

## I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

Mrs. Wòhng stops in to see her friend Mrs. Jèung at home.

jyúyàhn

host, hostess

Jyúyàhn

chóh

sit

chèuihbin

As you wish, at your  
convenience

Chèuihbin chóh lā.

Sit anywhere you like.

yàhnhaak

guest

Yàhnhaak

mhgòì

thank you

Hóu, mhgòì.

All right, thank you.

(The hostess extends a pack of cigarettes)

Jyúyàhn

yín

tobacco

sihk

eat

sihk yín

smoke tobacco, smoke

Sihk yín lā.

Have a cigarette.

Yàhnhaak

haakhei

polite

mhśái

unnecessary, no need to

Mhśái haakhei.

You don't need to be polite.

(i.e., no thanks)

Jyúyàhn

mhóu

don't ... (as a command)

[not good to ...]

Mhóu haakhei a.

Don't be polite. (i.e., Do  
have one)

Yàhnhaak

Hóu, mhgòì.

All right, thanks.

Jyúyàhn

Mhśái mhgòì.

No need to thank. (i.e.,  
You're welcome.)

(A servant brings in tea and cakes.)

Jyúhàhn

cháh  
yám  
Yám cháh lā.

tea  
drink  
Have some tea.

Yáhnhaak

Mhgoi.

Thank you.

Jyúyáhn

béng  
Sihk béng lā.

cake(s), cookie(s)  
Have some cookies.

Yáhnhaak

laak

sentence suffix la  
indicating change or  
potential change + k =  
lively. la + k = laak.

Mhsái laak; mhgoi.

No thanks.

Jyúyáhn

si  
Siháh lā.

try  
Try a little.

Yáhnhaak

jánhaih  
léh

really  
sentence suffix for  
definiteness.

Jánhaih mhsái haakhei léh.

No thanks--really.

(They talk awhile, then the guest prepares to leave.)

Yáhnhaak

aiya!  
Aiya! Ngh dím la.  
jáu  
yiu jáu  
Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

exclamation of consternation  
Oh--oh. It's five o'clock.  
leave  
must go  
I must be going.

Jyúyáhn

faai  
gam  
gam faai  
gam faai jáu

fast  
so  
so fast, so soon  
go so soon

Mhóu gam faai jáu lā.

Don't go so soon!

Yāhnhaak

Mhahh a--

No--

Jānhaih yiu jáu laak.

I really must go.

B. Recapitulation:

Mrs. Wōhng stops in to see her friend Mrs. Jēung at home.

Jyúyāhn

Chèuihbín chōh lā.

Sit anywhere you like.

Yāhnhaak

Hóu, mhgòí.

All right; thanks.

(The hostess extends a pack of cigarettes.)

Jyúyāhn

Sihk yīn lā.

Have a cigarette.

Yāhnhaak

Mhsái haakhei.

You don't have to be polite.

(i.e., No thanks.)

Jyúyāhn

Mhóu haakhei a.

Don't be polite. (i.e., Do  
have one.)

Yāhnhaak

Hóu, mhgòí.

All right, thanks.

Jyúyāhn

Mhsái mhgòí.

No need to thank. (i.e.,  
you're welcome.)

(A servant brings in tea and cakes.)

Jyúyāhn

Yám chàh lā.

Have some tea.

Yāhnhaak

Mhgòí.

Thank you.

Jyúyāhn

Sihk bēng lā.

Have some cookies.

Yāhnhaak

Mhsái laak; mhgòí.

No thanks.

Jyúyàhn

Siháh lā.

Try a little.

Yàhnhaak

Jànhaaih m̀hsái haakhei lēh.

No thanks--really.

(They talk awhile, then the guest prepares to leave.)

YàhnhaakAiya! Ngh dīm laak. Ngóh yiu  
jáu laak.Oh--oh. It's five o'clock. I  
must be going.Jyúyàhn

M̀hhou gam faai jáu lā.

Don't go so soon!

Yàhnhaak

M̀hhaaih a--

No--

Jànhaaih yiu jáu laak.

I really must go.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

## Pronunciation:

1. ai

ai is a two-part final composed of the backed mid central vowel a [ə<sup>7</sup>] plus high front unrounded offglide i [ɨ<sup>1</sup>]. The a portion is quite short in an isolated syllable--[ə<sup>7</sup>ɨ<sup>1</sup>]. The syllable may be lengthened when it occurs in stress position in a sentence, in which case it is the i part that lengthens, not the a part.

m̀hsái (5 times) 唔使

2. aai

aai is a two-part final composed of the low back vowel aa [a] plus high front unrounded offglide i, which following aa is somewhat lower than it is following a, [a<sup>1</sup>]. The aa portion is relatively long in an isolated syllable--[a:<sup>1</sup>]. The aai syllable may be lengthened when it occurs in stress position in a sentence, in which case it is the aa part that lengthens, not the i part. The Cantonese aai is similar to the ie of the American words 'fie,' 'die,' 'tie.'

Listen and repeat:

1. faai (five times) 快
2. táai (five times) 太

3. ai/aai contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. mh'sai, faai . (5 times)

2. faai, mh'sai . (5 times)

4. ang in dáng (Lesson 4)

ang is a two-part final composed of the backed mid central vowel a [əʔ] plus the velar nasal consonant ng. The closest American counterpart to the Cantonese vowel is the mid central vowel in the English "dung." The Cantonese vowel is shorter than the American one, more backed, and not nasalized before the nasal final.

Compare English and Cantonese--Listen:

dung dáng (5 times) 凍等

Listen and repeat:

dáng (5 times) 等

5. aang in cháang

aang is a two-part final composed of the low back vowel aa [a] plus the velar nasal consonant ng. The aa before ng is pronounced the same way as aa before p and before i. The closest American counterpart is the low central vowel of "dong" [a] in "ding dong," but the Cantonese aa [a] is more backed and not nasalized before the final nasal consonant.

Compare English and Cantonese--Listen:

dong cháang (5 times) 橙

Listen and repeat:

cháang (5 times) 橙

sínsàang (5 times) 先生

6. ang/aang contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. dáng (3 times)

2. cháang (3 times)

3. dáng cháang (3 times)

4. cháang dáng (3 times)

7. ak in dāk (Lesson 4)

ak is a two-part final composed of the backed mid central vowel a [əʔ] plus velar stop consonant k. As a final k is unreleased--[kʰ], a is as elsewhere--short in an isolated unstressed syllable, more backed than its closest American counterpart, which is the [ə] of "duck." It is also tenser than the American counterpart.

Compare English and Cantonese:

duck dāk (5 times)

Listen and repeat:

dāk (5 times)

Compare the a before k with the a elsewhere:--

Listen and repeat:

1. dāk (3 times)
2. chāt (3 times)
3. sahǵ (3 times)
4. dāk chāt sahǵ (3 times)
5. gām (3 times)
6. Chàhn (3 times)
7. dǎng (3 times)
8. gām, Chàhn, dǎng
9. mhsái

8. aak in yàhnhaak, haakhei

aak is a two-part final composed of the low back vowel aa [a] plus the velar stop k. As a final k is unreleased [k̚], aa is produced the same way as before -ng, -p and elsewhere. It is somewhat more backed than the vowel of "hock," the closest general American counterpart.

Listen and repeat:

1. yàhnhaak (3 times) 人客
2. haakhei (3 times) 客氣

9. ak/aak contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. meih dāk (3 times) 未得
2. yàhnhaak (3 times) 人客
3. meih dāk, yàhnhaak (3 times)
4. yàhnhaak, meih dāk (3 times)

10. Fast speech forms.

Listen to fast speech pronunciation:

1. haakhei 客氣
2. mhsái haakhei 唔使客氣
3. mhhóu haakhei 唔好客氣

Comments: 1. You notice that there is a tendency for the friction of the h consonant to disappear in fast speech. This is particularly true in such ritual courtesy forms as the above. We similarly abbreviate courtesy forms in English without perhaps noticing it. Ex: 'anksalot' = Thanks a lot.

2. The k in syllable final but not word final position has a tendency in fast speech to be pronounced as a glottal stop rather than as a velar stop. Listen:

1. waahkjé (3 times)
2. Jünggwokyähñ (3 times)
3. haakhei (3 times)
4. hohksāang (3 times)

We are not going to give much specific attention to fast speech forms in this text. It is probably just as well for you not to try to produce them, because chances are you would notice some and not others.

11. The -k final of sentence suffix laak.

We have used k to represent the final sound in the sentence suffix laak. This sound is a glottal stop, rather than the velar stop which is the sound k normally represents. Linguistically this is a messy way to handle this situation, but in practice, restricted as it is to sentence suffix position, it has not given previous students difficulty.

The laak spelling derives thus:

la is initial l plus the low back aa vowel [a], which we spell a when it is final in a syllable. (The mid central a vowel [ə] never occurs in syllable final position.)

Adding k as final makes the aa not final in its syllable, so its spelling is represented as aa: la + -k = laak

Ex: Ngóh haih yàhnhaak.  
Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

I am a guest.  
I must go now.

12. au as in jáu, gáu

au is a two-part final composed of the backed mid central vowel a [ə<sup>ː</sup>] and the high back rounded vowel u [u]. The a before u has a tongue position slightly lower than in other positions (before -i, -p, -k, etc.). The nearest American counterpart is general American ow in "cow."

Listen and repeat:

1. jáu (3 times) 酒
2. bējáu (3 times) 啤酒
3. gáu (3 times) 九
4. jáu jái ("son") 酒仔, jáu jái , jáu jái .

13. aa in gaau

aa is a two-part final composed of the low back vowel aa and the high back rounded vowel u [u]. In this position the aa is more fronted [a<sup>ː</sup>] than in other positions. The nearest American counterpart is in the relatively fronted vowel of the Southern Pronunciation of "cow," the vowel of which begins with the low front a [æ] of "cat."

Listen and repeat:

gaau (5 times)

14. au/aa

Listen and repeat, comparing au and aa:

1. jáu gaau (3 times) 酒教
2. gaau jáu (3 times) 教酒
3. gáu gaau (3 times) 九教
4. gau ('enough') gaau (3 times) 夠教
5. gaau gau (3 times) 教夠



## II. NOTES

A. Culture Notes1. Customs of polite behavior for host and guest.

In a host-guest situation in Cantonese, it is standard courtesy for the host to offer some refreshment, for the guest to politely decline, and for the host to urge the guest again to have some, at which point the guest politely accepts or declines as he wishes.

Since it is customary to decline offered refreshments, in offering them it is best to avoid phrasing your offer in a choice-type question, because your Cantonese friends will feel it pushy to answer yes when asked this way. If the food is already at hand it is better to use the polite suggestion form: Sihk bēng lā.

'Have some cookies.' If the refreshments are not right at hand, use the question-word question: Yám dī mēyéh a? [Drink a little what?] 'What would you like to drink?

2. sihk faahn [eat rice] means 'to have a meal,' 'to eat.' It may also mean to eat Chinese food, in contrast to eating Western food.

3. yám chàh, 'drink tea.'

yám chàh also has a wider meaning, reflecting a distinctively Cantonese custom. This is the custom of going to the teahouse in the morning to drink tea and eat hot snacks, generally steamed shrimp dumplings [hā gāau] and steamed dumplings of minced pork and mushrooms [sīu mǎai]. This is called 'going out to yám chàh!' It is on the whole a morning custom, though in Hong Kong, perhaps influenced by the British custom of afternoon tea, some teahouse also serve tea and snacks in the afternoon. yám chàh doesn't correspond to the coffee break; instead it substitutes for a regular meal, either breakfast or lunch. At a 'regular' meal you have rice, but when you go to a teahouse to yám chàh, by tradition you don't get rice. Now that custom too is breaking down, and you may, though the chances are against it, get rice with a yám chàh meal.

4. Aiya! is an exclamation of consternation. English equivalents are very much dependent on the speaker, ranging from "Oh, my!" to "Good Lord!" to "Oh my god!" etc.

Aiya! is said to be used more by women than by men. Men use Wah! more often instead.

5. m̀hgòì, 'thank you' is appropriate for thanking someone for a service. When someone gives you some information or does you a favor, you thank them with m̀hgòì. There is another word, dòjeh, 'thank you,' which is appropriate for thanking someone for a gift. (We encounter this word in the text of Lesson 14.)

In the Conversation which opens this lesson, the guest accepted a cigarette with m̀hgòì--viewing this as more of a courtesy than a gift.

(See BC and Drills 7, 8, 9)

#### B. Structure Notes

1. Sentence suffix laak.

laak is a fusion of sentence suffix la indicating change--(that change has occurred, or is about to occur, or may occur)--plus k, which is suffixed to a few sentence suffixes, giving the sentence a lively air.

Whether la or laak is used depends partly on the speaker--some speakers habitually tend to use laak more than la--, partly on whether the conversation is spirited or matter-of-fact, laak tending to be used more in spirited than in matter-of-fact discourses.

Because la/laak has to do with change, it works pretty well to translate it in English as "now," keeping in mind that it contrasts the present situation to some previous or future one.

Examples from the Basic Conversation:

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. M̀hsái laak, m̀hgòì. | (In response to being offered some cookies:) Not [necessary] now, thanks. (It's not that I don't want your cookies, I might change and have some later, but not just now, thanks.) |
| 2. Aiya! Ngh dím laak!  | Wow! It's five o'clock already (I didn't realize it had gotten so late.)   |

3. Ngóh yiu jáu laak. I must be going now.

(See BC and Drills 7, 8, 9)

2. -k for lively speech.

-k is a glottal stop ending to certain sentence suffixes--  
for example, la and a which adds liveliness.

(See BC, Drills 7, 8, 9, and Structure Notes 1, 3)

3. Sentence suffix aak.

aak is a fusion of sentence suffix a (which softens abruptness) and the final -k, giving a lively air.

a + k = aak (cf: la + -k = laak)

Example:

Host: Sihk yīn lā. Have a cigarette.

Guest: Hóu aak, m̀hgoi. OK, thanks.

(See Drills 7, 8, 9)

4. Sentence suffix léh.

léh is an emphatic sentence suffix, adding the connotation that you are quite definite about what you say. (léh is probably derived from sentence suffix la.) The tone of voice is polite.

Example from the Basic Conversation:

Jànhaih m̀hsái haakhei (Declining cookies which the  
léh. host has urged you twice to  
take) No thanks, really.

(See BC and Drill 11)

5. Sentence suffix lā for polite suggestion.

This lesson has many examples of sentence suffix lā, first encountered in Lesson 4.

lā is suffixed to command sentences, softening the command to a polite suggestion.

Ex: Sihk yīn lā. Have a cigarette. (polite tone  
of voice.)

(See BC and Drills 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9)

6. Imperative sentences without sentence suffix.

Without a softening sentence suffix an imperative sentence has the force of a command rather than a suggestion.

Example:

M̀hhou sihk bēng. Don't eat those cookies.

(See Drill 5)

The above sentence might be one said by a father or mother to a child.

7. -háh, Verb suffix for casualness.

-hah is a verb suffix which gives a somewhat casual air to the verb it attaches to. In this lesson -háh attaches to the verb si, 'try.' Siháh has the force of 'give it a try,'--a bit more casual than 'thr it.'

(See BC)

8. yiú, 'must,' and mhsái, 'mustn't,' 'needn't'

yiú used as an auxiliary verb preceding another verb can have the meaning 'must V,' 'have to V,' 'need to V.' The basic meaning of yiú is 'require,' and it can be used as a full verb, though in this lesson it is introduced only in its auxiliary verb use.

Ex:        yiú jáu                =                must leave, have to be going  
         Ngóh yiú jáu laak.                I must be going.

To express that you needn't do something, or to ask if something is necessary, Cantonese doesn't use the negative and question forms of yiú, but uses the negative and question forms of the verb sái, 'need,' 'have to.'

|                              |              |              |                   |  |
|------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|--|
| Ex: <u>Ngóh</u> <u>yíngā</u> | <u>yiú</u>   | <u>hohk</u>  | <u>Yíngmáhn</u> . | I have to study English right now.                         |
| <u>Ngóh</u> <u>yíngā</u>     | <u>mhsái</u> | <u>hohk</u>  | <u>Yíngmáhn</u> . | I don't have to study English right now.                   |
| <u>Néih</u> <u>yíngā</u>     | <u>sái</u>   | <u>mhsái</u> | <u>hohk</u>       | <u>Yíngmáhn</u> a? Do you have to study English right now? |

(See BC)

## III. DRILLS

## 1. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Sīhk bēng lā.  
/yīn/

T: Have a cookie [polite].  
/tobacco/

or

Have some cookies [polite].

S: Sīhk yīn lā.

S: Have a cigarette [polite].

+ 1. Sīhk yīn lā. /faahn/  
(rice)

1. Sīhk faahn lā.  
Dinner is ready; come eat.

+ 2. Sīhk faahn lā. /pīhnggwó/  
(apple)

2. Sīhk pīhnggwó lā.  
Have an apple.

+ 3. /cháang/  
(orange)

3. Sīhk cháang lā.  
Have an orange.

4. /bēng/

4. Sīhk bēng lā.

5. /yīn/

5. Sīhk yīn lā.

+ 6. /jīu/  
(banana)

6. Sīhk jīu lā.

## 2. Substitution Drill

+ Ex: T: Yám cháh lā! /gafē/

T: Have some tea! [polite] /coffee/

S: Yám gafē lā!

S: Have some coffee!

1. Yám cháh lā. /gafē/

1. Yám gafē lā.

+ 2. Yám gafē lā. /heisēui/  
(soft drink)

2. Yám heisēui lā.  
Have a soft drink.

+ 3. Yám heisēui lā. /bējáu/  
(beer)

3. Yám bējáu lā.  
Have a beer.

+ 4. Yám bējáu lā. /séui/  
(water)

4. Yám séui lā.  
Have some water.

5. Yám séui lā. /cháh/

5. Yám cháh lā.

+ 6. /ngàuhnáaih/  
(milk)

6. Yám ngàuhnáaih lā.

+ 7. /jau/  
(alcoholic beverage)

7. Yám jáu lā.

## 3. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Yám mhyám heiséui a? T: Would you like a soft drink?  
/bējáu/ /beer/

S: Yám mhyám bējáu a? S: Would you like a beer?

1. /gafē/
2. /heiséui/
3. /séui/
4. /bējáu/
5. /ngàuhnáaih/

1. Yám mhyám gafē a?
2. Yám mhyám heiséui a?
3. Yám mhyám séui a?
4. Yám mhyám bējáu a?
5. Yám mhyám ngàuhnáaih a?

Comment: The above sentences could also mean 'Do you drink?'  
(as a custom, as opposed to an intention)

Social comment: Chinese custom makes one feel awkward to answer choice type question affirmatively.  
It is better to ask 'Yám dī mēyéh a?' 'You'll drink a little what?', i.e. "What'll you have to drink?"

## 4. Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: chàn                      T: tea  
      S: Yám chàn lā!            S: Have some tea.  
      2. T: bēng                    T: cookies  
      S: Sihk bēng lā!           S: Have a cookie.

or

Have some cookies.

1. gafē
2. heiséui
3. faahn
4. bējáu
5. yīn
6. pīhnggwó
7. séui
8. cháang
9. bēng
10. chàn
11. jáu
12. jīu

1. Yám gafē lā!
2. Yám heiséui lā!
3. Sihk faahn lā!
4. Yám bējáu lā!
5. Sihk yīn lā!
6. Sihk pīhnggwó lā!
7. Yám séui lā!
8. Sihk cháang lā!
9. Sihk bēng lā!
10. Yám chàn lā!
11. Yám jáu lā!
12. Sihk jīu lā!

## 5. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Sihk yīn lā!

T: Have a cigarette. (polite invitation)

S: Mhhouh sihk yīn!

S: Don't smoke! (abrupt; note absence of lā)

1. Yám bējáu lā.

1. Mhhouh yám bējáu!

2. Sihk yīn lā.

2. Mhhouh sihk yīn!

3. Yám gafē lā.

3. Mhhouh yám gafē!

4. Sihk bēng lā.

4. Mhhouh sihk bēng!

5. Yám heisēui lā.

5. Mhhouh yám heisēui!

a. Repeat. as polite negative request, thus:

T: Sihk yīn lā!

T: Have a cigarette.

S: Mhhouh sihk yīn lā.

S: Please don't smoke.

## 6. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih yám cháh.  
/gafē/

T: He drinks tea. /coffee/

S: Kéuih yám cháh,  
daahnhaih mhyám  
gafē.S: He drinks tea, but he doesn't  
drink coffee.or

He drinks tea, but not coffee.

1. Kéuih yám heisēui. /bējáu/

1. Kéuih yám heisēui,  
daahnhaih mhyám bējáu.

2. Kéuih yám gafē. /cháh/

2. Kéuih yám gafē, daahnhaih  
mhyám cháh.

3. Kéuih sihk pihnggwó. /cháang/

3. Kéuih sihk pihnggwó, daahn-  
haih mhsihk cháang.

4. Kéuih sihk bēng. /yám cháh/

4. Kéuih sihk bēng, daahnhaih  
mhyám cháh.5. Kéuih sīk sé Jùngmahn. /Ying-  
mán/5. Kéuih sé Jùngmán, daahnhaih  
mhsīk sé Yìngmahn.

## 7. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Yám gafē lā?  
/nod/

T: Would you like some coffee?  
/nod/

+ S: Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

S: Yes; thanks.

2. T: Yám gafē lā?  
/shake/

T: Would you like some coffee?  
/shake/

S: M̀hyám laak,  
m̀ngòì.

S: No thanks, not right now.

1. Yám chàh lā? /nod/

1. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

2. Yám bējáu lā? /nod/

2. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

3. Yám heisēui lā? /shake/

3. M̀hyám laak, m̀ngòì.

4. Yám gafē lā? /shake/

4. M̀hyám laak, m̀ngòì.

5. Yám séui lā? /nod/

5. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

Comment: aak occurs in a set with hóu as a fixed phrase, followed by pause: Hóu aak. 'Agreed.', 'OK.' But hóu, when it introduces a comment, is not followed by aak. Compare the pausing of:

Hóu, m̀ngòì. OK, thanks.

Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. OK. Thanks.

## 8. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Sihk bēng  
lā! /nod/

T: Have a cookie. /nod/

S: Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

S: All right. Thanks you.

2. T: Sihk bēng lā!  
/shake/

T: Have a cookie. /shake/

S: M̀hsihk laak;  
m̀ngòì.

S: Not just now, thanks.

1. Sihk pihnggwó lā! /nod/

1. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

2. Sihk yín lā! /nod/

2. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

3. Sihk faahn lā! /shake/

3. M̀hsihk laak; m̀ngòì.

4. Sihk cháang lā! /shake/

4. M̀hsihk laak; m̀ngòì.

5. Sihk bēng lā! /nod/

5. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

6. Sihk jǐu lā! /nod/

6. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì.

Comment: If you don't smoke, the way to say so colloquially, when you are invited to have a cigarette, is: "Síu sihk", 'smoke very little', 'seldom smoke', i.e. "I don't smoke."



9. Response Drill: Respond appropriately, following patterns established in Drills 7 and 8. (For the negative use hshihk and hshám, although hshái is equally appropriate.)

- |                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Yám chàh lā? /nod/      | 1. Hóu aak. Hngòl.     |
| 2. Yám bējáu lā? /shake/   | 2. Hshám laak. Hngòl.  |
| 3. Sihk yín lā! /nod/      | 3. Hóu aak. Hngòl.     |
| 4. Sihk bēng lā! /shake/   | 4. Hshihk laak. Hngòl. |
| 5. Yám gafē lā? /nod/      | 5. Hóu aak. Hngòl.     |
| 6. Sihk pāhnggwó lā! /nod/ | 6. Hóu aak. Hngòl.     |
| 7. Yám heisēui lā? /shake/ | 7. Hshám laak. Hngòl.  |
| 8. Sihk cháang lā? /shake/ | 8. Hshihk laak. Hngòl. |

a. Repeat, teacher cueing nouns only, students doing Q&A, answering Hshái laak, hngòl. 'No, thanks.'

10. Substitution Drill: Substitute in Subject or Object position as appropriate.

Ex: 1. T: Néih yám mēyéh  
a? /néih  
pāhngyáuh/

S: Néih pāhngyáuh  
yám mēyéh a?

T: Néih pāhngyáuh  
yám mēyéh a?  
/heisēui/

S: Néih pāhngyáuh  
yám heisēui.

T: What would you like to drink?  
/your friend/

S: What would your friend like  
to drink?

T: What would your friend like  
to drink? /soft drink/

S: Your friend would like a soft  
drink.

1. Kéuih yám mēyéh a? /kéuih  
pāhngyáuh/

2. /séui/

3. /jáu/

4. /ngóhdeih pāhngyáuh/

5. /néih pāhngyáuh/

6. /bīngo/

7. /kéuih/

8. /mēyéh/

1. Kéuih pāhngyáuh yám mēyéh  
a?

2. Kéuih pāhngyáuh yám séui.

3. Kéuih pāhngyáuh yám jáu.

4. Ngóhdeih pāhngyáuh yám jáu.

5. Néih pāhngyáuh yám jáu.

6. Bīngo yám jáu a?

7. Kéuih yám jáu.

8. Kéuih yám mēyéh a?

Comment: Yám Object can mean (1) 'intend to yám object' and it can mean (2) in process of yám-ing object or could mean (3) 'customarily yám object'. The situation governs which interpretation is appropriate. This follows for all the sentences in this drill.

## 11. Conversation Drill

Ex: Host: Sihk béng lā?

Host: Won't you have some cookies?

Guest: Mhsái haakhei.

Guest: Ah, no, thank you.

Host: Mhhóu haakhei a.

Host: Oh, do have some.Guest: (shake) Ngóh  
jànhaiah mhsihk  
léh.

Guest: No thanks, really not.

ororGuest: (nod) Hóu aak.  
m̀hgòl.

Guest: Well, all right, thanks.

Host: Mhsái m̀hgòl.

Host: You're welcome. or  
Not at all.

1. A. Sihk p̀hnggwó lā?

1. A. Sihk p̀hnggwó lā?

B. ....

B. Mhsái haakhei.

A. ....

A. Mhhóu haakhei a.

B. (shake)

B. Ngóh jànhaiah mhsihk léh.

2. A. Yám gafē lā?

2. A. Yám gafē lā?

B. ....

B. Mhsái haakhei.

A. ....

A. Mhhóu haakhei a.

B. (nod)

B. Hóu aak, m̀hgòl.

A. ....

A. Mhsái m̀hgòl.

3. A. Sihk cháang lā?

3. A. Sihk cháang lā?

B. ....

B. Mhsái haakhei.

A. ....

A. Mhhóu haakhei a.

B. (shake)

B. Ngóh jànhaiah mhsihk léh.

4. A. Sihk yín lā?

4. A. Sihk yín lā?

B. ....

B. Mhsái haakhei.

A. ....

A. Mhhóu haakhei a.

B. (shake)

B. Ngóh jànhaiah mhsihk léh.

5. A. Yám bējáu lā?

5. A. Yám bējáu lā?

B. ....

B. Mhsái haakhei.

A. ....

A. Mhhóu haakhei a.

B. (shake)

B. Ngóh jànhaiah mhyám léh.

## 12. Conversion Drill

Ex: Waiter: Yám mēyéh a?      A: What'll you have to drink?  
 Customer: Ngóh yám chàh.      B: I'll have tea.  
 Waiter: Síujé haih      A: Will the young lady have tea  
                  m̀hhaih dōu      too?  
                  yám chàh a?  
 Customer: M̀hhaih. Kéuih      B: No, she'll have coffee.  
                  yám gafē.

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. W. ....?             | 1. W. Yám mēyéh a?   |
| C. .... bējáu.          | C. Ngóh yám bējáu.   |
| W. Néih p̀hngyáuh ....? | W. Néih p̀hngyáuh haih<br>m̀hhaih dōu yám bējáu a?                               |
| C. ....gafē.            | C. M̀hhaih. Kéuih yám gafē.  |
| 2. W. ....?             | 2. W. Yám mēyéh a?   |
| C. ....heiséui.         | C. Ngóh yám heiséui.   |
| W. Kéuih ....?          | W. Kéuih haih m̀hhaih dōu<br>yám heiséui a?                                      |
| C. .... bējáu.          | C. M̀hhaih. Kéuih yám bējáu.   |
| 3. W. S̀insàang ....?   | 3. W. S̀insàang yám mēyéh a?<br>What will you have to<br>drink, sir?             |
| C. .... chàh.           | C. Ngóh yám chàh.  |
| W. Síujé ....?          | W. Síujé haih m̀hhaih dōu<br>yám chàh a?<br>Will the young lady<br>have tea too? |
| C. ....heiséui.         | C. M̀hhaih.Kéuih yám heiséui.  |
| 4. W. Hòh Sàang ....?   | 4. W. Hòh Sàang yám mēyéh a?<br>What'll you have to<br>drink, Mr. Ho?            |
| C. .... bējáu.          | C. Ngóh yám bējáu.   |
| W. Hòh Táai ....?       | W. Hòh Táai haih m̀hhaih dōu<br>yám bējáu a?<br>Will Mrs. Ho have beer<br>too?   |
| C. ....heiséui.         | C. M̀hhaih.Kéuih yám heiséui.  |

Comment: In a different situation the Example conversation  
 (and likewise those below) could also be appropriately interpreted as:

A. What's that you're drinking?

B: I'm drinking tea.

A: Is he drinking tea too?

A: No, he's drinking coffee.

### 13. Conversation Drill



Ex: Guest: Aiya! Yīngā  
sahp dīm daahp  
chāt. Ngóh yiu  
jáu laak.

Guest: Oh-oh! It's 10:35.  
I must be going.

Host: Mhhóu gam faai  
jáu lā!

Host: Oh don't go so soon!

Guest: Mhhaih a. Jàn-  
haih yiu jáu  
laak.

Guest: No. Really, I must go.

1.

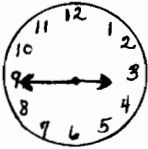


1. A. Aiya! Yīngā yāt dīm daahp  
chāt. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jànhaiah yiu  
jáu laak.

2.



2. A. Aiya! Yīngā sàam dīm  
sàamgogwāt. Ngóh yiu  
jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jànhaiah yiu  
jáu laak.

3.



3. A. Aiya! Yīngā luhk dīm  
daahp sah. Ngóh yiu  
jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jànhaiah yiu  
jáu laak.

4.



4. A. Aiya! Yīngā sahpyih dīm  
daahp sei. Ngóh yiu  
jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jànhaiah yiu  
jáu laak.

5.



5. A. Aiyā! Yīngā baat dīm yāt-gogwāt. Ngòh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhou gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jànhaih yiu jáu laak.

## IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

(On tape. Listen to tape with book closed.)

## V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. Student A to Student B:

1. offers him tea.
2. Have some cookies.
3. It's 6:30--I have to go.
4. Sit anywhere you like.
5. (acting the part of a waiter:) What'll you have to drink?
6. Don't go so soon!
7. (offering cookies to a guest who has politely declined them already:) Do try some!

B. Student B replies:

1. Thank you.
2. No thanks.
3. Don't go so soon!
4. Thanks.
5. I'll have beer.
6. No, I really have to go.
7. I really don't care for any, thanks. [really not eat]

## Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 5

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. aak                | ss: sen. suf. <u>a</u> to soften abruptness + <u>-k</u> for liveliness                |
| 2. Aiya!              | ex: exclamation of consternation  |
| 3. bējáu              | m: beer   |
| 4. bēng               | n: cake   |
| 5. cháang             | n: orange   |
| 6. chàh               | n: tea  |
| 7. chēuihbín          | adv: As you wish, At your convenience   |
| 8. chēuihbín chók lā. | Ph: 'Sit anywhere you like.'  |
| 9. chók               | v: sit  |
| 10. faahn             | n: rice (cooked)  |
| 11. gafē              | n: coffee   |
| 12. gam               | adv: so, such   |
| 13. haakhei           | adj: polite   |
| 14. -hán              | Vsuf: Verb suffix for casual effect   |
| 15. heiséui           | n: soft drink   |
| 16. Hóu aak           | Ph: OK. Agreed. Response indicating agreement.  |
| 17. jànhaih           | adv: really, indeed   |
| 18. jáu               | n: alcoholic beverage   |
| 19. jáu               | v: leave, depart  |
| 20. jǐu               | n: banana   |
| 21. jyúyàhn           | n: host, hostess  |
| 22. -k                | ss: a glottal stop ending to certain sentence suffixes, giving sentence a lively air. |
| 23. la                | ss: sen. suf. indicating potential change   |
| 24. laak              | ss: sen. suf. <u>la</u> (change) + sen. suf. <u>-k</u> (liveliness)                   |
| 25. léh               | ss: sen. suf. for definiteness  |
| 26. Mngòì             | Ph: Thank you (for service)   |
| 27. mnhóu             | Ph: don't (as a command)  |
| 28. Mnhóu haakhei     | Ph: 'Don't be polite.'  |
| 29. Mhsái             | Ph: no need to, not necessary   |
| 30. Mhsái la(ak)      | Ph: No thanks (when offered something) [not necessary now]                            |

- |                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| 31. Mhsái mhgòí.  | Ph: You're welcome. [not necessary] Polite response when someone thanks you for doing him a service          |
| 32. Mhsái haakhei | Ph: [don't need to be polite.]<br>"No thanks." (to an offer)<br>"You're welcome." (when someone thanks you.) |
| 33. ngàuhnáaih    | n: milk  |
| 34. pihnggwó      | n: apple   |
| 35. séui          | n: water   |
| 36. si            | v: try   |
| 37. siháh         | Vsuf: give it a try  |
| 38. sihk          | v: eat   |
| 39. sihk yīn      | vo: to smoke   |
| 40. Sīu sihk      | Ph: 'I don't smoke.' non-smoker's response in refusing a cigarette. [seldom-smoke]                           |
| 41. yàhnhaak      | n: guest   |
| 42. yám           | v: drink   |
| 43. yīn           | (bw)n: tobacco; smoke  |
| 44. yiu           | auxV: must, need, have to  |

## I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Clerk and Customer in a department store)

|                                 |                  |                                   |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| sauhfoyhñ                       | <u>Sauhfoyhñ</u> | sales clerk                       |
| máaih                           |                  | buy                               |
| Máaih mōyéh a?                  |                  | Buy what? (i.e., May I help you?) |
| guhaak                          | <u>Guhaak</u>    | customer                          |
| sēutsāam                        |                  | shirt                             |
| gihn                            |                  | measure for clothing              |
| séung máaih                     |                  | wish to buy, want to buy          |
| Ngóh séung máaih gihn sēutsāam. |                  | I want to buy a shirt.            |
| chín                            |                  | money                             |
| géidō?                          |                  | how much?                         |
| géidō chín a?                   |                  | how much money?                   |
| ní                              |                  | this                              |
| ní gihn                         |                  | this one (this 'measure')         |
| Ní gihn géidō chín a?           |                  | How much is this one?             |
|                                 | <u>Sauhfoyhñ</u> |                                   |
| mān                             |                  | dollar                            |
| yahsei                          |                  | twenty-four                       |
| yahsei mān                      |                  | \$24                              |
| Ní gihn yahsei mān.             |                  | This one is \$24.                 |
|                                 | <u>Guhaak</u>    |                                   |
| gó                              |                  | that                              |
| gó gihn                         |                  | that one (that 'measure')         |
| gó léuhng gihn                  |                  | those two                         |
| dōu haih yahsei mān             |                  | is also \$24, are also \$24.      |
| haih mhhaih dōu haih            |                  | are (they) also \$24? <u>or</u>   |
| yahsei mān a?                   |                  | is (it) also \$24?                |
| Gó léuhng gihn haih mhhaih      |                  | Those two, are they also \$24     |
| dōu haih yahsei mān gihn a?     |                  | each?                             |



Sauhfoyhñ

Áhhaih; yihsaip mǎn jē.

No; twenty dollars only

Áhhaih--yihsaip mǎn gihn jē.

No--Only \$20 each.

Guhaak

béi

give

béi ngóh

give me

béi ní gihn ngóh

give this one (to) me

Hóu, béi ní gihn ngóh lā.

OK, give me this one.

Sauhfoyhñ

géidō gihn

how many ones

Yiu géidō gihn a?

How many do you want?

Guhaak

gau

enough

Yāt gihn gau laak.

One is enough.

Sauhfoyhñ

Gám, néih máaih àhmáaih gó

Are you going to buy those

léuhng gihn a?

two?

Guhaak

Áhmáaih laak.

Not buy.

B. Recapitulation:Sauhfoyhñ

Máaih méyéh a?

What would you like to buy?

Guhaak

Ngóh séung máaih gihn sēutsām.

I'm looking for a shirt.

Ní gihn géidō chín a?

How much is this one?

Sauhfoyhñ

Ní gihn yahsei mǎn.

This one is \$24.

Guhaak

Gó léuhng gihn haih àhhaih

Are those two also \$24 each?

dōu haih yahsei mǎn gihn a?

Sauhfoyhñ

Áhhaih; yihsaip mǎn gihn jē.

No; only \$20 each.

Guhaak

Hóu, béi ní gihn ngóh lā.

OK, give me this one.

Sauhfoyhñ

Yiu góidō gihn a?

How many do you want?

Guhaak

Yāt gihn gau laak.

One is enough.

SauhfoyhñGám, néih máaih ñhmáaih gó  
léuhng gihn a?

Are you going to buy those two?

Guhaak

Ñhmáaih laak.

Not now, thanks.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + +

## Pronunciation.

1. at in chāt, bāt, maht

at is a two-part final composed of the mid central vowel a [ə<sup>ʔ</sup>], plus the consonant stop t. To produce t the tongue tip stops the flow of air at the dental ridge, close to the base of the lower teeth. In final position the t is unreleased:--[t<sup>ʔ</sup>]. The closest American counterpart to the Cantonese at is the ut of general American "but," but the Cantonese syllable is shorter in an isolated syllable, more backed, and tenser.

Listen and repeat:

chāt (3 times) 七

bāt (3 times) 八

maht (3 times) 勿

2. aat in baat

aat is two-part final composed of the low back unrounded vowel aa [a], plus the consonant stop t. t is produced as described above, with the tongue tip stopping the air flow at the dental ridge at the base of the upper teeth, with the air unreleased. aa before t is produced the same way as before the other final stops (-k and -p). The nearest American counterpart to aat is the ot sound in general American "hot," [a], but the Cantonese syllable is more backed, and somewhat longer in the isolated syllable.

3. at/aat contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. bāt baat (3 times)
2. baat bāt (3 times)
3. baat baat bāt bāt (3 times)
4. bāt bāt baat baat (3 times)
5. chāt baat baat chāt . (3 times)
6. maht baat (3 times)
7. baat maht (3 times)
8. baat maht maht baat (3 times)
9. chāt baat maht (3 times)
10. maht baat chāt (3 times)

4. eui

Listen and repeat-(Remember that the eui final is rounded throughout, that the i part here represents that rounded yu [ü] sound, and that a rounded vowel has a rounding effect on a consonant preceding it in a syllable):

1. chèuihbín (3 times) 隨便
2. chèuih (3 times) 隨
3. séui (3 times) 水
4. deuiṁhjyuh (3 times) 對唔住
5. deui (3 times) 對

5. au/aa practice

Listen and repeat: (Watch the teacher)

1. gau , gau , gau . 夠
2. gaau , gaau , gaau . 教
3. gau gaau , gau gaau , gau gaau .
4. gaau gau , gaau gau , gaau gau .
5. gau gaau gaau gau
6. gaau gau gau gaau
7. ṁhgau 唔夠, ṁhgaau 唔教
8. gau ṁhgau a? , gaau ṁhgaau a? .
9. Jáu gau ṁhgau a? 酒夠唔夠呀?
10. ṁhgau jáu.

6. eut, as in sēutsāam

eut is a two-part final composed of the single vowel eu and the consonant stop t. eu before t is a lowered mid front rounded vowel [œ] produced the same way as before n and i. The t as final is produced as elsewhere as final, with the tongue tip stopping the flow of air at the dental ridge, near the base of the upper teeth, unreleased--[t̚]. There is no close comparison in American English to the eut sound, though the "sēut" of "sēutsāam" is a transliteration into Cantonese of the English word "shirt."

Listen and repeat: (Remember that the rounded vowel has a rounding effect on the consonant preceding it in a syllable)

1. sēutsāam (3 times) 恤衫
2. sēut sēut sēut , sēut sēut sēut . 恤恤恤
3. sēut séui (3 times) 恤水
4. séui sēut (3 times) 水恤
5. sēut jéun (3 times) 恤準
6. jéun sēut (3 times) 準恤

7. eu before dentals in contrast to eu before velars: Notice the difference in tongue height of eu before the dentals t, n, and yu (spelled i following eu); and eu before the velar nasal ng. The eu is relatively lowered before the dentals, raised before the velar.

1. sēut sēun séung séung
2. sēut sēut léuhng léuhng
3. séui séui séung séung
4. deui deui Jèung Jèung
5. jéun jéun Jèung Jèung
6. jéun jéun séung séung

## II. NOTES

1. Numbers 20 - 99

- a. 20 through 90. For the even 10's the Cantonese use a multiplying formula: two-ten's, three-ten's, etc.

|              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 20. yihsahp  | 60. luhksahp |
| 30. sàamsahp | 70. chātsahp |
| 40. seisahp  | 80. baatsahp |
| 50. nghsahp  | 90. gāusahp  |

- b. 21 through 99. For these numbers which are not the even 10's, a combination of the multiplying and adding formula is used: two-ten's-one, two-ten's-two, etc.

|                          |
|--------------------------|
| 21. yihsahpyāt           |
| 22. yihsahpyih           |
| 23. yihsahpsāam etc., to |
| 99. gāusahpgāu           |

## c. Full forms and abbreviated forms:

There is a full form and an abbreviated form for the numbers from twenty to ninety-nine. Both forms are used in everyday speech. The contracted form shortens the sahp element to -ah-.

| Ex: | Full form   | Abbreviated form |
|-----|-------------|------------------|
| 20  | yihsahp     | yah              |
| 21  | yihsahpyāt  | yahyāt           |
| 22  | yihsahpyih  | yahyih           |
| 30  | sàamsahp    | sà'ah            |
| 31  | sàamsahpyāt | sà'ahyāt         |
| 40  | seisahp     | sei'ah           |
| 50  | nghsahp     | ngh'ah           |
| 60  | luhksahp    | luhk'ah          |
| 70  | chātsahp    | chāt'ah          |
| 80  | baatsahp    | baat'ah          |
| 90  | gāusahp     | gāu'ah           |
| 99  | gāusahpgāu  | gāu'ahgāu        |

(See Drill 6)

2. Measures

In Lesson 4 we touched briefly on Measures, saying they were a class of word in Cantonese which comes between a number (or a limited set of other entities) and a noun.

|     |      |    |                |
|-----|------|----|----------------|
| Ex: | M    | N  |                |
|     | ngóh | go | bīu            |
|     | sàam | go | gwāt           |
|     |      |    | My watch       |
|     |      |    | three-quarters |

In English some nouns are counted in terms of a measure of their volume or size or shape. For example, we do not ordinarily say 'a water,' but rather 'a glass of water,' 'a gallon of water,' 'a tub of water,' etc. In English 'glass, gallon, tub' type words are measures used in counting nouns perceived as a mass--(sand, bread, milk, tobacco, etc.) but not ordinarily in counting nouns perceived as individual units--(pencil, man, shirt, etc.)

In Chinese, however, a measure word precedes every noun when it is counted. For a mass-type noun the measure is variable--one cup, bowl, pound, etc. of rice, for example--but every individual-type noun has its own invariable measure which is by nature a pronoun standing in apposition to the noun.

a. Individual Measures

In Lesson Six you will encounter several new individual measures.

|          |      |          |                           |
|----------|------|----------|---------------------------|
| Ex:      | M    | Noun     |                           |
| 1. yāt   | tiuh | tāai     | one [M] tie = one tie     |
| 2. ngóh  | bá   | jē       | my umbrella = my umbrella |
| 3. kéuih | gihn | sēutsāam | his [M] shirt = his shirt |

The individual measures are in apposition to the noun that follows. Some individual measures have a degree of independent meaning apart from their structural function. For example, bá means 'handle,' and is a measure for objects having handles, tiuh means 'strip' and is a measure for objects which are long and narrow in shape. However, go, statistically the most frequent measure, has no independent meaning of its own.

What we have called individual measures some writers have called classifiers, indicating that nouns are classified according

to shape. We use the wider term 'measure' to cover individual measures and other types of measure as well.

(See Drills 1, 2, 3, 4)

b. Group Measures

In addition to individual measures, there are other types of measures. One type is the group measure. An example is deui, 'pair.' Structurally group measures do not differ from individual measures-- they fill the same position in a sentence that individual measures do, and combine with the same kinds of words. Semantically, of course, a group measure differs from an individual measure.

Ex:                    Measure + Noun

yāt            deui            hàaih            one pair shoes = one pair  
   of shoes

yāt            jek            hàaih            one [M] shoe = one shoe

What we call group measures some writers have called  
'collective' measures.

c. Standard Measures

Another type of measure is the standard measure. In English we talk of 'standard weights and measures'--pounds, inches, gallons, etc. This is the type involved in the Cantonese category of standard measure. The standard measure is of itself a meaningful unit. Some examples which you have encountered so far are:

Number + Standard Measure

yāt            mǎn            one dollar

yāt            dím            one o'clock (hour)

yāt            fānjūng            one minute

Standard measures, like all measures, may follow a number directly. They differ from individual and group measures in that they are not in apposition to a following noun, and do not depend on a following noun to give them meaning. Thus they are measures only in the grammatical sense; they behave like measures in that they follow numerals directly. Semantically they are like nouns.

3. Nouns

A word which requires a measure between a number and itself is classed as a noun in Cantonese.

Ex: Number + Measure + Noun

|        |      |          |  |
|--------|------|----------|--|
| léuhng | gihn | sēutsāam | two shirts   |
| sāam   | go   | bīu      | three watches  |
| sei    | go   | jih      | 4 figures (in reference to time, 4 numbers on the clock dial, i.e. 20 minutes) |

4. Measure as substitute for noun.

In a follow sentence a measure substitutes for the noun it represents. In this way a measure operates like a pronoun.

Ex: A. Ngóh máaih léuhng tíuh tāai. I'm buying two [M] ties.

B. Bīn léuhng tíuh a? Which two [ones]?

C. Nī léuhng tíuh. These two [ones].

(See BC and Drills 3,4 )

5. Measure without preceding number.

We noted in Lesson 2 that nouns do not indicate singular and plural in Cantonese. (sēutsāam = shirt, shirts) The use of a measure without a number preceding it indicates singular number.

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Ex: 1. Kéuih séung máaih sēutsāam.  | 1. He wants to buy some shirts. <u>or</u> He wants to buy a shirt. |
| 2. Kéuih séung máaih gihn sēutsāam. | 2. He wants to buy a shirt.  |

(See BC)

6. Mhsái not used in affirmative.

The verb sái 'need,' 'have to,' is used in the negative and in choice-type question, but not in the affirmative.

Ex: Q: Sái mhsái máaih luhk gihn gám dò a? Do you need to buy 6--so many? (doubtful that it is necessary)

A: Mhsái máaih luhk gihn--sāam gihn gau laak. I don't need 6--3 are enough.

(See Drills 1, 3, 12)



To answer a sái m̀hsái? question affirmatively you use yi  
'require,' 'need,' 'have to.'

Ex: Q: Sái m̀hsái máaih luhk  
gihn gám dò a?

Do you need to buy so  
many as six?

A: Yiu máaih luhk gihn--  
sám gihn m̀hgau.

I need to buy six--  
three aren't enough.

(See Drill 12)

### 7. Free words and boundwords

Words in Cantonese which can be spoken as one word sentences are free words, and ones which are never spoken as a one-word sentence, but always with some other word accompanying, are boundwords. Words which are always bound to an element which follows them we call right-bound (b-), and ones which are always bound to an element which precedes them we call left-bound (-b). Some boundwords can be bound in either direction.

### 8. ní, 'this,' and gó, 'that' classed as specifiers.

ní, 'this,' and gó, 'that,' are boundwords functioning as modifier in a Noun Phrase (NP). They are right bound, bound to a following element or elements, commonly a measure, or a number + measure:

Ex: ní/gó    nu.    M  
ní                      gihn    = this one [this M]  
gó                      léuhng    go    = those two [that-two-M]

(See BC and Drills 2, 3, 11)

Note the word order of ní/gó constructions:

|    | <u>N/Pro.</u> | <u>ní/gó</u> | <u>Nu.</u> | <u>M</u> | <u>N</u> |                        |
|----|---------------|--------------|------------|----------|----------|------------------------|
| 1. |               | ní           | léuhng     | gihn     | sēutsāam | these two shirts       |
| 2. |               | gó           | sei        | bá       | jē       | those 4 umbrellas      |
| 3. | ngóh          | ní           | léuhng     | tíuh     | tāai     | these two ties of mine |

(See Drills 1, 11)

ní and gó fill a position in a sentence that can be occupied by only a few words. bīn? 'which?' fills this same position. We use the class name Specifier to refer to this small group.

We call ní and gó 'this' and 'that' to give you memory-aid definitions. More specifically, ní refers to what is relatively near, and gó to what is relatively distant.

9. Relative word order of direct and indirect object.

Some verbs, such as béi, 'give,' take two objects: a direct object (thing), and indirect object (usually a person). In Cantonese the word order is Verb + Direct object + Indirect object.

Verb + Direct obj + Indirect obj

Béi      nī gihn      ngóh      lā. Give this one (to) me.

Béi      sām mǎn      kéuih      lā. Give \$3 (to) him.

(See BC and Drills 11, 12, 15)

10. géi(dō)?, 'how many, how much?' as an interrogative number.

géidō? and

occupying the position in a question-word sentence that a number occupies in the response sentence. In this frame géi(dō) is classed as an interrogative number. As a number it precedes a measure.

| Ex: | <u>Number</u>       | <u>Measure</u> |                                 |
|-----|---------------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
|     | Kéuih máaih géi(dō) | gihn           | a? How many is he going to buy? |
|     | Kéuih máaih sām     | gihn.          | He's going to buy three.        |

(See BC and Drill 9)

You will remember that géi has another meaning which you encountered in Lesson Four. géi, 'several' is an approximate number and is distinguished from géi?, 'how many?', in a sentence by the presence of the sentence suffix a in the question sentence but not in the statement sentence.

|                                    |                                    |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ex: 1. Kéuih séung máaih géi gihn. | He's thinking of buying several.   |
| 2. Kéuih séung máaih géi gihn a?   | How many is he thinking of buying? |

11. géidō?, 'how many?' and géi-?, 'how many?' differentiated.

The difference between géi-? and géidō? is that géi-? is a boundword bound to a following Measure, and géidō? is a free word which can be bound to a following measure as modifier (in which case it is interchangeable with géi-?), but may also be head in a nominal construction, which gei-? cannot.

|   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Ex: 1. Kéuih séung máaih {géi } gihn a? | 1. How many [Ms] does he want? |
| 2. Kéuih séung máaih géidō a?           | 2. How many does he want?      |

12. Mhji... <sup>{nē?</sup><sub>{a?</sub>, as polite question form: 'I wonder...?', i.e., 'I wonder (if you could tell me)...?'

By extension mhji, 'don't know,' may be taken to mean something like 'I wonder...?' 'Could you tell me...?' a polite way of making a question without being abrupt. By adding the sentence suffix a or nē to the end of the negative sentence, the negative is transformed to the polite 'I wonder...?' question.

Ex: Mhji yiu géidō chín. (I) don't know how much it costs.  
Mhji yiu géidō chín <sup>{nē?</sup><sub>{a }</sub> ? (I) wonder how much it costs?  
 (You assume that the person you're talking to does know and in this indirect way prompt him to tell you.)

---

## III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill: (Students repeat sentence after the teacher.)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| + 1. a. Máaih <u>yúhlāu</u> .  | 1. a. Buy a <u>raincoat/raincoats</u> .             |
| b. Máaih gihn yúhlāu.  | b. Buy a raincoat.                                  |
| c. Máaih ngh gihn yúhlāu.  | c. Buy 5 raincoats.                                 |
| d. Máaih nǐ ngh gihn yúhlāu.   | d. Buy these 5 raincoats.                           |
| e. Ngóh máaih nǐ ngh gihn yúhlāu.  | e. I'll take these 5 raincoats.                     |
| + 2. a. Máaih <u>fu</u> .<br>( <u>slacks</u> , <u>trousers</u> , <u>long-pants</u> ) | 2. a. Buy slacks.                                   |
| + b. Máaih <u>tíuh</u> fu.<br>( <u>M. for trousers</u> )                             | b. Buy a pair of slacks.                            |
| c. Máaih léuhng tíuh fu.   | c. Buy two pairs of slacks.                         |
| d. Máaih nǐ léuhng tíuh fu.  | d. Buy these two pairs of slacks.                   |
| e. Máaih nǐ léuhng tíuh fu lā!   | e. Buy these two pairs of slacks!                   |
| + 3. a. Máaih <u>maht</u> .  | 3. a. Buy <u>socks</u> .                            |
| + b. Máaih <u>deui</u> maht.   | b. Buy a <u>pair</u> of socks.                      |
| c. Máaih sàam deui maht.   | c. Buy three pairs of socks.                        |
| d. Àhsái máaih sàam deui maht.   | d. You don't need to buy three pairs of socks.      |
| e. Àhsái máaih sàam deui maht laak.  | e. You don't need to buy 3 pairs of socks just now. |
| + 4. a. Máaih <u>bāt</u> .<br>( <u>writing implements</u> )                          | 4. a. Buy pens ( <u>or</u> pencils)                 |
| + b. Máaih <u>jí</u> bāt.<br>( <u>M. for bāt</u> )                                   | b. Buy a pen ( <u>or</u> pencil)                    |
| + c. Máaih jí <u>yùhnbāt</u> .   | c. Buy a <u>pencil</u> .                            |
| d. Séung máaih jí yùhnbāt.   | d. Want to buy a pencil                             |
| e. Àhséung máaih jí yùhnbāt.   | e. Don't want to buy a pencil.                      |
| f. Séung àhséung máaih jí yùhnbāt a?   | f. Do (you) want to buy a pencil?                   |
|  | <u>or</u>   |
|  | Are you planning to buy a pencil?                   |

or

Would you like to buy a pencil?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>+ 5. a. <u>Jūng</u>.<br/> b. Máaih jūng.<br/> c. Máaih go jūng.<br/> d. Séung máaih go jūng.<br/> e. Séung máaih léuhng go jūng.<br/> f. Ngóh séung máaih léuhng go jūng.</p> <p>+ 6. a. <u>Kwàhn</u>.<br/> b. Máaih kwàhn.<br/> c. Máaih tìuh kwàhn.<br/> + d. Máaih tìuh <u>dáikwàhn</u><br/> (slip, petticoat)<br/> e. Máaih léuhng tìuh dáikwàhn.<br/> f. Séung máaih léuhng tìuh dáikwàhn.<br/> g. Ngóh séung máaih léuhng tìuh dáikwàhn.</p> <p>7. a. <u>Síujé</u><br/> + b. Go <u>wái</u> síujé<br/> c. Sík go wái síujé.<br/> d. Mhsík go wái síujé.<br/> e. Ngóh mhsík go wái síujé.</p> <p>+ 8. a. <u>Jē</u><br/> + b. <u>Bá jē</u><br/> (M. for umbrella)<br/> c. Máaih ní bá jē.<br/> d. Máaih ní bá jē, géidō chín a?<br/> + e. Máaih ní bá jē <u>yiuh</u> géidō chín a?<br/> (yiu + money expression = want X amount, costs X amount, i.e., the asking price)</p> | <p>5. a. <u>Clock</u><br/> b. Buy clock(s)<br/> c. Buy a clock.<br/> d. Plan to buy a clock.<br/> e. Plan to buy two clocks.<br/> f. I plan to buy two clocks.</p> <p>6. a. <u>Skirt</u><br/> b. Buy skirt(s).<br/> c. Buy a skirt.<br/> d. Buy a slip.<br/> e. Buy two slips.<br/> f. Wish to buy two slips.<br/> g. I wish to buy two slips.</p> <p>7. a. Lady<br/> b. That lady (<u>wái = polite M for person</u>)<br/> c. Know that lady<br/> d. Not know that lady.<br/> e. I don't know that lady.</p> <p>8. a. <u>Umbrella</u><br/> b. An umbrella<br/> c. Buy this umbrella.<br/> d. How much does this raincoat cost?<br/> e. How much (do you) want for this raincoat?</p> |
|--|--|

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| f. Ngóh m̀hji máaih ní bá jē<br>yiu géidō ch́n.   | f. I don't know how much<br>this umbrella is. |
| + g. Ngóh m̀hji máaih ní bá jē yiu<br>geido ch́n a?<br>[(Ngóh) m̀hji...a? =<br>I wonder...? i.e. polite<br>question introduction] | g. I wonder how much this<br>raincoat is?     |

2. Transformation Drill: Transform the sentences from affirmative to choice type question.

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Ex: T: Ní gihn sēutsāam<br>sahpsāam m̄n.            | T: This shirt is thirteen dollars. |
| S: Ní gihn sēutsāam<br>haih m̀hhaih sahpsāam m̄n a? | S: Is this shirt thirteen dollars? |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Ní gihn sēutsāam sahpyāt m̄n.  | 1. Ní gihn sēutsāam haih m̀hhaih sahpyāt m̄n a? |
| + 2. Gó t̄uh t̄ai sei m̄n.<br>That <u>t̄ie</u> is four dollars.                         | 2. Gó t̄uh t̄ai haih m̀hhaih sei m̄n a?         |
| 3. Ní t̄uh fu sahpsāam m̄n.   | 3. Ní t̄uh fu haih m̀hhaih sahpsāam m̄n a?      |
| + 4. Gó deui h̄aih yahnḡh m̄n.<br>That pair of <u>shoes</u> is<br>twenty-five dollars. | 4. Gó deui h̄aih haih m̀hhaih yahnḡh m̄n a?    |
| 5. Ní deui maht s̄am m̄n.   | 5. Ní deui maht haih m̀hhaih s̄am m̄n a?        |
| 6. Gó bá jē sahpyāt m̄n.  | 6. Gó bá jē haih m̀hhaih sahpyāt m̄n a?         |
| 7. Ní gihn yúhlāu sahpgáu m̄n.  | 7. Ní gihn yúhlāu haih m̀hhaih sahpgáu m̄n a?   |
| 8. Ní go bíu ngh'ahgáu m̄n.   | 8. Ní go bíu haih m̀hhaih ngh'ahgáu m̄n a?      |
| + 9. Gó j̄i yùhnj̄ibāt yāt m̄n.<br>That <u>ball point pen</u> is<br>one dollar.         | 9. Gó j̄i yùhnj̄ibāt haih m̀hhaih yāt m̄n a?    |

3. Response Drill: Teacher should point to a spot near himself for ní-, students should point away for gó-, to link the words with the situation.

- |                                 |                                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ex: T: Ní gihn sahpyāt m̄n.     | T: This one is eleven dollars. |
| S: Gó gihn dōu yiu sahpyāt m̄n. | S: That one is eleven dollars. |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ní tǐuh sahpsēi mǎn.   | 1. Gó tǐuh dōu yiu sahpsēi mǎn.          |
| 2. Ní deui luhk mǎn.  | 2. Gó deui dōu yiu luhk mǎn.             |
| 3. Ní gihn sahpbāat mǎn.  | 3. Gó gihn dōu yiu sahpbāat mǎn.         |
| 4. Ní jǐ yāt mǎn.   | 4. Gó jǐ dōu yiu yāt mǎn.                |
| 5. Ní go yahgáu mǎn.  | 5. Gó go dōu yiu yahgáu mǎn.             |
| + 6. Ní tǐuh <u>dáifu</u> ngh mǎn.<br>(underpants, undershorts) | 6. Gó tǐuh <u>dáifu</u> dōu yiu ngh mǎn. |

Comment: Note that in the sentences above, numbered money expressions stand as predicate without the inclusion of a verb. The inclusion of haih is, however, also permitted: Ní gihn haih sahpyāt mǎn. 'This one is \$11'.

#### 4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ní gihn yúhlāu sahpsēi mǎn. T: This raincoat is \$10.

S: Ní gihn yúhlāu sahpsēi mǎn, gó gihn dōu haih sahpsēi mǎn. S: This raincoat is \$10. That one is also \$10.

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Ní gihn sēutsāam sahpngh mǎn. | 1. Ní gihn sēutsāam sahpngh mǎn, gó gihn dōu haih sahpngh mǎn. |
| 2. Ní deui hàaih yahluhk mǎn.    | 2. Ní deui hàaih yahluhk mǎn, gó deui dōu haih yahluhk mǎn.    |
| 3. Ní bá jē sahpchāt mǎn.        | 3. Ní bá jē sahpchāt mǎn, gó bá dōu haih sahpchāt mǎn.         |
| 4. Ní tǐuh fu yahyih mǎn.        | 4. Ní tǐuh fu yahyih mǎn, gó tǐuh dōu haih yahyih mǎn.         |
| 5. Ní tǐuh tāai baat mǎn.        | 5. Ní tǐuh tāai baat mǎn, gó tǐuh dōu haih baat mǎn.           |

5. Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence after the teacher, then substitute the cues as appropriate to make new sentences.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh séung máaih gihn yúhlāu.<br>I want to buy a raincoat. | 1. Ngóh séung máaih gihn yúhlāu.       |
| 2. /gó go yàhn/   | 2. Gó go yàhn séung máaih gihn yúhlāu. |

That man wants to buy this raincoat.

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 3. Gó go Yíngwokyaahn.        | 3. Gó go Yíngwokyaahn séung máaih gihn yuhlāu.                                   |
| 4. deui maht                  | 4. Gó go Yíngwokyaahn séung máaih deui maht.                                     |
| + 5. Gó go siujé<br>(woman)   | 5. Gó go siujé séung máaih deui maht.<br>That lady wants to buy a pair of socks. |
| + 6. Gó wái sīnsàang<br>(man) | 6. Gó wái sīnsàang séung máaih deui maht.  |
| 7. tìuh fu                    | 7. Gó wái sīnsàang séung máaih tìuh fu.  |

6. Transformation Drill: Transform the numbers from full form to abbreviated form.

Ex: T: Nǐ tìuh sàamsahp mǎn. T: This one is thirty dollars.

S: Nǐ tìuh sà'ah mǎn. S: This one is thirty dollars.

- |                                      |                             |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Nǐ tìuh yihsahpsei mǎn.<br>[24]   | 1. Nǐ tìuh yahsei mǎn.      |
| 2. Nǐ tìuh yihsahpchāt mǎn.<br>[27]  | 2. Nǐ tìuh yahchāt mǎn.     |
| 3. Nǐ tìuh sàamsahpǎngh mǎn.<br>[35] | 3. Nǐ tìuh sà'ahǎngh mǎn.   |
| 4. Nǐ tìuh sàamsahpyih mǎn.<br>[32]  | 4. Nǐ tìuh sà'ahyih mǎn.    |
| 5. Nǐ tìuh seisahpbaat mǎn.<br>[48]  | 5. Nǐ tìuh sei'ahbaat mǎn.  |
| 6. Nǐ tìuh seisahpluhk mǎn.<br>[46]  | 6. Nǐ tìuh sei'ahluhk mǎn.  |
| 7. Nǐ tìuh ñghsahpsei mǎn.<br>[54]   | 7. Nǐ tìuh ñgh'ahsei mǎn.   |
| 8. Nǐ tìuh ñghsahpyih mǎn.<br>[51]   | 8. Nǐ tìuh ñgh'ahyih mǎn.   |
| 9. Nǐ tìuh luhksahpǎngh mǎn.<br>[65] | 9. Nǐ tìuh luhk'ahǎngh mǎn. |
| 10. Nǐ tìuh luhksahpgáu mǎn.<br>[69] | 10. Nǐ tìuh luhk'ahgáu mǎn. |



7. Response Drill: Teacher points away for gó-, students near for ní-.

Ex: T: Gó tǐuh fu sah̄p  
mān. /baat mān/

T: That pair of trousers is ten  
dollars.

S: Ní tǐuh baat mān jē. S: This pair is only eight dollars.

1. Gó deui haaih yāhsām mān.  
/yahyāt mān/

1. Ní deui yahyāt mān jē.

2. Gó deui maht luhk mān. /sei mān/

2. Ní deui sei mān jē.

3. Gó tǐuh fu sah̄pyih mān.  
/sahp mān/

3. Ní tǐuh sah̄p mān jē.

4. Gó go bíu sà'ahng mān.  
/yahchāt mān/

4. Ní go yahchāt mān jē.

5. Gó gihn yǔhlāu yihsahp mān.  
/sahpgáu mān/

5. Ní gihn sahpgáu mān jē.

## 8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Ní gihn sahpluhk  
mān.

T: This one is sixteen dollars.

S: Gám, gó gihn haih  
m̄h̄haih dōu haih  
sahpluhk mān a?

S: Well, is that one sixteen  
dollars too?

1. Ní bá sahpbāat mān.

1. Gám, gó bá haih m̄h̄haih dōu  
haih sahpbāat mān a?

2. Ní tǐuh ŋgh mān.

2. Gám, gó tǐuh haih m̄h̄haih  
dōu haih ŋgh mān a?

3. Ní gihn sah̄psei mān.

3. Gám, gó gihn haih m̄h̄haih  
dōu haih sah̄psei mān a?

4. Ní deui yāhsām mān.

4. Gám, gó deui haih m̄h̄haih  
dōu haih yāhsām mān a?

5. Kéuih haih Gwóngdùngyāhn.  
/kéuih pāhngyāuh/

5. Gám, kéuih pāhngyāuh haih  
m̄h̄haih dōu haih Gwóng-  
dùngyāhn a?

## 9. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih máaih géidō  
gihn a? /ŋgh/

T: How many do you want to buy?  
are you going to get?  
/5/

S: Ngóh máaih ŋgh gihn. S: I want five.

- |                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Néih máaih géidō bá a? /léuhng/  | 1. Ngóh máaih léuhng bá.  |
| 2. Néih máaih géidō tūh a? /sàam/   | 2. Ngóh máaih sàam tūh.   |
| 3. Néih máaih géidō deui a? /luhk/  | 3. Ngóh máaih luhk deui.  |
| 4. Néih máaih géidō gihn a? /sei/   | 4. Ngóh máaih sei gihn.   |
| 5. Néih máaih géidō jǐ a? /sei/     | 5. Ngóh máaih sei jǐ.     |
| 6. Néih máaih géidō go a? /sahpyih/ | 6. Ngóh máaih sahpyih go. |

a. Repeat, teacher cuing with Measure and number only, students giving question and answer, thus:

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| T: /gihn/ŋgh/                | T: /M:/5/                          |
| S1: Néih máaih géidō gihn a? | S1: How many are you going to buy? |
| S2: Ngóh máaih ŋgh gihn.     | S2: I'm going to buy 5.            |

#### 10. Expansion Drill

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ex: T: Máaih sēutsāam.        | T: Buy shirts.           |
| S: Kéuih máaih gihn sēutsāam. | S: She's buying a shirt. |

Note that the measure is not cued, that student must supply it.

- |                      |                               |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Máaih fu.         | 1. Kéuih máaih tūh fu.        |
| 2. Máaih tāai.       | 2. Kéuih máaih tūh tāai.      |
| 3. Máaih maht.       | 3. Kéuih máaih deui maht.     |
| 4. Máaih jē.         | 4. Kéuih máaih bá jē.         |
| 5. Máaih hàaih.      | 5. Kéuih máaih deui hàaih.    |
| 6. Máaih yúhlāu.     | 6. Kéuih máaih gihn yúhlāu.   |
| 7. Máaih sēutsāam.   | 7. Kéuih máaih gihn sēutsāam. |
| 8. Máaih bīu.        | 8. Kéuih máaih go bīu.        |
| 9. Máaih cháang.     | 9. Kéuih máaih go cháang.     |
| 10. Máaih kwàhn.     | 10. Kéuih máaih tūh kwàhn.    |
| 11. Máaih dáikwàhn.  | 11. Kéuih máaih tūh dáikwàhn. |
| 12. Máaih pīhnggwó.  | 12. Kéuih máaih go pīhnggwó.  |
| 13. Máaih bāt.       | 13. Kéuih máaih jǐ bāt.       |
| 14. Máaih yùhnbat.   | 14. Kéuih máaih jǐ yùhnbat.   |
| 15. Máaih yùhnjībāt. | 15. Kéuih máaih jǐ yùhnjībāt. |

16. Máaih bējáu.

16. Kéuih máaih jí bējáu.

17. Máaih jūng.

17. Kéuih máaih go jūng.

11. Expansion Drill: Expand the given sentence by adding the cue word in the appropriate place.

Ex: T: Béi léuhng tuih  
tāai ngóh lā. /ní/

T: Give me two ties. /this/

S: Béi ní léuhng tuih  
tāai ngóh lā.

S: Give me these two ties.

1. Béi bá ngóh lā. /ní/

1. Béi ní bá ngóh lā.

2. Béi tuih fu ngóh lā. /gó/

2. Béi gó tuih fu ngóh lā.

3. Béi deui maht ngóh lā. /luhk/

3. Béi luhk deui maht ngóh lā.

4. Béi sàam gihn ngóh lā. /gó/

4. Béi gó sàam gihn ngóh lā.

5. Béi sàam tuih ngóh lā. /ní/

5. Béi ní sàam tuih ngóh lā.

6. Béi léuhng tuih ngóh lā. /tāai/

6. Béi léuhng tuih tāai ngóh lā.

7. Béi gó deui hàaih ngóh lā.  
/léuhng/

7. Béi gó léuhng deui hàaih ngóh lā.

8. Béi léuhng gihn sēutsāam ngóh lā. /gó/

8. Béi gó léuhng gihn sēutsāam ngóh lā.

9. Béi tuih kwàhn ngóh lā. /gó/

9. Béi gó tuih kwàhn ngóh lā.

12. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih máaih m̀h-  
máaih ní deui  
hàaih a? /nod/

T: Are you going to get this pair  
of shoes? Do you want this  
pair of shoes?

S: Hóu, b́ei ní deui  
ngóh lā.

S: OK, give me that pair.

2. T: Néih máaih m̀h-  
máaih ní deui  
hàaih a? /shake/

T: Do you want this pair of  
shoes?

S: M̀hmáaih laak.

S: Not today, thanks. [not buy  
now.]

1. Néih máaih m̀hmáaih ní gihn  
sēutsāam a? /nod/

1. Hóu, b́ei ní gihn ngóh lā.

2. Néih máaih m̀hmáaih ní gihn  
yúhlāu a? /nod/

2. Hóu, b́ei ní gihn ngóh lā.

- |   |                              |
|---|------------------------------|
| 3. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní bá jē<br>a? /shake/      | 3. Mhmáaih laak.             |
| 4. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní tūh<br>fu a? /shake/     | 4. Mhmáaih laak.             |
| 5. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní deui maht<br>a? /nod/    | 5. Hóu, bēi ní deui ngóh lā. |
| 6. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní tūh<br>tāai a? /shake/   | 6. Mhmáaih laak.             |
| 7. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní deui<br>hāaih a? /nod/   | 7. Hóu, bēi ní deui ngóh lā. |
| 8. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní jí<br>yúhnbāt a? /shake/ | 8. Mhmáaih laak.             |
| 9. Néih máaih mhmáaih ní go bīu<br>a? /nod/       | 9. Hóu, bēi ní go ngóh lā.   |

Comment: In these sentences idiomatic English counterparts for máaih might be 'take,' 'get,' 'want,' as well as 'buy.'

13. Expansion/Substitution Drill: Expand or substitute as appropriate with the cue provided.

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| Ex: T: Máaih ní gihn.<br>/ngóh/ | T: Buy this one. /I/                               |
| S: Ngóh máaih ní gihn.          | S: I'll take this one.<br>(said to clerk in store) |
| T: /gó gihn/                    | T: That one.                                       |
| S: Ngóh máaih gó gihn.          | S: I'll take that one.<br>(said to clerk)          |
- 
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Gó go yàhn máaih sēutsāam.<br>/séung/<br>That man is buying shirts. | 1. Gó go yàhn séung máaih<br>sēutsāam.<br>That man wants to buy<br>shirts. |
| 2. /gihn/  | 2. Gó go yàhn séung máaih gihn<br>sēutsāam.                                |
| 3. /léuhng/  | 3. Gó go yàhn séung máaih<br>léuhng gihn sēutsāam.                         |
| 4. /géidō/   | 4. Gó go yàhn séung máaih<br>géidō gihn sēutsāam a?                        |
| 5. /sei/   | 5. Gó go yàhn séung máaih sei<br>gihn sēutsāam.                            |
| 6. /mhséung/   | 6. Gó go yàhn mhséung máaih<br>sei gihn sēutsāam.                          |

7. /séung mhséung a?/

7. Gó gó yàhn séung mhséung  
maaiah sei gihn sēutsāam a?

8. /léuhng tūh tāai/

8. Gó go yàhn séung mhséung  
maaiah léuhng tūh tāai a?

## 14. Conversation Exercise:

Ex: A: Mhsái maaiah luhk  
gihn sēutsāam,  
sāam gihn gau laak.A: You needn't buy 6 shirts;  
3 is enough.B: Mhhaih. Sāam gihn  
m̀hgau; yiu maaiah  
luhk gihn.B: No, 3 isn't enough; I need to  
get 6.1. A. ...sāam deui maht;  
Yāt deui .....1. A. Mhsái maaiah sāam deui  
maht; yāt deui gau laak.

B. ....

B. Mhhaih. Yāt deui m̀hgau;  
yiu maaiah sāam deui.2. A. ...léuhng bá jē;  
Yāt bá.....2. A. Mhsái maaiah léuhng bá jē;  
yāt bá gau laak.

B. ....

B. Mhhaih. Yāt bá m̀hgau;  
yiu maaiah léuhng bá.3. A. ...sahp go cháang;  
Gáu go.....3. A. Mhsái maaiah sah p go  
cháang; gáu go gau laak.

B. ....

B. Mhhaih. Gáu go m̀hgau;  
yiu maaiah sah p go.4. A. ...chāt jǐ bējáu;  
luhk jǐ.....4. A. Mhsái maaiah chāt jǐ bējáu;  
luhk jǐ gau laak.

B. ....

B. Mhhaih. Luhk jǐ m̀hgau;  
yiu maaiah chāt jǐ.5. A. ...sei go bēng;  
Léuhng go.....5. A. Mhsái maaiah sei go bēng;  
léuhng go gau laak.

B. ....

B. Mhhaih. Léuhng go m̀hgau;  
yiu maaiah sei go.

15. Response Drill: Respond affirmatively or negatively as directed, following the pattern of the example.

Ex: 1. T: Yāt bá jē gau  
m̀hgau a? /nod/

T: Is one umbrella enough?

S: Gau laak. Yāt bá  
gau laak.

S: Yes, one is enough.

2. T: Yāt bá jē gau  
m̀hgau a? /shake/

T: Is one umbrella enough?

S: Yāt bá m̀hgau.  
m̀hgòì néih b́éi  
léuhng bá ngóh  
lā.

S: One is not enough. Please give  
me two.

1. Léuhng jǐ yùhnjǐbāt gau  
m̀hgau a? /nod/

1. Gau laak. Léuhng jǐ gau laak.

2. Yāt gihn yúhlāu gau m̀hgau a?  
/shake/

2. Yāt gihn m̀hgau. M̀hgòì néih  
b́éi léuhng gihn ngóh lā.

3. Luhk jǐ heiśeui gau m̀hgau a?  
/nod/

3. Gau laak. Luhk jǐ gau laak.

4. Yāt deui hàaih gau m̀hgau a?  
/shake/

4. Yāt deui m̀hgau. M̀hgòì néih  
b́éi léuhng deui ngóh lā.

5. Sàam go pǐhnggwó gau m̀hgau a?  
/shake/

5. Sàam go m̀hgau. M̀hgòì néih  
b́éi sei go ngóh lā.

6. Léuhng go b́iú gau m̀hgau a?  
/nod/

6. Gau laak. Léuhng go gau  
laak.

7. Sàhp go b́éng gau m̀hgau a?  
/shake/

7. Sàhp go m̀hgau. M̀hgòì néih  
b́éi sàhpyāt go ngóh lā.

#### IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

(On tape. Listen to tape with book closed.)

#### V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. You ask your neighbor:

B. And he replies:

1. What he wants to buy.

1. That he wants to buy a tie.

2. How many (ties) he wants.

2. He wants to buy two.

3. How much these shoes cost.

3. They are \$60 a pair.

4. Whether those (shoes) are  
also \$60.00 a pair.

4. No, they are \$65.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. Whether three pairs of socks are enough. | 5. That he doesn't need three pairs--two pairs are enough. |
| 6. How much that ballpoint pen is.          | 6. That it is \$1--two sell for \$1.90.                    |
| 7. Whether 5 pencils are enough.            | 7. That five aren't enough--he wants ten.                  |
| 8. How much that petticoat costs.           | 8. That it sells for \$12.50.                              |
| 9. Who that gentleman is.                   | 9. That he doesn't know.                                   |
| 10. Who that lady is.                       | 10. That her name is Chan--she teaches Cantonese.          |

## Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 6

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 1. bá       | m: M. for things with handles, such as umbrellas    |
| 2. bāt      | n: writing implement; pen or pencil                 |
| 3. bēi      | v: give   |
| 4. chīn     | n/m: money  |
| 5. dāifu    | n: underpants, undershorts                          |
| 6. dāikwāhn | n: slip, petticoat                                  |
| 7. deui     | m; pair; group measure for shoes, socks, chopsticks |
| 8. fu       | n: trousers   |
| 9. gau      | adj: enough   |
| 10. géi(dō) | QW/nu: how much? how many?                          |
| 11. gihn    | m: M. for clothes                                   |
| 12. gó      | sp: that  |
| 13. go      | m: general M. for nouns                             |
| 14. guhask  | n: customer (restricted use)                        |
| 15. hàaih   | n: shoes  |
| 16. jē      | n: umbrella   |
| 17. jī      | m: M. for pen, pencil, bottles                      |
| 18. jūng    | n: clock  |
| 19. kwāhn   | n: skirt  |
| 20. máaih   | v: buy  |
| 21. maht    | n: socks  |

|                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 22. mān                    | m: dollar  |
| 23. Mhji(dou)...a?         | Ph: I wonder...?   |
| 24. nī                     | sp: this   |
| 25. sauhfoyùhn             | n: Salesclerk [sell-goods-personnel]   |
| 26. sēutsāam               | n: shirt   |
| 27. sīnsàang               | n: man   |
| 28. síujé                  | n: lady, woman   |
| 29. tāai                   | n: tie   |
| 30. tīuh                   | m: M. for trousers, ties, roads  |
| 31. wái                    | m: polite M. for persons   |
| 32. yàhn                   | n: person  |
| 33. yiu + money expression | v: wants <u>X</u> amount, costs <u>X</u> amount, (i.e.,<br>the asking price is <u>X</u> amount.) |
| 34. yúhlāu                 | n: raincoat  |
| 35. yùhnbāt                | n: pencil  |
| 36. yùhnjībāt              | n: ball point pen  |