

The Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese: A Case Study in Guangzhou

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ABSTRACT. *Language is the carrier of cultural communication, and loanwords are an essential sociolinguistic phenomenon. The English loanwords in Cantonese reflect the communication between Cantonese and English. Through the corpus collection and questionnaire survey, 120 participants of different age groups were surveyed in Guangzhou to explore their use of English loanwords. The survey included the use of English loanwords of different word-class in Cantonese; the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the user's age, and the attitude of Cantonese speakers in Guangzhou towards English loanwords in Cantonese. Through the survey, it was found that the use frequency of English loanwords in Cantonese verbs was the highest; the young and middle-aged people use loanwords more frequently than teenagers and older adults; the participants also gave their attitudes towards loanwords from a historical, cultural, identity and linguistic perspective. The results could reflect the cultural inclusiveness of Cantonese and their value orientation towards western culture, and also might help to understand the development process of loanwords, the use strategies of loanwords and the use factors of loanwords. It could also cause Cantonese speakers to think about the degree and context of the use of English loanwords in Cantonese, as well as the inheritance and development of English loanwords in Cantonese.*

KEYWORDS: *Sociolinguistics, Loanwords, Cantonese, Attitudes, Culture*

1. Introduction

In sociolinguistics, there are three strategies to borrow words from one language to another language which is including loanword, nonce-borrowing and code-switching. And loanword is a professional term in linguistics which means the word borrowed from other language and incorporated into the original language. English loanwords in Cantonese are a typical example of loanwords in linguistics (Wong, 2004).

There was a long history of contact between Cantonese and English, which dated more than 300 years, and there was the massive number of words from English which were borrowed into Cantonese by people in Cantonese speaking region. Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau form the main Cantonese speaking region in China. This region, located in the south China coast of China, with geographical advantages, was the early implementation of Chinese history of the region open to the outside world in Qing dynasty. People in this region contacted with British and American businessman for an extended period. With the developed foreign trade and close cultural exchanges, English words were absorbed as loanwords in this region (Wong, 2004). Besides, the British colonized Hong Kong for more than 100 years, and English became the primary source of foreign words in Cantonese vocabulary system under the background of being forced to use English as the first language for a long time (Lai, 2005). People in this region incorporated the borrowed words into Cantonese and made those borrowed words as English loanwords.

As you walk through Cantonese-speaking areas, you may notice that some of the words spoken here are different from standard Cantonese words. People in Cantonese-speaking areas used to use the word 巴士 (baa1 si6) but not 公交车 (gung1 gaau1 ce1) to refer to “bus“, and they prefer using the word 士多啤利 (si6 do1 be1 lei4) but not 草莓 (cou2 mui4) to refer to “strawberry“. However, the words they use do not conform to the principle of word formation in Chinese. Non-Cantonese speakers may regard these words as words made up of unrelated character. Actually, what they use are English loanwords. No matter students, adults or older adults, they may involve English loanwords in their daily conversation, even some of them may not know that they are English loanwords but use them naturally. The formation of English loanwords in Cantonese cannot be separated from the long history of China, which dated more than 300 years ago.

Although English loanwords in Cantonese had been widely spread and used after more than 200 years of inheritance and transformation, there are still some Cantonese speakers who do not know what English loanwords are. And some do not even know that they are using English loanwords.

1.1 Research Questions

Guangzhou is another typical research object besides Hong Kong when discussing linguistic topics related to Cantonese. Cantonese is also known as Guangdong Hua (Mai & Tan, 1997), and Guangzhou is the capital of Guangdong. Moreover, Guangzhou pronunciation is a standard Cantonese pronunciation, and most Cantonese dictionaries take Guangzhou pronunciation as the standard Cantonese pronunciation. Guangzhou has long maintained the approval status of Cantonese opera and other traditional arts (Mai & Tan, 1997). Therefore, this research is based on a case study in Guangzhou.

This study focused on the social phenomenon of English loanwords in Cantonese in Guangzhou. The three research questions are:

- 1) Which word-class of English loanwords do people use most in Guangzhou?;
- 2) What is the subtle relationship between the use of English loanwords and the age of the users in Guangzhou?;
- 3) What are the attitudes of Cantonese speakers toward the use of English loanwords in Guangzhou?.

In this study, Cantonese loanwords were collected from TVB (television broadcasts limited) television programs and from the corpus of loanwords of several Hong Kong scholars. Simultaneously, the questionnaire was used to collect English loanwords users' information and their attitudes to find out the relationship between the use of English loanwords and the age of the users in Guangzhou and their attitudes toward English loanwords in Cantonese.

1.2 Significance of the Study

The study of English loanwords in Cantonese focuses on the social phenomenon in Guangzhou which discuss the relationship between language use and society. Through the corpus collection of English loanwords in Cantonese, the purpose of people using loanwords could be found out with the comparison of each word-class. It also helps people to know how English loanwords expand the lexicon in Cantonese. Also, the study on the use English loanwords in Cantonese in different age groups can explore the relationship between the usage situation and the user's age, and help the research on the development of relevant Cantonese loanwords in sociolinguistic. The attitudes toward English loanwords in Cantonese research in Guangzhou could help study the issue of language and society in the future.

2. Literature Review

In this section, three parts are introduced according to other researches about English loanwords in Cantonese. The three parts include the history of the contact relationship between English and Cantonese, the strategies by which English words have been borrowed into Cantonese and the types of English loanwords in Cantonese.

2.1 The History of the Contact Relationship between Cantonese and English

Cantonese has started the contact with the English language since Qing dynasty. Emperor Qianlong issued an imperial decree in 1757. In this imperial decree, Qianlong eliminated three of the four customs offices of Jiang, Zhejiang, Min and Yue, which were established by his grandfather Kangxi emperor in 1685, leaving only one customs office to deal exclusively with Sino-western trade. Furthermore, the thirteen customs offices which located in Guangzhou and became the only cargo distribution centre in China. From then on, more and more British traders and businessmen arrived in Guangzhou to exchange silver for Chinese tea, silk, porcelain and so on. With the development of economy and trade, the contact relationship between Cantonese and English has been strengthened as well (Bauer & 包, 2006).

However, besides the economic and trade factors in Guangzhou, Hong Kong's politics also played a crucial role in the influence of English on Cantonese. Britain ruled Hong Kong for 100 years before it was returned to the People's Republic of China on July 1, 1997. Hong Kong people, like those in Guangzhou, they used to speak Cantonese as their first language. However, during that hundred years of British colonial rule, Hong Kong people were influenced by the British and had to use English as the official language. Therefore, Hong Kong became a bilingual society since that period. English was widely used in government, education, business trade and other aspects. It also further deepened the communication and integration between Cantonese and English (Wong, 2004).

2.2 The Strategies of Loaning Words

Generally, there are two strategies of one language loaning words from English. One is *translation*, and the other is *transliteration* (Heffernan & 和, 2011). When Heffernan (2011) studied the loanwords between Chinese and Japanese, he mentioned that most studies showed that transliteration is generally adopted first when loanwords are borrowed between languages. In this case, Cantonese borrowing from English is no exception. There are five strategies for adapting words from English to Cantonese. Except for transliterated loans and translated loans, there are also letter words, ad hoc Cantonese Romanization and retain the original English spelling (Bauer & 包, 2010).

(1) Transliterated Loans in Cantonese

Most English loanwords in Cantonese are transliterated, and the loanwords are written with the same homonym as the original English pronunciation (Luke & Lau, 2008). However, the transliterated loanwords focus more on the pronunciation of the original word as close as possible without considering the semantic transformation of the loanwords, as shown below:

transliterated loans in Cantonese (香港语言学学会 Hong Kong Language Academic Society, 1997)

“argue” > 拗攞(juk6 hiu3)

“bus” > 巴士(baa1 si6)

“cool” > 酷(huk6)

“last” > 拉士(laa6 si6)

“taxi” > 的士(dik1 si6)

(2) Translated Loans in Cantonese

The other major loanwords borrowing strategy is loanwords translation. This strategy requires the selection of Cantonese words to create words with similar meaning to the original words. Translation, in contrast to transliteration, does not need to consider the original pronunciation. The examples of English loanwords translated into Cantonese are shown below:

translated loans in Cantonese (香港语言学学会 Hong Kong Language Academic Society, 1997)

“cherry” > 车厘子(ce1 lei4 zi2)

“salmon” > 三文鱼(saam3 man6 jyu4)

“shirt” > 恤衫(seot1 saam3)

“toffee” > 拖肥糖(to1 fei4 tong4)

“rally” > 拉力赛(laa1 lik6 coi3)

Both transliteration and translation are the main strategies for the adaptation of loanwords from English into other languages. However, there are three more strategies for borrowing English into Cantonese, which are *letter word*, *ad hoc Cantonese Romanization* and *original spelling*.

(3) Letter Words in Cantonese

Letter word means people use English letter directly which is English loanwords in Cantonese using only one letter to express like “Q” > “cute”, “U” > “university” “fri” > “friend” and so on (Luke & Lau, 2008). The examples of that are shown below:

letter words in Cantonese (Bauer & 包, 2010)

“so cute” > “好 Q”

“study in university” > “读 U”

“make friends” > “做 fri”

“start overtime” > “开 OT”

“have a party” > “开 P”

(4) Ad Hoc Cantonese Romanization

Bauer (2010) mentioned in his research that ad hoc Cantonese Romanization is transcribing English loanwords in a kind of unofficial, ad hoc Romanization but with no marking of tones. In this strategy of loaning, English loanwords are written with the Romanized Latin alphabet of standard Cantonese. Besides, the word-class of English loanwords in Cantonese are changed, which are different from the original English words. For example, *social* as an adjective in standard English becomes a verb in loanwords as *SOSO*, which means “socialize”. There are examples from Bauer (2010), as shown below:

ad hoc Cantonese Romanization (Bauer & 包, 2010)

“short- to short out” > “你 SHOT(sot1)咗咩” (Are you crazy?)

“social - to socialize” > “我同佢 SOSO(sou1 sou2)” (I was socializing with him.)

“like - to like” > “我唔 LIKEY(laai1 ki2)佢” (I do not like him.)

“partner - to partner” > “我 PART(paai1)你” (I partner you.)

(5) Retained the Original English Spelling

Loanwords which retain the original English spelling is similar to another linguistic phenomenon of code-switching. The difference is that code-switching between Cantonese and English means people may use English words or phrases in the conversation with others in Cantonese. People pronounce English words or phrases in the standard English pronunciation during code-switching, which is different from using English loanwords. Loanwords are pronounced with Cantonese syllables, though they are in the original spelling in English. The examples are shown below:

retain the original English spelling (Luke & Lau, 2008; Pennington & Balla, 1998; Lai, 2005)

“account” > “account” (aa6 kaang6)

“cheap” > “cheap” (cip1)

“free” > “free” (fi1)

“good” > “good” (gut1)

“key” > “key” (ki1)

“kid” > “kid” (kit1)

2.3 The Types of English Loanwords in Cantonese

According to five strategies of loaning words from English to Cantonese mentioned above: *transliteration*, *translation*, *letter word*, *ad hoc Cantonese Romanization* and *original spelling*, English loanwords in Cantonese are divided into three types which include transliterated loanwords, translated loanwords and alphabetic loanwords.

(1) Transliterated Loanwords

The loanwords are written with the same homonym as the original English pronunciation which focuses more on the pronunciation of the original word as close as possible without considering the semantic transformation of the loanwords (Heffernan & 和, 2011). For example:

“chocolate” > 朱古力(zyu1 gu2 lik6)

“strawberry” > 士多啤梨(si6 do1 be1 lei4)

“store” > 士多(si6 do1)

“soft” > 梳乎(so1 wu4)

“burglary” > 爆格(bok3 gaak3)

(2) Semantic Transliterated Loanwords

Semantic transliterated loanwords refer to the original English written in created words in Cantonese with the most similar meaning. Semantic transliterated loanwords do not need to consider the pronunciation of the original English words (Heffernan & 和, 2011), like

“beer” > 啤酒(be1 zou2)

“egg tart” > 蛋挞(daan6 taai1)

“minibus” > 小巴(siu2 baa1)

“Thinner” > 天那水(tin1 naa6 sei2)

“tire” > 车胎(ce1 taai1)

(3) Alphabetic Loanwords

This type of English loanwords in Cantonese is from three kinds of strategies of loaning words which include *letter word*, *ad hoc Cantonese Romanization* and *original spelling*. All loanwords made up of letters, words retained in the original spelling, and temporary Roman spelling of loanwords belong to the alphabet loanwords (Bauer & 包, 2010). The examples are shown below:

“x-ray” > “X光”

“Master of Ceremonies” > “MC”

“social - to socialize” > “我同佢 SOSO(sou1 sou2)” (I was socializing with him.)

“happy” > “happy” (hep1 pi4)

“OK” > “OK” (ou1 kei1)

3. Methodology

The research was divided into two parts according to the research questions. To answer the first research question: which word-class of English loanwords Cantonese speakers use the most, this study created a new corpus of English loanwords in Cantonese by collecting corpus of English loanwords in Cantonese established by different scholars, as well as English loanwords frequently used in daily life and those that are used in Hong Kong TV programs for data analysis. A questionnaire was used to investigate the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of the users as well as the users' attitudes toward English loanwords in Cantonese.

3.1 Research Design

The data analysis for this study were combined corpus established and classified questionnaire survey. The purpose of the corpus is to investigate the most frequently used loanwords by calculating the proportion of English loanwords in Cantonese.

The questionnaire was used to calculate the percentage of the use of English loanwords in Cantonese among different age groups. In order to understand users' attitude towards Cantonese loanwords, the interview was selected as the research method at the beginning. However, when John, David and Lindsay (1998) studied the attitudes toward English and Cantonese among Hong Kong Chinese University lecturers, they found that participants would prefer to give answers based on what they thought the interviewer was expecting which was challenging to get objective answers and fell into the *observer debate*, so the interview was removed from the methodology of the study. Therefore, the questionnaire was also used to collect participants' attitudes toward the use of English loanwords in Cantonese.

3.2 Participants

The participants were divided into six age groups: a) 3-12; b) 13-18; c) 19-25; d) 26-35; e) 36-49; f) above 50. Twenty participants for each age group were invited randomly to participate in the questionnaire survey in Guangzhou.

A total of 120 participants who live in Guangzhou participated in the survey; however, not all of them are native Cantonese speakers. According to data from the Guangzhou Bureau of Statistics in 2018, Guangzhou, as a first-tier city attracting migrants to work and settle down, is adding about 150,000 new migrants every year, who are not native speakers of Cantonese (SouthCN, 2018). Since this study is based on Guangzhou, the migrant population in Guangzhou is also included in the survey.

3.3 Instruments

Corpora from other scholars were used to collect English loanwords in Cantonese. To find more English loanwords in Cantonese which are used frequently in daily conversation, five Hong Kong TV programs were used to obtain English loanwords as well. The Hong Kong TV programs were *On Call 36 Hours* about medical; *Moonlight Resonance* about family ethics; *Forensic Heroes III* about forensic science; *Legal Mavericks* about law; and *Tiger Mom Blues* about education. A short segment (2 minutes) taken from *Moonlight Resonance* for the following questionnaire about attitudes toward English loanwords in Cantonese.

Tencent questionnaire website is used to make a questionnaire, which can insert video pictures for investigation, collect data in real-time and display the results in the form of charts. In addition to using it on the desktop version, it can also be adapted on mobile terminals (mobile phones, tablet computers, etc.), and participants can fill in questionnaire anytime and anywhere.

(1) Corpus of English Loanwords in Cantonese

This study adapted the corpora from several established corpora of a few scholars (Bauer & 包, 2010) (Bauer & 包, 2006) (Luke & Lau, 2008) (YIU & 姚, 2012), and created a corpus of English loanwords for this present study see Table 1.

Table 1 the Sample Table of Corpus Collections from Other Scholars

English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
delicious	地厘蛇果	deng6 lei4 ji4 gu2
deuce	刁时	diu1 si4
digoxin	地戈辛	deng6 gwol san1
fiber	快把	faai3 baa3
fund	芬	fan1
Gestap	盖世太保	goi3 sai3 taai3 bou2
gin	毡酒	zin1 zou2
joke	粥	zuk1
label	呢保	ni1 bou2
lace	厘士	lei4 si6

(NB: For a detailed list, please refer to Appendix A.)

To complete the corpus for this study, five Hong Kong TV programs of the different topic were chosen to obtain English loanwords. In the process of watching these TV dramas, the English loanwords that appeared were recorded. Then the recorded loanwords were assembled into a corpus from the Hong Kong TV programs see Table 2.

Table 2 the Sample Table of Corpus Collection from Hong Kong Tv Programs

English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
argue	拗撬	juk6 hiu3
boycott	杯葛	bui1 got3
burglary	爆格	bok3 gaak3
change	唱	coeng3
charge	叉	caa1
encore	安哥	ngon1 go1
fail	肥佬	fei4 lou2
judge	啫住	ze6 zyu6
order	柯打	ngo1 daa2
park	泊	bok6
rob	老粒	lou5 nap1

(NB: For a detailed list, please check Appendix A.)

(2) Questionnaire

The questionnaire was designed with Tencent Questionnaire. There were three parts in the questionnaire. At the beginning of the questionnaire, an introduction to the study was given, and participants were required to sign a confidentiality agreement. In order to ensure the study was ethically sound, all participants participated the questionnaire survey was on a voluntary basis that they could stop and leave if they feel unsatisfied during the process. Moreover, all personal information of participants, the contents and the answers in the questionnaire would not be public. The collection of information, contents and data will only be used for academic analysis and research.

Part one was for the personal information of the participants. In this part, participants needed to select their age group, indicate whether they are Cantonese native speakers or not and how frequently they speak Cantonese. If participants could not speak Cantonese at all, their questionnaires would be terminated automatically. Participants were also asked about whether they used English loanwords in Cantonese in their daily conversation as well as whether people around them used English loanwords with Five-points Likert Scale and Weight Mean. They could choose the frequency of using English loanwords in Cantonese with “always“, “often“, “sometimes“, “seldom“ and “never“. Participants were also asked to choose the level of understanding about English loanwords in Cantonese from 0 to 10. If the participants answered the above questions about never using English loanwords in Cantonese or knowing nothing about English loanwords in Cantonese, their questionnaires would be terminated automatically as well.

There were 30 pairs of sentences provided in part two. These sentences aimed to check how participants are familiar with English loanwords in Cantonese and which word-class of English loanwords they used most frequently. According to the corpus of English loanwords in Cantonese for this study, there were three word-classes of English loanwords in Cantonese. Therefore, 10 English loanwords from each word-class were select to form sentences. For each pair of sentences, they were made of two sentences for the same meaning. One was written in standard Cantonese words, and the other was written with English loanwords. For each word-class of English loanwords, 5 of them were commonly used English loanwords, but the remaining 5 were relatively rare English loanwords in Cantonese. The order of sentences was randomly shuffled, regardless of the word-class of the target words or how often they are used. Besides, in order to ensure the objectivity of the questionnaire, the selection order of standard Cantonese or English loanwords in each question was also randomly shuffled.

Part three was about participants' attitudes towards using English loanwords in Cantonese. There were two multiple-choice questions about the reasons why participants used or did not use English loanwords in Cantonese. Moreover, participants were asked whether they think English loanwords in Cantonese should be passed down to the next generation and developed or not. Lastly, a short segment of a video clip taken from *Moonlight Resonance* with English loanwords in Cantonese was provided to participants to watch. Participants were asked about their feeling and reaction when they heard others use English loanwords in Cantonese in their conversation to know their attitudes toward the using of English loanwords in Cantonese.

3.4 Procedures

(1) Corpus of English Loanwords in Cantonese

This study collected corpora from Bauer and 包(2006), Luke and Lau(2008), Bauer and 包(2010) and Yiu (2012), and established a corpus of English loanwords in Cantonese from other scholars. In order to complete the corpus of this study, five Hong Kong TV programs with different themes were selected to obtain English loanwords. It also combines the corpus previously established by other scholars and classifies and summarizes English loanwords according to their different sources and word-class, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 the Sample Table of Collection of Classified Corpus

Resources	Word Class	English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
From both daily life, Hong Kong TV programs and corpora from other scholars	Nouns	ball	波	bo1
		bar	吧	baa6
		Beatles	披头士	pei1 tau4 si6
	Verbs	court	沟	kau1
		fight	挥	fai1
	Adjectives	cool	酷	huk6
mini		迷你	mai4 nei5	
From both daily life and Hong Kong TV programs	Nouns	van	輻	wan1
		wafer	威化	wai1 faa3
	Verbs	argue	拗撬	juk6 hui3
		boycott	杯葛	bui1 got3
	Adjectives	ham shop	咸湿	haam4 sap1
From both daily life and corpora from other scholars	Nouns	aspirin	阿士匹灵	aak3 si6 pat1 ling4
		hose	喉	hau4
		trouble	茶煲	caa4 bou1
	Adjectives	smart	时髦	si4 mou1
	From both Hong Kong TV program and other scholars	Nouns	cocoa	谷古
currants			加仑子	gaa3 leon4 zi2
Verbs		mark	唛	mak1
		mince	免治	min5 zi6
Adjectives		last	拉士	laat6 si6
		live	拉阔	laai1 fut3
From Hong Kong TV program	Nouns	bearing	啤令	be1 ling1
		boxing	卜醒	bo1 sing2
	Verb	ransom	肉参	juk6 sam1
From Corpora from other scholars	Nouns	amoeba	阿米巴	aak3 mai5 baa1
		Arhat	罗汉	lo4 hon3
	Verbs	fluke	符碌	fu4 luk6
	Adjectives	hard luck	虾碌	haa4 luk6
		modern	摩登	mo1 dang1

(NB: For detail list, please check Appendix A.)

(2) Questionnaires

After editing the questionnaire in Tencent Questionnaire, the QR was created for prior study. Two students were asked to do a pilot study. One was from Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College Year 4 who majored in Accounting, and the other was from Guangdong University of Finance and Economics Year 4 who majored in Exhibition Management. They were asked to complete the questionnaire to test the time and feasibility of the questionnaire.

After the pilot study, the questionnaire was open to the public and participants would participate voluntarily. Data collection was completed till the target number of participants in each age group was reached.

3.5 Data Analysis

Both quantitative data and qualitative data were used to analyze in this study. There were 30 pairs of sentences in the questionnaire to collect data about the frequency of the use of different word-class of English loanwords in Cantonese to analyze the word-class of English loanwords in Cantonese. Five-Point Likert Scale and Weight Mean were also used to analyze the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of users. In another hand, Qualitative data collection in the questionnaire was used to analyze the attitudes of Cantonese speakers toward the use of English loanwords in Guangzhou.

(1) Quantitative Data

1) For Rq1: Which Word-Class of English Loanwords in Cantonese is Used Most Frequently in Guangzhou?

After the established corpus of English loanwords in Cantonese from corpora from other scholars and Hong Kong TV programs, the number of loanwords in each word-class that could be found. Also, from the questionnaire with 30 pairs of sentences could know which word-class of English loanwords in Cantonese is used frequently. In 30 pairs of sentences, there were ten pairs of nouns, ten pairs of verbs and ten pairs of adjectives. Each pair of sentences, on the premise of the same meaning, one was used in Chinese, one was used in English loanwords in Cantonese. Based on the results of the questionnaire, the percentage of English loanwords selected by the participants in each group of sentences was calculated. Then calculate the average percentage of the three word-classes to figure out which word-class was used more frequently.

2) For Rq2: What is the Relationship between the Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese and the Age of the Users in Guangzhou?

From the questionnaire, participants needed to fill which age group they were in, and answer whether they and the people around them would use English loanwords or not, as well as how often they used English loanwords in Cantonese. Therefore, the quantitative data could be used to analyze the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of the users with the use of the Five-Point Likert Scale and Weight Mean.

In the calculation of the weighted mean (\bar{x}), the total number of categories of frequency (always, often, sometimes, seldom, never) was regarded as n , the number of values multiplied by the corresponding weight (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) was regarded as f .

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1f_1 + x_2f_2 + x_3f_3 + \dots + x_kf_k}{n}$$

The age group of 19-25 was taken as the example.

Age Group	Always (5)	Often (4)	Sometimes (3)	Seldom (2)	Never (1)	Number of Participants
19-25	3	6	9	1	1	20

The weighted mean of the age group 19-25:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{3 \times 5 + 6 \times 4 + 3 \times 3 + 2 \times 2 + 1 \times 1}{20} = 3.8$$

The weighted mean of English loanwords in Cantonese used by people in the age group of 19-25 was 13.8. The weighted means of English loanwords in Cantonese used by people of other age groups were calculated as well to discuss the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of the users in Guangzhou.

(2) Qualitative Data

1) For Rq3: What Are the Attitudes Towards the Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese in Guangzhou?

Participants provided their feelings about the use of English loanwords in Cantonese, as well as their expressions when they heard others used English loanwords in Cantonese in daily conversation. Also, they answer their reasons why they would like to use English loanwords or why they did not like to use English loanwords in Cantonese daily conversation. What they answered were providing qualitative data which could help in analysis for the attitudes towards the use of English loanwords in Cantonese in Guangzhou. Moreover, the qualitative data analysis was based on what participants answered in the questionnaire and divided into two categories: positive and negative. List the feelings and attitudes expressed by the participants would be shown.

As the scope of the questionnaire survey was in Guangzhou, all participants answered the questions in Chinese. For the qualitative analysis section, all answers were translated into English before being categorized.

4. Results and Discussion

In the results section, data analysis was conducted according to the results obtained from the questionnaire. The result analysis was divided into three parts based on three research questions.

4.1 Participants

Participants were divided into six age groups: a) 3-12; B)13-18; C) 19-25; D) 26-35; E) 36-49; F) above 50. Twenty participants in each age group were randomly invited to participate in the questionnaire survey in Guangzhou, with a total of 120 participants.

Although 120 participants participated in this survey, the results for this part were tabulated from 107 questionnaires. As stated in Part 1, if participants could not speak any Cantonese at all or they never use English loanwords in Cantonese, their questionnaires were terminated. Thus, there were 107 valid questionnaires for data analysis.

Table 4 the Summary of the Participants and Age Groups

Age Group	The number of Participants	The Percentage of Participants
3-12	18	16.8%
13-18	20	18.7%
19-25	20	18.7%
26-35	20	18.7%
36-49	19	17.8%
50+	20	18.7%

4.2 The Word-Class of English Loanwords in Cantonese Used Most Frequently in Guangzhou

In the second part of the questionnaire, participants were asked to choose the usually used words in 30 pairs of sentences to find out which word-class of English loanwords in Cantonese was used most frequently. The following tables (Table 5 to 7) show the results presented in both number and percentage of word class of English loanwords in Cantonese.

Table 5 the Percentages of the Used of English Loanwords in Cantonese in Different Word-Class

(NB: Nouns are in blue, Verbs are in red and Adjectives are in black.)

Vocabulary	English Loanwords	Population	Word-class	Percentage
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Salmon	三文鱼	102	Noun	95.3%
Burglarize	爆格	97	Verb	90.7%
Moody	木独	96	Adjective	89.7%
Argue	拗撬	95	Verb	88.8%
Change	唱	94	Verb	87.9%
Bus	巴士	92	Noun	85.9%
Judge	啫住	91	Verb	85%
Ham chop	咸湿	90	Adjective	84.1%
Fail	肥佬	88	Verb	82.2%
Lift	粒	87	Noun	81.3%
Number	冧巴	87	Noun	81.3%
Snooker	士碌架	85	Noun	79.4%
Park	泊	84	Verb	78.5%
Soft	梳乎	84	Adjective	78.5%
Rob	老粒	83	Verb	77.6%
Sharp	索	83	Adjective	77.6%
Buffet	布菲	79	Noun	73.8%
Vanilla	云呢拿	72	Adjective	67.3%
Mark	唛	72	Verb	67.2%
Last	拉士	70	Adjective	65.4%
Certification	沙纸	62	Noun	57.9%
Charge	叉	60	Verb	56.1%
Boycott	杯葛	59	Verb	55.1%
Deuce	刁时	49	Noun	45.8%
Live	拉阔	44	Adjective	41.1%
Hard luck	虾碌	42	Adjective	39.3%
Sink	星盆	32	Noun	29.9%
Brake	迫力	28	Noun	26.1%
Cool	酷	25	Adjective	23.4%

(NB: For separated tables, please refer to Appendix C.)

Table 6 the Comparison of the Most Frequently Used Word-Class

Word-class	Noun	Verb	Adjective	76.9%>65.7%>62.2%
Mean	65.7%	76.9%	62.2%	Verb>Noun>Adjective

Table 7 the Count of Word-Class in English Loanwords in Cantonese from the Corpus

Word-class	Noun	Verb	Adjective
Count	181	17	11

(NB: For detail tables, please refer to Appendix A.)

From the corpus of English loanwords in Cantonese, nouns in Cantonese have the most English loanwords as table 4 shows above. In the application of the actual situation, the verb English loanwords in the Cantonese were the most frequently used. Cantonese English loanwords in the nouns are mostly the names of foreign products (Wong, 2004), or some specific fields of proper nouns which might be used in the restrictive context. It results in nouns being used less frequently than verbs, even though they are more numerous. In Contrast, English loanwords of verbs in Cantonese was not nearly as many as nouns, but they are everyday actions and activities in daily life. Therefore, the frequency of verb use was the highest one in the questionnaire survey result. For the adjective English loanwords in Cantonese, the total number of them is relatively small, and some of them were already obsolete words (CHEUNG & Bauer, 2002), so they were used with the least frequency of the three parts of speech.

4.3 The Relationship between the Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese and the Age of the Users in Guangzhou

Weight means was used to analyze the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of the users in Guangzhou. The frequencies of English Cantonese used by participants were multiplied by the corresponding weight(f) to 5,4,3,2 and 1 respectively. With the formula of weight means, the frequencies of using English loanwords in Cantonese between each age groups were calculated to discuss the relationship.

$$\bar{x} = \frac{x_1f_1 + x_2f_2 + x_3f_3 + \dots + x_n f_n}{k}$$

Table 8 the Weight Means of Using English Loanwords in Cantonese between Each Age Groups

Age Group	Always(5)	Often(4)	Sometimes(3)	Seldom(2)	Never(1)	Weight Mean \bar{x}
3-12	0	0	10	0	10	8
13-18	4	4	9	0	3	13.2
19-25	3	6	9	1	1	13.8
26-35	2	7	9	0	2	13.4
36-49	0	9	9	1	1	13.2
50+	0	1	13	1	5	10

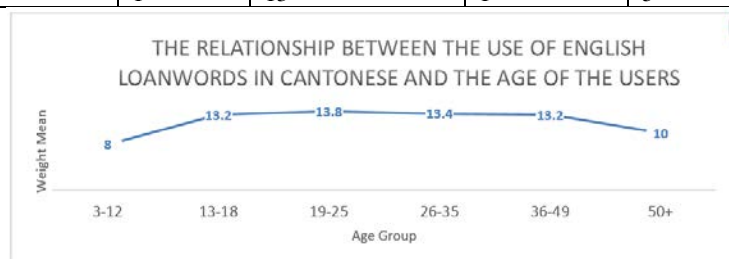


Fig.1 The relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of the users

The variation of age group difference is a relatively stable social variation, which can show the change of the use of English loanwords in Cantonese at different age levels in the same era, and also reflect the influence of different language policies on language use under the changing times.

Due to the promotion of Mandarin since 2005, the state stipulates that schools and other institutions of education use mandarin and standardized Chinese characters as the primary language of education and teaching (NPC, 2005). With the promotion of mandarin, students only use mandarin in school and also use less Cantonese in daily conversation in Guangzhou. However, the use of English loanwords in Cantonese must be accompanied by the use of Cantonese, which was why the use of English loanwords in Cantonese in the age group of 3-12 years was the least.

As young people are sensitive to things, they are more likely to accept new forms and old ones. What's more, there are more social communication opportunities between the young and the middle-aged, which will promote the mastery of language (Xu, 2016). Therefore, it could be seen from chart 1 that the three age groups of 19-25, 26-35, and 36-49 were with the high frequency of the use of English loanwords in Cantonese.

Xi (1996) considered that people in the age group of 50 above in this generation might be less educated and less familiar with English than other age groups because of the cultural revolution in the 1960s. However, as the loanwords in Cantonese were formed and handed down during the period of foreign trade in the Cantonese region of Guangdong and the colonial period of Hong Kong in the last century (Wong, 2004). Furthermore, they were not influenced too much in promoting Mandarin. Therefore, they are not unfamiliar with the use of English loanwords in Cantonese.

4.4 The Attitudes of Cantonese Speakers Toward the Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese in Guangzhou

According to the results of the questionnaire, there were 89.3% participants agreed that English loanwords in Cantonese should be passed down to the next generation and developed with positive attitudes toward the use of English loanwords, 10.7% participants held the negative attitudes toward this statement.

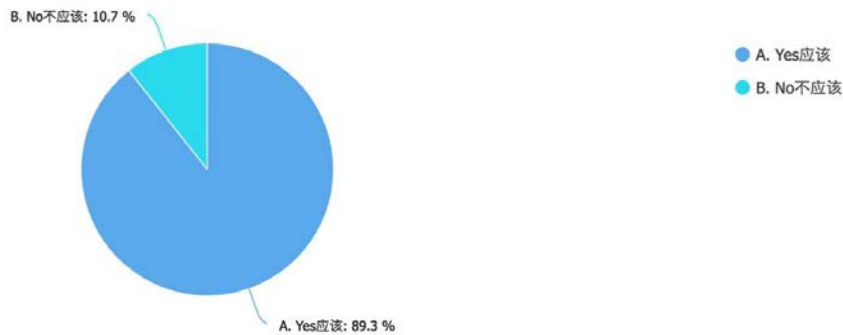


Fig. 2 The percentage of the agreement of the inheritance and development of English loanwords in Cantonese

(1) The Positive Attitudes Toward the Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese

The participants were asked to choose from the following reasons for using English loanwords in Cantonese: A. the use of loanwords can make the expression more accurate; B. It is not clear what the original Cantonese expression of some loanwords is; C. Never notice that the word in use is a loanword; D. other people use these loanwords in their daily communication; E. can express more meaning in fewer words; F. loanwords have a catchy tune that is easier to say G. English loanwords have enriched the vocabulary of Cantonese.

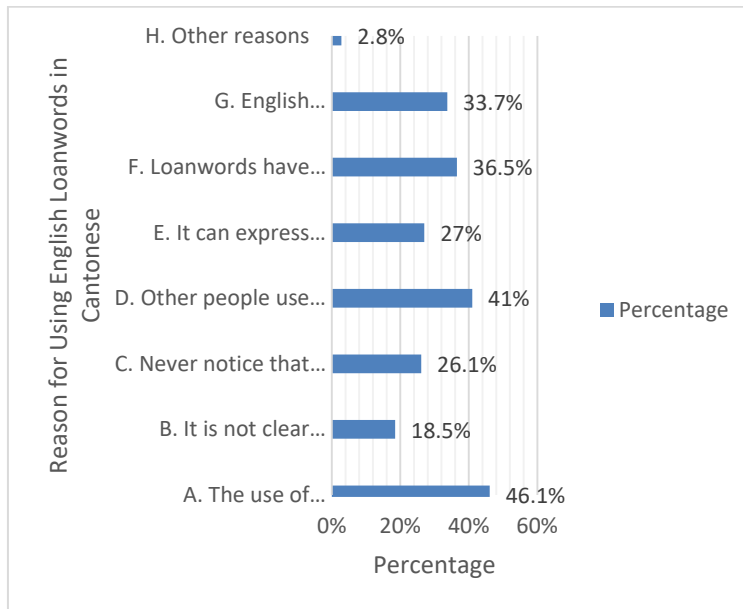


Fig.3 The reasons for using English loanwords in Cantonese

Table 9 summarized the participants’ attitudes towards the use of English loanwords in Cantonese, which were significant to explore the reasons why Cantonese speakers in Guangzhou tend to use English loanwords in their daily conversation.

Table 9 Some of Other Positive Attitudes from Participants

Positive Attitudes Towards English Loanwords in Cantonese	
Attitude	CODE NUMBER IN THE QUESTIONNAIRES

<i>Historical & cultural reasons</i>	
“Language and culture will always change with the changes of the times and the development of the society, ..., it represents a piece of history and it has value.”	21
“All languages and cultures are worth preserving.”	47
“.....Cantonese, as the main language in Guangdong, has been influenced by more foreign cultures in the development history of china, and then derived a variety of Cantonese loanwords, which have been widely spread among the people, proving its practicability and being recognized by the public. This is just a natural link in the development of language.....“	91
“The integration of Chinese and western culture is the spirit of Cantonese and the openness of Cantonese people.“	82
“..., it records the history of real rich Cantonese vocabulary at the same time, also became a Cantonese history itself is an integral part of...”	71
<i>Linguistic reasons</i>	
“Save time and effort, economic benefits, and accurate expression.”	61
“Loanwords have been integrated into Cantonese,, they are also part of Cantonese.“	70

(NB: For detail list, please refer to Appendix D.)

The participants who held positive attitudes toward the use of English loanwords in Cantonese argued that English loanwords have become of Cantonese which could not be abandoned. Moreover, the English loanwords in Cantonese absolutely enriched the Cantonese thesaurus and improved the communication efficiency of Cantonese speakers.

(2) The Negative Attitudes Toward the Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese

Participants were asked to choose from the following reasons not to use English loanwords in Cantonese: A. the original Cantonese words can express all the meaning, there is no need to use loanwords; B. the use of loanwords weakens the dignity of Cantonese; C. other people cannot understand loanwords; D. I do not know what the loanwords of some Cantonese words are; E. to keep Cantonese expression pure; F. to protect the inheritance and development of Cantonese; G. the use of loanwords is an expression of worshipping foreign things.

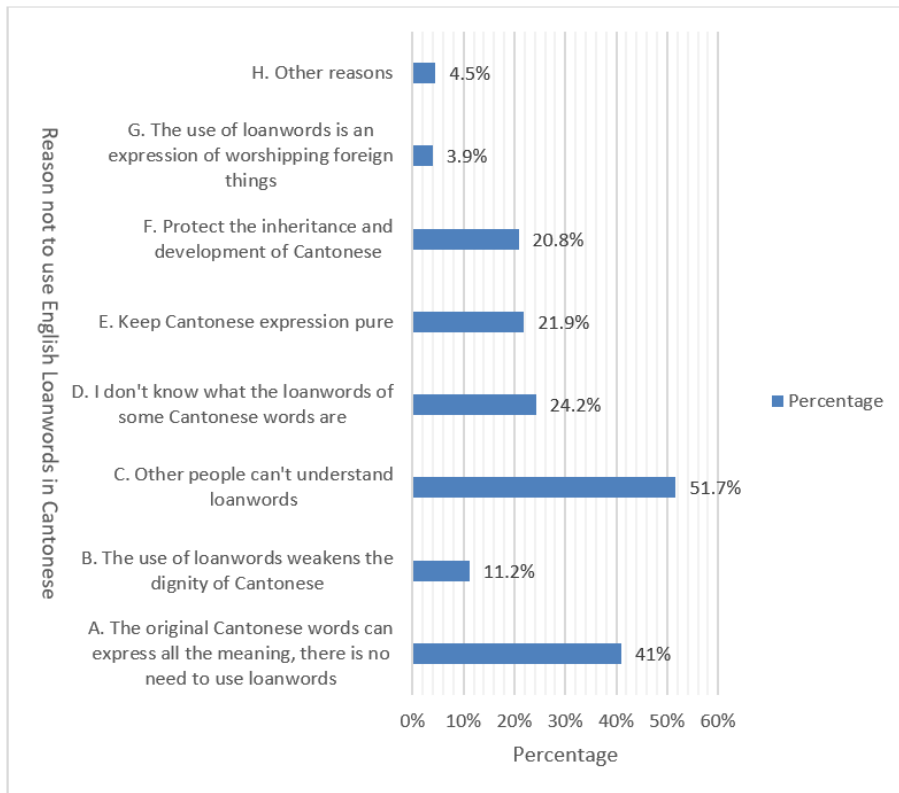


Fig.4 The reasons not to use English loanwords in Cantonese

Participants also provided their negative attitudes towards the use of English loanwords in Cantonese with identity reasons and linguistic reasons which were thought-worthy.

Table 10 Other Negative Attitudes from Participants

<i>Negative Attitudes Towards English Loanwords in Cantonese</i>	
<i>Attitude</i>	<i>CODE NUMBER IN THE QUESTIONNAIRES</i>
<i>Identity reasons</i>	
“We are Chinese.”	92
<i>Linguistic reasons</i>	
“It will affect the inheritance of the pure Cantonese.”	94
“It’s not the most authentic Cantonese, and it will cause the loss of some words in Cantonese.”	58

(NB: For detail list, please refer to Appendix D.)

The participants who held negative attitudes toward the use of English loanwords in Cantonese expressed their opinions on identity reasons and linguistic reasons. For identity reasons, they considered that it was inappropriate to use English loanwords frequently in China. Moreover, they also argued that the use and inheritance of English loanwords in Cantonese might damage the pure Cantonese and some traditional vocabulary in Cantonese.

5.1 Findings

Although there are more noun English loanwords in Cantonese from the corpus of English loanwords for this study, the verb English loanwords in Cantonese were used most frequently in the survey. Luo (2015) explained in his study that most of the English noun loanwords are transliterated when the foreign products were introduced into Cantonese speaking areas. People use different types of objects in their lives at a different rate was also the reason why some noun English loanwords was not used very frequently. For the verb English loanwords, most of them are the daily actions people always do in their daily life, like “charging“, “parking“ and “marking“, which could be used frequently in Cantonese speakers’ daily conversation. However, for the English loanwords of adjectives, first of all, there are not many adjectives available for Cantonese speakers in the English loanwords in Cantonese. Moreover, in terms of the frequency of use of word-class, the noun as the subject and object and verb as the predicate of the sentence are indispensable, so the frequency of the use of adjectives is the lowest one among the three (Deng, 2012).

With the questionnaire survey, the relationship between the use of English loanwords in Cantonese and the age of the users was found out. On the one hand, With the promotion of Mandarin, the frequency of using Cantonese in the 3-12 age group was quite low, as well as the frequency of using of English loanwords in Cantonese was also the lowest in the questionnaire result. On the other hand, the age group of 50 above was the second low frequency of using English loanwords in Cantonese. Due to the Cultural Revolution in the 1960s, the educational level of participants in this age group has been negatively affected (Xi, 1996), their English level was also relatively low. Thus, the frequency of using English loanwords was lower than other age groups.

By contrast, the participants in the age groups from 13-18 to 36-49 were using English loanwords in Cantonese much more frequently than other two age groups mentioned above, especially the age group of 19-25 that using English loanwords in Cantonese most frequently. Most of the participants in those four age groups are studying or working, and their education levels are quite higher than others, they also have more opportunities for external communication and knowledge exchange. Moreover, their ability to receive and tolerate information is also relatively stronger, so the use of English loanwords in Cantonese is much more frequent.

From the questionnaire survey, there were 89.3% of participants holding positive attitudes toward the use of English loanwords in Cantonese who gave reasons in historical and cultural aspect and linguistic aspect. The participants argued that all languages and cultures are worth preserving, and the English loanwords in Cantonese represent the historical value. They also believed that the English loanwords in Cantonese could enrich Cantonese and bring more convenience. On the other side, there were 10.7% participants regarded the English loanwords in Cantonese as cultural aggression which affect the inheritance of pure Cantonese. With the negative attitudes in the

linguistic aspect and identity aspect, they thought that English loanwords in Cantonese were not worth carrying on and passing by.

5.2 Limitations

In the collection of English loanwords in Cantonese, although this study has referred to the corpora of several scholars and collected the English loanwords from Hong Kong TV series, it was still incomplete. As the corpus of reference scholars and Hong Kong TV series were not enough, some English loanwords in Cantonese may not be covered in this study. At the same time, it was difficult to avoid that some low frequency used English loanwords in Cantonese was not known and to be involved in this study.

For the questionnaire survey, there were only 120 participants who participated that the data was not enough to make the result objective and representative. Moreover, the educational level of the participants was not consistent. Since the variables were not strictly controlled, the analysis of the questionnaire results may result in some errors. Also, it was not excluded that some participants did not understand the questions, resulting in some deviations in the answers to the questionnaires.

5.3 Implications

Through this study, hopefully, the current situation of the use of English loanwords in Cantonese could be reflected. It also may reflect the cultural connotation of Canton that the cultural inclusiveness of Cantonese and their value orientation towards western cultural. As the same time, English loanwords in Cantonese are changing all the time with users' choice, and these processes also reflect the social changes in Guangzhou. Besides, to the social aspect, this study could also help to understand the development process of loanwords, loaning strategies and the factors of using loanwords.

In addition, it is hoped that this study could also trigger Cantonese speakers' thinking on the degree and context of using English loanwords in Cantonese as well as the inheritance and development of English loanwords in Cantonese.

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Appendix A: Corpus of English Loanwords in Cantonese

Resources	Word Class	English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
From both daily life, Hong Kong TV programs and corpora from other scholars	Nouns	ball	波	bo1
		bar	吧	baa6
		Beatles	披头士	pei1 tau4 si6
		beer	啤酒	be1 zau2
		bikini	比基尼	bei2 gei1 nei4
		brandy	白兰地	baak2 laan4 deng6
		bus	巴士	baa1 si6
		card	咭	kaat1
		carefree	茄厘啡	ke4 lei4 fei1
		carnival	嘉年华	gaal nin4 waa4
		cartoon	卡通	kaat1 tung1
		catsup	唸汁	gip1 zap1
		cheese	芝士	zi1 si6
		cherries	车厘子	geoi1 lei4 zi2
		chocolate	朱古力	zyu1 gu2 lik6
		cigar	雪茄	syut3 ke4
		coffee	咖啡	kaal fei1
cognac	干邑	gon1 jap1		

		cola	可乐	ho2 lok3
		cologne	古龙	gu2 lung4
		cookie	曲奇	kuk1 kei4
		cream	忌廉	gei6 lim4
		cushion	咕辰	gu1 san4
From both daily life, Hong Kong TV programs and corpora from other scholars	Nouns	cutlet	吉列	gat1 lit6
		daddy	爹地	de1 deng6
		disco	的士高	dik1 si6 gou1
		film	菲林	fei2 lam4
		green	果岭	gu2 ling5
		Hollywood	荷里活	ho6 leoi5 wut6
		hot dog	热狗	jit6 gau2
		jeep	吉普	gat1 pou2
		jelly	啫喱	ze6 lei1
		kiwi fruit	奇异果	kei4 ji6 gu2
		level	喱	lei1
		lift	轆	lip1
		massage	马杀鸡	maa5 saat3 gai1
		microphone	咪	mail
		model	摩道	mo4 dou6
		mommy	妈咪	maa5 miu1
		money	蚊	man1
		ounce	安士	ngon1 si6
		Ovaltine	阿华田	aak3 waa4 tin4
		pan cake	班戟	baan1 gik1
		party	派对	pai3 deoi3
		Pinang	槟榔	bing1 long4
		pizza	披萨	pei1 saat3
		puff	泡芙	pou5 fu4
round	冷	laang5		
salad	沙律	saa1 leot6		
From both daily life, Hong Kong TV programs and corpora from other scholars	Nouns	salmon	三文鱼	saam3 man6 jyu4
		sandwich	三文治	saam3 man6 zi6
		SARS	沙士	saa1 si6
		saxophone	色士风	sik1 si6 fung3
		schmuck	薯唛	syu5 mak1
		shirt	恤	seot1
		show	骚	sou1
		snooker	士碌架	si6 luk6 gaa3
		soda	苏打	sou1 daa2
		sofa	梳化	so1 faa3
		store	士多	si6 do1
		strawberry	士多啤梨	si6 do1 be1 lei4
		sundae	新地	san1 dei6
		taxi	的士	dik1 si6
		tie	袂	taai1
		toast	多士	do1 si6
		tonic water	汤力水	tong1 lik6 seoi2
		vanilla	云呢拿	wan4 nei1 naa4
		vitamin	维他命	wai4 to1 ming6
			Verbs	court
fight	挥			fai1

	Adjectives	cool	酷	huk6
		mini	迷你	mai4 nei5

Resources	Word Class	English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin	
From both daily life and Hong Kong TV programs	Nouns	boss	波士	bo1 si6	
		buffet	布菲	bou3 fei1	
		cast	卡士	kaat1 si6	
		coolie	咕哩	gu1 lei5	
		face	菲士	fei2 si6	
		fare	飞	fei1	
		file	快劳	faai3 lou2	
		foul	否	fau1	
		gay	基	gei1	
		grip	噏	gip1	
		guts	吉士	gat1 si1	
		mike shake	奶昔	naai5 sik1	
		mile	咪	mai1	
		monitor	芒	mong1	
		mousse	摩士	mo1 si6	
		number	冧巴	lam3 baa1	
		pie	批	pai1	
		plum	布冧	bou3 lam3	
		poor guy	扑街	puk1 gaai1	
		pose	蒲士	pou4 si6	
		pound	磅	bong6	
		pudding	布甸	bou3 din1	
		pump	泵	bam1	
punch	宾治	ban1 zi6			
From both daily life and Hong Kong TV programs	Nouns	sauna	桑拿	song1 naa4	
		sirloin	西冷	sai1 laang1	
		size	晒士	saai3 si6	
		spare	士啤	si6 be1	
		tart	挞	taat3	
		thinner	天那水	tin1 no6 sei2	
		tips	贴士	tip3 si6	
		tuna	吞拿鱼	tan1 naa4 jyu4	
		van	輜	wan1	
		wafer	威化	wai1 faa3	
		Verbs	argue	拗撬	juk6 hiu3
			boycott	杯葛	bui1 got3
			burglary	爆格	bok3 gaak3
	change		唱	coeng3	
	charge		叉	caal	
	encore		安哥	ngon1 go1	
	fail		肥佬	fei4 lou2	
	judge		嗜住	ze6 zyu6	
	order		柯打	ngo1 daa2	
	park		泊	bok6	
	rob	老粒	lou5 nap1		
	Adjectives	ham shop	咸湿	haam4 sap1	
		moody	木独	muk6 duk6	

		sharp	索	sok3
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Resources	Word Class	English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
From both daily life and corpora from other scholars	Nouns	aspirin	阿士匹灵	aak3 si6 pat1 ling4
		hose	喉	hau4
		maxiskirt	密实裙	mat6 sat6 kwan4
		namas	南无	naam4 mou4
		parfait	芭菲	baa1 fei2
		tick	剔	tik1
		trouble	茶煲	caa4 bou1
	waffle	窝夫	wo1 fu1	
	Adjectives	smart	时髦	si4 mou1

Resources	Word Class	English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
From both Hong Kong TV program and other scholars	Nouns	cocoa	谷古	juk6 gu2
		currants	加仑子	gaa3 leon4 zi2
		fashion	花臣	waa6 san2
		fuse	灰士	fui1 si6
		insure	燕梳	jin3 so1
		jam	占	zim1
		laser	镭射	leo4 se6
		motor	摩打	mo1 daa2
		pear	啤梨	bel lei4
		pride	派头	paai3 tau4
		sent	仙	sin1
		warrant	窝轮	wo1 leon4
	Verbs	mark	唛	mak1
From both Hong Kong TV program and other scholars	Verbs	mince	免治	min5 zi6
	Adjectives	last	拉士	laat6 si6
		live	拉阔	laai1 fut3
		soft	梳乎	so1 wu4

Resources	Word Class	English Word	Cantonese Character	Cantonese Pinyin
From Hong Kong TV program	Nouns	bearing	啤令	be1 ling1
		boxing	卜醒	bo1 sing2
		brake	迫力	bik1 lik6
		brother	巴打	baa1 daa2
		bumper	泵把	ban1 baa3
		bun	槟	ban1
		certificate	沙纸	saa1 zi2
		derby	打比	daa2 bei2
		margin	孖展	maa1 zin2
		phone in	烽烟	fung1 jin1
		sergeant	沙展	saa1 zin2
		sister	丝打	si1 daa2
		socket	梳	sou1
		spanner	士巴拿	si6 baa1 naa4
yogurt	优格	jau1 gaak3		
	Verb	ransom	肉参	juk6 sam1
From Corpora from other scholars	Nouns	amoeba	阿米巴	aak3 mai5 baa1
		Arhat	罗汉	lo4 hon3

From Corpora from other scholars From Corpora from other scholars	Nouns	chowder	周打	zau1 daa2
		cocktail	咕爹	gu1 de1
		cranberry	金巴利	gam1 baal lei6
		custard	吉士打	gat1 si6 daa2
		delicious	地厘蛇果	deng6 lei4 ji4 gu2
		deuce	刁时	diu1 si4
		digoxin	地戈辛	deng6 gwo1 san1
		fiber	快把	faai3 baa3
		fund	芬	fan1
		Gestap	盖世太保	goi3 sai3 taai3 bou2
		gin	毡酒	zin1 zau2
		joke	粥	zuk1
		label	呢保	ni1 bou2
		lace	厘士	lei4 si6
		license	拉臣	laai1 san2
		linen	连仁	lin4 jan4
		lysol	拉苏	laat6 sou1
		margarine	玛琪琳	maa5 kei4 lam4
		merchant	玛真	maa5 zan1
		mignon	免翁	min5 jung1
		mink	明克	ming4 hak1
		offside	洽西	hap6 sai1
		place	披士	pei1 si6
		porter	波打	bo1 daa2
quinine	见连丸	jin6 lin4 jyun4		
rally	拉力赛	laai1 lik6 coi3		
From Corpora from other scholars	Nouns	ream	拈	nim1
		rum	霖	lam1
		satin	色丁	sik1 ding1
		set	恤	seot1
		sharkskin	沙士坚	saa1 si6 gin1
		sink	星盆	sing1 pun4
		slick	士叻	si6 lek1
		stamp	士担	si6 daam1
		toffee	拖肥糖	to1 fei4 tong4
		trouble	茶煲	caa4 bou1
		trumpet	吐林必	tou3 lam4 bit1
		trust	托拉斯	tok3 laat6 si1
		tyre	呔	taai1
		waste	威士	wai1 si6
		wire	威	wai1
		xylophone	西路风	sai1 lou6 fung3
		Verbs	fluke	符碌
Adjectives	hard luck		虾碌	haa4 luk6
	modern	摩登	mol dang1	

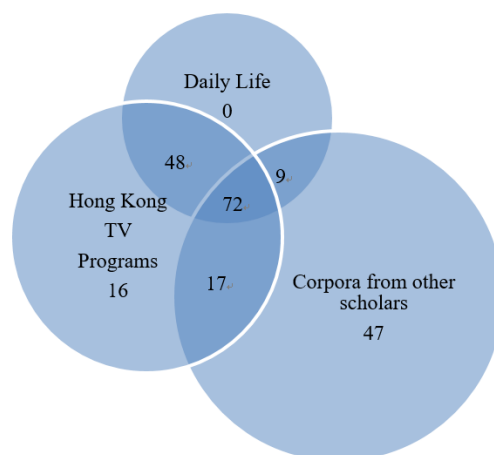


Fig. 4 The Statistics for each resource

1. English loanwords in Cantonese from ONLY daily life: 0
2. English loanwords in Cantonese from ONLY Hong Kong TV programs: 16
3. English loanwords in Cantonese from ONLY corpora from other scholars: 47
4. English loanwords in Cantonese from both daily life and Hong Kong TV programs: 48
5. English loanwords in Cantonese from both daily life and corpora from other scholars: 9
6. English loanwords in Cantonese from both Hong Kong TV programs and corpora from other scholars: 17
7. English loanwords in Cantonese from both daily life, Hong Kong TV programs and corpora from other scholars: 72

Appendix B: Questionnaire

English Loanwords in Cantonese: A Case Study in Guangzhou

粤语中的英语外来词:以广州为例

I am a student from Beijing Normal University-Hong Kong Baptist University United International College. This is a questionnaire of Final Year Project about *English Loanwords in Cantonese*: A Case Study in Guangzhou*. I would like to invite you to spend a few minutes to help fill in this questionnaire. Thanks for your kind help.

This questionnaire is conducted on a voluntary basis. If you feel uncomfortable, you may withdraw from the questionnaire at any time. There are no right or wrong choices, please fill in according to your actual situation.

Confidentiality: your responses will be kept confidential. Your identity will not be disclosed. The data you provide will only be used for this research and may be used for articles and presentations in the future.

我是一名来自北京师范大学-香港浸会大学联合国际学院的学生.这是一份关于《粤语中的英语外来词*:以广州为例》的毕业论文调查问卷.我想请您花几分钟的时间来帮助填写这份问卷.谢谢您的帮助.

这份问卷是在自愿的基础上进行的.如果您感到不适,您可以随时退出问卷.本问卷的答案没有对错之分,请根据您的实际情况填写.

保密:您的回复将被保密.您的身份不会被透露.您提供的数据仅用于本研究,将来可能用于文章和演示文稿.

*English Loanwords in Cantonese: "Loanword" is a professional term in linguistics which means the word borrowed from other language and incorporated into the original language. For example: 巴士(bus-公交车),士多啤梨(strawberry-草莓),三文鱼(salmon-鲑鱼),做 friend(make friends-交朋友)etc.

粤语中的英语外来词:”外来词“是语言学上的一个专业术语,指从其他语言中借用并融入原语言的外来词.例如:巴士(bus-公交车),士多啤梨(strawberry-草莓),三文鱼(salmon-鲑鱼),做 friend(make friends-交朋友)等等.

Part One: Personal Information

第一部分:个人信息

1. Where are you from?

您来自哪里

A.Guangzhou 广州

B.Other parts of Guangdong 广东的其他城市

C.Hong Kong/Macao 香港/澳门

D.Other provinces in China(including Taiwan)中国的其他省份(包括台湾)

E.Other countries 其他国家

2. Which age group you are in? 您的年龄段是?

A.3-12

B.13-18

C.19-26

D.26-35

E.35-49

F.50+

3. I can speak the following languages (you can tick more than one):

我会运用一下语言(您可以勾选多于一个选项)

A. Cantonese 粤语

B. Mandarin 国语

C. English 英语

D. Other languages 其他语言

4. How will you describe your ability of speaking Cantonese?

A. I am a native Cantonese speaker. 我是粤语为母语的使用者.

B. I am self-taught and proficient in Cantonese. 我自学且精通粤语.

C. I can speak a bit of Cantonese. 我会说一点粤语.

D. I cannot speak Cantonese at all. 我完全不会说粤语.

Part Two: The Use of English Loanwords in Cantonese

第二部分:粤语中英语外来词的使用

5. Do you use any English loanwords in your daily communication in Cantonese?

您在日常的粤语交流中使用过英语外来词吗?

A. Yes

B. No (To No.7)

6. How often do you use English loanwords in Cantonese?

您在日常的粤语交流中使用英语外来词的频率是多少?

- A. Always 总是
- B. Often 经常
- C. Sometimes 有时
- D. Seldom 很少
- E. Never 没有

7. Do people around you use any English loanwords in your daily communication in Cantonese?

您身边的人在日常的粤语交流中使用过英语外来词吗?

- A. Yes
- B. No

8. How often do people around you use English loanwords in Cantonese?

您身边的人在日常的粤语交流中使用英语外来词的频率是多少?

- A. Always 总是
- B. Often 经常
- C. Sometimes 有时
- D. Seldom 很少
- E. Never 没有

9. How much do you know about English loanwords in Cantonese?

(Slide from 0 to 10, 0: understand nothing, 10: understanding everything.)

您对粤语中的外来词了解多少?(由 0 滑至 10)

10. Here are 30 pairs of sentences. Please choose the most realistic one for each pair according to your daily speech habits.

以下有 30 组句子,请根据个人日常话语习惯选出每组最符合现实的句子.

1)

a. 喺斑马线前要踩下刹车.

b. 喺斑马线前要踩下迫力.

2)

a. 两个人喺埋一齐, 争论多好正常.

b. 两个人喺埋一齐, 拗撬多好正常.

3)

a. 越嚟越多人开始抵制呢间公司.

b. 越嚟越多人开始杯葛呢间公司.

4)

a. 你件外套好型.

b.你件外套好酷.

5)

a.我地今晚去食布菲好唔好?

b.我哋今晚去食自助餐好唔好?

6)

a.我觉得搭巴士去会好啲.

b.我觉得搭公交车去会好啲.

7)

a.佢屋企畀人入室盗窃.

b.佢屋企畀人爆格.

8)

a.佢好咸湿.

b.佢好好色.

9)

a.你要学识点样停车.

b.你要学识点样泊车.

10)

a.沙纸系搵工嘅敲门砖.

b.毕业证书系搵工嘅敲门砖.

11)

a.我要去银行唱钱.

b.我要去银行换钱.

12)

a.你可唔可以帮我充电?

b.你可唔可以帮我叉电?

13)

a.点解佢哋次次都打成平手?

b.点解佢哋次次都打成刁时?

14)

a.佢今次真系虾碌啦.

b.佢今次真系唔好彩啦.

15)

a.今次系你最后一次机会.

b.今次系你拉士一次机会.

16)

a.我去揸电梯.

b.我去揸粒.

17)

a.你得唔得畀你电话号码我?

b.你得唔得畀你电话冧巴我?

18)

a.佢好木独.

b.佢好木讷.

19)

a.我想睇佢嘅现场表演.

b.我想睇佢嘅拉阔表演.

20)

a.唔该你记低我讲嘅嘢.

b.唔该你唛低我讲嘅嘢.

21)

a.佢考试肥佬.

b.佢考试唔及格.

22)

a.我最中意食三文鱼.

b.我最中意食鲑鱼.

23)

a.我个水槽烂咗.

b.我个星盆烂咗.

24)

a.我平时中意同朋友去玩斯诺克.

b.我平时中意同朋友去玩士碌架.

25)

a.佢好索.

b.佢好正.

26)

a.佢份工好舒服.

b.佢份工好梳乎.

27)

a.佢今朝畀人老粒.

b.佢今朝畀人抢劫.

28)

a.我中意香草雪糕.

b.我中意云呢拿雪糕.

29)

a.得唔得唔好成日指责我?

b.得唔得唔好成日啫住我?

30).

a.佢嘅打扮好摩登.

b.佢嘅打扮好新潮.

Part3: Attitudes Toward English Loanwords in Cantonese

第三部分:对粤语中英语外来词的态度

11. If you use English loanwords in Cantonese, what are your reasons?

如果您使用粤语中的英语外来词,您的原因是什么?

A.The use of loanwords can make the expression more accurate.

使用外来词可以使得表达意思更精准.

B.It is not clear what the original Cantonese expression of some loanwords is.

不清楚某些外来词所对应的粤语原始表达是什么.

C.Never notice that the word in use is a loanword.

从来没有注意到正在使用的词是外来词.

D.Other people use these loanwords in their daily communication.

其他人也在日常交流中使用这些外来词.

E.Can express more meaning in fewer words.

可以用更少的字表达更多的意思.

F.Loanwords have a catchy tone that is easier to say.

外来词的声调朗朗上口说起来更顺口.

G.English loanwords have enriched the vocabulary of Cantonese.

英语外来词丰富了粤语的词库.

H.Other:

其他:

12. If you do not use English loanwords in Cantonese, what are your reasons?

如果您不使用粤语中的英语外来词,您的原因是什么?

A.The original Cantonese words can express all the meaning, there is no need to use loanwords.

原始粤语词汇可以表达全部意思,没有必要使用外来词.

B.The use of loanwords weakens the dignity of Cantonese.

外来词的使用弱化了粤语的尊严.

C. Other people can't understand loanwords.

其他人听不懂外来词.

D. I don't know what the loanwords of some Cantonese words are.

不知道粤语某些词汇的外来词表达是什么.

E. To keep Cantonese expression pure.

保持粤语表达中的纯净.

F. To protect the inheritance and development of Cantonese.

保护粤语的传承和发展.

G. The use of loanwords is an expression of worshipping foreign things.

使用外来词是崇洋媚外的表现.

H. Other:

其他:

13. Do you think English loanwords in Cantonese should be passed down and developed?

您认为粤语中的英语外来词应不应该被传承并且发扬光大?

A. Yes 应该

B. No 不应该

Please watch a video from Hong Kong TV program.

请观看香港电视剧中的节选片段.

14. How do you feel when you hear the conversation with English loanwords?

您听到含有英语外来词的对话时,您有什么感觉?

A. Innocuous 无伤大雅

B. Xenocentric 崇洋媚外

C. Exemplary 值得模仿

D. Other 其他:

15. How do you feel when other people use English loanwords to talk to you?

当别人用英语外来词和您交谈时,您有什么感觉?

A. Strange 感觉奇怪

B. Pleasure 乐意接受

C. Dauntless 没有所谓

D. Other 其他:

16. If you have other ideas or comments about English loanwords in Cantonese, please feel free to write them down.

如果您对粤语中的英语外来词有其他想法和评论,请随时写下来.

Appendix C: Separated Tables for the Results of Word-class

Table 1 The percentages of the used of noun English loanwords in Cantonese

Vocabulary	English Loanwords	Population	Word-class	Percentage
Brake	迫力	28	Noun	26.1%
Buffet	布菲	79	Noun	73.8%
Bus	巴士	92	Noun	85.9%
Certification	沙纸	62	Noun	57.9%
Deuce	刁时	49	Noun	45.8%
Lift	轆	87	Noun	81.3%
Number	秊巴	87	Noun	81.3%
Salmon	三文鱼	102	Noun	95.3%
Sink	星盆	32	Noun	29.9%
Snooker	士碌架	85	Noun	79.4%
Mean:				65.7%

Table 2 The percentages of the used of verb English loanwords in Cantonese

Vocabulary	English Loanwords	Population	Word-class	Percentage
Argue	拗撬	95	Verb	88.8%
Boycott	杯葛	59	Verb	55.1%
Burglarize	爆格	97	Verb	90.7%
Park	泊	84	Verb	78.5%
Change	唱	94	Verb	87.9%
Charge	叉	60	Verb	56.1%
Mark	唛	72	Verb	67.2%
Rob	老粒	83	Verb	77.6%
Judge	嗜住	91	Verb	85%
Fail	肥佬	88	Verb	82.2%
Mean:				76.9%

Table 3 The percentages of the used of adjective English loanwords in Cantonese

Vocabulary	English Loanwords	Population	Word-class	Percentage
Cool	酷	25	Adjective	23.4%
Ham chop	咸湿	90	Adjective	84.1%
Hard luck	虾碌	42	Adjective	39.3%
Last	拉士	70	Adjective	65.4%
Moody	木独	96	Adjective	89.7%
Live	拉阔	44	Adjective	41.1%
Mark	唛	72	Adjective	67.2%
Sharp	索	83	Adjective	77.6%
Soft	梳乎	84	Adjective	78.5%
Vanilla	云呢拿	72	Adjective	67.3%
Mean:				62.2%

Appendix D: Attitudes Toward English Loanwords in Cantonese

Code Number in Questionnaire	Original Answer in Chinese	Translated Answer in English
1	丰富了粤语	Enriched Cantonese
2	都系语言习惯	All are language habits
3	丰富粤语的内容和特色性	Enrich the content and characteristics of Cantonese
4	外来词经历左咁多年之后,好多其实已经算系成为左粤语一部分了	After years of loanwords, many of them have become part of Cantonese
5	外来词其实也是语言文化的一种	Loanwords are actually a kind of linguistic culture
6	因为香港电影嚟影响	Because of the influence of Hong Kong film
7	地道	authentic
8	融合	fuse
9	海纳百川才能长存不会发展成文化遗产仅存在记忆中	It will not develop into a cultural heritage only in memory
10	语言都是融合和发展,外来词能让粤语更有活力	Languages are all about integration and development. Loanwords can make Cantonese more dynamic
11	因为这个也是粤语文化的特点之一	Because this is also one of the characteristics of Cantonese culture
12	文化融合,正如中西医也可以共同存活在现今社会,当然外来词的运用要适当,是合理使用,而不是用来可以炫耀	Cultural integration, just as Chinese and western medicine can also survive together in today's society, of course, the use of loanwords should be appropriate, reasonable use, not used to show off
13	和世界接轨	Connect with the world
14	得意	Funny
15	中意讲就讲咯,无咩所谓	Please talk about it, no baa so-called
16	粤语作为沿海地区的常用语言,本就通过香港等口岸城市与外语有多重交流.这是粤语的特色.	As a common language in coastal areas, Cantonese has multiple exchanges with foreign languages through Hong Kong and other port cities. This is the specialty of Cantonese.
17	对粤语更加有韵味	More flavor to Cantonese
18	衍生粤语的多样性,只有与时俱进的语言才是好语言,经得起时间推敲	The diversity of Cantonese is derived. Only the language that keeps pace with The Times can be a good language and stand up to time scrutiny
19	本土文化应该传承	Local culture should be passed on
20	顺应时代发展	Follow the development of the times
21	语言是随着社会进步而丰富的,随着社会的日益开放交流必然会有更多的新事物为人所认识采用,粤语中的英语外来词就是如此,它记载了历史的真实同时也丰富了粤语的词汇,也成为了粤语历史本身不可或缺的一部分,故此我们应该尊重历史事实及其语言交流作用而传承并且发扬!	Language is along with the social progress and rich, with the increasingly open of the society communication is bound to have more new things is known, English loanwords in Cantonese is so, it records the history of real rich Cantonese vocabulary at the same time, also become an integral part of the Cantonese history itself, so we should respect the historical facts and its effect on the language communication and inheriting and carrying forward!
22	文化可以创新,语言都系一样!	Culture can be innovative, language is the same!
23	这是文化的一部分.	It's part of the culture.
24	使得粤语更丰富更有特色.	Make Cantonese more abundant and distinctive.
25	我哋系中国人	We are Chinese
26	只要表达清晰,没有必要分开外来不外来,英文里面都有好多中文外来词.	As long as the expression is clear, there is no need to separate foreign from foreign, English has a lot of Chinese loanwords.
27	粤语需要统一	Cantonese needs unification
28	要传承原有的粤语	To inherit the original Cantonese
29	粤语才是正统	Cantonese is orthodox
30	外来词没有原来中文的字义	Loanwords have no original Chinese meaning
31	毕竟不是正宗的粤语	It's not really Cantonese after all
32	文化多元化的表现	The manifestation of cultural diversity
33	成为一种新型文化	Become a new culture

34	很多人都是这么使用,大家适应就可以	A lot of people use it this way, you can get used to it
35	只要不影响粤语就没有问题	As long as it doesn't affect Cantonese, it's fine
36	让粤语国际化	Internationalization of Cantonese
37	丰富粤语文化	Enrich Cantonese culture
38	这是我们民族特色	This is our national characteristic
39	已经成为习惯了	It's become a habit
40	中西融合体现了粤语精神,体现广东人的开放	The fusion of Chinese and western embodies the spirit of Cantonese and the openness of Cantonese
41	语言本来就是不断变化发展的	Language is always evolving
42	可以丰富粤语词汇	Can enrich the Cantonese vocabulary
43	融会贯通	digest
44	保存了另类文化	Alternative cultures have been preserved
45	这是粤语文化中的一部分	It's part of Cantonese culture
46	文化的体现	Embodiment of culture
47	存在就有价值,所有语言文化都值得被保留	All languages and cultures are worth preserving
48	语言是融会贯通的	Languages are learned
49	外来语已经日常化,口语化,丰富了粤语的词汇	Loanwords have become daily and colloquial, enriching the vocabulary of Cantonese
50	表达得更传神	Be more expressive
51	表达简便	Expression is simple
52	这也是粤语中的一部分呀	That's part of Cantonese
53	多人有嗜习惯算系传统文化特色	Many people have traditional cultural characteristics
54	值得发扬光大	Carry forward
55	顺口,同化了,这也是粤语中的一部分	Fluent, assimilated, this is also part of Cantonese
56	外来词已经融入了粤语,用的时候自己都不知道是外来词,在我看来已经是粤语的一部分了.	Loanwords have been integrated into Cantonese. When I use them, I don't even know they are loanwords. In my opinion, they are already part of Cantonese.
57	英语外来词已经成为了粤语文化发展中的一部分	English loanwords have become part of the development of Cantonese culture
58	原始粤语词会被日益淡化	The original Cantonese words will be diluted
59	已经成为生活习惯	Has become a habit of life
60	时代进步的体现	The progress of The Times
61	省时省力	Save both time and labour
62	精准表达	Accurate expression
63	基本上都需要在生活中使用	Basically, all need to use in the life
64	符合经济效益	Economic performance
65	感觉是港式文化了	It feels like a Hong Kong-style culture
66	内容丰富了粤语	The content enriched Cantonese
67	这是一种特色	It's a feature
68	方便实用	Convenient and practical
69	吸收外来词也是在发展粤语	Absorbing foreign words is also developing Cantonese
70	是粤语文化的一部分	It's part of Cantonese culture
71	粤语中的外来词也参与了粤语的历史发展	The loanwords in Cantonese also participate in the historical development of Cantonese
72	使用得很舒服	It's comfortable to use
73	容易接受,已经成为习惯	Easy to accept, has become a habit
74	这是粤语文化中的一个重要部分	This is an important part of Cantonese culture
75	体现文化包容现象	Cultural inclusion
76	挺好的	That's ok
77	顺口	Read smoothly
78	更加方便好记	It's easier to remember

79	代表了香港的一种文化	It represents a culture of Hong Kong
80	有时代特征	Have the characteristics of The Times
81	已经成为习惯	Has become a habit
82	广州是个开放包容的城市	Guangzhou is an open and inclusive city
83	丰富粤语词汇,更加有趣生动	Enrich Cantonese vocabulary, more interesting and vivid
84	融入了生活一部分	It's part of life
85	使粤语更加精彩	Make Cantonese more wonderful
86	粤语文化中不可分割的部分	An integral part of Cantonese culture
87	语言习惯	Habit of language
88	已经成为习惯	Has become a habit
89	既有文化	Both the cultural
90	成为语言中一部分	Become part of the language
91	语言的发展就是社会发展的缩影,粤语作为广东地区的主要语言,在中国发展历史中受到较多的外来文化的影响,既而衍生出各种各样的粤语外来词,并广为民间流传,证明了有其实用性和受到民众的认可.这恰恰是语言发展中理所当然的环节,传承下去并无不可,语言就改为人所用,方便人们的日常沟通.传承并发扬粤语中的外来词更体现了人们对外来文化的包容和对自身文化的自信.其他国家和地区的语言同样有各自的外来词,这是不可避免的.因此我认为应该传承发扬粤语中的外来词.	The development of language is the epitome of social development. Cantonese, as the main language of Guangdong, has been influenced by more foreign cultures in the development history of China. A variety of Cantonese loanwords have been derived and widely spread among the people, proving its practicability and recognition by the public. This is just a natural link in the development of language, and there is no need for it to be passed down. Language will be used by people to facilitate their daily Communication. Inheriting and carrying forward the loanwords in Cantonese reflects people's inclusiveness of foreign culture and confidence in their own culture. It is inevitable that the languages of other countries and regions have their own loanwords. Therefore, I think we should carry forward the loanwords in Cantonese.
92	我们是中国人	We are Chinese.
93	让粤语更有多多样性	Make Cantonese more diverse
94	应该保护纯正粤语	Pure Cantonese should be preserved
95	只喜欢中文,不喜欢外来词	Only like Chinese, do not like foreign words
96	保持粤语的纯正更重要	It is more important to keep Cantonese pure
97	容易失传粤语中的一次词汇	Easy to lose a word in Cantonese
98	外来词会影响粤语的传承	Loanwords will affect the inheritance of Cantonese
99	本来有的词,没有必要再用外来词,多此一举	Original words, there is no need to use loanwords, unnecessary
100	必要时可以借用外来词来表达	It can be expressed by borrowing loanwords when necessary
101	更加应该保护传承传统的粤语文化	The traditional Cantonese culture should be protected and inherited
102	保持原始粤语的特性	Keep the original Cantonese character
103	保证纯粤语	Ensure pure Cantonese
104	语言文化总会随着时代的变化以及社会的发展而产生变化,一个词的使用往往反映一个时代人们的精神状态.如果我们把粤语理解成一个生命体,那么外来词也是这个生命成长过程中的一部分.它代表着一段历史,具有价值.	Language and culture will always change with the changes of The Times and the development of society. The use of a word often reflects the mental state of people in an era. If we understand Cantonese as a living thing, then loanwords are part of the process of growing up. It represents a piece of history and has value.
105	存在即合理	existence in possible
106	外来词还可以帮助英语学习	Loanwords can also help English learning
107	使用外来词其实无伤大雅	The use of loanwords is actually harmless

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