

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Mrs. Wong is reading late, when her son comes into the living room:)

Màhmā

yíhwàih

think, have the impression
(sometimes this proves to
be 'mistakenly had the
impression')

Ngóh júhng yíhwàih néih fanjó
tím.

And I thought you had already
gone to bed.

Māt + sentence

How come?+ sentence

Māt juhng m̀hfan a?

How come you still haven't gone
to bed?

Jái

ngáahnfan

sleepy

sèuiyíhn

although

sèuiyíhn..., daahnhaih...

although ..., still ...

fanjeuhk

get to sleep, fall asleep

fanm̀hjeuhk

can't get to sleep

Sèuiyínn ngáahnfan, daahnhaih

Although I was sleepy, I still

fanm̀hjeuhk.

couldn't get to sleep.

Màhmā

tóuhngoh

hungry

Tóuh m̀htóuhngoh a?

Are you hungry?

Séung m̀hséung síhk dī yéh nē?

Would you like something to
eat?

Jái

ngohngódei

a bit hungry

Ngóh gokdāk ngohngódei.

I do feel a bit hungry.

Màhmā

Néih júngyi síhk mēyéh a?

What would you like to eat?

Jái

mēyéh

anything, everything;
whatever

Mēyéh dōu dāk. syutgwaih Táiháh syutgwaih yáuh mātýéh sín.	Anything is OK. refrigerator I'll see what's in the refrigerator first.
(He looks in the refrigerator, and takes out an orange:)	
laahnjó	spoiled, rotten (of perishables)
Yí!--ní go cháang laahnjó laak. <u>Máhmā</u>	Whew!--this orange is rotten.
dám Gám, dámjó kéuih lā. hùhng hùhng pihnggwó sóng tíh	throw out, discard Well then, throw it out. red red apples crisp sweet
Dí hùhng pihnggwó yauh sòng yauh tíh--síhk go lā!	The red apples are crisp and sweet--eat one!
<u>Jái</u>	
Hóu aak. guih Ngóh hóu gui h a--ngóh heui fan la.	OK. tired I'm tired--I'm going to bed.
<u>Máhmā</u>	
Haih lòh. hóu + verb phrase + la hóu heui fan la yùhgwó mhhaih <u>or</u> mhhaih jingsáhn Hóu heui fan la--yùhgwó mhhaih, tìngyaht néih jauh mhgau jingsáhn ge la.	That's right. 'It would be a good idea to ...' a form used in making a suggestion It's a good idea to go to bed. if not, otherwise energy, health You'd better go to bed-- otherwise you won't have enough energy tomorrow.

Jái

Tingjiu m̀hsái gam jóu giu ngóh.

You don't have to call me so early tomorrow.

Màhmā

Gám, géidím giu néih a?

Well, what time shall I call you?

Jái

géidím

anytime, whenever

Néih géidím héisàn, jauh géidím giu ngóh lā.

Call me when you get up.

[Whenever you get up, call me at that time.]

chih

unpunctual, late (for an appointment)

chih dou

arrive late

Daahnhaih m̀hhou taai ngaan-- ngóh m̀hséung chih dou.

But not too late--I don't want to get to work late.

B. Recapitulation:

(Mrs. Wong is reading late, when her son comes into the living room:)

Màhmā

Ngóh juhng yíhwaih néih fanjó tim.

I thought you had already gone to bed.

Māt juhng m̀hfan a?

How come you still haven't gone to bed?

Jái

Sèuiyihn ngáanfan, daahnhaih fanm̀hjeuhk.

I was sleepy, but I couldn't get to sleep.

Màhmā

Tóuh m̀htóuhngoh a?

Are you hungry?

Séung m̀hséung sikh dī yéh nē?

Would you like something to eat?

Jái

Ngóh gokdāk ngohngóidéi.

I do feel a bit hungry.

Màhmā

Néih jùngyi sikh mēyéh a?

What would you like to eat?

Jái

Mēyéh dōu dāk.
Táiháh syutgwaih yáuh mēyéh sin.

Anything is OK.
I'll see what's in the
refrigerator first.

Yí!--nī go cháang laahnjó laak.

Whew--this orange is rotten.

Màhmā

Gám, dāmjó kéuih lā.
Dí hùhng pihnggwó yauh sóng
yauh tihm--sìhk go lā.

Well then, throw it out.
The red apples are crisp and
sweet--have one!

Jái

Hóu aak.
Ngóh hóu guih a--ngóh heui
fan la.

OK.
I'm tired--I'm going to bed.

Màhmā

Haih lòh.
Hóu heui fan la--yùhgwó mhhaih,
tingyaht néih jauh mhgau
jingsàhn ge la.

That's right.
It's a good idea to go to bed--
otherwise you won't have
enough energy tomorrow.

Jái

Tingjiu mhsái gam jóu giu ngóh.

You don't have to call me so
early tomorrow.

Màhmā

Gám, géidím giu néih a?

What time shall I call you?

Jái

Néih géidím héisàn, jauh géidím
giu ngóh lā.

Call me whenever you get up.

Daahnhaìh mhhóu taai ngaan--
ngóh mhséung chíh dou.

But not too late--I don't want
to get to work late.

- b. With the exception of adjectives in high level and high falling tones, the second syllable in the duplicated adjective pattern is in the high rising tone. The second syllable of an adjective of high level or high falling tone retains its ordinary tone shape in the duplicated pattern.

Ex: hl: s̄aps̄apd̄éi	a bit damp
hf: sȳunsȳund̄éi	a bit sour
hr: f̄uf̄ud̄éi	a bit bitter
ml: dungd̄ungd̄éi	a bit cold
lf: h̄uhngh̄ungd̄éi	having some red color
lr: ch̄uhngch̄ungd̄éi	somewhat heavy
ll: ngohnḡód̄éi	a little hungry

(See BC and Drill 2)

4. Sentence suffix lòh = making a bid for sympathy

Frankly this is just a guess, but it seems that the speaker uses sentence suffix lòh to make a bid for the addressee's sympathy.

Ex: 1. A: B̄ingo d̄álaahn ga?	Who broke it?
B: K̄éuih lòh.	He did. (Don't look at <u>me</u> that way.)
2. A: N̄éih séung fan làh?	You're going to bed, are you?
B: Haih lòh. Ngóh hóu ngáahnfan laak.	That's right-- I'm very sleep. (poor me)

(See BC)

5. Hóu V la. = 'it would be a good idea to V,' 'perhaps you ought to V,' 'hadn't you better V?'

- a. Hóu V is an imperative form: 'you'd better V.' The sentence suffix la connoting friendly advice makes the tone of the imperative helpful rather than threatening.

Ex: H̄ou heui fan la--	You'd better go to bed--
yuhgwó m̄h̄h̄aih, t̄ingyaht	otherwise you won't have
n̄éih jauh m̄hgau jingsahn	enough energy tomorrow.
ge laak.	

(See BC and Drill 4)

- b. The sentence suffix of the imperative Hóu V can be the raised intonation lā, polite but more urgent than la.

(See Drill 3)

- c. Hóu V 'you ought to V' is the opposite of Mhóu V, 'don't V.'

- Ex: 1. Hóu yám dī gāfē la-- You ought to drink some coffee,
yùhgwó mhhaih, ja chē otherwise you might fall
gōjan jauh wúih asleep driving.
fanjeuhk ge la.
2. Mhóu yám gāfē-- yùhgwó You'd better not drink any
mhhaih, jauh fanmhjeuhk coffee, otherwise you might
ge la. not be able to get to sleep.

6. jingsàhn, 1) (N) 'energy'
 2) (Adj) 'feel well'

jingsàhn is both a noun and an adjective, and patterns differently in the two forms.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih yāt dī jingsàhn He doesn't have one little bit
dōu mouh. of energy.
 2. Kéuih mhhjingsàhn. He isn't feeling well.

7. yùhgwó mhhaih 'otherwise,' 'if not'

yùhgwó mhhaih reduces also to simply mhhaih, with no change in meaning. The two are used interchangeably.

- Ex: Hóu heui fan la-- (yùhgwó) You'd better get on to bed--
mhhaih, tingyaht neih jauh if not, you won't have enough
mhgau jingsahn ge la. energy tomorrow.

(See BC and Drill 4)

8. Question-words used as Non-questions.

- a. Question-words in Cantonese also serve as non-question substantives whose meanings derive from their basic question-word meanings:

A QW Subject + dōu Predicate sentence can be in Topic:Comment form.

Ex:	Topic	Comment	
		Subject	Predicate
	Kéuih	bīngō	dōu jūngyi. [(In regard to) him, whoever, always likes.] i.e., He likes everybody.

2. QW, jauh QW = whoever, whenever, however much, etc.

In this pattern the QW is in both clauses of a double-clause sentence.

Ex:	1. Néih jūngyi <u>mēyéh</u> , jauh máaih <u>mēyéh</u> la.	[You like what, then buy what.] i.e., Buy whatever you like.
	2. Néih géidím héisàn, jauh géidím giu ngòh lā.	[You what time get up, then what call me.] i.e., Call me whenever you get up.

(See BC and Drills 6, 7, 8, 9)

The jauh in the second clause follows the QW of that clause if the QW is the subject of the second clause.

Ex: QW, QW jauh...

Ngòh jídou bīngō, bīngō	[I point to who, who then speaks.]
jauh góng.	i.e., Whoever I point to should respond.

(See Classroom Phrases, Lesson 3)

3. Negative Verb + non-question QW = not anything, anyone, anywhere, etc.

This pattern has the non-question QW as part of the predicate, following a negative verb.

Ex: 1. Ngòh móuh heui bīndouh.	I didn't go anywhere. <u>or</u> : I didn't go anywhere in particular--no place special.
2. A: Jauh mēyéh a?	Wha'cha doing?
B: Móuh mēyeh.	Nothing special. [Not (doing) anything.]
3. A: Máaih bīn gihn a?	Which one are you going to buy? (said to friend you are shopping with)
B: Mmáaih bīn gihn.	I'm not going to buy any.

III. DRILLS

1. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Dī tòng taai yíht
laak.

T: The soup is too hot.

+ S: Dī tòng yíht
gwotàuh laak.
Adj + gwotàuh =
excessively Adj

S: The soup is much too hot.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dī cháang taai gwai laak. | 1. Dī cháang gwai gwotàuh laak. |
| 2. Dī bou taai yáih laak. | 2. Dī bou yáih gwotàuh laak. |
| 3. Dī tói taai gòu laak. | 3. Dī tói gòu gwotàuh laak. |
| + 4. Dī pihnggwó taai <u>syùn</u> laak.
The apples are too <u>sour</u> . | 4. Dī pihnggwó syùn gwotàuh
laak. |
| + 5. Dī ngàuhyuhk taai <u>sàang</u> laak.
The beef is too <u>raw</u> .
<u>sàang</u> = <u>underdone (of cooked
things)</u> ; <u>green (of fruits)</u> | 5. Dī ngàuhyuhk sàang gwotàuh
laak. |
| + 6. Dī yú taai <u>hàahm</u> laak.
The fish is too <u>salty</u> . | 6. Dī yú hàahm gwotàuh laak. |
| + 7. Dī hā taai <u>suhk</u> laak.
The prawns are overcooked.
[done, cooked]
<u>suhk</u> = <u>done (of cooked things)</u> ;
<u>ripe (of fruits)</u> | 7. Dī hā suhk gwotàuh laak. |
| + 8. Dī gafē taai <u>fú</u> laak.
The coffee is too strong
[bitter]. | 8. Dī gafē fú gwotàuh laak. |
| 9. Gihn sēutsāam taai hùhng laak. | 9. Gihn sēutsāam hùhng gwotàuh
laak. |
| + 10. Tíuh kwáhn taai <u>làahm</u> laak.
The skirt is too <u>blue</u> . | 10. Tíuh kwáhn làahm gwotàuh
laak. |
| + 11. Dī chēunglím taai <u>luhk</u> laak.
The curtains are too <u>green</u> . | 11. Dī chēunglím luhk gwotàuh
laak. |
| + 12. Dī jí taai <u>wòhng</u> laak.
The papers are too <u>yellow</u> . | 12. Dī jí wòhng gwotàuh laak. |
| + 13. Dī choi taai <u>laaht</u> laak.
The food is too <u>peppery</u> . | 13. Dī choi laaht gwotàuh laak. |
| + 14. Dī pihnggwó taai <u>suhk</u> laak.
[ripe]
The apples are over-ripe. | 14. Dī pihnggwó suhk gwotàuh
laak. |

Comment: gwotàuh has a variant pronunciation, gwótàuh.

2. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh séung máaih
gàan daaih ngūk.

T: I want to buy a big house.

S: Ngóh séung máaih
gàan daaih-
dáaidéi ge ngūk.

S: I want to buy a fairly big house.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ngóh séung máaih tìuh hùng kwàhn.
I want to buy a red skirt. | 1. Ngóh séung máaih tìuh hùng-
hùngdéi ge kwàhn.
I want to buy a skirt
that has some red in it. |
| 2. Ngóh séung síhk faai hàahm béng.
I want to eat a salty cake. | 2. Ngóh séung síhk faai hàahm-
háamdéi ge béng.
I want to eat a cake that
is a bit salty. |
| 3. Ngóh séung yám bùi yíht chàh. | 3. Ngóh séung yám bùi yíhtyít-
déi ge chàh.
I want to drink a cup of
tea that is hot (but not
too hot). |
| 4. Ngóh séung máaih go sai syut-
gwaih. | 4. Ngóh séung máaih go saisái-
déi ge syutgwaih. |
| 5. Ngóh jùngyi síhk dǐ syùn yéh. | 5. Ngóh jùngyi síhk dǐ syùn-
syúndéi ge yéh. |
| 6. Ngóh jùngyi yám dǐ dung yéh. | 6. Ngóh jùngyi yám dǐ dung-
dúngdéi ge yéh. |
| 7. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ pèhng bou. | 7. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ pèhng-
péngdéi ge bou. |
| 8. Ngóh jùngyi síhk dǐ laaht yéh. | 8. Ngóh jùngyi síhk dǐ laaht-
láatdéi ge yéh. |

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

1. Néih hóu fan lā.
2. /heui/
3. /héi sà/
4. /síhk jóuchān/

1. Néih hóu fan lā.
2. Néih hóu heui lā.
3. Néih hóu héi sà lā.
4. Néih hóu síhk jóuchān lā.

5. /fàan gùng/

6. /tái yīsāng/

7. /wuhn sām/

5. Néih hóu fàan gùng lā.

6. Néih hóu tái yīsāng lā.

7. Néih hóu wuhn sām lā.

4. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Néih hóu faaidí heui ngànhòhng ló chin la, (yùngwó) mhhaih, néih jauh mhgau chin yuhng ge la. T: You'd better hurry and go to the bank to get money. If not, you won't have enough money to use.

S: Yùngwó néih mhfaidí heui ngànhòhng ló chin, néih jauh mhgau chin yuhng ge la. S: If you don't hurry and go to the bank to get money, you won't have enough money to use.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Néih hóu faaidí heui fan la, mhhaih, tìngyaht néih jauh mhgau jìngsahn ge la. | 1. Yùngwó néih mheui fan, néih tìngyaht jauh mhgau jìngsahn ge la. |
| 2. Néih hóu faaidí dá dihnwá béi kéuih la, mhhaih, kéuih jauh chēutjó gaai ge la. | 2. Yùngwó néih mhfaidí dá dihnwá béi kéuih, kéuih jauh chēutjó gaai ge la. |
| 3. Néih hóu faaidí heui máaih la, mhhaih, jauh maaihsaai ge la. | 3. Yùngwó néih mhfaidí heui maaih, jauh maaihsaai ge la. |
| 4. Néih hóu faaidí jough la, mhhaih jauh gónmhchit ge la. | 4. Yùngwó néih mhfaidí jough, néih jauh gónmhchit ge la. |
| 5. Néih hóu faaidí yám lá, mhhaih jauh dung ge la. | 5. Yùngwó néih mhfaidí yám, jauh dung ge la. |
| 6. Néih hóu faaidí níngheui sái la, mhhaih jauh mhgóndākchit ge la. | 6. Yùngwó néih mhfaidí níngheui sái, néih jauh mhgóndākchit ge la. |
| 7. Néih hóu fàan ngūkkéi la, mhhaih néih taaitáai jauh wán néih ge la. | 7. Yùngwó néih mhfàan ngūkkéi, néih taaitáai jauh wán néih ge la. |

5. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih jǜngyi sihk
mēyéh a?

T: What do you want to eat?

S: Mēyéh dōu dāk.

S: Anything is OK.

- | | |
|--|---|
| + 1. Néih wán bǐngō tèng dihnwá a?
Who do you want to speak to
(on the telephone.) | 1. <u>Bǐngō</u> dōu dāk.
<u>Anyone</u> will do. |
| + 2. Néih séung heui bǐndouh a?
Where do you want to go? | 2. <u>Bǐndouh</u> dōu dāk.
<u>Anywhere</u> will do. |
| + 3. Ngóh géisih heui néihdouh a?
When shall I come to see
you? | 3. <u>Géisih</u> dōu dāk.
<u>Any time</u> is fine. |
| + 4. Néih oi bǐn gihn a?
Which one do you want? | 4. <u>Bǐn</u> gihn dōu dāk.
<u>Any</u> one will do. |
| + 5. Néih séung máaih géidō a?
How many do you want to buy? | 5. <u>Géidō</u> dōu dāk.
<u>Any number</u> --it doesn't
matter. |
| 6. Tǐng hái bǐn bihn a?
Which side should I stop on? | 6. <u>Bǐn</u> bihn dōu dāk.
Either side is OK. |
| + 7. Néih yiu dím jōuh a?
How do you want to do it? | 7. <u>Dím</u> dōu dāk.
<u>Any way</u> is fine. |

6. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh yáuh chin gó-
ján, jauh máaih lā.

T: When I have money, I('ll) buy
it.

S: Ngóh géisí yáuh
chin, jauh géisí
máaih lā.

S: Whenever I have money, I buy.
or
When I have the money, I'll
buy.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ngóh héi sán góján, jauh
giuséng néih lā. | 1. Ngóh géisí héi sán, jauh
géisih giuséng néih lā. |
| 2. Ngóh dākhaahn góján, jauh wán
néih choh lā. | 2. Ngóh géisí dākhaahn, jauh
géisí wán néih choh lā. |
| 3. Ngóh tóuhngoh góján, jauh sihk
lā. | 3. Ngóh géisí tóuh ngoh, jauh
géisí sihk lā. |
| 4. Ngóh héisán góján, jauh dá
dihnwá bei néih lā. | 4. Ngóh géisí héisán, jauh
géisí dá dihnwá bei néih
lā. |
| + 5. Ngóh <u>génghot</u> góján, jauh yám
lā.
When I am <u>thirsty</u> , I('ll)
drink. | 5. Ngóh géisí <u>génghot</u> , jauh
géisí yám lā. |

Comment: Here the final lā represents la for change, plus raised intonation for liveliness.

7. Stimulus-Response Drill

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Ex: T: Ngóh pa joughm̄hsaai bo. | T: I'm afraid I won't get them all done. |
| S: Jouhdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. | S: Do as many as you can, then. |
| 1. Ngóh pa maaih̄m̄hsaai bo. | 1. Maaih̄dāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 2. Ngóh pa sihk̄m̄hsaai bo. | 2. Sihkdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 3. Ngóh pa sé̄m̄hsaai bo. | 3. Sé̄dāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 4. Ngóh pa ninḡm̄hsaai bo. | 4. Ningdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 5. Ngóh pa b̄n̄m̄hsaai bo. | 5. B̄ndāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |

8. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: Néih j̄ngyi sihk m̄yéh a? | T: What would you like to eat? |
| S: Néih j̄ngyi sihk m̄yéh, jauh m̄yéh lā. | S: Eat what(ever) you like. |
| 1. Néih j̄ngyi heui b̄ndouh a? | 1. Néih j̄ngyi heui b̄ndouh, jauh b̄ndouh lā.
Go where you want to go. |
| 2. Néih j̄ngyi tái b̄n b̄n a? | 2. Néih j̄ngyi tái b̄n b̄n, jauh b̄n b̄n lā. |
| 3. Néih j̄ngyi yám m̄yéh a? | 3. Néih j̄ngyi yám m̄yéh, jauh m̄yéh lā. |
| 4. Néih j̄ngyi taam b̄ngo a? | 4. Néih j̄ngyi taam b̄ngo, jauh b̄ngo lā. |
| 5. Néih j̄ngyi paak b̄ndouh a? | 5. Néih j̄ngyi paak b̄ndouh, jauh b̄ndouh lā. |
| 6. Néih j̄ngyi jeuk b̄n ḡhn a? | 6. Néih j̄ngyi jeuk b̄n ḡhn, jauh b̄n ḡhn lā. |

9. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih géidím síhk
faahn a? /jǐnghóu/

T: When do you eat dinner?

S: Géidím jǐnghóu, jauh
géidím síhk lā.

S: When its ready, then I eat. or
I'll eat whenever it's ready.

1. Néih oi bīn gihn a? /hóu/

1. Bīn gihn hóu, jauh oi bīn
gihn lā.

2. Néih máaih bīn jek a?
/daaih/

2. Bīn jek daaih, jauh máaih
bīn jek lā.

3. Néih láihbaaigéi heui ngànhòhng
a? /dākhaahn/

3. Láihbaaigéi dākhaahn, jauh
láihbaaigéi heui lā.

4. Néih daap mēyéh chē jáu a?
/laih sǐn/

4. Mēyéh chē laih sǐn, jauh
daap mēyéh lā.

5. Néih heui bīndoun síhk aan a?
/pēhng/

5. Bīndouh pēhng, jauh heui
bīndouh lā.

6. Néih séung tái bīn bún syù
a? /yih/

6. Bīn bún yih, jauh tái bīn
bún lā.

10. Stimulus-Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih meih héi sà
bo.

T: She hasn't gotten up yet.
(very definite)

S: Ngóh juhng yíhwàih
kéuih héijó sà
tím.

S: And I thought she had already
gotten up!

1. Ngóh meih giuséng kéuih bo.

1. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih néih giu-
séngjó kéuih tím.

2. Kéuih meih fan bo.

2. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih kéuih
fanjó tím.

+ 3. Nǐdouh gáu dím meih hòì mùhn
bo.
The store isn't open at
9 o'clock.
(time + hòì mùhn =
opening time at a store)

3. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih nǐdouh
gáu dím hòìjó mùhn tím.

+ 4. Gūngsǐ sahp dím meih sàan mùhn
ga.
The store won't have closed
by ten o'clock.
(time + sàan mùhn =
closing time at a store)
[at 10 o'clock not yet closed]

4. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih gūngsǐ
sahp dím sàanjó mùhn tím.
And I thought they would
be closed by ten!

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Néih ga chē meih jǐnghóu bo. | 5. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih néih ga chē jǐnghóujó tǐm. |
| 6. Ngóh meih maat gònjehng chisó bo. | 6. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih néih maat gònjehngjó chisó tǐm. |

Comment: tǐm adds to the sentences above the connotation that the situation expressed in the sentence is different from what the speaker expected. It may be a disappointment, as in the example sentence, or it may be a pleasant surprise, as in sentence #4, but in any event it is contrary to the speaker's preconception of the matter.

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

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Faaidǐ yámjó kéuih lā!
Hurry up and drink it! | 1. Faaidǐ yámjó kéuih lā! |
| 2. /dám/ | 2. Faaidǐ dāmjó kéuih lā! |
| 3. /níng/ | 3. Faaidǐ níngjó kéuih lā! |
| 4. /máaih/ | 4. Faaidǐ máaihjó kéuih lā! |
| 5. /wuhn/ | 5. Faaidǐ wuhnjó kéuih lā! |
| 6. /maat/ | 6. Faaidǐ maatjó kéuih lā! |

12. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh haih Méihgwok-yáhn. Ngóh jǔngyi síhk Jǔngohoi. T: I am an American.
I like to eat Chinese food.

S: Sèuiyǐhn ngóh haih Méihgwokyáhn, daahn haih ngóh jǔngyi síhk Jǔng-choi. S: Although I am an American, still I like to eat Chinese food.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Hèunggóng tǐnhei hóu yíht.
Ngóh mǎhjǔngyi yáuh séui. | 1. Sèuiyǐhn Hèunggóng tǐnhei hóu yíht, daahn haih ngóh mǎhjǔngyi yáuh séui. |
| 2. Dǐ yéh hóu gwai.
Kéuih máaihjó hóudò. | 2. Sèuiyǐhn dǐ yéh hóu gwai, daahn haih kéuih máaihjó hóudò. |
| 3. Kéuih mǎhjǔngyi tái hei.
Kéuih hóu jǔngyi tái dihnsih. | 3. Sèuiyǐhn kéuih mǎhjǔngyi tái hei, daahn haih kéuih hóu |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. Kéuih sĭk góng Gwóngdùngwá.
Kéuih hóu pa góng. | júngyi tái dihnsih. |
| 5. Kéuih hóu kàhnlihk duhk syù.
Kéuih m̀hbatdāk yihp. | 4. Sèuiyihñ kéuih sĭk góng
Gwóngdùngwá, daahnhaih
kéuih hóu pa góng. |
| 6. Kéuih yínging gitjó fàn.
Kéuih juhng yáuh hóudò néuih-
páhngyauh. | 5. Sèuiyihñ kéuih hóu kàhnlihk
duhk syù, daahnhaih kéuih
m̀hbatdāk yihp. |
| | 6. Sèuiyihñ kéuih yínging
gitjó fàn, daahnhaih kéuih
juhng yáuh hóudò néuih-
páhngyauh. |

13. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Dĭ pĭhnggwó
jánhaih hóu-
sĭk laak.
/sóng/tĭhm/ | T: The apples are really good.
/crisp/sweet/ |
| S: Dĭ pĭhnggwó yauh
sóng yauh tĭhm,
jánhaih hóusĭk
laak. | S: The apples are crisp and sweet
--really good. |
| 2. T: Dĭ tòng m̀hhóuyám
ge. /fú/háahm/ | T: The soup tastes awful.
/bitter/salty/ |
| S: Dĭ tòng yauh fú
yauh háahm
m̀hhóuyám ge. | S: The soup is bitter and salty
--it tastes awful. |
| 1. Dĭ chòi m̀hhóusĭk ge.
/syùn/laahť/ | 1. Dĭ chòi yauh syùn yauh
laahť, m̀hhóusĭk ge. |
| 2. Dĭ ngáuhyuhk m̀hhóusĭk ge.
/sáang/háahm/ | 2. Dĭ ngáuhyuhk yauh sáang
yauh háahm, m̀hhóusĭk ge. |
| 3. Dĭ pĭhnggwó jánhaih hóusĭk
laak. /suhk/tĭhm/ | 3. Dĭ pĭhnggwó yauh suhk yauh
tĭhm, jánhaih hóusĭk
laak. |
| 4. Dĭ yĭ m̀hhóuchóh ge. /gòu/daaih/ | 4. Dĭ yĭ yauh gòu yauh daaih,
m̀hhóuchóh ge. |
| 5. Dĭ heiséui jánhaih hóuyám laak.
/dung/tĭhm/ | 5. Dĭ heiséui yauh dung yauh
tĭhm, jánhaih hóuyám laak. |
| 6. Dĭ gafē m̀hhóuyám ge.
/dung/fú/ | 6. Dĭ gafē yauh dung yauh fú,
m̀hhóuyám ge. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) Seichyùn = Szechwan, -ese
 - 2) Jouh māt a? = here: Why do you ask?
 - 3) Móuh = Nothing special
 - 4) chichi = every time
 - 5) syùnlaaht tòng = pungent pepper soup
 - 6) tònghchou yú = sweet and sour fish
-

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>A. You say to the person sitting next to you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It's hotter than blazes today! (i.e., excessively hot.) 2. This orange is rotten! 3. His younger brother hasn't gotten married yet. 4. (to a clerk in a store) What time do you close? 5. This soup is bitter and salty both--not at all tasty. 6. You'd better get to the bank and get some money, otherwise you won't have any money to pay the servants. 7. How come you're up so early? 8. Which do you like better, Cantonese food or Shanghai food? 9. Are you thirsty? 10. Would you wake me up tomorrow whatever time you get up? 11. What time would you like to have dinner? | <p>B. And he replies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That's what I say too. 2. Well then, throw it out! 3. And I thought he had already gotten married! 4. We close at 5:30. 5. Well don't eat it then. 6. You're right. Tomorrow's the 1st. 7. I have to go to work a little early today. 8. Although I'm from Shanghai, I like Cantonese food better. 9. I <u>do</u> feel a bit thirsty, I think I'll what there is in the refrigerator to drink. 10. Sure--is 7:00 OK? 11. Whatever time you get it done will be OK. |
|--|---|

- | | |
|--|--|
| 12. Which tie should I wear? | 12. Any one is fine. |
| 13. Is there a place to park cars around here? | 13. Yes, park anywhere you can find a place. |
| 14. Hurry and change clothes, otherwise we'll be late. | 14. I don't have time to change clothes, let's go now! |
| 15. Do you like the yellow dress or the blue one? | 15. They're both nice--buy the one you like. |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 25

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. bīn- | nonQW: any (one place, etc.) whatever (one place, etc.) |
| 2. bīndouh | nonQW: anywhere, wherever |
| 3. bīngō | nonQW: anyone; whoever |
| 4. dām | v: throw out, discard |
| 5. dīm | nonQW: any manner, whatever manner, however |
| 6. fanjeuhk | v: get to sleep, fall asleep |
| 7. fanm̄hjeuhk | v: can't get to sleep |
| 8. fú | adj: strong [bitter] |
| 9. géi- | nonQW: any (number) |
| 10. géidím | nonQW: whatever hour, any hour, any time |
| 11. géidò | nonQW: any moment; however many |
| 12. géisí | nonQW: any time, whenever |
| 13. génghot | adj: thirsty |
| 14. guih | adj: tired |
| 15. ...-gwotàuh | bf: too..., excessively... |
| 16. hàahm | adj: salty |
| 17. <u>Tw</u> hòi mùhn | Ph: open the doors (of a store) at X time. expresses opening time of a store. |
| 18. hóu + Verb phrase + la | Ph: It would be a good idea to...' a form used in making a suggestion |
| 19. hùhng | adj: red |
| 20. jingsáhn | n/adj: energy |
| 21. làahm | adj: blue |
| 22. laahmjó | adj: spoiled, rotten (of perishables) |
| 23. laeht | adj: peppery |
| 24. lòh | ss: sen. suf. signifying a bid for sympathy |

25. luhk	adj: green
26. Māt + sentence	sen: How come + sentence?
27. mēyéh	nonQW: anything; everything; whatever
28. m̀hhaih	cj: otherwise, if not
29. ngáahnfan	adj: sleepy
30. ngohngódéi	adjP: a bit hungry
31. sàang	adj: raw, underdone (of cooked tip); green (of fruit)
32. s̀euiyih	Cj: although
33. s̀euiyih...daahnaih	PCj: although,..still...
34. s̀óng	adj: crisp
35. suhk	adj: ripe (of fruits); done (of cooked)
36. sỳun	adj: sour
37. syutgwaih	n: refrigerator
38. tihm	adj: sweet
39. tóuhngoh	adj: hungry
40. wòhng	adj: yellow
41. yihwàih	v: think, have the impression (sometimes this proves to be 'mistakenly had the impression')
42. ỳhgwó m̀hhaih	Cj: otherwise; if not
43. <u>TW</u> sàan mùhn	Ph: close the doors (of a store) at <u>X</u> time. expresses closing time of a store.

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(At the Wong's house. The Wong daughter answers the doorbell:)

Wòhng siujé

Mēyéh sih a?

Yes? [What business?]

Jyúfáanjyúfáan or jyúfaahn

cook, person who works as
cook in a private home
(usually a woman)

chéng jyúfáan

hire a cook

boují wah nīdouh chéng

the newspaper said they

jyúfáan

were hiring a cook here

Ngóh táidóu boují wah nīdouh

I read in the paper that they

chéng jyúfáan--haih m̀hhaih a?

were hiring a cook here--is
that right?

Wòhng Siujé

Haih a--Yahpláih lā.

Yes. Please come in.

-gán

verb suffix, indicating
action in progress

dágán dihnwá

talking on the telephone

Ngóh màhmā dágán dihnwá.

My mother is talking on the
phone.

Néih chóhháh sīn lā.

First have a seat.

-yùhn

verb suffix, 'finish'

góngyùhn

finish talking

dáng kéuih góngyùhn

when she finishes talking...

Dáng kéuih góngyùhn ngóh wah

When she gets through, I'll

kéuih jí néih làihjó lā.

tell her you've come.

Jyúfáan

Hóu, m̀hgoi.

Fine, thank you.

(Mrs. Wong finishes her call and
comes to interview the cook:)

Wòhng Táai

seun

letter

gaaisiuh seun

letter of introduction,

sànfánjīng
Néih yáuh móuh daai gaaisiuhseun
túhng sànfánjīng làih a?

Jyúfáan

Yáuh. Nàh, m̀ngòì néih táiháh là.

Wòhng Táai

gūngfù
nīdoh dī gūngfù
fàn
gám or gámyéung

gám fàn
Ngòhdeih nīdoh ge gūngfù haih
gám fàn ge:
dáléih
jyúsihk
Jyúfáan jihng haih dáléih jyúsihk.

ngoih
jī

chyùhfóng jī ngoih
chyùhfóng jī ngoih ge sih
fuhjaak

gūngyáhn fuhjaak
Chyùhfóng jīngoih ge sih yáuh
daihdī gūngyáhn fuhjaak.

daaihyáhn

letter of recommendation
ID card
Did you bring your letters of
recommendation and your ID
card?

Yes. Here--please take a look.

work
the work here
divide, divide up
in such a way; this way,
that way
divide in this way
Our work here is divided up
this way:
take care of, do
cooking
The cook just takes care of
the cooking.
outside
'of,' grammatical word
joining modifying
structure on its left to
head structure on its
right.
outside of the kitchen
the work outside the kitchen
take responsibility (for),
is responsible (for)
the servant is responsible
There's another servant respon-
sible for the work outside of
the kitchen.
adults

hahmbahlaahng	altogether
hahmbahlaahng léuhng go daaihyàhn, léuhng go sailóugō.	altogether two adults and two children
Ngóhdeih nídouh hahmbahlaahng léuhng go daaihyàhn, léuhng go sailóugō.	Altogether there are two adults and two children here.
túngsèuhng yāt go yān	ordinarily, usually by myself, himself, etc. alone
ji	to, until
láihsaaiyāt ji láihsaaińgh	Monday to Friday
Túngsèuhng láihsaaiyāt ji láihsaaińgh jihngaih dāk ngóh yāt go yān hái ūkkéi sikh ngaan ge jē.	Ordinarily from Monday to Friday there's only myself alone who eats lunch at home.
sèhng	entire
sèhng go láihsaai	all week, the whole week
sèhng go láihsaai dōu m̀hfaandāklàih sikh	aren't able to come back to eat all week.
túhngm̀aaih	and, together with
Ngóh s̀insàng túhngm̀aaih dí sailóugō chàmhđō sèhng go láihsaai dōu m̀hfaandāklàih sikh ge.	My husband and the children aren't able to come home for lunch for practically the whole week.
gūng	work
gám ge gūng	that/this kind of work, such work
Gám ge gūng ngāam m̀hngāam néih nē?	Does such work suit you?
	<u>Jyúfaan</u>
Móuh s̀owaih	'Whatever you say.' 'Any way is OK with me.' 'No complaints.'
Dāk--móuh s̀owaih gé.	It's all right--no complaints.

	<u>Wòhng Táai</u>	
Gám, néih yiu géidō-chín yàhngùng nē?		How much do you want for wages?
	<u>Jyúfáan</u>	
Sei baak lā.		Four hundred.
	<u>Wòhng Táai</u>	
Hóu lā. séuhng gūng		Agreed. start work (usually means for day, but here means for the first time.)
Néih géisi hóyih làih séuhng gūng nē?		When can you come start work?
	<u>Jyúfáan</u>	
Hah go yuht yāt houh, hóu ma?		The first of next month, all right?
	<u>Wòhng Táai</u>	
Hóu lā. Ngòh dáng néih lā.		Fine. I'll expect you.

B. Recapitulation:

(At the Wong's house. The Wong
daughter answers the doorbell:)

	<u>Wòhng Siujé</u>	
Mēyéh sih a?		Yes? [What business?]
	<u>Jyúfáan</u>	
Ngòh táidóu boují wah n'ídouh chéng jyúfáan--haih m'haih a?		I read in the paper that they were hiring a cook here--is that right?
	<u>Wòhng Siujé</u>	
Haih a--Yahplàih lā. Ngòh màhmā dágán dihnwá. Néih chóhháh sìn lā. Dáng kéuih góngyúhn ngòh wah kéuih jí néih làihjó lā.		Yes--please come in. My mother is on the phone. Have a seat first. When she gets through, I'll tell her you've come.
	<u>Jyúfáan</u>	
Hóu, m'gòì.		Fine, thank you.

(Mrs. Wong finishes her call and
comes to interview the cook:)

Wòhng Táai

Néih yáuh móuh daai gaaisiuhseun
tùhng sǎnfánjing làih a?

Did you bring your letters
recommendation and your ID
card?

Jyúfáan

Yáuh. Nàh, m̀h̀gòì néih táiháh là.

Yes. Here--please take a look.

Wòhng Táai

Ngòhdeih n̄idouh ge gùngfù haih
gám fàn ge:

Our work here is divided up
this way:

Chyùhfóng jí ngoih ge sih yáuh
daihdí gùngyahn fuhjaak.

There's another servant respon-
sible for the work outside
of the kitchen.

Ngòhdeih n̄idouh hahmbahlaahng
léuhng go daaihyàhn, léuhng
go sailógō.

Altogether there are two
adults and two children here.

Tùngsèuhng láihbaaiyāt jí
láihbaaińgh jihng haih dāk
ngòh yāt go yān hái ūkkéi
sihk ngaan ge jē.

Ordinarily from Monday to
Friday there's only myself
alone who eats lunch at home.

Ngòh s̄insàang tùhngmàaih dī
sailógō chàmhđō sèhng go
láihbaai dōu m̀h̀fàandāklāih
sihk ge.

My husband and the children
aren't able to come back
for practically the whole
week.

Gám ge gùng ngāam m̀h̀ngāam
néih nē?

Does such work suit you?

Jyúfáan

Dāk--móuh sówaih gé.

It's all right--whatever you
say.

Wòhng Táai

Gám, néih yiu géidō chin
yàhngùng nē?

How much wages do you want?

Jyúfáan

Sei baak là.

Four hundred.

Wòhng Táai

Hóu là.

Agreed.

Néih géisi hóyih làih séuhng
gùng nē?

When can you come start work?

Jyúfáan

Hah go yuht yāt houh, hóu ma?

The first of next month, all
right?

Wòhng Táai

Hóu lā. Ngóh dáng néih lā.

Fine. I'll expect you.

- 1) As an independent unit: gám = such things, this (or that) kind of thing; in such a way.

Ex: 1. Ngóh máaihjó dí búi I bought some glasses, and some plates,
a, díp a, cheunglím and some curtain material-- that kind
bou a, gam jē. of stuff, that's all.

(See Lesson 19 BC)

2. Kéuih Yíngmán góngdāk He speaks English just like an
tuhng Yíngwok yahn Englishman. [(Regarding) him,
yatyeuhng gam. English speaks with Englishman
same thus.]
3. Gám dōu wah tihm àh! (Done in such a way, and you still say
it's sweet! (i.e., I put such a
small amount of sugar in-- you still
say it's too sweet?) gám = do/done
in such a way

(See Drill 2)

- 2) As a verb modifier: gám Verb = Verb in such a way, Verb this (or that) way, Verb like this (or that)

Ex: Gám sé mhdāk ga. It won't do to write that way.
Mhóu gam jōuh. Don't do it that way.
Ngóhdeih hahmbahlahng Everybody says it that way.
dōu haih gam gong.

(See BC and Drill 1)

- 3) As modifier of a noun: gám ge Noun = this (or that) kind of Noun, such a Noun, a thus-done Noun

Ex: Gám ge tòng, néih jùng Do you like soup done this way? [Thus-
mhjungyi yam a? done soup, you like to drink?]

Gám ge gùng ngāam Does such work suit you?
mhngaam neih a?

(See BC)

(Gám N, 'such an N' also occurs. See, for example,
Lesson 27, Drill 4:

Hóu chíh haih bējáu It seems to be beer--
gám meih. such a smell. i.e.,
It smells like beer.)

b. gám, 'such' and gam, 'so' compared:

gám joins with Nouns and Verbs, and gam joins with adjectives.

Ex: 1. gám

Gám jough. Do it that way.

Gám ge yéh. That kind of stuff.

2. gam

Wáh! Gam leng! Wow-- so pretty!

Aiya, gam laahntaat. Oh my-- so dirty!

4. ...ji ngoih, 'outside' in the sense 'aside from,' 'with the exception of.'

Chyühfóng ji ngoih douhdouh [Kitchen's outside place-place
dou yiu maat. all want mop] i.e., Except for the
kitchen, every place needs mopping
(giving instructions).

yih ngoih is interchangeable with ji ngoih.

(See BC)

5. Some Verb-Object phrases serve as basis of a compound noun formula:

VO-ge, 'one who does VO as an occupation.'

Ex: têng dihnwá ge = telephone operator [one who listens to
the telephone]

maaih syù ge = bookseller [one who sells books]

jà chē ge = chauffeur [one who drives a car]

(See Drill 6)

English has a similar pattern for occupations, except in English the word order in the compound noun is: Object-Verb-er.

Ex: bookseller
math teacher
ball player
taxi driver

The only English expression on the Chinese VO-ge pattern that comes to mind is 'do-gooder.' Can you think of any others?

6. Móuh sówaih ge. 'Whatever you say,' 'No complaints,' 'It doesn't make any difference,' 'I don't have any preferences.'

There is some overlap in the use of Móuh sówaih ge and Sihdaahn lā.

With Sihdaahn lā you are asked to make a selection between two or more choices: Which do you want, A or B? Answering Sihdaahn lā you indicate that either/any of the choices suggested is OK by you.

Ex: Q: Néih jūngyi sihk hā Would you like to have shrimp
yikwaahk sihk yú a? or fish?
A: Sihdaahn lā. Either one is fine.

With Móuh sówaih ge there are three possibilities:

1) One specific thing has been suggested, and in saying Móuh sówaih ge you agree to it: Is X OK? Ans: No complaints-- whatever you say.

Ex: Q: Gám ge gūng ngāam Does such work suit you?
mhngaam neih a?

A: Dāk-- móuh sówaih gé. Agreed-- no complaints.

(See BC)

2) You are given a choice between two or more suggestions, and in saying Móuh sówaih ge you indicate that any of the suggestions is OK by you. In this use, Móuh sówaih ge is interchangeable with Sihdaahn lā.

Ex: Q: Néih jūngyi sihk hā Do you want to eat shrimp,
yikwaahk sihk yú a? or fish?

A: Móuh sówaih ge. I don't have any preference--
either is OK.

3) No specific suggestion has been made, but you are asked what you would like. In answering Móuh sówaih ge you indicate that you have no special preferences, that anything/any way/any place, etc., is OK by you.

Ex: A: Néih wah dím, jauh dím lā. However you want it done,
we'll do it that way.

B: Ngóh móuh sówaih ga. I don't have any preferences
-- any way is fine.

III. DRILLS

1. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gám jough, dāk m̀hdāk a? T: Is it OK to do it that (or this) way? [Do in such a way, OK or not?]

S: Gám jough, hóu ma? S: Is it OK to do it that (or this) way?

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Gám góng dāk m̀hdāk a?
Is it OK to say it that way? | 1. Gám góng, hóu ma? |
| 2. Gám sé, dāk m̀hdāk a?
Is it OK to write it like this? | 2. Gám sé, hóu ma? |
| + 3. Gám dá, dāk m̀hdāk a?
Is it OK to hit this way?
(in ref. to typing: Is it OK to type this way?) dá jih = to type | 3. Gám dá, hóu ma? |
| + 4. Gám jǐng, dāk m̀hdāk a? | 4. Gám jǐng, hóu ma? |
| 5. Gám yuhng, dāk m̀hdāk a? | 5. Gám yuhng, hóu ma? |
| 6. Gám sái, dāk m̀hdāk a? | 6. Gám sái, hóu ma? |
| 7. Gám tong, dāk m̀hdāk a? | 7. Gám tong, hóu ma? |
| 8. Gám maat, dāk m̀hdāk a? | 8. Gám maat, hóu ma? |

2. Substitution Drill:

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Gám dōu wah tǐhm àh!
Do it that way and you <u>still</u> say it's sweet! (for example: I put such a tiny bit of sugar in it, and you <u>still</u> say it's sweet!) | 1. Gám dōu wah tǐhm àh! |
| 2. /syùn/ | 2. Gám dōu wah syùn àh! |
| 3. /laaht/ | 3. Gám dōu wah laaht àh! |
| 4. /laahttaat/ | 4. Gám dōu wah laahttaat àh! |
| 5. /chàauh/ | 5. Gám dōu wah chàauh àh! |
| 6. /chúhng/ | 6. Gám dōu wah chúhng àh! |
| 7. /gònjehng/ | 7. Gám dōu wah gònjehng àh! |
| 8. /leng/ | 8. Gám dōu wah leng àh! |
| 9. /sàang/ | 9. Gám dōu wah sàang àh! |

Comment: In the above sentences gám substitutes for a VP: gám jòuh 'do it thus', 'did it thus,' and is the subject of the sentence. It is separated from the predicate by a slight pause. As a verb gám is used in the affirmative only.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Bīngō fuhjaak jyú chāan a?
Who is responsible for
cooking? | 1. Bīngō fuhjaak jyú chāan a? |
| 2. /māaih yéh/ | 2. Bīngō fuhjaak māaih yéh a? |
| 3. /jyúsihk/ | 3. Bīngō fuhjaak jyúsihk a? |
| 4. /sái sām/ | 4. Bīngō fuhjaak sái sām a? |
| 5. /jà chē/ | 5. Bīngō fuhjaak jà chē a? |
| 6. /dá jih/ | 6. Bīngō fuhjaak dá jih a?
Who is responsible for
typing? |
| 7. /chyùhfóng jǐngōih ge sih/ | 7. Bīngō fuhjaak chyùhfóng
jǐngōih ge sih a? |

4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: laahnjó
become broken

S1: Yùngwó laahnjó, ngóh yāt-
dihng fuhjaak.
If it breaks, I will de-
finitely take the respon-
sibility.

S2: Yùngwó laahnjó, ngóh m̄fuh-
jaak ga!
If it breaks, I won't be
(refuse to be) responsible.
(or I won't take the re-
sponsibility.)

S3: Yùngwó laahnjó, néih fuh
m̄fuhjaak ga?
If it breaks, will you take
the responsibility?

1. chàauhjó

1. S1: Yùngwó chàauhjó, ngóh
yatdihng fuhjaak.

S2: Yùngwó chàauhjó, ngóh
m̄fuhjaak ga!

2. laahnjó
3. laahttaatjó
- + 4. waaihjó
(waaihjó = out of order,
broken down, doesn't work)
5. jinglaahnjó
- S3: Yùngwó chàauhjó, néih fuh m̃hfuhjaak ga?
2. S1: Yùngwó laahnjó, ngóh yatdihng fuhjaak.
S2: Yùngwó laahnjó, ngóh m̃hfuhjaak ga!
S3: Yùngwó laahnjó, néih fuh m̃hfuhjaak ga?
3. S1: Yùngwó laahttaatjó, ngóh yatdihng fuhjaak.
S2: Yùngwó laahttaatjó, ngóh m̃hfuhjaak ga!
S3: Yùngwó laahttaatjó, néih fuh m̃hfuhjaak ga?
4. S1: Yùngwó waaihjó, ngóh yatdihng fuhjaak.
If it gets out of order, I will take the responsibility.
S2: Yùngwó waaihjó, ngóh m̃hfuhjaak ga!
S3: Yùngwó waaihjó, néih fuh m̃hfuhjaak ga?
5. S1: Yùngwó jinglaahnjó, ngóh yatdihng fuhjaak.
S2: Yùngwó jinglaahnjó, ngóh m̃hfuhjaak ga!
S3: Yùngwó jinglaahnjó, néih fuh m̃hfuhjaak ga?

5. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Aiya! Ga chē waaihjó tīm! /go dihnwá/

S: Aiya! Go dihnwá waaihjó tīm!

T: Oh-oh, the car has broken down.
(or is out of order, or doesn't work.) /phone/

S: Oh-oh, the phone is out of order.

+ 1. Aiya! Go dihnwá waaihjó tīm!
/ga dihnseh(gēi)/
(TV Set)

1. Aiya! Ga dihnseh(gēi) waaihjó tīm!

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Aiya! Ga dihnsih(gēi) waaihjó
tím! /go bíu/ | 2. Aiya! Go bíu waaihjó tím! |
| 3. Aiya! Go bíu waaihjó tím!
/go syutgwaih/ | 3. Aiya! Go syutgwaih waaihjó
tím! |
| 4. Aiya! Go syutgwaih waaihjó
tím! /ga chē/ | 4. Aiya! Ga chē waaihjó tím! |
| 5. Aiya! Ga chē waaihjó tím!
+ /ga <u>láahnghei(gēi)</u> /
(<u>air conditioner</u>) | 5. Aiya! Go láahnghei(gēi)
waaihjó tím!
The air conditioner is out
of order. |
| 6. Aiya! Go láahnghei(gēi) waaih-
+ jó tím! /go <u>sāuyāngèi</u> /
(<u>radio</u>) | 6. Aiya! Go sāuyāngèi waaihjó
tím!
The radio is out of order. |
| 7. Aiya! Go sāuyāngèi waaihjó
+ tím! /go <u>dájingèi</u> /
(<u>typewriter</u>) | 7. Aiya! Go dájingèi waaihjó
tím!
The typewriter is out of
order. |
| 8. Aiya! Go dájingèi waaihjó tím!
/go dihnwá/ | 8. Aiya! Go dihnwá waaihjó tím! |

Comment: For láahngheigēi, 'air conditioner,' and dihnsihgēi, 'TV set,' some speakers omit -gēi, others don't.
[gēi = machine]

Both ga and go are used as Measures for sāuyāngèi, dihnsihgēi, and láahngheigēi.

6. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Kéuih jough mēyéh ga?
/gaau Gwóngdùngwá/ | T: What does he do? (he is a do-
what one?) /teach Cantonese/ |
| S: Kéuih gaau Gwóng-
dùngwá ge. | S: He's a Cantonese teacher.
[teach-Cantonese one] |
| 1. Kéuih jough mēyéh ga?
/gaau syù/ | 1. Kéuih gaau syù ge.
He's a teacher. |
| 2. Kéuih jough mēyéh ga? /maaih
boují/ | 2. Kéuih maaih boují ge.
He's a newspaper hawker. |
| 3. Kéuih jough mēyéh ga?
/jǐng chē/ | 3. Kéuih jǐng chē ge.
He's a car mechanic. |
| 4. Kéuih jough mēyéh ga? /jà chē/ | 4. Kéuih jà chē ge.
He's a chauffeur. |
| 5. Kéuih jough mēyéh ga? /dá jih/ | 5. Kéuih dá jih ge.
She's a typist. |

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Néih sèhng yaht heuijó bīndouh làih a?
Where were you all day? | 2. Néih sèhng yaht heuijó bīndouh làih a? |
| 2. /hahjau/ | 2. Néih sèhng go hahjau heuijó bīndouh làih a? |
| 3. /máahn/ | 3. Néih sèhng máahn heuijó bīndouh làih a? |
| 4. /jǐu/ | 4. Néih sèhng jǐu heuijó bīndouh làih a? |
| 5. /níhn/ | 5. Néih sèhng níhn heuijó bīndouh làih a? |
| 6. /lâihbaai/ | 6. Néih sèhng go lâihbaai heuijó bīndouh làih a? |

Comment: Heui...lâih = the lâih part indicates that the person has returned from having been away. Compare:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kéuih sèhng níhn heuijó bīndouh a? | Where has he gone off to all year? (still away) |
| 2. Kéuih sèhng níhn heuijó bīndouh làih a? | Where did he go off to all year? (has returned) |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Dǐnggáai sèhng gihn sām dōu laahttaatsaai ga?
How come the [entire] dress is dirty all over? | 1. Dǐnggáai sèhng gihn sām dōu laahttaatsaai ga? |
| 2. /faai bou/ | 2. Dǐnggáai sèhng faai bou dōu laahttaatsaai ga? |
| 3. /tǐuh kwàhn/ | 3. Dǐnggáai sèhng tǐuh kwàhn dōu laahttaatsaai ga? |
| + 4. /fùng seun/
(M for letter) | 4. Dǐnggáai sèhng fùng seun dōu laahttaatsaai ga?
How come the whole letter is dirty all over? |
| + 5. /jèung jǐubou/
(M. for newspapers) | 5. Dǐnggáai sèhng jèung jǐubou dōu laahttaatsaai ga? |

6. /tíuh mòuhgān/

6. Dīngáai sèhng tíuh mòuhgān
dòu laahttaatsaai ga?

9. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Chàhn Táai yíngā
tái syù.

T: Mrs. Chan is reading now.

S: Dángjān sīn lā,
Chàhn yíngā tái-
gān syù.S: Please wait a bit, Mrs. Chan
is reading now.

1. Dī sailóugō yíngā yám chàh.

1. Dángjān sīn lā, dī sailóugō
yíngā yámgān chàh.2. Kéuih go néui yíngā síhk
faahn.2. Dángjān sīn lā, kéuih go
néui yíngā síhkgān faahn.3. Chàhn Siujé yíngā wán sán-
fánjing.3. Dángjān sīn lā, Chàhn Siujé
yíngā wángān sánfánjing.

4. Hòh Sàang yíngā tái dihnsih.

4. Dángjān sīn lā, Hòh Sàang
yíngā táigān dihnsih.

5. Kéuih bàhbā yíngā dá dihnwá.

5. Dángjān sīn lā, kéuih bàhbā
yíngā dágān dihnwá.6. Kéuih màhmā yíngā jing jóu-
cháan.6. Dángjān sīn lā, kéuih màhmā
yíngā jinggān jóuchāan.

10. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih màhmā dáyùhn
dihnwá meih a?
/shake/T: Has your mother finished
telephoning yet?

S: Meih, juhng dágán.

S: No, she's still on the phone.

T: Néih màhmā dáyùhn
dihnwá meih a?
/nod/T: Has your mother finished
telephoning yet?

S: Dáyùhn laak.

S: Yes, she's finished.

1. Néih bàhbā síhkyùhn ngaanjau
meih a? /shake/

1. Meih, juhng síhkgān.

2. Néih màhmā têngyùhn sàuyām-
gèi meih a? /nod/

2. Têngyùhn laak.

3. Néih go néui duhkyùhn daaih-
hobk meih a? /shake/

3. Meih, juhng duhkgān.

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 4. Néih tühng kéuih kingyuhn gáí meih a? /nod/ | 4. Kingyuhn laak. |
| 5. Néih gājē táiyuhn dihnsih meih a? /shake/ | 5. Méih, juhng táigán. |

11. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: Kéuih têng sāuyām-gèi. /dá páai/ | T: He is listening to the radio. /play mahjong/ |
| S: Kéuih tênggán sāuyāngèi, mhdākhàahn dá páai. | S: He's listening to the radio, and doesn't have (free) time to play mahjong. |
| 1. Kéuih sé jih. /tái dihnsih/ | 1. Kéuih ségán jih, mhdākhàahn tái dihnsih. |
| 2. Kéuih jouh gūngfù. /kinggái/ | 2. Kéuih jouhgán gūngfù, mhdākhàahn kinggái. |
| 3. Kéuih dukh syù. /dá bō/ | 3. Kéuih dukhgán syù, mhdākhàahn dá bō. |
| 4. Kéuih jyú faahn. /heui ló chin/ | 4. Kéuih jyúgán faahn, mhdākhàahn heui ló chin. |
| 5. Kéuih tong sāam. /tái hei/ | 5. Kéuih tonggán sāam, mhdākhàahn tái hei. |

12. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Ngóhdeih dōu sihkáh Sàichāan gé. /yáuhshih/ | T: We eat Western food too. [i.e., at times, instead of Chinese food.] |
| S: Ngóhdeih yáuhshih dōu sihkáh Sàichāan gé. | S: We sometimes eat Western food too. |
| 1. Ngóhdeih dōu sihkáh Jùng choi gé. /gáumhngáun/ <u>from time to time</u> | 1. Ngóhdeih gáumhngáun dōu sihkáh Jùng choi gé. From time to time we eat Chinese food. |
| 2. Ngóhdeih dōu heuiháh léuihhàhng gé. /yáuhshih/ We go on outings too. | 2. Ngóhdeih yáuhshih dōu heuiháh léuihhàhng gé. |
| 3. Ngóhdeih dōu dáháh páai gé. /hóudòshih/ | 3. Ngóhdeih hóudòshih dōu dáháh páai gé. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 4. Ngóhdeih dōu yámháh bējáu gé.
/tùngsèuhng/ | 4. Ngóhdeih tùngsèuhng dōu
yámháh bējáu gé. |
| 5. Ngóhdeih dōu chénggháh haak gé.
/gáumhngáu/ | 5. Ngóhdeih gáumhngáu dōu
chénggháh haak gé. |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ngóh agō hóu pa yāt go yān
sìhk faahn.
My elder brother doesn't like
to eat alone. | 1. Ngóh agō hóu pa yāt go yān
sìhk faahn. |
| 2. /gājē/heui Sàandéng/ | 2. Ngóh gājē hóu pa yāt go yān
heui Sàandéng. |
| 3. /sailóu/gwo hóí/ | 3. Ngóh sailóu hóu pa yāt go
yān gwo hóí. |
| 4. /gùngyàhn/chēut gāai/ | 4. Ngóh gùngyàhn hóu pa yāt go
yān chēut gāai. |
| 5. /màhmā/hàahng gūngsī/ | 5. Ngóh màhmā hóu pa yāt go
yān hàahng gūngsī. |
| 6. /ngóh chānchīk/tái hei/ | 6. Ngóh chānchīk hóu pa yāt go
yān tái hei. |

14. Conversation Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: A: Néih tùhng bīngō
kīnggán gái a? | A: Who are you talking to? [with] |
| B: Tùhng ngóh gùngyàhn. | B: To [with] the servant. |
| A: Néihdeih kīnggán
mātyéh a? | A: What are you talking about? |
| B: Ngóhdeih kīnggán
chéng haak. | B: We're talking about having a
dinner party. |
| 1. A: | 1. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán
gái a? |
| B:chyùhjí. | B. Tùhng ngóh chyùhjí. |
| A: | A. Néihdeih kīnggán mātyéh
a? |
| B:kīnggán jyú chāan. | B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán jyú
chāan. |

2. A.?
 B.dǎjǎap.
 A.?
 B.máaih yéh.
3. A.?
 B.bàhbā.
 A.?
 B.tái hei.
4. A.?
 B.agō.
 A.?
 B.wán néuihpàhngyáuh.
5. A.?
 B.gājē.
 A.?
 B.jauh sām.
6. A.?
 B.sailóu.
 A.?
 B.dá bō.
7. A.?
 B.màhmā.
 A.?
 B.dá páai.
8. A.?
 B.saimúí.
 A.?
 B.léuihhàhng.
2. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh dǎjǎap.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mǎtyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán máaih yéh.
3. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh bàhbā.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán tái hei.
4. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh agō.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán wán néuihpàhngyáuh.
5. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh gājē.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán jauh sām.
6. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh sailóu.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán dá bō.
7. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh màhmā.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán dá páai.
8. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh saimúí.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán léuihhàhng.

15. Substitution Drill

- Ex: T: Kéuih láihbaaiyāt ji T: He works from Monday to Friday.
 láihbaaiŋgh yiu /1 to 5/
 fàangùng. /yāt dīm
 ji ŋgh dīm/
 S: Kéuih yāt dīm ji ŋgh S: He works from one o'clock to
 dīm yiu fàangùng. five o'clock.
- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh gàm̄yaht ji tingyaht dōu m̄hdákhaahn.
/láihbaaisáam ji láihbaailuhk/ | 1. Ngóh láihbaaisáam ji láihbaailuhk dōu m̄hdákhaahn. |
| 2. Jèung Sàang gauhnín ji gám̄nín dōu meih fàangwo láih.
/kàhmyaht ji gàm̄yaht/ | 2. Jèung Sàang kàhmyaht ji gàm̄yaht dōu meih fàangwo láih. |
| 3. Kéuih gám̄jiu ji yīngā juhng meih sihkgo faahn.
/chihnyaht ji yīngā/ | 3. Kéuih chihnyaht ji yīngā juhng meih sihk faahn. |
| 4. Làuh Siujé yihyuht ji sàamyuht yiu heui Yīnggwok.
/yātyuht ji nghyuht/ | 4. Làuh Siujé yātyuht ji nghyuht yiu heui Yīnggwok. |
| 5. Ngóh léuhng dīm ji sei dīm yiu duk syù.
/sáam dīm ji ŋgh dīm/ | 5. Ngóh sáam dīm ji ŋgh dīm yiu duk syù. |
| 6. Ngóh chihnyaht ji gàm̄yaht m̄hsái fàangùng.
/gàm̄yaht ji hauhyaht/ | 6. Ngóh gàm̄yaht ji hauhyaht m̄hsái fàangùng. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) chau = to take care (of children)
 chaujái = baby amah
- 2) wai = Hi! Hey! Say!
- 3) wóh = sentence suffix, 'That's what she said'
- 4) néuihjái = young girl
- 5) jough gùngfo = do homework, lessons

- 6) jihgēi = ourselves, myself, himself, etc.
here: ourselves alone

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

- | | |
|--|--|
| A. You say to the person sitting next to you: | B. And he replies: |
| 1. How come Mr. Chan hasn't come yet? | 1. He's on his way now. |
| 2. I've come to see Mr. Wong. | 2. He's on the phone right now, would you have a seat first please? |
| 3. (on the phone:) Mother, I'm at school, can you come get me? | 3. I'm fixing dinner--you take the bus home. |
| 4. (at the head of the stairs looking down:) Who is that person coming up? | 4. It's the radio repairman. |
| 5. This book is really interesting! | 5. When you're through, would you lend it to me? |
| 6. We'd better go, otherwise we'll be late. | 6. Let me just finish writing this letter of recommendation, then I'll go. |
| 7. Did we finish lesson 25 yesterday? | 7. Yes, we finished lesson 25 and started lesson 26. |
| 8. When you finish fixing the radio, would you have a look at the TV set? | 8. I've already fixed the radio, where's the TV? |
| 9. Is it OK to do it this way? | 9. That way's not right--don't use chopsticks. |
| 10. Everybody says it that way. | 10. Is it OK to say it this way? |
| 11. Who is responsible for fixing the typewriter? | 11. There's a company (gūngsī) responsible. |
| 12. If you break it, will you be responsible? | 12. Yes. |
| 13. Where were you all day? I phoned you 3 or 4 times. | 13. I went to fetch my ID card. |
| 14. Did you get it (the ID card)? | 14. No, I didn't--they said to come back next Tuesday. |

15. How many people altogether are there in your school? 15. More than 1500.
16. What are you chatting about? 16. We're talking about taking a trip.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 26

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|----------------------------|-------|--|
| 1. daaihyàhn | n: | adult |
| 2. dá | v: | hit |
| 3. dá jih | vo: | type on the typewriter [hit-words] |
| 4. dájingēi | n: | typewriter |
| 5. dá | v: | take care of |
| 6. dihnsihgēi | n: | TV set |
| 7. dōu | adv: | still |
| 8. fàn | v: | divide, divide up |
| 9. fuhjaak | v: | take responsibility for, is responsible for |
| 10. fùng | m: | M. for letter |
| 11. gaaisihseun | n: | letter of recommendation, letter of introduction |
| 12. gám | n/v: | in such a way; this/that way; as <u>V</u> , a reduced form of <u>gam jōuh</u> ; 'do it this/that way' |
| 13. -gán | vs: | verb suf. highlighting action in progress |
| 14. gùng | n: | work |
| 15. gùngfù | n: | work |
| 16. gáumháng | adv: | from time to time |
| 17. hahmbahlaahng | Ph: | altogether |
| 18. jèung | m: | M. for newspaper |
| 19. <u>TW</u> ji <u>TW</u> | prep: | <u>TW</u> to <u>TW</u> ; <u>TW</u> until <u>TW</u> |
| 20. jì | bf: | 'of' grammatical word joining modifying structure preceding it to head structure following it |
| 21.jìngoih | Ph: | aside from...., outside (of) |
| 22. jyúfáan | n: | a person who works as cook in private home (usually a woman) |
| 23. jyúfaahn | n: | same as jyúfáan (QV) |
| 24. jyúsihk | v: | cooking (VV compound which occupies noun position in sentence; cannot be preceded directly by <u>mh.</u>) |

25. láahnghei (gēi)	n: air conditioner
26. Móuh sówaih ge.	Ph: 'Whatever you say.' 'Any way is OK with me.' 'No complaints.'
27. ngoih	bf: outside
28. sànfánjing	n: ID card
29. sāuyāngèi	n: radio
30. sèhng	sp: entire, whole
31. seun	n: letter
32. séuhng gùng	vo: start work
33. tùhngmàaih	Cj: and, with
34. tùngsèuhng	adv: ordinarily, usually
35. waaihjó	adjP: out of order, broken down
36. yāt go yān	np: alone; by one's self
37. -yùhn	vs: verb suf. = finish