

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Two acquaintances, one Chinese, one American, talk together at a party:)

Jünggwokyähñ

noih	long (time)
hóu noih móuh gin	'long time no see'
Wòhng Sàang! Hóu noih móuh gin	Mr. Wong! I haven't seen you
bo.	in a long time.
fàanheui	go back, return
fàanheui Méihgwok	go back to America
láihaai	week
hah go láihbaai	next week
hah go láihbaai fàanheui	go back next week
tèngginwah	hear tell, I hear ...
Tèngginwah néih hah go láihbaai	I hear you're going back to
fàanheui Méihgwok--haih	the States next week--is that
mhhaaih a?	right?

Méihgwokyähñ

Móuh cho.	That's right.
-houh	day of the month
yahluhk houh	the 26th (of the month)
dásyun	plan on, plan to
dásyun yahluhk houh fàanheui	plan to go back on the 26th
láihaaaisei	Thursday
jíkhaih	that is, in other words,
	that is to say
Ngóh dásyun yahluhk houh	I plan to go back on the 26th-
fàanheui--jíkhaih láihbaaaisei.	-Thursday, that is.

Jünggwokyähñ

Ngóh dōu dásyun heui Méihgwok.	I plan to go to America, too.
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Méihgwokyähñ

Haih mē? Néih géisih heui nē?	Is that so?! When are you going?
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Jùnggwokyàhn

wah m̀hdiɦng	can't say for sure; uncertain
Wah m̀hdiɦng ga.	I'm not sure.
chēutnín	next year
yihyuht	February
Waaɦkjé chēutnín yihyuht lā.	Maybe February next year.

Méihgwokyàhn

Néih yáuh móuh heuigwo	Have you ever been to the
Méihgwok a?	States before?

Jùnggwokyàhn

-níhn	year
yāt-gáu-luhk-chāt níhn	in 1967
Yáuh--yāt-gáu-luhk-chāt níhn	Yes, I made a trip in 1967.
heuilàih.	

Méihgwokyàhn

deihfòng	place
bín dĩ deihfòng	which places?
Heuigwo bín dĩ deihfòng a?	What places did you go?

Jùnggwokyàhn

Sàamfàahnsíh	San Fransisco
Wàhsihɦgdeuhn	Washington
Heuigwo Sàamfàahnsíh túɦng	I went to San Fransisco and
Wàhsihɦgdeuhn jē.	Washington, that's all.
daat	Measure for <u>deihfòng</u>
gó léuhɦg daat deihfòng	those two places
chānchĩk	relatives
Gó léuhɦg daat deihfòng, ngóh	In those two places I have
dōu yáuh chānchĩk hái douh.	relatives.

Méihgwokyàhn

hahchi	next time
Néih hahchi haih àhɦaih dōuhaih	Will you go to Washington
heuì Wàhsihɦgdeuhn a?	next time, too?

Jùnggwokyàhn

Haih a.	That's right.
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Méihgwokyáhn

deihjǐ
Dǎng ngóh sǐ ngóh go deihjǐ
bǐi néih lā.
jigányiu

address

Let me write my address and
give it to you.
be sure to, by all means
do [most important]
'Come visit me.' [come sit]
When you get to Washington, be
sure to come see me.

Lāih chǒh lā.
Doujǒ Wǎhsihngdeuhn jigányiu
lāih ngóhdouh chǒh ā.

Jǔnggwokyáhn

Aǐ Ngóh dǒu àhji néih ngúkkéi
hǎi Wǎhsihngdeuhn tǐm.

Oh--I didn't know your home
was in Washington.

Méihgwokyáhn

chēutsai
Haih a. Ngóh hǎi gódeuh chēutsai
gə.

born
Yes, I was born there.

B. Recapitulation:Jǔnggwokyáhn

Wòhng Sǎang! Hóu noih móuh
gin bo.
Tèngginwah néih hah go láihbaai
fàanheui Méihgwok--haih
àhhaiah a?

Mr. Wong! I haven't seen you
in a long time.
I hear you're going back to
the States next week--is
that right?

Méihgwokyáhn

Móuh cho.
Ngóh dǎsyun yahluk houh fàanheui-
-jǐkhaiah láihbaaisei.

That's right.
I plan to go back on the 26th--
Thursday, that is.

Jǔnggwokyáhn

Ngóh dǒu dǎsyun heui Méihgwok.

I'm planning to go to America,
too.

Méihgwokyáhn

Haih mē? Néih géisih heui nē?

Is that so? When are you going?

Jǔnggwokyáhn

Wah mǎdihng ga--

I'm not sure--

Waahkjé chéutnín yihyuht lā.

Maybe February next year.

Méihgwokyáhn

Néih yáuh móuh heuigwo Méihgwok
a?

Have you ever been to the
States before?

Júnggwokyáhn

Yáuh--yāt-gáu-luhk-chāt nihh
heuilaìh.

Yes, I made a trip in 1967.

Méihgwokyáhn

Heuigwo bīn dĩ deihfòng a?

What places did you go?

Júnggwokyáhn

Heuigwo Sàamfàahnsih tùhng
Wàhsihngdeuhn jē.

I went to San Fransisco and
Washington, that's all.

Gó léuhng daat deihfòng ngóh
dōu yáuh chānchīk hái dōuh.

In those two places I have
relatives.

Méihgwokyáhn

Néih hahchi haih mhhaih
dōuhaih heui Wàhsihngdeuhn
a?

Will you go to Washington
next time too?

Júnggwokyáhn

Haih .

That's right.

Méihgwokyáhn

Dáng ngóh sé ngóh go deihjí
béi néih lā.

Let me write my address for
you.

Doujō Wàhsihngdeuhn jigányiu
làih ngóhdōuh chók lā.

When you get to Washington
be sure to come visit me.

Júnggwokyáhn

A! Ngóh dōu mhhí néih ngúkkéi
hái Wàhsihngdeuhn tím.

Oh--I didn't know your home
was in Washington.

Méihgwokyáhn

Haih a. Ngóh hái gódōuh
chēutsái ge.

Yes, I was born there.

II. NOTES

A. Culture Notes

1. Lunar and solar calendar. In Hong Kong dates are reckoned by the solar calendar. Many people, however, reckon the dates of births, deaths, and weddings by the traditional lunar calendar. (On traditional Chinese wedding invitations both the lunar date and the solar date are given.)
2. Where you're born and where you're from. Traditionally a Chinese counts himself as being from the place where his ancestral village is, which may or may not be where he was born and brought up. A similar way of looking at things might be held by a person born to American parents living outside the U.S.

B. Structure Notes:

1. Fixed order in dates and addresses. Larger units precede smaller in descending order:

Ex: chēutnīhn yihyuh next year on February 3rd
 saam houh

(See BC and Drill 6)

Addresses are given in the same descending order:

Ex: Ngoh ge séjihlauh My office is at 149 Queen's Road
 hai Daaih Douh Jung Central, on the 3rd floor.
 yāt-sei-gau houh,
 sei lau.

2. Dates.

- a. Days of the week. Starting with Monday as the first day, Monday through Saturday are serially numbered:

1. Láihbaaiyāt	Monday
2. Láihbaaiyih	Tuesday
3. Láihbaaisaam	Wednesday
4. Láihbaaisei	Thursday
5. Láihbaaiñgh	Friday
6. Láihbaailuhk	Saturday
7. Láihbaai(yaht)	Sunday

Láihbaai is commonly used for 'Sunday'; but láihbaai also means 'week.' Láihbaaiyaht, 'Sunday,' may be used in sentences which would be ambiguous with the use of láihbaai; generally, however, context makes the meaning clear.

Ex: 1. Tíngyaht láihbaai. Tomorrow is Sunday.

2. Ngóh hahgo láihbaai } I'm busy next week. or
mhdākhaahn. } I'm busy next Sunday.

(See Drill 2)

Another word for 'week' is síngkèih. Síngkèih is substitutable for láihbaai everywhere, with one exception: Síngkèih is not used to mean 'Sunday.'

b. Months of the year. Starting with January as the first month, January through December are serially numbered.

yātyuht	January	chātyuht	July
yihyuht	February	baatyuht	August
sāamyuht	March	gāuyuht	September
seiyuht	April	sahpyuht	October
nghyuht	May	sahpyātyuht	November
luhkyuht	June	sahpyihyuht	December

c. Years.

1. -nìhn, 'year,' is preferred, but not obligatory, in year dates.

Ex: yāt-gáu-yāt-yāt (nìhn) 1911

yāt-gáu-sei-gáu-(nìhn) 1949

2. Note that -nín is a rising tone in:

gauhnín	last year
gāmín	this year
chēutnín	next year

-nìhn is, however, used by some people in these phrases:

gauhnìhn
gāmìhn
chēutnìhn

d. Question-Word formulas for dates:

bīn nīhn?	which (<u>or</u> what) year?
bīn nīhn bīn yuht bīn yaht?	what date?
géi yuht?	which (<u>or</u> what) month?
géi(dō) houh?	which (<u>or</u> what) day?
lāihbaaigéi?	which (<u>or</u> what) day of the week?
bīn yaht?	which (<u>or</u> what) day?
	(answer stated as day of week or tingyaht, gamyaht, etc.)

(See Drill 3)

3. Timewords.

- a. A word or phrase which can fill the position before or after ji 'until,' 'to' is a Timeword (TW).

Ex: Lāihbaaisei ji lāihbaailuhk Thursday to Saturday

Kéuih lāihbaaisei ji lāihbaailuhk He has to go to work
 yiu faangung. from Thursday until
 Saturday.

- b. Timewords fill the Time When position before a verb. (See example above.)

- c. Names of months are Timewords, but one month, two months, etc., are number-measure compounds that cannot fill the Timeword position. Instead they fill the length of time (time span) position after the verb.

Ex:	<u>TimeWhen</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Time-span</u>
1. Kéuih	Sāamyuht	heui.	He's going in March.
2. Kéuih séung	heui	sāam go yuht.	He plans to go for three months.

4. Sentence suffix lā, for uncertainty.

Suffixed to sentences predicting time of an action the raised intonation lā suggests a degree of uncertainty, suggests that the time is approximate rather than exact.

Ex: 1. A. Néih géi dím yiu jáu a?	When do you have to go?
B. Léuhng dím lā.	About two o'clock.
2. A. Néih géisih heui a?	When are you going?
B. Waahkjé chēutnín yihyuht lā.	Oh, probably February next year.

(See BC)

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill:

- | | |
|---|---|
| + 1. a. <u>yuht</u> | 1. a. <u>month</u> |
| + b. <u>hahgo yuht</u> | b. <u>next month</u> |
| c. hahgo yuht heui | c. go next month |
| d. hahgo yuht fàanheui | d. go back next month |
| e. dásyun hahgo yuht fàanheui | e. plan to go back next month |
| f. Ngóh dásyun hahgo yuht fàanheui Yíngwok. | f. I plan to go back to England next month. |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| + 1. Ngóh <u>laihbaaiyāt</u> heui tái hei.
I'm going to a movie <u>Monday</u> . | 1. Ngóh <u>laihbaaiyāt</u> heui tái hei. |
| + 2. / <u>laihbaaiyih</u> / (Tuesday) | 2. Ngóh <u>laihbaaiyih</u> heui tái hei. |
| + 3. / <u>laihbaaisàam</u> / (Wednesday) | 3. Ngóh <u>laihbaaisàam</u> heui tái hei. |
| + 4. / <u>laihbaaiñgh</u> / (Friday) | 4. Ngóh <u>laihbaaiñgh</u> heui tái hei. |
| + 5. / <u>laihbaailuhk</u> / (Saturday) | 5. Ngóh <u>laihbaailuhk</u> heui tái hei. |
| + 6. / <u>laihbaaiyaht</u> / (Sunday) | 6. Ngóh <u>laihbaaiyaht</u> heui tái hei. |
| + 7. / <u>laihbaai</u> / (Sunday) | 7. Ngóh <u>laihbaai</u> heui tái hei. |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht làih ge.
He came yesterday. | 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht làih ge. |
| + 2. / <u>gauh nín</u> / (last year) | 2. Kéuih gauhnín làih ge. |
| + 3. / <u>gám nín</u> / (this year) | 3. Kéuih gàmín làih ge.
He came this year. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| + 4. /seuhng go yuht/ | 4. Kéuih seuhnggo yuht làih ge. |
| + 5. /seuhng go láihbaai/ | 5. Kéuih seuhnggo láihbaai làih ge. |
| + 6. /ní go láihbaai/
(this week) | 6. Kéuih nígo láihbaai làih ge.
He came this week. |
| + 7. /ní go yuht/
(this month) | 7. Kéuih nígo yuht làih ge.
He came this month. |
| + 8. /géi yuht?/
(which month?)
(what month?) | 8. Kéuih géi yuht làih ga?
What month did he come? |
| + 9. /bín nihn?/
(which year?)
(what year?) | 9. Kéuih bín nihn làih ga?
What year did he come? |
| + 10. /bín nihn, bín yuht, bín yaht?/
(what date?) | 10. Kéuih bín nihn bín yuht, bín yaht làih ga?
What date did he come? |
| + 11. /géi(dō) houh?/
(what day?)
(of the month) | 11. Kéuih géi(dō) houh làih ga? |
| + 12. /láihbaaigéi?/
(what day of the week?) | 12. Kéuih láihbaaigéi làih ga? |
| + 13. /bín yaht?/
(what day?) | 13. Kéuih bín yaht làih ga? |

Comment: géi yuht? is the usual way for asking which/what month? but in a nihn yuht yaht 'year-month-day' phrase, bín is preferred as question-word: bín nihn, bín yuht, bín yaht a? = what date?

4. Conversation Drill: Students should recite the days of the week after the teacher before beginning this drill.

Ex: T: Gàmyaht láihbaaisei. T: Today is Thursday.

S1: Tíngyaht láihbaai- S1: What day of the week is
géi a? tomorrow?

S2: Tíngyaht láihbaai- S2: Tomorrow is Friday.
ngh.

1. Gàmyaht láihbaaiyih.

1. A. Tíngyaht láihbaaigéi a?

B. Tíngyaht láihbaaisàam.

2. Gàmyaht láihbaaisei.

2. A. Tíngyaht láihbaaigéi a?

B. Tíngyaht láihbaaíng.

3. Gàm yaht láihbaaiyāt.

4. Gàm yaht láihbaai.

3. A. Tíng yaht láihbaaigéi a?

B. Tíng yaht láihbaaiyih.

4. A. Tíng yaht láihbaaigéi a?

B. Tíng yaht láihbaaiyāt.

5. Conversation Drill

Ex: T: Láihbaaiyāt sām
houh.S1: Láihbaaiyih géidō
houh a?S2: Láihbaaiyih sei
houh.

T: Monday is the third.

S1: What day of the month is it
Tuesday?

S2: Tuesday is the 4th.

1. Láihbaaiyaht baat houh.

2. Láihbaaisei yih houh.

3. Láihbaaisām sahpluhk houh.

4. Léihbaaíng sahphāt houh.

5. Láihbaailuhk yahyāt houh.

1. A. Léihbaaiyāt géidō houh a?

B. Láihbaaiyāt gáu houh.

2. A. Láihbaaíng géidō houh a?

B. Láihbaaíng sām houh.

3. A. Láihbaaisei géidō houh a?

B. Láihbaaisei sahphāt houh.

4. A. Láihbaailuhk géidō houh
a?B. Láihbaailuhk sahphaat
houh.5. A. Láihbaaiyaht géidō houh
a?

B. Léihbaaiyaht yahyih houh.

6. Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: Ngóh yih houh
láih ge.
/chāt yuht/S: Ngóh chāt yuht
yih houh láih ge.

T: I came on the 2nd. /July/

S: I came on July 2nd.

1. Ngóh luhk yuht láih ge.
/yahsei houh/2. Ngóh sei yuht láih ge.
/yāt-gáu-luhk-sām nihh/1. Ngóh luhk yuht yahsei houh
láih ge.2. Ngóh yāt-gáu-luhk-sām nihh
sei yuht láih ge.

3. Ngóh gauh nín làih ge.
/sàam yuht/

4. Ngóh chāt houh làih ge.
/gáu yuht/

5. Ngóh yāt gáu luhk sei nihn
làih ge. /baat yuht/

3. Ngóh gauh nín sàam yuht
làih ge.
I came in March last year.

4. Ngóh gáu yuht chāt houh
làih ge.

5. Ngóh yāt gáu luhk sei nihn
baat yuht làih ge.

7. Translation-Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: /last year/

S1: Kéuih géisih làih ga? S1: When did he come?
ga?

S2: Kéuih gauhnín làih ge. S2: He came last year.

2. T: /next year/

S1: Kéuih géisih làih a? S1: When is he coming?

S2: Kéuih chēutnín làih. S2: He's coming next year.

1. /last month/

1. A. Kéuih géisih làih ga?
B. Kéuih seuhnggo yuht làih.

2. /last week/

2. A. Kéuih géisih làih ga?
B. Kéuih seuhnggo láihbaai
làih ge.

3. /13th of last month/

3. A. Kéuih géisih làih ga?
B. Kéuih seuhnggo yuht sah-
sàam houh làih ge.

4. /next month/

4. A. Kéuih géisih làih a?
B. Kéuih hahgo yuht làih.

5. /September next year/

5. A. Kéuih géisih làih a?
B. Kéuih chēutnín gáuyuht
làih.

6. /next Wednesday/

6. A. Kéuih géisih làih a?
B. Kéuih hahgo láihbaaisàam
làih.

7. /January last year/

7. A. Kéuih géisih làih ga?
B. Kéuih gauhnín yāt yuht
làih ge.

8. /29th of next month/

8. A. Kéuih géisih làih a?

B. Kéuih hahgo yuht yahgáu
houh làih.

8. Question & Answer Drill

Ex: T: 'Jáugā' haih sihk Jūng-T: 'Jáugā' is a place where you
choi ge deihfòng. eat Chinese food.

S1: Mēyéh giujouh
'jáugā' a?

S1: What thing is called a 'jáugā'?

S2: 'Jáugā' jíkhaih
sihk Jūngchoi
ge deihfòng.

S2: 'Jáugā' is a place where you
eat Chinese food, that's
what.

1. 'Chāansāt' haih sihk Sāichāan
ge deihfòng.

1. S1: Mēyéh giujouh 'chāansāt'
a?

S2: 'Chāansāt' jíkhaih sihk
Sāichāan ge deihfòng.

2. 'Séjhlàuh' haih jouh sih ge
deihfòng.

2. S1: Mēyéh giujouh 'séjih-
làuh' a?

S2: 'Séjhlàuh' jíkhaih jouh
sih ge deihfòng.

3. 'Gūngsī' haih maaiah yéh ge
deihfòng.

3. S1: Mēyéh giujouh 'gūngsī' a?

S2: 'Gūngsī' jíkhaih maaiah
yéh ge deihfòng.

4. 'Ngūk' haih jyuh ge deihfòng.

4. S1: Mēyéh giujouh 'ngūk' a?

S2: 'Ngūk' jíkhaih jyuh ge
deihfòng.

5. 'Chàhlàuh' haih yám chàh ge
deihfòng.

5. S1: Mēyéh giujouh 'chàhlàuh'
a?

S2: 'Chàhlàuh' jíkhaih yám
chàh ge deihfòng.

6. 'Heiyún' haih tái hei ge
deihfòng.

6. S1: Mēyéh giujouh 'heiyún' a?

S2: 'Heiyún' jíkhaih tái hei
ge deihfòng.

9. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih dásyun géisih heui a? T: When does she plan to go?
/hahgo yuht/ /next month/

S: Dásyun hahgo yuht heui. S: (She) plans to go next month.

2. T: Kéuih géisih heui ga? T: When did she go? /last month/
/seuhnggo yuht/

S: Seuhnggo yuht heui ge. S: She went last month.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Wòhng Sàang dásyun géisih jáu a? /nígo yuht/ | 1. Dásyun nígo yuht jáu. |
| 2. Néih dásyun géisih máaih a? /hahgo láihbaai/ | 2. Dásyun hahgo láihbaai máaih. |
| 3. Néihdeih géisih jouh ga? /seuhnggo yuht/ | 3. Seuhnggo yuht jouh ge. |
| 4. Néih sīnsàang géisih fàanlāih ga? /nígo yuht yāt houh/ | 4. Nígo yuht yāt houh fàanlāih ge. |
| 5. Hòh Táai dásyun géisih fàanheui a? /tingyaht/ | 5. Dásyun tīngyaht fàanheui. |

Comment: If the action expressed by the verb has already occurred, the géisih question adds ge (ga) to the verb phrase. To a géisih VP-ga question, the answer is stated in VP-ge form.

Ex: 1. Kéuih géisih heui Yíngwok ga? 1. When did he go to England?

2. Kéuih gauhnín heui ge. 2. He went last year.
(It was last year that he went.)

But if the statement sentence is a lead sentence, not a response to a géisih question, the preferred form is without ge.

Ex: Kéuih gauhnín heui Yíngwok. He went to England last year.

This sentence is a plain fact statement of general activity and as such uses SVO word order and an unflected verb. The geisih question throws the focus of the sentence to the Timeword. The sentence pattern for highlighting the Timeword in a past reference sentence is: S Timeword V ge.

10. Transformation Drill: Change the sentence to a time expression question, following the pattern of the example.

Ex: T: Kéuih yāt-gáu-luhk-baat(nihn) làih ge.

T: What year did he come to Hong Kong?

S: Kéuih bīn nihn làih Hèunggóng ga?

S: He came in 1968.

1. Kéuih yāt gáu sei gáu nihn chēutsai ge.

1. Kéuih bīn nihn chēutsai ga?

2. Kéuih gáu yuht fàan Méihgwok.

2. Kéuih géi yuht fàan Méihgwok a?
What month is he returning to America?

3. Kéuih tīngyaht dākhaahn.

3. Kéuih bīn yaht dāknaahn a?
What day is he free?

4. Kéuih yāt-gáu-sàam-luhk nihn, sahpyāt yuht, sei houh chēutsai ge.

4. Kéuih bīn nihn, bīn yuht, bīn yaht chēut sai ga?

5. Kéuih yahluhk houh heui taam kéuih làih.

5. Kéuih géi houh heui taam kéuih làih a?

6. Kéuih séung gáu dīm bun chēut gāai.

6. Kéuih séung géi dīm jūng chēut gāai a?

11. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh yáuh pàhngyáuh háih douh. /gó léuhng gāan jáudim/

T: I have friends there.

S: Gó léuhng gāan jáu-dim, ngóh dōu yáuh pàhngyáuh háih douh.

S: I have friends in both of those two hotels.

1. Ngóh yáuh jáinéui háih douh. /gó léuhng gāan hohkhaauh/

1. Gó léuhng gāan hohkhaauh, ngóh dōu yáuh jáinéui háih douh.

2. Ngóh yáuh taaitāai háih douh. /gó léuhng daat deihfòng/

2. Gó léuhng daat deihfòng, ngóh dōu yáuh taaitāai háih douh.

3. Ngóh yáuh chín háih douh. /gó léuhng gāan ngàhn hòhng/

3. Gó léuhng gāan ngàhn hòhng, ngóh dōu yáuh chín háih douh.

4. Ngóh yáuh ngūk háih douh. /Hèunggóng, Gáulùhng/

4. Hèunggóng, Gáulùhng, ngóh dōu yáuh ùk háih douh.

5. Kéuih yáuh nàahmpàhngyáuh hái
douh. /chíhn, hauh, jó, yauh/
/ahead, behind, right and
left/

5. Chíhn, hauh, jó, yauh, kéuih
dou yáuh nàahmpàhngyáuh
hái douh.

12. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh chānchīk jyu
hái Wàhsihngdeuhn.

T: My relatives live in Washing-
ton DC.

S: Ngóh yáuh chānchīk
jyu hái Wàh-
sihngdeuhn.

S: I have relatives who live in
Washington DC.

1. Kéuih fu ngáhgéng hóu leng.

1. Kéuih yáuh fu ngáhgéng
hóu leng.

2. Kéuih gáan ngūk hóu daaih.

2. Kéuih yáuh gáan ngūk hóu
daaih.

3. Ngóh pàhngyáuh hái Sàamfàahn-
sìh jòuh sìh.

3. Ngóh yáuh pàhngyáuh hái
Sàamfàahnsìh jòuh sìh.

4. Néih bún syù hái douh.

4. Néih yáuh bún syù hái douh.

5. Ngóh go jái hái Yíngwok
gaau syù.

5. Ngóh yáuh go jái hái Yíng-
wok gaau syù.

6. Ngóh chānchīk hái gó gáan
ngàhn hòhng jòuh sìh.

6. Ngóh yáuh chānchīk hái gó
gáan ngàhn hòhng jòuh sìh.

13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Mhgoi néih giu kéuih
dá dihnwá bái ngóh
lā.

T: Please tell him to telephone
me.

S: Mhgoi néih jigányiu
giu kéuih dá dihnwá
bái ngóh a.

S: Please be sure to tell him to
telephone me.

1. Geidāk bo!

1. Jigányiu geidāk a!

2. Mhhou mhgaidāk a!

2. Jigányiu mhhóu mhgaidāk a!

3. Néih mhhóu wah kéuih jí a!

3. Néih jigányiu mhhóu wah
kéuih jí a!

4. Tíngyaht làih ngóhdouh síh
faahn lā.

4. Tíngyaht jigányiu làih
ngóhdouh síh faahn a.

14. Expansion Drill: Expand the sentences with the cue words.

Ex: T: Ngóh yiu heui taam
Cháhn Táai.
/láihbaai/

T: I'm going to go visit Mrs.
Chan. /Sunday/

S: Ngóh láihbaai yiu
heui taam Cháhn
Táai.

S: I'm going to go visit Mr.
Chan on Sunday.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ngóh séung máaih dī yéh bái
ngóh néuihpáhngyáuh.
/ní go láihbaai/ | 1. Ngóh séung ní go láihbaai
máaih dī yéh bái ngóh
néuihpáhngyáuh. |
| 2. Ní deui hàaih juhng hóu sán bo.
/néih/ | 2. Néih ní deui hàaih juhng
hóu sán bo. |
| 3. Néih jyuh hái bíndouh a?
/kéuih dím jī/
(how did he know) | 3. Kéuih dím jī néih jyuh hái
bíndouh a? |
| 4. Yihyuht dāk yihshpbaat yaht
jē. /gámnin/ | 4. Gámnin yihyuht dāk yih-
shpbaat yaht jē. |
| + 5. Kéuih mhsík jà faaijī. /ngóh
m̀hji/
He does not know how to
use chopsticks.
[clasp-chopsticks] | 5. Ngóh m̀hji kéuih mhsík jà
faaijī. |
| + 6. Kéuih hái Méihgwok fàanjó làih.
/seuhng go yuht sei houh/
He has come back from
America. | 6. Seuhng go yuht sei houh
kéuih hái Méihgwok fàanjó
làih. |
| 7. Kéuih ūkkéi yáuh dihnsih.
/juhng meih/
Their house has (or had)
television. | 7. Kéuih ūkkéi juhng meih yáuh
dihnsih.
Their house doesn't (or
didn't) have television. |
| 8. M̀hgòì néih níng làih nídouh lā.
/b̀ui chàh/ | 8. M̀hgòì néih níng b̀ui chàh
làih nídouh lā. |
| 9. M̀hgòì néih bái jek gāng ngóh
lā. /dò/ | 9. M̀hgòì néih bái dò jek gāng
ngóh lā. |

Comment: hái, as 'from,' is interchangeable with yáuh, 'from,'
choice of hái or yáuh rests with personal preference,
personal habit. See #6 above, and Comment in Vol. One,
Lesson 15, p. 341.

15. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh yih houh heui. T: I'm going on the 2nd.
 Ngóh hahgo yuht heui. I'm going next month.

S: Ngóh hahgo yuht yih S: I'm going on the 2nd of next
 houh heui. month.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih chēutnín fàanheui.
Kéuih sei yuht fàanheui. | 1. Kéuih chēutnín sei yuht
fàanheui. |
| 2. Kéuihdeih láihbaaisàam làih.
Kéuihdeih hah go láihbaai
làih. | 2. Kéuihdeih hah go láihbaai-
sàam làih. |
| 3. Wòhng Sàang hah go yuht heui
Méihgwok.
Wòhng Sàang sahpyih houh
heui Méihgwok. | 3. Wòhng Sàang hah go yuht
sahpyih houh heui Méih-
gwok. |
| 4. Hòh Sìujé seuhng go láihbaai
làih ge.
Hòh Sìujé láihbaaiyāt làih
ge. | 4. Hòh Sìujé seuhng go láih-
baaiyāt làih ge. |
| 5. Ngóh gauhnín heui ge.
Ngóh chāt yuht yahsàam houh
heui ge. | 5. Ngóh gauhnín chāt yuht
yahsàam houh heui ge. |

16. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Ní páai yáuh móuh T: Have you seen any movies
 tái hei a?
 /kàhmyaht/ lately?

S: Yáuh, kàhmyaht S: Yes, I saw one yesterday.
 tái làih.

2. T: Ní páai yáuh móuh T: Have you played ball recently?
 dá bō a?
 /m̀h̀d̀ākhāahn/

S: Móuh, ní páai dōu S: No, I haven't had (leisure)
 m̀h̀d̀ākhāahn dá. time to play lately.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ní páai yáuh móuh heui yàuh-
séui a? /láihbaailuhk/ | 1. Yáuh, láihbaailuhk heui
làih. |
| 2. Ní páai yáuh móuh dá m̀h̀jéuk a?
/m̀h̀d̀ākhāahn/ | 2. Móuh, ní páai dōu m̀h̀d̀ākhāahn
dá. |
| 3. Ní páai yáuh móuh heui máaih
yéh a? /seuhng go láihbaai/
(last week or last Sunday) | 3. Yáuh, seuhng go láihbaai
heui làih. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Nípáai yáuh móuh heui hàahng
gūngsí a? /m̀hdāk̀hàahn/ | 4. Móuh, nípáai dōu m̀hdāk̀hàahn
heui. |
| 5. Nípáai yáuh móuh hohk já chē a?
/m̀hdāk̀hàahn/ | 5. Móuh, nípáai dōu m̀hdāk̀hàahn
hohk. |
| 6. Nípáai yáuh móuh dá páai a?
/láihibaaissām/ | 6. Yáuh, láihbaaissaam dá lái.h. |
| 7. Nípáai yáuh móuh fàanheui taam
māhmā a? /seuhng go yuht yāt
houh/ | 7. Yáuh, seuhng go yuht yāt
houh fàanheui lái.h. |
| 8. Nípáai yáuh móuh gwo hói a?
/m̀hdāk̀hàahn/ | 8. Móuh, nípáai dōu m̀hdāk̀hàahn
gwo. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) Móuh = Nothing special
- 2) ji = (not until) then
- 3) go deihjǐ = here: your address
- 4) Lóuh Wóng = 'Old Wong'--Lóuh + surname is used as form of address to a man by good friends. (The tone of the surname changes from low falling tone to high rising tone.)
- 5) Singgabō = Singapore
- 6) ngāamngāam = just
- 7) ji = (only) then, (not until) then
- 8) tùhngmāaih = tùhng
- 9) Tòihwāan = Taiwan
- 10) yǐhchíhn = previously
- 11) sàangyi = (commercial) business

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

1. What day of the week is it today?
2. What day of the month is Thursday?

B: And he replies:

1. It's _____.
2. Thursday's the _____th/
rd/st/nd.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. What's your birth date? | 3. I was born on _____. |
| 4. When did you come to Hong Kong? | 4. I came last year. |
| 5. I hear you arrived last month-- is that right? | 5. No, I came this month. |
| 6. I hear he went to America last week--is that right? | 6. No, he went this week. |
| 7. What day are you free?--I'd like to ask you to dinner. | 7. How about tomorrow? |
| 8. Have you been to England before? | 8. Yes, I went in 1968, and returned last year. |
| 9. I hear you're leaving for Japan on October 10th. | 9. No, it's November 10th that I'm going. |
| 10. What is it that's called a <u>jāugā</u> ? | 10. A <u>jāugā</u> is a place where you eat Chinese food. |
| 11. Be sure to come see me when you get to San Francisco. | 11. Fine! Please give me your address. |
| 12. Do you have relatives in the States? | 12. No, I don't have any relatives there, but I have a few friends in San Francisco. |
| 13. Mr. Lee went to Shanghai last year and still hasn't returned. | 13. His wife told me he might be back next month. |
| 14. Where'd we read to last week? | 14. I'm not sure. We read lesson 17 last Friday, but I don't remember what page we got to. |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 17

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. baatyuh | TW August |
| 2. bīn nīhn? | TW which year? |
| 3. bīn nīhn, bīn yuht, bīn yaht? | TW what date? |
| 4. bīn yaht? | TW what day? |
| 5. bīn yuht? | TW what month? (in a year-month-day phrase) |
| 6. chānchīk | n relative(s) |
| 7. chātyuht | TW July |
| 8. chēutnīn | TW next year |
| 9. chēutsai | VO to be born |

10. dasyun	AuxV plan on, plan to
11. daat	m M. for a place
12. deihfōng <u>or</u> deihfōng	n place
13. deihjǐ	n address
14. faanheui	V go back, return
15. gāmńin	TW this year
16. gauhnńin	TW last year
17. gáuuyht	TW September
18. géi(dō) houh?	TW what day of the month?
19. géiyuht	TW what month?
20. gin	V meet, see
21. hahchi	TW next time
22. hahgo láihbaai	TW next week
23. hahgo yuht	TW next month
24. hái	prep from
25. -houh	bf day of the month
26. Hóu noih móuh gin.	Ph 'Long time no see.'
27. jà faaijǐ	VO use chopsticks [clasp-chopsticks]
28. jigán(yiu) <u>V</u>	Ph be sure to--, by all means do <u>V</u>
29. jǐkhaih	Ph that is, in other words, that is to say
30. Làih (PW) chónh } lā! } ā!	Ph Come visit (place)!
31. láihbaai	n week
32. láihbaai	TW Sunday
33. láihbaai géi?	TW what day of the week?
34. láihbaailuhk	TW Saturday
35. láihbaaińgh	TW Friday
36. láihbaaisaam	TW Wednesday
37. láihbaaisei	TW Thursday
38. láihbaaiyaht	TW Sunday
39. láihbaaiyāt	TW Monday
40. láihbaaiyih	TW Tuesday
41. luhkyuht	TW June
42. nǐ go láihbaai	TW this week
43. nǐ go yuht	TW this month

44. nih̃n	m year
45. nghyuht	TW May
46. noih	Adj long (time)
47. Sàamfàahnsíh	PW San Francisco
48. sàamyuht	TW March
49. sahpyātyuht	TW November
50. sahpyihyuht	TW December
51. sahpyuht	TW October
52. seiyuht	TW April
53. seuhng go láihbaai	TW last week
54. seuhng go yuht	TW last month
55. tēngginwah	Ph hear tell, (I) hear... [hear-see-talk]
56. Wàhsihngdeuhn	PW Washington
57. Wah m̃hdihng.	Ph Can't say for sure, uncertain
58. yātyuht	TW January
59. yaht	M day
60. yihyuht	TW February
61. yuht	n month

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(University student Bāu Bok-lèuhng, waiting for his girl to get ready to go out, talks to her elder sister:)

gājē

elder sister

Gājē

Néih haih bīndouh yāhn a?

What place are you from?

(i.e., Where is your family from?)

Bok-lèuhng

Gwóngjāu.

Canton.

Gājē

gēi nōi? or gēi nōih?

how long?

jyuhjō gēi nōi?

have lived how long?; lived

how long?

Néih hái Hèunggóng jyuhjō gēi
nōi a?

How long have you lived in
Hong Kong?

Bok-lèuhng

-dōu

approximately

Léuhng nīhn dōu.

About two years.

Gājē

Néih dāsyun juhng jyuh gēi
nōi a?

How much longer do you plan
to stay?

Bok-lèuhng

jisīu

at least

Jisīu yāt nīhn.

At least a year.

daaihohk

university

duhk daaihohk

study at the university

duhk léuhng nīhn daaihohk

study two years at the

university

Ngóh duhkjō léuhng nīhn daaihohk
ge la.

I've studied two years at the
university.

bātyihp

graduate

Juhng yāuh yāt nīhn jauh

I still have another year then

bātyihp.

I'll graduate.

Gājē

yíhchíhn
duhk syù
Néih yíhchíhn hái bíndouh duhk
syù a?

previously
study
Where did you study before?

Bok-lèuhng

jíchihn
meih..VP..jíchihn,...
ngóh meih láih Hèunggóng
jíchihn,...
Tòihwāan, or Tòihwāan
Ngóh meih láih Hèunggóng jíchihn,
ngóh hái Tòihwāan duhk syù.
Hái gódouh jyuhjó géi níhn.

before
before Verb Phrase.
before I came to Hongkong,...

Taiwan
Before I came to Hongkong, I
studied in Taiwan.
I lived there for several years.

Gājē

góján or gójahn
Néih hái Tòihwāan góján, hái
bíndouh jyuh a?

when, at the time
When you were in Taiwan, where
did you live?

Bok-lèuhng

Tòihbāk
Hái Tòihbāk.

Taipei
In Taipei.

Gājē

jíhauh
bātjō yíhp jíhauh
Néih bātjō yíhp jíhauh, dásyun
heui bíndouh a?

after
after you graduate
After you graduate, where do
you plan to go? (i.e., what
do you plan to do?)

Bok-lèuhng

kyutdihng
meih kyutdihng
juhng meih kyutdihng
hèimohng
hèimohng hóyih heui Yínggwok
lauhohk
Yíngā juhng meih kyutdihng,
daahnhaih ngóh hèimohng hóyih
heui Yínggwok lauhohk.

decide
not decided yet
still not decided yet
hope
I hope I can go to England
to study abroad
It's still not decided yet,
but I hope to be able to go
to England to study.

yùhgwó	if
yùhgwó m̀hheui làuhhohk	if I don't go abroad to study
wán yéh jòuh	look for a job [look for something to do]
Yùhgwó m̀hheui làuhhohk, jauh hǎi dōuh wán yéh jòuh.	If I don't go abroad to study, I'll look for a job here.

B. Recapitulation:

(University student Bàau Bok-léuhng, waiting for his girl to get ready to go out, talks to her elder sister:)

Gāiē

Néih haih bíndōuh yáhn a?

What place are you from?

Bok-léuhng

Gwóng ǎu.

Canton.

Gāiē

Néih hǎi Hèunggóng jyhjó géi nǎi a?

How long have you lived in Hong Kong?

Bok-léuhng

Léuhng nǎhn dōu.

About two years.

Gāiē

Néih dǎsyun juhng jyh géi nǎi a?

How much longer do you plan to stay?

Bok-léuhng

Jisíu yāt nǎhn.

At least a year.

Ngóh duhkjó léuhng nǎhn daaihohk ge la.

I've studied two years at the university.

Juhng yáuh yāt nǎhn jauh bātyihp.

I still have another year then I'll graduate.

Gāiē

Néih yíhchíhn hǎi bíndōuh duhk syú a?

Where did you study before?

Bok-léuhng

Ngóh meih láih Hèunggóng jíchíhn, ngóh hǎi Tòihwān duhk syú.

Before I came to Hongkong, I studied in Taiwan.

CANTONESE BASIC COURSE

Hái gódouh jyuhjó géi nín.	I lived there several years.
<u>Gājē</u>	
Néih hái Tòihwān góján hái bīndouh jyuh a?	When you were in Taiwan, where did you live?
<u>Bok-lèuhng</u>	
Hái Tòihbāk.	In Taipei.
<u>Gājē</u>	
Néih bātjó yihp jīhauh, dāsyun heui bīndouh a?	After you graduate, what do you plan to do?
<u>Bok-lèuhng</u>	
Yīngā juhng meih kyutdihng, daahn- hah ngóh hēimohng hóyih heui Yīnggwok lāuhhohk.	It's still not decided yet, but I hope to be able to go to England to study.
Yūngwó mēheui lāuhhohk, jauh hái douh wán yēh jōuh.	If I don't go abroad to study, I'll look for a job here.

II. NOTES

1. ...jīchihh,... = 'Before....'
 - ...jīhauh,... = 'After....'
 - ...gójahn (góján),... = 'When....'
- a. jīchihh, jīhauh, and gójahn are conjunctions which stand at the end of the first (subordinate) clause and join it to the following (main) clause. The order of subordinate clause first and main second is irreversible.

Ex (from BC):

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Ngóh meih làih Hèunggóng
jīchihh, ngóh hái
Tòihwān duhk syù.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(See also Drill 12)</p> <p>2. Néih bātjó yihp jīhauh,
dāsyun heui bīndouh a?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(See also Drill 12)</p> <p>3. Néih hái Tòihwān góján,
hái bīndouh jyuh a?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(See also Drill 11)</p> | <p>Before I came to Hongkong,
I studied in Taiwan.</p> <p>After you graduate, where
do you plan to go?</p> <p>When you were in Taiwan,
where did you live? <u>or</u></p> |
|--|--|

meih is often used before the verb of the jichihn phrase. The meaning of the phrase is the same with or without meih.

Ex: Ngóh (meih) làih Hèunggóng
jichihh, hái Tòihwān
duhk syū.

Ex: Nu + M jiohinn/jihaub

sàam nihñ jìchìhn = 3 years before; 3 years ago
sàam nihñ jìhauh = 3 years later, 3 years afterwards;
after 3 years

Example sentences:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kéuih sàam nihh jichihh | } heui
Méihgwok
làuhhiok. | 1. He went to America to study abroad three years ago. (<u>or</u> three years before) |
| 2. Kéuih sàam nihh jihaah | | 2. He went to America to study abroad three years later. (<u>or</u> : After 3 years, he went to America to study abroad.) |
- (See Lesson 22, Drill 17)

d. gójahn does not link with a length-of-time Number + Measure compound as jichihn and Jihauh do, but can itself act as a Timeword.

Ex: gójahn = 'at that time'

Kéuh gójahn heui Méihgwok
lauhhoik. At that time he went to
America to study abroad.

2. yihohihn, 'previously,' and yihhauh, 'afterwards'

yihchihn, 'formerly,' 'previously,' 'before,' and yihhauh, 'afterwards,' 'later,' can operate in single clause sentences.

Ex: 1. Kéuh yíhchihh hái nídouh He lived here previously.
 jyuh.

2. Kéuih yihhauh hái nīdouh He lived here afterwards.
jyuh.

yihohihm and yihhauh must come before the verb and can come before the subject of the sentence as well. To words in this category we give the name Moveable Adverb (MA).

Ex: Yihchihñ kéuih hái nīdōuh jyuh. } Previously he
 Kéuih yihchihñ hái nīdōuh jyuh. } lived
 here.

(See Drills 9, 14)

In sentences of future reference the central verb is often preceded by such auxiliary verbs as séung, 'plans to,' dásyun, 'plans to,' or yiú, 'wants, intends to,' when a Time-spent expression follows.

Ex: Kéuih { dásyun } duhk léuhng He plans to take two years
 { séung } nihh Yíngmàhn. of English.
 { yiu }

In sentences of past reference the verb adds the suffix -jó 'accomplish' or -gwo 'experience,' when a Time-spent expression follows.

Ex: S V { -jó } TS
 - gwo

Kéuh duhk jó léuhng nihñ Yìngmàhn. He took two years of English.
gwo

Sentences of the type described in a. above generally end in la, prompting the analysis that time spent sentences of the pattern V-jó + time spent + la are restricted to those describing actions which began in the past and continue into the present. However la is also used at the end of sentences of type b above, describing actions which began in the past and ended in the past.

In such cases la is used to stress that the time spent is considered a long time. (For an example of the latter see CL 18.1)

b. Verb-gwo + time spent phrase

This pattern is used to express action which began in the past and ended in the past. This structure marks the action of the verb as terminating sometime before the moment of speaking.

Ex: Ngóh hohkgwo sàam nìhn Yíngmàhn. I studied English for 3 years.
(am not studying now)

6. Relative position of Timespent phrase and other post-verbal expressions.

a. With most VO phrases, the time-spent phrase precedes the direct object as modifier to it.

Ex: Ngóh dájó yātgo jūngtáuh bō. I played ball for an hour.
I played an hour of ball.

(See BC and Drill 13)

b. With other VO phrases, the time-spent phrase follows the object of the verb:

Ex: Ngóh dǎngjó kéuih léuhng go jih. I waited for her for ten minutes.

(See Drill 5)

c. With still other VO phrases the preference is to treat the direct object and the time-spent phrase as two verbal expressions in series:

VO + V-jó timespent:

Ex: Kéuihdeih wán ũk, wánjó géi go yuht. They looked (or have been looking) for a house for several months.

(Lesson 19, D 15)

d. Another favorite treatment puts the logical object in topic position, with the comment an SVO clause, the O of SVO being the time-spent phrase:

Ex: Ní gǎan ngūk ngóhdeih jjuhjó sàam go yuht la. This house we've lived in three months.

e. When the VO is a movement verb + PW object, the time spent phrase follows the PW object.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih làihjó Hèunggóng móuhgéinoih. 1. He's been in Hong Kong for just a short time.
 2. Kéuih dásyun heui Tòihwān (jyuh) sām nih. 2. He plans to go to Taiwan (to live) for three years.

(See Drill 15)

7. Time-since phrases

Time elapsed since a particular action or since the establishment of a state of affairs, is also expressed by V-jó + timespent. If the sentence is an SVO direct object sentence, the time spent phrase follows the direct object.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih gitjó fàn yāt nih. 1. He's been married for one year.
 or It's been a year since he got married.
 2. Kéuih bunjó ūk léuhng nih. 2. He's been moved for 2 years.
 bñ ngūk = [move-house], or It's been 2 years since he moved.
 i.e., move ie: He moved 2 years ago.
 3. Ngóh ga chē máaihjó sām nih. 3. My car has been bought for three years.
 i.e. I've had this car 3 years.

A sentence which is phrased Verb-jó + Timespent is potentially ambiguous, inasmuch as both the time-spent pattern and the time-since pattern both use this formula of expression. Thus:

- Nĭ gihn sām jouhjó This dress took two days to make.
 léuhng yaht. or This dress has been made (finished) for 2 days.

In an SVO construction there is no ambiguity--the time-since follows the SVO, and the time-spent adapts the pattern of verbal expressions in series:

- Ex: 1. Kéuih jouhjó nĭghn sām 1. She's had the dress made for 2 days. (since 2 days ago)
 léuhng yaht.
 2. Kéuih jouh nĭ gihn sām, 2. She took 2 days to make the dress.
 jouhjó 2 jaht.

III. DRILLS

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih mǎhmǎ jyuh hǎi Sàam-fàahnsih. | 1. Kéuih mǎhmǎ jyuh hǎi Sàam-fàahnsih. |
| 2. /kéuih/Gwóngjǎu/
Canton | 2. Kéuih jyuh hǎi Gwóngjǎu.
He lives in Canton. |
| + 3. /ngóh ge sailóugō/Daaihluhk/
(continent)
(Mainland China) | 3. Ngóh ge sailóugō jyuh hǎi Daaihluhk.
My children live on the Mainland. |
| + 4. /ngóh mǎhmǎ/Oumún/
(Macau) | 4. Ngóh mǎhmǎ jyuh hǎi Oumún. |
| 5. /kéuih dī jáinéui/Tòihwāan/ | 5. Kéuih dī jáinéui jyuh hǎi Tòihwāan. |

Comment: Chinese use the word for 'continent,' daaihluhk, to refer to Mainland China. We spell it with a capital letter to differentiate 'continent' from 'the Mainland.'

2. Transformation Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Làihjó géi nǎhn. | T: Has been here (<u>or</u> came here) for several years. |
| S: Làihjó géi(dō) nǎhn a? | S: How many years, has (he) been (<u>or</u> was he) here? |
| 2. T: Làihjó géigo jih. | T: Has been (<u>or</u> was) here for several 5 minute periods. |
| S: Làihjó géi(dō) go jih a? | S: How many 5 minute periods has (he) been (<u>or</u> was he) here? |
| 1. Làihjó géi nǎhn. | 1. Làihjó géi(dō) nǎhn a? |
| 2. Làihjó géi yaht. | 2. Làihjó géi(dō) yaht a? |
| 3. Làihjó géi go jih. | 3. Làihjó géi(dō) go jih a? |
| 4. Làihjó géi go láihbaai. | 4. Làihjó géi(dō) go láihbaai a? |
| + 5. Làihjó géi go jūngtǎuh.
Has been here several <u>hours</u> . | 5. Làihjó géi(dō) go jūngtǎuh a? |
| 6. Làihjó géi go yuht. | 6. Làihjó géi(dō) go yuht a? |
| 7. Làihjó géi fānjūng. | 7. Làihjó géi(dō) fānjūng a? |

Comment: laihjó, 'arrived here,' is used in a time spent phrase with the meaning 'been (or was) here X length of time.'

Note that the question 'how many M?' can be either gái M? or gáidō M?, and if the form used is gái M?, the question sentences above differ from the statement sentences only by the final sentence suffix a. Note the intonation differences of the spoken forms.

3. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Laihjó sàam go yuht. T: Has been here (or came here) /duhk/ for three months. /study/

S: Duhkjó sàam go yuht. S: Has studied (or studied) for three months.

- | | |
|--|--|
| + 1. <u>Dángjó móuhgéinoih jē.</u> /heui/
(not very long) | 1. <u>Heuijó móuhgéinoih jē.</u>
Has been gone for not very long. <u>or</u>
Has been gone for just a little while. |
| 2. <u>Duhkjó géi nihn.</u> /jyuh/ | 2. <u>Jyuhjó géi nihn.</u> |
| 3. <u>Laihjó yāt go jūngtāuh.</u> /dou/ | 3. <u>Doujó yāt go jūngtāuh.</u> |
| 4. <u>Máaihjó géigo láihbaai.</u> /heui/
Has been bought for several weeks. [i.e. bought it several weeks ago; have had it for several weeks] | 4. <u>Heuijó géigo láihbaai.</u> |
| 5. <u>Laihjó móuhgéinoih jē.</u> /dou/ | 5. <u>Doujó móuhgéinoih jē.</u> |
| 6. <u>Duhkjó hóudō nihn la.</u> /máaih/ | 6. <u>Máaihjó hóudō nihn la.</u> |
| 7. <u>Doujó sàam go yuht la.</u> /laih/ | 7. <u>Laihjó sàam go yuht la.</u> |
| 8. <u>Laihjó géi yaht jē.</u> /heui/ | 8. <u>Heuijó géi yaht jē.</u> |

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

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Duhkjó sàam go yuht.</u>
Studied 3 months. | 1. <u>Duhkjó sàam go yuht.</u> |
| 2. /móuhgéinoih/ | 2. <u>Duhkjó móuhgéinoih.</u> |
| 3. /dáng/ | 3. <u>Dángjó móuhgéinoih.</u> |
| 4. /gái go jih/ | 4. <u>Dángjó géi go jih.</u> |

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 5. /heui/ | 5. Heuijó géi go jih. |
| 6. /léuhng go jūngtāuh/ | 6. Heuijó léuhng go jūngtāuh. |
| 7. /lāih/ | 7. Lāihjó léuhng go jūngtāuh. |
| 8. /sei nihn/ | 8. Lāihjó sei nihn. |

5. Transformation Drill: Transform from statement to question following the pattern of the example.

Ex: T: Ngóh dāngjó kéuih
léuhng go jih jē.

T: I've waited for him for ten
minutes, that's all.

S: Néih dāngjó kéuih
géi(dō) go jih a?

S: How many 5 minute periods have
you waited for him?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Ngóh sīnsāang heuijó Daaihluk
sāam go yuht la. | 1. Néih sīnsāang heuijó Daaihluk
géi(dō) go yuht a? |
| 2. Ngóh taaitāai fàanjólāih bun
go jūngtāuh jē.
My wife has been back home
for half an hour, that's all.
<u>or</u>
My wife came home just half
an hour ago. | 2. Néih taaitāai fàanjólāih
géi(dō) go jūngtāuh a? |
| 3. Wòhng Sāang duhkjó sahp géi
nihn Yīngmāhn la. | 3. Wòhng Sāang duhkjó géi(dō)
nihn Yīngmāhn a? |
| 4. Kéuih jyuhjó Tòihwāan léuhng
nihn jē. | 4. Kéuih jyuhjó Tòihwāan géi(dō)
nihn a? |
| 5. Gó go Tòihwāan yāhn làihjó
nīdauh sei go láihbaai la. | 5. Gó go Tòihwāan yāhn làihjó
nīdauh géi(dō) go láih-
baai a? |
| 6. Hòh Sīujé go sàan dáfógēi
māaihjó géi yaht jē. | 6. Hòh Sīujé go sàan dáfógēi
māaihjó géi(dō) yaht a? |
| 7. Kéuih sīnsāang gāan ūk māaihjó
léuhng nihn la.
Her husband's house was
bought 2 years ago. [(has
been) bought 2 years] | 7. Kéuih sīnsāang gāan ūk
māaihjó géi(dō) nihn a? |
| 8. Chāhn Táai fàanjó ūkkéi yāt
go jūngtāuh jē.
Mrs. Chan went home an hour
ago. | 8. Chāhn Táai fàanjó ūkkéi
géi(dō) go jūngtāuh a? |

6. Transformation Drill

- Ex: T: Ngóh hái nǐdoh
jyuhjó sahþ nhn. T: I have lived here 10 years.
- S: Ngóh dásyun hái
nǐdoh jyuh sahþ
nhn. S: I plan to live here 10 years.
1. Ngóh hái Hèunggóng duhkjó
sàam go yuht. 1. Ngóh dásyun hái Hèunggóng
duhk sàam go yuht.
 2. Kéuih hái gódoh jouhjó géi
go yuht. 2. Kéuih dásyun hái gódoh
jouh géi go yuht.
 3. Ngóh sǐnsàang hái nǐdoh jyuh-
jó géi nhn. 3. Ngóh sǐnsàang dásyun hái
nǐdoh jyuh géi nhn.
 4. Ngóh taaitáai hái Méihgwok
jyuhjó hóu noih.
My wife has lived (or lived)
in America for a long time. 4. Ngóh taaitáai dásyun hái
Méihgwok jyuh hóu noih.
My wife intends to live in
America for a long time.
 5. Ngóhdeih hái nǐdoh dǎngjó
yātgowāt. 5. Ngóhdeih dásyun hái nǐdoh
dǎng yātgowāt.

7. Expansion Drill

- Ex: T: Néihdeih dásyun
jyuh géi noih a? T: How long do you intend to
stay?
- S: Néihdeih dásyun
juhng jyuh géi
noih a? S: How much longer do you intend
to stay?
1. Néih kyutdihng dǎng géi noih
tím a? 1. Néih kyutdihng juhng dǎng
géi noih tím a?
 2. Néih hèimohng duhk géi noih
tím a? 2. Néih hèimohng juhng duhk
géi noih tím a?
 - + 3. Ngóh jidò chéng chāt baat go
yàhn jē.
I'm going to invite only 7
or 8 people at most. 3. Ngóh jidò juhng chéng chāt
baat go yàhn jē.
I'm only going to invite
7 or 8 more people at
most.
 4. Néih jisíu yiu géi chín a? 4. Néih jisíu juhng yiu géi
chín a?
 5. Ngóh jidò dǎng néih géi fānjūng
jē. 5. Ngóh jidò juhng dǎng néih
géi fānjūng jē.

8. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh chéng síhk
faahn.

S: Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh
chín, ngóh jauh
chéng síhk faahn.

T: I'm going to have a dinner
party.

S: If I have (or had) the money,
I'm going to have (or would
have) a dinner party.

1. Ngóh duhk daaihhoók.

2. Ngóh heui Méihgwok jyh.

3. Ngóh máaih chē.

+ 4. Ngóh gitfàn. [to get married]
I'm going to get married.

5. Ngóh daai dī sailóugō heui
Tòihwāan.

6. Ngóh mhsái tùhng kéuih jyh.

7. Ngóh taaitāai mhsái jough yéh.

1. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
jauh duhk daaihhoók.

2. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
jauh heui Méihgwok jyh.

3. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
jauh máaih chē.

4. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
jauh gitfàn.

5. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
jauh daai dī sailóugō
heui Tòihwāan.

6. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
jauh mhsái tùhng kéuih
jyh.

7. Yùhgwó ngóh yáuh chín, ngóh
taaitāai jauh mhsái jough
yéh.

9. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih yíhchíhn hái
Hèunggóng jyh.

S: Kéuih yíhchíhn hái
Hèunggóng jyh,
yíhga hái bíndouh
jyh a?

T: He lived in Hong Kong before.

S: He lived in Hong Kong before,
where does he live now?

1. Kéuih yíhchíhn hái Tòihbāk
duhkseyü.

2. Kéuih yíhchíhn hái Wíhng Ōn
Gūngsī jough síh.

3. Kéuih yíhchíhn hái Māhnwàh
Jáudim jyh.

1. Kéuih yíhchíhn hái Tòihbāk
duhkseyü, yíhga hái bí-
douh duhk a?

2. Kéuih yíhchíhn hái Wíhng Ōn
Gūngsī jough síh, yíhga
hái bíndouh jough a?

3. Kéuih yíhchíhn hái Māhnwàh
Jáudim jyh, yíhga hái
bíndouh jyh a?

4. Jèung Táai yíhchíhn hái Daaih-luhk gaau Gwokýuh.

5. Kéuih yíhchíhn túhng kéuih pàhngyáuh jyuh.

4. Jèung Táai yíhchíhn hái Daaihluhk gaau Gwokýuh, yíhgā hái bíndouh gaau a?

5. Kéuih yíhchíhn túhng kéuih pàhngyáuh jyuh, yíhgā túhng bíngo jyuh a?

10. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Mhgoi néih dá dihnwá T: Please phone me.
bái ngóh.

S: Néih jáu jíchíhn, mhgoi néih dá dihnwá bái ngóh.

S: Before you leave, please phone me.

1. Mhgoi néih wah nzóh jí.
2. Mhgoi néih giu Hóh Siujé yahpláih.
- + 3. Mhgoi néih béifáan bún syù ngóh.
(give back, return (something))
4. Mhgoi néih dá dihnwá bái kéuih.
5. Mhgoi néih séuhng heui wah bái ngóh mǎhmǎ jí.

1. Néih jáu jíchíhn, mhgoi néih wah ngóh jí.
2. Néih jáu jíchíhn, mhgoi néih giu Hóh Siujé yahpláih.
3. Néih jáu jíchíhn, mhgoi néih béifáan bún syù ngóh.
4. Néih jáu jíchíhn, mhgoi néih dá dihnwá bái kéuih.
5. Néih jáu jíchíhn, mhgoi néih séuhng heui wah bái ngóh mǎhmǎ jí.

11. Response Drill: Transform each sentence to choice type question, following the pattern of the example.

Ex: T: Ngóh duhk daaihhohek T: When I was at the university,
gójahn, hái chānchík I lived at my relative house.
ukkéi jyuh.

S: Néih duhk daaihhohek S: when you were at the university,
gójahn, hái mǎhái did you live at your re-
chānchík ūkkéi lative's house?
jyuh a?

1. Ngóh gitfán gójahn, ngóh mǎhmǎ hái Tòihwāan.
When I got married, my mother was in Taiwan. or
1. Néih gitfán gójahn, néih mǎhmǎ hái mǎhái Tòihwāan a?
When you got married, was your mother in Taiwan?

When I get married, my
mother will be in Taiwan.

- + 2. Ngóh bùn ùk gójahn, mhsái
máaih yéh.
When I move, I don't need
to buy anything.
(bùn nguk =
[move-house], move)

3. Ngóh hái Tòihbāk gójahn, hái
Tòihwāan Daaiahohk duhk syù.

4. Ngóh heui máaih yéh gójahn,
góng Gwokýuh.

5. Ngóh gitfàn gójahn, hái Mähnwäh
Jáudim chéng yám.
When I got married, I had the
wedding reception at the
Mandarin Hotel.

6. Ngóh gitfàn gójahn, séung hái
Mähnwäh Jáudim chéng yám.

2. Néih bùn ùk gójahn, sái
mhsái máaih yéh a?

3. Néih hái Tòihbāk gójahn,
haih mhhaih hái Tòihwāan
Daaiahohk duhk syù a?

4. Néih heui máaih yéh gójahn,
haih mhhaih góng Gwokýuh a?

5. Néih gitfàn gójahn, haih
mhhaih hái Mähnwäh Jáudim
chéng yám a?
When you got married,
didn't you have the wedding
reception at the Mandarin
Hotel?

6. Néih gitfàn gójahn, séung
mhseung hái Mähnwäh Jáudim
chéng yám a?

12. Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih dásyun
máaih ga chē.

T: He's planning to buy a car.

S: Kéuih làihjó
Hèunggóng jìhauh,
dásyun máaih ga
chē.

S: After he gets to Hong Kong,
he plans to buy a car.

T: Kéuih máaihjó ga
chē.

T: He bought a car.

S: Kéuih làihjó
Hèunggóng jìhauh,
máaihjó ga chē.

S: After he got to Hong Kong, he
bought a car.

1. Kéuih dásyun bñheui Gáulùhng
jyuh.
He plans to move to Kowloon
to live.

1. Kéuih làihjó Hèunggóng
jìhauh, dásyun bñheui
Gáulùhng jyuh.
After he gets to Hong Kong,
he plans to move to Kow-
loon to live.

2. Kéuih jòuhjó hóudò sām.

2. Kéuih làihjó Hèunggóng jì-
hauh, jòuhjó hóudò sām.

3. Kéuih sǐkjó móuh géidò go
Jǔnggwok pǎhngyáuh jē.

4. Kéuih dǎsyun wán ngúk máaih.

5. Kéuih dǎsyun wán sih jouh.

3. Kéuih làihjé Hèunggóng jǐ-
hauh, sǐkjó móuh géidò
go Jǔnggwok pǎhngyáuh jē.

4. Kéuih làihjé Hèunggóng jǐ-
hauh, dǎsyun wán ngúk
máaih.

5. Kéuih làihjé Hèunggóng jǐ-
hauh, dǎsyun wán sih jouh.

13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh go néui sé
Jǔngmǎhn. /yāt
go jǔngtǎuh/

S: Ngóh go néui séjǒ
yāt go jǔngtǎuh
Jǔngmǎhn.

T: My daughter writes Chinese.
/one hour/

S: My daughter wrote (or has
written) Chinese for an hour.

1. Ngóh taaitáai dá páai.
/géi go jǔngtǎuh/

2. Ngóh dá dihnwá. /sei fǎnjǔng/

3. Kéuih duhk syù. /sahp nihh/

4. Kéuih tái dihnshih. /léuhng
go jǔngtǎuh/

5. Ngóh gaau Yǐngmǎhn. /yāt go
yuht/

1. Ngóh taaitáai dǎjǒ géi go
jǔngtǎuh páai.

2. Ngóh dǎjǒ sei fǎnjǔng
dihnwa.

3. Kéuih duhkjǒ sahп nihh syù.

4. Kéuih táijǒ léuhng go
jǔngtǎuh dihnshih.

5. Ngóh gaaujǒ yāt go yuht
Yǐngmǎhn.

14. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Néih yuhng saai dí
chín. Néih móuhdāk
yuhng.

S: Yǔhgwó néih yǐhgā
yuhngsaai dí chín,
yǐhhauh néih jauh
móuhdāk yuhng laak.
(afterwards)

T: You used up all the money.
There isn't any to spend.

S: If you use up all the money
now, afterwards you won't
have any to spend.

1. Néih ànhohk. Ngóh àhgaau néih
laak.

2. Néih àhduhk syù. Néih móuhdāk
duhk laak.

1. Yǔhgwó néih yǐhgā ànhohk,
yǐhhauh ngóh jauh àhgaau
néih laak.

2. Yǔhgwó néih yǐhgā àhduhk syù,

- yíhauh néih jauh móuhdāk
duhk laak.
3. Néih máaih gāan ūk. Néih mhsái
bái chin jauh yáuh deihfōng
jyuh laak.
4. Néih hohk dōdī Gwóngdùngwá.
Néih máaih yéh hōyih pēhng-
dī laak.
5. Néih hohk sé Jūngmāhn.
Néih hōyih tái Jūngmāhn syū
laak.
6. Néih jegam dò chin bái kéuih.
Néih mhgau chin yuhng laak.
3. Yūhwó néih yīhā máaih gāan
ūk, yíhauh néih mhsái bái
chin jauh yáuh deihfōng
jyuh laak.
4. Yūhwó néih yīhā hohk dōdī
Gwóngdùngwá, yíhauh néih
máaih yéh jauh hōyih
pēhngdī laak.
5. Yūhwó néih yīhā hohk sé
Jūngmāhn, yíhauh néih
jauh hōyih tái Jūngmāhn
syū laak.
6. Yūhwó néih yīhā je gam dò
chin bái kéuih, jíhauh
néih jauh mhgau chin
yuhng laak.

15. Expansion Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Kéuih làihjō yāt T: He has been here a year.
nihn. /Héunggóng/ /Hong Kong/
S: Kéuih làihjō S: He has been in Hong Kong a
Héunggóng yāt year.
nihn.
2. T: Kéuih dásyun heui T: He plans to go there.
gódouh. /géidō /how many days?/
yaht a?/
S: Kéuih dásyun heui S: How many days does he plan to
gódouh géidō be away?
yaht a?
1. Kéuih dásyun fàanheui géi 1. Kéuih dásyun fàanheui
go yuht. /Méihgwok/ Méihgwok géi go yuht.
He plans to go back to
America for a few months.
2. Kéuih chānchīk kyutdihng làih 2. Kéuih chānchīk kyutdihng
Héunggóng. /géi noih a?/ làih Héunggóng géi noih a?
3. Kéuih dásyun heui jyuh géidō 3. Kéuih dásyun heui Tòihwāan
nihn a? /Tòihwāan/ jyuh géidō nihn a?
4. Kéuih hēimohng fàanlāih nīdouh. 4. Kéuih hēimohng fàanlāih
/géi go láihbaai/ nīdouh géi go láihbaai.
5. Kéuih làihjō chāt baat nihn 5. Kéuih làihjō nīdouh chāt
laak. /nīdouh/ baat nihn laak.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) Jauh mātyéh = How come?
- 2) Móuh = 'Nothing special' A response making light of topic discussed.
- 3) sihk ngaanjau = sihk ngaan = eat lunch
a) ngaanjau = 'noon'
- 4) tūnghohk = schoolmate
- 5) jūnghohk = high school, middle school
- 6) yāchāih = together
- 7) gójahnsih = at that time
- 8) sahpgéi = more than ten [ten-several]
- 9) ji = (not until) then, (only) then
- 10) wāan = play, amuse oneself, enjoy leisure time

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. You say to the person next to you:

1. How long have you lived here?
2. How much longer do you plan to stay?
3. Where did you live before you came here?
4. I attended university in England--I lived there for three years.
5. At most, how long do you plan to stay?
6. After Mr. Ho comes back, he and Miss Chan are getting married.
7. That car of yours is very nice--when'd you get it?
8. That's a nice lighter--where did you get (buy) it?

B. And he replies:

1. About two years.
2. Can't say for sure--maybe one year, maybe ten.
3. Before I came here, I lived in Taiwan.
4. After I graduate, I plan to go to England for further study.
5. At most five years, at least three.
6. Really! Before he left, he planned to marry Miss Cheung!
7. I bought it after I got to Hong Kong.
8. I don't remember--I got (bought) it before I came to Hong Kong.

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|--|--|
| 9. (said in Hong Kong:) He told me he moved to Hong Kong last year. Do you know where he lived before? | 9. His wife told me they previously lived in Macau. |
| 10. He's been gone for three weeks-- do you know when he's coming back? | 10. He planned to be away about three weeks--maybe he'll be back tomorrow. |
| 11. I've been married 3 years-- How long have you been married? | 11. Not very long--only eleven months. |
| 12. How long did you play ball yesterday? | 12. We played ball for three hours, and afterwards then came home and studied Cantonese for two hours. |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 18

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|----------------------|---|
| 1. bātyihp | VO graduate |
| 2. béifàan | v give back |
| 3. bün | v move |
| 4. bün (ng)ūk | VO move (house) |
| 5. daaihohk | n/PW university |
| 6. daaihluk | PW/n continent; term used to refer to Mainland China |
| 7. -dóu | suf. suf. to nu.m. expression = approximately <u>nu.m.</u> |
| 8. duhk daaihohk | VO study at a university, attend a university |
| 9. duhk syù | VO to study, to go to school |
| 10. gājē | TA/n elder sister |
| 11. géi nòi | Ph how long (time)? |
| 12. gitfàn | VO get married, be married |
| 13. <u>VP</u> góján, | Cj when, at the time of..., combines with preceding verb phrase to express 'at the time of (thus and so),' 'when' |
| 14. gójahn | Cj same as <u>góján</u> (QV) |
| 15. Gwóngjàu | PW Canton, city of Canton |
| 16. hèimohng | v hope |
| 17. jidò | Ph at most |
| 18. jisíu | Ph at least |

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|-----------------------------------|--|
| 19. ____ j'ich'ihn | Cj before ____ (combines with preceding VP or nu.m. length of time expression) |
| 20. ____ j'ihauh | Cj after ____ (combines with preceding VP or nu.m. length of time expression) |
| 21. -jó | vs verb suf. in time spent phrase of past reference |
| 22. j'ung'tauh | n hour |
| 23. kyutdihng | v decide |
| 24. l'auhhohk | v study abroad |
| 25. meih <u>VP</u> j'ich'ihn, ... | Cj before <u>VP</u> , ... |
| 26. móuhgéinoih | Ph not very long (time) |
| 27. Oumín | PW Macau |
| 28. Tòihbāk | PW Taipei |
| 29. Tòihwāan or -wāan | PW Taiwan |
| 30. wán yéh jouh | VP look for a job, search for work to do |
| 31. y'ihch'ihn | MA previously, formerly, before |
| 32. y'ihhauh | MA afterwards |
| 33. y'uhgwó | Cj if, on condition that |
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