

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(It's February in Hong Kong, and a native of Hong Kong is talking about the weather with a native of Taiwan:)

Búndeihyáhn

dung
Gàmyaht hóu dung boi

cold
Gosh it's cold today!

Tòihwāanyáhn

dunggwo kàhmyaht
dunggwo kàhmyaht hóu dò
Haih a. Gàmyaht dunggwo kàhmyaht
hóudò.

colder than yesterday
much colder than yesterday
Sure is. Today is a lot colder
than yesterday.

Búndeihyáhn

ji-

ji dung
síhsih
síhsih dōu
Yihyuht síhsih dōu haih ji dung
ge lā.

superlative degree; -est,
most
coldest
always
always, every time
February is always the coldest
(month).

Tòihwāanyáhn

yihttīn
láahngtīn
yihttīn hóu, yikwaahk
láahngtīn hóu a?

gokdāk
Gām, néih gokdāk yihttīn hóu,
yikwaahk láahngtīn hóu a?

hot weather; summer
cold weather; winter
is summer good, or winter
good? (i.e., which is
better?)
feel, consider
Do you think summer is better,
or winter is better?

Búndeihyáhn

béigaau

béigaau hóudī
Ngóh wah yihttīn béigaau
hóudī laak.

comparatively, in
comparison
in comparison better
I think summer is a bit better.

Yànwaih ngòh jì pa dung ge.

Because what I hate most is
cold weather. [...I am a
fear-cold-the-most-one]
the same as X
weather

tùhng X yātyeuhng ge
tínhei

Tòihwāan ge tínhei haih àhhaih
tùhng nīdoh yātyeuhng ga?

Is the weather in Taiwan the
same as here?

Tòihwāanyāhn

juhng Adj-dī
juhng dungdī

even more Adj, even Adj-er
even colder

Tòihwāan ge láahngtīn juhng
dungdī tīm.

Būndeihiyāhn

dīm a? or dīmyéung?

how is it?

Gám, yihhtīn dīm a?

What's the summer like?

Tòihwāanyāhn

tùhng nīdoh chàmhō

about like this [with this
approximately the same]

sāp

damp

móuh gam sāp

not so damp

móuh nīdoh gam sāp

not as damp as here

Tùhng nīdoh chàmhō, daahnhaih
móuh nīdoh gam sāp.

About the same as here, but not
so damp as here.

Būndeihiyāhn

béi

in comparison

1 béi 2 hóu

1, in comparison with 2,
is better. (or) 1 is
better than 2.

Hèunggóng tínhei béi

Hong Kong's weather is

Tòihwāan hóu

better than Taiwan's

Gám, ngòh wah Hèunggóng tínhei
béi Tòihwāan hóu--

In that case, I say Hong Kong's
weather is better than
Taiwan's--

Yànwaih ngòh àhpa sāp, jì pa
dung.

Because I don't mind the damp,
but I can't stand the cold.

Tòihwāanyāhn

ngóh jauh wah ...

I then say ..., I in response
say ...Ngóh jauh wah Tòihwāan tìnhei
béi Hèunggóng hóu laak.Well I say Taiwan's weather is
better than Hong Kong's.Yànwaih ngóh m̀hpa dung jī pa
sāp!Because I'm not bothered by cold
but I can't stand damp
(weather)!B. Recapitulation:(It's February in Hong Kong and a
native of Hong Kong is talking about
the weather with a native of Taiwan:)Búndeihyāhn

Gǎmyaht hóu dung bo.

Gosh it's cold today.

BòihwāanyāhnHaih a. Gǎmyaht dunggwo kǎhmyaht
hóudò.Sure is. Today is a lot colder
than yesterday.BúndeihyāhnYihyuht sihsih dōu haih jī dung
ge lā.February is always the coldest
month.TòihwāanyāhnGám, néih gokdāk yihttīn hóu,
yíkwaahk láahngtīn hóu a?Do you think summer is better,
or winter is better?BúndeihyāhnNgóh wah yihttīn béigaau hóudī
laak.

I think summer is a bit nicer.

Yànwaih ngóh jī pa dung ge.

Because what I hate most is
cold weather.Tòihwāan ge tìnhei haih m̀hhaih
tùhng nīdōuh yātyeuhng ga?Is the weather in Taiwan the
same as here?TòihwāanyāhnTòihwāan ge láahngtīn juhng
dungdī tīm.

Taiwan's winter is even colder.

Búndeihyàhn

Gám, yíhttín dím a?

What's the summer like?

TòihwāayāhnTùhng nídouh chàmhō, daahnhaih
móuh nídouh gam sāp.About the same as here, but not
so damp as here.BúndeihyàhnGám, ngóh wah Hèunggóng tìnhei
bái Tòihwāan hóu--Yánwaih ngóh
m̀hpa sāp, ji pa dung.In that case, I say Hong Kong's
weather is better than
Taiwan's--Because I don't mind
the damp, but I can't stand
the cold.TòihwāanyāhnNgóh jauh wah Tòihwāan tìnhei
bái Hèunggóng hóu laak.
Yánwaih ngóh m̀hpa dung ji pa
sāp!Well I say Taiwan's weather is
better than Hong Kong's.
Because I'm not bothered by cold
but I can't stand the damp!

II. NOTES

A. Culture Notes.

-seui, '-years old' (for people). The Chinese count a child as being one year old at birth. At every Chinese New Year (lunar new year) thereafter, one more year is added, rather than adding a year on the anniversary of the date of birth. Since the system of counting age differs in English and Chinese, '-years old' is only an approximate rendering of the term -seui. A Chinese who is 17-seui may be 16, or he may be 15, by Western reckoning.

(See Drill 5)

1. Comparison forms in Cantonese.

1) A tühng B chámhdō (gam Adj.)	A is about like B.
A tühng B yātyeuhng (gam Adj.)	A is like B.
	A is about as Adj. as B.
	A is as Adj. as B.

Ex: 1. Gàmyaht tùhng kàhmyaht yātyeuhng.	Today is the same as yesterday.
2. Gàmyaht tùhng kàhmyaht chàmhdō.	Today and yesterday are about the same.
3. Gàmyaht tùhng kàhmyaht yātyeuhnt gam yíht.	Today and yesterday are equally hot.
4. Yàuhseui tùhng dá bō chàmhdō gam yāuh cheuimeih.	Swimming and playing ball are about equally interesting.

2) Sp.-Nu.-M (-N) yätuehng gam Adj. These 2 Ms are equally Adj.

Ex: Ní léuhng gihn (yúhlǎu) These two (raincoats) are
 yátyeuhng gam gwai. equally expensive.

3) (A,B) léuhng-M dōu chàhhdō/yātyeuhng (gam Adj). A and B, these two things are the same (are equally Adj.).

Ex: Gǎmyaht kǎhmyaht, léuhng yaht Today and yesterday--the two
dǒu chǎmhǎdǒ gam yíht. are both about equally hot.

1) When two substantives (AB) are stated:

a) A Adj-gwo B.

Ex: 1. Kéuih gòugwo ngóh.
He is taller than I.

2. Dá bō yáuh cheuimeihgwo
dá páai.
Playing ball is more inter-
esting than playing mahjong.

b) A béi B Adj. = A, in comparison to B, is more Adj.

Ex: Hènggōng bēi Tòihwān sǎp. Hongkong is damper than
Taiwan.

126

c) A móuh B gam Adj. = A is not as Adj. as B.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih móuh ngóh gam gòu. He's not as tall as I.
 2. Daap syùhn móuh daap Taking a ship isn't as fast
 fēigāi gam faai. as taking a plane.

(See BC and Drills 7, 11)

d) Dissimilarity by X amount is expressed:

- 1) A Adj-gwo B Nu-M (or = A is more Adj than B by X
indefinite amount) amount.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih gòugwo ngóh yāt He is taller than I by one
 chyun. inch. He is an inch
 taller than I.
 2. Kéuih gòugwo ngóh He is a little bit taller
 síusíu. than I.

(See BC and Drill 6)

- 2) A béi B Adj Nu-M/undef = A, in comparison to B, is Adj
amount phrase than B by X amount.

- Ex: Kéuih béi ngóh gòu yāt He is taller than I by one
 chyun. inch.

2) When one substantive is stated, and compared to another which is not stated, the substantive occupies subject position, and the comparison occupies predicate position.

a) Substantive Adj.

Substantive is Adj-er. (See Lesson 8, Note 2.e.2, p.184)

- Ex: 1. Ní gihn leng. This one is prettier.
 2. Toihwān yiht. Taiwan is hotter (than the
 other place under
 discussion).

b) Substantive Adj-dī.

Substantive is a little Adj-er.

- Ex: Ní gihn lengdī. This one is a little
 prettier.

c) Substantive béigaau Adj(-dī).

Substantive is comparatively (i.e. in comparison to the other substantive under discussion) Adj-er.

or:

Substantive is fairly Adj. (in comparison to other members of same category.)

- Ex: Toihwān tinhei béigaau yiht Taiwan's weather is relatively
 dī. hot (in comparison to other
 places)
 or
 ...hotter than the other
 places under discussion.

(See BC)

d) Substantive juhng Adj (dī)

Substantive is even Adj-er.

Ex: 1. Nī gihn juhng lengdī tim!

This one is even prettier!

2. Kéuih juhng gón.

He is even taller.

(See BC and Drill 12)

e) Substantive Adj Amount phrase

Substantive is Adj by X amount.

Ex: 1. Nī gihn leng hóudò.

This one is prettier by far.

or: This one is much prettier.

2. Kéuih gòu sei chyun.

He is taller by 4 inches.

(See Drill 8)

f) Substantive móuh gam Adj.

Substantive is not as Adj.

Ex: Nī gihn móuh gam leng.

This one is not as pretty.

(See Drill 7)

2. Superlative: ji + Adj, or jeui + Adj. 'Adj.-est'

Superlative degree is expressed by ji or jeui immediately preceding the adjective concerned.

Ex: Yihyuht sìhsìh dōu haih
ji dung ge la.

February is always the
coldest.

(See BC and Drills 13, 14, 15)

3. Measurable adjectives: géi Adj a?, 'which number Adj?', 'how Adj?'.

a. Some but not all adjectives can follow the question word géi?, 'which number?' and fill the blank in the question sentence Géi ____ a?, 'Which number ____ (tall, short, etc)', i.e., 'How ____ (tall, short, etc.)?'

Ex: Nī dī bou géi chéuhng a?

How long is this cloth?
[This cloth which-number
long?]

(See Drill 5)

The question pattern can be expanded by a Measure, and the answer requires a Measure, between géi and the adjective.

Ex: 1. Nī dī bou géi (máh)
chéuhng a?

How (many yards) long is
this cloth?

2. Nī dī bou sei máh
chéuhng.

This cloth is four yards
long.

We designate adjectives which can follow the question word géi? as 'measurable adjectives.'

- b. Measurable adjectives can combine with number-measure expressions in the following ways:

1. Nu-M Adj

The number-measure expression can be the center of the predicate, with the adjective following as an adjunct to indicate in what respect the number-measure phrase applies.

S	P	
Ex: Nĭ jèung tóí sei chek chéuhng.		This table is four feet in length.
Gó jèung	sei chek gòu.	That one is four feet in height.
Gó jèung	gái chek fut a?	That one is how many feet in width?

(See Drill 5)

2. Adj Nu-M

The adjective can be the subject, and the number-measure expression the predicate. In this case there is a pause between subject and predicate, and the Subject-Predicate sentence often is Comment in a larger Topic-Comment sentence.

Topic	Comment
Ex:	<u>Subject Predicate</u>
Nĭ jèung tóí chéuhng 48 chyun,	This table--it's length is 48 inches,
fut 24 chyun,	width 24 inches,
gòu 16 chyun,	height 16 inches.

3. Adj Nu-M

The adjective can be the center of the predicate in a sentence of implied or explicit comparison, with the number-measure expression following to indicate the amount of the difference in the comparison.

Ex: S	P	
Nĭ jèung	fut yāt chek.	This one is wider by one foot, i.e., one foot wider than another one (here unspecified).
Nĭ jèung bái gó jèung fut yāt chek.		This one, in comparison to that one, is wide by one foot, i.e., This one is one foot wider than that one.

(See Drill 6)

c. Measurable adjective sentence in SVO form with yáuh as equative verb.

The measurable adjective sentence in the positive degree (as opposed to the comparative degree in examples immediately above) can be expressed in SVO form with yáuh as equative verb and the measured adjective phrase (or the Nu-M phrase) as Object.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: 1. Ní dī bou yáuh géi
(chek) chéuhng a? | How (many feet) long is this cloth? |
| 2. Ní dī bou yáuh sei
chek chéuhng. | This cloth is 4 feet long.
This cloth has 4 feet in length. |
| 3. Ní jèung tóí chéuhng
yáuh sei chek. | This table, the length is four feet. |

(See Drill 5)

4. daaih, 'big,' and sai, 'small' used in reference to years of age.

sai is used to mean 'young(er)' in comparing the ages of two people:

Ex: Kéuih saigwo ngóh (yāt sei). He is (a year) younger than I.

daaih is used to mean 'years of age,' in the question formula.

géi daaih a? 'How many years of age (is he)?,' 'How old (is he)?'

It is also used to mean 'old(er)' in comparing the ages of two people.

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| Ex: 1. Kéuiy géi daaih a? | How old is he? |
| 2. Kéuih bái ngóh daaih. | He is older than I. |

(See Drill 5)

5. Frequency words in Cantonese.

In Cantonese frequency words are adverbs which precede the verb concerned:

- | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| sihsih dōu | = | always |
| hóudō sih dōu | = | very often, lots of times |
| yáuhsih | = | sometimes |
| hóu síu | = | very rarely, seldom, i.e., not often |
- Ex: Kéuihdeih sihsih dōu sihk Jùngchoi. They always eat Chinese food.
- | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---|---|-----------------------------------|
| " | hóudō sih dōu | " | " | They eat Chinese food very often. |
| " | yáuhsih | " | " | They sometimes eat Chinese food. |
| " | hóu síu | " | " | They seldom eat Chinese food. |

(See BC and Drill 17)

III. DRILLS

1. Response Drill

Ex: T: Dung m̀hdung a?

T: Is it cold?

S: M̀hhaih géi dung.

S: It's not very cold.

+ 1. Lèuhng m̀hlèuhng a?
Is it cool?1. M̀hhaih géi lèuhng.
It's not very cool.

2. Hóu m̀hhóu a?

2. M̀hhaih géi hóu.

+ 3. Yiht m̀hyiht a?
Is it hot?

3. M̀hhaih géi yiht.

+ 4. Chúhng m̀hchúhng a?
Is it heavy?4. M̀hhaih géi chúhng.
It's not very heavy.+ 5. Lēk m̀hlēk a?
Is he smart?5. M̀hhaih géi lēk.
Not very smart.+ 6. Nàahn m̀hnàahn a?
Is it difficult?6. M̀hhaih géi nàahn.
Not very difficult.+ 7. Yih m̀hyih a?
Is it easy?7. M̀hhaih géi yih.
It's not very easy.+ 8. Gòu m̀hgòu a?
Is he tall?8. M̀hhaih géi gòu.
Not very tall.+ 9. Yáuh móuh cheuimeih a?
Is it interesting?
(yáuh cheuimeih =
interesting)9. M̀hhaih géi yáuh cheuimeih.
Not very interesting.

2. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Haih s̀an ge.

It is new.

S: Haih m̀hhaih s̀an ga?

Is it new?

1. Haih gauh ge.

1. Haih m̀hhaih gauh ga?

2. Haih baahk s̀ik ge.

2. Haih m̀hhaih baahk s̀ik ga?

3. Haih hāak s̀ik ge.

3. Haih m̀hhaih hāak s̀ik ga?

4. Haih yātyeuhng ge.

4. Haih m̀hhaih yātyeuhng ga?

5. Haih s̀an ge.

5. Haih m̀hhaih s̀an ga?

6. Haih yiht ge.

6. Haih m̀hhaih yiht ga?

7. Haih dung ge.

7. Haih m̀hhaih dung ga?

8. Haih daaih ge.

8. Haih m̀hhaih daaih ga?

9. Haih sai ge.

9. Haih m̀hhaih sai ga?

3. Response Drill

Ex: T: Dī bējǎu dung mhdung T: Is the beer cold?
a? /nod/

S: Hóu dung. S: Very cold.

T: Dī gafē yiht mhyiht T: Is the coffee hot?
a? /shake/

S: Mhahh géi yiht. S: Not very hot.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. Kàmyaht lèuhng mhlèuhng a?
/shake/ | 1. Mhahh géi lèuhng. |
| 2. Gàm̄yaht yiht mhyiht a? /nod/ | 2. Hóu yiht. |
| 3. Gó jèung tóí chùhng mchùhng
a? /nod/ | 3. Hóu chùhng. |
| 4. Kéuih go jái lēk mhlēk a?
/shake/ | 4. Mhahh géi lēk. |
| 5. Hohk Gwóngdùngwá nàahn mhnàahn
a? /nod/ | 5. Hóu nàahn. |
| 6. Gó go bīu jéun m̄jéun a?
/shake/ | 6. Mhahh géi jéun. |
| 7. Nī gāan ūk daaih m̄daaih a?
/nod/ | 7. Hóu daaih. |
| 8. Gó tou hei yáuh móuh cheui-
meih a? /shake/ | 8. Mhahh géi yáuh cheuimeih. |

4. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Gàm̄yaht dungdī. T: It's colder today.
/kàmyaht/

S: Gàm̄yaht dunggwo S: It's colder today than
kàmyaht. yesterday.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Nī gihn sēutsāam daaihdī.
/gó gihn/ | 1. Nī gihn sēutsāam daaihgwo
gó gihn. |
| 2. Ngóh gāan séjhlàuh saidī.
/néih gāan/ | 2. Ngóh gāan séjhlàuh saigwo
néih gāan. |
| 3. Kéuih gāan ūk lengdī.
/ngóh gāan/ | 3. Kéuih gāan ūk lenggwo ngóh
gāan. |
| 4. Néih sīnsāang go dáfógēi
gwaidī. /kéuih go/ | 4. Néih sīnsāang go dáfógēi
gwaigwo kéuih go. |
| 5. Wòhng Sāang go bīu jéundī.
/ngóh go/ | 5. Wòhng Sāang go bīu jéungwo
ngóh go. |
| 6. Kàmyaht yihtdī. /gàm̄yaht/ | 6. Kàmyaht yihtgwo gàm̄yaht. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Nǐ ga fēigēi faaidī. /gó ga/ | 7. Nǐ ga fēigēi faaigwo gó ga. |
| 8. Hohk Gwóngdungwá yáuh cheui-meihdī. /hohk Yǐngmǎhn/ | 8. Hohk Gwóngdungwá yáuh cheui-meihgwo hohk Yǐngmǎhn. |
| 9. Hohk Gwóngdungwá nàahndī. /Yǐngmǎhn/ | 9. Hohk Gwóngdungwá nàahngwo hohk Yǐngmǎhn. |
| 10. Kéuih gòudī. /kéuih bàhbā/ | 10. Kéuih gòugwo kéuih bàhbā. |

5. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Néih géi gòu a?
+ /ngh <u>chek</u> gáu/
<u>chek</u> =
<u>foot, feet (long)</u>
S: Ngóh ngh <u>chek</u> gáu gòu. | T: How tall are you? /five foot nine/
S: I'm five foot nine. (<u>or</u> five-nine) |
| 1. Nǐ jek gāi géi chúhng a?
/sàam gàn/ | 1. Nǐ jek gāi sàam gàn chúhng. |
| 2. Gó tuih yú géi chúhng a?
/(yāt) gàn géi/ | 2. Gó tuih yú (yāt) gàn géi chúhng. |
| 3. Nǐ dī bou géi chéuhng a?
/sàam mǎh bun/ | 3. Nǐ dī bou sàam mǎh bun chéuhng.
This cloth is three and a half yards long. |
| + 4. Néih go jái <u>géi</u> daaih a?
(<u>géi</u> daaih = (<u>in reference to age</u>) how old?)
<u>how old?</u>
How old is your son?
/17 <u>seui</u> /
+ (<u>seui</u> = <u>years (of age)</u>) | 4. Ngóh go jái sahphāt seui.
My son is 17 years old. |
| 5. Kéuih go néui géi daaih a?
/yahsei seui/ | 5. Kéuih go néui yahsei seui. |
| 6. Néih pāhngyáuh géi daaih a?
/sàamsahp seui/ | 6. Ngóh pāhngyáuh sàamsahp seui. |
| 7. Néih taaitāai géi daaih a?
/yahyāt seui/ | 7. Ngóh taaitāai yahyāt seui. |
| 8. Nǐ jèung tóí géi chéuhng a?
/luhk chek/ | 8. Nǐ jèung tóí luhk chek chéuhng.
This table is six feet long. |
| + 9. Nǐ dī faaijī géi chéuhng a?
/sahp <u>chyun</u> / | 9. Nǐ dī faaijī sahph chyun chéuhng. |

(chyun = inch)

These chopsticks are 10
inches long.How long are these chopsticks?
/10 inches/a. Repeat, expanding with yáuh, thus:T: Néih yáuh géi gòu a?
/ngh chek gáu/How tall are you?
/five foot nine/S: Ngóh yáuh ngh chek
gáu gòu.I am five foot nine inches
tall.

6. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ní jek gāi chūhng
yāt gān. /gō jek/T: This chicken is one catty
heavier.S: Ní jek gāi chūhnggwo
gō jek yāt gān.S: This chicken is one catty
heavier than that one.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Hèunggóng tinhei hóu sèsiu.
/Wahsíhngdeuhn/ | 1. Hèunggóng tinhei hóugwo
Wahsíhngdeuhn sèsiu. |
| 2. Ngóh go jái gòu yāt chyun.
/néih go/
My son is one inch taller.
/yours/ | 2. Ngóh go jái gòugwo néih go
yāt chyun. |
| 3. Ní jūng yínjái gwai yāt hòuh-
jī. /go jūng/ | 3. Ní jūng yínjái gwaigwo gō
jūng yāt hòuhjī. |
| 4. Yahtbun faaijī dyún sèsiu.
/Jūnggwok ge/ | 4. Yahtbún faaijī dyungwo
Jūnggwok sèsiu. |
| 5. Gō jèung tóí chéuhng sàam chek.
/ní jèung/ | 5. Gō jèung tóí chéuhnggwo ní
jèung sàam chek. |
| 6. Kéuih ge jáinéui lēk hóudò.
/ngóh ge/ | 6. Kéuih ge jáinéui lēkgwo
ngóh ge hóudò. |
| 7. Ní jek dīp daaih sèsiu.
/gō jek/ | 7. Ní jek dīp daaihgwō gō
jek sèsiu. |
| 8. Ní jèung tóí dyún léuhngsàam
chyun. /gō jèung/ | 8. Ní jèung tóí dyungwō gō
jèung léuhngsàam chyun. |
| 9. Gō jèung yí chūhng géi bohng.
/ní jèung/ | 9. Gō jèung yí chūhnggwo ní
jèung géi bohng. |
| 10. Hèunggóng yiht sèsiu. | 10. Hèunggóng yihtgwō Tòihwāan |
| 11. Hèimohng tīngyaht léuhng
hóudò. /gāmyaht/ | 11. Hèimohng tīngyaht léuhnggwo
gāmyaht hóudò. |
| 12. Ní go jūng daaih sèsiu.
/gō go/ | 12. Ní go jūng daaihgwō gō go
sèsiu. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>13. Hòh Táai gàan ngūk daaih móuh-géidò. /ngóh gàan/
 14. Kéuih daaih yāt seui.
 He is one year older.
 /ngóh/
 + 15. Hòh Táai <u>sai</u> yāt seui.
 /Hòh Sàang/
 Mrs. Ho is one year <u>younger</u>.</p> | <p>13. Hòh Táai gàan ngūk daaihgwò ngóh gàan móuhgéidò.
 14. Kéuih daaihgwò ngóh yāt seui.
 He is one year older than I.
 15. Hòh Táai saigwò Hòh Sàang yāt seui.
 Mrs. Ho is one year younger than Mr. Ho.</p> |
|--|---|

7. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ dī yǐnjǎi móuh gam hóusihk.
 /gò dī/

T: These cigarettes are not as good.

S: Nǐ dī yǐnjǎi móuh go dī gam hóusihk.

S: These cigarettes are not as good as those.

1. Bāsi móuh gam faai. /dīksi/

1. Bāsi móuh dīksi gam faai.

2. Nǐ deui hàaih móuh gam hóutái.
 /gò deui/

2. Nǐ deui hàaih móuh gò deui gam hóutái.

3. Yihttin móuh gam sǎp.
 /láahngtin/

3. Yihttin móuh láahngtin gam sǎp.

4. Nǐ ga chē móuh gam leng.
 /néih gǎ/

4. Nǐ ga chē móuh néih ga gam leng.

5. Kéuih go jái móuh gam gòu.
 /ngóh go/

5. Kéuih go jái móuh ngóh go gam gòu.

6. Nǐ jek díp móuh gam daaih.
 /gò jek/

6. Nǐ jek díp móuh gò jek gam daaih.

7. Gǎmyaht móuh gam yiht.
 /kǎmyaht/

7. Gǎmyaht móuh kǎmyaht gam yiht.

8. Daap syùhn móuh gam gwai.
 /fēigēi/

8. Daap syùhn móuh fēigēi gam gwai.

8. Reduction Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih gòugwò ngóh yāt chyun.

T: He is one inch taller than I.

S: Kéuih gòu yāt chyun.

S: He is one inch taller.

1. Néih chúhnggwò kéuih ngh bohng.
 You weigh 5 pounds more than he does.

1. Néih chúhng ngh bohng.
 You weigh five pounds more.

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 2. Gàm̃yaht dunggwo kàhmyaht hóudò. | 2. Gàm̃yaht dung hóudò. |
| 3. Ní jèung chéuhnggwo gó jèung léuhng chek. | 3. Ní jèung chéuhng léuhng chek. |
| 4. Ní gihn gwaigwo gó gihn sàam mán. | 4. Ní gihn gwai sàam mán. |
| 5. Ngóh tìuh pèhnggwo néih tìuh luhk mán. | 5. Ngóh tìuh pèhng luhk mán. |
| 6. Kéuih bá dyúngwo néih bá bun chyun. | 6. Kéuih bá dyún bun chyun. |
| 7. Yahtbún láahngtín dunggwo Hèunggóng hóudò. | 7. Yahtbún láahngtín dung hóudò. |
| 8. Kéuih go jái lēkgwo ngóh go hóudò. | 8. Kéuih go jái lēk hóudò. |

9. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Ní go bíu tùhng gó go yāt̃yeuhng.
/gwai/

T: This watch is the same as that one.

S: Ní go bíu tùhng gó go yāt̃yeuhng gam gwai.

S: This watch is as expensive as that one. or
This one and that one are both equally expensive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gàm̃yaht tùhng kàhmyaht yāt̃yeuhng. /yiht/ | 1. Gàm̃yaht tùhng kàhmyaht yāt̃yeuhng gam yiht. |
| 2. Sàamyuht tùhng Seiyuht yāt̃yeuhng. /sāp/ | 2. Sàamyuht tùhng Seiyuht yāt̃yeuhng gam sāp. |
| 3. Ngóh bàhbā tùhng mǎhmā yāt̃yeuhng. /daaih/ | 3. Ngóh bàhbā tùhng mǎhmā yāt̃yeuhng gam daaih. |
| 4. Gwóngdùng Choi tùhng Seuhng-hóih Choi yāt̃yeuhng. /hóu sihk/ | 4. Gwóngdùng Choi tùhng Seuhng-hóih Choi yāt̃yeuhng gam hóu sihk. |
| 5. Kéuih tùhng ngóh yāt̃yeuhng. /gòu/ | 5. Kéuih tùhng ngóh yāt̃yeuhng gam gòu. |
| 6. Duhk syù tùhng jouh sih yāt̃yeuhng. /yáuh cheuimeih/ | 6. Duhk syù tùhng jouh sih yāt̃yeuhng gam yáuh cheuimeih. |
| 7. Cháau mǐhn tùhng tòng mǐhn yāt̃yeuhng. /pèhng/ | 7. Cháau mǐhn tùhng tòng mǐhn yāt̃yeuhng gam pèhng. |
| 8. Ní go jūng tùhng gó go yāt̃yeuhng. /jéun/ | 8. Ní go jūng tùhng gó go yāt̃yeuhng gam jéun. |

10. Response Drill

Ex: T: Jùngchoi tùhng Sāi- T: Chinese food and Western food
 chāan yātyeuhng gam are equally expensive.
 gwai.

S: Jùngchoi gwai m̃h- S: Is Chinese food more expensive
 gwaigwo Saichāan a? than Western food?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Cháang tùhng pihnggwó yāt-
yeuhng gam pèhng. | 1. Cháang pèhng m̃hpèhnggwó
pìhnggwó a? |
| 2. Ní deui tùhng gó deui yāt-
yeuhng gam daaih. | 2. Ní deui daaih m̃hdaaih-gwo
gó deui a? |
| 3. Ngóh jyuh ge deihfōng tùhng
Tòihwāan yātyeuhng gam yiht. | 3. Néih jyuh ge deihfōng yiht
m̃hyihtgwo Tòihwāan a? |
| 4. Dī bējáu tùhng heiséui yātyeuhng
gam dung. | 4. Dī bējáu dung m̃hdunggwó
heiséui a? |
| 5. Yahtbún tìnhei tùhng Tòihwāan
ge yātyeuhng gam hóu. | 5. Yahtbún tìnhei hóu m̃hhóugwo
Tòihwāan ge a? |
| 6. Ngóh gāan ūk tùhng Hòh Táai
ge yātyeuhng gam sai. | 6. Ngóh gāan ūk sai m̃hsaigwo
Hòh Táai ge a? |
| 7. Gwóngdùngwá tùhng Gwokýuh
yātyeuhng gam <u>nàahnhoik</u> .
(difficult to learn) | 7. Gwóngdùngwá nàahn m̃hnàahn-
hohkgwo Gwokýuh a?
Is Cantonese more dif-
ficult to learn than
Mandarin? |
| 8. Tòihwāan tìnhei tùhng Yahtbún ge
yātyeuhng gam s̃ap. | 8. Tòihwāan tìnhei s̃ap m̃hs̃ap-
gwo Yahtbún ge a? |

a. Repeat, students responding with haih m̃hhaih question, thus:

T: Jùngchoi tùhng
Saichāan yāt-
yeuhng gam gwai.

Chinese food and Western
food are both equally
expensive.

S: Jùngchoi tùhng
Saichāan haih
m̃hhaih yātyeuhng
gam gwai a?

Are Chinese food and Western
food equally expensive?

11. Transformation Drill: Transform the sentences from Negative to choice-type question.

Ex: T: Nídí móuh gódí gam T: This isn't as big as that.
daaih.

S: Nídí yáuh móuh gódí S: Is this as big as that?
gam daaih a?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tòihwāan móuh nīdouh gam yiht. | 1. Tòihwāan yáuh móuh nīdouh gam yiht a? |
| 2. Nī deui móuh gó deui gam fut. | 2. Nī deui yáuh móuh gó deui gam fut a? |
| 3. Nī gihn móuh gó gihn gam jaak. | 3. Nī gihn yáuh móuh gó gihn gam jaak a? |
| 4. Hèunggóng tinhei móuh Yínggwok gam dung. | 4. Hèunggóng tinhei yáuh móuh Yínggwok gam dung a? |
| 5. Yātyuht móuh yihyuht gam dung. | 5. Yātyuht yáuh móuh Yihyuht gam dung a? |
| 6. Hèunggóng ge yihttin móuh Yínggwok gam lèuhng. | 6. Hèunggóng ge yihttin yáuh móuh Yínggwok gam lèuhng a? |

12. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: T: Méihgwok tinhei hóu dung. /Yínggwok/ | T: In America the weather is very cold. /England/ |
| S1: Yínggwok tinhei juhng dungdī tīm. | S1: In England the weather is even colder. |
| S2: Haih a, Yínggwok tinhei dunggwo Méihgwok. | S2: Yes, the weather in England is colder than America. |
| 1. Hèunggóng yihttin hóu yiht. /Wàhsihngdeuhn/ | 1. A: Wàhsihngdeuhn yihttin juhng yihtdī tīm.
B: Haih a, Wàhsihngdeuhn yihttin yihgwo Hèunggóng. |
| 2. Yahtbún hàaih hóu pèhng. /Daaihluhk/ | 2. A: Daaihluhk hàaih juhng pèhngdī tīm.
B: Haih a, Daaihluhk hàaih pèhnggwo Yahtbún hàaih. |
| 3. Gwokýúh hóu nàahnhoók. /Seuhnghóiwá/ | 3. A: Seuhnghóiwá juhng nàahnhoók dī tīm.
B: Haih a, Seuhnghóiwá nàahnhoók gwo Gwokýúh. |
| 4. Tòihwāan hóu sai. /Hèunggóng/ | 4. A: Hèunggóng juhng saidī tīm.
B: Haih a, Hèunggóng saigwo Tòihwāan. |
| 5. Gàmýaht tinhei hóu sǎp. /kàhmyaht/ | 5. A: Kàhmyaht juhng sǎpdī tīm. |

B: Haih a, Baatyuh^t yihtgwo
Chātyuh^t.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 2. Ji gwai géidō chǐn a? /\$10/ | 2. Ji gwai sah̄p mǎn. |
| 3. Ji gòu géidō chǐn a? /\$21/ | 3. Ji gòu yahyāt mǎn. |
| 4. Ji daaih géidō chǐn a? /\$36/ | 4. Ji daaih sa'ahluk̄h mǎn. |
| 5. Ji leng géidō chǐn a? /\$25/ | 5. Ji leng yah̄ng mǎn. |
| 6. Ji hóu géidō chǐn a? /\$33/ | 6. Ji hóu sa'ahsām mǎn. |
| 7. Ji pèhng géidō chǐn a? /\$2/ | 7. Ji pèhng léuhng mǎn. |
| 8. Ji chéuhng géidō chǐn a? /\$220/ | 8. Ji chéuhng yih baak yih sah̄p mǎn. |

Comment: In a different context, #7 above can mean 'What's the cheapest (you'll sell it for)?', with the answer being 'The cheapest (I'll sell it for) is \$2.00.'

Repeat, with ge, thus:

T: Jeui daaih ge géidō chǐn a? /\$3.00/

How much is the biggest one (or ones)? /\$3.00/

S: Jeui daaih ge sām mǎn.

The biggest one (or ones) is (or are) \$3.00.

The meaning is no different from that without -ge.

15. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Ngóh séung oi géi go lengdī ge. | T: I want a few nice ones. <u>or</u> of the nicer ones. |
| S: Bēi géi go lengdī ge ngóh lā. | S: Give me a few nice ones. <u>or</u> of the nicer ones. |
| 2. T: Ngóh séung oi géi gihn jeui leng ge. | T: I want a few of the nicest ones. |
| S: Bēi géi gihn jeui leng ge ngóh lā. | S: Give me a few of the nicest ones. |
| 1. Ngóh séung oi jèung hóudī ge. | 1. Bēi jèung hóudī ge ngóh lā. |
| 2. Ngóh séung oi léuhng gàn lengdī ge. | 2. Bēi léuhng gàn lengdī ge ngóh lā. |
| 3. Ngóh séung oi luk̄h jek daaih-dī ge. | 3. Bēi luk̄h jek daaih-dī ge ngóh lā. |
| 4. Ngóh séung oi géi go jeui leng ge. | 4. Bēi géi go jeui leng ge ngóh lā. |
| 5. Ngóh séung oi ga jeui pèhng ge. | 5. Bēi ga jeui pèhng ge ngóh lā. |
| 6. Ngóh séung oi sām gihn jeui sai ge. | 6. Bēi sām gihn jeui sai ge ngóh lā. |

7. Ngóh séung oi bùi dungdī ge. 7. Béi bùi dungdī ge ngóh lā.
 8. Ngóh séung oi wún jeui yiht ge. 8. Béi wún jeui yiht ge ngóh lā.

Comment: Note that the comparative -dī is used in the example sentence above, and in the problem sentences that follow. In the idiomatic English equivalents the comparative is not required. This use of the comparative parallels that in the following sentence, which you have encountered before:

Ngóh go bīu faaidī. My watch is fast.
 [my watch faster
 (than it should be.)]

16. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Kàhmyaht m̀hdung.

T: It was not cold yesterday.

S: Kàhmyaht dung
 m̀hdung a?

S: Was it cold yesterday?

- + 1. Nī tou gāsī m̀hhóutái.
 This set of furniture is
ugly.
 (hóutái =
nice-looking, pretty)
 (not said in reference to
 people)

1. Nī tou gāsī hóu m̀hhóutái a?
 Is this set of furniture
 nice-looking?

2. Gàm̃yaht m̀hdung.

2. Gàm̃yaht dung m̀hdung a?

3. Ngóh jèung tóí m̀hhaìh hóu
 gwai jē.

3. Néih jèung tóí gwai m̀hgwai
 a?

4. Gó gāan ūk m̀hhaìh hóu daaih jē.

4. Gó gāan ūk daaih m̀hdaaih a?

5. Kéuih ge sànséui m̀hhaìh géi
 gòu.

5. Kéuih ge sànséui gòu m̀hgòu
 a?

6. Hèunggóng ūkjōu m̀hpèhng ga.

6. Hèunggóng ūkjōu pèhng m̀h-
 pèhng a?

7. Ngóh go gùngyàhn (ge) yàhn-
 gùng m̀hhaìh hóu gwai.

7. Néih go gùngyàhn (ge) yàhn-
 gùng gwai m̀hgwai a?

8. Kéuih go jái m̀hhaìh géi lēk.

8. Kéuih go jái lēk m̀hlēk a?

17. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh yahtyaht dōu
chēut gāai sihk
faahn ge.
/sihsih dōu/

T: I eat out everyday. /always/

S: Ngóh sihsih dōu
chēut gāai sihk
faahn ge.

S: I always eat out.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh sihsih dōu chēut gāai
sihk faahn ge.
+ /hóudòsih dōu/
(very often) | 1. Ngóh hóudò sih dōu chēut
gāai sihk faahn ge.
I eat out a lot. [I eat
out every often.] |
| 2. Ngóh hóudò sih dōu chēut gāai
sihk faahn ge. /yáuhsih/
(sometimes) | 2. Ngóh yáuhsih chēut gāai
sihk faahn ge.
Sometimes I eat out. |
| 3. Ngóh yáuhsih chēut gāai sihk
faahn ge. /hóusíu/
(rarely, seldom) | 3. Ngóh hóusíu chēut gāai sihk
faahn ge.
I don't eat out much. [I
seldom eat out.] |
| 4. Ngóh hóusíu chēut gāai sihk
faahn ge. /yahtyaht dōu/ | 4. Ngóh yahtyaht dōu chēut gāai
sihk faahn ge. |
| 5. Ngóh yahtyaht dōu tái dihnsih
ge. /hóusíu/ | 5. Ngóh hóusíu tái dihnsih ge. |
| 6. Ngóh hóusíu tái dihnsih ge.
/yáuhsih/ | 6. Ngóh yáuhsih tái dihnsih ge. |
| 7. Ngóh yáuhsih tái dihnsih ge.
/hóudò sih dōu/ | 7. Ngóh hóudò sih dōu tái
dihnsih ge. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

(On tape. Refer to wordlist below as you listen.)

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) hói tāan = seaside
- 2) Chín Séui Wāan = Repulse Bay [Shallow Water Bay]
- 3) Chínséui Wāan = Repulse Bay
- 4) Chínséui Wāan = Repulse Bay [Shallow Water Bay] a beach on
the South shore of Hong Kong island.
- 5) Chekchyúh = Stanley, a village and beach on the south-
eastern tip of Hong Kong island.
- 6) taai = too
- 7) fòngbihn = convenient

- 8) Lóuh Léih = 'Old Lee'--Lóuh + surname is used as form of address to a man by good friends.
- 9) māt = exclamation of surprise, Compare English 'Why' in 'Why he's a full 20 years older than she!'
- 10) sèhng yihsahp seui = a full 20 years
- 11) Lóuhdauh = father, equivalent to 'The Old Man'
- 12) yáuh chín = rich, wealthy
- 13) Wàh...háai! = exclamation of awe and astonishment.

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. You say to the person sitting next to you:

1. My it's hot today!
2. Hong Kong is hotter than the U.S.
3. I think Washington is a bit hotter.
4. How old is your father?
5. My elder brother is 6 feet tall, but I'm just 5 foot 10.
6. Her son isn't as smart at Mrs. Lee's.
7. Is that new table you bought very heavy?
8. We often go out to have tea on Sundays.
9. Which do you think is easier--Mandarin or Cantonese?
10. How much does the biggest one cost?
11. Please give me a dozen of your nicest oranges.
12. This shirt is \$1.00 cheaper.

B. And he replies:

1. Yes, it's hotter then yesterday.
2. In August Hong Kong and Washington are both equally hot.
3. I like hot weather, I don't like cold weather.
4. He's 55 years old. He's three years older than my mother.
5. How tall is your father?
6. Is her daughter smart?
7. Not as heavy as our old one.
8. My husband has to work on Sundays, so we rarely go out on Sunday.
9. I think Mandarin is easier than Cantonese.
10. The biggest is \$20.00
11. I'm sorry, we're all sold out.
12. OK, give me the cheaper one.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 13. Is Cantonese hard to learn? | 13. It's comparatively hard, but it's very interesting. |
| 14. These trousers are an inch longer than these. | 14. Give me the shorter ones. |
| 15. These trousers aren't as wide as those. | 15. These are even narrower. |
| 16. Are these cigarettes the long kind? | 16. No, those are the short kind. Do you want the long kind? |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 21

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. bēi | bf: in comparison |
| 2. bēigaau | adv: in comparison, comparatively |
| 3. chāmhdō | Ph: more or less, approximately |
| 4. chek | m: foot (measurement) |
| 5. chūhng | adj: heavy |
| 6. chyun | m: inch |
| 7. daaih | adj: in ref. to age: years of age 'old' in How old are you, I am older than he. |
| 8. <u>X</u> dīm? | QW: How about <u>X</u> ?, What's <u>X</u> like? |
| 9. dung | adj: cold |
| 10. gēi daaih? | Ph: how old (as in 'How old are you?') |
| 11. gēi chūhng? | Ph: how heavy? |
| 12. gokdāk | v: feel, consider, realize |
| 13. gòu | adj: tall |
| 14. -gwo, in <u>Adj-gwo</u> | bf: [exceed, surpass] used to form the comparative: more <u>Adj</u> than, <u>Adj</u> -er than |
| 15. hóudòsìh | advPh: very often |
| 16. hóusíu | advPh: rarely, seldom |
| 17. hóutái | adj: nice-looking, pretty |
| 18. jeui | bf: most..., exceedingly... |
| 19. jì | bf: (superlative) most..., exceedingly... |
| 20. juhng | adv: even |
| 21. juhng...Adj-dí | Ph: even more <u>Adj</u> . |
| 22. láahngtín | TW: winter |
| 23. lēk | adj: smart, brilliant |
| 24. lèuhng | adj: cool |

25. nàahn	adj: difficult
26. nàahnhoók	adj: difficult to learn
27. sai	adj: younger in age; used in comparison sentences to indicate 'younger than'
28. sǎp	adj: wet
29. seui	m: years of age
30. sìhsìh	adv: always, at all times
31. tìnhei	n: weather
32. Tòihwǎanyǎhn	n: Taiwanese person
33. tùhng.Í.yǎtyeuhng	Ph: the same as.Í.
34. yáuh cheuimeih	adj: interesting
35. yáuhshìh	adv: sometimes
36. yíh	adj: easy
37. yíht	adj: hot
38. yíhttin	Tw: summer

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Miss Jones, a young foreigner employed as secretary in Hong Kong, is talking to her friend, Miss Lee, a young Cantonese employed in the same office:)

Jùnggwokyàhn

góngdāk géi hóu
Néih ge Gwóngdùngwá yíhā
góngdāk géi hóu bo.

Speak quite well
Say! Your Cantonese is pretty
good now.

Ngoihgwokyàhn

gwojéung
māhmáidéi
Gwojéung laak; māhmáidéi jē.

'You praise me too much.'
[over-speak], overdo it
Middling, indifferent, so-
so, just scrapes by
You overdo it--it just barely
scrapes by.

leuhnjeuhn
Ngóh góngdāk hóu leuhnjeuhn ga.

clumsy, awkward, stupid
I speak very stupidly.

Jùnggwokyàhn

kínggái
tùhng néih kínggái
ngāamngāam (āamāam)
héisáu
ngāamngāam héisáu
jih
sé jih
héisáu hohk sé jih
Ngóh daihyātchi tùhng néih kíng-
gái, néih ngāamngāam héisáu
hohk sé jih, haih mnhaih nē?

have a chat
chat with you
just, only a moment ago
begin [lift-hand]
just begun
written word, written
figure, Chinese character
to write [words]
begin learning to write
The first time I talked with
you, you had just begun to
learn Chinese characters,
isn't that right?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

sailóu
Haih. Ngóh tùhng ngóh sailóu
léuhng go yātchāih hohk.

younger brother
That's right. My younger
brother and I are studying

together.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Hohkdāk dīm a?

How are you doing?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

yáih

terrible, awful

Sédāk hóu yáih.

My writing is awful.

ngóh sailóu sédāk m̀hcho

my younger brother writes

pretty well

ngóh sédāk móuh kéuih gam

I don't write as well as

leng

he

Ngóh sailóu sédāk m̀hcho, daahnhaih

My younger brother writes pretty

ngóh sédāk móuh kéuih gam leng.

well, but I don't write as

well as he.

Jùnggwokyàhn

(seeing some Chinese characters written
on a piece of scratch paper on the desk:)

Ní dī jih haih m̀hhaih néih

These characters, are they ones

sé ga?

that you wrote?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Móuh cho.

That's right.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Sédāk m̀hcho ā.

They're written quite well.

Hohkdāk géi faai bo.

You learn fast!

Ngoihgwokyàhn

S̀insàang hóu jē.

It's just that the teacher is
good.

A! Ngóh t̀engginwah néih jyú

Oh--I hear that you cook Chinese
food very well.

J̀ungchoi jyúdāk hóu hóusihk.

learn from you [follow you
learn]

gàn néih hohk

Ngóh hóu séung gàn néih hohkhá.

I'd like very much to learn
from you.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Néih gwojéung jē, ngóh m̀hdāk ge.

You praise me too much, I'm
no good.

Ngoihgwokyàhn

taai
hím
Néih taai hím laak.

too, excessively
humble
You're too modest.

B. Recapitulation:Jùnggwokyàhn

Néih ge Gwóngdùngwá yíngā
góngdāk géi hóu bo.

Say! Your Cantonese is pretty
good now.

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Gwojéung laak; mǎhmádeí jē.
Ngóh góngdāk hóu leuhnjeuhn ga.

You overdo it--it barely scrapes
by. I speak very stupidly.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Ngóh daihyatchi tùhng néih kǐng-
gái, néih ngāamngāam hēisáu
hohk sé jīh, haih mǎhhaíh nē?

The first time I talked with you,
you had just begun to learn
Chinese characters, isn't
that right?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Haih. Ngóh tùhng ngóh sailóu
léuhng go yatchàih hohk.

That's right. My younger brother
and I are studying together.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Hohkdāk dīm a?

How are you doing?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Sédāk hóu yáih.
Ngóh sailóu sédāk mǎhcho, daahn-
haih ngóh sédāk móuh kéuih
gam leng.

My writing is awful.
My younger brother writes pretty
well, but I don't write as
well as he.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Nǐ dī jīh haih mǎhhaíh néih sé ga?

These characters, are they
ones that you wrote?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Móuh cho.

That's right.

Jùnggwokyàhn

Sédāk mǎhcho ā.
Hohkdāk géi faai bo.

They're written quite well.
You learn fast!

Ngoihgwokyahn

Sinsàang hóu jē.

It's just that the teacher is good.

A! Ngóh tēngginwah néih jyú

Oh--I hear that the Chinese

Jūngchoi jyúdāk hóu hóusihk.

food you cook is delicious.

Ngóh hóu séung gàn néih hohkháh.

I'd like very much to study with you.

Jūnggwokyahn

Néih gwojéung jē, ngóh àhdāk ge.

You praise me too much, I'm no good.

Ngoihgwokyahn

Néih taai him laak!

You're too modest!

II. NOTES

A. Culture Notes

Siblings.

Brothers and sisters in Cantonese are specified according to their age in relation to oneself.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| Ex: 1. agō | elder brother |
| 2. gājē | elder sister |
| 3. sailóu | younger brother |
| 4. saimui | younger sister, (also: <u>múi</u> , <u>amúi</u>) |

There is no word for 'brother' referring to one person, or 'sister' referring to one person, though there is a collective noun for 'brothers': hìngdaih, 'elder and younger brothers,' and one for 'sisters': jímuih, 'elder and younger sisters'.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: 1. Néih yáuh móuh hìngdaih a? | Do you have any brothers?
[elder and younger brothers] |
| 2. Néih yáuh móuh jímuih a? | Do you have any sisters?
[elder and younger sisters] |
| 3. Néih ūkkéi yáuh géidō
hìngdaih jímuih a? | How many brothers and sisters
are there in your family?
[at your house] |

Within the family children call their elder siblings by their rank in the family and their younger siblings by their given names.

Ex: You are the third born of five sons. You call your elder two brothers and your younger two as follows:

- #1 Daaihō #4 by given name. Ex: A Mihn
 #2 Yihō #5 by given name. Ex: A Mahn
 #3 (you)

B. Structure Notes

1. Manner patterns in Cantonese (how something is done)

The manner in which an action is carried out (fast, slow, well, badly, etc.) is expressed by two patterns: 1) V-dāk hōu Adj. = Verb in such and such a way; and 2) hōu Adj V. = Verb in such and such a way. The former is very common, the latter used with only a few adjectives.

V -dāk hōu Adj.

Ex: Kéuih hàahngdāk hōu faai. He walks very fast. The way he walks is very fast.

hōu Adj + V.

Kéuih hōu kàhnlihk duhk syù. He studies very hard.

a. Verbdāk hōu Adjective = Verb in such and such a way

- 1) V-dāk hōu Adj is a pattern expressing the way the action of the verb is/was done, or the way the action turns/turned out.

Ex: 1. Kéuih hàahngdāk hōu faai. He walks fast. The way he walks is fast.
 2. Kéuih jouhdāk taai daaih laak. She made it too big. She made it in such a way that it was too big.

- 2) The affirmative, negative, and question forms operate on the adjective portion of the phrase.

Ex: sédāk hōu chingchó = writes clearly; written clearly

a	V-dāk hōu Adj.	Kéuih sédāk hōu chingchó. Ní dĩ jìh sédāk hōu chingchó.	He writes clearly. These words are written very clearly.
n	V-dāk mhhaih géi Adjective	Ngóh sédāk mhhingchó.	I don't write clearly.
q	V-dāk Adj. mhh Adj?	Néih sédāk ching mhhingchó?	Do you write clearly?

(See BC and Drills 2-14)

3) dím?, 'how?' can substitute in the adjective position in this pattern.

Ex: V-dāk díng a? How is it/was it V-ed?, How does subject V?

1. Kéuih hàahngdāk díng a? How does he walk? What is the manner in which he walks?
2. Dī bēng jīngdāk díng a? How did the cookies turn out? How did the cookie-making go?

(See Drill 3)

4) Subject patterns in V-dāk hóu Adj sentences

a) Loose relationship of Subject and Predicate.

In keeping with the loose relationship of subject and predicate in Chinese sentences, (see Note 6, Lesson 3), the Subject of a V-dāk hóu Adj sentence can be the performer of verb, or the thing performed upon, without any change in the verb form.

Example:

Subject	Predicate
1. Kéuih	jouhdāk hóu ngāamjeuk. She made it in such a way that it fits very well.
2. Gihn sām	jouhdāk hóu ngāamjeuk. The dress is made in such a way that it fits very well.

In English the two types of subject (performer and performed upon) require the active and passive voice of the verb respectively, but in Chinese note that the same verb form is used whether the subject is the performer of the action (Kéuih above), or the object performed upon (Gihn sām above).

b) Subject types for Verb-dāk hóu Adjective sentences

In addition to performer and performed-upon discussed above, a third subject type is the SVO subject. Examples of the three types are:

<u>Subject</u>		<u>Predicate</u>	
1. Kéuih	}	jyúdāk	She made it in such a way that it is very tasty.
2. Dī choi		hóu	The food has been cooked so it is very tasty.
3. Kéuih jyú Jùngchoi		hóusihk.	He cooks Chinese food in such a way that it is very tasty.

(See Drill 8)

5) Contracted form with SVO subject

Some SVO, Vdāk hóu Adjective types permit omission of the V-dāk portion, leaving the SVO subject to precede the predicate Adjective portion directly.

Compare:

1. Kéuih jā chē jādāk hóu faai. He drives fast.
2. Kéuih jā chē hóu faai. He drives fast.

(See Drill 11)

b. hóu Adj. + Verb = Verb in such and such a way

- 1) hóu Adj + V expresses how, in what manner, a V is or was done. Note that the Verb does not use dāk. Only a few adjectives use this pattern. One of them, for example, is kàhnlihk, 'industrious.'

Kéuih hóu kàhnlihk duhk syù. He studies very industriously.
or, He is very industrious
 'in his studies.

(See Drill 15)

- 2) The hóu Adj V pattern can be rephrased with the V transposed to the center of an SVO subject, and the hóu Adj by itself forming the predicate.

Compare:

Subject	Predicate
1. Kéuih	hóu kàhnlihk duhk syù. He is very industrious in his studies.
2. Kéuih duhk syù	hóu kàhnlihk. (The way) he studies is very industrious.

2. Verbal comparison forms: $A \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Vs} \\ \text{Ved} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{more} \\ \text{not as} \\ \text{equally} \end{array} \right\} \text{Adj in relation to } B$

a. V more Adj than

- 1) A V-dāk Adj-gwo B. A Vs/Ved more Adj than B
 does/did.

(See BC and Drill 12)

- 2) A V-dāk bái B Adj. A Vs/Ved more Adj than B
 (See Drill 12.a) does/did.

153

III. DRILLS

1. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh bàhbā ge Yǐng-màhn hóu jéun.
/màhmā/

T: My father's English is very good. [accurate in pronunciation] /mother/

S: Ngóh màhmā ge Yǐng-màhn hóu jéun.

S: My mother's English is very good.

1. Ngóh saimúi ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun. /gājē/

1. Ngóh gājē ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun.
My elder sister's English is very good.

2. Ngóh gājē ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun. /agō/

2. Ngóh agō ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun.
My elder brother's English is very good.

+ 3. Ngóh agō ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun. /sailóu/

3. Ngóh sailóu ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun.
My younger brother's English is very good.

+ 4. Ngóh sailóu ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun. /go múi/

4. Ngóh go múi ge Yǐngmàhn hóu jéun.
My younger sister's English is very good.

5. Ngóh go múi ge Yǐngmán hóu jéun. /gùngyàhn/

5. Ngóh gùngyàhn ge Yǐngmán hóu jéun.

Comment: múi and saimúi both mean 'younger sister' and are interchangeable. However, as noun head in a possessive NP, saimúi can follow the possessive pronoun directly, and múi requires either the Measure go (or dí), or the subordinating ge between possessive pronoun and noun head.

Ex: Ngóh (go) saimúi (preferred without go)
ngóh go múi (go or ge required)

2. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh gājē sēdāk hóu chǐngchó.

T: My elder sister writes very clearly.

S: Ngóh gājē sēdāk m̀h-haih géi chǐngchó.

S: My elder sister doesn't write clearly, or writes unclearly.

1. Ngóh sailóu hohkdāk hóu lēk.
My younger brother is clever in his studies.

1. Ngóh sailóu hohkdāk m̀hhaih géi lēk.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 2. Ngóh sai... éđāk hóu leng. | 2. Ngóh sailóu séđāk m̀hhaih géi leng. |
| + 3. Ngóh agō góngđāk hóu <u>lauhleih</u> .
My elder brother speaks <u>fluently</u> . | 3. Ngóh agō góngđāk m̀hhaih géi lauhleih. |
| 4. Ngóh agō hàahngđāk hóu faai. | 4. Ngóh agō hàahngđāk m̀hhaih géi faai. |
| 5. Ngóh saimúi ge b́eng jingđāk géi hóusihk. | 5. Ngóh saimúi ge b́eng jingđāk m̀hhaih géi hóusihk. |
| 6. Ngóh go múi ge Gwóngdùngwá góngđāk géi hóu. | 6. Ngóh go múi ge Gwóngdùngwá góngđāk m̀hhaih géi hóu. |
| + 7. Kéuih ga chē <u>hòidāk</u> hóu faai.
His car is <u>running</u> very fast. | 7. Kéuih ga chē <u>hòidāk</u> m̀hhaih géi faai.
His car doesn't drive very fast. |
| +++ 8. <u>Chisó lauhđāk</u> hóu <u>gányiu</u> .
The <u>toilet</u> is <u>leaking</u> quite <u>seriously</u> .
chisó = <u>toilet</u>

lauh- = to <u>leak</u>

gányiu = <u>serious</u> , <u>important</u> | 8. Chisó lauhđāk m̀hhaih géi gányiu.
The toilet isn't leaking very badly. |

3. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Agō séđāk dím a?
/hóu yáih bo/ | T: How's elder brother's writing? |
| S: Agō séđāk hóu yáih bo. | S: Elder brother's writing is awful. |
| + 1. <u>Séuihàuh</u> lauhđāk dím a?
/hóu gányiu bo/
How's the leak in the <u>water-pipes</u> ? | 1. Séuihàuh lauhđāk hóu gányiu bo. |
| 2. Ngóh saimúi hohkdāk dím a?
/m̀hcho ā/ | 2. Néih saimúi hohkdāk m̀hcho ā. |
| 3. Chisó lauhđāk dím a?
/m̀hhaih hóu gányiu jē/ | 3. Chisó lauhđāk m̀hhaih hóu gányiu. |
| 4. Kéuih sailóu góngđāk dím a?
/hóu lauhleih bo/ | 4. Kéuih sailóu góngđāk hóu lauhleih bo. |
| 5. Agō jouhđāk dím a? /m̀hmadéi jē/ | 5. Agō jouhđāk m̀hmadéi jē. |

6. Gājē jàdāk dīm a?
/hóu leuhnjeuhn ga/
7. Kéuih yàuhdāk dīm a?
/hóu lēk ga/
How does he swim? or
How's his swimming?

8. Kéuih góngdāk dīm a?
+ /hóu saisèng ga/
How does he speak?
/very softly/
saisèng =
small-sound; in a small voice

9. Kéuih sèdāk dīm a?
/béigaau chingchó/

6. Gājē 佢好游水 leuhnjeuhn ga.

7. Kéuih yàuhdāk hóu lēk ga.
He swims very well. or
He's clever at swimming.

8. Kéuih góngdāk hóu saisèng ga.
He speaks very softly. or
He speaks in a low (i.e.,
not loud) voice.

9. Kéuih sèdāk béigaau chingchó.

4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih góngdāk hóu T: He speaks fluently.
lauhleih. /Yingmahn/

S: Kéuih góng Yingmahn S: He speaks English fluently.
góngdāk hóu lauh-
leih.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kéuih hàahngdāk hóu maahn.
/louh/ | 1. Kéuih hàahng louh hàahngdāk
hóu maahn. |
| 2. Kéuih táidāk hóu faai. /syù/ | 2. Kéuih tái syù táidāk hóu
faai. |
| 3. Kéuih yuhngdāk hóudò. /chín/ | 3. Kéuih yuhng chín yuhngdāk
hóudò. |
| 4. Kéuih góngdāk hóu chingchò.
/Gwokýuh/ | 4. Kéuih góng Gwokýuh góngdāk
hóu chingchò. |
| 5. Kéuih dádāk m̃hcho. /pái/ | 5. Kéuih dá pái dádāk m̃hcho. |
| 6. Kéuih hohkdāk hóu lēk.
/yàuhséui/ | 6. Kéuih hohk yàuhséui hohkdāk
hóu lēk. |
| 7. Kéuih jeukdāk hóu leng.
/sām/ | 7. Kéuih jeuk sām jeukdāk
hóu leng. |

5. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih jingdāk hōu
hōusihk. /béng/

T: She **bakes** well. [She bakes
tasty.] /cakes/

S: Kéuih ge béng jing-
dāk hōu hōusihk.

S: Her cakes are very tasty.
[Her cakes baked very tasty.]

1. Kéuih sēdāk hōu chingchó.
/jih/
She writes clearly.

1. Kéuih ge jih sēdāk hōu ching-
chó.
Her handwriting is quite
clear.

2. Kéuih góngdāk hōu làuhleih.
/Gwóngdùngwá/

2. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá góngdāk
hōu làuhleih.

3. Kéuih dádāk m̃hcho. /bō/

3. Kéuih ge bō dádāk m̃hcho.

4. Kéuih góngdāk hōu jéun.
/Yingmahn/

4. Kéuih ge Yingmahn góngdāk
hōu jéun.

5. Kéuih maaihdk hōu pèhng.
/yéh/

5. Kéuih ge yéh maaihdk hōu
pèhng.

6. Kéuih jouhdāk hōu ngāamjeuk.
/sāam/

6. Kéuih ge sāam jouhdāk hōu
ngāamjeuk.

7. Kéuih jyúdāk hōu hōu. /yéh/

7. Kéuih ge yéh jyúdāk hōu hōu.

8. Kéuih góngdāk béigaau hōu.
/Yingmán/

8. Kéuih ge Yingmán góngdāk
béigaau hōu.

6. Expansion Drill:

Ex: T: Ngóh gājē ge béng
jingdāk hōu hōu.
/múi/

T: My elder sister makes good
cakes. [My elder sister's
cakes are made very well.]

S: Ngóh gājē ge béng
jingdāk hōu hōu,
ngóh go mui dōu
jingdāk hōu hōu.

S: My elder sister makes good
cakes, and so does my younger
sister.

1. Ngóh agō ge bō dádāk m̃hcho.
/sailóu/
My elder brother plays ball
well.

1. Ngóh agō ge bō dádāk m̃hcho,
ngóh go sailóu dōu dá-
dāk m̃hcho.

2. Ngóh gājē júngyi dá páai.
/saimui/

2. Ngóh gājē júngyi dá páai,
ngóh saimui dōu júngyi dá.

3. Ngóh mähmā séung heui Yahtbún.
/néui/

3. Ngóh mähmā séung heui Yaht-
bún, ngóh go néui dōu
séung heui.

4. Ngóh bàhbā júngyi tái dihnsih.
/jái/

4. Ngóh bàhbā júngyi tái dihn-
sih, ngóh go jái dōu

5. Ngóh gājē séung hohk yàuh-séui. /múi/ jùngyi tái.
5. Ngóh gājē séung hohk yàuh-séui, ngóh go múi dòu séung hohk.

7. Transformation Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Kéuih ge bēng jǐngdāk hóu hóusihk. /negative/ T: Her cookies are very well made. or Her cookies are very good.
- S: Kéuih ge bēng jǐngdāk mhhaih géi hóusihk. S: Her cookies aren't very well made. or Her cookies aren't very tasty.
2. T: Kéuih ge bēng jǐngdāk hóu hóusihk. /question/ T: Her cookies are very good.
- S: Kéuih ge bēng jǐngdāk hóu mhhousihk a? S: Are her cookies good?
1. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá góng-dāk hóu hóu. /negative/ 1. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá góng-dāk mhhaih géi hóu.
2. Kéuih ga chē hàahngdāk hóu faai. /question/ 2. Kéuih ga chē hàahngdāk faai mhfai a?
3. Kéuih ge jih sédāk hóu leng. /negative/ 3. Kéuih ge jih sédāk mhhaih géi leng.
4. Kéuih dī gafē jǐngdāk hóu hóuyám. /question/ 4. Kéuih dī gafē jǐngdāk hóu mhhóuyám a?
5. Ní ga bāsi hòidāk hóu faai. /negative/ 5. Ní ga bāsi hòidāk mhhaih géi faai.
6. Go chisó lauhdāk hóu gányiu. /question/ 6. Go chisó lauhdāk gán mhgányiu a?

8. Transformation Drill: Transform the cue sentences into question sentences.

Ex: T: Kéuih sé jih sédāk
m̀hch̀ingchó.

T: Her words are not very clearly
written.

S: Kéuih sé jih sédāk
ch̀ing m̀hch̀ingchó
a?

S: Are her words clearly written?

+ 1. Kéuih góng yéh góngdāk hóu
saisèng.
(góng yéh =
say-things, i.e., to talk)

1. Kéuih góng yéh góngdāk
sai m̀hsaisèng a?

2. Kéuih yàuhséui yàuhdāk hóu
lèk.

2. Kéuih yàuhséui yàuhdāk lèk
m̀hlèk a?

3. Kéuih góng Gwóngdùngwá góng-
dāk hóu leuhnjeuhn.

3. Kéuih góng Gwóngdùngwá góng-
dāk leuhn m̀hleuhnjeuhn a?

4. Kéuih j̀ing ch̀aan j̀ingdāk
m̀hhoùsìhk.

4. Kéuih j̀ing ch̀aan j̀ingdāk
hóu m̀hhoùsìhk a?

5. Kéuih hàahng louh hàahngdāk
hóu maahn.

5. Kéuih hàahng louh hàahngdāk
maahn m̀hmaahn a?

9. Alteration Drill: Change from an NP subject to an SVO subject.

Ex: T: Kéuih ge jih sédāk
hóu hóu.

T: His handwriting is very nice.

S: Kéuih sé jih sédāk
hóu hóu.

S: He writes a nice hand.

1. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá góngdāk
gèi hóu.

1. Kéuih góng Gwóngdùngwá
góngdāk géi hóu.

2. Kéuih ge náai dádāk hóu faai.

2. Kéuih dá páai dádāk hóu
faai.

3. Kéuih ge b́eng j̀ingdāk hóu
hoùsìhk.

3. Kéuih j̀ing b́eng j̀ingdāk
hóu hoùsìhk.

4. Kéuih ge jih sédāk m̀hcho.

4. Kéuih sé jih sédāk m̀hcho.

5. Kéuih ge wá góngdāk m̀hlauh-
leih.

5. Kéuih góng wá góngdāk m̀h-
lauhleih.

6. Kéuih ge wá góngdāk m̀hch̀ing-
chó.

6. Kéuih góng wá góngdāk
m̀hch̀ingchó.

10. Alteration Drill:

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih jing chāan T: She cooks meals well.
jingdāk hōu hōu.

+ S: Kéuih hōu wúih S: She's a terrific cook.
jing chāan. [very able cook meal]
(wúih =
can, is able to,
capable of...
hōu wúih =
does a good job
of ...)

2. T: Kéuih ge chāan T: His meals are well prepared.
jingdāk hōu hōu.

S: Kéuih hōu wúih S: He's a terrific cook.
jing chāan.

1. Kéuih máaih yéh máaih dāk
hōu hōu.

1. Kéuih hōu wúih máaih yéh.
She really knows how to
buy things.
(for example, she gets a
good price, or she selects
the good and leaves the
bad, etc.)

2. Kéuih yàuh séui yàuh dāk hōu
hōu.

2. Kéuih hōu wúih yàuh séui.

3. Kéuih ge jih sé dāk hōu hōu.

3. Kéuih hōu wúih sé jih.

4. Kéuih ge sām jouh dāk hōu hōu.

4. Kéuih hōu wúih jouh sām.

5. Kéuih ge bēng jing dāk hōu hōu.

5. Kéuih hōu wúih jing bēng.

6. Kéuih dá bō dādāk hōu hōu.

6. Kéuih hōu wúih dá bō.

7. Kéuih ge páai dādāk hōu hōu.

7. Kéuih hōu wúih dá páai.

8. Kéuih paak chē paak dāk hōu
hōu.

8. Kéuih hōu wúih paak chē.

a. Repeat 1 - 4 as negative.

b. Repeat 5 - 8 as question.

11. Reduction Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih jà chē jādāk
hóu faai.

T: He drives very fast.
[He (regarding) driving a
car, drives very fast.]

S: Kéuih jà chē hóu
faai.

S: He drives very fast.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gājē duhk syù duhkdāk hóu lēk. | 1. Gājē duhk syù hóu lēk. |
| 2. Gājē góng yéh góngdāk hóu
lauhleih. | 2. Gājē góng yéh hóu lauhleih. |
| 3. Gājē sihk faahn sihk dāk hóu
faai. | 3. Gājē sihk faahn hóu faai. |
| 4. Gājē gaau syù gaaudāk hóu
chingchó. | 4. Gājē gaau syù hóu chingchó. |
| 5. Gājē hàahng louh hàahng dāk
hóu maahn. | 5. Gājē hàahng louh hóu maahn. |
| 6. Gājē jyú yéh jyúdāk hóu hóu-
sihk. | 6. Gājē jyú yéh hóu hóu sihk. |
| 7. Kéuih jyú Jùngchoi jyúdāk
hóu hóu sihk. | 7. Kéuih jyú Jùngchoi hóu hóu-
sihk. |

Comment: The form without Vdāk is suitable in some cases, but not all. We give it to you here for recognition, but advise you not to make up a sentence on this pattern unless you have heard someone say it.

12. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih sé jih sédāk
hóu chingchó.

T: He writes very clearly. or
His handwriting is very clear.

S: Kéuih sé jih sédāk
chingchó gwo ngóh.

S: His handwriting is clearer
than mine. or
He writes clearer than I.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Agō góng wá góngdāk hóu
lauhleih. | 1. Agō góng wá góngdāk lauh-
leih gwo ngóh. |
| 2. Ngóh gājē dá páai dádāk hóu
lēk. | 2. Ngóh gājē dá páai dádāk
lēk gwo ngóh. |
| 3. Mähmā máaih yéh máaihdāk hóu
pèhng. | 3. Mähmā máaih yéh máaihdāk
pèhng gwo ngóh. |
| 4. Gājē jà chē jādāk hóu maahn. | 4. Gājē jà chē jādāk maahn gwo
ngóh. |
| 5. Ngóh sailóu yàuh séui yàuhdāk
hóu faai. | 5. Ngóh sailóu yàuh séui yàuh-
dāk faai gwo ngóh. |

6. Ngóh go múi héisàn héidāk
hóu jóu.

6. Ngóh go múi héisàn héidāk
jóu gwo ngóh.

7. Ngóh sīnsàang yám bējáu yám-
dāk hóudò.
He drinks a lot of beer. or
He is capable of drinking a
lot of beer. He can drink
a lot of beer.

7. Ngóh sīnsàang yám bējáu
yámdāk dò gwo ngóh.

a. Repeat with teacher cueing as before, students responding
with the following type of comparison:

T: Kéuih séjih sédāk He writes very clearly.
hóu chingchó.

S: Kéuih séjih bēi ngóh He writes more clearly than I.
chingchó.

Comment: With the bēi verbal comparison, the following varia-
tions are also possible:

1. Kéuih sé jih sédāk He writes more clear
bēi ngóh chingchó. than I.

2. Kéuih sédāk bēi He writes more clearly
ngóh chingchó. than I.

13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih góng yéh góng- T: He doesn't speak fluently.
dāk mhlauhleih.

S: Kéuih góng yéh góng- S: He doesn't speak as fluently
dāk móuh ngóh gam as I.
lauhleih.

1. Kéuih saimúí dá páai dádāk
mhlēk.

1. Kéuih saimúí dá páai dá
dāk móuh ngóh gam lēk.

2. Ngóh sailóu sé jih sédāk
mhleng.

2. Ngóh sailóu sé jih sédāk
móuh ngóh gam leng.

3. Kéuih gājē duhk syù duhkdāk
mchíngchó.

3. Kéuih gājē duhk syù duhkdāk
móuh ngóh gam chingchó.

4. Kéuih agō góng yéh góngdāk
mhhóu.

4. Kéuih agō góng yéh góngdāk
móuh ngóh gam hóu.

His choice of words isn't
good.

Comment: An alternate form of the above pattern is:

A móuh B V-dāk gam Adj. A doesn't/didn't V as
Adj as B.

14. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih ge bēng jīng-dāk hōu hōusihk.

T: Her cookies are very good.

S: Ngoh ge bēng jīng-dāk tūhng kéuih ge yātyeuhng gam hōusihk.

S: My cookies are as good as hers. or
My cookies are as well made as hers.

1. Kéuih ga chē hàahngdāk hōu faai.

1. Ngoh ga chē hàahngdāk tūhng kéuih ga yātyeuhng gam faai.

2. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá góngdāk hōu hōu.

2. Ngoh ge Gwóngdùngwá góngdāk tūhng kéuih yātyeuhng gam hōu.

3. Kéuih go bīu hàahngdāk hōu jéun.
My watch runs accurately;
keeps good time.

3. Ngoh go bīu hàahngdāk tūhng kéuih g yātyeuhng gam jéun.

+ hàahng =
runs (of watches)

4. Kéuih ge jih sēdāk hōu leng.

4. Ngoh ge jih sēdāk tūhng kéuih yātyeuhng gam leng.

5. Kéuih ge Yīngmahn góngdāk hōu làuhleih.

5. Ngoh ge Yīngmahn góngdāk tūhng kéuih yātyeuhng gam làuhleih.

6. Kéuih ge Gwokýuh hohkdāk hōu lēk.

6. Ngoh ge Gwokýuh hohkdāk tūhng kéuih yātyeuhng gam lēk.

15. Transformation Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih dá páai dádāk hōu hōu.
/question/

T: He plays mahjong very well.
/question/

S: Kéuih dá páai dádāk hōu mhhóu a?

S: Does he play mahjong well?

2. T: Kéuih ge páai dádāk hōu hōu.
/negative/

T: His mahjong game is quite good. /negative/

S: Kéuih ge páai dádāk mhhaih géi hōu.

S: His mahjong game isn't very good.

3. T: Kéuih dá páai dádāk mhhaih

T: He doesn't play mahjong at high speed. /affirmative/

gêi faai.
/affirmative/

S: Kéuih dá páai
dádāk hōu faai.

S: He plays mahjong at high speed.

1. Kéuih m̄hahh gēi wúih góng
Gwokýúh. /affirmative/
2. Kéuih ge jih sēdāk hōu leng.
/negative/
3. Kéuih yàuhséui yàuhdāk hōu
faai. /question/
4. Kéuih máaih yēh máaih dāk
hōu pēhng. /question/
5. Kéuih ge wá góngdāk m̄hahh
gēi chingchó. /affirmative/
6. Kéuih góng yēh góngdāk hōu
daaihsēng. /negative/

1. Kéuih hōu wúih góng Gwokýúh.
2. Kéuih ge jih sēdāk m̄hahh
gēi leng.
3. Kéuih yàuhséui yàuhdāk faai
m̄hfaai a?
4. Kéuih máaih yēh máaih dāk
pēhng m̄hpēhng a?
5. Kéuih ge wá góngdāk hōu
chingchó.
6. Kéuih góng yēh góngdāk
m̄hahh gēi daaihsēng.

16. Conversation Drill

Ex: A: Néih tùhng bīngō
kīnggái a?

B: Tùhng ngóh go múi.

A: Néihdeih kīng mē-
yēh a?

B: Ngóhdeih kīngháh
heui bīndouh hohk
Yīngmāhn jē.

A: Who are you chatting with?

B: With my younger sister.

A: What are you chatting about?

B: We're talking about where we
went to study English; that's
all. (or Where we are going
for studying English)

1. A.?

B.sailóu.

A.?

B.kīngháh heui bīndouh
yàuhséui.....

2. A.?

B.saimúi.

A.?

B.heui bīndouh léuih-
hàhng.....

1. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggái
a?

B. Tùhng ngóh sailóu.

A. Néihdeih kīng mēyēh a?

B. Ngóhdeih kīngháh heui
bīndouh yàuhséui jē.

2. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggái
a?

B. Tùhng ngóh saimúi.

A. Néihdeih kīng mēyēh a?

B. Ngóhdeih kīngháh heui
bīndouh léuihhàhng jē.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 3. A.? | 3. A. Néih tùhng bǐngō kǐnggái a? |
| B.gājē. | B. Tùhng ngóh gājē. |
| A.? | A. Néihdeih kǐng mēyéh a? |
| B.heui bǐndouh tái hei.... | B. Ngóhdeih kǐngháh heui bǐndouh tái hei jē. |
| 4. A.? | 4. A. Néih tùhng bǐngō kǐnggái a? |
| B.agō. | B. Tùhng ngóh agō. |
| A.? | A. Néihdeih kǐng mēyéh a? |
| B.gàmyaht ge tǐnhei.... | B. Ngóhdeih kǐngháh gàm-yaht ge tǐnhei jē. |
| 5. A.? | 5. A. Néih tùhng bǐngō kǐnggái a? |
| B.màhmā. | B. Tùhng ngóh màhmā. |
| A.? | A. Néihdeih kǐng mēyéh a? |
| B.heui bǐndouh dá páai.... | B. Ngóhdeih kǐngháh heui bǐndouh dá páai jē. |
| 6. A.? | 6. A. Néih tùhng bǐngō kǐnggái a? |
| B.bàhbā. | B. Tùhng ngóh bàhbā. |
| A.? | A. Néihdeih kǐng mēyéh a? |
| B.heui bǐndouh làuhhohk... | B. Ngóhdeih kǐngháh heui bǐndouh làuhhohk jē. |

17. Response Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Néih géisǐh héi-sáu hohk jyú faahn ga? /sahp seui góján, jauh/ T: When did you start learning to cook? /as early as when I was 10/
- S: Ngóh sahپ seui góján jauh héisáu hohk jyú faahn ge laak. S: When I was 10, I started to learn to cook.
2. T: Néih géisǐh héi-sáu hohk jyú faahn ga? /git-jófan, sǐnji/ T: When did you start learning to cook? /not until I got married/
- S: Ngóh gitjófan sǐnji héisáu hohk jyú faahn ga ja. S: When I got married, I finally started learning to cook.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Néih géisih héisáu hohk yàuh-séui ga? /duhk daaihohk góján, sínji/ | 1. Ngóh duhk daaihohk góján, sínji héisáu hohk yàuh-séui ga ja. |
| 2. Néih gājē géisih héisáu hohk ja chē ga? /daaihohk bātjō yihp, jauh/ | 2. Ngóh gājē daaihohk bātjō yihp jauh héisáu hohk ja chē ge laak. |
| 3. Kéuih saimúi géisih héisáu jouh sih ga? /sahp chāt seui góján, jauh/ | 3. Kéuih saimúi sah p chāt seui góján, jauh héisáu jouh sih ge laak. |
| 4. Kéuih agō géisih héisáu maaih syū ga? /léuhng go yuht jichihn, sínji/ | 4. Kéuih agō léuhng go yuht jichihn sínji héisáu maaih syū ga ja. |
| + (...jichihn = <u>ago</u>) | |
| 5. Néih go jái géisih héisáu hohk hàahng louh ga? /sahp go yuht, jauh/ | 5. Ngóh go jái sah p go yuht jauh héisáu hohk hàahng louh ge laak. |
| 6. Hèunggóng géisih héisáu yáuh Jùngmàhn Daaihohk ga? /gēi nihn <u>chihn</u> , sínji.../ | 6. Hèunggóng gēi nihn chihn sínji héisáu yáuh Jùngmàhn Daaihohk ga ja. |
| + (-chihn = <u>ago</u>) | It was only several years ago that H.K. began to have Chinese University. |

18. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Ngóh saimúi hohk sé jih. /kàhnlihk/ | T: My younger sister is learning to write. /industrious/ |
| + S: Ngóh saimúi hóu kàhnlihk hohk sé jih. | S: My younger sister works hard at learning to write. [My younger sister industriously learns to write.] |
| + 1. Ngóh sailóu duhk syū. /láahn/ | 1. Ngóh sailóu hóu láahn duhk syū. |
| My younger brother is studying. /lazy, idle/ | My younger brother is lazy in his studying. |
| 2. Ngóh gājē sé jih. /láahn/ | 2. Ngóh gājē hóu láahn sé jih. |
| 3. Ngóh go múi hohk Yíngmàhn. /kàhnlihk/ | 3. Ngóh go múi hóu kàhnlihk hohk Yíngmàhn. |
| 4. Ngóh bàhbā jouh sih. /kàhnlihk/ | 4. Ngóh bàhbā hóu kàhnlihk jouh sih. |
| + 5. Ngóh agō jà chē. /sūsām/ | 5. Ngóh agō hóu sūsām jà chē. |
| [careful] | My elder brother is driving carefully. |

6. Ngóh saimúì yàuhséui. /síusām/ 6. Ngóh saimúì hóu síusām
yàuhséui.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

(On tape. Refer to wordlist below as you listen.)

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) síuhóhk = elementary school
- 2) síhk ngaanjau = síhk ngaan = 'eat lunch'

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE:

A. You say to the person sitting
next to you:

1. My younger brother speaks
Cantonese better than I.
2. These characters are not written
very clearly.
3. Does your elder sister speak
Cantonese fluently?
4. I hear you cook Chinese food
very well.
5. Her handwriting is terrible.
6. Is your watch running on time?
7. The water is dripping [leaking]
pretty badly.
8. She speaks in a very small voice.
9. He drives a car too fast.
10. Two years ago he began to study
writing Chinese characters.
11. Who are you chatting with?
What are you talking about?
12. My elder brother is very indus-
trious in his studies.
13. When did you begin studying
Cantonese?

B. And he replies:

1. You're too modest--you speak
very well.
2. Who was it that wrote them?
3. She speaks more fluently
than I do.
4. You praise me too much--I'm
no good!
5. She's just begun to learn to
write Chinese characters.
6. Running right on time--it's
now 4:15.
7. Can you fix it?
8. Ask her to speak a little
louder.
9. He doesn't drive as fast as
my younger brother.
10. He writes pretty well now
[not bad].
11. With my friend.
We're talking about studying
Cantonese, that's all.
12. Is your younger brother also
industrious in his studies?
13. It was just three months ago
that I began.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14. Does your younger sister swim well? | 14. Not bad, but she swims not as well as my elder sister. |
| 15. The way I swim is terrible! | 15. Not so! You swim pretty well. |
| 16. He plays mahjong very fast. | 16. Yes--. I don't play as fast as he. |
| 17. My father drives a car carefully. | 17. Does your mother drive carefully? |
| 18. That child is quite smart but he is lazy in his studies. | 18. His elder brother is also in his studies. |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 22

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. āamāam <u>or</u> ngāamngāam | adv: just, only a moment ago |
| 2. chí só | n: toilet |
| 3. chíhn | bf: ago |
| 4. -dāk... | Vsuf: grammatical word coming between verb and following verbal complement which tells how verb is done, or what result of verb is. |
| 5. gān | CV: from as in: learn from someone |
| 6. gányiu | adj: important, serious |
| 7. góng yéh | VO: say things, i.e. to talk |
| 8. Gwojéung la. | Ph: 'You praise me too much.' [response to compliment] |
| 9. hàahng | v: run (of watches) |
| 10. héisáu | AuxV/V: begin |
| 11. hím | adj: modest |
| 12. hòì (chē) | V(O): drive (a car) |
| 13. hóu wúih <u>V</u> | Ph: does a good job of <u>V</u> -ing, is good at <u>V</u> -ing |
| 14. ...jíchíhn | Ph: ...ago (when used after numbered time expression, as in '3 years ago') |
| 15. jìh | n: written word, written figure, Chinese character |
| 16. kàhnlihk | adj: industrious |
| 17. kīnggái | v: have a chat, talk casually |
| 18. láahn | adj: lazy, idle |
| 19. lauh | v: leak |
| 20. lànhleih | adj: fluent in speech, fluently |
| 21. leuhnjeuhn | adj: clumsy, awkward, stupid |

-
- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 22. mǎhmá déi | Ph: middling, sloppy, indifferent, so-so, just scrapes by |
| 23. múi | n: younger sister |
| 24. ngāamngāam | adv: just, only a moment ago |
| 25. sailóu | TA/N: younger brother |
| 26. saisèng | adj: quiet-voiced, soft (opposite of loud) in regard to speech [small-sound] |
| 27. sé jìh | VO: to write [write words] |
| 28. séuihàuh | n: water faucet, water pipes |
| 29. síusām | adj: careful |
| 30. taai | adv: too, excessively |
| 31. yáih | adj: terrible, awful |
-