

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

Mrs. Wòhng stops in to see her friend Mrs. Jèung at home.		
jyúyáhn		host, hostess
	<u>Jyúyáhn</u>	
chóh		sit
chèuihbín		As you wish, at your convenience
Chèuihbín chóh lā.		Sit anywhere you like.
yáhnhaak		guest
	<u>Yáhnhaak</u>	
àhgòì		thank you
Hóu, àhgòì.		All right, thank you.
(The hostess extends a pack of cigarettes)		
	<u>Jyúyáhn</u>	
yín		tobacco
sihk		eat
sihk yín		smoke tobacco, smoke
Sihk yín lā.		Have a cigarette.
	<u>Yáhnhaak</u>	
haakhei		polite
àhsái		unnecessary, no need to
Àhsái haakhei.		You don't need to be polite. (i.e., no thanks)
	<u>Jyúyáhn</u>	
àhhóu		don't ... (as a command) [not good to ...]
Àhhóu haakhei a.		Don't be polite. (i.e., Do have one)
	<u>Yáhnhaak</u>	
Hóu, àhgòì.		All right, thanks.
	<u>Jyúyáhn</u>	
Àhsái àhgòì.		No need to thank. (i.e., You're welcome.)

(A servant brings in tea and cakes.)

Jyúhahn

cháh
yám
Yám cháh lā.

tea
drink
Have some tea.

Yáhnhaak

Mhgoi.

Thank you.

Jyúyahn

béng
Sihk béng lā.

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

Yáhnhaak

laak

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

Mhsái laak; mhgoi.

No thanks.

Jyúyahn

si
Siháh lā.

try
Try a little.

Yáhnhaak

jánhah
léh

really
sentence suffix for
definiteness.

Jánhah mhsái haakhei léh.

No thanks--really.

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

Yáhnhaak

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

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

Jyúyahn

faai
gam
gam faai
gam faai jáu

fast
so
so fast, so soon
go so soon

Mhóu gam faai jáu lā.	<u>Yahnhaak</u>	Don't go so soon!
Mhahh a--		No--
Jānhaih yiu jáu laak.		I really must go.

B. Recapitulation:

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

Jyúyahn

Chèuhbín chòh lā. Sit anywhere you like.

Yahnhaak

Hóu, mhgòì. All right; thanks.

(The hostess extends a pack of cigarettes.)

Jyúyahn

Sihk yín lā. Have a cigarette.

Yahnhaak

Mhsái haakhei. You don't have to be polite.
(i.e., No thanks.)

Jyúyahn

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

Yahnhaak

Hóu, mhgòì. All right, thanks.

Jyúyahn

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

(A servant brings in tea and cakes.)

Jyúyahn

Yám chàh lā. Have some tea.

Yahnhaak

Mhgòì. Thank you.

Jyúyahn

Sihk béng lā. Have some cookies.

Yahnhaak

Mhsái laak; mhgòì. No thanks.

Jyúyàhn

Siháh lā.

Try a little.

Yàhnhaak

Jànhaih m̀hsái haakhei lóh.

No thanks--really.

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

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

M̀hóu gam faai jáu lā.

Don't go so soon!

Yàhnhaak

M̀hhaih a--

No--

Jànhaih yiu jáu laak.

I really must go.

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

Pronunciation:

1. ai

ai is a two-part final composed of the backed mid central vowel a [ə⁷] plus high front unrounded offglide i [i⁷]. The a portion is quite short in an isolated syllable--[ə⁷i]. The syllable may be lengthened when it occurs in stress position in a sentence, in which case it is the i part that lengthens, not the a part.

m̀hsái (5 times) 唔使

2. aai

aai is a two-part final composed of the low back vowel aa [a] plus high front unrounded offglide i, which following aa is somewhat lower than it is following a, [a⁷]. The aa portion is relatively long in an isolated syllable--[a:⁷i]. The aai syllable may be lengthened when it occurs in stress position in a sentence, in which case it is the aa part that lengthens, not the i part. The Cantonese aai is similar to the ie of the American words 'fie,' 'die,' 'tie.'

Listen and repeat:

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

3. ai/aai contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. m̀hsáí, faai . (5 times)

2. faai, m̀hsáí . (5 times)

4. ang in dáng (Lesson 4)

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

Compare English and Cantonese--Listen:

dung d́áng (5 times) 凍等

Listen and repeat:

d́áng (5 times) 等

5. aang in cháang

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

Compare English and Cantonese--Listen:

dong cháang (5 times) 橙

Listen and repeat:

cháang (5 times) 橙

s̀insàng (5 times) 先生

6. ang/aang contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. d́áng (3 times)

2. cháang (3 times)

3. d́áng cháang (3 times)

4. cháang d́áng (3 times)

7. ak in dāk (Lesson 4)

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

Compare English and Cantonese:

duck dāk (5 times)

Listen and repeat:

dāk (5 times)

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

Listen and repeat:

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

8. aak in yàhnhaak, haakhei

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

Listen and repeat:

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

9. ak/aak contrasts

Listen and repeat:

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

10. Fast speech forms.

Listen to fast speech pronunciation:

1. haakhei 客氣
2. m̀hsái haakhei 唔使客氣
3. m̀hhóu haakhei 唔好客氣

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

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

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

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

11. The -k final of sentence suffix laak.

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

The laak spelling derives thus:

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

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

Ex: Ngóh haih yàhnhaak.
Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

I am a guest.
I must go now.

12. au as in jáu, gáu

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

Listen and repeat:

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

13. aa in gaau

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

Listen and repeat:

gaau (5 times)

14. au/aa

Listen and repeat, comparing au and aa:

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

II. NOTES

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

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

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

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

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

3. yám cháh, 'drink tea.'

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

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

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

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

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

(See BC and Drills 7, 8, 9)

B. Structure Notes

1. Sentence suffix laak.

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

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

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

Examples from the Basic Conversation:

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

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

(See BC and Drills 7, 8, 9)

2. -k for lively speech.

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

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

3. Sentence suffix aak.

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

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

Example:

Host: Sihk yīn lā. Have a cigarette.

Guest: Hóu aak, m̀h̀gòì. OK, thanks.

(See Drills 7, 8, 9)

4. Sentence suffix léh.

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

Example from the Basic Conversation:

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

(See BC and Drill 11)

5. Sentence suffix lā for polite suggestion.

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

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

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

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

6. Imperative sentences without sentence suffix.

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

Example:

M̀h̀hóu sihk béng. Don't eat those cookies.

(See Drill 5)

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

7. -háh, Verb suffix for casualness.

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

(See BC)

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

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

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

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

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

(See BC)

III. DRILLS

1. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Sīhk bēng lā.
/yīn/

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

or

Have some cookies [polite].

S: Sīhk yīn lā.

S: Have a cigarette [polite].

+ 1. Sīhk yīn lā. /faahn/
(rice)

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

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

2. Sīhk pīhnggwó lā.
Have an apple.

+ 3. /cháang/
(orange)

3. Sīhk cháang lā.
Have an orange.

4. /bēng/

4. Sīhk bēng lā.

5. /yīn/

5. Sīhk yīn lā.

+ 6. /jīu/
(banana)

6. Sīhk jīu lā.

2. Substitution Drill

+ Ex: T: Yám cháh lā! /gafē/
S: Yám gafē lā!

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

S: Have some coffee!

1. Yám cháh lā. /gafē/

1. Yám gafē lā.

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

2. Yám heisēui lā.
Have a soft drink.

+ 3. Yám heisēui lā. /bējáu/
(beer)

3. Yám bējáu lā.
Have a beer.

+ 4. Yám bējáu lā. /séui/
(water)

4. Yám séui lā.
Have some water.

5. Yám séui lā. /cháh/

5. Yám cháh lā.

+ 6. /ngàuhnáaih/
(milk)

6. Yám ngàuhnáaih lā.

+ 7. /jau/
(alcoholic beverage)

7. Yám jáu lā.

3. Substitution Drill

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

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

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. /gafē/ | 1. Yám m̄hyám gafē a? |
| 2. /heiséui/ | 2. Yám m̄hyám heiséui a? |
| 3. /séui/ | 3. Yám m̄hyám séui a? |
| 4. /bējáu/ | 4. Yám m̄hyám bējáu a? |
| 5. /ngàuhnáaih/ | 5. Yám m̄hyám ngàuhnáaih a? |

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

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

4. Expansion Drill

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

or

Have some cookies.

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

5. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Sihk yīn lā!

T: Have a cigarette. (polite invitation)

S: Mhhouh sihk yīn!

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

1. Yám bējáu lā.

1. Mhhouh yám bējáu!

2. Sihk yīn lā.

2. Mhhouh sihk yīn!

3. Yám gafē lā.

3. Mhhouh yám gafē!

4. Sihk bēng lā.

4. Mhhouh sihk bēng!

5. Yám heiséui lā.

5. Mhhouh yám heiséui!

a. Repeat. as polite negative request, thus:

T: Sihk yīn lā!

T: Have a cigarette.

S: Mhhouh sihk yīn lā.

S: Please don't smoke.

6. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih yám cháh.
/gafē/

T: He drinks tea. /coffee/

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

He drinks tea, but not coffee.

1. Kéuih yám heiséui. /bējáu/

1. Kéuih yám heiséui,
daahnhaih mhyám bējáu.

2. Kéuih yám gafē. /cháh/

2. Kéuih yám gafē, daahnhaih
mhyám cháh.

3. Kéuih sihk pihngwó. /cháang/

3. Kéuih sihk pihngwó, daahn-
haih mhsikh cháang.

4. Kéuih sihk bēng. /yám cháh/

4. Kéuih sihk bēng, daahnhaih
mhyám cháh.5. Kéuih sík sé Jüngmahn. /Ying-
mán/5. Kéuih sé Jüngmán, daahnhaih
mhsikh sé Yingmahn.

7. Response Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Yám gafē lā? /nod/ T: Would you like some coffee?
/nod/
- + S: Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. S: Yes; thanks.
2. T: Yám gafē lā? /shake/ T: Would you like some coffee?
/shake/
- S: M̀hyám laak, m̀ngòì. S: No thanks, not right now.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yám chàh lā? /nod/ | 1. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |
| 2. Yám bējáu lā? /nod/ | 2. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |
| 3. Yám heisēui lā? /shake/ | 3. M̀hyám laak, m̀ngòì. |
| 4. Yám gafē lā? /shake/ | 4. M̀hyám laak, m̀ngòì. |
| 5. Yám séui lā? /nod/ | 5. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |

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

| | |
|------------------|-------------|
| Hóu, m̀ngòì. | OK, thanks. |
| Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. | OK. Thanks. |

8. Response Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Sīhk béng lā! /nod/ T: Have a cookie. /nod/
- S: Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. S: All right. Thanks you.
2. T: Sīhk béng lā! /shake/ T: Have a cookie. /shake/
- S: M̀hsīhk laak; m̀ngòì. S: Not just now, thanks.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Sīhk pihnggwó lā! /nod/ | 1. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |
| 2. Sīhk yīn lā! /nod/ | 2. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |
| 3. Sīhk faahn lā! /shake/ | 3. M̀hsīhk laak; m̀ngòì. |
| 4. Sīhk cháang lā! /shake/ | 4. M̀hsīhk laak; m̀ngòì. |
| 5. Sīhk béng lā! /nod/ | 5. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |
| 6. Sīhk jīu lā! /nod/ | 6. Hóu aak. M̀ngòì. |

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

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

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Yám chàh lā? /nod/ | 1. Hóu aak. ̀ngòì. |
| 2. Yám bējáu lā? /shake/ | 2. ̀hyám laak. ̀ngòì. |
| 3. Sīhk yīn lā! /nod/ | 3. Hóu aak. ̀ngòì. |
| 4. Sīhk bēng lā! /shake/ | 4. ̀hshk laak. ̀ngòì. |
| 5. Yám gafē lā? /nod/ | 5. Hóu aak. ̀ngòì. |
| 6. Sīhk p̀hnggwó lā! /nod/ | 6. Hóu aak. ̀ngòì. |
| 7. Yám heisēui lā? /shake/ | 7. ̀hyám laak. ̀ngòì. |
| 8. Sīhk cháang lā? /shake/ | 8. ̀hshk laak. ̀ngòì. |

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

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

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

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

S: Néih p̀hngyáuh
yám mēyéh a?

S: What would your friend like
to drink?

T: Néih p̀hngyáuh
yám mēyéh a?
/heisēui/

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

S: Néih p̀hngyáuh
yám heisēui.

S: Your friend would like a soft
drink.

1. Kéuih yám mēyéh a? /kéuih
p̀hngyáuh/

1. Kéuih p̀hngyáuh yám mēyéh
a?

2. /séui/

2. Kéuih p̀hngyáuh yám séui.

3. /jáu/

3. Kéuih p̀hngyáuh yám jáu.

4. /ngóhdeih p̀hngyáuh/

4. Ngóhdeih p̀hngyáuh yám jáu.

5. /néih p̀hngyáuh/

5. Néih p̀hngyáuh yám jáu.

6. /bīngo/

6. Bīngo yám jáu a?

7. /kéuih/

7. Kéuih yám jáu.

8. /mēyéh/

8. Kéuih yám mēyéh a?

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

12. Conversion Drill

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

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

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

A. What's that you're drinking?

B: I'm drinking tea.

A: Is he drinking tea too?

A: No, he's drinking coffee.

13. Conversation Drill



Ex: Guest: Aiya! Yìngā sahp dím daahp chāt. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

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

Host: Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

Host: Oh don't go so soon!

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

Guest: No. Really, I must go.

1.



1. A. Aiya! Yìngā yāt dím daahp chāt. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jàn-haih yiu jáu laak.

2.



2. A. Aiya! Yìngā sàam dím sàamgogwāt. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jàn-haih yiu jáu laak.

3.



3. A. Aiya! Yìngā luhk dím daahp sahp. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jàn-haih yiu jáu laak.

4.



4. A. Aiya! Yìngā sahp yih dím daahp sei. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhóu gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jàn-haih yiu jáu laak.

5.



5. A. Aiya! Yihgā baat dīm yāt-gogwāt. Ngóh yiu jáu laak.

B. Mhhou gam faai jáu lā!

A. Mhhaih a. Jānhaih yiu jáu laak.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. Student A to Student B:

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

B. Student B replies:

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

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 5

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

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

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Clerk and Customer in a department store)

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

Sauhfoyhñ

Áhah; yihshp mán jē.

No; twenty dollars only

Áhah--yihshp mán gihn jē.

No--Only \$20 each.

Guhaak

béi

give

béi ngóh

give me

béi ní gihn ngóh

give this one (to) me

Hóu, béi ní gihn ngóh lā.

OK, give me this one.

Sauhfoyhñ

géidō gihn

how many ones

Yiu géidō gihn a?

How many do you want?

Guhaak

gau

enough

Yāt gihn gau laak.

One is enough.

Sauhfoyhñ

Gám, néih máaih àhmáaih gó

Are you going to buy those

léuhng gihn a?

two?

Guhaak

Áhmáaih laak.

Not buy.

B. Recapitulation:Sauhfoyhñ

Máaih méyéh a?

What would you like to buy?

Guhaak

Ngóh séung máaih gihn séutsāam.

I'm looking for a shirt.

Ní gihn géidō chín a?

How much is this one?

Sauhfoyhñ

Ní gihn yahsei mán.

This one is \$24.

Guhaak

Gó léuhng gihn haih àhhah

Are those two also \$24 each?

dōu haih yahsei mán gihn a?

Sauhfoyhñ

Áhah; yihshp mán gihn jē.

No; only \$20 each.

Guhaak

Hóu, béi ní gihn ngóh lā.

OK, give me this one.

| | | |
|--|------------------|---------------------------------|
| | <u>Sauhfoyhñ</u> | |
| Yiu góidō gihn a? | | How many do you want? |
| | <u>Guhaak</u> | |
| Yāt gihn gau laak. | | One is enough. |
| | <u>Sauhfoyhñ</u> | |
| Gám, néih máaih ñhmáaih gó
léuhng gihn a? | | Are you going to buy those two? |
| | <u>Guhaak</u> | |
| Ñhmáaih laak. | | Not now, thanks. |

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

Pronunciation.

1. at in chāt, bāt, maht

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

Listen and repeat:

| | | |
|------|-----------|---|
| chāt | (3 times) | 七 |
| bāt | (3 times) | 笨 |
| maht | (3 times) | 勿 |

2. aat in baat

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

3. at/aat contrasts

Listen and repeat:

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

4. eui

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

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

5. au/aau practice

Listen and repeat: (Watch the teacher)

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

6. eut, as in sēutsāam

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

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

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

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

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

II. NOTES

1. Numbers 20 - 99

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

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

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

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

c. Full forms and abbreviated forms:

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

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

(See Drill 6)

2. Measures

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

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

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

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

a. Individual Measures

In Lesson Six you will encounter several new individual measures.

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

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

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

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

(See Drills 1, 2, 3, 4)

b. Group Measures

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

| | | | | |
|-----|----------------|---|-------------|------------------------------------|
| Ex: | <u>Measure</u> | + | <u>Noun</u> | |
| yāt | deui | | hàaih | one pair shoes = one pair of shoes |
| yāt | jek | | hàaih | one [M] shoe = one shoe |

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

c. Standard Measures

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

| | | | | |
|-----|---------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Number</u> | + | <u>Standard Measure</u> | |
| yāt | mān | | | one dollar |
| yāt | dīm | | | one o'clock (hour) |
| yāt | fānjūng | | | one minute |

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

3. Nouns

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

Ex: Number + Measure + Noun

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

4. Measure as substitute for noun.

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

| | | |
|-----|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Ex: | A. Ngóh máaih léuhng
tiuh tāai. | I'm buying two <u>[M] ties</u> . |
| | B. Bīn léuhng tiuh a? | Which two <u>[ones]</u> ? |
| | C. Nī léuhng tiuh. | These two <u>[ones]</u> . |

(See BC and Drills 3,4)

5. Measure without preceding number.

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

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

(See BC)

6. ḡhsái not used in affirmative.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Ex: Q: Sái ḡhsái máaih lukh
gihn gām dô a? | Do you need to buy 6--
so many? (doubtful
that it is necessary) |
| A: ḡhsái máaih lukh gihn--
sāam gihn gau laak. | I don't need 6--3 are
enough. |

(See Drills 1, 3, 12)

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

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

Do you need to buy so
many as six?

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

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

(See Drill 12)

7. Free words and boundwords

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

8. nī, 'this,' and gó, 'that' classed as specifiers.

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

| | | | |
|------------------|------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Ex: <u>nī/gó</u> | <u>nu.</u> | <u>M</u> | |
| nī | | gihn | = this one [this M] |
| gó | léuhng | go | = those two [that-two-M] |

(See BC and Drills 2, 3, 11)

Note the word order of nī/gó constructions:

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

(See Drills 1, 11)

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

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

9. Relative word order of direct and indirect object.

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

Verb + Direct obj + Indirect obj

Béi nī gihn ngóh lā. Give this one (to) me.
Béi sàam mǎn kéuih lā. Give \$3 (to) him.

(See BC and Drills 11, 12, 15)

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

géidō? and

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

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

(See BC and Drill 9)

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

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

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

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

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

12. Mhji... $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{n\bar{e}?\} \\ \{a?\} \end{array} \right\}$, as polite question form: 'I wonder...?', i.e., 'I wonder (if you could tell me)...?'

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

Ex: Mhji yiu géidō chin. (I)don't know how much it costs.
Mhji yiu géidō chin $\left. \begin{array}{l} \{n\bar{e}\} \\ \{a\} \end{array} \right\} ?$ (I) wonder how much it costs?
 (You assume that the person you're talking to does know and in this indirect way prompt him to tell you.)

III. DRILLS

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

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

- or
Would you like to buy a pencil?
- + 5. a. Jūng.
b. Máaih jūng.
c. Máaih go jūng.
d. Séung máaih go jūng.
e. Séung máaih léuhng go jūng.
f. Ngóh séung máaih léuhng go jūng.
- + 6. a. Kwàhn.
b. Máaih kwàhn.
c. Máaih tiuh kwàhn.
+ d. Máaih tiuh dáikwàhn (slip, petticoat)
e. Máaih léuhng tiuh dáikwàhn.
f. Séung máaih léuhng tiuh dáikwàhn.
g. Ngóh séung máaih léuhng tiuh dáikwàhn.
7. a. Siujé
+ b. Go wái siujé
c. Sīk go wái siujé.
d. M̄hsīk go wái siujé.
e. Ngóh m̄hsīk go wái siujé.
- + 8. a. Jē
+ b. Bá jē (M. for umbrella)
c. Máaih nī bá jē.
d. Máaih nī bá jē, géidō chīn a?
+ e. Máaih nī bá jē yiuh géidō chīn a?
(yiuh + money expression = want X amount, costs X amount, i.e., the asking price)
5. a. Clock
b. Buy clock(s)
c. Buy a clock.
d. Plan to buy a clock.
e. Plan to buy two clocks.
f. I plan to buy two clocks.
6. a. Skirt
b. Buy skirt(s).
c. Buy a skirt.
d. Buy a slip.
e. Buy two slips.
f. Wish to buy two slips.
g. I wish to buy two slips.
7. a. Lady
b. That lady (wái = polite M for person)
c. Know that lady
d. Not know that lady.
e. I don't know that lady.
8. a. Umbrella
b. An umbrella
c. Buy this umbrella.
d. How much does this raincoat cost?
e. How much (do you) want for this raincoat?

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

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

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Ex: T: Nǐ gihn sēutsāam
sahpsāam mǎn. | T: This shirt is thirteen dollars. |
| S: Nǐ gihn sēutsāam
hah m̀h̄hah sahpsāam mǎn a? | S: Is this shirt thirteen dollars? |
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Nǐ gihn sēutsāam sahpyāt mǎn. | 1. Nǐ gihn sēutsāam hah m̀h̄hah
sahpyāt mǎn a? |
| + 2. Gó tǐuh tāai sei mǎn.
That <u>tie</u> is four dollars. | 2. Gó tǐuh tāai hah m̀h̄hah sei
mǎn a? |
| 3. Nǐ tǐuh fu sahpsāam mǎn. | 3. Nǐ tǐuh fu hah m̀h̄hah sahpsāam mǎn a? |
| + 4. Gó deui hàaih yahnḡh mǎn.
That pair of <u>shoes</u> is
twenty-five dollars. | 4. Gó deui hàaih hah m̀h̄hah
yahnḡh mǎn a? |
| 5. Nǐ deui maht sām mǎn. | 5. Nǐ deui maht hah m̀h̄hah
sām mǎn a? |
| 6. Gó bá jē sahpyāt mǎn. | 6. Gó bá jē hah m̀h̄hah sahpyāt mǎn a? |
| 7. Nǐ gihn yúhlāu sahpgáu mǎn. | 7. Nǐ gihn yúhlāu hah m̀h̄hah
sahpgáu mǎn a? |
| 8. Nǐ go bíu ngh'ahgáu mǎn. | 8. Nǐ go bíu hah m̀h̄hah ngh'ahgáu mǎn a? |
| + 9. Gó jǐ yùhnjǐbāt yāt mǎn.
That <u>ball point pen</u> is
one dollar. | 9. Gó jǐ yùhnjǐbāt hah m̀h̄hah
yāt mǎn a? |

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

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

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Ní tiuh sahpei mán. | 1. Gó tiuh dōu yiu sahpei mán. |
| 2. Ní deui luhk mán. | 2. Gó deui dōu yiu luhk mán. |
| 3. Ní gihn sahpaat mán. | 3. Gó gihn dōu yiu sahpaat mán. |
| 4. Ní jǐ yāt mán. | 4. Gó jǐ dōu yiu yāt mán. |
| 5. Ní go yahgáu mán. | 5. Gó go dōu yiu yahgáu mán. |
| + 6. Ní tiuh dáifu ngh mán.
(underpants, undershorts) | 6. Gó tiuh dáifu dōu yiu ngh mán. |

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

4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ní gihn yúhlāu sah man. T: This raincoat is \$10.

S: Ní gihn yúhlāu sah man, gó gihn dōu haih sah mán. S: This raincoat is \$10. That one is also \$10.

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

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

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| | That man wants to buy this raincoat. |
| 3. Gó go Yíngwok ^y áh ⁿ . | 3. Gó go Yíngwok ^y áh ⁿ séung máaih gíh ⁿ yuhlāu. |
| 4. deui maht | 4. Gó go Yíngwok ^y áh ⁿ séung máaih deui maht. |
| + 5. Gó go siujé
(<u>woman</u>) | 5. Gó go siujé séung máaih deui maht.
That lady wants to buy a pair of socks. |
| + 6. Gó wái s ⁱ nsàang
(<u>man</u>) | 6. Gó wái s ⁱ nsàang séung máaih deui maht. |
| 7. tíuh fu | 7. Gó wái s ⁱ nsàang séung máaih tíuh fu. |

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

Ex: T: Ní tíuh sàamsahp mán. T: This one is thirty dollars.
S: Ní tíuh sà'ah mán. S: This one is thirty dollars.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ní tíuh yihsahpsei mán.
[24] | 1. Ní tíuh yahsei mán. |
| 2. Ní tíuh yihsahpchāt mán.
[27] | 2. Ní tíuh yahchāt mán. |
| 3. Ní tíuh sàamsahp ⁿ gh mán.
[35] | 3. Ní tíuh sà'ah ⁿ gh mán. |
| 4. Ní tíuh sàamsahpyih mán.
[32] | 4. Ní tíuh sà'ahyih mán. |
| 5. Ní tíuh seisahpbaat mán.
[48] | 5. Ní tíuh sei'ahbaat mán. |
| 6. Ní tíuh seisahpluhk mán.
[46] | 6. Ní tíuh sei'ahluhk mán. |
| 7. Ní tíuh ñghsahpsei mán.
[54] | 7. Ní tíuh ñgh'ahsei mán. |
| 8. Ní tíuh ñghsahpyih mán.
[51] | 8. Ní tíuh ñgh'ahyih mán. |
| 9. Ní tíuh luhksahp ⁿ gh mán.
[65] | 9. Ní tíuh luhk'ah ⁿ gh mán. |
| 10. Ní tíuh luhksahp ^g áu mán.
[69] | 10. Ní tíuh luhk'ah ^g áu mán. |

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

Ex: T: Gó t̄iuh fu sahp
m̄an. /baat m̄an/

T: That pair of trousers is ten
dollars.

S: Ní t̄iuh baat m̄an jē. S: This pair is only eight dollars.

1. Gó deui haaih yahsāam m̄an.
/yahyāt m̄an/

1. Ní deui yahyāt m̄an jē.

2. Gó deui maht lukh m̄an. /sei m̄an/

2. Ní deui sei m̄an jē.

3. Gó t̄iuh fu sahp̄yih m̄an.
/sahp m̄an/

3. Ní t̄iuh sahp m̄an jē.

4. Gó go bíu sà'ahnḡh m̄an.
/yahchāt m̄an/

4. Ní go yahchāt m̄an jē.

5. Gó gihn yúhlāu yihsahp m̄an.
/sahpgáu m̄an/

5. Ní gihn sahp̄gáu m̄an jē.

8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Ní gihn sahp̄luhk
m̄an.

T: This one is sixteen dollars.

S: Gám, gó gihn haih
m̄h̄h̄aih dōu haih
sahp̄luhk m̄an a?

S: Well, is that one sixteen
dollars too?

1. Ní bá sahp̄baat m̄an.

1. Gám, gó bá haih m̄h̄h̄aih dōu
haih sahp̄baat m̄an a?

2. Ní t̄iuh ṅgh m̄an.

2. Gám, gó t̄iuh haih m̄h̄h̄aih
dōu haih ṅgh m̄an a?

3. Ní gihn sahp̄sei m̄an.

3. Gám, gó gihn haih m̄h̄h̄aih
dōu haih sahp̄sei m̄an a?

4. Ní deui yahsāam m̄an.

4. Gám, gó deui haih m̄h̄h̄aih
dōu haih yahsāam m̄an a?

5. Kéuih haih Gwóngdūngyāhn.
/kéuih p̄ahngyāuh/

5. Gám, kéuih p̄ahngyāuh haih
m̄h̄h̄aih dōu haih Gwóng-
dūngyāhn a?

9. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih máaih géidō
gihn a? /ṅgh/

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

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

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

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

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

10. Expansion Drill

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

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

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

16. Máaih bējáu.

16. Kéuih máaih jí bējáu.

17. Máaih jūng.

17. Kéuih máaih go jūng.

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

Ex: T: Béi léuhng t̄uh
tāai ngóh lā. /nī/

T: Give me two ties. /this/

S: Béi nī léuhng t̄uh
tāai ngóh lā.

S: Give me these two ties.

1. Béi bá ngóh lā. /nī/

1. Béi nī bá ngóh lā.

2. Béi t̄uh fu ngóh lā. /gó/

2. Béi gó t̄uh fu ngóh lā.

3. Béi deui maht ngóh lā. /luhk/

3. Béi luhk deui maht ngóh lā.

4. Béi sàam gihn ngóh lā. /gó/

4. Béi gó sàam gihn ngóh lā.

5. Béi sàam t̄uh ngóh lā. /nī/

5. Béi nī sàam t̄uh ngóh lā.

6. Béi léuhng t̄uh ngóh lā. /tāai/

6. Béi léuhng t̄uh tāai ngóh
lā.

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

7. Béi gó léuhng deui hàaih
ngóh lā.

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

8. Béi gó léuhng gihn sēutsāam
ngóh lā.

9. Béi t̄uh kwàhn ngóh lā. /gó/

9. Béi gó t̄uh kwàhn ngóh lā.

12. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih máaih m̄h-
máaih nī deui
hàaih a? /nod/

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

S: Hóu, béi nī deui
ngóh lā.

S: OK, give me that pair.

2. T: Néih máaih m̄h-
máaih nī deui
hàaih a? /shake/

T: Do you want this pair of
shoes?

S: M̄hmáaih laak.

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

1. Néih máaih m̄hmáaih nī gihn
sēutsāam a? /nod/

1. Hóu, béi nī gihn ngóh lā.

2. Néih máaih m̄hmáaih nī gihn
yúhlāu a? /nod/

2. Hóu, béi nī gihn ngóh lā.

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

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

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

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

7. /séung m̄hséung a?/

7. Gó gó yáhn séung m̄hséung
m̄aih sei gihn s̄eutsāam a?

8. /léuhng t̄iuh tāai/

8. Gó go yáhn séung m̄hséung
m̄aih léuhng t̄iuh tāai a?

14. Conversation Exercise:

Ex: A: M̄hsái m̄aih luhk
gihn s̄eutsāam,
sāam gihn gau laak.A: You needn't buy 6 shirts;
3 is enough.B: M̄hah. Sāam gihn
m̄hgau; yiu m̄aih
luhk gihn.B: No, 3 isn't enough; I need to
get 6.1. A. ...sāam deui maht;
Yāt deui1. A. M̄hsái m̄aih sāam deui
maht; yāt deui gau laak.

B.

B. M̄hah. Yāt deui m̄hgau;
yiu m̄aih sāam deui.2. A. ...léuhng bá jē;
Yāt bá.....2. A. M̄hsái m̄aih léuhng bá jē;
yāt bá gau laak.

B.

B. M̄hah. Yāt bá m̄hgau;
yiu m̄aih léuhng bá.3. A. ...sahp go cháang;
Gáu go.....3. A. M̄hsái m̄aih sah p go
cháang; gáu go gau laak.

B.

B. M̄hah. Gáu go m̄hgau;
yiu m̄aih sah p go.4. A. ...chāt jí bējáu;
luhk jí.....4. A. M̄hsái m̄aih chāt jí bējáu;
luhk jí gau laak.

B.

B. M̄hah. Luhk jí m̄hgau;
yiu m̄aih chāt jí.5. A. ...sei go bēng;
Léuhng go.....5. A. M̄hsái m̄aih sei go bēng;
léuhng go gau laak.

B.

B. M̄hah. Léuhng go m̄hgau;
yiu m̄aih sei go.

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

Ex: 1. T: Yāt bá jē gau T: Is one umbrella enough?
 ̀m̀hgau a? /nod/

S: Gau laak. Yāt bá S: Yes, one is enough.
 gau laak.

2. T: Yāt bá jē gau T: Is one umbrella enough?
 ̀m̀hgau a? /shake/

S: Yāt bá ̀m̀hgau. S: One is not enough. Please give
 ̀m̀hgòì nēih béi me two.
 léuhng bá ngòh
 lā.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Léuhng jǐ yùhnjībāt gau
̀m̀hgau a? /nod/ | 1. Gau laak. Léuhng jǐ gau laak. |
| 2. Yāt gihn yúhlāu gau ̀m̀hgau a?
/shake/ | 2. Yāt gihn ̀m̀hgau. ̀M̀hgòì nēih
béi léuhng gihn ngòh lā. |
| 3. Luhk jǐ heisēui gau ̀m̀hgau a?
/nod/ | 3. Gau laak. Luhk jǐ gau laak. |
| 4. Yāt deui hàaih gau ̀m̀hgau a?
/shake/ | 4. Yāt deui ̀m̀hgau. ̀M̀hgòì nēih
béi léuhng deui ngòh lā. |
| 5. Sàam go pihnggwó gau ̀m̀hgau a?
/shake/ | 5. Sàam go ̀m̀hgau. ̀M̀hgòì nēih
béi sei go ngòh lā. |
| 6. Léuhng go bīu gau ̀m̀hgau a?
/nod/ | 6. Gau laak. Léuhng go gau
laak. |
| 7. Səhp go béng gau ̀m̀hgau a?
/shake/ | 7. Səhp go ̀m̀hgau. ̀M̀hgòì nēih
béi səhpyāt go ngòh lā. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| A. You ask your neighbor: | B. And he replies: |
| 1. What he wants to buy. | 1. That he wants to buy a tie. |
| 2. How many (ties) he wants. | 2. He wants to buy two. |
| 3. How much these shoes cost. | 3. They are \$60 a pair. |
| 4. Whether those (shoes) are
also \$60.00 a pair. | 4. No, they are \$65. |

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

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 6

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

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