

CLASSROOM PHRASES

Below are some sentences for students to say to the teacher. Don't try to memorize them all at once, but learn them as you find them useful.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ngóh m̀hji ____ dím gáai. | I don't know what ____ means. [lit. I don't know how ____ is explained.] |
| 2. M̀hgòì néih gáaisíkháh. | Please explain. |
| 3. M̀hgòì néih géui go laih laih táiháh. | Please give an example to demonstrate. |
| 4. M̀hgòì néih yuhng ____ jouh yāt geui b́éi ngóh t̀nggháh. | Please use ____ to make a sentence for me to hear. |
| 5. Háì m̀yéh síhauh sínji góng? | When do you say that? (i.e., in what kind of situation?) |
| 6. Háì m̀yéh chíhngyíhng sínji góng? | In what circumstances is that said? |
| 7. A ____ tùhng B ____ yáuh móuh fànbiht? | Is there any difference between A ____ and B ____? |
| 8. A ____ tùhng B ____ yáuh m̀yéh fànbiht? | What is the difference between A ____ and B ____? |
| 9. Ngóh ní geui yáuh dī mahntàih. | I have a question about this sentence. |
| 10. Ngóh ní go jìh yáuh dī mahntàih. | I have a question about this word. |
| 11. Gám góng dāk m̀hdāk a? | Is it OK to say it this/that way? |
| 12. ____ hóu m̀hóu t̀ng? | Does ____ sound right? |
| 13. ____ duhk m̀yéh sǐng a? | What tone is ____? |

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Customer and clerk in a grocery store:)

| <u>Fógei</u> | | <u>Fógei</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|--|
| fógei | | clerk | |
| Máaih mēyéh a? | | What will you have? | |
| | <u>Guhaak</u> | | |
| haih ... làih go | | is...(grammatical structure | |
| | | emphasizing enclosed noun.) | |
| haih mēyéh làih ga? | | is what? | |
| dí | | mass measure; plural | |
| | | measure | |
| ní dí | | this (mass); these (units) | |
| Ní dí haih mēyéh làih ga? | | What's <u>this</u> ? | |
| | <u>Fógei</u> | | |
| ngàuhyuhk | | beef | |
| Ní dí haih ngàuhyuhk. | | This is beef. | |
| oi, <u>or</u> ngoi | | want, want to possess, | |
| | | want to have | |
| oi àhoi, <u>or</u> ngoi àhngoi | | want/net want? | |
| Néih oi àhoi nē? | | Do you want some? | |
| | <u>Guhaak</u> | | |
| gyùuhk | | pork | |
| dí gyùuhk | | some pork | |
| Àhoi, ngòh séung oi dí gyùuhk. | | No, I don't; I want to get | |
| | | some pork. | |
| gàn | | catty (unit of measure = | |
| | | 600 gms. ca. 1 1/3 pounds) | |
| Géidō chín gàn a? | | How much is it per catty? | |
| | <u>Fógei</u> | | |
| sei go luhk | | \$4.60 [4 measure 6 (dimes), | |
| ngàhnchín | | money [silver-money] | |
| sei go luhk ngàhnchín | | \$4.60 [4 dollars 6 (dimes)] | |
| sei go luhk ngàhnchín gàn | | \$4.60 per catty | |
| Ní dí sei go luhk ngàhnchín | | This is \$4.60 per catty. | |
| gàn. | | | |

Guhaak

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| béi ngóh lā | give (it to) me please |
| léuhng gàn | two catties |
| Béi léuhng gàn ngóh lā. | Please give me two catties. |
| (They go over to the fruit section.) | |

Guhaak

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| maaih | sell |
| dím maaih nē? | how sell? |
| cháang díng maaih nē? | oranges--how sell? |
| Dí cháang díng maaih nē? | What do the oranges sell for? |

Fógei

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| hòuh(jí) | dime |
| Ńgh hòuhjí go. | 50¢ [5 dimes] each. |

Guhaak

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| Dí pihnggwó nē? | And the apples? |
|-----------------|-----------------|

Fógei

| | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| yātyeuhng | same |
| Yātyeuhng--Ńgh hòuhjí go. | The same--50¢ each. |

Guhaak

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| tòhng | sugar |
| bohng tòhng | a pound of sugar |
| léuhng bohng tòhng | two pounds of sugar |
| A! Ngóh dōu séung máaih léuhng | Oh! I also want to buy two |
| bohng tòhng. | pounds of sugar. |
| gēi chín a? | how much money? |
| Gēidō chín bohng a? | How much is it per pound? |

Fógei

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| luhk hòuh bun | 65¢ [6 dimes + half] |
| luhk hòuh bun jí | 65¢ [6 dimes half dime] |
| Luhk hòuh bun jí bohng. | 65¢ per pound. |

B. Recapitulation:Fógei

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Máaih mēyéh a? | What will you have? |
|----------------|---------------------|

Guhaak

Ní dĩ haih mēyéh lǎih ga?

What's this?FógeiNí dĩ haih ngáuhuhk. Néih oi
àhoi nē?This is beef. Do you want
some?GuhaakÀhoi, ngóh séung oi dĩ jyùuhk.
Géidō chín gàn a?No, I don't; I want to get
some pork. How much is it
per catty?FógeiNí dĩ sei go lukh ngáhnchín
gàn.

This is \$4.60 per catty.

Guhaak

Béi léuhng gàn ngóh lǎ.

Please give me two catties.

(They go over to the fruit counter.)

Guhaak

Dĩ cháang dím mǎaih nē?

What do the oranges sell for?

Fógei

Ngh hòuhjǐ go.

50¢ [5 dimes] each.

Guhaak

Dĩ pihnggwó nē?

And the apples?

Fógei

Yātseuhng--ngh hòuhjǐ go.

The same--50¢ each.

GuhaakA! Ngóh dōu séung mǎaih léuhng
bohng tòhng. Géidō chín
bohng a?Oh! I also want to buy two
pounds of sugar. How much
is it per pound?Fógei

Lukh hòuh bun jǐ bohng.

65¢ per pound.

Note to teacher:

In drill #2 of this lesson there are some
visual props needed which you may want to
assemble early.

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

Pronunciation

1. Tone practice:

A. Tone practice with Measures: Repeat during the pauses provided:

1. mǎh (= yard (in length)) (3 times)
2. yāt jǐ , yāt bá , yāt go ; yāt tǐuh , yāt mǎh ,
yāt gihn .
3. yāt jǐ, yāt bá, yāt go ; yāt tǐuh, yāt mǎh, yāt gihn
4. yāt jǐ, yāt tǐuh , (3 times)
5. yāt go, yāt gihn (3 times); yāt gihn, yāt go . (3 times)
6. yāt bá, yāt mǎh (3 times); yāt mǎh, yāt bá . (3 times)
7. yāt gihn, yāt tǐuh (3 times)
8. chēut (= M. for movie) . (3 times)
9. yāt chēut, yāt go, yāt gihn ; yāt gihn, yāt go, yāt chēut .
10. jǐ bá go chēut , tǐuh mǎh gihn .
11. jǐ bá go chēut tǐuh mǎh gihn .

B. Tone practice with Numbers:

1. lǐhng (= 'zero') . (3 times)
2. sàam, gáu sei ; lǐhng, ñgh, yih .
3. sàam, gáu, sei, lǐhng, ñgh, yih .
4. sàam, gáu, sei, chāt ; lǐhng, ñgh, yih .
5. sàam, gáu, sei, chāt, lǐhng, ñgh, yih .
6. chāt sei , sei chāt ; yih sei , sei yih .
7. gáu ñgh , ñgh gáu .
8. lǐhng yih , yih lǐhng .
9. chāt go, baat go, sah p go , sah p go, baat go, chāt go .
10. sah p go, baat go; baat go, sah p go .
11. chāt go, baat go , baat go, chāt go .
12. gáu go, léuhng go , léuhng go, gáu go .

2. ai/aa contrasts

Listen and repeat: (Notice that ai is shorter and tenser in an isolated syllable than is aa; that the a of ai is a mid central vowel, whereas the aa of aa is a low back vowel; that i after a is high front unrounded, after aa is somewhat lower (i after a is more like the ee sound of English "see," after

aa it is more like the i sound of English "is.")

1. gāi gāi gāi 蟹, tāai tāai tāai 太.
2. gāi tāai, tāai gāi.
3. haih haih haih, maaiah maaiah maaiah.
4. haih m̃h haih a?, maaiah m̃hmaaih a?.
5. haih m̃h haih a?, m̃maaiah m̃hm̃maaiah a?.
6. Gó wái taaitāai haih m̃h haih m̃maaiah h̃aaiah a?
7. Jānhaih m̃hsái m̃maaiah h̃aaiah.

3. maaiah and m̃maaiah

Listen and repeat:

1. maaiah, maaiah, m̃maaiah, m̃maaiah.
2. m̃maaiah, m̃maaiah, maaiah, maaiah.
3. m̃maaiah m̃hm̃maaiah a?, maaiah m̃hmaaih a?.
4. maaiah m̃hmaaih a?, m̃maaiah m̃hm̃maaiah a?.
5. m̃hséung maaiah, m̃hséung m̃maaiah.
6. m̃maaiah léuhng go, m̃maaiah léuhng go, maaiah léuhng go, maaiah léuhng go.

4. yuk = y + uk

yuk is a syllable composed of y as initial and uk as a two-part final, composed of the high back rounded vowel u plus the velar consonant stop k. The high front rounded yu [ü] plus velar stop consonant k doesn't occur as a two-part final in Cantonese. Therefore the spelling yuk, which on paper could be ambiguously interpreted as either yu + k or y + uk, can only be y + uk.

Listen and repeat:

1. jyùyuhk jyùyuhk 猪肉
2. yuhk yuhk 肉肉
3. luhk luhk 六肉
4. yuhk luhk (2 times) 肉六

1. NOTES

1. dī 'some,' as general plural measure for individual nouns

a. Plurality unspecified in number is expressed by the plural measure

dī, 'some.'

1. go pīhnggwó = the apple, an apple

dī pīhnggwó = the apples, some apples

2. nī go pīhnggwó = this apple

nī dī pīhnggwó = these apples

b. Individual nouns have different individual measures, but dī serves as plural measure for all individual nouns.

Ex: 1. bá jē = the umbrella, an umbrella

dī jē = the umbrellas, some umbrellas

2. tīuh tāai = the tie, a tie

dī tāai = the ties, some ties

3. go cháang = the orange, an orange

dī cháang = the oranges, some oranges

(See BC and Drill 4)

c. In a follow sentence dī substitutes for the noun it represents, serving in such position as an impersonal pronoun.

Béi gó dī cháang ngóh lā. = Give me those [M] oranges.

Béi gó dī ngóh lā. = Give me those. [distant ones]

d. dī is not used as Measure following a number. When number is specified, the individual measure follows the number.Ex: sp+nu +m +n

nī dī jē = these umbrellas

sàam bá jē = three umbrellas

nī sàam bá jē = these three umbrellas

(-) sàam dī jē -- doesn't occur

(-)nī sàam dī jē -- doesn't occur

(See BC and Drills 1.5, 1.6)

2. Mass Nouns

- a. Mass nouns designate substances which are perceived in the mass rather than as discrete units. For example:

tòhng - 'sugar'

séui - 'water'

iyùyuhk - 'pork'

- b. When counted, mass nouns do not use individual measures. Instead they are counted in terms of their length, weight, or some other standard; or in terms of a container of their volume; or in terms of a segment of their whole.

Ex: Nu. + M + N

sàam bohng tòhng = three pounds of sugar

sàam máh bou = three yards of cloth

sàam bùi chàh = three cups of tea

sàam faai pāi = three pieces of pie

Certain individual nouns may also be counted in terms of weight or other standard; but they are not limited to being counted this way:

Ex: sàam bohng cháang = three pounds of oranges

sàam go cháang = three oranges

- c. Similarities and differences between individual and mass measures.

The standard/container/segment measures used in counting mass nouns occupy the same position in the sentence that individual measures occupy. The measures for mass nouns, however, differ from individual measures in not being in apposition with the following noun. They also differ in having independent meaning.

3. dí, general measure for mass nouns.

When mass nouns are particularized but not counted by number, the plural measure dí serves as general mass measure for all mass nouns. It is translated in English as 'the' in subject position, 'some,' 'a little,' in object position. Incorporated into a ní or gó compound, it translates as 'this' or 'that' in both subject and object positions.

- Ex: 1. Níidí ngàuhyuhk yiu luhk 1. This beef costs \$6.00
 man gan. a catty.
2. Dí faahn dungjó. 2. The rice has gotten cold.
3. Ngóh séung máaih dí 3. I'd like to buy some beef.
 ngàuhyuhk.
4. Néih séung yám dí mēyéh 4. You'd like to drink a little
 a? what? (i.e. What would
 you like to drink?)

(See BC and Drills 6, 7, 10, 11, 12 for
 subject position examples: See BC and Drills
 1, 2, 3 for object position examples.)

4. haih ...X... làih ga?
 ge.

haih ...X... làih ga? (& ge) is a phrase frame which has the effect
 of emphasizing the noun it envelopes.

- Ex: Ní dí haih mēyéh a? What's this?
- Ní dí haih mēyéh làih What in the world is this?
 ga?
- Gó go haih bīngó làih Who in the world is that?
 ga?

(See BC and Drill 14)

Note that the question: Ní dí haih mēyéh làih ga? permits the
 mass/plural dí regardless of whether the object referred to is unit
 or mass, or whether, if unit, is singular or plural. If the item is
 singular, using the singular pronoun is also permitted.

- Ex: Q: Ní jí haih mēyéh What's this?
 làih ga?
- A: Ní jí haih yùhnbat It's a pencil.
 làih ge.
- or Q: Ní dí haih mēyéh What's this?
 làih ga?
- A: Ní dí haih yùhnbat It's a pencil.
 làih ge.

5. Money Measures.

The unit of currency in Hong Kong is the Hong Kong dollar.
 HK\$1.00 = US\$0.16 2/3; US\$1.00 = approximately HK\$6.00 in 1970.

a. The money measures used in counting money are the following:

1. mān = measure for 'dollar,' used when the figure is a
 round number. The word is derived from the first syllable
 of the English word 'money.'

2. go ngàhnchín = measure + noun. The compound of the two is used to represent 'dollar' when the figure is a round number. This form less common than the mān form for round number dollar figures. The basic meaning of ngàhnchín is 'money,' [literally 'silver-money']

Ex: sàam gò ngàhnchín = three dollars

3. go = measure for 'dollar' when the figure is not a round number.

Ex: \$3.10 = sàam go yāt = three dollars one (dime)
= \$3.10

4. hòuh(jí) = measure for 'dime,' used when the amount is less than one dollar.

Ex: sàam hòuh(jí) = three dimes, i.e. thirty cents

Note (in #3 above) that when dimes are part of a money expression which is larger than a dollar the dime measure is not stated. That a number following the dollar measure would indicate the dime number is predictable on the basis of the decimal system used in counting money.

5. The penny measure is not used in Hong Kong, except perhaps in banking. 5¢ is expressed, however, thus:

sei hòuh bun = 4 dimes (and) half = 45¢

In fact bun following any measure is left-bound to that measure, and means 'plus half that measure.'

Ex: sàam go bun = three dollars and a half

- b. '\$1.00 apiece,' '\$1.00 a pound' type phrases.

In 'one dollar apiece' expressions in Cantonese the order of parts is irreversible with the money part coming first. (In English the order is often reversible: '5 cents for two/two for 5 cents.'

In the Cantonese phrase, the last number of the money measure must not directly precede the noun measure.

Ex: (read across)

| | Nu | M | Nu | M | Nu | M | |
|--------|-----|----|-----|-----------|--------|-----|--|
| 1. | sei | go | sei | ngàhnchín | bá | | } 4 dollars 4 dimes for one [M] = \$4.40 each. |
| 2. | sei | go | sei | | yāt | bá | |
| 3. | sei | go | sei | ngàhnchín | yāt | bá | |
| (-) 4. | sei | go | sei | | | bá | (not said this way) |
| 5. | sei | go | sei | ngàhnchín | léuhng | bá: | 4 dollars 4 dimes for two [M] = 2 for \$4.40 |

(See BC and Drills 1, 6, 16.1)

c. Omission of yāt in certain 'one dollar' phrases.

When the dollar amount is one dollar and a fraction, the numeral yāt preceding the dollar measure go is ordinarily omitted in the spoken language.

Ex: go yāt = a dollar ten cents (\$1.10)

go yāt ngàhnchín bohng = a dollar ten cents a pound
or go yat yat bohng (\$1.10 per pound)

(See Drill 1.3)

Yāt is required, however, if the expression reaches a three-figure number.

Ex: yāt go baat hòuh bun jí bohng = \$1.85 per pound

yāt go baat hòuh bun = \$1.85

6. Words belonging to more than one grammatical category.

Ex: ngàhnchín = noun and measure: 'money' [silver-money]

nu + m + nu + m (+ n) + nu + m.

1. sei go sàam ngàhnchín léuhng bohng = \$4.30 for 2 pounds

2. sàam go ngàhnchín léuhng bohng = \$3.00 for 2 pounds

3. sàam mán léuhng bohng = \$3.00 for 2 pounds

In Sentence #1 above, ngàhnchín is a measure, in #2 a noun.

In comparison with English, there are relatively few words in Cantonese which belong to more than one grammatical category.

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill: Repeat after the teacher:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. a. Gàn. | 1. a. Catty (1-1/3 pounds) |
| b. Géidō chín gàn a? | b. How much per catty? |
| c. Ngàuhyuhk géidō chín gàn a? | c. How much is beef per catty. |
| d. Dī ngàuhyuhk géidō chín gàn a? | d. How much is the beef per catty? |
| e. Dī ngàuhyuhk maaiah géidō chín gàn a? | e. How much does the beef sell for per catty? |
| f. Gó dī ngàuhyuhk maaiah géidō chín gàn a? | f. How much does that beef sell for per catty? |
| g. Gó dī ngàuhyuhk maaiah ǎgh mǎn gàn. | g. That beef sells for five dollars per catty. |
| + 2. a. <u>Yú</u> | 2. a. <u>Fish</u> |
| b. Dī yú. | b. The fish (in the mass) <u>or</u> These fish. |
| c. Nǐ dī yú. | c. This fish (in the mass) <u>or</u> These fish. |
| d. Nǐ dī yú géidō chín gàn a? | d. How much is this fish per catty? <u>or</u> ...are these fish. |
| e. Nǐ dī yú sàam go sei ngàhnchín gàn. | e. This fish is \$3.40 per catty. <u>or</u> These are ... |
| 3. a. Go yih. (go + number, in a money phrase = one dollar and X number dimes) | 3. a. \$1.20 |
| b. Go yih ngàhnchín. | b. \$1.20 |
| + c. Go yih ngàhnchín <u>bàau</u> . | c. \$1.20 per <u>pack(age)</u> |
| + d. <u>Yǐnjái</u> go yih ngàhnchín bàau. | d. <u>Cigarettes</u> are \$1.20 per pack. |
| e. Dī yǐnjái go yih ngàhnchín bàau. | e. The cigarettes are \$1.20 per pack. |
| f. Nǐ dī yǐnjái go yih ngàhnchín bàau. | f. These cigarettes are \$1.20 per pack. |
| g. Kéuih wah nǐ dī yǐnjái go yih ngàhnchín bàau. | g. He says these cigarettes are \$1.20 per pack. |
| + 4. a. <u>máh</u> | 4. a. <u>yard</u> (in length) |
| b. Géidō chín máh a? | b. How much per yard? |
| + c. Dī <u>bou</u> géidō chín máh a? [cloth, fabric, material] | c. How much is the cloth per yard? |

- | | |
|--|---|
| d. Ní dĩ bou géidō chín máh a? | d. How much is this cloth per yard? |
| e. Ní dĩ bou géidō chín léuhng máh a? | e. How much is this cloth for 2 yards? How much is 2 yards of this cloth? |
| f. Ní dĩ bou yahgáu mán léuhng máh. | f. This cloth is \$29 for 2 yards. |
| + 5. a. <u>syù</u> | 5. a. <u>book</u> |
| + b. <u>bún syù</u> (M. for book) | b. a/the book |
| c. Ní bún syù | c. this book |
| d. Ní bún syù dĩm maaih a? | d. How much is this book? or How much does this book sell for? |
| e. Ní léuhng bún syù dĩm maaih a? | e. How much do these 2 books sell for? |
| f. Ní léuhng bún syù maaih yah mán. | f. These two books are \$20.00. |
| g. Ní léuhng bún syù maaih yihshap mán bún. | g. These two books are \$20.00 each. |
| + 6. a. <u>Gāi</u> . | 6. a. <u>Chicken</u> . |
| + b. <u>Jek gāi</u> . (M. for chicken) | b. A/the chicken. |
| c. Léuhng jek gāi. | c. 2 chickens |
| d. Ní léuhng jek gāi. | d. These 2 chickens. |
| e. Ní léuhng jek gāi sei mán gán. | e. These 2 chickens are \$4 a catty. |
| f. Ní léuhng jek gāi maaih sei mán gán. | f. These 2 chickens sell for \$4 per catty. |
| g. Ní léuhng jek gāi maaih sei go bun ngàhnchín gán. | g. These 2 chickens sell for \$4.50 per catty. |
| h. Kéuih wah ní léuhng jek gāi maaih sei go bun ngàhnchín gán. | h. He says these 2 chickens sell for \$4.50 per catty. |
| + 7. a. <u>Hàaih</u> . | 7. a. <u>Shoe</u> |
| b. Jek hàaih. | b. the/a shoe |
| c. Béi jek hàaih ngóh. | c. Give me the shoe. |
| d. Ngóí néih béi jek hàaih ngóh. | d. Please give me the shoe. |

Comment: jek is also the M. for maht, 'socks,' 'stockings.'

2. Response Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh séung máaih
dǐ ngàuhyuhk.

T: I want to buy some beef.

S: Kéuih dōu séung
máaih dǐ ngàuhyuhk.

S: He also wants to buy some beef.

1. Ngóh séung máaih bá jē.

1. Kéuih dōu séung máaih bá jē.

2. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ jyùyhk.

2. Kéuih dōu séung máaih dǐ
jyùyhk.

3. Ngóh séung máaih bāau yǐnjái.

3. Kéuih dōu séung máaih bāau
yǐnjái.

4. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ tòhng.

4. Kéuih dōu séung máaih dǐ
tòhng.

5. Ngóh séung máaih tǐnh yú.

5. Kéuih dōu séung máaih tǐnh
yú.

6. Ngóh séung máaih jǐ bējáu.

6. Kéuih dōu séung máaih jǐ
bējáu.

7. Ngóh séung máaih gihn sēutsāam.

7. Kéuih dōu séung máaih gihn
sēutsāam.

3. Conversation Drill

Ex: T: /dǐ jyùyhk/

T: /some pork/

S1: Máaih mēyéh a?

S1: May I help you?

S2: Ngóh séung máaih dǐ
jyùyhk.

S2: I'd like to buy some pork.

1. /dǐ ngàuhyuhk/

1. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ
ngàuhyuhk.

2. /bāau yǐnjái/

2. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih bāau
yǐnjái.

3. /jek gāi/

3. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih jek gāi.

4. /bohng tòhng/

4. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih bohng
tòhng.

5. /dǐ jyùyhk/

5. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ
jyùyhk.

6. /tíuh yú/

6. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih tíuh yú.

7. /deui hàaih/

7. A. Máaih mēyéh a?

B. Ngóh séung máaih deui
hàaih.

4. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ní gihn sēutsāam
géidō chín a?

How much is this shirt?

S: Ní dĩ sēutsāam géidō
chín gihn a?How much are these shirts
apiece?

1. Ní bāau yīnjái géidō chín a?

1. Ní dĩ yīnjái géidō chín
bāau a?

2. Ní bá jē géidō chín a?

2. Ní dĩ jē géidō chín bá a?

3. Ní deui hàaih géidō chín a?

3. Ní dĩ hàaih géidō chín
deui a?

4. Ní gihn yúhlāu géidō chín a?

4. Ní dĩ yúhlāu géidō chín
gihn a?

5. Ní tíuh fu géidō chín a?

5. Ní dĩ fu géidō chín tíuh a?

6. Ní gihn sām géidō chín a?

6. Ní dĩ sām géidō chín gihn
a?

Comment: The individual Measures mean 'apiece,' 'each,'
following a money phrase: Standard Measures mean
'per M.'

Ex: Ní dĩ gāi sei
mān gān.These chickens are \$4.00
per catty.Ní dĩ yùhnbat
sām hòuhjǐ jí.

These pencils are 30¢ each.

Ní dĩ yùhnbat
luhk hòuhjǐ
léuhng jí.These pencils are 60¢ for
two.

5. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: jyùyhk /gān/

T: pork /catty/

S: Ní dĩ jyùyhk géidō
chín gān a?S: How much is this pork per
catty?

1. /ngāuhyhk /gān/

1. Ní dĩ ngāuhyhk géidō chín
gān a?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 2. /sēutsāam/ghn/ | 2. Ní dī sēutsāam géidō chín gihn a? |
| 3. /gāi/jek/ | 3. Ní dī gāi géidō chín jek a? |
| 4. /bējáu/jí/ | 4. Ní dī bējáu géidō chín jí a? |
| 5. /yīnjái/bāau/ | 5. Ní dī yīnjái géidō chín bāau a? |
| 6. /tòhng/bohng/ | 6. Ní dī tòhng géidō chín bohng a? |
| 7. /cháang/go/ | 7. Ní dī cháang géidō chín go a? |
| 8. /pīhnggwó/go/ | 8. Ní dī pīhnggwó géidō chín go a? |
| 9. /jīu/gàn/ | 9. Ní dī jīu géidō chín gàn a? |
| 10. /dǎifu/tíuh/ | 10. Ní dī dǎifu géidō chín tíuh a? |

6. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Ní dī ngàuhuhk sām go luhk ngàhnchín gàn. | T: This beef is \$3.60 per catty. |
| S1: Ní dī ngàuhuhk géidō chín gàn a? | S1: How much is this beef per catty? |
| S2: Sām go luhk ngàhnchín gàn. | \$3.60 per catty. |
| 1. Ní dī jyùuhk sei man gàn. | 1. A. Ní dī jyùuhk géidō chín gàn a? B. Sei mǎn gàn. |
| 2. Ní dī ngàuhuhk ŋgh mǎn bohng. | 2. A. Ní dī ngàuhuhk géidō chín bohng a? B. ŋgh mǎn bohng. |
| 3. Ní dī yīnjái go yih ngàhnchín bāau. | 3. A. Ní dī yīnjái géidō chín bāau a? B. Go yih ngàhnchín bāau. |
| 4. Ní dī dǎikwǎhn léuhng mǎn tíuh. | 4. A. Ní dī dǎikwǎhn géidō chín tíuh a? B. Léuhng mǎn tíuh. |
| 5. Ní dī dǎikwǎhn go yih ngàhnchín gihn. | 5. A. Ní dī dǎikwǎhn géidō chín gihn a? B. Go yih ngàhnchín gihn. |

7. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Ní dī ngàuhyuhk
dīm maaiah a?

T: How do you sell this beef? or
What does this beef sell for?

S: Ní dī ngàuhyuhk géi-
dō chín gàn a?

S: How much is this beef per
catty?

1. Ní dī jyùyhk dīm maaiah a?
/gàn/

1. Ní dī jyùyhk géidō chín
gàn a?

2. Ní dī gāi dīm maaiah a? /gàn/

2. Ní dī gāi géidō chín gàn a?

3. Ní dī yú dīm maaiah a? /gàn/

3. Ní dī yú géidō chín gàn a?

4. Ní dī bējáu dīm maaiah a? /jī/

4. Ní dī bējáu géidō chín jī a?

5. Ní dī tòhng dīm maaiah a?
/bohng/

5. Ní dī tòhng géidō chín
bohng a?

6. Ní dī yīnjái dīm maaiah a?
/bāau/

6. Ní dī yīnjái géidō chín
bāau a?

8. Response Drill: Answer with '2' each time.

Ex: T: Néih oi mhoi yīnjái
a?

T: Do you want cigarettes?

S: Oi - Béi léuhng
bāau ngóh lā.

S: Yes - Give me two packs
please.

1. Néih oi mhoi bējáu a?

1. Oi - Béi léuhng jī ngóh lā.

2. Néih oi mhoi yīnjái a?

2. Oi - Béi léuhng bāau ngóh
lā.

3. Néih oi mhoi ngàuhyuhk a?

3. Oi - Béi léuhng gàn ngóh lā.

4. Néih oi mhoi tòhng a?

4. Oi - Béi léuhng bohng ngóh
lā.

5. Néih oi mhoi heiséui a?

5. Oi - Béi léuhng jī ngóh lā.

6. Néih oi mhoi yīnjái a? /jī/

6. Oi - Béi léuhng jī ngóh lā.

(M for one cigarette)

9. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Ngh bohng gau
m̀hgau a? /nod/

T: Is five pounds enough?

S: Gau laak.

S: That's enough.

2. T: Ngh bohng gau T: Is five pounds enough?
 m̀hgau a? /shake/

S: M̀hgau. Ngóh oi luhk S: No, I want to get six pounds.
 bohng.

Note: Answer with one more than the given number in response to the negative cue.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Sei bohng gau m̀hgau a? /nod/ | 1. Gau laak. |
| 2. Léuhng bāau gau m̀hgau a? /shake/ | 2. M̀hgau. Ngóh oi sām bāau. |
| 3. Luhk gàn gau m̀hgau a? /shake/ | 3. M̀hgau. Ngóh oi chāt gàn. |
| 4. Sām jǐ gau m̀hgau a? /nod/ | 4. Gau laak. |
| 5. Yāt jek gau m̀hgau a? /shake/ | 5. M̀hgau. Ngóh oi léuhng jek. |
| 6. Chāt gihn gau m̀hgau a? /nod/ | 6. Gau laak. |
| 7. Ngh tǐuh gau m̀hgau a? /nod/ | 7. Gau laak. |
| 8. Baat deui gau m̀hgau a? /shake/ | 8. M̀hgau. Ngóh oi gáu deui. |
| 9. Gáu go gau m̀hgau a? /shake/ | 9. M̀hgau. Ngóh oi sahng go. |

10. Conversation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: A: Nǐ dǐ yǐnjái dím maaiah a? | A. What do these cigarettes sell for? |
| B: Go yih ngàhnchín bāau. Néih maaiah géidō bāau a? | B. \$1.20 per pack. How many packs do you want? |
| A: Yāt bāau gau laak. | A. One pack is enough. |
| 1. A. Nǐ dǐ jyùhyuhk? | 1. A. Nǐ dǐ jyùhyuhk dím maaiah a? |
| B. Ngh go sei ngàhnchín gàn. | B. Ngh go sei ngàhnchín gàn. Néih maaiah géidō gàn a? |
| A. Yāt | A. Yāt gàn gau laak. |
| 2. A. Nǐ dǐ bējáu? | 2. A. Nǐ dǐ bējáu dím maaiah a? |
| B. Go baat ngàhnchín jǐ. | B. Go baat ngàhnchín jǐ. Néih maaiah géidō jǐ a? |
| A. Luhk | A. Luhk jǐ gau laak. |
| 3. A. Nǐ dǐ fu? | 3. A. Nǐ dǐ fu dím maaiah a? |
| B. Yahluhk go baat ngàhnchín tǐuh. | B. Yahluhk go baat ngàhnchín tǐuh. Néih maaiah géidō tǐuh a? |
| A. Yāt | A. Yāt tǐuh gau laak. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. A. Ní dī bou | 4. A. Ní dī bou dīm maaiah a? |
| B. Sāhpchāt mǎn mǎh | B. Sāhpchāt mǎn mǎh. Néih mǎaiah géidō mǎh a? |
| A. Sāam | A. Sāam mǎh gau laak. |
| 5. A. Ní dī tòhng? | 5. A. Ní dī tòhng dīm maaiah a? |
| B. Luhk hòuhjǐ bohng.... | B. Luhk hòuhjǐ bohng. Néih mǎaiah géidō bohng a? |
| A. Yāt | A. Yāt bohng gau laak. |
| 6. A. Ní dī maht | 6. A. Ní dī maht dīm maaiah a? |
| B. Léuhng go bun ngàhnchín deui | B. Léuhng go bun ngàhnchín deui. Néih mǎaiah géidō deui a? |
| A. Léuhng | A. Léuhng deui gau laak. |

11. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ní dī haih tòhng.
Béi sām bohng
ngóh lā.

T: This is sugar.
Give me three pounds.

S: Béi sām bohng ní
dī ngóh lā.

S: Give me three pounds of this.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ní dī haih pīhnggwó. Béi luhk go pīhnggwó ngóh lā. | 1. Béi luhk go ní dī ngóh lā. Give me six of these. |
| 2. Ní dī haih bou. Béi léuhng mǎh bou ngóh lā. | 2. Béi léuhng mǎh ní dī ngóh lā. |
| 3. Ní dī haih yùhnbat. Béi sei jǐ yùhnbat ngóh lā. | 3. Béi sei jǐ ní dī ngóh lā. |
| 4. Ní dī haih syù. Béi bún syù ngóh lā. | 4. Béi bún ní dī ngóh lā. |
| 5. Ní dī haih heisèui. Béi sām jǐ heisèui ngóh lā. | 5. Béi sām jǐ ní dī ngóh lā. |
| 6. Ní dī haih yú. Béi tǐuh yú ngóh lā. | 6. Béi tǐuh ní dī ngóh lā. |

12. Response Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ dǐ haih jē.

T: These are umbrellas.

S: M̀hgòì néih b́eì bá
ngóh lā!

S: Please give me one.

1. Nǐ dǐ haih bāt.

1. M̀hgòì néih b́eì jǐ ngóh lā!

2. Nǐ dǐ haih syù.

2. M̀hgòì néih b́eì bún ngóh lā!

3. Nǐ dǐ haih yùhnbāt.

3. M̀hgòì néih b́eì jǐ ngóh lā!

4. Nǐ dǐ haih p̀hnggwó.

4. M̀hgòì néih b́eì go ngóh lā!

5. Nǐ dǐ haih b́eng.

5. M̀hgòì néih b́eì go ngóh lā!

13. Conversation Drill:

Ex: T: géi jek jǐu

a few bananas

S1: M̀hgòì b́eì géi jek
jǐu ngóh lā.

Please give me a few bananas.

S2: B́eì géi jek mēyéh wá?

Give a few whats, did you say?

S1: Géi jek jǐu.

A few bananas.

1. géi go p̀hnggwó

1. S1: M̀hgòì b́eì géi go p̀hng-
gwó ngóh lā.

S2: B́eì géi go mēyéh wá?

S1: Géi go p̀hnggwó.

2. géi t̀iuh t̄ai

2. S1: M̀hgòì b́eì géi t̀iuh t̄ai
ngóh lā.

S2: B́eì géi t̀iuh mēyéh wá?

S1: Géi t̀iuh t̄ai.

3. géi go cháang

3. S1: M̀hgòì b́eì géi go cháang
ngóh lā.

S2: B́eì géi go mēyéh wá?

S1: Géi go cháang.

4. géi jǐ yùhnjībāt

4. S1: M̀hgòì b́eì géi jǐ yùhn-
jībāt ngóh lā.

S2: B́eì géi jǐ mēyéh wá?

S1: Géi jǐ yùhnjībāt.

5. géi bāu yǐn

5. S1: M̀hgòì b́eì géi bāu yǐn
ngóh lā.

S2: B́eì géi bāu mēyéh wá?

S1: Géi bāu yǐn.

14. Question & Answer Drill: Teacher gives cue by pointing to objects, or pictures of them. Props required: apple, orange, ball point pen, etc.

Ex: T: (pencil)

S1: Ní dī haih mēyéh
lāih ga?

S1: What's this?

S2: Yùhnbat. Gó dī
haih yùhnbat.

S2: A pencil. That's a pencil. or
Pencils. Those are pencils.

S1: Géidō jǐ nē? /4/
(holds up fingers)

S1: How many? /unit/

S2: Sei jǐ.

S2: 4.

1. (apple)

1. A. Ní dī haih mēyéh lāih ga?

B. Píhnggwó. Gó dī haih
píhnggwó.

A. Géidō go nē? /3/

B. Sàam go.

2. (orange)

2. A. Ní dī haih mēyéh lāih ga?

B. Cháang. Gó dī haih cháang.

A. Géidō go nē? /1/

B. Yāt go.

3. (ball point pen)

3. A. Ní dī haih mēyéh lāih ga?

B. Yùhnjǐbat. Gó dī haih
yùhnjǐbat.

A. Géidō jǐ nē? /6/

B. Luhk jǐ.

4. (pack of cigarettes)

4. A. Ní dī haih mēyéh lāih ga?

B. Yǐnjái. Gó dī haih yǐnjái.

A. Géidō bāau nē? /2/

B. Léuhng bāau.

5. (book)

5. A. Gó dī haih mēyéh lāih ga?

B. Syù. Gó dī haih syù.

A. Géidō bún nē? /1/

B. Yāt bún.

15. Substitution Drill: Teacher writes numbers on the blackboard to cue the students.

Ex: T: \$12.40

T: \$12.40

15. Substitution Drill: Teacher writes numbers on the blackboard to cue the students.

Ex: T: \$12.40

T: \$12.40

S: Ní gihn sēutsāam
maaih sahpyih go
sei.

S: This shirt sells for \$12.40.

1. \$12.20

1. Ní gihn sēutsāam maaih
sahpyih go yih.

2. \$13.60

2. Ní gihn sēutsāam maaih
sahpsāam go luhk.

3. \$13.20

3. Ní gihn sēutsāam maaih
sahpsāam go yih.

4. \$13.50

4. Ní gihn sēutsāam maaih
sahpsāam go bun.

5. \$15.90

5. Ní gihn sēutsāam maaih
sahpǎngh go gáu.

a. Continue, with other numbers.

16. Expansion Drill

1. a. ngàuhnáaih.

a. milk

b. Dī ngàuhnáaih.

b. the milk, or some milk

c. Dī ngàuhnáaih go baat
ngàhnchín jí.

c. The milk is \$1.80 a bottle.

d. Dī ngàuhnáaih yiu go baat
ngàhnchín jí.

d. The milk costs \$1.80 a
bottle.

2. a. jīu

a. bananas

b. dī jīu.

b. the bananas or some bananas

c. dī jīu ngh hòuhjí gán.

c. the bananas are 50¢ a catty.

d. Dī jīu maaih ngh hòuhjí
gán.

d. The bananas sell for 50¢ a
catty.

e. Dī jīu haih mǎh haih maaih
ngh hòuhjí gán a?

e. Do the bananas sell for
50¢ a catty?

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. In a grocery store, the clerk asks:

1. What do you want to buy?
2. Is 5 pounds of sugar enough?
3. Whether you'd like to buy some fish.
4. How many packs (of cigarettes) do you want?

B. And the customer answers:

1. I want some beef, and also some pork and milk.
2. 5 pounds is not enough-- give me 10 pounds.
3. Yes, I'd like to buy one fish.
4. Two packs are enough.

C. In a grocery store, the customer asks:

1. How much does the beef sell for?
2. How much are these cigarettes?
3. Is this fish \$3.00 a catty?
4. What is this?
5. These bananas are 80¢ a catty, aren't they?
6. These apples are 30¢ each, aren't they?
7. How much is the sugar per pound?

D: And the clerk answers:

1. It's \$5.80 a catty.
 2. They're \$1.20 a pack.
 3. No, this is \$2.80 a catty-- those (pointing) are \$3.00 a catty.
 4. That's pork--would you like some?
 5. Yes, 80¢ a catty.--how many catties would you like?
 6. No, the apples are 50¢ each-- the oranges are 30¢ each.
 7. It's 75¢ a pound.
-

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 7

- | | | |
|--------------------|----------|---|
| 1. bǎau | m: | package, M. for cigarette pack |
| 2. bohng | m: | pound |
| 3. bou | n: | cloth |
| 4. bún | m: | M. for book |
| 5. -bun | nu: | half |
| 6. dī | m: | some, the |
| 7. gāi | n: | chicken |
| 8. gàn | m: | catty, unit of weight ca 1 1/3 lb |
| 9. gó dī | sp+m: | those (in reference to unit nouns); that (in reference to mass nouns) |
| 10. haih...lāih ge | Ph: | is..(grammatical structure giving emphasis to enclosed noun) |
| 11. hòuh(jí) | m: | dime |
| 12. jek | m: | M. for chicken, shoe, sock, ship. |
| 13. jí | m: | M. for cigarette |
| 14. jyùyhk | n: | pork |
| 15. ...lāih ge | see: | haih...lāih ge |
| 16. maaih | v: | sell |
| 17. mǎh | m: | yard (in length) |
| 18. ngàhnchín | n/m: | money [silver-money] |
| 19. ngàuhyhk | n: | beef |
| 20. nī dī | sp+m: | these (in reference to unit nouns) this (in reference to mass nouns) |
| 21. ngoi | v: | var. of <u>oi</u> , want, want to have, want to possess |
| 22. oi | v: | want, want to have, want to possess |
| 23. syù | n: | book |
| 24. tòhng | n: | sugar |
| 25. yāt yeuhng | nuM/adj: | same |
| 26. yīnjái | n: | cigarette |
| 27. yú | n: | fish |

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Buying socks at a department store:)

Guhaak

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| dyún | short |
| dyún maht | socks |
| baahk- | white |
| baahk dyún maht | white socks |
| yáuh | have; there is/are |
| móuh | not have; there is/are not |
| yáuh móuh? | have/not have? do you have? |
| | is there? are there? |
| yáuh móuh maht? | do (you) have socks? |
| yáuh móuh baahk dyún maht | do you have white socks? |
| | <u>or</u> are there any white socks? |

Yáuh móuh baahk dyún maht
maaiah a?

Do you have white socks for
sale?

Sauhfoyúhn

Yáuh.
jeuk
Haih mǎhahíh néih jeuk ga?

Yes. [Have]
wear (clothes)
Are they for you? [ones for
you to wear?]

Guhaak

Haih.

That's right.

Sauhfoyúhn

houh
gái houh?
Jeuk gái houh a?

number; size
what size?
What size do you wear?

Guhaak

Gáu houh.

Number nine.

Sauhfoyúhn

| | |
|--------|--------|
| péhngh | cheap |
| leng | pretty |
| yauh | also |

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Buying socks at a department store:)

Guhaak

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| dyún | short |
| dyún maht | socks |
| baahk- | white |
| baahk dyún maht | white socks |
| yáuh | have; there is/are |
| móuh | not have; there is/are not |
| yáuh móuh? | have/not have? do you have? |
| | is there? are there? |
| yáuh móuh maht? | do (you) have socks? |
| yáuh móuh baahk dyún maht | do you have white socks? |
| | <u>or</u> are there any white socks? |

Yáuh móuh baahk dyún maht
maaiah a?

Do you have white socks for
sale?

Sauhfoyúhn

Yáuh.
jeuk
Haih mǎhahíh néih jeuk ga?

Yes. [Have]
wear (clothes)
Are they for you? [ones for
you to wear?]

Guhaak

Haih.

That's right.

Sauhfoyúhn

houh
gái houh?
Jeuk gái houh a?

number; size
what size?
What size do you wear?

Guhaak

Gáu houh.

Number nine.

Sauhfoyúhn

| | |
|--------|--------|
| péhngh | cheap |
| leng | pretty |
| yauh | also |

yauh pèhng yauh leng
Ní dī yauh pèhng yauh leng.

jùngyi
jùng m̀h̀jùngyi a?
Néih jùng m̀h̀jùngyi a?

Guhaak

hóu
gēi hóu
daaih
m̀hgau daaih
Gēi hóu, daahnhaaih m̀hgau daaih.

-dī
daaihdī
daaihdī ge
Yáuhmóuh daaihdī ge nē?

Sauhfoyùhn

-saai
maaihsaai laak.
Deuih̀jyuh--daaihdī ge dōu
maaihsaai laak.
hāk-
hāaksīk
hóu m̀hhóu?
Hāaksīk, hóu m̀hhóu a?
Hāaksīk dōu hóu leng ga.

Guhaak

Hóu aak.

Sauhfoyùhn

Ní dī sàam mǎn, ní dī sàam go
bun.
bīn-?
jùng

both cheap and pretty
These are both cheap and
pretty.
like; like to
do you like (it/them)?
Do you like them?

good, nice
quite nice, pretty nice
big
not big enough
They're quite nice, but they're
not big enough.
somewhat--, a little bit--
a little larger
larger one (or ones)
Do you have any little bit
larger ones?

completely
all sold out
I'm sorry, the larger ones are
all sold out.
black
black color
is (that) all right?
Would black be all right?
The black are also very pretty.

All right.

These are three dollars, and
these are three and a half.
which?
kind, type

Néih ngoi bín júng a?

Which ones do you want?

Guhaak

sám go bun ge

the three-fifty ones (or
one)

Oi sám go bun ge lā.

I'd like the \$3.50 ones.

Sauhfoyúhn

dā

dozen

máaih bun dā

buy half a dozen

àh

sentence suffix adding force
of 'I suppose' to sentence
it attaches to.

Máaih bun dā àh.

You'll take a half a dozen, I
suppose.

Guhaak

dò

much, many

Mhái gam dò.

(I) don't need that many.

Sám deuí gau laak.

Three pairs are enough.

B. Recapitulation:

Guhaak

Yáuh móuh baahk dyún maht
maaíh a?

Do you have white socks for
sale?

Sauhfoyúhn

Yáuh. Haih àhhaíh néih jeuk ga?

Yes. Are they for you?

Guhaak

Haih.

That's right.

Sauhfoyúhn

Jeuk géi houh a?

What size do you wear?

Guhaak

Gáu houh.

Number nine.

Sauhfoyúhn

Ní dĩ yauh pèhng yauh leng.

These are both cheap and

Néih jùng àhjúngyi a?

pretty. Do you like them?

Guhaak

Géi hóu, daahnhaíh àhgau

They're quite nice, but they're

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| daaih. | not big enough. |
| Yáuh móuh daaihdí ge nē? | Do you have any larger ones? |
| <u>Sauhfoyúhn</u> | |
| Deuihñjyuh--daaihdí ge | I'm sorry, the larger ones are |
| dōu maaihsai laak. | all sold out. |
| Hāaksík, hóu ànhóu a? | Would black be all right? |
| Hāaksík dōu hóu leng ga. | The black are also very pretty. |
| <u>Guhaak</u> | |
| Hóu aak. | All right. |
| <u>Sauhfoyúhn</u> | |
| Ní dí sàam mán, ní dí sàam | These are three dollars, these |
| go bun. | are \$3.50. |
| Néih ngoi bín júng nē? | Which ones do you want? |
| <u>Guhaak</u> | |
| Oi sàam go bun ge lā. | I'd like the three-fifty ones, |
| | please. |
| <u>Sauhfoyúhn</u> | |
| Máaih bun dā àh. | Half a dozen, I suppose. |
| <u>Guhaak</u> | |
| Áhsái gam dò. Sàam deui gau | I don't need so many. Three |
| laak. | pairs are enough. |

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

Pronunciation Practice:

1. yun as in dyún

yun is a two-part final composed of the high front rounded vowel yu [ü], plus the dental nasal consonant n. The yu is an open vowel before the nasal final, and being a rounded vowel, has a rounding effect on a consonant preceding it in the same syllable, as well as the consonant following it.

Listen and repeat:

- 短 1. dyún , dyún , dyún .
 鉛筆 2. yùhnbat (5 times separately)
 短鉛 3. dyún yùhn , yùhn dyún . 鉛短
 鉛短 4. yùhn dyún , dyún yùhn . 短鉛

2. yu/yun contrasts

Listen and repeat: (Watch the teacher)

1. yú yú 魚, dyún dyún 短.
2. dyún dyún, yú yú.
3. dyún yú, yú dyún.

3. euk in jeuk, (ng)āamjeuk

euk is a two-part final composed of the rounded mid front vowel eu plus the velar stop consonant k. In final position in a syllable, k is unreleased--[k̚]. Before k, the positioning for eu is the same as that for eu before ng--raised mid front rounded--[ø]. Lips are rounded for the vowel and also for consonants preceding and following it in a syllable.

Listen and repeat: (Watch the teacher)

- 著 1. jeuk jeuk jeuk ; jeuk, jeuk, jeuk.
- 咗著 2. āamjeuk āamjeuk.
3. ngāamjeuk ngāamjeuk.

4. euk/eung contrasts

Listen and repeat: (Note that tongue and lip position is the same for eu before k as it is for eu before ng.)

1. jeuk, jeuk, Jèung, Jèung.
2. jeuk Jèung, Jèung jeuk.
3. jeuk séung, jeuk léuhng,
4. jeuk chéuhng, jeuk yāt'yèuhng.

5. euk/eut contrasts

Listen and repeat: (Note that the tongue position for eu before the dental t is somewhat lower than its position before the velar k.)

1. jeuk jeuk, sēut sēut.
2. jeuk sāam, sēutsāam.
3. sēutsāam, jeuk sāam.

6. ek as in jek

ek is a two-part final composed of the mid front unrounded vowel e [E] plus the velar stop consonant k. In final position in a syllable, k is unreleased--[k̚]. The American counterpart of the

Cantonese ek is the eck in 'peck,' although in final position the American k is not necessarily unreleased--it may or may not be, with no significant difference.

Listen and repeat:

jek (5 times) 隻

7. eng as in leng, pèhng, béng, tèng

eng is a two-part final composed of the mid front unrounded vowel e [E] plus the velar nasal consonant ng. The e is like the e in the American 'bet.' It is an open vowel before the nasal final.

Listen and repeat, comparing English and Cantonese:

(Read across)

| English | Cantonese |
|---------|-----------|
| 1. bet | béng 餅 |
| 2. pet | pèhng 平 |
| 3. let | leng 靚 |
| 4. Tet | tèng 聽 |

8. ut as in fut, 'wide' (See Drill 3)

ut is a two-part final composed of the high back rounded vowel u plus the dental stop consonant t. The tongue position for t is like that for English words ending with t--the tip of the tongue stops the flow of air at the dental ridge behind the upper teeth. In final position the Cantonese t is unreleased--[t̚]. u before t is produced the same as was u finally and u before n--as a high back rounded vowel [u] with tongue position somewhat higher than for u before k and ng. Before t the u is relatively long and has a slight offglide to high central position--[u·ú] [u·út̚].

Listen and repeat:

滿 fut , fut , fut , fut , fut .

9. u/ut contrasts

u before t is similar to u as a one-part final; both are high back rounded vowels, but u before t has a slight offglide to high central position [uút̚].

Listen and repeat:

- 褲 1. fu fu fu , fu fu fu .
滿 2. fut fut fut , fut fut fut .

3. fu fut , fu fut , fu fut ,
fut fu , fut fu , fut fu .

10. ut/un contrasts

u before t is pronounced the same as u before n, rather long, and with a slight forward offglide before the final consonant--[u·ùt], [u:ùn].

Listen and repeat:

1. fut fut , bun bun .
2. fut bun , bun fut .
3. bun bun , fut fut .

11. ut/uk contrasts

Tongue position for u before k is slightly lower than that for u before t, and the vowel is relatively short before k and long before t--[U˘kˀ], [u:ùtˀ].

Listen and repeat:

1. fut fut , luhk luhk .
2. ngàuhyuhk yuhk, yuhk , fut fut .
3. fut yuhk , fut luhk , luhk yuhk fut
fut .

12. ak/aak contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. dāk dāk 得 , hāak hāak 黑 .
2. dāk hāak , hāak dāk .
3. jaak jaak ('narrow') 窄 , jaak dāk .
4. hāak dāk , jaak dāk , baahk dāk .
5. hāak hāak , jaak jaak , baahk baahk ,
dāk dāk .

II. NOTES

1. The verb yáuh, 'have,' 'there is/are'

- a.
- yáuh
- is irregular in that its negative is not 'm̀hyáuh' but
- móuh
- .

It patterns like other verbs in the affirmative, negative and choice questions:

Ex: aff: yáuh = have; there is
 neg: móuh = don't have; there isn't
 q: yáuh móuh ...? = do (you) have?; is there?

(See BC and Drills 1.1, 1.3, 8)

2. Adjectives

- a. Adjectives are descriptive words. Words like
- daaih
- , 'big,' and
- dyún
- , 'short,' are adjectives.

- b. From the grammatical point of view an adjective is a word that fits into certain positions in a sentence. A word which may be preceded by the following words and word groups is classed as an adjective in Cantonese:

hóu very
gái quite
m̀hahih gái not very
m̀hahih hóu not exceptionally

(See BC and Drills 4, 5)

- c. A word which is an adjective in Cantonese may translate into another part of speech in English. For example,
- ngāamjeuk
- 'fits, fits well' is an adjective in Cantonese, because it patterns like an adjective, whereas the English equivalent expression 'fit' is a verb:

Ní gihn sēutsāam = This shirt fits well.
 hóu ngāamjeuk. [This shirt is very well-fitting.]

hóusihk 'good to eat,' 'tasty,' and hóuyám 'good to drink,' 'tasty,' are also adjectives, since they pattern like adjectives. They can be modified with the set of words, 'gái,' 'hóu,' etc. that modify adjectives.

1. Ní go pihnggwó hóu This apple is very tasty.
 hóusihk. (i.e., tastes good.)
 2. Dí bējáu hóu hóuyám. The beer is very tasty.
 (i.e., tastes good.)

(See Drill 2)

- d. Adjectives in Cantonese, unlike English, do not require the equivalent of the verb 'is' to serve as the predicate.

Compare:

| <u>Cantonese:</u> | | <u>English:</u> | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <u>Subject</u> | <u>Predicate</u> | <u>Subject</u> | <u>Predicate</u> |
| | Adj. | | Verb + Adj. |
| Ní gihn | daaih. | This one | is big. |
| Ní dī | hóu leng. | Those | are very pretty. |

Since adjectives share this characteristic of verbs, and share also the characteristic of being able to be preceded directly by mh, 'not,' we consider adjectives in Cantonese to be a sub-category of verbs. Some writers call this category of word 'stative verb' rather than adjective.

- e. Adjectives modified and unmodified.

1. An adjective modified by gái 'quite' or hóu 'very' carries the force which an unmodified adjective does in English:

Ex: Ní gihn gái leng.

This one is pretty.

Ní gihn hóu leng.

2. An unmodified adjective indicates an implied comparison in a Cantonese sentence with a single adjective as predicate.

Ex: A: Néih wah bín gihn leng a? Which one do you think is pretty?

B: Ní gihn leng. This one is pretty. (i.e. prettier than the other)

3. With two adjectives in the predicate, a yauh...yauh... construction is required, and in such a case, the unmodified adjective is the norm.

Ex: Ní go pihnggwó yauh pèhng yauh leng. This apple is both cheap and good.

(See BC and Drill 10)

4. The choice-type question follows the verbal pattern of V mhV, yielding Adj mhAdj.

Ex: Ní gihn gwai mhgwai a? Is this one expensive?

(See Drills 3, 11)

To say 'Is this one very expensive?' requires a haih mhhaih question:

Ex: Ní gihn haih mhhaih Is this one very expensive?
 hóu gwai a?

f. Adj + ge combination = noun phrase (NP).

An adjective is frequently used to form a noun phrase by adding the noun-forming suffix ge.

Ex: 1. Mhhaih daaih ge, haih 1. It's not the big one, it's
 sai ge. the small one. or
 They aren't the big ones,
 they are the small ones.

2. yiu daaihdí ge. 2. Want a large one (or ones).

(See Drill 13)

Note that when an adjective combines with ge to form a noun construction, it is necessary to add haih or another verb to form a sentence.

3. dí as adj. suffix, 'a little,' 'Adj-er.'

In Cantonese Adj-dí has a comparative sense, but the English equivalents are translated variously, depending on context as:

'somewhat,' 'a little,' and also the comparative '-er.'

Ex: Ngóh go bíu faaidí.

[My watch is a bit faster (than
 the right time).]

My watch is a little fast.

Ní gihn lāangsāam
 daaihdí.

[This sweater is a little
 larger (than the size I
 need).]

This sweater is a little too
 large.

Yáuh móuh saidí ge nē?

Do you have a smaller one?
 (or smaller ones)

(See BC and Drills 13, 15)

4. Two syllable verbs and adjectives form the choice-type questions by using only the first syllable before the mh, and the whole word after:

V/Adj.

Choice question

jùngyi

like

jùng mhhjùngyi a?

(do you) like (it)?

ngāamjeuk

well-fitting

ngāam mhhngāamjeuk a?

(Does it) fit?

(See BC)

5. àh sentence suffix, adding force of 'I suppose' to sentence it attaches to. It makes the sentence a rhetorical question. The speaker indicates with the àh final that he knows the response to his sentence will be in agreement with what he says. The intonation has the sentence-final fall characteristic of statement sentences.

Ex: Máaih bún dā àh. (You'll) buy a half dozen,
I suppose.

(See BC and Drill 9)

Compare the two following English sentences, of which the second has a connotation similar to the Cantonese àh sentences:

1. He's drinking tea, isn't he? (you're not sure)
2. He's drinking tea, isn't he. (you're sure he is)

6. Further use of sentence suffix nē?

A question sentence which continues a topic already being discussed often uses the sentence suffix nē?, with force of:

'...then?;' '...And...?'

Ex: Yáuh móuh daaihdī ge nē? Do you have any larger ones,
then? (Having been shown
smaller ones)

(See BC and Drill 16)

This nē? is the same final you encountered in Lesson 2 in the sentence composed of Noun + nē:

Sīnsàang nē? 'And you, Sir?'

The use of nē in this lesson is new in that it is here a final in a sentence which is itself a question. This use of nē is apparently used more frequently by women than by men, and its frequent use by men is said to give an effeminate cast to their speech. Sentence suffix a can be substituted for nē in all cases in which nē is a sentence suffix to a sentence which is itself a question.

7. Noun modification structures.

a. Noun as modifier to a following noun head:

1. Nouns as modifiers directly precede the noun they modify:

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Ex: Yíngwok hàaih | English shoes |
| Yahtbún bējáu | Japanese beer |
| bou hàaih | cloth shoes |
| píhngwó pāi | apple pie |

2. When the noun head is already established, ge may substitute for the noun head in a follow sentence, keeping modification structures intact:

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ex: a. Ngoh yiu máaih jí | I want to buy a bottle of |
| Yahtbún bējáu. | Japanese beer [Japan beer]. |
| Yáuh móuh a? | Do you have any? |
| b. Móuh a. Máaih jí | No, we don't. How about |
| Méihgwok ge, hóu | getting an American one? |
| mhhóu a? | [America-one] |

(See Drill 8)

b. Adjectives as modifiers to a following noun head:

1. A one syllable adjective as modifier directly precedes the noun it modifies:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Ex: 1. Néih gihn sán | Your new shirt is pretty. |
| séutsaam hóu | |
| leng. | |
| 2. Ngoh mǎjǎngyi | I don't like to wear shorts. |
| jeuk dyún fu. | [short trousers] |

2. Adjectives that are pre-modified add ge when modifying a following noun:

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. chéuhng yùhnbat | long pencil |
| 2. hóu chéuhng ge yùhnbat | very long pencil |
| 3. hóu gwai ge chéuhng yùhnbat | very expensive long pencil |

(See Drill 1.3)

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill: Students repeat after the teacher.

- | | |
|---|--|
| + 1. a. <u>chèuhng</u> . | 1. a. <u>long</u> . |
| b. chèuhng fu. | b. slacks, trousers. [long trousers] |
| c. yáuh tìuh chèuhng fu. | c. Have a pair of slacks. |
| d. Yáuh tìuh hāak chèuhng fu. | d. Have a pair of black slacks. |
| e. Yáuh tìuh hāak sīk ge chèuhng fu. | e. Have a pair of black coloured slacks. |
| + 2. a. <u>gwai</u> | 2. a. <u>expensive</u> . |
| + b. <u>géi</u> gwai | b. <u>rather</u> expensive, <u>quite</u> expensive |
| + c. <u>mhhaih</u> géi gwai | c. <u>not very</u> expensive, <u>not</u> expensive |
| d. Dī bou mhhaih géi gwai. | d. The cloth is not too expensive. |
| e. Dī Yahtbún bou mhhaih géi gwai. | e. The Japanese cloth is not expensive. |
| 3. a. Jǐ yùhnbat̄. | 3. a. A (<u>or</u> The) pencil. |
| b. Yáuh jǐ yùhnbat̄. | b. Have a pencil. |
| c. Ngóh yáuh jǐ yùhnbat̄. | c. I have a pencil. |
| d. Ngóh yáuh jǐ chèuhng yùhnbat̄. | d. I have a long pencil. |
| e. Ngóh yáuh jǐ hóu gwai ge chèuhng yùhnbat̄. | e. I have a very expensive long pencil. |
| + 4. a. Gihn <u>lāangsāam</u> . | 4. a. The (<u>or</u> a) <u>sweater</u> . |
| + b. Gihn <u>sàn</u> lāangsāam. | b. The <u>new</u> sweater. |
| c. Ngóh gihn sàan lāangsāam. | c. My new sweater. |
| d. Ngóh gihn sàan lāangsāam hóu gwai. | d. My new sweater is very expensive. |
| e. Kéuih m̄hjidou ngóh gihn sàan lāangsāam hóu gwai. | e. He does not know (that) my new sweater is very expensive. |
| + 5. a. <u>gauh</u> | 5. a. <u>old</u> |
| b. gauh bat̄ | b. old pen. |
| c. Jǐ gauh bat̄. | c. The old pen (or pencil). |
| d. Jǐ gauh yùhnjibāt̄. | d. The old ball-point pen. |

2. Substitution Drill: Adjectives

Ex: T: Nǐ dǐ géi daaih.
/leng/

S: Nǐ dǐ géi leng.

T: These are (or this (mass) is)
quite big. /pretty/

S: These are very pretty. or
This (mass) is very pretty.

1. Nǐ dǐ géi gwai. /pèhng/
- + 2. /sai/
(small)
3. /daaih/
- + 4. /hóuyám/
(tasty, good to drink.)
- + 5. /hóusihk/
(tasty, good to eat.)
- + 6. /ngāamjeuk (or āamjeuk)
(well fitting, fits properly)

1. Nǐ dǐ géi pèhng.
2. Nǐ dǐ géi sai.
These are (or This (mass)
is) quite small.
3. Nǐ dǐ géi daaih.
4. Nǐ dǐ géi hóuyám.
These are (or This is)
very tasty. - very good to
drink.
5. Nǐ dǐ géi hóusihk
These are (or This is)
very tasty. - very good
to eat.
6. Nǐ dǐ géi ngāamjeuk.
These fit well.

3. Expansion Drill: Fluency practice.

Ex: 1. T: Leng mhleng a?

+ S: Néih wah leng
mhleng a?
(say, think)

Is it pretty?

Do you think it's pretty?

2. T: Hóu mhhóusihk a?

S: Néih wah hóu
mhhóusihk a?

Is it tasty?

Do you think it's tasty?

1. Ngāam mngāamjeuk a?

2. Gwai mhwai a?

3. Pèhng mhpèhng a?

4. Sai mhsai a?

5. Daaih mhdaih a?

6. Hóu mhhóuyám a?

7. Hóu mhhóusihk a?

8. Leng mhleng a?

1. Néih wah ngāam mngāam
jeuk a?

2. Néih wah gwai mhwai a?

3. Néih wah pèhng mhpèhng a?

4. Néih wah sai mhsai a?

5. Néih wah daaih mhdaih a?

6. Néih wah hóu mhhóuyám a?

7. Néih wah hóu mhhóusihk a?

8. Néih wah leng mhleng a?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 9. Gauh m̀hgauh a? | 9. Néih wah gauh m̀hgauh a? |
| + 10. <u>Fut</u> m̀hfut a? (<u>wide</u>) | 10. Néih wah fut m̀hfut a? |
| + 11. <u>Jaak</u> m̀hjaak a? (<u>narrow</u>) | 11. Néih wah jaak m̀hjaak a? |
-

4. Substitution Drill: Pre-modifiers of Adjectives

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: T: Gó t̀tuh fu géi p̀hng. /hóu/ | Those slacks are quite cheap. /very/ |
| S: Gó t̀tuh fu hóu p̀hng. | Those slacks are very cheap. |
| 1. Gó t̀tuh fu géi p̀hng. /hóu/ | 1. Gó t̀tuh fu hóu p̀hng. |
| 2. Gó t̀tuh fu hóu gwai. /m̀hhaih géi/ | 2. Gó t̀tuh fu m̀hhaih géi gwai. Those slacks aren't very expensive. |
| 3. Gó t̀tuh fu m̀hhaih géi gwai. /géi/ | 3. Gó t̀tuh fu géi gwai. |
| 4. Gó t̀tuh fu géi p̀hng. /m̀h/ | 4. Gó t̀tuh fu m̀h p̀hng. |
| + 5. Gó t̀tuh fu m̀h p̀hng. /m̀hhaih hóu/ (<u>not very</u>) | 5. Gó t̀tuh fu m̀hhaih hóu p̀hng. |
-

5. Substitution Drill: Mixed: Nouns and Adjectives

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Gó t̀tuh yú géi p̀hng. /hóu/ | That fish is pretty cheap. /very/ |
| S: Gó t̀tuh yú hóu p̀hng. | That fish is very cheap. |
| 2. T: Gó t̀tuh yú hóu p̀hng. /go bíu/ | That fish is very cheap. /watch/ |
| S: Gó go bíu hóu p̀hng. | That watch is very cheap. |
| 1. Kéuih deui maht hóu leng. /m̀hhaih géi/ | 1. Kéuih deui maht m̀hhaih géi leng. |
| 2. /t̀tuh dyún fu/ | 2. Kéuih t̀tuh dyún fu m̀hhaih géi leng. |
| 3. /hóu gwai/ | 3. Kéuih t̀tuh dyún fu hóu gwai. |
| 4. /ní dĩ yĩnjái/ | 4. Nĩ dĩ yĩnjái hóu gwai. |
| 5. /hóu hóusihk/ | 5. Nĩ dĩ yĩnjái hóu hóusihk. |
-

6. Substitution Drill: Adjectives as predicates

Ex: T: Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu leng. /hóu jaak/
 S: Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu jaak.

T: This sweater is pretty.

S: This sweater is narrow.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu jaak. hou ngāamjeuk. | 1. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu ngāamjeuk. |
| 2. Hóu gwai. | 2. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu gwai. |
| 3. Gwaidí. | 3. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam gwaidí. |
| 4. Sai sèsiu. | 4. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam sai sèsiu. |
| 5. Daaihdí. | 5. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam daaihdí. |
| 6. Hóu pèhng. | 6. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu pèhng. |
| 7. Mhhaih géi gwai. | 7. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam mhhaih géi gwai. |
| 8. Mhhaih hóu leng. Not very pretty. | 8. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam mhhaih hóu leng. |
| 9. Hóu jaak. | 9. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam hóu jaak. |

7. Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence, then substitute as directed.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk dyún fu. She doesn't like to wear shorts. | 1. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk dyún fu. |
| + 2. /chèuhngsāam/(cheongsaam) | 2. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk chèuhng-sāam. She doesn't like to wear cheongsaams. |
| 3. /dyún maht/(socks) | 3. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk dyún maht. |
| 4. /chèuhng maht/(stockings) | 4. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk chèuhng maht. |
| 5. /lāangsāam/ | 5. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk lāang-sāam. |
| 6. /chèuhng fu/(long pants) | 6. Kéuih mǎjùngyi jeuk chèuhng fu. |

Comment: A cheongsaam is the style of dress worn by Chinese women, with a high collar and the skirt slit at the sides.

8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Yáuh móuh cháang
maaih a?
/píhnggwó/

T: Are there oranges for sale
[to sell] (here)? or
(Do you) have oranges for
sale? /apples?

S: Deuimhjyuh, maaih-
saai laak. Píhng-
gwó hóu mhhóu a?

S: Sorry, they're all sold out.
Would apples be OK?

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Yáuh móuh Yínggwok hàaih maaih + a? /Méihgwok <u>ge</u>/ Do you have English shoes for sale? /American ones/ (<u>ge</u> as noun substitute)</p> <p>2. Yáuh móuh Méihgwok yīnjái maaih a? /Yínggwok <u>ge</u>/</p> <p>3. Yáuh móuh jyùyhk maaih a? /ngàuhyuhk/</p> | <p>1. Deuimhjyuh, maaihsaai laak. Méihgwok <u>ge</u> hóu mhhóu a? I'm sorry, they're all sold out. Would American ones be all right?</p> <p>2. Deuimhjyuh, maaihsaai laak. Yínggwok <u>ge</u> hóu mhhóu a?</p> <p>3. Deuimhjyuh, maaihsaai laak. Ngàuhyuhk hóu mhhóu a?</p> |
|---|---|

Comment: ge can substitute for a noun in a follow sentence.
The structure modifier + ge substitutes for
modifier + Noun. See #1 and #2 above.

9. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih yáuh móuh
sahp mǎn a?
/nod/

1. T: Do you have ten dollars?

S: Yáuh. Néih yiu
àh!

S: Yes I do. You want it, huh.

2. T: Néih yáuh móuh
sahp mǎn a?
/shake/

2. T: Do you have \$10?

S: Móuh a. Deui-
mhjyuh laak.

S: No I don't, I'm sorry.

1. Néih yáuh móuh tòhng a?
/shake/
2. Néih yáuh móuh yīnjái a?
/shake/
3. Néih yáuh móuh jē a? /shake/
4. Néih yáuh móuh go bun ngàhn-
chín a? /nod/
5. Néih yáuh móuh yih sah p mǎn
a? /shake/

1. Móuh a. Deuimhjyuh laak.
2. Móuh a. Deuimhjyuh laak.
3. Móuh a. Deuimhjyuh laak.
4. Yáuh. Néih yiu àh.
5. Móuh a. Deuimhjyuh laak.

6. Néih yáuh móuh léuhng go bun 6. Yáuh. Néih yiu àh!
ngàhnchín a? /nod/
7. Néih yáuh móuh yāt dā bējáu 7. Yáuh. Néih yiu àh!
a? /nod/

Comment: Móuh a. and Móuh laak. compared as follow sentences to a yáuh móuh? question:

Móuh a. indicates simple negative 'Don't have any.'

Móuh laak. indicates that you used to have some, but you don't have any any more.

10. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ go pǐhnggwó hóu T: This apple is cheap. /delicious/
pèhng. /hóusihk/

S: Nǐ go pǐhnggwó yauh S: This apple is both cheap and
pèhng yauh hóusihk. delicious.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nǐ go cháang hóu gwai. /mhhóusihk/ | 1. Nǐ go cháang yauh gwai yauh mhhóusihk. |
| 2. Nǐ go bǐu hóu pèhng. /jéun/ | 2. Nǐ dǐ bǐu yauh pèhng yáuh jéun. |
| 3. Gó dǐ bēng hóu sai. /gwai/ | 3. Gó dǐ bēng yauh sai yauh gwai. |
| 4. Kéuih gihn sēutsāam hóu chèuhng. /daaih/ | 4. Kéuih gihn sēutsāam yauh chèuhng yauh daaih. |
| 5. Nǐ tǐuh kwàhn hóu fut. /daaih/ | 5. Nǐ tǐuh kwàhn yauh fut yauh daaih. |
| 6. Nǐ júng bāt hóu pèhng. /leng/ | 6. Nǐ júng bāt yauh pèhng yauh leng. |

11. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih gihn yúhlāu T: Her raincoat is pretty.
hóu leng.

S: Kéuih gihn yúhlāu S: Is her raincoat pretty?
leng mhleng a?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kéuih gó tǐuh fu hóu ngāam- jeuk. Those trousers of his fit very well. | 1. Kéuih gó tǐuh fu ngāam mhngāamjeuk a? |
|--|---|

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2. Səhp mǎn mǎgwai. | 2. Səhp mǎn gwai mǎgwai a? |
| 3. Nǐ dǐ maht hóu pèhng. | 3. Nǐ dǐ maht pèhng mǎpèhng a? |
| 4. Hāak sǐk ge mǎhah géi leng. | 4. Hāak sǐk ge leng mǎhleng a? |
| 5. Gó dǐ jyùuhk gei hóusihk. | 5. Gó dǐ jyùuhk hóu mǎhóu sihk a? |
| 6. Gó tǐuh saidǐ. | 6. Gó tǐuh sai mǎhsai a? |
| 7. Nǐ gihn baahk sēutsāam daaihǐ. | 7. Nǐ gihn baahk sēutsāam daaih mǎdaaih a? |
| 8. Kéuih gihn sāam hóu leng. | 8. Kéuih gihn sāam leng mǎhleng a? |
| 9. Kéuih gó deui hàaih hóu jaak. | 9. Kéuih gó deui hàaih jaak mǎhjaak a? |

12. Transformation Drill: Transform the cue sentence into a wá? question sentence, following the pattern of the example.

Ex: T: Kéuih sing Wòhng.

His name is Wong.

S: Kéuih sing mēyéh wá?

You said his name was what?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Wòhng Sàang séung máaih tǐuh fu. | 1. Wòhng Sàang séung máaih mēyéh wá? |
| 2. Léih Síujé jùngyi ngóh. | 2. Léih Síujé jùngyi bíngó wá? |
| 3. Kéuih máaih nǐ gihn. She wants this one. | 3. Kéuih máaih bǐn gihn wá? which one does she want? |
| 4. Kéuih séung oi gó tǐuh. He wants to have that one. | 4. Kéuih séung oi bǐn tǐuh wá? Which one does he want? |
| 5. Kéuih sihk bēng. | 5. Kéuih sihk mēyéh wá? |
| 6. Kéuih jeuk gáu houh. | 6. Kéuih jeuk géidō houh wá? |
| 7. Yǐngā daahp yāt. | 7. Yǐngā daahp géi wá? |
| 8. Yǐngā sāam dím bun. | 8. Yǐngā géidímjùng wá? |
| 9. Kéuih máaih sei deui. | 9. Kéuih máaih géidō deui wá? |
| 10. Kéuih yáuh sah p mǎn. | 10. Kéuih yáuh géidō chíwá wá? |

13. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: Nǐ gihn yúhlāu saidǐ. | This raincoat is a bit small. |
| S: Nǐ gihn yúhlāu saidǐ, yauh móuh daaihdi ge nē? | This raincoat is a bit small; do you have any larger ones? |
| 1. Nǐ dǐ yú gwaidǐ. | 1. Nǐ dǐ yú gwaidǐ, yauh móuh péhngdi ge nē? |
| 2. Nǐ tǐuh fu daaihdi. | 2. Nǐ tǐuh fu daaihdi, yauh móuh saidǐ ge nē? |
| 3. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam chéuhngdi. | 3. Nǐ gihn lāangsāam chéuhngdi, yauh móuh dyúndi ge nē? |
| + 4. Nǐ gihn <u>dáisāam</u> saidǐ. (underwear) | 4. Nǐ gihn <u>dáisāam</u> saidǐ, yauh móuh daaihdi ge nē? |
| 5. Nǐ tǐuh fu jaak dǐ. | 5. Nǐ tǐuh fu jaak dǐ, yauh móuh fut dǐ ge nē? |
-

14. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: T: Néih oi bǐn gihn sěutsāam nē? /baahk sǐk/ | Which shirt do you want? /white color/ |
| S: Ngóh oi baahk sǐk gó gihn. | I want that (<u>or</u> the) white one. |
| 1. Néih oi bǐn deui maht nē? /hāak sǐk/ | 1. Ngóh oi hāak sǐk gó deui. |
| 2. Néih oi bǐn bá jē nē? /daaih- di/ | 2. Ngóh oi daaihdi gó bá. |
| 3. Néih oi bǐn tǐuh fu nē? /chéuhngdi/ | 3. Ngóh oi chéuhngdi gó tǐuh. |
| 4. Néih oi bǐn bāau yǐnjái nē? /saidǐ/ | 4. Ngóh oi saidǐ gó bāau. |
| 5. Néih oi bǐn jek gāi nē? /gwaidǐ/ | 5. Ngóh oi gwaidǐ gó jek. |
-

15. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh ngoi gihn
daaihdí ge.

I want a larger one.

S: Búi gihn daaihdí
ge ngóh lā!

Give me a larger one.

1. Ngóh ngoi tuih futdí ge.

1. Búi tuih futdí ge ngóh lā!

2. Ngóh ngoi deui jaakdí ge.

2. Búi deui jaakdí ge ngóh lā!

3. Ngóh ngoi bá lengdí ge.

3. Búi bá lengdí ge ngóh lā!

4. Ngóh ngoi jǐ saidí ge.

4. Búi jǐ saidí ge ngóh lā!

5. Ngóh ngoi go pèhngdí ge.

5. Búi go pèhngdí ge ngóh lā!

6. Ngóh ngoi géi gihn saidí ge.

6. Búi géi gihn saidí ge ngóh
lā!

7. Ngóh ngoi géi tuih chéuhngdí
ge.

7. Búi géi tuih chéuhngdí ge
ngóh lā!

16. Response Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh séung máaih
léuhng tuih tāai.

T: I want to buy two ties.

S: Máaih bǐn léuhng
tuih nē?

S: Which two do you want?

1. Ngóh séung máaih tuih tāai.

1. Máaih bǐn tuih nē?

2. Ngóh séung máaih dí yùhnbāt.

2. Máaih bǐn dí nē?

3. Ngóh séung máaih dí bou.

3. Máaih bǐn dí nē?

4. Ngóh séung oi sàam deui
dyún maht.
I want to get three pairs
of socks.

4. Oi bǐn sàam deui nē?

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. In a store, the customer says:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. These shoes are pretty-- do you have (are there?) size eight for sale? 2. I don't like the black ones-- are there white ones (do you have white ones)? 3. This sweater is a little too wide--I want a smaller one. 4. I'll take a dozen of these socks. 5. This sweater is pretty, but it doesn't fit--do you have larger one? 6. These shoes are a bit ex- pensive, do you have any cheaper ones? 7. How much do these shorts cost? 8. This one (sweater) is pretty and fits well, but it's a bit expensive--\$30, OK? | <p>B. And the clerk responds:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. I'm sorry, size eight is all sold out. 2. Yes, what size do you want? 3. This one is narrower--try it. 4. Fine, what size do you wear? 5. Yes. 6. Yes, those are cheaper--do you like them? 7. This one is \$15.00 and that one is \$15.50--which one do you want? 8. OK. |
|--|---|

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 8

- | | | |
|----------------|--------|---|
| 1. āamjeuk | adj: | fits well, well-fitting |
| 2. āh | ss: | sen. suf. with force of 'I suppose' |
| 3. baahk | adj: | white |
| 4. bīn? | QW: | which? |
| 5. chēuhng | adj: | long (in length) |
| 6. chēuhngsāam | n: | cheongsam |
| 7. dā | m: | dozen |
| 8. daaih | adj: | large |
| 9. daaihdī | Ph: | a little larger |
| 10. dāisāam | n: | underwear |
| 11. -dī | adj.s: | attaches to adjectives to mean 'a little <u>Adj</u> ; somewhat <u>adj</u> ; <u>Adj</u> --er. |

| | | |
|---------------------|---------|---|
| 12. dò | bf: | much, many |
| 13. dyún | adj: | short |
| 14. fut | adj: | wide |
| 15. gauh | adj: | old (not new) |
| 16. -ge | bf: | one(s) = (noun substitute) |
| 17. géi | adv: | rather, quite |
| 18. gwai | adj: | expensive |
| 19. hāak | adj: | black |
| 20. hóu | adv: | very |
| 21. hóu | adj: | good |
| 22. Hóu m̃h hóu a? | Ph: | OK? Is (that) all right? |
| 23. houh | m: | number |
| 24. hóusihk | adj: | good to eat; tasty |
| 25. hóuyám | adj: | good to drink; tasty |
| 26. jaak | adj: | narrow |
| 27. jeuk | v: | wear; put on (clothes) |
| 28. júng | m: | type |
| 29. júngyi | auxV/v: | like, prefer; like to |
| 30. lāangsāam | n: | sweater |
| 31. leng | adj: | pretty; good-looking; good, nice (for foods) |
| 32. Máaih saai laak | Ph: | All sold out. |
| 33. m̃h haih géi | adv: | not very..., not.... |
| 34. m̃h haih hóu | adv: | not very |
| 35. móuh | v: | not have, there isn't (aren't) |
| 36. ngāamjeuk | adj: | well fitting (for clothes), fits well (var. of <u>āamjeuk</u>) |
| 37. pèhng | adj: | cheap |
| 38. -saai | Vsuf: | completely |
| 39. sai | adj: | small |
| 40. sàh | adj: | new |
| 41. sīk | (bf)n: | color |
| 42. wah | v: | say, opine |
| 43. yáuh | v: | have, there is (are) |