておきますよ．

他	来	之前,	我	把	饭	做	好.
tʰa⁵⁵	nai²¹³	tsɿ⁵⁵ tɕʰiɛn²¹³	o⁴²	pa⁴²	fan³⁵	tsou³⁵	xau⁴²
3SG	come	before	1SG	PREP	meal	do	finish

I will prepare a meal before he comers.

8. Information structure and nominal predicate sentences

In the Wuhan dialect, the copula 是[sᵍ³⁵] serves as a focus marker.

Contrastive focus (subject): the copula 是[sᵍ³⁵] is obligatory.

8_1　えっ，張さんが来たの？／いや，張さんじゃなくて李さんが来たんだ.

哦哟,	小张		来	了	啊?	不,	不	是	小张		来	了,
o⁵⁵ io³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵		nai²¹³	·niau	a⁵⁵	pu²¹³	pu²¹³	sᵍ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵		nai²¹³	·niau
INTJ	PSN		come	PFV	PTCL	NEG	NEG	COP	PSN		come	PFV

是	小李	来	了.
sᵍ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² ni⁴²	nai²¹³	·niau
COP	PSN	come	PFV

Wait, Zhang came? / No, not Zhang, but Li.

WH focus (subject) and WH response focus (subject): the copula 是[sᵍ³⁵] is not used.

8_2　誰が来たの？／張さんが来たよ.

哪个	来	了	啊?	小张	来	了.
na⁴² ko⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau	a⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau
who	come	PFV	PTCL	PSN	come	PFV

Who came? / Zhang (did).

Yes/No questions and adjective predicate focus: the copula 是[sᵍ³⁵] is absent, but the classifier 些[ɕiɛ⁵⁵] must follow the adjective.

8_3　張さんのほうが大きいんじゃないの？／いや，張さんじゃなくて，Bのほうが大きいんだよ.

是	不	是	小张	高	些?
sᵍ³⁵	pu²¹³	sᵍ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	kau⁵⁵	ɕiɛ⁵⁵
COP	NEG	COP	PSN	tall	more

Isn't Zhang taller?

不,	不	是	小张,	是	小李	高	些.
pu²¹³	pu²¹³	sᵍ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	sᵍ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² ni⁴²	kau⁵⁵	ɕiɛ⁵⁵
NEG	NEG	COP	PSN	COP	PSN	tall	more

No, not Zhang, but Li.

Sentence focus (intransitive sentences): the copula 是[sᵍ³⁵] is not used, but the sentence-final particle 的[·ti] is employed.

8_4　（電話で）どうしたの）？／うん，今，お客さんが来たんだ.

么	情况		啊?	啊,	有	客	来	的.
mo⁴²	tɕʰin²¹³ kʰuaŋ³⁵		a⁵⁵	a⁴²	iou⁴²	kʰɤ²¹³	nai²¹³	·ti
what	situation		PTCL	INTF	have	guest	come	PTCL

What happened? / Uh, somebody's here.

　　　Contrastive focus (object): the verb can be omitted, but the copula　是[sɿ³⁵] is required.

8_5　あの子供が張さんを叩いたんだって!?／いや，張さんじゃなくて，李さんを叩いたんだよ.

哪个		伢	打	了	小张?
na⁴² ko⁵⁵		ŋa²¹³	ta⁴²	·niau	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵
who		child	beat	PFV	PSN

不	是	的,	不	是	（打	的）	小张,	是	（打	的）	小李.
pu²¹³	sɿ³⁵	·ti	pu²¹³	sɿ³⁵	ta⁴²	·ti	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	sɿ³⁵	ta⁴²	·ti	ɕiau⁴² ni⁴²
NEG	COP	PTCL	NEG	COP	beat	NMLZ	PSN	3SG	beat	NMLZ	PSN

That child hit Zhang!? / No, not Zhang, but Li.

　　　Contrastive focus (object) for choice questions: the copula　是[sɿ³⁵] is not used.

8_6　赤い袋と青い袋があるけど，どっちを買うの？／（私は）青い袋を買うよ.

袋子	有	红	的,	有	蓝	的,	你	买	哪个?
tai³⁵ ·tsɿ	iou⁴²	xoŋ²¹³	·ti	iou⁴²	nan²¹³	·ti	ni⁴²	mai⁴²	na⁴² ko³⁵
bag	have	red	NMLZ	have	blue	NMLZ	2SG	buy	which one

There is a red bag and a blue bag, which will you buy?

我	买	蓝	的.
o⁴²	mai⁴²	nan²¹³	·ti
1SG	buy	blue	NMLZ

I'll buy the blue one.

　　　Predicate focus: Predicate focus is marked by pragmatical stress.

8_7　王さんはどこですか？／王さんは朝からどっかへでかけたよ.

小王	去	哪里	了?	早晨	出去	了.
ɕiau⁴² uaŋ²¹³	kʰɯ³⁵	naː⁴² ni⁵⁵	·niau	tsau⁴² sən²¹³	tɕʰy²¹³ kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
PSN	go	where	PFV	morning	go out	PFV

Where is Zhang? / Zhang went somewhere in the morning.

　　WH focus (object) and WH response focus (object): There is no fixed expression. The question word and responses appear in their respective object positions.

8_8　（あの子供は）誰を叩いたの？／（あの子供は）自分の弟を叩いたんだ.

那	个	伢	打	了	哪个?	他	打	了	自己	的	弟弟.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	ŋa²¹³	ta⁴²	·niau	na⁴²ko³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	ta⁴²	·niau	tsʅ³⁵ tɕi⁴²	·ti	ti³⁵ ti⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	child	beat	PFV	who	3SG	beat	PFV	REFL	POSS	younger brother

Who did he hit? / He hit his brother.

Sentence focus (intransitive sentences): As in the following example, the personal pronoun indicates possession.

8_9　（電話で）どうしたの）？／うん，張さんが（自分の）弟を叩いたんだ.（例えば，電話の向こうで子供の泣き声が起きたのを聞いての発話）

么	回事	啊?	啊,	小张	打	了	他	弟弟.
mo⁴²	xuei²¹³ sʅ³⁵	a⁵⁵	a⁴²	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	ta⁴²	·niau	tʰa⁵⁵	ti³⁵ ti⁵⁵
what	situation	PTCL	PTCL	PSN	beat	PFV	3SG.POSS	younger brother

What happened? / Uh, Zhang hit his brother.

Object topicalization: In the continuity of the topic (object), the corresponding demonstrative is employed, such as 那个[na³⁵ ko⁵⁵] in the following example.

8_10　あのケーキ，どうした？／（ああ，あれは）張さんが食べちゃったよ.

那	个	蛋糕	么样	了	啊?
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	tan³⁵ kau⁵⁵	mo⁴² aŋ³⁵	·niau	a⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	cake	how	PFV	PTCL

What happened to the cake?

啊,	那	个	啊,	小张	吃	了.
a⁴²	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	a⁴²	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	·niau
PTCL	DEM	CLF	PTCL	PSN	eat	PFV

Oh, that one, Zhang ate it.

Cleft sentences: An emphasized component may be extracted, and the copula 是[sʅ³⁵] is not always required.

8_11　私が昨日お店から買ってきたのはこの本だ.

就	（是)	这	本	书,	我	昨嗒	在	店	里	买	来	的.
tɕiou³⁵	sʅ³⁵	tsʅ³⁵	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	o⁴²	tso³⁵ ·tsan	tsai³⁵	tiɛn³⁵	ni³⁵	mai⁴²	nai²¹³	·ti
FOC	COP	DEM	CLF	book	1SG	yesterday	from	store	inside	buy	back	PTCL

It's this book that I bought from the store yesterday.

8_12　あの人は先生だ. この学校でもう３年働いている.

那	个	老师,	在	这	个	学校	已经	工作	三	年	了.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nau⁴² sʅ⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	tsʅ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	ɕio²¹³ ɕiau³⁵	i⁴² tɕin⁵⁵	koŋ⁵⁵ tso²¹³	san⁵⁵	niɛn²¹³	·niau
DEM	CLF	teacher	PREP	DEM	CLF	school	already	work	3	year	PFV

That man is a teacher. He has been working in this school for 3 years now.

8_13　彼のお父さんは，あの人だ.

他	老头	是	那	个	人.
tʰa⁵⁵	nau⁴² tʰə²¹³	sʅ³⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³
3SG.POSS	father	COP	DEM	CLF	person

His father is that man.

In identification and definition sentences, the phrase 就是[tɕio:u³⁵ sʅ³⁵] is employed, with the stress on 就[tɕio:u³⁵].

8_14　あの人が彼のお父さんだ.

那	个	人	就	是	他	老头.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³	tɕio:u³⁵	sʅ³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	nau⁴² tʰə²¹³
DEM	CLF	person	FOC	COP	3SG.POSS	father

That man is his father.

8_15　あさってっていうのはね，明日の次の日のことだよ.

后天	咧,	就	是	明天	的	明天.
xou³⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nie⁵⁵	tɕio:u³⁵	sʅ³⁵	min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	·ti	min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵
day after tomorrow	TOP	FOC	COP	tomorrow	POSS	tomorrow

"Asatte" is the day after tomorrow.

8_16　（何人かで入った喫茶店で注文を聞かれて）私はコーヒーだ.

我	（的）	是	咖啡.
o⁴²	·ti	sʅ³⁵	kʰa⁵⁵ fei⁵⁵
1SG	NMLZ	COP	coffee

I'll have coffee.

8_17　［（注文した数人分のお茶が運ばれてきて）どなたがコーヒーですか？との問いに］コーヒーは私だ.

哪个	点	的	咖啡?	我	的.
na⁴² ko⁵⁵	tʰiɛn⁴²	·ti	kʰa⁵⁵ fei⁵⁵	o⁴²	·ti
who	order	POSS	coffee	1SG	POSS

I ordered coffee.

8_18　その新しくて厚い本は（値段が）高い.

那	本	新	的	厚	书	蛮	贵.
na⁵⁵	pən⁴²	ɕin⁵⁵	·ti	xou³⁵	ɕy⁵⁵	man²¹³	kuei³⁵
DEM	CLF	new	POSS	thick	book	very	expensive

That new and thick book is expensive.

In the Wuhan dialect, the interjection 哦呦[o⁵⁵ io³⁵] commonly expresses mirativity.

8_19　（砂糖入れを開けて）あっ，砂糖が無くなっているよ！

哦哟，	有得		糖	了.
o⁵⁵ io³⁵	mau³⁵ tʂ²¹³		tʰaŋ²¹³	·niau
INTJ	NEG		sugar	PFV

Hey, we're out of sugar!

　　In the Wuhan dialect, recalling something lacks a specific marker. Stress is typically employed, as in the example where 哪个[na⁴² ko:⁵⁵] is stressed on 个[ko:⁵⁵].

8_20　午後，誰かに会うはずだったなあ．誰だったっけ？ あっ，そうだ，張君だったな.

我	下午	要	跟	哪个	碰头	咧？	哪个	咧？
o⁴²	ɕia³⁵ u⁴²	iau³⁵	kən⁵⁵	na⁴² ko⁵⁵	pʰoŋ³⁵ tʰou²¹³	nie⁵⁵	na⁴² ko:⁵⁵	nie⁵⁵
1SG	afternoon	should	PREP	who	meet	PTCL	who	PTCL

I was supposed to meet someone in the evening, who was it?

啊，	想	起来	了，	是	小张.
a⁴²	ɕiaŋ⁴²	tɕʰi⁴² ·nai	·niau	sʅ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tsaŋ⁵⁵
INTJ	recall	wake up	PFV	COP	PSN

Oh, I remember. It was Zhang.

9. Markers of information structure

9_1　この土地は野菜がよく育つ．だから高い値段で売れるだろう．

【統語的に動詞の必須項ではない名詞の統語的軸項としての機能】

这	块	地	菜	长	得	蛮	好，	卖	得	蛮	贵.
tsɤ³⁵	kʰuai³⁵	ti³⁵	tsʰai³⁵	tsaŋ⁴²	·ti	man²¹³	xau⁴²	mai³⁵	·ti	man²¹³	kuei³⁵
DEM	CLF	place	vegetables	grow	RES	very	good	sell	POT	very	expensive

Vegetables grow well on this land. So, it will sell at a high price.

9_2　私は頭が痛い．だから今日は休む．

【話し手のなわ張り内・聞き手のなわ張り外，統語的軸項としての機能】

我	头	疼，	今天	要	休息.
o⁴²	tʰou²¹³	tən²¹³	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	iau³⁵	ɕiou⁵⁵ ·ɕi
1SG	head	nust	today	want	rest

My head hurts. So, I will be absent today.

In the Wuhan dialect, expressions of focus or emphasis are typically conveyed through adverbs or modal particles, with relevant components **bolded** in this section.

9_3　あの人だけ，時間通りに来た．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【限定】

只有/	**就**	他	按	倒	点	到	了.
tsɿ⁴² iou⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	an³⁵	·tau	tiɛn⁴²	tau³⁵	·niau
only	only	3SG	keep	DUR	time	come	PRF

Only he came on time.

9_4　これはここでしか買えない．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【限定・否定との共起】

只有/	**就**	这里	有	卖	的.
tsɿ⁴² iou⁴²	tɕiou³⁵	tsɤ³⁵ ni⁵⁵	iou⁴²	mai³⁵	·ti
only	only	here	have	sell	PTCL

This can only be bought here.

9_5　その家にいたのは子供ばかりだった．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【限定・多数】

屋里	下	是	小伢.
u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	xa³⁵	sɿ³⁵	ɕiau⁴² ŋa²¹³
room	all	COP	child

There were only children in the house.

屋里	**就**	小伢，	冇得	别个.
u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	tɕiou³⁵	ɕiau⁴² ŋa²¹³	mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³	pie²¹³ ko⁵⁵
room	only	child	NEG	others

There were only children in the house, no others.

9_6　次回こそ，失敗しないようにしよう.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【限定・強調】

下	盘	**咧,**	再	莫	搞	输	了.
ɕia³⁵	pʰan²¹³	nie⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	mo²¹³	kau⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	·niau
next	time	TOP	more	NEG	do	fail	PFV

Let's try not to fail next time.

By using the construction verb-classifier, such as 喝杯茶[xo²¹³ pei⁵⁵ tsʰa²¹³] (drinking a cup of tea), the mode will be softer.

9_7　疲れたね，お茶でも飲もう.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【反限定・例示】

累	了	吧,	喝	杯	茶.
nei³⁵	·niau	pa⁵⁵	xo²¹³	pei⁵⁵	tsʰa²¹³
tired	PFV	PTCL	drink	CLF	tea

That was tiring, let's drink tea or something.

9_8　水さえあれば，数日間は大丈夫だ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【極端・意外】

只要	有	水,	几	天	也	冇得	问题.
tsʅ⁴² iau³⁵	iou⁴²	suei⁴²	tɕi³¹	tʰiɛn⁵⁵	ie⁴²	mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³	uən³⁵ tʰi²¹³
as long as	have	water	several	day	also	NEG	problem

If we have water, we'll be OK for several days.

9_9　小さい子供まで，その仕事の手伝いをさせられた.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【極端・意外】

小伢	**下**	都	嚷	来	帮忙	了.
ɕiau⁴² ŋa²¹³	xa³⁵	tou⁵⁵	ŋaŋ⁵⁵	nai²¹³	paŋ⁵⁵ maŋ²¹³	·niau
child	all	all	call	come	help	PFV

Even small children were forced to work on the job.

9_10　私はお金なんか欲しくない.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【反極端・低評価】

我	**根本**	不	要	钱.
o⁴²	kən⁵⁵ pən⁴²	pu²¹³	iau³⁵	tɕʰiɛn²¹³
1SG	at all	NEG	want	money

I don't want money.

9_11　自分の部屋ぐらい，自分できれいにしなさい.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【反極端・最低限】

最起码	个人	的	屋	个人	打扫	干净.
tsei³⁵ tɕʰi⁴² ma⁴²	ko³⁵ nən²¹³	·ti	u²¹³	ko³⁵ nən²¹³	ta⁴² sau⁴²	kan⁵⁵ tɕin³⁵
at least	RELF	POSS	room	RELF	clean	tidy

Clean your own room at least by yourself.

9_12　私にもちょうだい.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【類似・累加】

也	把	得/	到	我	一	个.
ie^{42}	pa^{42}	tʂ^{213}	tau^{35}	o^{42}	i^{213}	ko^{35}
also	give	PREP	PREP	1SG	one	CLF

Give it to me too.

9_13　お父さんもう帰って来たね. お母さんは？　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【反類似・対比（疑問）】

你	老头	已经	回来	了,	你	老娘	咧?
ni^{42}	nau^{42} tʰə^{213}	i^{42} tɕin^{55}	xuei^{213} nai^{213}	·niau	ni^{42}	nau^{42} niaŋ^{213}	nie^{55}
2SG.POSS	father	already	back	PFV	2SG.POSS	mother	PTCL

Dad has come home already. How about mom?

9_14　誰か（が）電話してきたよ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【特定未知（specific unknown）】

有人	打	电话	来	了.
iou^{42} nən^{213}	ta^{42}	tʰiɛn^{35} xua^{35}	nai^{213}	·niau
someone	call	phone	come	PFV

Someone called.

9_15　誰かに聞いてみよう.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【非現実不特定（irrealisnon-specific）】

问	下	别个	吧.
uən^{35}	xa^{35}	pie^{213} ko^{55}	pa^{42}
question	CLF	others	PTCL

Let's ask someone.

For non-specific reference, the phrase 有哪个[iou^{42} na^{42} ko^{55}] (have + who) is generally used instead of the phrase 有人[iou^{42} nən^{213}] (have + someone).

9_16　私のいない間に誰か来た？　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【疑問（question）】

我	不	在	的	时候	有	哪个	来	了	啊?
o^{42}	pu^{213}	tsai^{35}	·ti	sɿ^{213}·xou	iou^{42}	na^{42} ko^{55}	nai^{213}	·niau^{55}	a^{55}
1SG	NEG	exist	POSS	moment	have	who	come	PFV	PTCL

Did anyone come while I was away?

9_17　誰か来たら，私に教えてください.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【条件節内（conditional）】

要	有	哪个	来,	记得	说	得	我	啊?
iau^{35}	iou^{42}	na^{42} ko^{55}	nai^{213}	tɕi^{35} tʂ^{213}	so^{213}	tʂ^{213}	o^{42}	a^{55}
if	have	who	come	remember	say	PREP	1SG	PTCL

If anyone comes, please tell me.

9_18　今日は誰も来るとは思わない．／今日は誰も来ないと思う．　　【間接（全部）否定（indirectnegation）】

我	不	觉得	今天	**有**	**人**	来.
o⁴²	pu²¹³	tɕio²¹³ tʂ²¹³	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	iou⁴²	nən²¹³	nai²¹³
1SG	NEG	think	today	have	person	come

I don't think anybody will come today.

我	看	今天	是	**冇得**	**人**	来	的.
o⁴²	kʰan²¹³	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	sʅ³⁵	mau³⁵ tʂ²¹³	nən²¹³	nai²¹³	·ti
1SG	see	today	COP	NEG	person	come	PTCL

I think nobody will come today.

9_19　そこには今誰もいないよ．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【直接（全部）否定（directnegation）】

那边	现在	**冇得**	**人.**
na³⁵ piɛn⁵⁵	ɕiɛn³⁵ tsai³⁵	mau³⁵ tʂ²¹³	nən²¹³
there	now	NEG	person

Nobody is there now.

9_20　（それは）誰でもできる．　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【自由選択（free-choice）】

那	个	事	**是**	**人**	下	做	得	到.
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	sʅ³⁵	sʅ³⁵	nən²¹³	xa³⁵	tsou⁴²	tʂ²¹³	tau⁴²
DEM	CLF	circumstance	COP	person	all	do	POT	well

Anyone can do that.

9_21　そんなこと（は），みんな知っているんじゃないか!?　　　　　　【自由選択を示す「みんな」】

那	些	事	未必	**哪个**	不	晓得	啊.
na³⁵	ɕie⁵⁵	sʅ³⁵	uei³⁵ pi³⁵	na⁴² ko⁵⁵	pu²¹³	ɕiau⁴² tʂ²¹³	a⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	circumstance	not possible	who	NEG	know	PTCL

Everyone knows that!

那	些	事	**是**	**人**	下	晓得.
na³⁵	ɕie⁵⁵	sʅ³⁵	sʅ³⁵	nən²¹³	xa³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tʂ²¹³
DEM	CLF	circumstance	COP	person	all	know

Everyone knows that!

那	些	事	**随**	**哪个**	下	晓得.
na³⁵	ɕie⁵⁵	sʅ³⁵	sʅ²¹³	na⁴² ko⁵⁵	xa³⁵	ɕiau⁴² tʂ²¹³
DEM	CLF	circumstance	every	who	all	know

Everyone knows that!

9_22　そんなもの，誰が買うんだよ!?　誰も買うわけないじゃないか！　　　　　　　　　　　【反語】

那	东西	**哪个**		买	哦!
na³⁵	toŋ⁵⁵ ·ɕi	na:⁴² ko⁵⁵		mai⁴²	o⁴²
DEM	thing	who		buy	PTCL

Who would buy such a thing!

9_23　君は英語がうまいね.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【話し手のなわ張り内・聞き手のなわ張り内】

你	英语	蛮	好	啊.
ni⁴²	in⁵⁵ y⁴²	man²¹³	xau⁴²	a⁴²
2SG	English	very	good	PTCL

You are good at English.

9_24　君は退屈そうだね.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【話し手のなわ張り外・聞き手のなわ張り内】

你	蛮	闲	咧.
ni⁴²	man²¹³	ɕiɛn²¹³	nie⁴²
2SG	very	bored	PTCL

You seem bored.

你	怕是	蛮	闲	吧.
ni⁴²	pa³⁵ sɿ³⁵	man²¹³	ɕiɛn²¹³	pa⁵⁵
2SG	maybe	very	bored	PTCL

You seem bored.

9_25　明日も寒いらしいよ.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【話し手のなわ張り外・聞き手のなわ張り外】

明天	应该	蛮	冷	咧.
min²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	in⁵⁵ kai⁵⁵	man²¹³	nən⁴²	nie⁴²
tomorrow	should	very	cold	PTCL

It seems like it will get cold again tomorrow.

10. Negation, adjectives, and complex sentences of adnominal modification

10_1　これは私の本ではない.

这	不	是	我	（的）	书.
tsɤ³⁵	pu²¹³	sʅ³⁵	o⁴²	·ti	ɕy⁵⁵
DEM	NEG	COP	1SG	POSS	book

This is not my book.

Negation of Existence: The negation marker 冇得[mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³] is used, not the negation marker 冇[mau³⁵].

10_2　この部屋には椅子がない.

这	屋里	冇得	凳子.
tsɤ³⁵	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³	tən³⁵ ·tsʅ
DEM	room	NEG	chair

This room doesn't have any chairs.

The negation markers 冇[mau³⁵] and 冇得[mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³] cannot be used for events that have not yet occurred. Thus, the following examples are ungrammatical.

*明天冇（得）落雨. (Tomorrow will not rain.)

Negation of People and Things: the structure CLF (NP) 都冇得[tou⁵⁵ mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³] is employed. The numeral 一[i²¹³] (one) is weakly pronounced and may even be inaudible.

10_3　この部屋には一つも椅子がない.

这	屋里	一	把	（凳子）	都	冇得.
tsɤ³⁵	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	i²¹³	pa⁴²	tən³⁵ ·tsʅ	tou⁵⁵	mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³
DEM	room	one	CLF	Chair	all	NEG

There aren't any chairs in this room.

10_4　その部屋には誰もいない.

那	间	房	斗里	一	个	（人）	都	冇得.
na³⁵	tɕiɛn⁵⁵	faŋ²¹³	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵	i²¹³	ko³⁵	nən²¹³	tou⁵⁵	mau³⁵ tɤ²¹³
DEM	CLF	room	inside	one	CLF	person	all	NEG

There aren't any people in that room.

Negation of Location: The phrase 不在[pu²¹³ tsai³⁵] (not here/not there) is used.

10_5　その本はこの部屋にない.

那	本	书	不	在	这	个	房	斗里.
na³⁵	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	pu²¹³	tsai³⁵	tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	faŋ²¹³	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	book	NEG	PREP	DEM	CLF	room	inside

The book is not in this room.

Negation of Adjective Clauses: It typically employs the negation marker 不[pu²¹³], but the negation marker 冇 [mau³⁵] may be used when the state falls short of expectations.

10_6　この犬は大きくない.

这	个	狗	不	大.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	kou⁴²	pu²¹³	ta³⁵
DEM	CLF	dog	NEG	big

This dog is not big.

それらの花はまだ赤くなっていない.

这	花	冇	红.
tsɤ³⁵	xua⁵⁵	mau³⁵	xoŋ²¹³
DEM	flower	NEG	red

This follower is not red.

Partial Negation of Adjectives: The construction 不是蛮[pu²¹³ sʅ³⁵ man²¹³] (not very) is used.

10_7　この犬はあまり大きくない.

这	个	狗	不	是	蛮	大.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	kou⁴²	pu²¹³	sʅ³⁵	man²¹³	ta³⁵
DEM	CLF	dog	NEG	COP	very	big

This dog is not so big.

Comparative Form of Adjectives: Adjectives can be expressed directly.

10_8　この犬はあの犬より大きい.

这	个	狗	比	那	个	狗	大	些.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	kou⁴²	pi⁴²	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	kou⁴²	ta³⁵	ɕie⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	dog	compare	DEM	CLF	dog	big	some

This dog is bigger than that one.

Superlative Form of Adjectives: The adverb 最[tsei³⁵] is added before the adjective.

10_9　この犬がその犬たちの中で一番大きい.

这	个	狗	是	那	些	狗	斗里	最	大	的.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	kou⁴²	sʅ³⁵	na³⁵	ɕie⁵⁵	kou⁴²	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵	tsei³⁵	ta³⁵	·ti
DEM	CLF	dog	COP	DEM	CLF	dog	among	most	big	NMLZ

This dog is the biggest of the dogs.

Negation Consistency in Intransitive and Transitive Sentences: In both intransitive and transitive sentences, negation with the construction 不[pu²¹³]V expresses personal will, while the construction 冇[mau³⁵]V conveys objective facts.

10_10　今日はあの人は来ない.

他	今天		不	来.	他	今天		冇	来.
tʰa⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵		pu²¹³	nai²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵		mau³⁵	nai²¹³
3SG	today		NEG	come	3SG	today		NEG	come

He will not come today.

10_11　あの人はその本を持って行かなかった.

他	不	带	那	本	书	去.
tʰa⁵⁵	pu²¹³	tai³⁵	na³⁵	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵
3SG	NEG	bring	DEM	CLF	book	away

He did not take the book.

他	冇	带	那	本	书	去.
tʰa⁵⁵	mau³⁵	tai³⁵	na³⁵	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵	kʰɯ³⁵
3SG	NEG	bring	DEM	CLF	book	away

Negation of Total Quantity: The copula 是[sʅ³⁵] combined with a noun can indicate an indefinite reference, and the construction 随[sei²¹³] ＋ Wh can also convey indefiniteness.

10_12　全ての学生が参加しなかった.／学生は全員参加しなかった.

是	（个）	学生	都	冇	参加.
sʅ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	ɕio²¹³ sən⁵⁵	tou⁵⁵	mau³⁵	tsʰan⁵⁵ tɕia⁵⁵
COP	CLF	student	all	NEG	participate

No student participated.

随	哪个	学生	都	冇	参加.
sei²¹³	na⁴² ko⁵⁵	ɕio²¹³ sən⁵⁵	tou⁵⁵	mau³⁵	tsʰan⁵⁵ tɕia⁵⁵
every	who	student	all	NEG	participate

None of the students participated.

Partial Negation of Quantity: No special marker is used, and the construction 不是所有[pu²¹³ sʅ³⁵ so⁴² iou⁴²] (not all) is employed.

10_13　全ての学生が参加したわけではない.

不	是	所有	学生	都	参加	了	的.
pu²¹³	sʅ³⁵	so⁴² iou⁴²	ɕio²¹³ sən⁵⁵	tou⁵⁵	tsʰan⁵⁵ tɕia⁵⁵	·niau	·ti
NEG	COP	all	student	all	participate	PFV	PTCL

Not all of the students participated.

Negation of Whole Sentence: The construction 不是（说）[pu²¹³ sʅ³⁵ so²¹³] (not to say) can be used.

10_14 （私は買わなかった．しかし，決して）値段が高いというわけではない．

我	冇	买,	不	是	说	因为	太	贵.
o⁴²	mau³⁵	mai⁴²	pu²¹³	sɿ³⁵	so²¹³	in⁵⁵ uei²¹³	tʰai³⁵	kuei³⁵
1SG	NEG	buy	NEG	COP	say	because	very	expensive

It's not that the price is too high.

Prohibition Expression: Whether with transitive or intransitive verbs, 莫[mo²¹³] is used for negation.

10_15 走るな！

莫	跑！
mo²¹³	pʰau⁴²
NEG	run

Don't run!

There is a difference in the illocutionary force of these two sentences, with the first sentence carrying a stronger illocutionary force.

10_16 大きな声を出すな！

莫	嚷！	/	声音		小	点.
mo²¹³	ŋaŋ⁵⁵		sən⁵⁵ in⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴²	
NEG	yell		voice	low	CLF.DIM	

Don't make a loud noise!

Negation of Speculation: The adverb 怕是[pʰa³⁵ sɿ³⁵] is used with the negation word 不[pu²¹³] or 不得[pu²¹³ tʂ²¹³]. 不得[pu²¹³ tʂ²¹³] carries a stronger subjective connotation.

10_17 明日は雨は降らないだろう．

明天		怕是	不（得）	落	雨.
min³⁵ tʰiɛn⁵⁵		pʰa³⁵ sɿ³⁵	pu²¹³ tʂ²¹³	no²¹³	y⁴²
tomorrow		maybe	NEG	fall	rain

It would not rain tomorrow.

Negation of Purpose: 莫[mo²¹³] is used.

10_18 あの人に聞こえないように，小さな声で話してくれ．

声音		小	点,	莫	给	他	听	到/	得	去	了.
sən⁵⁵ in⁵⁵	ɕiau⁴²	tiɛ̃⁴²		mo²¹³	kɤ⁴²	tʰa⁵⁵	tʰin⁵⁵	tau³⁵	tʂ²¹³	kʰɯ³⁵	·niau
voice	low	CLF.DIM		NEG	PASS	3SG	hear	PREP	PREP	away	PFV

Speak quietly so that he doesn't hear.

10_19　私はあなたを怒らせようと思ってそう言ったんじゃない.　　　　　　　　【否定のスコープの調節】

我	这样	说	不	是	为	倒	你	生气.
o⁴²	tsɤ³⁵ iaŋ⁵⁵	so²¹³	pu²¹³	sɿ³⁵	uei³⁵	·tau	ni⁴²	sən⁵⁵ tɕʰi³⁵
1SG	such	say	NEG	COP	want	DUR	2SG	angry

I didn't say it to make you angry.

10_20　私が昨日買ってきた本はどこ（にある）？　　　　　　　　　　　【内の関係の連体修飾節】

我	昨天	买	的	书	在	哪里?
o⁴²	tso²¹³ tʰiɛn⁵⁵	mai⁴²	·ti	ɕy⁵⁵	tsai³⁵	na⁴² ni⁵⁵
1SG	yesterday	buy	POSS	book	PREP	where

Where is the book I bought (that) yesterday?

10_21　その本を持って来た人は誰（か）？　　　　　　　　　【内の関係の連体修飾節において】

哪个	拿来	的	那	本	书?
na⁴² ko⁵⁵	na²¹³ nai²¹³	·ti	na³⁵	pən⁴²	ɕy⁵⁵
who	bring	PFV	DEM	CLF	book

Who (was it that) brought this book?

10_22　この部屋が私たちの仕事をしている部屋です.　　　　　　　　【内の関係の連体修飾節・主語】

这	个	屋	是	我们	上班	的	地方.
tsɤ³⁵	ko⁵⁵	u²¹³	sɿ³⁵	o⁴² mən²¹³	saŋ²¹³ pan⁵⁵	·ti	ti³⁵ faŋ⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	room	COP	1PL	work	POSS	place

This is the room that we work in.

10_23　足が一本折れたあの椅子はもう捨ててしまった.　　　　　　　【内の関係の連体修飾節・目的語】

我	已经	把	那	个	腿	断	了	的	凳子	甩	了.
o⁴²	i⁴² tɕin⁵⁵	pa⁴²	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	tʰei⁴²	tan³⁵	niau⁴²	·ti	tən⁴²·tsɿ	suai⁴²	·niau
1SG	already	PREP	DEM	CLF	leg	broken	PFV	POSS	chair	throw	PFV

I already threw away the chair with a broken leg.

10_24　ドアを叩いている音が聞こえる.　　　　　　　　　　　　　【外の関係の連体修飾節】

能	听到	敲	门	的	声音.
nən²¹³	tʰin⁵⁵ tau³⁵	kʰau⁵⁵	mən²¹³	·ti	sən⁵⁵ in⁵⁵
can	hear	knock	door	POSS	chair

I hear a knock on the door.

10_25　あの人が結婚したという噂は本当（か）？　　　　　　　　　　【外の関係の連体修飾節】

那	个	人	结婚	是	真的	啊?
na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³	tɕie²¹³ xun⁵⁵	sɿ³⁵	tsən⁵⁵·ti	a⁵⁵
DEM	CLF	person	marry	COP	really	PTCL

Is it true that he has married?

10_26　私はその人が来た時にご飯を食べていた.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【時間節】

他	来	的	时候	我	在	吃	饭	在.
tʰa⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·ti	sๅ²¹³·xou	o⁴²	tsai³⁵	tɕʰi²¹³	fan³⁵	tsai³⁵
3SG	come	POSS	moment	1SG	PROG	eat	meal	PROG

I was eating lunch when he came.

10_27　私はその人が待っている所に行った.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【場所節】

我	去	了	那	个	人	正在	等	的	地方.
o⁴²	kʰu³⁵	·niau	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³	tsən³⁵tsai³⁵	tən⁴²	·ti	ti³⁵faŋ⁵⁵
1SG	go	PFV	DEM	CLF	person	just	wait	POSS	place

I went (to) where he was waiting.

10_28　私はその人が走っていったのを見た.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【補文節・視覚】

我	看到	那	个	人	跑	了.
o⁴²	kʰan³⁵tau³⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	nən²¹³	pʰau⁴²	·niau
1SG	see	DEM	CLF	person	run	PFV

I saw him run away.

10_29　昨日の夜，私は彼らがしゃべっているのを聞いた.　　　　　　　　　　　【補文節・聴覚】

我	昨天	晚上	听到	他们	讲话	了.
o⁴²	tso²¹³tʰiɛn⁵⁵	uan⁴²saŋ⁵⁵	tʰin⁵⁵tau³⁵	tʰa⁵⁵mən²¹³	tɕiaŋ⁴²xua³⁵	·niau
1SG	yesterday	night	hear	3PL	talk	PFV

Last night, I heard them talking.

10_30　私はその人が昨日ここに来たことを知っている.　　　　　　　　　　　【補文節・知識】

我	晓得	他	昨天	来	了的.
o⁴²	ɕiau⁴²tɤ²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	tso²¹³tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau·ti
1SG	know	3SG	yesterday	come	EXP

I know (that) he came here yesterday.

10_31　（昨日）彼は彼が今日ここに来たと言った.　　　　　　　　　　　【補文節・間接発話】

昨天	他	说	他	今天	来	了	这里	的.
tso²¹³tʰiɛn⁵⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	so²¹³	tʰa⁵⁵	tɕin⁵⁵tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau	tsɤ³⁵ni⁵⁵	·ti
yesterday	3SG	say	3SG	today	come	PFV	here	PTCL

He said (that) he came here yesterday.

　（昨日）彼は，「私は今日ここに来た」と言った.　　　　　　　　　　　【補文節・直接話法】

昨天	他	说:	我	今天	来	了	这里	的.
tso²¹³tʰiɛn⁵⁵	tʰa⁵⁵	so²¹³	o⁴²	tɕin⁵⁵tʰiɛn⁵⁵	nai²¹³	·niau	tsɤ³⁵ni⁵⁵	·ti
yesterday	3SG	say	1SG	today	come	PFV	here	PTCL

He said yesterday, "I came here today."

10_32　私はリンゴが（あの）皿の上にあったのを食べた.　　　　　　　　　　　　【内在節・従主・主主】

我	把	盘子	斗里	那	个	苹果	吃	了.
o⁴²	pa⁴²	pan²¹³·tsʅ	tou⁴² ni⁵⁵	na³⁵	ko⁵⁵	pʰin²¹³ ko⁴²	tɕʰi²¹³	·niau
3SG	PREP	plate	inside	DEM	CLF	apple	eat	PFV

I ate the apple (lying) on the plate.

10_33　私はネコが家に入ってきたのを捕まえた.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　【内在節・従主・主目】

我	捉	到	了	只	跑到	我	屋里	的	猫子.
o⁴²	tso²¹³	tau³⁵	·niau	tsʅ⁵⁵	pʰau⁴² tau³⁵	o⁴²	u²¹³ ti⁵⁵	·ti	mau⁵⁵·tsʅ
1SG	catch	PREP	PFV	CLF	run	1SG	room	POSS	cat

I caught the cat coming into the house.

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