

## BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(A brother and sister are sharing a taxi to work)

saimúì

younger sister

Saimúì

m̀hgeidāk

forgot, forget

daai

carry, take or bring along

m̀hgeidāk daai ch̀ín

forgot to bring money

tím

sentence suffix, indicating  
taken by surprise

Ngóh m̀hgeidāk daai ch̀ín

I forgot to bring my money!

tím!

Aiya! Ngóh m̀hgeidāk daai ch̀ín

Aiya! I forgot to bring my

tím!

money!

agō

elder brother

Agō

M̀hgányiu--ngóh yáuh.

Never mind--I have (some).

(He hands \$3.00 to the driver)

jáaufàan

give back change (give  
change--return)

jáaufàan sàam hòuh

give back 30¢ change

dāk laak

that will be all right

Jáaufàan sàam hòuh dāk laak.

Give me 30¢ change, that'll  
be OK.

sīgēi

driver, cab driver,  
chauffeurSīgēi

móuhdāk

not have available

Ngóh móuhdāk jáau.

I don't have any change.

[don't have (money) avail-  
able to give change]

sàan ngán

small coins

Néih yáuh móuh sàan ngán a?

Do you have any small coins?

Agō

Yáuh, yáuh.

Yes, I have.

̀hginjǒ	lose/lost (something), 'nowhere to be seen'
Yí!	exclamation of distress
Yí! ̀hginjǒ gé?	Eh? Disappeared?
A--hǎi douh.	Oh--they're here.
nǎh!	here!
Nǎh, nǐdouh chāt hòuhjǐ.	Here, here's 70¢.
(The two get out of the taxi)	
<u>Agō</u>	
yuhng	use
Néih yiu chǐn yuhng.	You'll need some money to use.
je	lend
-jyuh	temporarily, for a short time
jejyuh béi néih	lend to you
Ngóh nǐdouh jejyuh béi néih	I'll lend you some (of what I
sǐn lā.	have) here.
Yiu géidō a?	How much do you need?
<u>Saimúi</u>	
Sahp mǎn gau laak.	Ten dollars will be enough.
<u>Agō</u>	
baak	hundred
baak mǎn	hundred dollars
jǐ	paper. here, paper money, i.e. \$ bill
baak mǎn jǐ	hundred dollar bill
jèung	measure for bank notes
jèung yāt baak mǎn jǐ	a one-hundred-dollar bill
dāk	have only, only have
ja	jē + a = ja
Ngóh dāk jèung yāt baak mǎn	I only have a hundred dollar
jǐ ja.	bill.
cheunghòí	break (a large note for ones of smaller de- nomination)

Dǎng ngòh cheunghòl bēi nēih  
lā.

I'll get it changed and give  
you (the money).

(They stop in at a bank to change the \$100  
bill. The elder brother addresses a teller:)

Agō

cheunghoi jèung yāt baak mǎn jí  
tùhng ngòh  
Ńghòl nēih tùhng ngòh cheunghòl  
jèung yāt baak mǎn jí lā.

split a hundred dollar bill  
for me, on my behalf  
Would you please change a  
hundred dollar bill for me.

Síujé

dāk  
Dāk. Sǎhp jèung sǎhp mǎn jí  
hóu mǎhóu a?

OK, sure  
Sure. Are 10 ten's OK?

Agō

Hóu aak.

Fine.

B. Recapitulation:

Saimúí

Aiya! Ngòh mǎhgeidāk daai chín  
tím!  
Ńghányiu--ngòh yáuh.

Aiya! I forgot to bring my  
money!  
Never mind--I have some.

(He hands \$3.00 to the driver)

Jáaufàn sǎam hòuh dāk laak.

Give me 30¢ change, that'll  
be OK.

Sígeí

Ngòh móuhdāk jáau. Nēih yáuh  
móuh sǎan ngán a?

I don't have any change. Do  
you have any small coins?

Agō

Yáuh, yáuh. Yí! Ńghinjó gé?  
A--háí douh. Náh, nǐdouh  
chāt hòuhjí.

Yes, I have. Eh? Disappeared?  
Oh, they're here. Here,  
here's 70¢.

(They get out of the taxi)

Agō

Nēih yiu chín yuhng. Ngòh nǐdouh  
jeiyuh bēi nēih sǎn lā. Yiu

You'll need some money to use.  
I'll lend you some. How much

géidō a?

do you need?

Saimúí

Sahp mǎn gau laak.

Ten dollars will be enough.

Agō

Ngóh dāk jèung yāt baak mǎn  
jǐ ja. Dǎng ngóh cheunghòí  
béi néih lā.

I only have a hundred dollar  
bill. I'll get it changed  
and give you (the money).

(They stop in at a bank to change the \$100  
bill. The elder brother addresses a teller:)

Agō

Ngóhí néih túhng ngóh cheunghòí  
jèung yāt baak mǎn jǐ lā.

Would you please change a  
hundred dollar bill for me.

Síujé

Dāk. Sahp jèung sah p mǎn jǐ  
hóu àh hóu a?

Sure. Are ten 10's OK?

Agō

Hóu aak.

Fine.

## II. NOTES

1. sín, 'first,'

sín, 'first,' attaches to the end of a clause sentence, or a minor sentence consisting of a timeword, with the implication that something else is to follow.

Ex: 1. Dǎng ngóh ló jǐ bāt  
sín lā.

1. Let me get a pencil first--  
(and then I can write  
down the number.)

2. Ngóh nǐdóuh jejjuh  
béi néih sín lā.

2. I'll lend you (some money)  
first--(and then you can  
get through the day.)

3. A: Dāk meih a?

3. A: Ready yet?

B: Meih--dǎngjahn sín  
lā.

B: Not yet--wait a minute  
first--(then I'll be  
ready.)

(See BC)

Students of Mandarin will recall that the Mandarin equivalent of sín, syān, occupies a different sentence position. In Mandarin syān comes before the verb, rather than coming at the end of the clause.

Ex: Dǎng wǒ syān ná (yì) jǐ bǐ lái. Let me first get a pen.

2. Dāk = OK, will do, all right

## a. Forms:

aff: dāk

That's OK, that'll do, all right,  
can do.

neg: mhdāk

That's not OK, that won't do,  
can't.

q: dāk mhdāk a?

Will that be all right?

Ex: 1. Ngóh séung yíngā  
sìhk faahn, dāk  
mhdāk a?

1. I'd like to eat now, OK?

2. Mhdāk. Yiu dáng yāt- 2. Not OK. We have to wait awhile.  
jahn sìn.

3. Dāk. Sìhk faahn lā. 3. Sure. Eat!

(See BC)

b. Dāk joins with laak in the affirmative and meih in the negative  
and question forms to form fixed phrases:

aff: dāk laak.

It's OK now (change from before)  
It's ready.

neg: meih dāk

Not OK yet, it's not ready,  
it's not right yet.

q: dāk meih a?

Is it ready yet? Is it OK yet?

Ex: 1. Ngóh gihn chèuhng-  
sāam dāk meih a?

Is my dress ready yet?

2. Meih dāk.

Not OK yet.

3. Dāk laak. Néih  
sìháh sìn lā.

It's ready. Try it on!

3. Dāk + quantity phrase = have only, get only, obtain only:

dāk in this sense has a quantity phrase as its object, with the  
implication that the quantity is insufficient. It contrasts with  
yáuh, 'have,' which does not have the connotation of insufficiency.

1. Ngóh dāk léuhng  
gihn seutsāam.

I have only two shirts.

2. Ngóh yáuh léuhng  
gihn seutsāam.

I have two shirts.

(See BC and Drill 11)

dāk, as 'have insufficient amount,' is a defective verb--that  
is, it does not have all three forms: affirmative, negative, and  
question. It is not used in the negative form, and does not form the  
choice question regularly:

Forms:

aff: Dāk jèung yāt baak    Have only a \$100 bill.  
mān jī.

neg: -- --

q: Haih m̃hhaih dāk    Do you have only a \$100 bill?  
jèung yāt baak  
mān jī a?

4. yáuhdāk + verb = 'have available to ...V.,' 'have available for .V-ing.'

dāk used between the verb yáuh (or its negative móuh) and a second verb, forms a verb phrase (VP) 'have (or not have) available for .V-ing.'

The basic meaning of dāk in a yáuhdāk V is 'can.'

Ex: aff: yáuhdāk maaih    have-can-sell, have for sale  
neg: móuhdāk maaih    don't have-available for sale  
q: yáuh móuh dāk maaih    are there any available for  
a?    sale?

(See BC and Drills 7, 8)

5. tīm! sentence suffix indicating that the speaker has been taken by surprise.

tīm! adds the connotation that the situation expressed in the sentence is different from what the speaker expected.

This tīm! perhaps is derived from tīm, 'more,' 'in addition,' which you encountered before in Lesson 4, but differs both in implication and in expressive intonation.

tīm! expressing surprise is a stressed syllable in its sentence, but tīm, 'in addition' does not receive heavy sentence stress. Further, tīm, 'in addition' can be followed by another sentence suffix, but tīm!, expressing surprise, cannot.

Ex: 1. Joi dáng ngóh géi    'Please wait for me a few  
fānjūng tīm lā.    minutes more.'  
2. M̃hgéidāk tīm!    I forgot it! (having just  
realized it)

(See BC and Drill 3)

6. -dò and -siu phrases of indefinite amounts

- a. -dò 'large amount' and -siu 'small amount' combine with preceding hóu- and others to form phrases of indefinite amounts.

Ex: 1. hóudò	a lot, many, much
2. géidò	quite a lot
3. móuhgéidò	not very much
4. hóusíu	very little, very few
5. sèsíu	a little
6. síusíu	just a little, just a few

- b. These -dò/-siu phrases can be used as modifier to a following nominal construction or as head in a nominal construction.

Ex:

as modifier:

Ngóh yáuh hóudò chín. I have a lot of money.

as head:

Kéuih dōu yáuh hóudò. He has a lot too.

- c. sèsíu and síusíu modify mass nouns only, directly preceding the noun. As head structures they are used only in connection with mass nouns.

Ex: 1. Béi sèsíu tòhng ngóh lā.	Please give me a little sugar.
2. Béi síusíu tòhng ngóh lā.	Please give me just a tiny bit of sugar.
3. Sèsíu hóu lā.	A little bit is fine. (Someone asked how much sugar you want in your coffee.)
4. Síusíu hóu lā.	Just a tiny bit is fine.

- d. The following -dò/-siu phrases can modify individual and mass nouns directly:

<u>-dò/-siu</u>	<u>Ind/Mass Noun</u>	
1. hóudò	} sēutsāam tòhng ....?	1. many shirts; much sugar
2. géidò		2. quite a few shirts; quite a bit of sugar
3. móuhgéidò		3. not many shirts; not much
4. (QW) géidò		4. how many shirts?; how <sup>sugar</sup> much
5. hóusíu		5. very few shirts; <sup>sugar?</sup> very little sugar

(See Drills 11, 12)

e. The following can precede a Measure (+ Noun):

-dò	M	N	
hóudò	gihn	sēutsāam	many[M] shirts
móuhgéidò	"	"	not many [M] shirts
géidò (& géidō?)	"	"	quite a few [M] shirts (how many [M] shirts?)

7. cheung and cheunghòì 'to change money into smaller denomination'

These both form VO phrases with a following money phrase.

cheung = change into (what you want) (followed by denomination wanted)

cheunghòì = change, i.e., break (a big bill) (followed by denomination held.)

Ex: cheung sah p mǎn jí = change into \$10 bills

cheunghòì jèung sah p mǎn jí = break a \$10 bill

8. Sentence suffix gé

gé represents sentence suffix ge, 'that's the way it is'

plus rising intonation for uncertainty and doubt.

Ex: Yí-mhgingjó gé?

Eh? (They're) lost?

(See BC)



## III. DRILLS

## 1. Alteration Drill

Ex: 1. T: Nǐ go haih cháang T: This is an orange.  
lǎih ge.

S: Nàh--nǐdough yáuh S: Here--here's an orange.  
go cháang.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Nǐ dǐ haih ngàuhyuhk lǎih ge.  | 1. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh dǐ ngàuh-yuhk.      |
| 2. Nǐ jǐ haih heiséui lǎih ge.  | 2. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh jǐ heiséui.         |
| 3. Nǐ dǐ haih tòhng lǎih ge.  | 3. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh dǐ tòhng.           |
| 4. Nǐ go haih pǐhnggwó lǎih ge.   | 4. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh go pǐhnggwó.        |
| 5. Nǐ jèung haih sah p mǎn jǐ lǎih ge.  | 5. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh jèung sah p mǎn jǐ. |
| + 6. Nǐ go haih ñgh hòuhjǐ <u>ngán</u> lǎih ge. ( <u>ngán</u> = <u>coin</u> ) | 6. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh go ñgh hòuhjǐ ngán. |
| 7. Nǐ go haih yāt mǎn ngán lǎih ge.   | 7. Nàh--nǐdough yáuh go yāt mǎn ngán.    |
- a. Repeat, in reverse, teacher cueing with yáuh sentences, students responding with haih sentences.

## 2. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Béi ñgh hòuhjǐ ngóh. /jáaufaan/

T: Give me 50¢. /give back change/

S: Jáaufaan ñgh hòuhjǐ ngóh.

S: Give me back 50¢ change.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Béi sah p mǎn ngóh. /je/<br>Give me ten dollars.  | 1. Je sah p mǎn ngóh.<br>Lend me ten dollars.  |
| 2. Béi jǐ bāt ngóh. /ló/<br>Give me a pen.   | 2. Ló jǐ bāt ngóh.<br>Bring me a pen(cil).   |
| 3. Béi gihn sēutsāam ngóh. /máaih/<br>Give me a shirt.                                       | 3. Máaih gihn sēutsāam ngóh.<br>Buy me a shirt. (Buy a shirt to give me.)                                      |
| 4. Béi go dihnwá ngóh. /dá/<br>Give me a phone call.<br>(also: Give me a phone.)             | 4. Dá go dihnwá ngóh.  |
| + 5. Béi jèung sah p mǎn jǐ ngóh.<br>/wuhn/<br>Give me a ten-dollar bill.<br>/Change (into)/ | 5. Wuhn jèung sah p mǎn jǐ ngóh.<br>Change (this) into a ten-dollar bill for me. (The speaker is holding small |

change and bills that  
he wants converted into a  
larger bill.)

Comment: wuhn 'exchange,' 'change (into)' in reference to money, is usually used when you have small denominations that you want to change for larger. When you have a large bill you want to break into smaller denominations you use the verb cheunghòì 'break (a bill into smaller denominations)', 'change.' (See BC). wuhn also means to exchange one currency for another, as exchange HK money for US money.

a. Repeat the above drill as expansion drill thus:

T: Jáaufàan ngh hòuhjǐ ngóh.  
Give me back 50¢ change.

S: Nghòì néih jáaufàan ngh hòuhjǐ ngóh lā.  
Please give me back 50¢ change.

### 3. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Nghgāamjeuk bo.

It doesn't fit, that's for sure.

S: Nghgāamjeuk tím!

It doesn't fit, shucks!  
(tím here carries the implication that you are disappointed. I like it, but it doesn't fit - shucks.)

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Maaihsaai bo.  | 1. Maaihsaai tím!               |
| + 2. Nghái douh bo. ((He's) not here.)  | 2. Nghái douh tím! (douh=place) |
| 3. Chēutjó gāai bo.   | 3. Chēutjó gāai tím!            |
| 4. Nghau chín bo.   | 4. Nghau chín tím!              |
| 5. Tèng mhdóu bo.<br>I can't hear it.   | 5. Tèng mhdóu tím!              |
| 6. Wán mhdóu bo.<br>(I) can't find (it).  | 6. Wán mhdóu tím!               |
| 7. Dámhdóu bo.<br>I can't reach him by phone.<br>or<br>He can't be reached by phone.<br>(ambiguous as to whether<br>he has no phone or his phone<br>is busy.) | 7. Dámhdóu tím!                 |
| 8. Nghēidāk bo.<br>(I) forgot.  | 8. Nghēidāk tím!                |

- a. Reverse roles, teacher cueing with sentences in right hand column, students responding with those at the left.

#### 4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Yāt baak mǎn jǐ. T: This is a \$100 bill.

S: Mhgoi néih cheunghòì jèung yāt baak mǎn jǐ ngóh lā!  
S: Please break this \$100 bill for me.

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| 1. /ngh hòuhjǐ ngán/ | 1. Mhgoi néih cheunghòì go ngh hòuhjǐ ngán ngóh lā!    |
| 2. /yāt mǎn ngán/    | 2. Mhgoi néih chéunghòì go yāt mǎn ngán ngóh lā!       |
| 3. /sahp mǎn jǐ/     | 3. Mhgoi néih chéunghòì jèung sah p mǎn jǐ ngóh lā!    |
| 4. /ngh mǎn jǐ/      | 4. Mhgoi néih chéunghòì jèung ngh mǎn jǐ ngóh lā!      |
| 5. /ngh baak mǎn jǐ/ | 5. Mhgoi néih chéunghòì jèung ngh baak mǎn jǐ ngóh lā! |
| 6. /yāt baak mǎn jǐ/ | 6. Mhgoi néih chéunghòì jèung yāt baak mǎn jǐ ngóh lā! |

- a. Repeat, teacher writing visual cues (\$100, 50¢, etc.) on the blackboard, students responding chéunghòì sentence.

T: Write: \$100

S: Mhgoi néih chéunghòì jèung yāt baak mǎn jǐ ngóh lā!

#### 5. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih yámsaai dǐ heisèui.

T: He drank up all the soft drinks.

S: Kéuih yámsaai dǐ heisèui. Gám, ngóh móuhdāk yám tǐm.

S: He drank up all the soft drinks. So I don't have any [available to drink], blast it!

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Kéuih yuhngsaai dǐ chín.<br>He used up all the money. | 1. Kéuih yuhngsaai dǐ chín.<br>Gám, ngóh móuhdāk yuhng tǐm. |
| 2. Kéuih sihksaai dǐ faahn.                              | 2. Kéuih sihksaai dǐ faahn.<br>Gám, ngóh móuhdāk sihk tǐm.  |

3. Kéuih lósaai dī chīn.

4. Kéuih yámsaai dī gafē.

3. Kéuih lósaai dī chīn.

Gám, ngóh móuhdāk ló tīm.

4. Kéuih yámsaai dī gafē.

Gám, ngóh móuhdāk yám tīm.

### 6. Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: Yínggwok yáuh  
Yahtbún bējáu  
maaih. /nod/  
Méihgwok/

S: Méihgwok dōu  
yáuhdāk maaih.

2. T: Yínggwok yáuh  
Yahtbún bējáu  
maaih. /shake/  
Méihgwok/

S: Yínggwok yáuh  
Yahtbún bējáu  
maaih, daahn-  
haih Méihgwok  
móuhdāk maaih.

T: In England there is Japanese  
beer for sale. /nod/America/

S: In America also they have it  
for sale. [America also have-  
can-sell.]

T: England has Japanese beer for  
sale. /shake/America/

S: England has Japanese beer for  
sale but in America they  
don't have it for sale.  
[America not have-can-sell.]

1. Ngóh yáuh chīn yuhng.  
/nod/ngóh pàhngyáuh/

2. Kéuih yáuh chāh yám.  
/shake/ngóh/

3. Chāansāt yáuh chāh yám.  
/nod/chāhlāuh/

4. Kéuih yáuh yúhlāu jeuk.  
/shake/Léih Sàang/

5. Hèunggóng yáuh Jùngmāhn syù  
maaih. /nod/Yahtbún/

1. Ngóh yáuh chīn yuhng, ngóh  
pàhngyáuh dōu yáuhdāk  
yuhng.

2. Kéuih yáuh chāh yám, daahn-  
haih ngóh móuhdāk yám.

3. Chāansāt yáuh chāh yám,  
chāhlāuh dōu yáuhdāk yám.

4. Kéuih yáuh yúhlāu jeuk,  
daahnhaih Léih Sàang móuh-  
dāk jeuk.

5. Hèunggóng yáuh Jùngmāhn syù  
maaih, Yahtbún dōu yáuh-  
dāk maaih.

## 7. Follow Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh séung hohk  
Gwóngdùngwá.

T: I'm thinking of studying  
Cantonese.

S: Bīndouh yáuhdāk  
hohk a?

S: Where can one study (it)?  
[Where have-can-study?]

1. Ngóh séung hohk Gwokýúh.

1. Bīndouh yáuhdāk hohk a?

2. Ngóh yiu dá dihnwá.

2. Bīndouh yáuhdāk dá a?

3. Ngóh séung sihk faahn.

3. Bīndouh yáuhdāk sihk a?

4. Ngóh séung yám gafē.

4. Bīndouh yáuhdāk yám a?

5. Ngóh séung máaih lāangsāam.  
/maaih/

5. Bīndouh yáuhdāk maaih a?

6. Ngóh séung máaih chē. /maaih/

6. Bīndouh yáuhdāk maaih a?

## 8. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gó júng chē, bīn-  
douh yáuhdāk  
maaih a?  
/Hèunggóng/

T: That kind of car--where is it  
available for sale?  
/Hongkong/

S: Gó júng chē, Hèung-  
góng yáuh móuhdāk  
maaih a?

S: That kind of car--is it for  
sale in Hongkong? or  
Can you buy that kind of car  
in Hongkong?

1. Ní júng bíu, bīndouh yáuhdāk  
maaih a? /Yahtbún/

1. Ní júng bíu, Yahtbún yáuh  
móuhdāk maaih a?

2. Ní júng pihnggwó, bīndouh  
yáuhdāk maaih a? /Jùnggwok/

2. Ní júng pihnggwó, Jùnggwok  
yáuh móuhdāk maaih a?

3. Ní júng gafē, bīndouh yáuhdāk  
yám a? /chaansāt/

3. Ní júng gafē, chāansāt  
yáuh móuhdāk yám a?

4. Ní júng bēng, bīndouh yáuhdāk  
sihk a? /Māhnwàh Jáudim/

4. Ní júng bēng, Māhnwàh Jáudim  
yáuh móuhdāk sihk a?

5. Ní júng bāt, bīndouh yáuhdāk  
maaih a? /Hèunggóng/

5. Ní júng bāt, Hèunggóng yáuh  
móuhdāk maaih a?

## 9. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Jǎaufaan ngh hòuhjǐ T: Give me back 50¢  
bái ngóh lā.

S: Jǎaufaan ngh hòuhjǐ S: It'll be OK to give me back 50¢.  
bái ngóh dāk laak. (You can keep the rest)  
[Give me back 50¢, then it  
will be OK.]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Mhgoi néih wah kéuih jǐ ngóh<br>mhfaanlāih sihk faahn lā. | 1. Mhgoi néih wah kéuih jǐ ngóh<br>mhfaanlāih sihk faahn<br>dāk laak. (i.e. you don't<br>need to do anything fur-<br>ther) |
| 2. Mhgoi néih giu kéuih hái chē<br>jaahm dāng ngóh lā.       | 2. Giu kéuih hái chē jaahm<br>dāng ngóh dāk laak.<br>(i.e. doesn't need to come<br>all the way to the house)               |
| 3. Giu kéuih hái jógán máaih lā.                             | 3. Giu kéuih hái jógán máaih<br>dāk laak. (i.e. doesn't<br>have to go to town)   |
| 4. Daaí yih baak mǎn lā.                                     | 4. Daaí yih baak mǎn dāk laak.   |
| 5. Jejyuh baak lèhng mǎn bái<br>ngóh lā.                     | 5. Jejyuh baak lèhng mǎn bái<br>ngóh dāk laak.   |
| 6. Bái sǎanjǐ ngóh lā.                                       | 6. Bái sǎanjǐ ngóh dāk laak.   |
| 7. Ló bái kéuih lā.  | 7. Ló bái kéuih dāk laak.  |
| 8. Yuhng yùhnbat sé lā.                                      | 8. Yuhng yùhnbat sé dāk laak.  |

## 10. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih gau mhgau chín máaih bējǎu a? /nod/

S: Gau. Ngóh ngāamngāam gau chín máaih.

2. T: Néih gau mhgau chín máaih hàaih a? /shake/

S: Mhgau. Ngóh mhgau chín máaih.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Néih gau mhgau chín máaih<br>yùhnbat a? /nod/    | 1. Gau. Ngóh ngāamngāam gau<br>chín máaih. |
| 2. Néih gau mhgau chín máaih<br>pǐhnggwó a? /shake/ | 2. Mhgau. Ngóh mhgau chín<br>máaih.        |
| 3. Néih gau mhgau chín máaih<br>yǐnjái a? /nod/     | 3. Gau. Ngóh ngāamngāam gau<br>chín máaih. |
| 4. Néih gau mhgau chín máaih<br>cháang a? /nod/     | 4. Gau. Ngóh ngāamngāam gau<br>chín máaih. |

5. Néih gau m̀hgau chín máaih  
sēutsāam a? /shake/

6. Néih gau m̀hgau chín máaih  
háaih a? /shake/

5. M̀hgau. Ngóh m̀hgau chín máaih.

6. M̀hgau. Ngóh m̀hgau chín máaih.

# 11. Expansion & Substitution Drill

+ Ex: 1. T: Ngóh dāk hóusiu  
chín. /hóudò/  
(very little)

T: I have very little money.  
/a lot/

S: Ngóh dāk hóusiu  
chín, daahnhaih  
kéuih yáuh  
hóudò.

S: I have very little money, but  
he has a lot.

2. T: Kéuih yáuh hóudò  
chín. /hóusiu  
ja/

T: He has a lot money. /very  
little/

S: Kéuih yáuh hóudò  
chín, daahnhaih  
ngóh dāk hóusiu  
ja.

S: He has a lot of money, but I  
have very little.

+ 1. Kéuih yáuh hóudò chín.  
/móuhgèidò ja/  
/not much/

1. Kéuih yáuh hóudò chín,  
daahnhaih ngóh móuhgèidò  
ja.  
He has a lot of money,  
but I don't have much.

+ 2. Ngóh móuhgèidò chín.  
/gèidò ga/  
/quite a lot/

2. Ngóh móuhgèidò chín, daahn-  
haih kéuih yáuh gèidò ga.  
I don't have much money,  
but he has quite a lot.

3. Kéuih yáuh gèidò chín.  
/sèsiu ja/

3. Kéuih yáuh gèidò chín, daahn-  
haih ngóh dāk sèsiu ja.

4. Ngóh yáuh sèsiu chín.  
/hóudò ga/  
/much, a lot/  
I have a little money.

4. Ngóh yáuh sèsiu chín, daahn-  
haih kéuih yáuh hóudò ga.  
I have a little money,  
but he has a lot.

5. Kéuih yáuh hóudò chín.  
/hóusiu ja/

5. Kéuih yáuh hóudò chín, daahn-  
haih ngóh dāk hóusiu ja.

6. Ngóh yáuh hóusiu chín.  
/gèidò/

6. Ngóh yáuh hóusiu chín, daahn-  
haih kéuih yáuh gèidò ga.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 7. Kéuih yáuh géidò chín.<br>/sèsiu ja/<br>/just a little/     | 7. Kéuih yáuh géidò chín, daahn-haih ngòh dāk sèsiu ja.   |
| 8. Ngòh yáuh sèsiu chín.<br>/hóudò ga/                         | 8. Ngòh yáuh sèsiu chín, daahn-haih kéuih yáuh hóudò ga.  |
| 9. Kéuih yáuh géidò pàhngyáuh.<br>/móuhgéidò ja/<br>/not many/ | 9. Kéuih yáuh géidò pàhngyáuh, daahn-haih ngòh dāk móuh-géidò ja.<br>He has quite a few friends, but I have not many. |
| 10. Ngòh móuhgéidò pàhngyáuh.<br>/hóudò/<br>/many, a lot/      | 10. Ngòh móuhgéidò pàhngyáuh, daahn-haih kéuih yáuh hóudò.  |
| 11. Kéuih yáuh hóudò pàhngyáuh.<br>/hóusiu ja/<br>/just a few/ | 11. Kéuih yáuh hóudò pàhngyáuh, daahn-haih ngòh dāk hóusiu ja.  |
- Comment: 1) ja (pronounced [jə] is a fusion of jē and a, and implies 'not much,' 'merely.'
- 2) ga is a fusion of final ge, indicating matter-of-fact statement, and final a, the sentence softener. Here ga is pronounced [gə].

## 12. Substitution Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Kéuih sihk hóudò<br>ngàuhyuhk ga.<br>/géidò ga/ | T: He eats a lot of beef.<br>/quite a lot/ |
| S: Kéuih sihk géidò<br>ngàuhyuhk ga.                   | S: He eats quite a lot of beef.            |
| 1. Kéuih sihk géidò ngàuhyuhk<br>ga. /faahn/           | 1. Kéuih sihk géidò faahn ga.              |
| 2. Kéuih sihk géidò faahn.<br>/jyùuyuhk ga/            | 2. Kéuih sihk géidò jyùuyuhk.              |
| 3. Kéuih sihk géidò jyùuyuhk ga.<br>/yám chàh/         | 3. Kéuih yám géidò chàh.                   |
| 4. Kéuih yám géidò chàh.<br>/hóusiu ge ja/             | 4. Kéuih yám hóusiu chàh ge ja.            |
| 5. Kéuih yám hóusiu chàh ge ja.<br>/bējáu/             | 5. Kéuih yám hóusiu bējáu.                 |
| 6. Kéuih yám hóusiu bējáu.<br>/ngàuhnáaih/             | 6. Kéuih yám hóusiu ngàuhnáaih.            |
| 7. Kéuih yám hóusiu ngàuhnáaih<br>ge ja. /sihk faahn/  | 7. Kéuih sihk hóusiu faahn ge<br>ja.       |



8. Kéuih sihk hóusiu faahn ge ja. /móuhgèidò/  
8. Kéuih sihk móuhgèidò faahn.  
9. Kéuih sihk móuhgèidò faahn ge ja. /ló chin/  
9. Kéuih ló móuhgèidò chin ge ja.

## 13. Substitution Drill:

Ex: T: Yí, ngóh jǐ bāt  
m̀hginjǒ gé.  
/yùhnbat/

S: Yí, ngóh jǐ yùhnbat m̀hginjǒ gé.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Yí, ngóh go bǐu m̀hginjǒ gé.<br>/sàam/ | 1. Yí, ngóh gihn sàam m̀hginjǒ gé.       |
| 2. /dǎifu/                                | 2. Yí, ngóh tǐuh dǎifu m̀hginjǒ gé.      |
| 3. /kwàhn/                                | 3. Yí, ngóh tǐuh kwàhn m̀hginjǒ gé.      |
| 4. /jē/                                   | 4. Yí, ngóh bá jē m̀hginjǒ gé.           |
| + 5. /fu ngáhngéng/<br>(M. + eyeglasses)  | 5. Yí, ngóh fu ngáhngéng m̀hginjǒ gé.    |
| + 6. /go ngáhngéngdóí/<br>(eyeglass case) | 6. Yí, ngóh go ngáhngéngdóí m̀hginjǒ gé. |
| + 7. /go sǎudóí/<br>((woman's) handbag)   | 7. Yí, ngóh go sǎudóí m̀hginjǒ gé.       |
| 8. /gihn dǎisāam/                         | 8. Yí, ngóh gihn dǎisāam m̀hginjǒ gé.    |

## 14. Money Drill: For class practice: teacher writes on the blackboard.

Ex: T: 2 50¢

S: Béi léuhng go ñgh  
hóuhjǐ ngán ngóh  
lǎ!

T: 2 50¢ coins

S: Please give me 2 50¢ [5 dime]  
coins.

- |       |        |
|-------|--------|
| 1. 10 | \$ 10  |
| 2. 1  | \$ 10  |
| 3. 1  | \$ 100 |
| 4. 5  | \$ 10  |

- |   |
|---|
| 1. Béi sahǎ jèung sahǎ mǎn jǐ<br>ngóh lǎ! |
| 2. Béi jèung sahǎ mǎn jǐ ngóh<br>lǎ!      |
| 3. Béi jèung yāt baak mǎn jǐ<br>ngóh lǎ!  |
| 4. Béi ñgh jèung sahǎ mǎn jǐ<br>ngóh lǎ!  |

- |     |    |        |  |
|-----|----|--------|--|
| 5.  | 2  | \$ 500 | 5. Béi léuhng jèung ngh baak m̄n jí ngóh là! |
| 6.  | 5  | 50¢    | 6. Béi ngh go ngh hòuhjí ngán ngóh là!       |
| 7.  | 3  | 10¢    | 7. Béi sàam go yāt hòuhjí ngán ngóh là!      |
| 8.  | 10 | \$1.00 | 8. Béi sah̄p go yāt m̄n ngán ngóh là!        |
| 9.  | 2  | 50¢    | 9. Béi léuhng go ngh hòuhjí ngán ngóh là!    |
| 10. | 10 | 10¢    | 10. Béi sah̄p go yāt hòuhjí ngán ngóh là!    |

Comment: jí 'bill', and ngán 'coin', can be omitted from the sentences above without changing meaning or emphasis.

15. Money Exchange Drill: For class practice. Teacher writes on blackboard, or holds up actual or pretend money.

Ex: T: 10 \$ 10 → 1 \$ 100

S1: Ní̄doh yáuh sah̄p jèung sah̄p m̄n (jí).

S1: Here's ten \$10 bills.

S2: M̄ngòì néih wuhn jèung yāt baak m̄n (jí) ngóh là!

S2: Please change into a \$100 bill for me. [give me.]

- |    |    |        |     |        |   |
|----|----|--------|-----|--------|---|
| 1. | 5  | \$1.00 | → 1 | \$ 500 | 1. A. Ní̄doh yáuh ngh go yāt m̄n (ngán).<br>M̄ngòì néih wuhn jèung ngh m̄n (jí) ngóh là!            |
| 2. | 10 | \$1.00 | → 1 | \$ 10  | 2. A. Ní̄doh yáuh sah̄p go yāt m̄n (ngán).<br>M̄ngòì néih wuhn jèung sah̄p m̄n (jí) ngóh là!        |
| 3. | 5  | \$ 100 | → 1 | \$ 500 | 3. A. Ní̄doh yáuh ngh jèung yāt baak m̄n (jí).<br>M̄ngòì néih wuhn jèung ngh baak m̄n (jí) ngóh là! |
| 4. | 2  | \$ 500 | → 1 | \$ 10  | 4. A. Ní̄doh yáuh léuhng jèung ngh m̄n (jí).<br>M̄ngòì néih wuhn jèung sah̄p m̄n (jí) ngóh là!      |

5. 10  $\textcircled{10\text{¢}} \rightarrow 1$   $\textcircled{\$1.00}$

5. A. Nīdouh yáuh sah̄p go yāt hòuhjǐ (ngán).  
M̀hgòì néih wuhn go yāt mán (ngán) ngóh lā!

6. 2  $\textcircled{50\text{¢}} \rightarrow 1$   $\textcircled{\$1.00}$

6. A. Nīdouh yáuh léuhng go nḡh hòuhjǐ (ngán).  
M̀hgòì néih wuhn go yāt mán (ngán) ngóh lā!

16. Money Change Drill: Teacher draws on board, or holds up real or pretend money.

Ex: T: 1 \$ 10 10 \$ 1.00

S1: Nīdouh yáuh jèung sah̄p mán (jǐ).

S1: Here's a \$10 bill.

+ S2: M̀hgòì néih cheung sah̄p go yāt mán (ngán) (béi) ngóh lā!

S2: Please change (this) for me into 10 on-dollar coins.

1. 1  $\boxed{\$ 500} \rightarrow 5$   $\boxed{\$ 100}$

1. A. Nīdouh yáuh jèung nḡh baak mán jǐ.

B. M̀hgòì néih cheung nḡh jèung yāt baak mán jǐ ngóh lā!

2. 1  $\boxed{\$ 100} \rightarrow 10$   $\boxed{\$ 10}$

2. A. Nīdouh yáuh jèung yāt baak mán jǐ.

B. M̀hgòì néih cheung sah̄p jèung sah̄p mán jǐ ngóh lā!

3. 1  $\boxed{\$ 5.00} \rightarrow 10$   $\textcircled{50\text{¢}}$

3. A. Nīdouh yáuh jèung nḡh mán jǐ.

B. M̀hgòì néih cheung sah̄p go nḡh hòuhjǐ ngán ngóh lā!

4. 1  $\boxed{\$ 10} \rightarrow 10$   $\textcircled{\$1.00}$

4. A. Nīdouh yáuh jèung sah̄p mán jǐ.

B. M̀hgòì néih cheung sah̄p go yāt mán ngán ngóh lā!

Comment: cheung 'change money into smaller denomination'  
(followed by denomination desired)

## 17. Number Drill I: Classroom practice.

A. Teacher writes examples on board, calls them out, students listen.

Example:

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1. 10     | 1. sah p   |
| 2. 100    | 2. yāt baak  |
| + 3. 1000 | 3. yāt <u>chīn</u> ( <u>chīn</u> = <u>thousand</u> ) |
| 4. 20     | 4. yihsahp   |
| 5. 200    | 5. yih baak  |
| 6. 2000   | 6. yih chīn  |

B. Teacher says number in Cantonese, students write it down.  
Teacher then writes figure on board. At end of section, teacher points to numbers on board at random, students say them.

- |              |              |               |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. 40        | 6. 700       | 11. 900       |
| 2. 80        | 7. 6000      | 12. 3000      |
| 3. 800       | 8. 500       | 13. 600       |
| 4. 9000      | 9. 4000      | 14. 5000      |
| 5. 300       | 10. 30       | 15. 100       |
| (answers)    |              |               |
| 1. seisahp   | 6. chāt baak | 11. gāu baak  |
| 2. baatsahp  | 7. luhk chīn | 12. sām chīn  |
| 3. baat baak | 8. ŋgh baak  | 13. luhk baak |
| 4. gāu chīn  | 9. sei chīn  | 14. ŋgh chīn  |
| 5. saam baak | 10. sāmshahp | 15. yāt baak  |

## 18. Number Drill II: Numbers with final zeroes.

A: Teacher writes example numbers on board, calls them out.  
Students listen.

Example:

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1. 11   | = sahpyāt                                   |
| 2. 110  | = baak yāt <u>or</u> yāt baak yātsahp       |
| 3. 1100 | = chīn yāt <u>or</u> yāt chīn yāt baak      |
| 4. 21   | = yihsahpyāt <u>or</u> yahyāt               |
| 5. 210  | = yih baak yāt <u>or</u> yih baak yāt sah p |

6. 2100 = yih chīn yāt or yih chīn yāt baak

Comment: In numbers with a final zero (or zeroes), the Cantonese favor not calling the measure of the last number, It is of course predictable from the Measure preceding.

B. Teacher says number, students write it down (without looking at book). Teacher then writes figure on board. At end of section, teacher points to numbers on board at random, students say the numbers.

1. 340	9. 880	17. 38
2. 680	10. 480	18. 280
3. 7500	11. 170	19. 85
4. 9900	12. 990	20. 140
5. 440	13. 52	21. 14
6. 78	14. 540	22. 1400
7. 190	15. 180	23. 5900
8. 830	16. 710	24. 460

### 19. Number Drill III: Numbers with internal zeroes.

A. Teacher writes the numbers on the board and calls them out, pointing to them as he does so. Students listen.

Example:

1. 1	= yāt
2. 101	= yāt baak līhng yāt
3. 1,001	= yāt chīn līhng yāt
4. 1,010	= yāt chīn līhng yātsahp
5. 4	= sei
6. 404	= sei baak līhng sei
7. 4,004	= sei chīn līhng sei
8. 4,040	= sei chīn līhng seisahp

Comment: In saying a number, Cantonese marks the presence of an internal zero (or zeroes) by līhng.

B. Teacher says number, students write it down; teacher then writes figure on blackboard. At end of section, teacher points to numbers on board at random, students say them.

1. 1018	3. 1101	5. 8008
2. 1029	4. 808	6. 8080

---

7. 209	12. 5008	17. 3303
8. 2029	13. 6708	18. 5804
9. 2008	14. 9009	19. 701
10. 2202	15. 307	20. 7406
11. 508	16. 708	21. 805
		22. 908

---

## IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) oi = here: to have in your possession
  - 2) gāmyaht = today
  - 3) yātján = dāngyātjahn = 'in a little while'
- 

## V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

B. And he responds:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I forgot to bring money!   | 1. I'll lend you some--how much do you need?                           |
| 2. Do you have enough money to buy beer?                                      | 2. I have just enough to buy six bottles, but I'd like to buy a dozen. |
| 3. I don't have enough money to buy a dozen bottles.                          | 3. You want some money, huh?-- I'll lend you \$20, OK?                 |
| 4. What the...? I can't find my glasses.                                      | 4. They're here by me.   |
| 5. Please break this \$10 bill for me.  | 5. OK. One five and five ones, is that all right?                      |
| 6. How much is US\$10 in Hong Kong dollars?                                   | 6. About \$60.00.  |
| 7. How much is HK\$100.00 in American money?                                  | 7. About \$16.60.  |
| 8. Does Hong Kong have that kind of car for sale?                             | 8. Sure, you can buy them in H.K. (Hongkong-available-sell)            |
| 9. You can't buy English beer in Japan--can you buy Japanese beer in England? | 9. I don't know, probably so.  |

10. I have very few sweaters,  
but my younger sister has  
a lot.

10. Not so! You have quite a  
lot too!

11. Keep the change! (Don't need  
to give back.)

11. Thanks.

### Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 11

1. agō	n: elder brother
2. baak	nu: hundred
3. cheung	v: change money into smaller denomination
4. cheunghò	v: split, break up large banknote or coin to exchange for ones of lesser denomination.
5. chīn	nu: thousand
6. daai	v: carry
7. daai...heui	v: take...along
8. daai...laih	v: bring...along
9. dāk	v: all right, OK, will do
10. -dāk-	bf: in yáuhdāk .V. = available, can
11. dāk...	v: only have ...
12. fu	m: M. for eyeglasses
13. géidò	Ph: quite a lot
14. hái douh	Ph: (he, she, it, etc.) is here; is at (this) place
15. hóudò	Ph: a lot
16. hóusíu	Ph: very little
17. jáau	v: give change
18. jáaufaan	v: give back change
19. je	v: lend, borrow
20. jejyuh	v: lend or borrow temporarily
21. jèung	m: M. for banknotes
22. jí	n: banknote; paper
23. -jyuh	Vsuf: temporarily, for a short time
24. m̀hgeidāk	VP: forget (not remember)
25. m̀hginjò	VP: lose, lost; 'nowhere to be seen'
26. móuhdāk .V.	VP: not have available for .V.-ing
27. móuhgéidò	Ph: not much, not many

28. Nàh!	ex: Here!
29. ngáhngéng	n: eyeglasses
30. ngáhngéngdóí	n: eyeglasses case
31. ngán	n: coin
32. sáanngán	n: small coins
33. saimúí	n: younger sister
34. sáudóí	n: (woman's) handbag
35. sĭgēi	n: taxi driver
36. tĭm	ss: sen. suf. indicating speaker has been taken by surprise.
37. tùhng	coV: on behalf of, for
38. wuhn	v: in ref. to money, change small denomination for larger one (followed by denomination desired); exchange one currency for another.
39. yáuhdāk	VP: have available to .V., have available for .V-ing.
40. Yí!	ex: exclamation of distress: 'Oh-oh!'
41. yuhng	v: use; spend (money)



## I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Two friends meet at the bus stop)

Chàhn Táai

heui

heui bǐndouh a?

A, Wòhng Táai, heui bǐndouh a?

Wòhng Táai

Ngóh heui ngàhnhòhng ló chín.

Néih nē?

Chàhn Táai

hohkhaauh

Ngóh heui hohkhaauh.

Wòhng Táai

Heui gódouh yáuh mēyéh sih a?

Chàhn Táai

néui

ngóh gó néui

jip

heui jip ngóh go néui

Ngóh heui jip ngóh go néui.

Kéuih yihgā hái hohkhaauh dǎng  
ngóh.

máhmā

ngóh máhmā

taam

taam ngóh máhmā

daai kéuih

Ngóh daai kéuih heui taam

ngóh máhmā.

Wòhng Táai

jyuh

Néih máhmā hái bǐndouh jyuh a?

go

where are you going?

Ah, Mrs. Wong, where are you  
going?I'm going to the bank to get  
some money. And you?

school

I'm going to school.

What is it you're going there  
to do?

daughter

my daughter

meet, fetch, pick up (a  
person)

go to get my daughter

I'm going to get my daughter.

She's at school now waiting  
for me.

mother

my mother

visit

visit my mother

take/bring him along

I'm taking her to visit my  
mother.

live

Where does your mother live?

Chàhn Táai

Gáulùhng

Kéuih hái Gáulùhng jyuh.

(Mrs. Wong looks down the street and sees a bus coming)

Kowloon

She lives in Kowloon.

Wòhng Táai

lăih

ga chē

A, yáuh ga chē lăih laak. Haih

m̀h̄h̄aih baat houh a?

tái m̀h̄ch̀ngchó

Ngóh tái m̀h̄ch̀ngchó.

come

a car

Oh, there's a bus [car] coming.

Is it a Number 8?

not see clearly

I can't see clearly.

Chàhn Táai

M̀h̄h̄aih baat houh, haih sām

houh.

hauhbihn

Hauhbihn yáuh ga baat houh.

It's not a Number 8, it's a  
Number 3.

in back, behind

There's a Number 8 behind it.

Wòhng Táai

móuh cho

A, móuh cho--

sām houh hauhbihn

gánjyuh

Sām houh hauhbihn gánjyuh

yáuh ga baat hauh.

right! correct! [not have  
mistake]

Ah, that's right--

behind the Number 3

follow

Behind the Number 3, following  
there is a Number 8.B. Recapitulation:Chàhn Táai

A, Wòhng Táai, heui b̀indouh a?

Ah, Mrs. Wong, where are you  
going?Wòhng Táai

Ngóh heui ngànnhòhng ló chín.

Néih nē?

I'm going to the bank to get  
some money. And you?Chàhn Táai

Ngóh heui hohkhaauh.

I'm going to school.

Wòhng Táai

Heui gódouh yáuh méyéh sih a?

What is it you're going there for?

Cháhn Táai

Ngóh heui jip ngóh go néui.

I'm going to get my daughter.

Kéuih yingā hái hohkhaauh

She's at school now waiting

dāng ngóh. Ngóh daai kéuih

for me. I'm taking her to

heui taam ngóh mǎhmā.

visit my mother.

Wòhng Táai

Néih mǎhmā hái bīndouh jyuh a?

Where does your mother live?

Cháhn Táai

Kéuih hái Gáulūhng jyuh.

She lives in Kowloon.

Wòhng Táai

A, yáuh ga chē lǎih laak. Haih

Oh, there's a bus coming. Is

mǎhhaiah baat houh a? Ngóh tái

it a Number 8? I can't see

mǎhchíngchē.

clearly.

Cháhn Táai

Mǎhhaiah baat houh, haih sām

It's not a Number 8, it's a

houh. Hauhbíhn yáuh ga baat

Number 3. There's a Number

houh.

8 behind it.

Wòhng Táai

A, móuh cho--

At, that's right--

Sām houh hauhbíhn gǎnjyuh yáuh

Behind the Number 3,

ga baat houh.

following there's a Number 8.

## II. NOTES

## A. Culture Notes

1. Greetings.

In Lesson 4 we touched on the matter of differences in the way Americans and Cantonese greet each other. One very common form of greeting between Cantonese who run into each other on the street is Heui bīndouh a? or Heui bīn a? 'Where are you going?' This isn't being nosey, it's just a greeting form, just as in English 'How are you?' is a greeting form and doesn't call for a

detailed description of your health. To answer Heui b'indouh a?, you say where you're going, or, if you don't want to tell, simply say Chēut gāai or Heui gāai 'I'm going out' (said as you emerge from your house) or Chēutlāih hàahngháh 'I've come out for a walk' (if you're already out).

Other greetings are Fàan gùng a? (Going to work?' Chēut gāai a? 'You're out?' Fàan hohk a? 'Going to school?' You can respond to all of these by nodding you head, saying an A of assent, and greeting the person by name: A, Hòh Táai!

Around noontime or dinnertime if two acquaintances meet, a common greeting form is Sihk faahn meih a? 'Have you eaten yet?' Responses are: Meih a, néih nē? 'Not yet, and you?' and Sihkjó laak, 'I've eaten.'

## 2. Counting system of numbering the floors of a building.

The Chinese system of numbering floors of a building is the same as the American system, but different from the British system. The floor above the ground floor is called yih láu [two-storey] in Cantonese, 'the second floor' in American English, and 'the first floor' in British English.

The British system of numbering floors is used in Hong Kong when one speaks English. This, of course, means referring to the floor above the ground floor as the first floor, the floor two storeys up as the second floor, and so on.

Ex: Ngóh jjuh hái sàam	I live on the second floor.
láu.	(British counting system)
	I live on the third floor.
	(American counting system)

(See Drill 2.8)

## B. Structure Notes

### 1. Sentence type: Subordinate clause-primary clause sentence.

In Cantonese sentences, subordinate clauses precede the primary clause.

Ex: Kéuih fàanlāih, m̀hgoi	When she comes back, please t̀sll
néih giu kéuih dá	her to phone Mrs. Cheung.
dihnwa b́ei Jèung	
Táai lá.	

The order is fixed. This contrasts with the situation in the English counterpart, in which subordinate-primary clauses are reversible:

Ex:	<u>Subordinate</u>	<u>Primary</u>
	When she comes home	please tell her to call Mrs. Cheung.
or	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Subordinate</u>
	Please tell her to call Mrs. Cheung	when she comes home.

## 2. Sentence type: Multi-verb sentence.

The term multi-verb sentence refers to single-clause sentences containing a series of verb phrases. Whereas English typically expands a single clause sentence by retaining one principle verb and adding on such adjuncts as prepositional phrases (with me), participles (waiting for me), infinitive phrases (to fetch his girlfriend), adverbial nouns of place (home), Chinese typically expands a simple sentence into a series of verbal expressions, so that an expanded single clause sentence in Chinese has the shape: S + V(O) + V(O) (+ V(O)).

Ex: 1. Kéuih hái hohkhaauh dǎng ngóh.	He's at school waiting for me [at-school+await-me]
2. Kéuih je chín béi ngóh.	He lent me money. [lend-money+give-me]
3. Mhgoi néih gân ngóh laih.	Please come with me. Please follow me. [follow-me+come]
4. Kéuih heui ngàhn- hòhng lô chín.	He's going to the bank to get some money. [go-bank+get-money]
5. Kéuih sung ngóh fàan ngukkéi.	He took me home. [deliver-me+return-home]
6. Kéuih séung maaih gihn sēutsāam.	He wants to buy a shirt. [wish+buy-shirt]
7. Kéuih heui tái hei.	He went to see a movie. [go+see-movie]
8. Kéuih heui Gáuluhng jip néuihpàhngyáuh.	He's going to Kowloon to fetch his girlfriend.
9. Kéuih jip kéuih go jái heui Gáuluhng tái hei.	He's fetching his son to take him to Kowloon to see a movie. [fetch-son+go-Kowloon+see-movie]

## 3. Auxiliary verbs.

Auxiliary verbs cannot serve as the only verb in a sentence, but require another verb as their object. The negative and question forms attach to the auxiliary verb.

Ex: séung = be of a mind to..., want to..., think (I'll)...

aff: Ngóh séung sihk I think I'll eat dinner.  
faahn.

neg: Ngóh mhséung sihk I don't think I'll eat.  
faahn.

q: Séung mhséung sihk Do you want to have dinner?  
faahn a?

## 4. Co-verbs.

There is a category of verb in Cantonese which cannot serve as the only verb in a sentence, and which takes a noun as its object. This category is given the name co-verb (companion verb). A co-verb phrase precedes the verb it is companion to. Co-verbs ordinarily translate into English as prepositions, and the co-verb and its object as a prepositional phrase; but in Cantonese co-verbs are verbs, since they can occur in the three basic verb forms: affirmative, negative, and choice question.

Ex: Co-V + Noun object + Verb

aff: Gàn sīnsàang góng. Repeat after the teacher.  
[Follow-teacher speak.]

neg: Mhgan sīnsàang góng. Don't repeat after the  
teacher.

q: Gàn mhgan sīnsàang góng (Should we) repeat  
a? after the teacher?

(See Drills 11, 12)

5. Verb sequence: Aux V + Co-V + V

Auxiliary verb precedes Co-Verb phrase in a sentence in which both occur:

Ex: Ngóh séung gàn kéuih I think I'll follow him.  
heui.

6. tùhng 'with' (Co-V) compared with tùhng 'and' (Cj)

tùhng 'with' and tùhng 'and' both stand between two nouns (N tùhng N), but since otherwise they pattern differently in a sentence, they are classed as different parts of speech.

tùhng 'with' may take negative and question forms as well as the affirmative, and may be preceded by an auxiliary verb. It is therefore a verb. But as it cannot stand as the only verb in a sentence, and requires another verb following its noun object, it is classed as a Co-Verb.

Ex: Ngóh mhséung tùhng  
Léih Táai heui.

I don't want to go with Mrs.  
Lee.

tùhng, 'and' does not take the negative and question forms, therefore it cannot be called a verb. It cannot be preceded by an auxiliary verb. It joins two nouns which then act as a compound unit in subject or object position. tùhng, 'and' is classed as a conjunction.

Ex: Léih Táai tùhng ngóh  
heui. Máh Sàang  
tùhng Máh Táai  
mhheui.

Mrs. Lee and I are going.  
Mr. and Mrs. Ma aren't going.

Làuh Sàang tùhng Làuh  
Taaitáai mhséung  
heui.

Mr. and Mrs. Lau don't wish  
to go.

Ngóh mhsík Làuh Síujé  
tùhng kéuih mähmä.

I don't know Miss Lau and her  
mother.

(See Drills 12.5 and 6)

#### 7. gànjyuh, gàn, 'to follow'

These two are alike in meaning, but different in use. gànjyuh is a full verb, can serve as the only verb in a sentence. gàn is a co-verb, cannot serve as the only verb in a sentence. It is limited to multi-verb sentences in which it precedes another verb. phrase.

Ex: Mhgoi néih gàn ngóh làih. Please follow me.

Mhgoi néih gànjyuh ngóh làih. Please follow me.

Gànjyuh gó ga chē! Follow that car!

(-) Gàn gó ga chē! (doesn't occur)

Gàn (jyuh) gó ga chē heui! Follow that car!

In the Basic Conversation of this lesson gànjyuh is used as the subject of a clause, the clause itself being predicate in the larger topic: comment sentence:

Subject (topic)                      Predicate (Comment)

	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Predicate</u>
	Sàam houh hauhbihn	gànjyuh yáuh ga baat houh.
	[Three-number behind	following there is [M] eight-number]
	'Behind the Number 3 there's a Number 8 following.'	

(See Drills 6, 7)

8. sung 'deliver (someone or something),' 'take (someone/something) to destination and leave him/it there.'

sung, 'deliver,' can be the only verb in a sentence, or it can be the verb of a VO expression which is followed by heui or some other verb indicating movement.

Ex: Ngóh sung néih.	I'll see you to your destination.
Ngóh sung dī jáinéui heui taam pàhngyáuh.	I took the children to visit friends.
Gàan gūngsī sung dī yéh làih.	The department store delivered the goods (to speaker's place).

(See Drill 10)

9. daai, 'to bring, take along'

daai, 'bring/take someone/something along' can serve as the only verb in the sentence, usually with an impersonal object:

Ex: Kéuih daai chín.	He's brought money along.
----------------------	---------------------------

daai can also serve as the verb of a VO expression which is followed by heui or some other verb indicating movement.

Ex: Ngóh daai ngóh go néui heui tái yī sāng.	I'm taking my daughter to see the doctor.
--	---

(See BC)

10. jip = 'fetch (someone),' 'meet (someone) and take him someplace else.'

Ex: Ngóh heui Gáuluhng jip ngóh go néui.	I'm going to Kowloon to get my daughter.
Ngóh jip ngóh go néui heui Gáuluhng.	I'm meeting my daughter to take her to Kowloon.

(See BC)



Ordinarily, the grammatical object of jip is a personal noun (jip yáhn = go fetch someone), but the grammatical object can be a vehicle (jip chē = meet the bus [car] and fetch someone away). In such a case the vehicle is the grammatical object but a person is the underlying object.

11. hái phrase in a multi-verb clause.

With most verbs a hái phrase precedes the other verb phrase, but with verbs of thrust (put, place) it follows the other verb phrase, and with verbs of station (live, sit, stand) it can precede or follow the other verb phrase. In all cases hái has a placeword object.

Ex: (before other V) Kéuih hái chāan-sāt sihk faahn. He's eating (or he ate) at the restaurant.

(after other V) Jài dĩ chàh hái nīdouh. Put the tea here.

(before or after) Kéuih hái Géu-luhng jyuh. He lives (or lived) in Kowloon.

Kéuih jyuh hái Gáuluhng.

(See Drill 4)

12. Possessive modification with family names: ngóh mähmā, 'my mother' and others.

Some family names function irregularly with respect to possessive modification, not using either the general possessive ge or the individual measures go and dí between modifier and head noun. In such cases the modifier precedes the noun directly. With other family names either ge or go/dí is required in modification structure; with still other family names filling the ge/go position is optional.

(Examples are on following page)

Ex:

modifier	go/dī/ge or/--/ge	Noun	Eng. equivalents
ngoh	--	māhma	mother
néih	--	bāhba	my father
Léih Táai	--	sīnsāang	Mrs. Lee's husband
Léih Sāang	--	taaitāai	Mr. Lee's wife
	/go/dī/ge/	jái	son(s)
	go/dī/ge/	néui	daughter(s)
	dī/ge/	jáinéui	children
	go/dī/ge	múi	younger sister
	/-/go/dī/ge	sáimúi	younger sister
	/-/go/dī/ge	gājē	elder sister
	/-/go/dī/ge/	sáilóu	younger brother
	/-/go/dī/ge/	agō	elder brother

(See Drill 3)

## 13. Chinese response to questions negatively phrased.

(You're not going, are you? type):

Negatively phrased questions in Cantonese are tricky from the English speaking student's point of view, because where the English answer would be 'No,' the Cantonese answers seem to be 'yes,' and where the English answer is 'yes,' the Cantonese answer sounds like 'no.'

- Ex: 1. A. Néih ūkkéi móuh dihnwá àh. Your house doesn't have a phone, does it.  
 B. Haih a. Móuh dihnwá. That's right. There's no phone.  
 (Idiomatic English answer: No, it doesn't.)
2. A. Kéuih mhfàanlāih sihk aan àh. He's not coming home for lunch, is he.  
 B. Móuh cho. Mhfàanlāih. That's right. He's not coming home.  
 (Idiomatic English answer: No, he's not.)
3. A. Néih ūkkéi móuh dihnwá àh. You don't have a phone at your house, do you.  
 B. Mhhaih. Yáuh dihnwá. Not so! We do have one.  
 (Idiomatic English: Yes, we do.)

4. A. Kéuih m̀hfàanlâih He's not coming home for lunch,  
sìhk aan àh. is he.

B. M̀hhaih. Kéuih Not so. He is.  
fàanlâih. (Idiomatic English: Yes,  
he is.)

(See Drill 14)

## III. DRILLS

## 1. Question &amp; Answer Drill

Ex: T: Hèunggóng.

A: Néih hái bīndouh jyuh a?

B: Ngóh hái Hèunggóng jyuh.

1. Gáulùhng.

2. Méihgwok.

3. Jùngwàahn.

4. Hohkhaauh.

5. Hèunggóng.

1. A. Néih hái bīndouh jyuh a?

B. Ngóh hái Gáulùhng jyuh.

2. A. Néih hái bīndouh jyuh a?

B. Ngóh hái Méihgwok jyuh.

3. A. Néih hái bīndouh jyuh a?

B. Ngóh hái Jùngwàahn jyuh.

4. A. Néih hái bīndouh jyuh a?

B. Ngóh hái hohkhaauh jyuh.

5. A. Néih hái bīndouh jyuh a?

B. Ngóh hái Hèunggóng jyuh.

## 2. Expansion Drill: Repeat after the teacher.

+ 1. a. jái

b. ngóh go jái

c. Ngóh go jái heui

d. Ngóh go jái heui Gáulùhng.

e. Ngóh go jái yíngā heui  
Gáulùhng.

+ 2. a. jáinéui

b. dī jáinéui

c. daai dī jáinéui

d. daai dī jáinéui heui

e. daai dī jáinéui heui Wòhng  
Táai douh.

+ f. Ngóh sīnsàang daai dī jáinéui  
heui Wòhng Táai douh.  
Note the new meaning for  
sīnsàang: 'husband.'

1. a. son

b. my son

c. My son is going

d. My son is going to  
Kowloon.

e. My son is going to  
Kowloon now.

2. a. children (of a family),  
sons and daughters  
(of a family)

b. the children

c. bring/take the children

d. take the children.

e. take the children to Mrs.  
Wong's.

f. My husband is taking the  
children to Mrs. Wong's  
(Though sīnsàang may  
also mean 'teacher')

the context usually  
makes the meaning  
clear.)

- + 3. a. jouh  
b. jouh mēyéh  
c. heui Gáulùhng jouh mēyéh a?  
d. Kéuih heui Gáulùhng jouh mēyéh a?  
e. Kéuih heui Gáulùhng taam pàhngyáuh.
- + 4. a. yīsāng  
b. tái yīsāng  
c. heui tái yīsāng  
d. jip kéuih go néui heui tái yīsāng.  
e. Kéuih jip kéuih go néui heui tái yīsāng.
- + 5. a. ngóh taaitáai  
b. tùhng ngóh taaitáai  
c. tùhng ngóh taaitáai heui  
d. m̀h̀tùhng ngóh taaitáai heui  
e. Wòhng Táai m̀h̀tùhng ngóh taaitáai heui.
- + 6. a. máaih yéh  
(yéh = things, stuff)  
b. heui máaih yéh  
c. b́ingo heui máaih yéh a?  
d. tùhng b́ingo heui máaih yéh a?  
e. Néih tùhng b́ingo heui máaih yéh a?
7. a. sih  
+ b. jouh sih  
c. hái b́indouh jouh sih a?  
d. Néih hái b́indouh jouh sih a?  
e. Ngóh hái Jùngwàahn jouh sih.
- + 8. a. douh
3. a. do  
b. do what?  
c. go to Kowloon to do what?  
d. What is he going to Kowloon to do?  
e. He's going to Kowloon to see a friend.
4. a. doctor  
b. see a doctor  
c. go to see a doctor  
d. meet her daughter and go to see the doctor.  
e. She's meeting her daughter to take her to the doctor.
5. a. my wife  
b. with my wife  
c. go with my wife  
d. not go with my wife  
e. Mrs. Wong isn't going with my wife.
6. a. buy things, do shopping  
b. go shopping  
c. who is going shopping?  
d. go shopping with whom?  
e. Who are you going shopping with?
7. a. affairs, business  
b. work, have a job  
c. work where?  
d. Where do you work?  
e. I work in the Central District.
8. a. road

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>+ b. <u>Nèihdēun Douh</u></p> <p>+ c. <u>Nèihdēun Douh</u> ñgh baak luhk-sahpyih <u>houh</u><br/>(<u>houh</u> = <u>number</u>)</p> <p>d. <u>Nèihdēun Douh</u> ñgh baak luhk-sahpyih <u>houh</u> sàam láu<br/>(<u>láu</u> = <u>floor, story of a building</u>)</p> <p>+ e. <u>Ngóh jyh hái Nèihdēun Douh</u> ñgh baak luhksahpyih <u>houh</u> sàam láu.</p> | <p>b. <u>Nathan Road</u></p> <p>c. Number 562 Nathan Road</p> <p>d. 562 Nathan Road 3rd floor (2nd floor British counting system)</p> <p>e. I live at 562 Nathan Road, on the 3rd floor.</p> |
|---|--|

Comment: In Hongkong, when speaking English, the British system of counting the floors of a building is used: ground floor, 1st floor, 2d floor, etc. In speaking Cantonese, the Chinese (which is also the American) system is used: the ground floor is called 1st floor the floor above the 1st floor is called the 2d floor, etc.

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. <u>Ngóh sīnsāang mǎhái ngūkkéi.</u><br/>My husband is not at home.</p> <p>2. /ngóh go jái/</p> <p>3. /ngóh go néui/</p> <p>4. /ngóh ge jái/</p> <p>5. /ngóh ge jáinéui/</p> <p>6. /ngóh ge néui/</p> <p>7. /ngóh taaitāai/</p> <p>+ 8. /ngóh <u>bàhbā</u>/</p> <p>+ 9. /ngóh ge <u>néuihpáhngyáuh</u>/</p> <p>10. /ngóh ge <u>nàahmpáhngyáuh</u>/</p> | <p>1. <u>Ngóh sīnsāang mǎhái ngūkkéi.</u></p> <p>2. <u>Ngóh go jái mǎhái ūkkéi.</u></p> <p>3. <u>Ngóh go néui mǎhái ūkkéi.</u></p> <p>4. <u>Ngóh ge jái mǎhái ūkkéi.</u></p> <p>5. <u>Ngóh ge jáinéui mǎhái ūkkéi.</u></p> <p>6. <u>Ngóh ge néui mǎhái ūkkéi.</u></p> <p>7. <u>Ngóh taaitāai mǎhái ūkkéi.</u></p> <p>8. <u>Ngóh bàhbā mǎhái ūkkéi.</u><br/>My <u>father</u> is not at home.</p> <p>9. <u>Ngóh ge néuihpáhngyáuh mǎhái ūkkéi.</u><br/>My <u>girl friend</u> is not at home.</p> <p>10. <u>Ngóh ge nàahmpáhngyáuh mǎhái ūkkéi.</u><br/>My <u>boy friend</u> is not at home.</p> |
|---|---|

## 4. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh hái Hèunggóng jyh. T: I live in Hong Kong.  
 S: Ngóh jyh hái Hèunggóng. S: I live in Hong Kong.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Ngóh màhmā hái Gáulùhng jyh.           | 1. Ngóh màhmā jyh hái Gáulùhng.           |
| 2. Néih hái bīndouh jyh a?                | 2. Néih jyh hái bīndouh a?                |
| 3. Ngóh néuihpáhngyáuh hái Hèunggóng jyh. | 3. Ngóh néuihpáhngyáuh jyh hái Hèunggóng. |
| 4. Kéuih bàhbā hái Yínggwok jyh.          | 4. Kéuih bàhbā jyh hái Yínggwok.          |
| 5. Gó go yàhn hái douh jyh.               | 5. Gó go yàhn jyh hái douh.               |

## 5. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Hòh Sàang heui Gáulùhng.

T: Mr. Ho is going to Kowloon.

S: Hòh Sàang heui Gáulùhng jough māt-yéh a?

S: What's Mr. Ho going to Kowloon to do? or What's Mr. Ho going to Kowloon for?

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh heui hohkhaauh.                        | 1. Néih heui hohkhaauh jough māt-yéh a?                        |
| 2. Ngóh sīnsàang heui gaaklèih.                | 2. Néih sīnsàang heui gaaklèih jough māt-yéh a?                |
| 3. Kéuih nàahmpáhngyáuh heui Dāk Fu Douh Jùng. | 3. Kéuih nàahmpáhngyáuh heui Dāk Fu Douh Jùng jough māt-yéh a? |
| 4. Léih Sàang néuihpáhngyáuh heui Jùngwàahn.   | 4. Léih Sàang néuihpáhngyáuh heui Jùngwàahn jough māt-yéh a?   |
| 5. Ngóh màhmā heui ngàhnhòhng.                 | 5. Néih màhmā heui ngàhnhòhng jough māt-yéh a?                 |
| 6. Ngóh bàhbā heui Hèunggóng Chāansāt.         | 6. Néih bàhbā heui Hèunggóng Chāansāt jough māt-yéh a?         |

Comment: Note that néuihpáhngyáuh and nàahmpáhngyáuh accept possessive modifiers with or without ge or go:

Ex: Léih Siujé } - { nàahmpáhngyáuh Miss Lee's boy-  
                   } ge } friend  
                   } go }

## 6. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh  
ngóh làih lā.

T: Please follow me.

S: M̀hhóu g̀anjyuh ngóh  
laih lā.

S: Don't follow me, please.

1. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh kéuih heui  
lā.  
Please follow him.

1. M̀hhóu g̀anjyuh kéuih heui lā.

2. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh ngóh góng  
lā.  
Please repeat after me.

2. M̀hhóu g̀anjyuh ngóh góng lā.

3. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh gó ga hāak  
chē heui lā.

3. M̀hhóu g̀anjyuh gó ga hāak  
chē heui lā.

4. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh gó go yàhn  
heui lā.

4. M̀hhóu g̀anjyuh gó go yàhn  
heui lā.

5. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh ngóh làih lā.

5. M̀hhóu g̀anjyuh ngóh làih lā.

## 7. Response Drill

Ex: T: M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh  
ngóh heui lā.

T: Please follow me.

+ S: Sái m̀hsái g̀an néih  
heui a?

S: Should I follow you?  
[Should I following you, go?]

1. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh kéuih  
heui lā.

1. Sái m̀hsái g̀an kéuih heui a?

2. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh Wòhng Táai  
heui lā.

2. Sái m̀hsái g̀an Wòhng Táai  
heui a?

3. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh gó go Méih-  
gwokyàhn heui lā.

3. Sái m̀hsái g̀an gó go Méihgwok-  
yàhn heui a?

4. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh ngóh m̀hāmā  
heui lā.

4. Sái m̀hsái g̀an néih m̀hāmā  
heui a?

5. M̀hgòì néih g̀anjyuh ngóh p̀hng-  
yáuh làih lā.

5. Sái m̀hsái g̀an néih p̀hngyáuh  
laih a?

Comment: g̀anjyuh and g̀an both mean 'follow' and in some cases  
may be used interchangeably; but g̀an cannot be used  
as the only verb in a sentence, whereas g̀anjyuh can.



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

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Ngóh heui Yíngwok.<br>I'm going to England. | 1. Ngóh heui Yíngwok.              |
| 2. /ngóh go jái/                               | 2. Ngóh go jái heui Yíngwok.       |
| 3. /tòuhsyùgwún/                               | 3. Ngóh go jái heui tòuhsyùgwún.   |
| 4. /kéuih taaitái/                             | 4. Kéuih taaitái heui tòuhsyùgwún. |
| 5. /séjihlauh/                                 | 5. Kéuih taaitái heui séjihlauh.   |
| 6. /kéuih sînsàang/                            | 6. Kéuih sînsàang heui séjihlauh.  |
| 7. /Méihgwok/                                  | 7. Kéuih sînsàang heui Méihgwok.   |
| 8. /ngóh màhmā/                                | 8. Ngóh màhmā heui Méihgwok.       |

9. Conversation Exercise

- |                                     |                                       |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Ex: A: Hòh Sàang heui<br>bīndouh a? | A: Where is Mr. Ho going?             |
| B: Kéuih heui Gáulùhng.             | B: He's going to Kowloon.             |
| A: Heui Gáulùhng jouh<br>mātyéh a?  | A: What's he going to do there?       |
| B: Heui máaih yéh.                  | B: He's going shopping.               |
| A: A, heui máaih yéh.               | A: Oh, he's going shopping.           |
| 1. A. Wòhng Sīujé.....?             | 1. A. Wòhng Sīujé heui bīndouh<br>a?  |
| B. ....Hèunggóng.                   | B. Kéuih heui Hèunggóng.              |
| A. ....?                            | A. Heui Hèunggóng jouh<br>mēyéh a?    |
| B. ....taam pàhngyáuh.              | B. Heui taam pàhngyáuh.               |
| A. ....                             | A. A, heui taam pàhngyáuh.            |
| 2. A. Néih taaitái .....?           | 2. A. Néih taaitái heui<br>bīndouh a? |
| B. ....ngànhhòhng.                  | B. Kéuih heui ngànhhòhng.             |
| A. ....?                            | A. Heui ngànhhòhng jouh<br>mēyéh a?   |
| B. ....ló chin.                     | B. Heui ló chin.                      |
| A. ....                             | A. A, heui ló chin.                   |

- |                             |  |
|-----------------------------|--|
| 3. A. Néih.....?            | 3. A. Néih heui bīndouh a?               |
| B. ....Tīnsīng Máhtàuh.     | B. Ngóh heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh.            |
| A. ....?                    | A. Heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh<br>jòuh mēyéh a? |
| B. ....jip ngóh ge jáinéui. | B. Heui jip ngóh ge jáinéui.             |
| A. ....                     | A. A, heui jip néih ge<br>jáinéui.       |

Comment: To let the other person know you've been paying attention in English, we have such phrases as 'I see' and 'Is that so?'. On the telephone we signal we're still listening by such phrases as 'unhuh', 'yes', 'I see,' during pauses in the flow of speech from the person at the other end of the phone. A favorite way to signal such information in Cantonese is for the listener to repeat the speaker's last sentence, or a portion of it.

#### 10. Question and Answer Drill

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| + Ex: T: Néih sung néih go<br>néui heui bīndouh<br>a? /hohkhaauh/<br>(Sung = deliver) | T: Where are you taking your<br>daughter? /school/ |
| S: Ngóh sung ngóh go<br>néui heui hohkhaauh.  | S: I'm taking my daughter to<br>school.            |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Néih sung néih go néui heui<br>bīndouh a? /Tīnsīng Máhtàuh/          | 1. Ngóh sung ngóh go néui heui<br>Tīnsīng Máhtàuh.   |
| 2. Néih sung néih go néui heui<br>bīndouh a? /Mahnwàh Jáudim/           | 2. Ngóh sung ngóh go néui heui<br>Mahnwàh Jáudim.  |
| 3. Néih sung néih go jái heui<br>bīndouh a? /Chàhn Yísang<br>douh/      | 3. Ngóh sung ngóh go jái heui<br>Chàhn Yísang douh.<br>I'm taking my son to Dr.<br>Chan's. |
| 4. Néih sung néih go jái heui<br>bīndouh a? /hohkhaauh/                 | 4. Ngóh sung ngóh go jái heui<br>hohkhaauh.  |
| 5. Néih sung néih go jái heui<br>bīndouh a? /fàan hohk/                 | 5. Ngóh sung ngóh go jái fàan<br>hohk.   |
| 6. Néih sung néih ge néuihpàhng-<br>yáuh heui bīndouh a?<br>/fàan gùng/ | 6. Ngóh sung ngóh ge néuih-<br>pàhngyáuh fàan gùng.  |
| 7. Néih sung néih mähmā heui bīn-<br>douh a? /fàan ngūkkéi/             | 7. Ngóh sung ngóh mähmā fàan<br>ngūkkéi.   |

Comment: sung 'deliver,' to accompany someone to a destination and leave him there, contrasts with daai 'take'

along, '=take someone along with you and he stays with you.

## 11. Response Drill

+ Ex: T: Néih tùhng bīngō heui máaih yéh a?  
/Wòhng Sìujé/  
S: Ngóh tùhng Wòhng Sìujé heui.

T: Who are you going shopping with?  
/Miss Wong/

S: I'm going with Miss Wong.

1. Néih tùhng bīngō heui síhk faahn a? /ngóh taaitáai/
2. Wòhng Sàang tùhng bīngō heui ngàhnòhng a? /Wòhng Táai/
3. Kéuih tùhng bīngō heui tái yīsāng a? /kéuih sīnsāang/
4. Jèung Sìujé tùhng bīngō heui yám chàh a? /kéuih bàhba/
5. Néih tùhng bīngō làih a? /ngóh mǎh mā/

1. Ngóh tùhng ngóh taaitáai heui.
2. Wòhng Sàang tùhng Wòhng Táai heui.
3. Kéuih tùhng kéuih sīnsāang heui.
4. Jèung Sìujé tùhng kéuih bàhba heui.
5. Ngóh tùhng ngóh mǎh mā làih.

Repeat, as Alteration Drill, thus:

T: Néih tùhng bīngō heui máaih yéh a? /Wòhng Sìujé/  
Who are you going shopping with? /Miss Wong/

S: Néih tùhng mǎh tùhng Wòhng Sìujé heui máaih yéh a?  
Are you going shopping with Miss Wong?

## 12. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh tùhng kéuih heui tái yīsāng.

T: I'm going with him to the doctor's.

S: Ngóh mǎh tùhng kéuih heui tái yīsāng.

S: I'm not going with him to the doctor's.

1. Kéuih daai ngóh heui máaih yéh.
2. Kéuih jip ngóh heui hohkhaauh.
3. Kéuih dǎng ngóh síhk faahn.
4. Ngóh sung kéuih fàan ūkkéi.
5. Ngóh jùngyi tùhng kéuih heui gāai.

1. Kéuih mǎh daai ngóh heui máaih yéh.
2. Kéuih mǎh jip ngóh heui hohkhaauh.
3. Kéuih mǎh dǎng ngóh síhk faahn.
4. Ngóh mǎh sung kéuih fàan ūkkéi.
5. Ngóh mǎh jùngyi tùhng kéuih heui gāai.

I like to go out with him.

I don't like to go out with him.

6. Ngoh tühng kéuih dōu jūngyi heui gāai.  
We both like to go out.

6. Ngoh tühng kéuih dōu m̀hjung-yi heui gāai.  
Neither one of us likes to go out.

7. Ngoh gàn kéuih heui Méihgwok.

7. Ngoh m̀hgàn kéuih heui Méihgwok.

8. Ngoh séung gàn kéuih heui Yahtbún.

8. Ngoh m̀hséung gàn kéuih heui Yahtbún.

+ 9. Ngoh yiu daai kéuih heui jouh sām.  
(jouh sām = make clothes, have clothes made)  
I have to take her to have clothes made.

9. Ngoh m̀hsái daai kéuih heui jouh sām.  
I don't have to take her to have clothes made.

10. Kéuih tühng ngoh heui máaih sáudoi.

10. Kéuih m̀htühng ngoh heui máaih sáudoi.

### 13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih heui hohkhaauh. T: He's going to school.  
/baat dim bun/ /8:30/

S: Kéuih baat dim bun heui hohkhaauh. S: He's going to school at 8:30.

1. Kéuih heui sihk faahn.  
/tühng ngoh/

1. Kéuih tühng ngoh heui sihk faahn.

2. Kéuih heui chàhlàuh. /yám chàh/

2. Kéuih heui chàhlàuh yám chàh.

3. Kéuih tühng kéuih sīnsàng heui Gáulühng. /m̀htühng/

3. Kéuih m̀htühng kéuih sīnsàng heui Gáulühng.

4. Kéuih daai kéuih go jái heui tái yīsàng. /daai m̀hdaai a?/

4. Kéuih daai m̀hdaai kéuih go jái heui tái yīsàng a?

5. Kéuih heui jip kéuih sīnsàng. /séjihlauh/

5. Kéuih heui séjihlauh jip kéuih sīnsàng.

6. Kéuih gàn m̀hāmā heui chāansāt. /yám chàh/

6. Kéuih gàn m̀hāmā heui chāansāt yám chàh.

7. Kéuih sung néuihpàhngyáuh fāan ūkkéi. /kéuih ge/

7. Kéuih sung kéuih ge néuihpàhngyáuh fāan ūkkéi.

8. Kéuih hái chāansāt dāng ngoh. /yīngā/

8. Kéuih yīngā hái chāansāt dāng ngoh.

## 14. Response Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Kéuih yám gafē àh. T: He's drinking coffee. isn't he.  
 S: Haih a, yám gafē. S: That's right--drinking coffee.
2. T: Kéuih m̀hsík góng Yíngmahn àh. T: She doesn't know how to speak English, does she?  
 S: Haih a, m̀hsík góng. S: That's right; she doesn't.
1. Kéuih chēutjógāai àh. 1. Haih a, chēutjógāai.  
 She's gone out, hasn't she. That's right, gone out.
2. Néih ūkkéi móuh dihnwá àh. 2. Haih a, móuh dihnwá.
3. Hòh Sàang heui yám chàh àh. 3. Haih a, heui yám chàh.
4. Chàhn Siujé séung máaih hàaih àh. 4. Haih a, séung máaih hàaih.
5. Néih s̀insàang m̀hfàanlāih sihk faahn àh. 5. Haih a, m̀hfàanlāih sihk faahn.
6. Gó go yàhn hái Méihgwok Ngàhn-hòhng jòuh sih àh. 6. Haih a, hái Méihgwok Ngàhn-hòhng jòuh sih.
7. Kéuihdeih heui Gáulùhng máaih yéh àh. 7. Haih a, heui Gáulùhng máaih yéh.
8. Néih m̀hjùngyi yám bējáu àh. 8. Haih a, m̀hjùngyi yám bējáu.
9. Kéuih taaitāai heui jip kéuih go néui àh? 9. Haih a, heui jip kéuih go néui.

## 15. Expansion Drill

1. Hauhbihn yáuh go chē jaahm. 1. Ngòh séjihlāuh hauhbihn  
 /Ngòh séjihlāuh/ yáuh go chē jaahm.  
 There's a car stop in back. Behind my office there's  
 a car stop.
- + 2. Chihnbihn yáuh gāan ngànnhòhng. 2. Chàhn Siujé ūkkéi chihnbihn  
 /Chàhn Siujé ūkkéi/ yáuh gāan ngànnhòhng.  
 (in front; In front of Miss Chan's  
 front side) house there's a bank.
3. Hauhbihn yáuh gāan jáudim. 3. Hèunggóng Ngànnhòhng hauhbihn  
 /Hèunggóng Ngànnhòhng/ yáuh gāan jáudim.
4. Hauhbihn yáuh gāan gūngsī. 4. Hèunggóng Chāansāt hauhbihn  
 /Hèunggóng Chāansāt/ yáuh gāan gūngsī.
5. Chihnbihn yáuh mēyéh a? 5. Jùnggwok Chàhlāuh chihnbihn  
 /Jùnggwok Chàhlāuh/ yáuh mēyéh a?

Comment: chihnbihn and hauhbihn literally mean 'front side' and 'back side' and are not specific as to whether the positions designated are inside/outside the front/back side. Only very rarely, though, is the meaning unclear in context.

## IV: CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) bīn? = bīndouh?
- 2) Mēyéh sih a? = What's the matter?
- 3) lòh = sen. suf. expressing sympathy
- 4) ngāamngāam = just now, just on the point of, just
- 5) Yáuh mēyéh sih a? = What's going on?
- 6) Móuh mēyéh sih. = Nothing special.
- 7) ngāamngāam séung heui = just thinking of going
- 8) yātján = in a little while

## V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

1. A, Mr. Lau, where are you going?
2. I'm going to Kowloon to buy something.
3. Where do you live?
4. I'm taking my daughter to see the doctor.
5. Who are you going shopping with?
6. You don't have a phone at home, do you. (confident that he doesn't)
7. She doesn't drink alcoholic beverages, does she. (confident that she doesn't.)
8. What are you going over to Kowloon to do?
9. Where is the Number 8 car stop?
10. I can't make out what bus that is over there.
11. Your office is behind the Mandarin Hotel, isn't it?

B. And he responds:

1. I'm going to work, how about you?
2. I'm going to Kowloon too.
3. I live in the Central District.
4. Which doctor are you going to?
5. I'm going with Miss Lee.
6. That's right, we don't have one.
7. Not so! She does drink alcoholic beverages.
8. I'm going to visit my father.
9. It's in front of the bank.
10. Over there where?
11. No, it's in the vicinity of the Central Market.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 12. I take my son to school at eight.            | 12. What time does your daughter go?                 |
| 13. Where are you going?                         | 13. I'm going to my girl friend's house to meet her. |
| 14. I'm going to Kowloon to go shopping.         | 14. Is your boy friend going with you?               |
| 15. My boy friend is not going shopping with me. | 15. He told me he wanted to go with you.             |
| 16. Should I follow you?                         | 16. Yes, please follow me.                           |

## Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 12

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. bàhnbā     | n: father  |
| 2. chíhnbihh  | PW: front (front side)                           |
| 3. chingchó   | adj: clear, vivid, clearly                       |
| 4. daai       | V/coV: take/bring (someone/something) along      |
| 5. douh       | bf: road, restricted to use following named road |
| 6. ga         | m: M. for vehicle                                |
| 7. gàn        | coV: follow, come behind                         |
| 8. gànjyuh    | v: follow, come behind                           |
| 9. Gáulúhng   | PW: Kowloon                                      |
| 10. hauhbihh  | PW: back (back side); behind                     |
| 11. heui      | v: go  |
| 12. hohkhaauh | n/PW: school                                     |
| 13. houh      | m: number  |
| 14. jái       | n: son   |
| 15. jáinéui   | n: children (of a family), sons and daughters    |
| 16. jip       | v: meet, fetch, pick up (a person)               |
| 17. jouh      | v: do, work                                      |
| 18. jouh sām  | vo: make clothes, have clothes made              |
| 19. jouh sih  | vo: to work, have a job                          |
| 20. jyuh      | v: live  |
| 21. láih      | v: come  |
| 22. láu       | m: floor, storey of a building                   |
| 23. mähmā     | n: mother  |
| 24. Móuh cho. | Ph: That's right.                                |

- |                    |        |                                   |
|--------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 25. nàahmpàhngyáuh | n:     | boy-friend                        |
| 26. Nèihdēun Douh  | PW:    | Nathan Road                       |
| 27. néui           | n:     | daughter                          |
| 28. néuihpàhngyáuh | n:     | girl-friend                       |
| 29. sih            | n:     | piece of business, affair, matter |
| 30. sīnsāang       | n:     | husband                           |
| 31. sung           | coV/V: | deliver                           |
| 32. taaitāai       | n:     | wife; married woman               |
| 33. taam           | v:     | to visit                          |
| 34. tái yīsāng     | vo:    | see the doctor                    |
| 35. tùhng          | coV:   | with                              |
| 36. yéh            | n:     | things, stuff                     |
| 37. yīsāng         | n:     | doctor                            |