

摘要

本研究从社会语音学的视角切入，使用实验语音学的方法自建朗读语音库，调查了普通话中上声的实际表现和性别、年龄和方言背景变异。研究一共调查了40名发音人，其中30名在北京居住的发音人，男女各一半，年龄分为18岁左右、24岁左右和53岁左右三组，每组10人；同时调查了10名（5男5女）24岁左右并且掌握一种南方方言的发音人。上声按上声后接非上声、连上变调前一个上声字、单念上声和承载句句尾上声分为四个位置，每个位置收集到上声字1800个。实验结果发现上声实际调值多样，但在性别年龄上有系统性差异。女性的归一后调值会在除连上变调的其他位置高于男性，而且在单字和句尾上声时男性会比女性更偏向于使用凹调；年龄最大的53岁组归一后的调值曲线起点低，但是在上升部分会逐渐超过其他组，而且随着年龄降低，在单字和句尾上声时会更偏向于使用低平调。上声的嘎裂情况也存在差异。18岁组中嘎裂的性别差别不大，但是男性的嘎裂会随着年龄增大而减少，而女性的嘎裂则先增多后减少，整体上女性嘎裂多于男性，嘎裂程度也更深。同时，研究还发现句尾上声比单字上声嘎裂多，而且程度深，嘎裂位置更向后扩展，但是调值曲线比单字凹陷更浅，时长更短。在不同方言背景下，同一年龄段的发音人中，有南方方言背景的发音人的五度调值曲线会比北方的更加下凹一些，在单字和句尾上声中更偏向于使用凹调，同时北方方言背景的女性嘎裂率高于南方女性的，但是嘎裂程度相对较浅，而北方方言背景的男性嘎裂率则低于南方男性的，嘎裂程度也更浅。

关键词：普通话；上声；社会语音学

Abstract

This paper has studied some social variations of the third tone in mandarin including gender, age and dialect background, from sociolinguistic aspect, using self-built phonetic database of reading materials. The research contains 40 speakers, half male and half female, aging between 16 years old and 55 years old. 30 of them are speakers of north dialect and were divided into three age groups, younger age group, middle age group and older age group. Each group has five males and five females. The other ten speakers are south dialect speakers who have the same age range as the middle age group. The third tone is studied in four conditions: the single tone, the one preceding non-third tone, the one preceding third tone and the one in the end of a sentence. Each condition gathered 1800 words. The result shows that the actual third tone has various tone curves and systematic differences between contrast groups. The female group has a higher normalized pitch in all conditions except the one preceding non-third tone. The male speakers tend to use more contour tones in single tone and in the end of a sentence. The older age group has a lower start point in the normalized curve, but exceeded other groups in the rising part. In single tone and the end of a sentence, the chance of using low-level tone increased when the age decreased. The creaky voice of the third tone also has differences between contrast groups. In younger age group, the creaky voice used in male group is almost the same as in female group. But the creaky voice of the male slightly decreased as the age increased, and in the female group it first increased, then decrease. In general, the female group has more and longer creaky voice than male. Meanwhile, the result also shows that the third tone in the end of a sentence has more and longer creaky voice than in single tone, and the position is more expanded toward the end of the word, but its curve is shallower and shorter. When considering the topolect background, the normalized curve of the speakers with southern topolect background is more dented than the speakers with northern topolect background. In single tone and end of a sentence, the southern topolect speakers prefer using contour tones. Also, the female northern topolect speakers have more and shorter creaky voice than the southern topolect ones. But the male northern topolect speakers have less and shorter creaky voice than the southern topolect ones.

Keywords: Mandarin; Tone; Sociophonetics