

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Mr. Ho arrives late for his
appointment with Mr. Cheung:)

Hòh Sàang

ziu (Person Verb)

make (someone do something,
cause (someone to do some-
thing)

Jèung Sàang, ziu néih dǎngjǎ gam
noih, jǎnhaih mǎhǎu yisi laak.

Mr. Cheung, I feel terrible
about making you wait for so
long.

Jèung Sàang

Mhǎngyiu.

That's all right.

faatsǎng

happen

ngóh pa faatsǎngjǎ mǎyéh sih

I was afraid something had
happened

Daahnhaiah ngóh jǎ néih hóusiu
chǎhdou ge, ngóh pa faatsǎngjǎ
mǎyéh sih jē.

But I knew you are very seldom
late, and I was afraid some-
thing had happened.

Hòh Sàang

Haih a.

That's right.

johng

bump into

-chǎn

injure, damage, hurt

johngchǎn

bump into and injure

béi

by (introducing the agent
of an action)

ngóh néuihpǎhngyǎuh béi chē

my girl was injured by a

johngchǎn

car

yǐyún

hospital

Ngóh néuihpǎhngyǎuh béi chē johng-
chǎn, yahpjǎ yǐyún a.

My girl was hit by a car and
went to the hospital.

Jèung Sàang

Haih àh! Géisǎ a?

Really! When?

Hòh Sàang

fonggùng

leave work, get, off from
work

tàuhshín
Tàuhshín ngòhdeih fonggùng góján
ja.

just a while ago
Just a while ago as we were
leaving work.

Jèung Sàang

amáh

ngàihhím
Móuh ngàihhím amáh?

eh?! sent. suf., checking
an assumption
danger, dangerous
No danger, eh? (i.e., It wasn't
serious, was it?)

Hòh Sàang

Móuh!

chōchō
chōchō yíhwàih hóu ngàihhím

Móuh! Chōchō ngóh juhng yíhwàih
hóu ngàihhím tím.
sāumēi
fù yeuhk
Sāumēi fùjō yeuhk, yīsāng jauh wah
fàandāk ngūkkéi laak.

'Nothing special' a response
making little of the topic
discussed.
at first, at the beginning
at first thought it quite
serious
At first I thought it was quite
serious.
in the end, finally
treat with medicine
In the end, after getting
treated with medicine, the
doctor said she could go home.

Jèung Sàang

Johngchàn bíndouh a?

Where (on the body) was she hit?

Hòh Sàang

geuk
tyúhn gwāt
Johngchàn jek geuk, hóuchói móuh
tyúhndou gwāt ja.

foot, leg
break bone
Her leg was hurt; luckily at
least the bone wasn't broken.

Jèung Sàang

Hái bíndouh johngchàn ga?

Where (in the city) was she hit?

Hòh Sàang

yúhn
lèih X

far
(distance) from X

lèih ngòhdeih séjihlàuh móuhgéiyúhn	not far from our office
Lèih ngòhdeih séjihlàuh móuh- géiyúhn ja.	At a place not far from our office.
<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
gahnjyuh	near
Gahnjyuh Jùnggwok Ngànnhòhng gódouh àh?	Near the Bank of China?
<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
jīgāan	between
hái 1 tùhng 2 jīgāan	between 1 and 2
Eh (nodding his head). Jauh hái	Un-huh (nodding his head).
Jùnggwok Ngànnhòhng tùhng	Between the Bank of China and
Séuhngóh Ngànnhòhng jīgāan	the Shanghai Bank.
lòh.	
<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
syun	is considered, can be con- sidered as ..., counted as.
Móuh sih dōu syun hóuchói laak.	That there was no happening really can be considered lucky (i.e., She can consider herself lucky it wasn't serious.)
<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Ngóh dōu haih gám wah laak.	I think so too.

B. Recapitulation:(Mr. Ho arrives late for his
appointment with Mr. Cheung:)Hòh SàangJèung Sàang, yiu néih dǎngjǒ
gam noi, jànhaih mǎhóu yisi
laak.Mr. Cheung, I feel terrible
about making you wait for so
long.Jèung Sàang

Mhǎnyiu.

That's all right.

Daahnhaih ngóh jǐ néih hóusíu
chǐhdou ge, ngóh pa faatsǎngjǒBut I knew you are very seldom
late, and I was afraid some-

mēyéh sih jē.		thing had happened.
	<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Haih a.		That's right.
Ngóh néuihpàhngyáuh bēi chē		My girl was hit by a car and
johngchàn, yahpjó yíyún a.		went to the hospital.
	<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
Haih àh! Géisih a?		Really! When?
	<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Tàuhsein ngóhdeih fonggūng góján		Just a while ago as we were
ja.		leaving work.
	<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
Móuh ngàihhím amáh?		It wasn't serious, was it?
	<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Móuh! Chōchō ngóh juhng yíhwàih		At first I thought it was
hóu ngàihhím tím.		quite serious.
Sāumēi fùjó yeuhk, yīsāng jauh		In the end, after getting
wah fàandāk ūkkéi laak.		treated with medicine, the
		doctor said she could go home.
	<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
Johngchàn bīndouh a?		Where (on the body) did she
		get hurt?
	<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Johngchàn jek geuk--hóuchóih móuh		She got hurt in the leg--fortu-
tyúhndou gwāt ja.		nately the bone wasn't broken.
	<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
Hái bīndouh johngchàn ga?		Where (in the city) was she
		hurt?
	<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Lèih ngóhdeih séjihlàuh móuh-		At a place not far from our
géiyúhn ja.		office.
	<u>Jèung Sàang</u>	
Gahnjyuh Jùnggwok Ngàhnhòhng		Near the Bank of China?
gódouh àh?		
	<u>Hòh Sàang</u>	
Eh (nodding his head). Jauh hái		Un-huh (nodding his head).

Jùnggwok Ngàhnhòhng tùhng
Seuhng hóì Ngàhnhòhng jǐgāan
lòh.

Between the Bank of China and
the Shanghai Bank.

Jèung Sàang

Móuh sih dōu syun hóuchóì laak.

It can really be considered
lucky that it wasn't serious.

Hòh Sàang

Ngóh dōu haih gám wah laak.

I think so too.

II. NOTES

1. S béi agent V sentence.

The agent of a painful action may be expressed in a co-verb phrase:
béi + agent, 'by agent,' 'suffer agent' (to V). In such sentences
the subject of the sentence is that thing or person receiving the
harmful action.

S béi agent V

Ex: Go sáilougō béi chē johngchàn. The child was struck and injured
by a car. [The child suffered
a car to bump into and injure
him]

a. Similarities to English passive construction.

- 1) As with the English passive, the subject of the béi X sentence is
the receiver rather than the doer of the action.
- 2) The béi X phrase is similar to the 'by X' phrase in English
identifying the doer of the action.

b. Dissimilarity to English passive construction.

In English there is a compulsory difference in verb form dependent
on whether the subject of the sentence is the doer or receiver
of the action of the verb (He hits/He is hit). In Cantonese the
form of the verb is the same whether the subject is the doer or
the receiver of the action. Compare:

S	(béi X) V	(O)	S	V
Ga chē	johngchàn	go sáilougō.	The car	struck the child.
Go sáilougō	béi chē johngchàn.		The child	was struck by the car.

(See BC and Drill 3)

2. yi(person verb) = 'make (someone do something)' 'cause (someone to do something)

Example:

1. Yiu néih jǐng mǎhóu yisǐ bo. I feel bad about making you fix it.
(said by guest to hostess who has fixed tea herself in the absence of the cook)
2. Kéuih mǎhwúih yiu ngóh heui ge. He can't make me go.
3. Kéuih móuh yiu ngóh heui. He didn't make me go.
4. Nǐ dǐ yún haih mǎhah yísāng Is the doctor making you take
yiu neih sihk ga? these pills?

(See BC and Drill 10)

3. amáh (var: āma), sentence suffix.

amáh (or āma) has two different uses.

- (1) as an interrogative sentence suffix checking on an assumption: amáh?

Example:

1. Móuh ngàihhím amáh? (It) wasn't serious, was it?
2. Néih mǎhah dǎng ngóh āma? You're not waiting for me,
are you?
3. Néih luhk dím ji fong gùng āma? It's six o'clock that you
get off work, isn't it?
4. Néih juhng meih yáuh dihnwá āma? You still don't have a phone
yet, do you?

The āma? question suffix reflects a question in the mind of the speaker as to whether the idea he has about the situation is right.

Compare:

- Néih luhk dím ji fong gùng àh. You get off at six, don't you.
(is sure that he does-- the question is merely rhetorical)
- Néih luhk dím ji fong gùng āma? You get off at six, don't you?
(thinks that he does, but checking to make sure)

(See BC)

- (2) as a non-interrogative, adds the connotation 'it's obvious that that's why/where/what/who' in a response sentence: amáh.

Ex: A. Kéuih dímgaai gányah
mhfaan gung a?

How come she's not at work today?

B. Kéuih yáuh béhng āma.

Because she's sick. (implying
nicely, not impatiently, that
it's obvious she'd have to be
sick not to be at work)

(See Drill 15)

4. hái bīndouh johngchàn a? = where (on the map) did you get hurt?

johngchàn bīndouh a? = where (on the body) did you get hurt?

In English 'Where did you get hurt?' could elicit the answer: 'On my elbow' or 'In the back yard,' but in Chinese the geographic place an action occurred is expressed in a hái phrase preceding the other verb, and the place on the body is expressed as the object of a VO construction.

Ex: Ngóh hái yáuhjinggúk
deuimihn johngchan.

I got hit opposite the post office.

Ngóh johngchàn go tàuh.

I got hit on the head.

5. hái X tùhng Y jīgāan = between X and Y

yáuh X dou Y jīgāan = between X and Y

These two phrases pattern with the two different types of Placeword sentences: (1) the S hái PW sentence, and (2) the PW Subject yáuh M-N sentence.

a. hái X tùhng Y jīgāan operates in the predicate in the S hái Placeword pattern.

Ex: S	P
Sp-M-N or Proper name	
} Subj	hái PW

Jùnggwok Ngàhnòhng hái Mántàuh tùhng Méingwok Jáudim jīgāan.

The Bank of China is between the
Pier and the American Hotel.

(See BC and Drill 11)

- b. yáuh X tühng Y jīgāan operates as the subject in the Placeword S yáuh M-N pattern.

Ex: S	P
PW-Subject	yáuh M - N
Yauh máhtàuh dou Méihgwok Jáudim jīgāan	yáuh gāan ngànnhòhng.
Between the Pier and the American Hotel there's a bank.	

(See Drill 12)

The PW-Sub yáuh M-N sentence type permits hái X tühng Y jīgāan in Subject position as the PW-Subject.

Ex: Hái X tühng Y jīgāan yáuh Between X and Y there's a bank.
gāan ngànnhòhng.

But the S hái PW sentence type doesn't permit the yáuh X dou Y jīgāan pattern.

6. lèih Placeword = (distance) from Placeword

a. Distance away from a place is expressed:

X lèih Placeword (yáuh) adj of distance/distance measure

- Ex: 1. Jáudim lèih nīdòuh (yáuh) The hotel is far away
hòu yuhn ga. from here.
2. Jáudim lèih nīdòuh (yáuh) The hotel is about 3 miles
saam mǎi gamseuhngā. from here.

(See BC and Drill 4)

- b. lèih occupies the position of a co-verb in the sentence, but as the negative and question forms of the sentence attach to the distance portion and not to the lèih portion, we classify lèih as a preposition and not a co-verb.

- Ex: 1. Jáudim lèih nīdòuh The hotel is not far from
mhhaih géi yuhn jē. here.
2. Jáudim lèih nīdòuh Is the hotel far from here?
yuhn mhyuhn a?

(See Drill 6)

- c. Note that yauh as an equating verb can be used as the verb of the predicate, or the center of the predicate can be an adjective or a nu-m compound of distance.

(See examples under a. above)

7. kahn and gahn(jyuh), 'near'

a. kahn, 'near'

kahn is an adjective which is used in the predicate. It does not take an object.

Ex: Kéuih ngūkkéi lèih nīdoh [His house from here very near
hou kahn jē. merely.]

His house is quite near here.

(See Drill 4)

b. gahn(jyuh), 'near'

gahn(jyuh) is a verb which takes an object. It patterns as a V in a VO construction.

Ex: Kéuih ngūkkéi gahnjyuh yàuhjinggúk. His house is near
the post office.

Kéuih ngūkkéi gahn mhgahn yàuhjinggúk a? Is his house near
the post office?

Mhgahn--gahnjyuh fēigēicheuhng. Not near-- it's
near the airport.

(See BC and Drill 5)

III. DRILLS

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih mhdākhāahn, sóyih
m̀hheuidāk.
He was busy, so he couldn't
go. | 1. Kéuih mhdākhāahn, sóyih
m̀hheuidāk. |
| + 2. /m̀hsyufuhk/
(<u>not feel well, not feel
comfortable.</u>) | 2. Kéuih m̀hsyufuhk, sóyih
m̀hheuidāk.
He didn't feel well, so
he didn't go. |
| + 3. /faatsiū/
(<u>have a fever</u>) | 3. Kéuih faatsiū, sóyih m̀hheui-
dāk.
He had a fever, so he
couldn't go. |
| + 4. /sēungfùng/
(<u>have a cold, catch cold</u>) | 4. Kéuih sēungfùng, sóyih m̀h-
heuidāk.
He has a cold, so he can't
go. |
| + 5. /tāuhtung/
(<u>have a headache</u>) | 5. Kéuih tāuhtung, sóyih m̀hheui-
dāk.
She had a headache, so she
couldn't go. |
| + 6. /yáuh behng/
(<u>be sick</u>) | 6. Kéuih yáuh behng, sóyih m̀h-
heuidāk.
He's sick, so he can't go. |
| + 7. /behngjǒ/
(<u>got sick, get sick</u>) | 7. Kéuih behngjǒ, sóyih m̀hheui-
dāk.
He's gotten sick, so he
can't go. |
| + 8. /ditchàn/
(<u>fall and hurt yourself,
be dropped and get hurt</u>) | 8. Kéuih ditchàn, sóyih m̀h-
heuidāk.
She fell and hurt her
herself, so she can't go. |

2. Alteration/Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih ditchàn go
sailóugō.

T: She dropped the child and
hurt him.

S: Hóu sēng a, m̀hhóu
ditchàn go sailóu-
gō!

S: Be careful, don't drop the
child and hurt him!

1. Kéuih jingwaaihjó go láahnghei- 1. Hóu sēng a, m̀hhóu jingwaaih

- | | |
|---|---|
| gēi.
He broke the air conditioner. | go láahngheigēi.
Be careful, don't break
the air conditioner! |
| 2. Kéuih chēchàn go néuihyán.
He ran over a woman (with his
car) and injured her. | 2. Hóu sēng a, m̀hóu chēchàn
go néuihyán! |
| + 3. Ga chē johngchàn go <u>néuijái</u> .
His car bumped into a <u>girl</u>
and injured her. | 3. Hóu sēng a, m̀hóu johngchàn
go néuijái! |
| 4. Kéuih dálaahnjó jek búi. | 4. Hóu sēng a, m̀hóu dálaahn
jek búi! |
| 5. Kéuih jinglaahttaatjó gihn
chēuhngsāam. | 5. Hóu sēng a, m̀hóu jinglaaht-
taat gihn chēuhngsāam! |
| + 6. Kéuih <u>tong wòhngjó</u> tìuh baahk
fu.
She <u>scorched</u> the white pants.
[iron-yellowed] | 6. Hóu sēng a, m̀hóu tong
wòhng tìuh baahk fu! |
| 7. Kéuih johngwaaihjó go dihnsih. | 7. Hóu sēng a, m̀hóu johngwaaih
go dihnsih! |

3. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: T: Go bīu jinglaahnjó. | T: The watch has been broken. |
| S: Go bīu bēi yàhn
jinglaahnjó. | S: Somebody broke the watch.
[The watch was broken by
someone.] |
| 1. Jèk gāng dálaahnjó. | 1. Jèk gāng bēi yàhn dálaahnjó. |
| 2. Go tòuhjēung jinglaahnjó. | 2. Go tòuhjēung bēi yàhn jing-
laahnjó. |
| 3. Fùng gwahouhseun jingsāpjó. | 3. Fùng gwahouhseun bēi yàhn
jingsāpjó. |
| 4. Tìuh sósìh jingwaaihjó. | 4. Tìuh sósìh bēi yàhn jing-
waaihjó. |
| 5. Go gwaihtúng jinglaahnjó. | 5. Go gwaihtúng bēi yàhn
jinglaahnjó. |
| 6. Fùng dihnbou jingchàauhjó.
The cablegram got wrinkled. | 6. Fùng dihnbou bēi yàhn jing
chàauhjó. |
| 7. Go dihnwá ditwaaihjó.
The telephone dropped and
got out of order. | 7. Go dihnwá bēi yàhn ditwaaih-
jó. |
| + 8. <u>Jèun yeuhkséui</u> dálaahnjó.
The bottle of [liquid]
medicine broke. | 8. Jèun yeuhkséui bēi yàhn
dálaahnjó. |

(jèun = bottle having a stopper; [M])

(yeuhk'seui = liquid medicine)

- + 9. Jèun yeuhkyún dóuséjǎ.
The bottle of pills spilled.
(yeuhkyún =
medicine in pill form)

9. Jèun yeuhkyún béi yàhn
dóuséjǎ.

4. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Méihgwok Lihngsih-
gwún lèih nǐdoh
+ hóu káhn jē.
/móuh géi yúhn jē/

S: Méihgwok Lihngsih-
gwún lèih nǐdoh
móuh géi yúhn jē.

T: The American Consulate is
quite near here. /not far/

S: The American Consulate is not
far from here.

1. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh móuh géi yúhn jē.
/hóu yúhn ga/

1. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh hóu yúhn ga.

2. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh hóu yúhn ga.
/hóu káhn jē/

2. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh hóu káhn jē.

3. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh hóu káhn jē.
/dōu géi yúhn ga/

3. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh dōu géi yúhn ga.

4. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh dōu géi yúhn ga.
/m̀hhaiah géi yúhn jē/

4. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh m̀hhaiah géi yúhn jē.

5. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh m̀hhaiah géi yúhn jē.
/dōu m̀hsyun hóu káhn ga/

5. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh dōu m̀hsyun hóu
káhn ga.

6. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh dōu m̀hsyun hóu káhn
ga. /dōu m̀hsyundāk yúhn gé/

6. Méihgwok Lihngsihwún lèih
nǐdoh dōu m̀hsyundāk yúhn
gé.

Comment: Káhn is an adjective. It doesn't take an object:

Gàan ngàhn hòhng hóu káhn jē. = The bank is quite near.

5. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih gāan sējihlāuh
gahn m̀hghahn J̀ung-
gwok Ngānhhòhng a?
/yàuhjinggúk/

T: Is your office near the Bank
of China?

S: M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh
yàuhjinggúk.

S: No--it's near the post office.

1. Gó gāan jáugā gahn m̀hghahn
M̀eihgwok Lihngsihwún a?
/Faatgwok Lihngsihwún/

1. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh Faatgwok
Lihngsihwún.

2. Kéuih gāan ūk gahn m̀hghahn Gáu-
lùhng yíyún a? /fēigēi-
chèuhng/

2. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh fēigēi-
chèuhng.

3. Gó gāan chāansāt gahn m̀hghahn
J̀unggwok Daaihohk a?
/Hèunggóng Daaihohk/

3. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh Hèunggóng
Daaihohk.

4. Gāan jáudim gahn m̀hghahn fēi-
gēichèuhng a? /ngānhhòhng/

4. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh ngānhhòhng.

5. Sàam houh bāsi jaahm gahn m̀hghahn
ngānhhòhng a? /gungsi/

5. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh gungsi.

6. Dihnbougúk gahn m̀hghahn Wihng
Ōn Gungsi a? /yàuhjinggúk/

6. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh yàuhjinggúk.

7. Yahtbún Lihngsihwún gahn
m̀hghahn néih ūkkéi a?
/Wòhng Sàang ūkkéi/

7. M̀hghahn--gahnjyuh Wòhng Sàang
ukkéi.

Comment: gahn(jyuh) is a transitive verb which takes an object
(VO):

Kéuih ngūkkéi gahnjyuh
ngānhhòhng.

His home is near the
bank.

6. Substitution Drill

Ex: 1. T: M̀ahnwàh Jáudim
lèih nīdòuh
yáuh géi yúhn
a? /yúhn m̀hyúhn/

T: How far is Mandarin Hotel
from here? /is (it) far?/

S: M̀ahnwàh Jáudim
lèih nīdòuh yúhn
m̀hyúhn a?

S: Is the Mandarin Hotel far from
here?

2. T: M̀ahnwàh Jáudim
lèih nīdòuh
yúhn m̀hyúhn a?
/dihnbougúk/

T: Is the Mandarin Hotel far
from here?

S: Mǎnhwàh Jǎudim S: Is the Mandarin Hotel far from
lèih dihnboungúk the telegraph office?
yúhn mhyúhn a?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih dihnboungúk
yúhn mhyúhn a?
/yáuh géidō go gàaiháuh/ | 1. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih dihnbou-
gúk yáuh géidō go gàaiháuh
a? |
| 2. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih dihnboungúk
yáuh géidō go gàaiháuh a?
/yáuh géidō go chē jaahm/ | 2. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih dihnbou-
gúk yáuh géidō go chē
jaahm a? |
| 3. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih dihnboungúk
yáuh géidō go chē jaahm a?
/yàuhjinggúk/ | 3. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih yàuh-
jinggúk yáuh géidō go chē
jaahm a? |
| 4. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih yàuhjinggúk
yáuh géidō go chē jaahm a?
/Hòuhwàh Heiyún/ | 4. Méihgwok Jǎudim lèih Hòuhwàh
Heiyún yáuh géidō go chē
jaahm a? |
| 5. Hòuhwàh Heiyún lèih nǐdōuh yáuh
géidō go chē jaahm a?
/yáuh géi yúhn/ | 5. Hòuhwàh Heiyún lèih nǐdōuh
yáuh géi yúhn a? |
| 6. Hòuhwàh Heiyún lèih nǐdōuh yáuh
géi yúhn a? /yúhn mhyúhn/ | 6. Hòuhwàh Heiyún lèih nǐdōuh
yúhn mhyúhn a? |
| 7. Hòuhwàh Heiyún lèih nǐdōuh yúhn
mhyúhn a? /kǎhn mǎhkǎhn/ | 7. Hòuhwàh Heiyún lèih nǐdōuh
kǎhn mǎhkǎhn a? |

7. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Léuhng mǎn taai
gwai.

T: Two dollars is too expensive.

S: Léuhng mǎn syun
mhsyun gwai a?

S: Is two dollars considered
expensive?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Chāt chek taai gòu. | 1. Chāt chek syun mhsyun gòu a? |
| 2. Gwóngdùngwá taai nàahnhohek. | 2. Gwóngdùngwá syun mhsyun
nàahnhohek a? |
| 3. Gáulùhng yíyún hóu daaih. | 3. Gáulùhng yíyún syun mhsyun
daaih a? |
| 4. Hèunggóng ūkjòu hóu gwai. | 4. Hèunggóng ūkjòu syun mhsyun
gwai a? |
| + 5. Kéuih ge <u>behng</u> hóu gányiu.
His <u>illness</u> is serious. | 5. Kéuih ge behng syun mhsyun
gányiu a? |
| 6. Kéuih jyúfáan hóu kǎhnlihk.
Her cook is very hard-working. | 6. Kéuih jyúfáan syun mhsyun
kǎhnlihk a? |
| 7. Kéuih ge jáinéui hóu lēk. | 7. Kéuih ge jáinéui syun
mhsyun lēk a? |

- a. Teacher asks questions and cues students to give affirmative or negative responses, thus:

Neg: X m̄hsyun Adj.

Aff: X béigaau Adj. dī.

or X hóu Adj.

8. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh chōchō dásyun
bùn ngūk gé.

T: At first I planned to move
[house].

S: Ngóh chōchō dásyun
bùn ngūk gé, sāumēi
ji kyutdihng m̄hbùn
ge jē.

S: At first I planned to move,
but finally I decided not to.

1. Ngóh chōchō dásyun heui Tòih-
wāan gé.

1. Ngóh chōchō dásyun heui
Tòihwāan gé, sāumēi ji
kyutdihng m̄hheui ge jē.

2. Ngóh chōchō dásyun heui léuih-
hāhng gé.

2. Ngóh chōchō dásyun heui
léuihhāhng gé, sāumēi ji
kyutdihng m̄hheui ge jē.

3. Ngóh chōchō dásyun yahp yīyún
gé.

3. Ngóh chōchō dásyun yahp
yīyún gé, sāumēi ji
kyutdihng m̄hyahp ge jē.

4. Ngóh chōchō dásyun wùih seun
gé.

4. Ngóh chōchō dásyun wùih
seun gé, sāumēi ji kyut-
dihng m̄hwùih ge jē.

5. Ngóh chōchō dásyun sómāaih
mùhn gé.

5. Ngóh chōchō dásyun sómāaih
mùhn gé, sāumēi ji kyut-
dihng m̄hsó ge jē.

6. Ngóh chōchō dásyun sihk yeuhk
gé.

6. Ngóh chōchō dásyun sihk
yeuhk gé, sāumēi ji kyut-
dihng m̄hsihk ge jē.

9. Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence, then substitute the cues in object position.

1. Néih tauhtung yáuh móuh fàan
hohk a?
Having a headache, did you
go to school?

1. Néih tauhtung yáuh móuh
fàan hohk a?

2. /tái yīsāng/

2. Néih tauhtung yáuh móuh
tái yīsāng a?

3. /sɪhk yeuhk/

4. /fàn gùng/

5. /faat siu/

3. Néih tàutung yáuh móuh sɪhk yeuhk a?

4. Néih tàutung yáuh móuh fàn gùng a?

5. Néih tàutung yáuh móuh faat siu a?

10. Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence, then substitute the cues in subject position.

1. Yiu néih dǎngjǎo gam noi, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.
I feel terrible to have made you wait so long.

2. /yuhng gamdò chǐn/

3. /hàahng gam yúhn/

4. /wán gam noi/

5. /gam jóu héisàn/

6. /gam chǐh fàn ũkkéi/

1. Yiu néih dǎngjǎo gam noi, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.

2. Yiu néih yuhng gamdò chǐn, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.

3. Yiu néih hàahng gam yúhn, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.

4. Yiu néih wán gam noi, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.

5. Yiu néih gam jóu héisàn, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.

6. Yiu néih gam chǐh fàn ũkkéi, jǎnhaih mǎhóu yisi laak.

11. Response Drill

Ex: T: Gó gāan gūngsǐ gahn-jyuh bindouh ga?
/ngānhòhng/heiyún/

S: Hái ngānhòhng tùhng heiyún jǐgāan jē.

T: What place is the department store near? /bank/movie theatre/

S: It's between the bank and the movie theatre.

1. Gó gāan yàuhjǐnggúk gahnjyuh bindouh ga? /gāaisih/mahtàuh/

2. Gó gāan ngūk gahnjyuh bindouh ga? /lǐhngsǐhwún/chaansat/

3. Gó gāan jáudim gahnjyuh bindouh ga? /fēigeichēuhng/jāugā/

1. Hái gāaisih tùhng máhtàuh jǐgāan jē.

2. Hái lǐhngsǐhwún tùhng chaansat jǐgāan jē.

3. Hái fēigeichēuhng tùhng jáugā jǐgāan jē.

4. Méihgwok Jáudim gahnjyuh bín-douh ga? /Méihgwok Lihng-sihgwun/Júnggwok Ngàhnhòhng/
 5. Mǎnhwàh Jáudim gahnjyuh bín-douh ga? /Tínsing Máhtàuh/Seuhnghói Ngàhnhòhng/

4. Hái Méihgwok Lihngsihwún tǔhng Júnggwok Ngàhnhòhng jǐgāan jē.
 5. Hái Tínsing Máhtàuh tǔhng Seuhnghói Ngàhnhòhng jǐgāan jē.

12. Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence, then substitute the cues in object position.

- + 1. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐ-gaan, yáuh móuh bāsí jaahm a?
 From the ferry [pier] to the movie house is there a bus stop between?
 (yàuh X dou X jǐgāan = between X and X)

2. /gàaisih/

3. /jáugā/

4. /ngàhnhòhng/

5. /yíyún/

6. /chē jaahm/

1. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐgāan, yáuh móuh bāsí jaahm a?

2. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐgāan yáuh móuh gàaisih a?

3. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐgāan yáuh móuh jáugā a?

4. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐgāan yáuh móuh ngàhn-hòhng a?

5. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐgāan yáuh móuh yíyún a?

6. Yàuh máhtàuh dou heiyún jǐgāan yáuh móuh chē jaahm a?

13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Néih wán ngóh jouh māt a?

S: Tàuhshín néih wán ngóh jouh māt a?

1. Haih mǎhah néih wán ngóh làih a?
 Were you looking for me?

T: What are you looking for me about? (i.e., You're looking for me--here I am--what is it that you want?)

S: What were you looking for me about a little while ago?

1. Tàuhshín haih mǎhah néih wán ngóh làih a?

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>2. Bīngō dá dihnwá làih a?
Who phoned? <u>or</u>
Who's on the phone?
[dálàih = <u>call in</u>]</p> | <p>2. Tàuhśin bīngō dá dihnwá
làih a?</p> |
| <p>+ 3. Néih wah tàuhtung, yīngā hóu-
fàan meih a?
(<u>return to good health,</u>
<u>get well</u>)
You said you had a headache,
are you back to normal now?</p> | <p>3. Tàuhśin néih wah tàuhtung,
yīngā hóufàan meih a?</p> |
| <p>4. Néih wah faatsíu, yīngā hóu-
fàan meih a?</p> | <p>4. Tàuhśin néih wah faatsíu,
yīngā hóufàan meih a?</p> |
| <p>5. Néih wah behngjǒ, yīngā hóu-
fàan meih a?</p> | <p>5. Tàuhśin néih wah behngjǒ,
yīngā hóufàan meih a?</p> |
| <p>6. Néih wah yáuh behng, yīngā
hóufàan meih a?</p> | <p>6. Tàuhśin néih wah yáuh behng,
yīngā hóufàan meih a?</p> |

14. Conversation Drill

- Ex: 1. A: Heui Hòuhwàh Hei- yún yúhn m̃h-
yúhn a? /shake/
B: M̃hyúhn-- hóu kahn jǐ.
A: Gahn(jyuh) bīn-
dauh a? /Hòuhwàh Jáugā/
B: Gahnjyuh Hòuhwàh Jáugā jǐ.
2. A: Heui Méihgwok Jáu-
dim yúhn m̃hyúhn
a? /nod/
B: Hóu yúhn ga!
A: Gahn(jyuh) bīn-
dauh a? /Méihgwok Lihng-
sihwún/
B: Gahnjyuh Méihgwok Lihngsihwún.
1. A:yàuhjinggúk.....?
/shake/
- A: Is the Hoover Theatre far?
B: Not far--it's quite near.
A: What's it near? /Hoover Rest-
aurant/
B: It's near the Hoover Restaurant.
A: Is the Hilton Hotel far?
B: Quite far.
A: What's it near?
/American Consulate/
B: It's near the American Con-
sulate.
1. A. Heui yàuhjinggúk yúhn
m̃hyúhn a?

- | | |
|--|---|
| B. | B. Mhyúhn, hóu káhn jē. |
| A.? | A. Gahn(jyuh) bīndouh a? |
| B.Tīnsīng Máhtàuh..... | B. Gahnjyuh Tīnsīng Máhtàuh jē. |
| 2. A.Gáulùhng Yīyún....? /nod/ | 2. A. Heui Gáulùhng Yīyún yúhn-mhyúhn a? |
| B. | B. Hóu yúhn ga! |
| A.? | A. Gahn(jyuh) bīndouh a? |
| B.fēigēichèuhng..... | B. Gahnjyuh fēigēichèuhng. |
| 3. A.Hèunggóng Daaiahohk....? /shake/ | 3. A. Heui Hèunggóng Daaiahohk yúhn mhyúhn a? |
| B. | B. Mhyúhn, hóu káhn jē. |
| A.? | A. Gahn(jyuh) bīndouh a? |
| B.sàam houh bāsi jaahm.... | B. Gahnjyuh sàam houh bāsi jaahm jē. |
| 4. A.dihnbougúk....? /shake/ | 4. A. Heui dihnougúk yúhn mhyúhn a? |
| B. | B. Mhyúhn, hóu káhn jē. |
| A.? | A. Gahn(jyuh) bīndouh a? |
| B.yàuhjinggúk..... | B. Gahnjyuh yàuhjinggúk jē. |
| 5. A.Wíhng Ōn Gūngsī.....? /shake/ | 5. A. Heui Wíhng Ōn Gūngsī yúhn mhyúhn a? |
| B. | B. Mhyúhn, hóu káhn jē. |
| A.? | A. Gahn(jyuh) bīndouh a? |
| B.Wíhng Ōn Ngànhhòhng.... | B. Gahnjyuh Wíhng Ōn Ngànhhòhng jē. |
| 6. A.Màhnwàh Jáudim? /shake/ | 6. A. Heui Màhnwàh Jáudim yúhn mhyúhn a? |
| B. | B. Mhyúhn, hóu káhn jē. |
| A.? | A. Gahn(jyuh) bīndouh a? |
| B.Tīnsīng Máhtàuh | B. Gahnjyuh Tīnsīng Máhtàuh jē. |

15. Question and Answer Drill

Ex: T: Yànwaih sēungfùng,
kéuih mhlàihdāk.

T: She has a cold, so she can't
come.

S1: Dīngáai kéuih mhlàih a?

S1: Why isn't she coming?

† S2: Kéuih sēungfùng ā
ma. (or: a mǎh)

S2: It's because she has a cold,
that's why.

ā ma or a mǎh =

'that's why' in a response sentence which gives explanation of why something occurred ā ma adds the connotation (cheerfully without impatience) that the whole thing is pretty obvious.

1. Yànwaih lohkyúh, kéuih m̀hheui
yáuhseui laak.

1. A. Dīngáai kéuih m̀hheui
yáuhseui a?

B. Lohkyúh ā ma.

2. Yànwaih yáuh behng, kéuih m̀h-
fàandāk gùng.

2. A. Dīngáai kéuih m̀hfàan
gùng a?

B. Kéuih yáuh behng ā ma.

3. Yànwaih móuh chín, kéuih
m̀htáidāk yīsāng.

3. A. Dīngáai kéuih m̀htái yī-
sang a?

B. Kéuih móuh chín ā ma.

4. Yànwaih m̀hsík chím méng, kéuih
yiu yuhng tòuhjēung.

4. A. Dīngáai kéuih yuhng tòuh-
jēung a?

B. Kéuih m̀hsík chím méng ā
ma.

5. Gwai gwotàuh sóyih m̀hséung
máaih.

5. A. Dīngáai m̀hséung máaih
a?

B. Gwai gwotàuh ā ma.

6. Ga chē waaihjó, sóyih yiu
hàahng louh.

6. A. Dīngáai yiu hàahng louh
a?

B. Ga chē waaihjó ā ma.

7. M̀hgau síhgaan, sóyih yiu chók
dīksi.

7. A. Dīngáai yiu chók dīksi
a?

B. M̀hgau síhgaan ā ma.

16. Expansion-Translation Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih behngjǎo géi T: He's been sick for a few days.
yaht. /already /already well/
well/

S: Kéuih behngjǎo géi S: He has been sick for a few days,
yaht, yíhging but he's OK now.
hóufáansaai laak.

2. T: Kéuih behngjǎo géi T: He's been sick for a few days.
yaht. /not yet/ /not yet/

S: Kéuih behngjǎo géi S: He's been sick for a few days
yaht, juhng meih and is still sick.
hóufaan.

3. T: Kéuih behngjǎo géi T: He's been sick for a few days.
yaht. /well /well yet?/
yet?/

S: Kéuih behngjǎo géi S: He's been sick a few days--
yaht, yíhga is he well yet?
houfaan meih a?

1. Néih tauhtungjǎo sèhng go láih-
baai. /already well/

1. Néih tauhtungjǎo sèhng go
láihbaai, yíhging hóufaan-
sai laak.

2. Ngóh faatsiujǎo léuhng sàam
yaht. /not yet/

2. Ngóh faatsiujǎo léuhng sàam
yaht, juhng meih hóufaan.

3. Kéuih mhsyùfuhkjǎo géi yaht.
/well yet?/

3. Kéuih mhsyùfuhkjǎo géi yaht,
yíhga hóufaan meih a?

4. Kéuih taaitái sēungfùngjǎo
sèhng go láihbaai.
/well yet?/

4. Kéuih taaitái sēungfùngjǎo
sèhng go láihbaai, yíhga
hóufaan meih a?

5. Kéuih go jái behngjǎo sèhng bun
go yuht. /not yet/

5. Kéuih go jái behngjǎo sèhng
bun go yuht, juhng meih
hóufaan.

6. Kéuih sihtáu mǎhǐngsǎhnjǎo
sèhng yaht. /already well/

6. Kéuih sihtáu mǎhǐngsǎhnjǎo
sèhng yaht, yíhging hóu-
fáansaai laak.

7. Ngóh agō sihkjǎo sèhng go
láihbaai yeuhk. /not yet/

7. Ngóh agō sihkjǎo sèhng go
láihbaai yeuhk, juhng
meih hóufaan.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) chíhn géi yaht = a few days ago
- 2) tàuh = head
- 3) johngmàaih = hit
- 4) tung = hurt
- 5) yeuhk = medicine
hòì dī yeuhk = write a prescription
- 6) nāp = pill, M for pill, grain of rice, grain of sand, etc.
- 7) Hóu wah. = 'You're welcome'
- 8) Taaíjī Douh = Prince Road
- 9) Wòdálóuh Douh = Waterloo Road
- 10) jī ma = that's all
- 11) Yáuh sām. = It's kind of you to inquire
- 12) dahn = steam (a method of cooking)
- 13) tái dōu mhtái néih = won't even come see you
- 14) Yáuh sām. = It's kind of you to inquire.
- 15) daih yaht = the next day
- 16) mhhaih jauh láihjó nīdōuh lō! = Wasn't it that I came here!
i.e., Didn't I just wind
up here! (exasperated)
- 17) douh = degree (of temperature)
- 18) chēut yún = get out of the hospital
- 19) Sīu yisi jē. = It's just a little something. Polite response
to thanks for a gift.
- 20) wánmàaih = get together with

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

1. Is the American Consulate
far from here?
2. Where is the telegraph office?

B. And he replies:

1. It's very near. (pointing:)
There! it's there.
2. I'm not sure (m̀hchíngchó)--
maybe it's near the post
office.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 3. Where is the post office? | 3. It's in the Central District, midway between the Bank of China and the Central Market. |
| 4. Is there a restaurant between here and the Star Ferry pier? | 4. Yes, plenty of them. What kind of food do you want to eat? |
| 5. Why didn't Miss Chan come today? | 5. Because she has a cold. |
| 6. What's the matter? Do you have a headache? | 6. I think I have a fever. |
| 7. He didn't come to work today because he wasn't feeling well. | 7. O, so that's why--I thought he had gone on a trip. |
| 8. I hear one of the students has been sick for several days. | 8. Yes, there was one who was sick for a few days, but he's already well. |
| 9. I'm feeling very well. | 9. What? Didn't you tell me just a little while ago that you were very headache-y? |
| 10. When you have a headache, do to take a pill? (sihk) | 10. Sometimes I do and sometimes not. |
| 11. When Miss Ma first studied Cantonese she spoke very haltingly. | 11. Yes, but at the end she spoke very fluently. |
| 12. Did you hear that Mr. Cheung was hit by a car? | 12. Is that so? Did he go into the hospital? |
| 13. This watch sells for US\$50.-- would that be considered expensive? | 13. \$50 perhaps wouldn't be considered expensive. |
| 14. I hear you're planning to move. | 14. At first we planned to move, but finally we decided not to. |
| 15. Would you please say that last sentence again. | 15. I said "Speak louder." |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 29

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>āma?</u> (or <u>amáh?</u>) | ss: 'Isn't that right?' sen. quest. suf. with the force of checking an assumption |
| 2. <u>āma.</u> (or <u>amáh.</u>) | ss: that (obvious reason) is why. |
| 3. <u>behng</u> | n: illness |

4. behngjó	VP: got sick
5. bái	CoV: introduces the agent of an action, 'by _____'
6. -chàn	VSuf: verb suf. injure, hurt, damage
7. chōchō	MA: at first, in the beginning
8. dīchàn	v: fall and hurt yourself; be dropped and get hurt
9. faatsāng	v: happen
10. faatslū	VO: have a fever
11. fonggùng	VO: leave work, get off from work
12. fù yeuhk	VO: treat with medicine
13. gahn(jyuh) <u>PW</u>	v: near (followed by a placeword)
14. geuk	n: leg, foot
15. gwāt	n: bone
16. hái <u>X</u> tùhng <u>Y</u> jīgāan	PhF: between <u>X</u> and <u>Y</u>
17. hóufāan	v: get well, return to good health
18. jèun [gò]	N/M: bottle
19. jīgāan	BF: between
20. johng	v: bump into
21. johngchàn	v: injure by bumping [bump-injure]
22. káhn	adj: near
23. lèih <u>X</u>	Prep: (distance) from <u>X</u>
24. m̀hsyùfuhk	adj: not feel well; i.e., feel sick
25. Móuh!	Ph: 'Nothing special.' A response making light of topic discussed.
26. néuihjái	n: girl, young woman
27. ngàihhím	Aj: dangerous; danger
28. sāmēi	MA: finally, in the end
29. sēungfùng	VO: have a cold, catch a cold
30. syun	v: is considered; can be considered...; counted as....
31. tàuhshín	MA: just a while ago
32. tàuh tung	v/n: have a headache
33. tong wòhngjó	VP: scorched [iron-yellowed]
34. tyúhn	v: break (of bones and sticklike objects)
35. yáuh behng	VO: be sick
36. yàuh <u>X</u> dou <u>Y</u> jīgāan	PhF: between <u>X</u> and <u>Y</u>

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 37. yeuhk | n: medicine |
| 38. yeuhkséui | n: [liquid] medicine |
| 39. yeuhkyún | n: pills |
| 40. yīyún | n: hospital |
| 41. yiu | v: make, cause (someone to do something) |
| 42. yúhn | adj: far |
-

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Younger brother and elder sister
discuss an approaching typhoon)

Sailóu

fùng
yuht làih yuht Adj
yuht làih yuht daaih
Wah, dī fùng yuht làih yuht
daaih tīm!
Dīm chēut gāai a?

Gājē

fùngkàuh
sàam houh fùngkàuh
gwa sàam houh fùngkàuh
Yihging gwajó sàam houh fùngkàuh
ge lo bo--

Néih juhng séung chēut gāai àh!
-yihseuhng

ngh houh yihseuhng

jyun fùngkàuh
Yùhgwó yāt jyun ngh houh yihseuhng,
waahkjé jauh móuh chē móuh syühn
ge laak.

Sailóu

Haih a.
ginmihn
hái máhtàuh ginmihn

wind
getting more and more Adj
getting bigger and bigger
Wow--the wind is getting stronger
all the time!
How can I go out?

typhoon signal
typhoon signal #3
hang up the #3 typhoon signal
They've already put up the Number
3 typhoon signal, for heaven's
sake--(protesting good
naturedly that her younger
brother shouldn't go out under
such circumstances.

You still plan to go out?
above ... more than ...
(follows a number ex-
pression)
above the number five
(signal). higher than the
number 5 (signal)
change the typhoon signal
If it once goes higher than
Number 5, then maybe there
won't be any buses or ferries.

That's right.
meet
meet at the ferry [pier]

yeuk	make an appointment
yeukhóu	agree on the time and/or place for an appointment
ji	between
léuhng dím yātgogwāt ji	between 2:15 and 2:30
léuhng dím bun	
Daahnhaih ngóh tūhng Jèung Siujé	But I made an appointment to
yeukhóu léuhngdím yāt go gwāt	meet Miss Cheung at the ferry
ji léuhng dím bun hái mǎhtàuh	between 2:15 and 2:30
ginmihn.	
	<u>Gājē</u>
Yihgā géi dím a?	What time is it now?
	<u>Sailóu</u>
jāangdí	almost, lacks a little (precedes number phrase)
Jāangdí léuhng dím la.	It's almost 2 o'clock.
	<u>Gājē</u>
gói	change, alter
daihyaht	another day, another time
gói daihyaht	change it to another day
Néih dimgáai mǎdā dihnwá bēi	Why don't you phone her and
kéuih, giu kéuih góí daihyaht	tell her to change it to
nē?	another day?
	<u>Sailóu</u>
hósík	unfortunately; it is un- fortunate (+ sentence)
Hósík kéuih ngūkkéi móuh	Unfortunately her house doesn't
dihnwa--	have a phone--
tūngjǐ	communicate with
móuh baahnfaat	'There's no way;' 'Can't
	do anything about it'
Móuh baahnfaat tūngjǐ kéuih.	There's no way to communicate with her.
	<u>Gājē</u>
dáfùng	have a typhoon [hit-wind]

yíhḡā dágán fùng	there's a typhoon going on now
gú	guess, conjecture, hazard a guess
ngóh gú kéuih m̃hchēutlāih daaihkoí <u>or</u> daaihkoí	I bet she won't come out probably
Yíhḡā dágán fùng, ngóh gú Jèung Síujé daaihkoí dōu m̃hchēutlāih ge laak.	There's a typhoon going on now and I bet Miss Cheung probably won't even come out.

(The phone rings:)

Sailóu

A, daaihkoí haih kéuih dálāih laak.	Oh, that's probably her calling now.
--	---

Gājē

Gám juhng hóu la--néih jauh m̃hsái chēutheui lā. yík yáuh yík deui, deuiyù Gám ge tìnhei chēutheui deui néih móuh yík ga.	That's good--then you won't have to go out. benefit, profit beneficial, good for you, profitable towards Going out in such weather isn't good for you.
---	---

B. Recapitulation:(Younger brother and elder sister
discuss an approaching typhoon)Sailóu

Wah, dī fùng yuht làih yuht daaih tīm! Dīm chēut gāai a?	Wow--the wind is getting stronger all the time! How can I go out?
--	---

Gājē

Yíhḡing gwajó sàam houh fùngkàuh ge lo bo--	They've already put up the Number 3 typhoon signal-- (as if to suggest that her younger brother shouldn't go out)
--	---

Néih juhng séung chēut gāai
àh?

You still plan to go out?

Yùhgwó yāt jyun ngh houh
yihseuhng, waahkjé jauh
móuh chè móuh syùhn ge laak.

If it once goes higher than
Number 5, then maybe there
won't be any buses or ferries.

Sailóu

Haih a.

That's right.

Daahnhaih ngóh tùhng Jèung
Síujé yeukhóu léuhng dím yāt
go gwāt ji léuhng dím bun
hái máhtàuh ginmihn.

But I made an appointment to
meet Miss Cheung at the ferry
between 2:15 and 2:30.

Gājē

Yíhgā géi dím a?

What time is it now?

Sailóu

Jāangdí léuhng dím la.

It's almost 2 o'clock.

Gājē

Néih dimgāai mhdá dihnwá bái
kéuih, giu kéuih góí daihyaht
nē?

Why don't you phone her and tell
her to change it to another
day?

Sailóu

Hósík kéuih ūkkéi móuh dihnwá--

Unfortunately her house doesn't
have a phone.

Móuh baahnfaat tūngjí kéuih.

There's no way to communicate
with her.

Gājē

Yíhgā dágán fùng, ngóh gú Jèung
Síujé daaihkóí dōu m̀hchēut-
laih ge laak.

Since there's a typhoon going
on now, I bet Miss Cheung
probably won't even go out.

(The phone rings:)

Sailóu

A, daaihkóí haih kéuih dálaih
laak.

Oh, that's probably her calling
now.

Gājē

Gám juhng hóu lā--néih jauh
m̀hsái chēutheui la.

That's good--then you won't
have to go out.

Gám ge tínhei chēutheui deui
néih móuh yík ga.

Going out in such weather
isn't good for you.

II. NOTES

1. yuht.....yuht..... = more and more

There are several patterns formed with the double yuht:

a. yuht làih yuht Adjective = 'getting more and more Adjective'

- Ex: 1. Dī fūng yuht làih yuht daaih tim! The wind is getting bigger and bigger! (i.e., stronger and stronger)
2. Kéuih yuht làih yuht lēk. He's getting smarter all the time.
3. Kéuih sé jih yuht lain yuht lēk. His writing is better and better all the time.

(See BC and Drill 1)

b. yuht Verb yuht Adjective = the more (or the longer) he Verbs, the more Adjective it becomes.

- Ex: Kéuih yuht góng yuht làuhleih. The more (or the longer) he talks the more fluent he gets.

(See Drill 2)

c. yuht Adjective¹ yuht Adjective² = the more (or the longer) Adjective¹ the more Adjective².

- Ex: Yuht faai yuht hóu. The sooner (or the quicker) the better.

2. yeuk, 'request an appointment,' 'make an appointment'

yeuk is a performance verb, basically meaning 'to request an appointment.'

- Ex: Ngóh séung yeuk go sihgaan. I want to make an appointment [ask for a time]. (said in making doctor's appointment)

yeuk enters into performance-achievement compounds with -hóu, 'satisfactory,' forming yeukhóu, 'ask for and get, i.e., set, an appointment.'

- Ex: Ngóh tùhng kéuih yeukhóu hái mahtauh ginmihn. I arranged with her to meet at the pier.

(See BC)

3. deui + Obj Adj = $\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{towards} \\ \text{about} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{with} \end{array} \right\} \text{'Obj is Adj'; i.e., 'is Adj towards Obj.'}$

deui + Obj is a prepositional phrase which comes before the adjective it forms a larger phrase with. In English equivalent sentences, the prepositional phrase follows the adjective: 'good for Obj,' 'harmful to Obj,' 'satisfied with Obj,' 'clear about Obj, etc.'

S	P	S	P
Ex: S	deui + Obj Adj.	S	is Adj prep + Obj
Yàuhséui	deui néih hóu yáuh yík ga. Swimming		is good for you.

(See BC and Drill 7)

The deui Obj pattern is a device for placing the object of the adjective before the adjective in the sentence. With some adjectives the object can either follow the adjective directly or precede it in a deui phrase. An example is:

S	P
S	(deui + Obj Adj (Obj))
1. Kéuih	m̀h̀ch̀ingchó nǐ gihn sih bo. } He's not
<u>or</u>	
2. Kéuih deui nǐ gihn sih m̀h̀ch̀ingchó	bo. } clear about this matter.

With other adjectives the deui device is compulsory-- there is no other way to phrase the sentence. Examples are:

- Gàmyaht chēutheui deui Going out today is not good
néih móuhyík ga. for you.
- Néih deui kéuih m̀h̀hóu ge. You're not nice to him.

The deui + Object phrase occupies the same pre-verbal sentence position as the Co-verb + Obj phrase, but deui as a preposition differs from co-verbs in not taking a negative prefix.

Compare a negative co-verb sentence with a negative deui sentence:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Kéuih m̀ht̀uhng ngóh heui. | He's not going with me. |
| Kéuih deui ngóh m̀h̀hóu ga. | He's not nice to me. |

4. lìhn: as preposition = 'including ____;' 'and ____;' 'even ____'
lìhn: as Verb = 'to include'

lìhn is a word that belongs to more than one grammatical category.

It is primarily a preposition, but also is used as a verb.

a. lìhn as a preposition

- 1) lìhn(màaih) = 'including'

lìhn(màaih) + Obj, preceding the body of a sentence = 'including Obj.'

Ex: Lìhn(màaih) kéuih, ngóhdeih Including her, there are
 yáuh sahng go yáhn. 10 of us.

(See Drill 4.4.b)

- 2) lìhn(màaih) = 'and'

In another pattern, lìhn(màaih) joins two nouns in subject position with the meaning 'and.'

Ex: Dī syù lìhn bāt hahmbahlaahng The books and pencils
 yiu yahgei mán. together cost twenty-some
 dollars.

(See Drill 4.4)

- 3) lìhn = 'even'

lìhn can be translated as 'even' in negative sentences of the pattern:

Lìhn X (Subj) $\left. \begin{matrix} \text{dōu}(\text{m̀h}) \\ \text{m̀ouh} \\ \text{meih} \end{matrix} \right\} V = \text{'even' X (Subj) } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{won't} \\ \text{can't} \\ \text{etc.} \end{matrix} \right\} \text{do.}$

This pattern is a rearrangement of the SVO order of a negative sentence for emphasis:

$S \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{m̀h} \\ \text{m̀ouh} \\ \text{meih} \end{matrix} \right\} VO \longrightarrow \text{Lìhn O, (S) } \left\{ \begin{matrix} \text{m̀h} \\ \text{m̀ouh} \\ \text{meih} \end{matrix} \right\} V.$

Examples below give first the normal SVO sentence, then the rearranged sentence order of the lìhn X dōu m̀hV pattern:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh m̀ouh chín tái
yīsāng. | I don't have any money to
see a doctor. |
| <u>Lìhn</u> tái yīsāng ngóh
dōu m̀ouh chín. | [Even see doctor I don't have
money.] i.e.,
I don't even have money to see
the doctor. (I'm that hard up) |

(See Drill 11)

- | | |
|---|--|
| 2. Ngóh mhsík góng yāt
geui Yíngmahn. | I can't speak one sentence
of English. |
| Líh yāt geui Yíngmahn
ngóh dōu mhsík gong. | I can't speak even one
sentence of English. |

(See Drill 11)

b. lih as a verb.lih = 'include'

Ex: a. Líhnhlíh(màaih) típsí a? Does that include the tip?

b. Líhnmàaih ge la. }

or

Líh a. }

Yes, it does.

c. Mhlíh.

No, it doesn't.

5. ge lo bo = sen.suf ge/ga 'that's the way it is' + sen.suf lo bo
for good-natured protest.

- Ex: 1. Yíhging gwajó sàam houh They've already raised the #3 typhoon
fungkauh ge lo bo! signal. (response to addressee's
announcement that he's going out
into the typhoon. Implication is:
They've already put up the signal,
that's a fact; and you shouldn't
do as you intend)
2. Ngóh síhkjók yeuhk ge I took my medicine-- (implies nicely:
lo bo. quit bugging me about it)
3. Sáh p dím ge lo bo! Ten o'clock! (you told me you were
going out at ten-- you'd better get
going instead of sitting there)

(See BC and Drill 12)

6. ...jē, ..dōu...

'Even though...., still....'

'Since only....., still....'

This is a double clause pattern, with the first clause a subordinate clause of concession and the second the principal clause. The jē indicates that the concession is thought to be a small one.

- Ex: Néih, góí léuhng dím bun jē, Since you're only changing it to 2:30,
ngóh dōu haihgónmhchit I still can't make it. or If you
ge bo. only changed it to 2:30, I still
couldn't make it.

(See Drill 14)

III. DRILLS

1. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih hóu láahn.

T: He's lazy.

S: Kéuih yuht làih
yuht láahn.S: He's getting lazier and lazier
all the time. i.e., He's
getting increasingly lazy.1. Kéuih hóu kàhnlihk.
He's very hard-working.1. Kéuih yuht làih yuht kàhn-
lihk.
He works harder and harder
everyday.

2. Tinhei hóu yiht.

2. Tinhei yuht làih yuht yiht.

3. Ūkjòu hóu gwai.

3. Ūkjòu yuht làih yuht gwai.

4. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá hóu
lèk.4. Kéuih ge Gwóngdùngwá yuht
làih yuht lek.

5. Kéuih hóu yáuhchín.

5. Kéuih yuht làih yuht yáuh-
chín.

6. Kéuih hóu pa.

6. Kéuih yuht làih yuht pa.

2. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Yuht góng yuht faai.
/làuhleih/T: The more he talks the faster
it gets. /fluent/S: Yuht góng yuht
làuhleih.S: The more he talks, the more
fluent it gets.

1. Yuht chón yuht dung. /guih/

1. Yuht chón yuht gui.

2. Yuht sihk yuht hóu meih.
/tóuhngoh/
The more you eat the better
it tastes.

2. Yuht sihk yuht tóuhngoh.

3. Yuht hohk yuht maahn.
/leuhnjeuhn/

3. Yuht hohk yuht leuhnjeuhn.

4. Yuht góng yuht daaihshèng.
/làuhleih/

4. Yuht góng yuht làuhleih.

5. Yuht yám yuht génghot.
/hóu meih/

5. Yuht yám yuht hóu meih.

6. Yuht tái yuht m̀hchíngchó.
/ngáahnfan/
The longer I read the
fuzzier it seems.6. Yuht tái yuht ngáahnfan.
The longer I read the
sleepier I get.

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ngóh gú kéuih yātdihng
mhlāih.
I guess he's not coming. | 1. Ngóh gú kéuih yātdihng
mhlāih. |
| 2. /yíhwàih/ | 2. Ngóh yíhwàih kéuih yātdihng
mhlāih. |
| 3. /wah/ | 3. Ngóh wah kéuih yātdihng
mhlāih. |
| 4. /gokdāk/ | 4. Ngóh gokdāk kéuih yātdihng
mhlāih. |
| 5. /pa/ | 5. Ngóh pa kéuih yātdihng mhlāih |
| 6. /tèngginwah/ | 6. Ngóh tèngginwah kéuih yātdihng mhlāih. |

4. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. a. gáu dím ji ngh dím.
b. jiujóu gáu dím ji hahjau
ngh dím.
c. Múih yaht jiujóu gáu dím
ji hahjau ngh dím.
d. Múih yaht jiujóu gáu dím
ji hahjau ngh dím dōu
hái séjihlauh. | 1. a. 9 o'clock to 5 o'clock.
b. 9 in the morning to 5 in
the afternoon.
c. Everyday from 9 in the
morning to 5 in the
afternoon.
d. (I'm) at the office
everyday from 9 in the
morning to 5 in the
afternoon. |
| + 2. a. <u>fai</u> .
+ b. <u>hohk fai</u> .
c. bái hohk fai.
d. mhsái bái hohk fai.
e. sái mhsái bái hohk fai a?
f. Hohk Gwóngdùngwá, sái
mhsái bái hohk fai a?
g. Hái Méihgwok Lihngsihwún
hohk Gwóngdùngwá, sái
mhsái bái hohk fai a? | 2. a. <u>fee, fare, expenses</u> .
b. <u>school fees, tuition</u> .
c. pay tuition.
d. don't need to pay tuition.
e. do you have to pay
tuition?
f. Do you have to pay
tuition to study Can-
tonese?
g. Do you have to pay
tuition to study Can-
tonese at the American
Consulate? |
| + 3. a. <u>Búnlòih</u> heui Tòihwāan. | 3. a. <u>Originally</u> , (we) were
going to Taiwan. |

b. Búnlòih dásyun heui Tòihwāan

c. Ngóhdeih búnlòih dásyun
heui Tòihwāan.

d. Ngóhdeih chōchō búnlòih
dásyun heui Tòihwāan.

e. Ngóhdeih chōchō búnlòih
dásyun heui Tòihwāan,
daahnhaiah yīngā m̃hheuidāk.

b. Originally, (we) planned
to go to Taiwan.

c. We originally planned to
go to Taiwan.

d. We originally, in the
beginning, planned to
go to Taiwan.

e. We originally, in the
beginning, planned to
go to Taiwan, but now
we can't go.

Comment: búnlòih 'originally,' carries the implication that
the outcome was different from original intention:
'originally planned X, however Y instead.'

+ 4. a. līhn(māaih) dihnfai.

līhn(māaih) =
including
dihnfai =
electricity fee

b. līhn(māaih) dihnfai yiu
béi géi chīn a?

+ c. séuifai līhn(māaih) dihn-
fai yiu béi géi chīn a?
(séuifai =
water fee)

d. séuifai līhn(māaih) dihn-
fai hahmbahlaahng yiu
béi géi chīn a?

e. Múih go yuht séuifai līhn-
(māaih) dihnfai hahmbahlaahng
yiu béi géi chīn a?

5. a. yāt hòuhjǐ dōu móuh.

b. līhn yāt hòuhjǐ dōu móuh.

c. ngóh līhn yāt hòuhjǐ dōu
móuh.

d. Ngóh jànhaiah līhn yāt hòuhjǐ
dōu móuh.

e. Néih m̃hji àh? Ngóh jànhaiah
līhn yāt hòuhjǐ dōu móuh
ga.

5. a. including the electricity
payment.

b. how much is it including
electricity?

c. how much do you have to
pay for water and
electricity?

d. how much do you have to
pay altogether, for
water and electricity?

e. How much a month do you
pay for water and
electricity together?

5. a. don't have a single dime.

b. don't even have a single
dime.

c. I don't even have a sin-
gle dime.

d. I really don't even have
a single dime.

e. Don't you know? I really
don't have even a
single dime.

+ 6. a. dāng

+ b. dihndāng

6. a. light, lamp

b. electric light

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>+ c. <u>jáan</u> dihndāng
(<u>jáan</u> =
M for lamp)</p> <p>d. gó jáan dihndāng.</p> <p>e. syùfóng gó jáan dihndāng.</p> <p>f. sàanjó syùfóng gó jáan
dihndāng lā.</p> <p>g. Hóu sàanjó syùfóng gó jáan
(dihn) dāng lā.</p> | <p>c. a lamp, a light</p> <p>d. that lamp, light.</p> <p>e. the lamp in the study.</p> <p>f. please turn off the lamp
(<u>or</u> light) in the study.</p> <p>g. You'd better turn off the
lamp (<u>or</u> light) in
the study. (said as a
suggestion, not as a
threat)</p> |
|--|--|
-

5. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Néih m̀hahih wah, yiu T: Didn't you say you had to go
cheut gāai gé? out? (you see that he's still
here.)

+ S: Néih yauh wah yiu S: Didn't you say you had to go
cheut gāai? out? (i.e., you said...but
it's not so--what's up?)

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Néih m̀hahih wah, sēungfùng
gé?</p> <p>2. Néih m̀hahih wah, gāmyaht
hahjau m̀hsái ngòh làih gé?</p> <p>3. Néih m̀hahih wah, yíhging
jyunjó baat houh fùngkàuh
gé?</p> <p>4. Néih m̀hahih wah, góí tìngyaht
gé?</p> <p>5. Néih m̀hahih wah, yeukm̀hdóu
kéuih gé?</p> <p>6. Néih m̀hahih wah, móuh tūngjī
kéuih gé?</p> <p>7. Néih m̀hahih wah, yáuh baahn-
faat gé?</p> <p>8. Néih m̀hahih wah, dihndāng
waaihjó gé?</p> <p>9. Néih m̀hahih wah, jàangdī
chāt dīm gé?</p> | <p>1. Néih yauh wah sēungfùng?</p> <p>2. Néih yauh wah gāmyaht hah-
jau m̀hsái ngòh làih?</p> <p>3. Néih yauh wah yíhging jyun-
jó baat houh fùngkàuh?</p> <p>4. Néih yauh wah góí tìngyaht?</p> <p>5. Néih yauh wah yeukm̀hdóu
kéuih?</p> <p>6. Néih yauh wah móuh tūngjī
kéuih?</p> <p>7. Néih yauh wah yáuh baahn-
faat?</p> <p>8. Néih yauh wah dihndāng
waaihjó?</p> <p>9. Néih yauh wah jàangdī chāt
dīm?</p> |
|--|---|
-

6. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih deui nī gihn
sih, m̄hchǐngchó bo.

T: She's not very clear about
this.

S: Kéuih deui nī gihn
sih chǐng m̄h-
chǐngchó a?

S: Is she clear about this? (i.e.,
does she understand how it
works?)

1. Néih deui kéuih m̄hhóu.
You're not nice to him.
2. Kéuih deui nī gihn sih, yātdī
dōu m̄hfuhjaak.
3. Kéuih deui dá jih yātdī cheui-
meih dōu móuh.
(She doesn't have the
slightest interest in
typing.)
deui X yáuh cheuimeih =
be interested in X.
4. Yàuhséui deui néih hóu yáuh
yīk ga.
5. Yámjáu deui néih móuh yīk
ga.
6. Tái syù deui néih ge behng
m̄hhóu ga.
7. Kéuih deui nī gihn sih hóu
chǐngchó.

1. Néih deui kéuih hóu m̄hhóu a?
2. Kéuih deui nī gihn sih fuh
m̄hfuhjaak a?
3. Kéuih deui dá jih yáuh
móuh cheuimeih a?
4. Yàuhséui deui ngóh yáuh
móuh yīk a?
5. Yámjáu deui ngóh yáuh móuh
yīk a?
6. Tái syù deui ngóh ge behng
hóu m̄hhóu a?
7. Kéuih deui nī gih sih chǐng
m̄hchǐngchó a?

7. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih m̄hjúngyi dá
jih ge.

T: She doesn't like to type.

S: Kéuih deui dá jih,
yātdī dōu m̄hjúngyi.

S: About typing--she doesn't like
it a bit.

1. Kéuih m̄hpa dá fúng ge.
2. Kéuih m̄hpa m̄hnmā ge.
3. Kéuih m̄hji nī gihn sih ge.
4. Kéuih m̄hfuhjaak jáinéui ge
hohk fai ge.
5. Kéuih m̄hdáleih sailóugō ge.

1. Kéuih deui dá fúng, yātdī
dōu m̄hpa.
2. Kéuih deui m̄hnmā, yātdī dōu
m̄hpa.
3. Kéuih deui nī gihn sih,
yātdī dōu m̄hji.
4. Kéuih deui jáinéui ge hohk
fai, yātdī dōu m̄hfuhjaak.
5. Kéuih deui sailóugō, yātdī
dōu m̄hdáleih.

6. Kéuih m̄hsik dá páai ge.

6. Kéuih deui dá páai, yātdī
dōu m̄hsik.

8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih múih go yuht
yiu bēi sei sah
mān séui fai.
/\$50/

T: His water bill is \$40 a month.

+ S: Mhji, yiu bēi ngh-
sahp mān ga.

S: Not just (\$40)--it's \$50.

1. Kéuih múih go yuht yiu bēi
baat sah mān hohk fai.
/\$100/

1. Mhji, yiu bēi yāt baak mān
ga.

2. Kéuih múih yaht yiu bēi ngh
go bun ngānhchín chē fai.
/\$7.50/

2. Mhji, yiu bēi chāt go bun
ngānhchín ga.

3. Kéuih múih yaht yiu bēi sei
hòuhjī syūhn fai. /\$50#/

3. Mhji, yiu bēi ngh hòuhjī ga.

4. Kéuih múih go yuht yiu bēi
baak ngh mān dihn fai.
/\$170/

4. Mhji, yiu bēi baak chāt
mān ga.

5. Kéuih múih sām go yuht yiu
bēi baat shap mān séui fai.
/more than \$100/

5. Mhji, yiu bēi baak géi mān
ga.

6. Kéuih múih go yuht yiu bēi
baak géi mān yeuhk fai.
/\$210/

6. Mhji, yiu bēi yih baak yāt
mān ga.

9. Expansion Drill: X ji Y dōu

Ex: T: Móuh sówaih gé.
/sahp mān/yih sah
mān/

T: It doesn't make any difference.
/\$10/\$20/

S: Sahp mān ji yih sah
mān dōu móuh só-
waih gé.

S: Anything between \$10 and \$20
is OK.

1. Ngóh m̄hdākhāahn bo.
/chāt dīm/sahp dīm/

1. Chāt dīm ji sah
dīm ngóh
dōu m̄hdākhāahn gé.

2. Ngóh hái Jūngmāhn daaihohk
gaau syù. /1958 nihn/1966/

2. Yāt gau ngh baat nihn ji
yāt gau luhk luhk ngóh
dōu hái Jūngmāhn daaihohk
gaau syù gé.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Ngóh móuh chéng gùngyàhn.
/gauhnín/yíngā/
Gauhnín jì yíngā ngóh dōu
móuh chéng gùngyàhn gé. | 3. Gauhnín jì yíngā ngóh dōu
móuh chéng gùngyàhn gé. |
| 4. Ngóh móuh síhk faahn.
/kàhmáahn/gámjiu/
Kàhmáahn jì gámjiu ngóh dōu
móuh síhk faahn. | 4. Kàhmáahn jì gámjiu ngóh dōu
móuh síhk faahn. |
| 5. Ngóh meih gingwo kéuih.
/chāt yuht/sahp yuht/
I haven't seen him. | 5. Chāt yuht jì sah p yuht ngóh
dōu meih gingwo kéuih gé.
I didn't see him from
July to October. |

10. Expansion Drill: Expand with V-dākchit, 'time enough to V,' or mhV-dākchit, 'not enough time to V,' according to the pattern set by the example sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex. 1. T: Yíngā mǎhah hǒu
yeh jē. /máaih/
S: Yíngā mǎhah hǒu
yeh jē, máaih-
dākchit gé. | T: It's not very late now.
/buy/
S: It's not very late now--
there's time to buy it. |
| 2. T: Yíngā gam yeh
laak. /maaih/
S: Yíngā gam yeh
laak, mǎmáaih-
dākchit ge laak. | T: It's so late now-- /buy/
S: It's so late now--there's not
time to buy it. |
| 1. Yíngā gam ngaan laak. /gón/
2. Yíngā hǒu jóu. /jǐng/
3. Yíngā gam chíh. /jouh/
4. Yíngā gam yeh laak. /dá/
5. Yíngā mǎhah hǒu yeh jē. /sái/
6. Yíngā hǒu ngaan laak. /heui/
7. Yíngā mǎhah hǒu chíh jē.
/dá/ | 1. Yíngā gam ngaan laak, mǎ-
gondākchit ge la.
2. Yíngā hǒu jóu, jǐngdākchit
gé.
3. Yíngā gam chíh, mǎjouhdāk-
chit ge la.
4. Yíngā gam yeh laak, mǎdádāk-
chit ge la.
5. Yíngā mǎhah hǒu yeh jē,
saidākchit gé.
6. Yíngā hǒu ngaan laak, mǎ-
heuidākchit ge la.
7. Yíngā mǎhah hǒu chíh jē,
dádākchit gé. |

11. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih dāk yāt go
gùngyàhn.

T: She has only one servant.

S: Kéuih lǐhn yāt go
gùngyàhn dōu móuh.

S: Not even one servant does
she have. or
She doesn't even have one
servant.

1. Kéuih dāk yāt gihn sàan sām.

1. Kéuih lǐhn yāt gihn sàan
sām dōu móuh.

2. Kéuih dāk yāt go pàhngyáuh.

2. Kéuih lǐhn yāt go pàhngyáuh
dōu móuh.

3. Kéuih dāk yāt gauh fàangáan.

3. Kéuih lǐhn yāt gauh fàangáan
dōu móuh.

4. Kéuih dāk yāt hòuhjǐ.

4. Kéuih lǐhn yāt hòuhjǐ dōu
móuh.

5. Kéuih dāk yāt jek búi.

5. Kéuih lǐhn yāt jek búi dōu
móuh.

12. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh dāmjó laak.

T: I tossed it out.

S: Ngóh yíngíng dāmjó
ge lo bo.

S: I already tossed it out.
(protesting, but friendly)

1. Jyunjó chāthouh fùngkàuh
laak.

1. Yíngíng jyunjó chāthouh
fùngkàuh ge lo bo.

2. Ngóh jáau fàan chín bái kéuih
laak.

2. Ngóh yíngíng jáau fàan chín
bái kéuih ge lo bo.

3. Kéuih síhkjó yeuhk laak.

3. Kéuih yíngíng síhkjó yeuhk
ge lo bo.

4. Ngóh tùngjǐjó kéuih laak.

4. Ngóh yíngíng tùngjǐjó kéuih
ge lo bo.

5. Ngóh fànfuljó kéuih laak.

5. Ngóh yíngíng fànfuljó kéuih
ge lo bo.

6. Ngóh wùihjó seun bái kéuih
laak.

6. Ngóh yíngíng wùihjó seun bái
kéuih ge lo bo.

13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Bāsi maahn gwotàuh.
/dīksi/

T: The bus is much too slow.
/taxi/

S: Bāsi maahn gwotàuh,
bātyùh chòh dīksi
bá laak.

S: The bus is much too slow--
we'd better take a taxi.

1. Hauh ge yíht gwotàuh.
/bohk ge/

1. Hauh ge yíht gwotàuh, bātyùh
jeuk bohk ge bá laak.

2. Yàuhséui dung gwotàuh.
/tái hei/

2. Yàuhséui dung gwotàuh,
bātyùh tái hei bá laak.

3. Tòihwāan yúhn gwotàuh.
/Gwóngjau/

3. Tòihwāan yúhn gwotàuh,
bātyùh heui Gwóngjau bá
laak.

4. Syùn laaht tòng laaht gwotàuh.
/yiu yú tòng/
order fish soup

4. Syùn laaht tòng laaht gwotàuh,
bātyùh yiu yú tòng bá laak.

5. Heiséui dung gwotàuh. /gafē/

5. Heiséui dung gwotàuh, bātyùh
yám gafē bá laak.

6. Nàahmgūngyàhn (ge yàhngùng)
gwai gwotàuh. /chéng
néuihgūngyàhn/

6. Nàahmgūngyàhn (ge yàhngùng)
gwai gwotàuh, bātyùh chéng
néuihgūngyàhn bá laak.

14. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Néih dáng ngóh
jē,...

T: Even though you would wait
for me,...

S: Néih dáng ngóh jē,
ngóh dōu haih gón-
m̀hchit ge bo.

S: Even though you would wait
for me, I still can't make
it. (wouldn't have time to
do it.)

1. Néih góí léuhng dím bun jē, ...
Even if you would change it
to 2:30...

1. Néih góí léuhng dím bun jē,
ngóh dōu haih gónm̀hchit ge
bo.

2. Néih tìngyaht ji yiu jē, ...
Even though you don't need
it until tomorrow...

2. Néih tìngyaht ji yiu jē,
ngóh dōu haih gónm̀hchit
ge bo.

3. Néih gó bāan fēigēi ngh dím
bun ji hòih jē, ...

3. Néih gó bāan fēigēi ngh dím
bun ji hòih jē, ngóh dōu
haih gónm̀hchit ge bo.

4. Kéuihdeih gāmmāahn ji làih
jē, ...

4. Kéuihdeih gāmmāahn ji làih
jē, ngóh dōu haih gón-
m̀hchit ge bo.

5. Kéuih kàhmyaht tungjì ngòh
jē,...

5. Kéuih kàhmyaht tungjì ngòh
jē, ngòh dōu haih gón-
mhchit ge bo.

15. Expansion Drill: Expand with sèuiyihn...., daahnhaih....

Ex: T: Néih wah móuh ngàih-
hím jē, ngòh dōu
haih pa ge.

T: (Although) you say there's
no danger, I'm (still) afraid.

S: Sèuiyihn néih wah
móuh ngàihhím jē,
daahnhaih ngòh dōu
haih pa ge.

S: Although you say there's no
danger, I'm still afraid.

1. Dihnsih waaihjó jē, néih hóyih
tèng sāuyāngèi ā.

1. Sèuiyihn dihnsih waaihjó jē,
daahnhaih néih hóyih tèng
sāuyāngèi ā.

2. Yiu bēi yāt chīn mǎn jē, ngòh
dōu gau chīn gé.
Even though I had to spend
\$1000, I still have some
money.

2. Sèuiyihn yiu bēi yāt chīn
mǎn jē, daahnhaih ngòh
dōu gau chīn gé.

3. Kéuih gokdāk m̃hsyūfuhk, kéuih
juhng fāan gūng.

3. Sèuiyihn kéuih gokdāk m̃h-
syūfuhk, daahnhaih kéuih
juhng fāan gūng.

4. Jyunjó chāt houh fūngkàuh,
ngòh juhng yiu fāan gūng.

4. Sèuiyihn jyunjó chāt houh
fūngkàuh, daahnhaih ngòh
juhng yiu fāan gūng.

5. Kéuih yīnging gitjó fàn, kéuih
juhng yāuh hōudō néuihpāng-
yāuh.

5. Sèuiyihn kéuih yīnging gitjó
fàn, daahnhaih kéuih juhng
yāuh hōudō néuihpāngyāuh.

6. Ngòh hóu tóuhngoh, ngòh m̃hséung
sìhk yéh.

6. Sèuiyihn ngòh hóu tóuhngoh,
daahnhaih ngòh m̃hséung
sìhk yéh.

16. Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence after the teacher,
then substitute as directed.

1. Ngòh nīpāai m̃hhái ngūkkéi.

1. Ngòh nīpāai m̃hhái ngūkkéi.

2. /tāuhsín/

2. Ngòh tāuhsín m̃hhái ngūkkéi.

3. /ngāamngāam/

3. Ngòh ngāamngāam m̃hhái
ngūkkéi.

4. /hóu dò sìh dōu/

4. Ngòh hóu dò sìh dōu m̃hhái
ngūkkéi.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 5. /sɪhsɪh dōu/ | 5. Ngóh sɪhsɪh dōu mǎhái ngūkkéi. |
| 6. /yáuhɪh/ | 6. Ngóh yáuhɪh mǎhái ngūkkéi. |
| 7. /hóu sɪu/ | 7. Ngóh hóu sɪu mǎhái ngūkkéi. |
| + 8. /góján(sɪh)/
(at that time) | 8. Ngóh góján(sɪh) mǎhái ngūkkéi. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) gěichèuhng = fēigěichèuhng = airport
- 2) gēi = fēigēi
- 3) chéuhng = M for wind
- 4) hònghùng gūngsī = airline company
- 5) (ng)ūkjyú = landlord, landlady
- 6) woh = that's what he said.
- 7) sàam fóng = 3 bedrooms
- 8) léuhng tēng = 2 sitting places--i.e., living room and dining room. (léuhng tēng = haaktēng + faahntēng)
- 9) dihndāngdāam = light bulb
- 10) ji ma = that's all
- 11) séuidihnfai = water and electricity fees
- 12) Mhúih sàu gwai = I wouldn't take too much from you [wouldn't-take-expensive]
- 13) fòngbihn = convenient
- 14) bīujéun = standard, i.e., here: speaks like a Cantonese person
- 15) sàangyi = commercial business
- 16) paai = send
- 17) yáuh hingcheui = to be interested in
- 18) dāan sàngyi = some business [dāan 'list,' M for sàangyi]
- 19) jām = discuss
- 20) Dūng Nàahm A = Southeast Asia
- 21) Yuhtnàahm = Vietnam
- 22) Máhlòihā = Malaya
- 23) geiwúih = opportunity

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE:

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

1. That child is getting lazier and lazier.
2. The more you speak Cantonese the more fluent you become.
3. Didn't you say you were going to bed? How come you're still up?
4. Where are you meeting Miss Ma?
5. His illness is getting more and more dangerous.
6. How much tuition do you pay for Cantonese Lessons?
7. I hear Mrs. Cheung made an appointment to go to Mrs. Chan's to play mahjong.
8. Does the rent include water and electricity?
9. His wife is over 30.
10. Miss Wong doesn't have a phone-- how will I get in touch with her?
11. I don't know anything about playing mahjong.
12. Even if you taught me, I'd still be stupid.
13. There's a typhoon coming.
14. Let's meet at the Hong Kong University library after you get off from work.
15. Is Mr. Lau responsible for this matter?

B. And he replies:

1. That's what I say too.
2. The more I talk the worse it is.
3. I went to bed but I couldn't get to sleep.
4. At the library.
5. Unfortunately he doesn't have the money to see a doctor.
6. We don't have to pay tuition.
7. She originally planned to go to Mrs. Chan's, but in the end she went to Mrs. Lau's for dinner.
8. It includes the water but not electricity.
9. Not just (over 30) -- she's over 40!
10. There's nothing you can do.
11. I'll teach you, OK?
12. You're too modest.
13. Is that so? Have they put up the typhoon signal?
14. I have a terrible headache today and I'm not going to go to work.
15. No, he isn't.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 30

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. búnlòih | MA: originally |
| 2. daaihkói <u>or</u>
daaihkoi | MA: probably |
| 3. dá fùng | VO: have a typhoon [hit-wind] |
| 4. daihyaht | Ph: another day, another time (reduced from
<u>daih yih yaht</u>) |
| 5. deui, deuiyù | prep: towards, for, in regard to |
| 6. deui...yáuh cheuimeih | Ph: be interested in |
| 7. dihdāng | n: electric light, electric lamp |
| 8. dihnfai | n: electricity expense |
| 9. fai | n: fees, expenses |
| 10. fùng | n: wind |
| 11. fùngkàuh | n: typhoon signal |
| 12. ge lo bo! | ss: <u>ge/ga</u> 'that's the way it is'+ ss. <u>lobo</u> for
good natured protest |
| 13. ginmihn | VO: meet [see-face] |
| 14. góí | v: change, alter |
| 15. gú | v: guess, conjecture, bet, hazard a guess |
| 16. hósik | MA: unfortunately |
| 17. jáan | M: M for light or lamp |
| 18. jāangdī | adv: almost, lacks a little |
| 19. <u>A</u> ji <u>B</u> | Prep: between <u>A and B</u> , from <u>A to B</u> |
| 20. līhn (màaih) | cv: including |
| 21. līhn...dōu m̀h <u>V</u> | PhF: not even, even |
| 22. m̀hjí | Ph: more than; not just... |
| 23. Móuh baahnfaat. | Ph: 'There's no way;' 'can't do anything about
it;' 'it can't be helped' |
| 24. Néih m̀hhaih wah...? | Ph: Didn't you say...? |
| 25. Néih yauh wah...? | Ph: You said...(but it's not so; what's up?) |
| 26. séuifai | n: water expenses |
| 27. tùngjì | v: communicate (with) |
| 28. Wah! | Ex: Exclamation of awe |
| 29. yáuh yīk | VO: benefit |
| 30. yeuk | v: make an appointment |
| 31. yeukhóu | v: agree on the time and/or place for an
appointment |

