

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(An American who works at the American Consulate in Hong Kong talks to a Cantonese friend at a party:)

Búndeihyàhn

ngoingwok-yàhn	foreigners
dòsou	mostly, for the most part
ngoingwok-yàhn dòsou dōu	foreigners mostly all study
hohk Gwok-yúh	Mandarin
hohk Jùngmán ge ngoingwok-yàhn	foreigners who study Chinese
Tèngginwah hohk Jùngmán ge	I hear that foreigners who study
ngoingwok-yàhn dòsou dōu hohk	Chinese mostly all study
Gwok-yúh--	Mandarin--
jàn	true
Haih àh-haih jàn ga?	Is that true?

Méihgwok-yàhn

Haih jàn ga.	Yes, that's right.
Daahn-haih hái Hèunggóng jauh yáuh	But in Hong Kong a lot of
hóudò Méihgwok-yàhn hohk	Americans study Cantonese.
Gwóngdùngwá la.	

Búndeihyàhn

línghsihwún	consulate
hái línghsihwún jouh sih	work at the consulate
hái línghsihwún jouh sih	the Americans who work at
gó dī Méihgwok-yàhn	the consulate
Gám, hái línghsihwún jouh sih	Do the Americans who work at
gó dī Méihgwok-yàhn haih àh-haih	the consulate all study
gogo dōu hohk Gwóngdùngwá ge nē?	Cantonese?

Méihgwok-yàhn

yáuhdī	some, some of them
yáuhdī..., yáuhdī	some..., others ...
Àh-haih ge--	No--
Yáuhdī hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhdī	Some study Cantonese, some
hohk Gwok-yúh, yáuhdī léuhng	study Mandarin, others don't
yeuhng dōu àh-hohk.	study either one.

Búndeihyàhn

deui...laih góng
 deui ngoihgwokyàhn laih góng

nǐ léuhng yeuhng wá, bǐn
 yeuhng nàahndǐ a?

Deui ngoihgwokyàhn laih góng, nǐ
 léuhng yeuhng wá, bǐn yeuhng
 nàahndǐ a?

speaking for....; speaking
 speaking for foreigners; ^{about} for
 foreigners; to foreigners

These two languages--which
 one is harder?

For foreigners which of the two
 languages is more difficult?

Méihgwokyàhn

Ngóh mǎhjí bo.
 Yànwaih ngóh jìhngghaih hohkgwo
 Gwóngdùngwá ja.
 mǎhtùhng

Gee, I don't know.
 Because I've only studied
 Cantonese.
 not alike, different,
 difference

Cantonese and Mandarin--how do
 they differ?

Gwóngdùngwá tùhng Gwokýúh yáuh
 mēyéh mǎhtùhng a?

Búndeihyàhn

kèihsaht
 chíh

Kèihsaht Gwóngdùngwá tùhng Gwokýúh
 yáuh hóudò hóu chíh ge.

actually
 similar, resemble

Actually Cantonese and Mandarin
 have many similarities.

Méihgwokyàhn

fànbiht
 móuh fànbiht

Néih jǐkghaih wah Gwóngdùngwá tùhng
 Gwokýúh móuh mēyéh daaih fànbiht
 lo bo?

difference
 there's no difference

You're saying that there are no
 big differences between
 Cantonese and Mandarin? (He
 doesn't believe it)

Búndeihyàhn

Gám yauh àhghaih.
 geui

No, I'm not saying that either.
 [that way--also-not]
 sentence

sàamléuhng geui

two or three sentences,
(i.e., a few sentences)

Bātgow sàamléuhng geui hóu nàahn
góngdākyùhn gé.

However it is difficult to
explain [tell and be able
to finish] in just a few
sentences.

B. Recapitulation:

(An American who works at the American Consulate in
Hong Kong talks to a Cantonese friend at a party:)

Búndeihyàhn

Tèngginwah hohk Jùngmán ge
ngoingwokyaahn dòsou dōu hohk
Gwokyúh--

I hear that foreigners who
study Chinese for the most
part study Mandarin--

Haih m̃hahh jàn ga?

Is that true?

Méihgwokyàhn

Haih jàn ga.
Daahnhaiah hǎi Hèunggóng jauh yáuh
hóudò Méihgwokyàhn dōu hohk
Gwóngdùngwá la.

Yes, that's right.
But in Hong Kong a lot of
Americans study Cantonese.

Búndeihyàhn

Gám, hǎi líhngsihwún jouh sih
gó dǐ Méihgwokyàhn haih m̃hahh
gogo dōu hohk Gwóngdùngwá ge
nē?

Do the Americans who work at
the consulate all study
Cantonese?

Méihgwokyàhn

M̃hahh gé--
Yáuhdǐ hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhdǐ
hohk Gwokyúh, yáuhdǐ léuhng
yeuhng dōu m̃hhohk.

No--
Some study Cantonese, some
study Mandarin, others don't
study either one.

Búndeihyàhn

Deui ngoingwokyaahn làih góng,
nǐ léuhng yeuhng wá, bǐn
yeuhng nàahndǐ a?

Which of the two languages
is more difficult for
foreigners?

Méihgwokyáhn

Ngóh mǎhji bo,
yǎnwaih ngóh jihnghaih hohkgwo
Gwóngdùngwá ja.
Gwóngdùngwá tùhng Gwokýúh yáuh
mēyéh mǎhtùhng a?

Gee, I don't know,
because I've only studied
Cantonese.
Cantonese and Mandarin--how do
they differ?

Búndeihyáhn

Kèihsaht Gwóngdùngwá tùhng
Gwokýúh yáuh hóudò hóu chíh
ge.

Actually Cantonese and Mandarin
have many similarities.

Méihgwokyáhn

Néih jíkhaih wah, Gwóngdùngwá
tùhng Gwokýúh móuh mēyéh
daaih fànbiht lo bo?!

You're saying that Cantonese
and Mandarin don't have any
big differences? (He doesn't
believe it.)

Búndeihyáhn

Gám yauh mǎhhaih.
Bātgo sàamléuhng geui hóu nàahn
góngdākýúhn gé.

No, I'm not saying that either.
[that way--also not]
However it is difficult to
explain in just a few
sentences.

II. NOTES

1. chíh 'similar to,' 'resembles'

In the spoken language chíh, 'is similar to,' 'resembles' does not stand alone in the affirmative, but is preceded by hóu: hóu chíh, [very similar], i.e., 'similar.' The negative and question forms pattern regularly.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih hóu chíh Mǎhma. She resembles her mother.
2. Kéuih mǎhchíh Mǎhma. She doesn't resemble her mother.
3. Kéuih chíh mǎhchíh Mǎhma a? Does she resemble her mother?

(See Drill 1)

2. yáuhdí, 'some'a. yáuhdí may be either modifier or head.Ex: 1. Yáuhdí noiingwokyáhn Some foreigners can speak
sík góng Gwóngdùngwá. Cantonese.2. Yáuhdí sík góng, daahn- Some can speak, but can't
haih mhsík se. write.b. yáuhdí..., yáuhdí... = some..., some...; some..., others...In paired clauses yáuhdí..., yáuhdí... form a set meaning: 'some
(do this), some (do that);' 'some (do this), others (do that)'Ex: Yáuhdí yám-gán heisèui, Some are drinking soft drinks and
yáuhdí yám-gán bejáu. others are drinking beer.

(See BC and Drill 5)

c. yáuhdí is used only in subject position, not in object position.In object position where English would have 'some' as modifier to a
noun object, Cantonese uses dí + N to represent 'some N.' But where
English has 'some' as the pronoun object of the verb, Cantonese, in
keeping with its characteristic absence of pronoun object (See Lesson
3, p. 67), does not have an object to the verb.Ex: 1. Yáuhdí béng hóu hóusihk, Some cookies are quite good,
yáuhdí mhhaih géi some aren't so good.
hóusihk.2. Siháh dí béng lā! Try some cookies!3. Siháh lā! Try some!d. Comparison with yáuhsih, 'sometimes'yáuhdí is a nominal expression, and yáuhsih a verbal one.Ex: 1. Gó dí yáhn yáuhdí heui (Of) those people, some went
yám chah, yáuhdí hai out to tea, and others
ukkei. stayed at home.2. Gó dí yáhn yáuhsih Those people sometimes go
heui yám chah, yáuhsih out to tea and sometimes
hai ukkei. stay home.

(See Drill 5)

3. Duplicated Measures for individual nouns = 'every N,' 'all Ns,' 'Ns all V'

In Lessons 20 and 23 you learned duplicated Measures in relation to Timewords-- for example, níhnníhn, 'every year,' jiújiú, 'every morning,' gogo láihbaai, 'every week.'

In this lesson you encounter the duplicated individual Measure used to mean 'every,' 'all' in relation to its individual noun. In duplicated form the Measure occurs in a set with a following dōu: M-M dōu V = 'every M Vs,' 'all Ms V'

Ex: gogo dōu V = 'every M Vs,' 'all Ms V'

Méihgwokyahn gogo dōu V = Americans, all V

Gogo Méihgwokyahn dōu ... = Every American Vs

<u>Hái líhngsìhwún</u> jouh sih	Those Americans who work at
<u>gódí Méihgwokyahn</u> haih	the Consulate-- do they
<u>mhhaih gogo dōu</u> hohk	all study Cantonese?
<u>Gwóngdungwá</u> ge né?	

(See BC and Drill 10)

The duplicated Measure can either precede or follow the noun it is measure to, and in a follow sentence can occur without its noun referent. When it precedes its noun referent, it modifies the noun, which is subject of the sentence; when it follows its noun referent, the sentence is in Topic, Comment form, with the noun as Topic and the duplicated Measure serving as subject of the Comment sentence. (See examples above)

The noun yahn, 'person,' is used as a Measure in duplicated form to mean 'everybody.'

Ex: yàhnyahn = everybody

Yàhnyahn dōu jùngyi síhk faahn. Everybody likes to eat.

4. dòsou, 'most,' 'the majority,' 'mostly,' 'for the most part,' 'the majority of the time'

a. dòsou may modify an otherwise unmodified noun, in which case its sentence position is before the noun:

Ex: <u>Dòsou sailóugō</u> dōu jùngyi	Most children like to drink
<u>yam heiseui</u> .	soft drinks.

b. Elsewhere, dòsou follows the subject and comes just before the verb.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih dòsou góng He speaks Cantonese most
Gwongdungwá. of the time.
2. Ngohdeih dòsou haih We for the most part
gam góng. express it that way.
3. Gó dí yahn dòsou Those people speak Cantonese
góng Gwongdungwá. most of the time
or:
Those people-- most of them
speak Cantonese.

(See BC and Drill 10)

5. kèihsaht, 'in actuality,' 'really,' 'but really...'

Kèihsaht leads off a response sentence, indicating disagreement with the statement or assumption of the stimulus sentence.

- Ex: Kéuih wah kéuih sīk sé jih. He said he could write Chinese,
Kèihsaht yat go jih dòu but actually he couldn't
mhsik sé. write a word.

(See BC)

6. lo bo, sen. suf.

The sentence suffix lo bo gives to the sentence to which it attaches the connotation of good-natured protest that addressee is wrong in doing or saying whatever it is he is doing/saying.

- Ex: A: Gwóngdungwá tūhng Gwok- Cantonese and Mandarin have many
yuh yauh hóudò hóu similarities.
chih ge.
- B: Néih jīkhaih wah, Gwóng- You're saying that Cantonese and
dungwá tūhng Gwok-yuh Mandarin don't have any big dif-
móuh méyeh daaih fán- ferences?! (The English here
biht lo bo?! would be more apt to be: 'You're
not saying...' to indicate protest-
ing disbelief.)

(See BC)

7. mhtuhng, 'not alike,' not used in the affirmative.

The verb tuhng, 'to be alike, similar to' is used in the negative and question forms, but not in the affirmative.

Ex: q	Ní gihn tuhng gó gihn tuhng mhtuhng a?	Are this one and that one alike?
n	Ní gihn tuhng gó gihn mhtuhng.	This one and that one are not alike.
a	Ní gihn tuhng gó gihn yátyeuhng.	This one and that one are alike.

(See BC and Drills 6,7,8)

III. DRILLS

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Néih wah kéuih <u>chíh</u> <u>m̃hchíh</u>
m̃h̃mā a?
+ (<u>chíh</u> X =
<u>resemble</u> X)
Do you think he looks like
Mother? | 1. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh
m̃h̃mā a? |
| + 2. /S̃i'yāhn/
(<u>Westerner</u> , <u>European</u> ,
<u>Caucasian</u>) | 2. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh
S̃i'yāhn a?
Do you think he looks
like a European? |
| + 3. /Dāk'gwokyāhn/
(<u>a German</u> , <u>Germans</u>) | 3. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh
Dāk'gwokyāhn a? |
| + 4. /Faat'gwokyāhn/
(<u>Frenchman</u>) | 4. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh
Faat'gwokyāhn a? |
| 5. /néih s̃ĩnsāang/ | 5. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh
néih s̃ĩnsāang a? |
| 6. /kéuih bāhbā/ | 6. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh
kéuih bāhbā a? |

Comment: S̃i'yāhn [West-person], refers to Caucasians, and is translated as 'European' in Hong Kong, though it includes non-European Caucasians as well.

- a. Repeat, with responses, according to teacher's nod or shake, thus:

T: Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh kéuih m̃h̃mā a? /nod/

S: Hóu chíh kéuih m̃h̃mā.

T: Néih wah kéuih chíh m̃hchíh kéuih m̃h̃mā a? /shake/

S: Dōu m̃hchíh kéuih m̃h̃mā.

2. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih haih dá bō ge. T: He's a ball player.

S: Kéuih dō. m̃hchíh
haih dá bō gé.

S: He doesn't look like a ball
player.

1. Kéuih haih maaih ngūk ge.
He's a real estate agent.

1. Kéuih dōu m̃hchíh haih maaih
ngūk gé.

2. Kéuih haih duhk syù ge.
He's a student.

2. Kéuih dōu m̃hchíh haih duhk
syù gé.

3. Kéuih haih jouh yīsāng ge.
He's a doctor. [work as a
doctor, be a doctor]

4. Kéuih haih jyú faahn ge.
She's a cook.

3. Kéuih dōu m̀hchíh haih jouh
yīsāng gé.

4. Kéuih dōu m̀hchíh haih jyú
faahn gé.

Comment: The sentence suffix gé said with light stress and rising intonation indicates doubt.

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

1. Kéuih ge Yíngmàhn góngdāk
tùhng Méihgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.
He speaks English just like
an American.

2. /Yíngmán/Yínggwokyàhn/

+ 3. /Faاتمán/Faatgwokyàhn/
(French language) (Frenchman)
(also: Faاتمàhn)

4. /Yahtmán/Yahtbúnyàhn/

+ 5. /Dākmán/Dākgwokyàhn/
(German language) (German person)
(also: Dākמàhn)

+ 6. /búndeihwá/búndeihyàhn/
(the local language)

1. Kéuih ge Yíngmàhn góngdāk
tùhng Méihgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.

2. Kéuih ge Yíngmán góngdāk
tùhng Yínggwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.

3. Kéuih ge Faاتمán góngdāk
tùhng Faatgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.

4. Kéuih ge Yahtmàhn góngdāk
tùhng Yahtbúnyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.

5. Kéuih ge Dākמàhn góngdāk
tùhng Dākgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.
He speaks German just
like a German.

6. Kéuih ge búndeihwá góngdāk
tùhng búndeihyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.

4. Response Drill

Ex: T: Hmm...néih t̀ngdóu
+ mēyéh s̀ng a?
/dihnwa/

S: Hóu chíh haih dīhn-
wá gám s̀ng bo.

1. Hmm...néih t̀ngdóu mēyéh

T: What sound (or what noise) do
you hear?

S: It sounds like a telephone.
[It seems to be a telephone
that kind of sound.]

1. Hóu chíh haih dá páai gám

- | | |
|---|---|
| sèng a? /dá páai/ | sèng bo. |
| 2. Hmm...néih tēngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /kínggái/ | 2. Hóu chíh haih kínggái gám sèng bo. |
| 3. Hmm...néih tēngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /fóchē/ | 3. Hóu chíh haih fóchē gám sèng bo. |
| 4. Hmm...néih tēngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /laahmchē/ | 4. Hóu chíh haih laahmchē gám sèng bo. |
| 5. Hmm...néih tēngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /sāuyāngèi/ | 5. Hóu chíh haih sāuyāngèi gám sèng bo. |
| ++ 6. Hmm...néih mǎhndóu mēyéh meih a? /bējáu/
What smell do you smell?
<u>mǎhn</u> = <u>to smell</u>

<u>meih</u> = <u>a smell</u> | 6. Hóu chíh haih bējáu gám meih bo.
It smells like beer. |
| 7. Hmm...néih mǎhndóu mēyéh meih a? /jǐng bēng/
What's that smell? | 7. Hóu chíh jǐng bēng gám meih bo.
Smells like a cake being baked. |

5. Alteration Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Yáuhdí yǎhn jǔngyí
dá páai, yáuhdí
jǔngyí yáuhseui. | T: Some people like to play mahjong, others like to swim. |
| S: Ngóh yáuhsíh jǔngyí
dá páai, yáuhsíh
jǔngyí yáuhseui. | S: I sometimes like to play mahjong and sometimes like to go swimming. |
| 1. Yáuhdí yǎhn tái hei, yáuhdí tái dihsíh. | 1. Ngóh yáuhsíh tái hei, yáuhsíh tái dihsíh. |
| 2. Yáuhdí yǎhn hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhdí hohk Gwokýuh. | 2. Ngóh yáuhsíh hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhsíh hohk Gwokýuh. |
| 3. Yáuhdí yǎhn síhk Jǔngchoi, yáuhdí síhk Sǎichāan. | 3. Ngóh yáuhsíh síhk Jǔngchoi, yáuhsíh síhk Sǎichāan. |
| 4. Yáuhdí yǎhn daap syùhn, yáuhdí chónh fēigēi. | 4. Ngóh yáuhsíh daap syùhn, yáuhsíh chónh fēigēi. |
| 5. Yáuhdí yǎhn daap bāsí, yáuhdí chónh díksí. | 5. Ngóh yáuhsíh daap bāsí, yáuhsíh chónh díksí. |
| 6. Yáuhdí yǎhn góng Faatmán, yáuhdí góng Dákmán. | 6. Ngóh yáuhsíh góng Faatmán, yáuhsíh góng Dákmán. |

6. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ jèung tùhng gó
jèung yātyeuhng
ge jē.

T: This one and that one are just
alike.

S: Nǐ jèung mǎtùhng gó
jèung ga.

S: This one is not like that one.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Nǐ faai tùhng gó faai yātyeuhng
ge jē. | 1. Nǐ faai mǎtùhng gó faai ga. |
| 2. Nǐ bùi tùhng gó bùi yātyeuhng
ge jē. | 2. Nǐ bùi mǎtùhng gó bùi ga. |
| 3. Nǐ tou tùhng gó tou yātyeuhng
ge jē. | 3. Nǐ tou mǎtùhng gó tou ga. |
| 4. Nǐ jǐ tùhng gó jǐ yātyeuhng
ge jē. | 4. Nǐ jǐ mǎtùhng gó jǐ ga. |
| 5. Nǐ jek tùhng gó jek yātyeuhng
ge jē. | 5. Nǐ jek mǎtùhng gó jek ga. |
| 6. Nǐ jèung tùhng gó jèung yā-
tyeuhng ge jē. | 6. Nǐ jèung mǎtùhng gó jèung
ga. |

Comment: tùhng can be the verb of the predicate in the negative
and question forms, but not in the affirmative.

	Subject	Predicate
n	Nǐgo	mǎtùhng gó go.
q	Nǐgo	tùhng mǎtùhng gó go a?
a	Nǐgo tùhng gógo	yātyeuhng.

This one is not like that
one.

Is this one like that
one?

This one is like that one.

7. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ bún tùhng mǎ-
tùhng gó bún a?

T: Is this book like that one?

S: Nǐ bún tùhng gó bún
yáuh móuh fànbiht
a?

S: Is there any difference be-
tween this book and that
one?

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Nǐ deui tùhng mǎtùhng gó
deui a? | 1. Nǐ deui tùhng gó deui yáuh
móuh fànbiht a? |
| 2. Nǐ tǐuh tùhng mǎtùhng gó
tǐuh a? | 2. Nǐ tǐuh tùhng gó tǐuh yáuh
móuh fànbiht a? |
| 3. Nǐ bá tùhng mǎtùhng gó bá a? | 3. Nǐ bá tùhng gó bá yáuh
móuh fànbiht a? |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 4. Nǐ bāau tūhng m̄htūhng gó bāau a? | 4. Nǐ bāau tūhng gó bāau yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |
| 5. Nǐ gāan tūhng m̄htūhng gó gāan a? | 5. Nǐ gāan tūhng gó gāan yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |
| 6. Nǐ jǔng tūhng m̄htūhng gó jǔng a? | 6. Nǐ jǔng tūhng gó jǔng yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |

8. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Chàhlàuh tūhng chāan- T: What's the difference [what things are not alike] between a Cantonese teahouse and a restaurant serving Western food?

S: Chàhlàuh tūhng chāan- S: What's the difference (or what are the differences) between a Cantonese teahouse and a restaurant serving Western food?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Gwóngdúng choi tūhng Seuhng-hói choi yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 1. Gwóngdúng choi tūhng Seuhng-hói choi yáuh mēyéh fànbiht a? |
| 2. Jǔngchoi tūhng Sāichāan yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 2. Jǔngchoi tūhng Sāichāan yáuh mēyéh fànbiht a? |
| 3. Jáugā tūhng jáudim yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 3. Jáugā tūhng jáudim yáuh mēyéh fànbiht a? |
| 4. Chàhlàuh tūhng jáugā yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 4. Chàhlàuh tūhng jáugā yáuh mēyéh fànbiht a? |
| 5. Ngūk tūhng ngūkkéi yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 5. Ngūk tūhng ngūkkéi yáuh mēyéh fànbiht a? |

9. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ dī sāam dòsou haih làahm ge. /jeuk/

T: Most of these dresses are blue. [blue ones].

S: Ngóh dòsou jeuk làahm sāam.

S: I wear blue dresses most of the time. or I mostly wear blue dresses.

1. Nǐ dī pihnggwó dòsou haih hùhng ge. /sìhk/

1. Ngóh dòsou sìhk hùhng pihnggwó.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 2. Nǐ dĩ bēng dòsou haih tǐhm ge.
/sǐhk/ | 2. Ngóh dòsou sǐhk tǐhm bēng. |
| 3. Nǐ dĩ mǒuhgān dòsou haih daaih ge. /yuhng/ | 3. Ngóh dòsou yuhng daaih mǒuhgān. |
| 4. Nǐ dĩ bējáu dòsou haih dung ge. /yám/ | 4. Ngóh dòsou yám dung bējáu. |
| 5. Nǐ dĩ hàaih dòsou haih lòih-lóu ge. /jeuk/ | 5. Ngóh dòsou jeuk lòihlǒu hàaih. |
| 6. Nǐ dĩ fu dòsou haih gauh ge. /jeuk/ | 6. Ngóh dòsou jeuk gauh fu. |

10. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gogo sailóugō dōu jǔngyi yám hei-séui.

T: All children like to drink soft drinks.

S: Sailóugō dòsou dōu jǔngyi yám hei-séui.

S: Most children like to drink soft drinks.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gogo sailóugō dōu jǔngyi sǐhk bēng. | 1. Sailóugō dòsou dōu jǔngyi sǐhk bēng. |
| 2. Gàangāan jáugā dōu yáuh Gwóng-dung choi sǐhk. | 2. Jáugā dòsou dōu yáuh Gwóng-dung choi sǐhk. |
| 3. Gogo ngoihgwokyáhn dōu jǔngyi yám jáu. | 3. Ngoihgwokyáhn dòsou dōu jǔngyi yám jáu. |
| + 4. Gogo <u>néuihyán</u> dōu jǔngyi jeuk leng sām.
([female-person] <u>woman</u> , <u>women</u>)
Every woman likes to wear pretty clothes. | 4. Néuihyán dòsou dōu jǔngyi jeuk leng sām.
Most women like to wear pretty clothes. |
| + 5. Gogo <u>nàahmyán</u> dōu jǔnh sǐh.
([male-person] <u>man</u> , <u>men</u>)
Every man works. | 5. Nàahmyán dòsou dōu jǔnh sǐh.
Most men work. |

Comment: Note the use of reduplicated Noun Measures gogo, gàangāan to mean 'every,' 'each' Noun. This corresponds to the reduplicated time expression measures nihnnih, gogo láihbaai, etc, previously studied, meaning 'every, each time expression.' Note also the tendency to form a set with dōu.

11. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Deui ngóh làih góng, T: Speaking for myself, one thousand dollars is too much. or
yāt chǐn mǎn taai For me, one thousand dollars
dò laak. is too much.

S: Deui ngóh làih góng, S: For me, one thousand dollars
yāt chǐn mǎn dò is much too much.
gwotàuh laak.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Deui ngóh làih góng, nǐ bún syù taai nàahn laak. | 1. Deui ngóh làih góng, nǐ bún syù nàahn gwotàuh laak. |
| 2. Deui ngóh làih góng, nǐ dĩ faaijǐ taai dyún laak. | 2. Deui ngóh làih góng, nǐ dĩ faaijǐ dyún gwotàuh laak. |
| 3. Deui ngóh làih góng, gó gǎan ngūk taai sai laak. | 3. Deui ngóh làih góng, gó gǎan ngūk sai gwotàuh laak. |
| 4. Deui ngóh làih góng, go sāu-yāngēi hòidāk taai daaih sèng laak. | 4. Deui ngóh làih góng, go sāu-yāngēi hòidāk daaih sèng gwotàuh laak. |
| + <u>hòis sāuyāngēi =</u>
<u>turn on the radio</u>
For me, the radio is turned on too loud. | |
| 5. Deui ngóh làih góng, go láahng-hei hòidāk taai dung laak.
For me, the air conditioner is turned on too cold. | 5. Deui ngóh làih góng, go láahng-hei hòidāk dung gwotàuh laak. |
| + 6. Deui ngóh làih góng, sàam gihn taai <u>síu</u> laak.
For me, three is too few. | 6. Deui ngóh làih góng, sàam gihn síu gwotàuh laak. |

12. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh daap fóchē. T: I'm going to take the train.
Fóchē léuhng dím The train leaves at two
hòis. o'clock.

S: Ngóh daap léuhng dím S: I'm taking the train that
hòis ge fóchē. leaves at 2 o'clock.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Ngóh mǎhjungyi néuihyán.
Néuihyán jungyi góng yéh. | 1. Ngóh mǎhjungyi jungyi góng yéh ge néuihyán.
I don't like talkative women. |
| 2. Nàahmyán jungyi néuihyán.
Néuihyán sík jyúsíhk. | 2. Nàahmyán jungyi sík jyúsíhk ge néuihyán. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 3. Ngóh mhmáaih yéh.
Máaih yéh yiu béi hóu dò
chín. | 3. Ngóh mhmáaih yiu béi hóu dò
chín ge yéh. |
| 4. Ngóh mhmchéng dájáap.
Dájáap mhmjúngyi jouh yéh. | 4. Ngóh mhmchéng mhmjúngyi jouh
yéh ge dájáap.
I'm not going to hire an
amah who doesn't like to
work. |
| 5. Kéuih hóusiu máaih lāangsāam.
Lāangsāam hóu gwai. | 5. Kéuih hóusiu máaih hóu gwai
ge lāangsāam. |

13. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Gó go Yínggwokyàhn
haih ngóh pàhng-
yáuh. Kéuih jeuk
lāahm sēutsāam.

T: That Englishman is my friend.
He is wearing a blue shirt.

S: Jeuk lāahm sēutsāam
gó go Yínggwokyàhn
haih ngóh pàhng-
yáuh.

S: That Englishman (who is)
wearing the blue shirt is
my friend.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Gó go sailóugō haih kéuih ge
jai. Kéuih yàuhgán séui.
That child is his son.
He is swimming. | 1. Yàuhgán séui gó go sailóugō
haih kéuih ge jái.
That child (who is)
swimming is his son. |
| 2. Gó go yàhn haih ngóh mähmā.
Kéuih dágán dihnwá. | 2. Dágán dihnwá gó go yàhn
haih ngóh mähmā. |
| 3. Gó go ngoihgwokyàhn gaau ngóh
Yíngmahn. Kéuih yámgán
chàh. | 3. Yámgán chàh gó go ngoih-
gwokyàhn gaau ngóh
Yíngmahn. |
| 4. Gó go néuihyán haih ngóh dá-
jaap. Kéuih saigán sām. | 4. Saigán sām gó go néuihyán
haih ngóh dájáap. |
| + 5. Gó go sailouhnéui haih ngóh
ge néui. Kéuih jeuk hùhng
kwàhn.
That <u>little girl</u> is my
daughter. | 5. Jeuk hùhng kwàhn gó go
sailouhnéui haih ngóh ge
néui. |
| 6. Gó go Faatgwokyàhn haih kéuih
néuihpàhngyáuh. Kéuih hái
daaihhohek gaau Faatmahn. | 6. Hái daaihhohek gaau Faatmahn
gó go Faatgwokyàhn haih
kéuih néuihpàhngyáuh. |

14. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ léuhng jǔng chē,
bīn jǔng hóudī a?
/Dǎkgwok/Faatgwok/

T: Which of these two kinds of
cars is better? or
Of these two kinds of cars
which is better? /Germany/
France/

S: Dǎkgwok chē tūhng
Faatgwok chē, bīn
jǔng hóudī a?

S: Which is better--German cars
or French cars? [Between
German cars and French cars,
which is better?]

1. Nǐ léuhng ga sāuyāngèi, bīn
ga hóudī a? /daaih gó ga/
sai gó ga/
2. Nǐ léuhng jèung tóí, bīn jèung
lengdī a? /chèuhngdī gó
jèung/dyúndī gó jèung/
3. Nǐ léuhng bún syù, bīn bún
pèhngdī a? /háuh gó bún/
+ bohk gó bún/
+ the thick one
the thin one
háuh = thick
bohk = thin

1. Daaih gó ga sāuyāngèi tūhng
sai gó ga, bīn ga hóudī a?
2. Chèuhngdī gó jèung tóí
tūhng dyundī gó jèung,
bīn jèung lengdī a?
3. Háuh gó bún syù tūhng bohk gó
bún, bīn bún pèhngdī a?
Which is cheaper--the thick
book or the thin one?

4. Nǐ léuhng jǐ bējáu, bīn jǐ
hóuyāmdī a? /Hèunggóng/
Ngoihgwok/
5. Nǐ léuhng go gùngyàhn, bīn go
kǎhnlihkđī a?
/daaihđī gó go/saidī gó go/
/the older one/the younger
one/

4. Hèunggóng bējáu tūhng
Ngoihgwok bējáu, bīn jǐ
hóuyāmdī a?
5. Daaihđī gó go gùngyàhn
tūhng saidī gó go, bīn
go kǎhnlihkđī a?

15. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gwóngdùngwá tūhng
Gwokýuh dōu gam
nàahn ge laak.

T: Cantonese and Mandarin are
both equally difficult.

S: Gwóngdùngwá tūhng
Gwokýuh, Gwóng-
dùngwá nàahndī.

S: Between Cantonese and Mandarin,
Cantonese is a bit more
difficult. or
Cantonese is a bit more
difficult than Mandarin.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Faatmán tùhng Dākman dōu gam yih ge laak. | 1. Faatmán tùhng Dākman, Faatmán yihdī. |
| 2. Ngóh go tùhng néih go dōu gam leuhnjeuhn ge laak. | 2. Ngóh go tùhng néih go, ngóh go leuhnjeuhndī. |
| 3. Nī tou tùhng gó tou dōu gam gauh ge laak. | 3. Nī tou tùhng gó tou, nī tou gauhdī. |
| 4. Nī faai tùhng gó faai dōu gam háuh. | 4. Nī faai tùhng gó faai, nī faai háuhdī. |
| 5. Nī gihn tùhng gó gihn dōu gam bohk. | 5. Nī gihn tùhng gó gihn, nī gihn bohkdī. |
| 6. Jùngchoi tùhng Sāichāan dōu gam hóusihk. | 6. Jùngchoi tùhng Sāichāan, Jùngchoi hóusihkdī. |

16. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Nī jèung tùhng gó
jèung yātyeuhng gam
gòu. /chèuhngdī/

T: This one is as high as that one.

S: Nī jèung tùhng gó
jèung yātyeuhng gam
gòu, bātgow nī
jèung chèuhngdī jē.

S: This one is as high as that one, but this one is a little longer.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Nī bún tùhng gó bún yātyeuhng gam daaih. /gwaidī/ | 1. Nī bún tùhng gó bún yātyeuhng gam daaih, bātgow nī bún gwaidī jē. |
| 2. Chóh bāsī tùhng chóh fóchē yātyeuhng gam dò chín. /noihdī/ | 2. Chóh bāsī tùhng chóh fóchē yātyeuhng gam dò chín, bātgow chóh bāsī noihdī jē. |
| 3. Nī gāan tùhng gó gāan yātyeuhng gam dò chín jòu. /dò go chisó/ | 3. Nī gāan tùhng gó gāan yātyeuhng gam dò chín jòu, bātgow nī gāan dò go chisó jē. |
| 4. Tái dihnsih tùhng tái hei yātyeuhng gam hóu. /guihdī/ | 4. Tái dihnsih tùhng tái hei yātyeuhng gam hóu, bātgow tái dihnsih guihdī jē. |
| 5. Syutgwaih tùhng láahngheigèi yātyeuhng gam gányiu. /yuhng dōdī/ | 5. Syutgwaih tùhng láahngheigèi yātyeuhng gam gányiu, bātgow syutgwaih yuhng dōdī jē. |
| 6. Daap fēigēi tùhng daap syùhn yātyeuhng gam gwai. /faaidī/ | 6. Daap fēigēi tùhng daap syùhn yātyeuhng gam gwai, bātgow daap fēigēi faaidī jē. |

7. Néuihyán tùhng nàahmyán yāt-
yeuhng gam hóu. /kinggái
dōdī/

7. Néuihyán tùhng nàahmyán
yātyeuhng gam hóu, bātgwō
néuihyán kinggái dōdī jē.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) chà mhdāk gēi dò = chàmhdò = about the same; just a little bit less good, [lacking not very much]
- 2) Mhgindāk ā! = Not necessarily!
- 3) Fāanjing = anyway, besides,...
- 4) Néih go yàhn jànhaish ā = You really are something!
- 5) sàangjō = gave birth (to)
- 6) hōisām = happy
- 7) jihgēi ge = one's own, your own, etc.
- 8) Mhsái gam mēyéh ga? = No need to make such a big thing of it?
- 9) séungfaat = idea, concept
- 10) A Jèung = Mrs. Jèung's husband
- 11) hóu chíh = similar to; A similar to B.
(A Jèung is similar to Wòhng Tsai and the others that way in not liking girls.)

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE:

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

1. Which is more expensive-- Chinese food or Western food?
2. Does your child speak English or Cantonese?
3. Someone told me that some Americans don't speak English--is that true?
4. Miss Chan looks like her younger brother.

B. And he replies:

1. Perhaps Western food is more expensive; however among Chinese food some is cheap and some expensive.
2. He speaks Cantonese mostly, but he can speak a little English too.
3. Yes, it's true. Do all Chinese people know how to speak Chinese?
4. Do you know her mother? She also looks like her mother.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 5. You speak Cantonese just like a Cantonese. | 5. You praise me too much--I speak very awkwardly. |
| 6. He's a teacher. | 6. He doesn't look like a teacher. |
| 7. (sniff-sniff:) What's that smell? | 7. Smells like beer. |
| 8. How many languages can he speak altogether? | 8. He speaks four altogether--French, German, English, and Cantonese. |
| 9. Are there two typewriters alike? | 9. No, this one isn't like that one. |
| 10. This radio is like that one, right? | 10. Yes, they're just alike. |
| 11. This cloth is too thin--do you have any heavier? | 11. Yes, go downstairs. |
| 12. I hear you speak Cantonese very well. | 12. Actually I just speak a few sentences. |
| 13. How do you like soup? | 13. It's too peppery for me. |
| 14. What's the difference between jáugā and <u>chàhlàuh</u> ? | 14. Actually the difference is quite small. |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 27

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. bohk | thin (in thickness, as of cloth) |
| 2. bündeihwá | local language |
| 3. chíh | v: is similar to; resembles |
| 4. Dǎkgwokyáhn [go] | n: German |
| 5. Dǎkmàhn (also: <u>-mán</u>) | n: German (language) |
| 6. deui <u>X</u> làih góng | Ph: speaking for <u>X</u> , from the point of view of <u>X</u> |
| 7. dòsou | att/adv: mostly, for the most part; the majority |
| 8. Faatgwokyáhn [go] | n: Frenchman |
| 9. Faatmàhn (also: <u>-mán</u>) | n: French (language) |
| 10. fànbiht | n: difference |
| 11. háuh | adj: thick |
| 12. hòì sāuyāngēi | V0: turn on the radio |
| 13. jàn ge | Ph: true; the truth |
| 14. kèihsaht | Ph: in actuality, in truth, 'but actually' leads off a response sentence which disagrees with the statement or assumption of the stimulus sentence |

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 15. lǐhngsihgwún | n: consulate |
| 16. lo bo! | ss: with connotation of good-natured protest that addressee is wrong in doing or saying whatever it is he is doing/saying |
| 17. mǎhtùhng | v: not alike, used in negative and question forms, but not in affirmative |
| 18. mǎhn | v: to smell |
| 19. meih | n: smell |
| 20. nàahmyán [go] | n: man |
| 21. néuihyán [go] | n: woman |
| 22. sailouhnéui [go] | n: little girl |
| 23. Sàiyàhn [go] | n: Westerner, European, Caucasian |
| 24. sèng | n: sound |
| 25. síu | adj: few |
| 26. yáuhdí | Ph: some, a few |
| 27. yáuhdí..., yáuhdí... | Ph: some..., others... |
-

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(The amah answers a ring at the door-
bell to find the postman at the door:)

Gùngyàhn

Jouh māt a?

What is it?

Yàuhchàai

yàuhchàai

postman

gwahouh seun

registered letter

sàu

receive, collect, take in

sàu seun

receive letters

Sàu gwahouh seun a.

Registered letter. [Receive a
registered letter.]

Gùngyàhn

sihtáu

employer, boss

Dím syun a?

'How can we handle this?'

or 'What's to be done?'

Ngóh sihtáu mnhái douh bo, dím
syun a?

My boss isn't home--what'll

I do?

sáujuhkh

procedure(s)

yiuh mēyéh sáujuhkh?

What procedure(s) is (are)
necessary?

Ngóh mnhí yiuh mēyéh sáujuhkh ga.

I don't know what the pro-
cedure is.

Yàuhchàai

Mhángyiu gé.

That's all right.

chím méng

sign one's name

chím go méng hái nīdouh

sign your name here

yiuh néih chím go méng hái
nīdouh

require you to sign your
name here

jīyiu...,jauh

just have to...; as long
as you

jīyiu néih chím go méng,
jauh...

you just have to sign
your name, and ...

Jīyiu néih chím go méng hái
nīdouh, jauh dāk ge laak.

You just have to sign your
name here, and you can have it.

Gùngyàhn

m̃hsík jìh
Ngóh m̃hsík jìh ga, dím chím a?

to be illiterate
I can't read or write--how can
I sign?

Yàuhchàai

juhng yáuh móuh bíngó s̃ík
jìh ge hái dòuh a?
chèuhjǒ...(jǐngoih)

is there anyone else here
who can read and write?
aside from, apart from,
besides

chèuhjǒ néih jǐngoih
Gám, chèuhjǒ néih jǐngoih, juhng
yáuh móuh bíngó s̃ík jìh ge hái
dòuh a?

apart from you, besides you
Well, aside from you, is there
anyone else here who can
read and write?

Gùngyàhn

Móuh lòh.

No. (childishly feeling sorry
for herself)

Yàuhchàai

tòuhjēung
Gám, néih yáuh móuh tòuhjēung a?

chop, seal
In that case, do you have a
chop?

Gùngyàhn

só
sómàaih

to lock
lock up, lock tight, lock
away

ngóh go tòuhjēung sómàaihjǒ
ngóh go tòuhjēung béijǒ
sihtáu

my chop has been locked up
my chop was given to the
boss

Ngóh go tòuhjēung béijǒ sihtáu
tùhng ngóh sómàaih.

My chop I gave to the boss to
lock up for me.

sósìh

key

Ngóh yauh móuh sósìh gé.

And I don't have the key.

gwaih

cupboard; dresser

gwaihtúng

drawer

jǐnglaahn go gwaihtúng

break the drawer

jèung

take

jèung go gwaihtúng jínglaahn

chèuihfèi

Chèuihfèi jèung go gwaihtúng
jínglaahn lā...

Yàuhchàai

màhfàahn

Syun laak.

Gám a, gam màhfàahn.

Syun la, syun laak.

bātyùh...bá la(ak)

yàuhjìnggúk

bātyùh heui yàuhjìnggúk ló

bá laak

jìhgéi

sihtáu jìhgéi

giu néih sihtáu jìhgéi

heui ló

giu néih sihtáu jìhgéi

heui yàuhjìnggúk ló

Bātyùh giu néih sihtáu jìhgéi
heui yàuhjìnggúk ló bá laak.

Gúngyàhn

Hóu la.

yāt Verbl, jauh Verb² la.

yāt fàanlāih, jauh heui la

jìkhāak

Kéuih yāt fàanlāih, ngóh jauh
giu kéuih jìkhāak heui lā.

take the drawer and break

it; i.e., break the drawer

unless; would have to;

only if

Unless I took the drawer and
broke it... (thinking it over)

trouble

Never mind! or Forget it!

Oh, such trouble!

Never mind!

it would be preferable to...

post office

it would be better to go

to the post office to

get it

oneself, himself, myself,

etc.

the boss himself

tell your boss to go get

it himself

tell your boss to go to

the post office himself

to get it

You'd better tell your boss
to go to the post office
himself to get it.

All right.

as soon as..., then ...

as soon as he returns,

he'll go

immediately

As soon as he comes back, I'll
tell him to go right away.

Yàuhchàai

Haih gám wah la.

That's the way! [Be (it) the
way (you) say]Gùngyàhn

Mhngòisaai.

Thanks a lot.

B. Recapitulation:(The amah answers a ring at the door-
bell to find the postman at the door:)Gùngyàhn

Jouh māt a?

What is it?

Yàuhchàai

Sàu gwahouh seun a.

Registered letter. [Take a
registered letter.]GùngyàhnNgòh sìhtáu mhhái douh bo, dīm
syun a?My boss isn't home--what'll
I do?

Ngòh m̃hji yiu mēyéh sáujuhk ga.

I don't know what procedures
are required.YàuhchàaiJíyiu néih chīm go méng hái
nīdouh, jauh dāk ge laak.You just have to sign your
name here, and you can have
it.Gùngyàhn

Ngòh m̃hsīk jih ga, dīm chīm a?

I can't read and write--how
can I sign?YàuhchàaiGám, chēuihjó néih jīngoih, juhng
yáuh móuh bīngō sīk jih ge
hái douh a?Well, aside from you, is there
anyone else here who can
read and write?Gùngyàhn

Móuh lòn.

No.

Yàuhchàai

Gám, néih yáuh móuh tòuhjēung a?

In that case, do you have a
chop?

Gùngyàhn

Ngóh go tòuhjēung béijó sihtáu
 tùhng ngóh sómāaih.
 Ngóh yauh móuh sósìh gé.
 Chèuihfèi jèung go gwaihtúng
 jǐnglaahn lā...

My chop I gave to the boss
 to lock up for me.
 And I don't have the key.
 Unless I broke the drawer...
 (thinking it over)

Yàuhchāai

Gám a, gam mǎhfāahn.
 Syun la, syun laak.
 Bātyùh giu néih sihtáu jihgēi
 heui yàuhjinggúk ló bá laak.

Oh, such trouble!
 Never mind!
 You'd better tell your boss to
 go to the post office himself
 to get it.

Gùngyàhn

Hóu la.
 Kéuih yāt fàanlāih, ngóh jauh giu
 kéuih jǐkhāak heui la.

All right.
 As soon as he comes back, I'll
 tell him to go right away.

Yàuhchāai

Haih gám wah la.

That's the way.

Gùngyàhn

Àngòisaaì.

Thank you.

II. NOTES

A. Culture Notes

tòuhjēung, 'seal,' 'chop'

A tòuhjēung is a seal (usually referred to as a 'chop') cut from stone or wood, bearing the name of the owner. Documents may be validated by stamping with one's chop rather than by signature.

B. Structure Notes

1. jíyiu..., jauh..., = 'If only..., then...'; 'You just have to..., and';
'As long as..., then...'

Ex: 1. Jíyiu yáuh sei go yáhn, You have to have 4 people
jauh hóyih dá mah to play mahjong.
jeuk laak.

2. Jíyiu haih gòngehng ge, As long as it's clean, it
jauh géi gauh dōu móuh doesn't matter how old
sówaih ge. it is.

(See BC)

2. chèuihjó...(jǐ ngoih)... = 'aside from..., 'with the exception of..., '
'in addition to...'

- a. Chèuihjó...(jǐ ngoih), juhng... = 'aside from..., also..., '
'in addition to..., also!..'

Ex: Chèuihjó Méihgwok Aside from America, I have also
(jǐ ngoih), ngoh been to Japan. or: In addition
juhng heuigwo to America, I have also been
Yahtbun tīm. to Japan.

(See Drill 10)

- b. Chèuihjó...(jǐ ngoih), jauh mēyéh (or bīndouh, etc.) dōu mē Verb =
'Aside from..., no thing/place/one/etc. else,' or 'With the
exception of..., no thing/place/one/etc. else.'

Ex: Chèuihjó Méihgwok, jauh Aside from America, I
bīndouh dōu mēih haven't gone anywhere.
heuigwo laak.

(See Drill 11)

The second clause may substitute a duplicated Measure expression (Ex: M-M dōu) in place of the QW used as a non-question.

Ex: Chèuihjó Méihgwok, ngòh I haven't been anywhere
doughdough dōu meih except America.
heui gwo.

c. Chèuihjó... (jì ngoih), M-M dōu... = 'aside from..., everything (or everyplace, etc.) else.'

Ex: Chèuihjó ngàuhyuhk (jì ngoih), Aside from beef, I like
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dōu jungyi. everything else.

(See Drill 12)

The second clause may substitute a QW used as a non-question in place of the duplicated Measure.

Ex: Chèuihjó ngàuhyuhk, ngòh Aside from beef, I like
mēyeh dōu jungyi. everything else.

3. chèuihfèi, 'unless,' only if'

a. In single clause sentences.

In a single clause sentence chèuihfèi is restricted to use in follow sentences, as an afterthought. It introduces a necessary condition.

Ex: 1. Ngòh meih jáu jìchíhn, yiu I'll give you a call before
dā dihnwā bēi neih. I leave-- unless I don't
Chèuihfèi gōmhchit. have time. (...in which
case I won't call...)

Here the necessary condition
to not calling is not having
time.

2. Ngòh móuh sósìh gé... I don't have a key...(think-
Chèuihfèi ngòh jìnglaahn ing that therefore I can't
go gwaihtúng lā... get into the drawer)...
Unless I broke the drawer
...(then could get in)

The necessary condition for
getting into the drawer is
breaking it open.

(See BC)

b. In double clause sentences.

In double clause sentences, chèuihfèi pairs with ji, jauh, or yùhgwó mhhaih, with chèuihfèi introducing the first clause, and the paired conjunction operating in the second clause. The chèuihfèi clause establishes the necessary condition, and the second states the consequences.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chèuihfèi.....,ji..... | } Must be...,in order that...
Only if..., then...
Unless..., then... |
| 2. Chèuihfèi.....,jauh..... | |
| 3. Chèuihfèi.....,yùhgwó mhhaih..... | |

- Ex: 1. Chèuihfèi kéuih heui, He'll have to go before I go.
 ngòh ji heui. i.e.,
 Only if he goes will I go.
2. Chèuihfèi kéuih mhhèui, Only if he doesn't go, will I go.
 ngòh jauh heui. or:
 I'll go unless he doesn't.
3. Chèuihfèi kéuih mhhèui, If he doesn't go, I won't go.
 ngòh jauh mhhèui lak.
4. Chèuihfèi kéuih heui; He'll have to go; otherwise,
 yùhgwó mhhaih, ngòh I won't go.
 mhhèui.

(See Drills 5-9)

4. bātyùh.X.bá laak (or lā) = 'it would be better to...'

Bātyùh...bá laak suggests alternate plan X as being preferable to the plan already proposed.

- Ex: A: Ngòhdeih máaih nīdī Let's buy these, what do
 hou mhhóu a? you say?
- B: Nīdī taai gwai, bātyùh These are too expensive-- it
 máaih pēngdī ge bá lā. would be better to buy
 cheaper ones instead.

(See BC and Drill 2)

5. yāt..., jauh... = as soon as..., (then)...

These two form a set of paired conjunctions joining two clauses in a sentence.

Ex: Ngóh yāt yáuh chín, As soon as I have some money,
 (ngóh) jauh chéng néih I'll invite you out to
 sìhk faahn laak. dinner.

(See BC and Drill 3)

6. jèung, 'take'

jèung N, V. = take N and V it.

This pattern rearranges a basic VO structure into two verbal phrases, with the object of the basic VO structure brought forward in the sentence to become the object of jèung, thus:

VO becomes jèung O, V...

Ex: V O jèung O V
 dàlaahn go gwaihtúng → jeung go gwaihtúng dàlaahn
 break the drawer → take the drawer and break it

(See BC)

This pattern only occurs if the basic verb is a two-part verb or has a post verbal complement.

(The jèung O, V-complement pattern in Cantonese is the equivalent of the bǎ O, V-complement pattern in Mandarin, but the bǎ construction is more common in Mandarin than is the jèung construction in Cantonese.)

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| + 1. a. <u>dihnbou</u> | 1. a. telegram(s), cablegram(s) |
| b. fùng dihnbou | b. telegram, cablegram |
| + c. <u>dá fùng dihnbou</u> | c. <u>send a telegram</u> |
| d. dá fùng dihnbou béi mähmā | d. send a telegram to Mother |
| e. heui dá fùng dihnbou béi mähmā. | e. go to send a telegram to Mother |
| + f. heui <u>dihnboughk dá fùng dihnbou béi mähmā++</u> | f. go to the telegraph office to send a telegram to Mother |
| g. séung heui dihnboughk dá fùng dihnbou béi mähmā | g. plan to go to the telegraph office to send a telegram to Mother |
| h. Ngóh séung heui dihnboughk dá fùng dihnbou béi mähmā. | h. I want to go to the telegraph office to send a telegram to Mother. |

Comment: A common alternate pronunciation of dihnboughk is dihnboughk.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 2. a. seun | 2. a. letter(s) |
| + b. <u>gei seun</u> | b. <u>mail letters, send letters</u> |
| c. heui gei seun | c. go to mail letters |
| d. heui yàuhjinggúk gei seun | d. go to the post office to mail letters |
| e. heui jógán yàuhjinggúk gei seun | e. go to the nearby post office to mail a letter |
| f. yiu heui jógán yàuhjinggúk gei seun | f. have to go to the nearby post office to mail some letters |
| g. Ngóh yiu heui jógán yàuhjinggúk gei seun. | g. I have to go to the nearby post office to mail letters. |
| + 3. a. <u>wùih seun</u> | 3. a. <u>answer a letter, reply by letter</u> |
| b. wùih seun béi kéuih | b. answer his letter, reply to him by letter |
| c. meih dākhaahn wùih seun béi kéuih tīm | c. haven't had time to answer his letter |

- | | |
|---|---|
| d. juhng meih dākhaahn wùih
seun béi kéuih tīm | d. still haven't had time
to answer his letter |
| e. ngóh juhng meih dākhaahn wùih
seun béi kéuih tīm | e. I still haven't had time
to answer his letter. |
| f. Léuhng go láihbaai laak, ngóh
juhng meih dākhaahn wùih
seun béi kéuih tīm. | f. It's been 2 weeks, and I
still haven't had time
to answer his letter. |
| g. Yíhging léuhng go láihbaai
laak, ngóh juhng meih dāk-
haahn wùih seun béi kéuih tīm. | g. It's already been two
weeks, and I still
haven't had time to
answer his letter. |
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| 4. a. chéuhng tòuh | 4. a. 'long distance' |
| + b. <u>chéuhng tòuh dihnwá</u> | b. <u>long distance phone call</u> |
| c. dá chéuhng tòuh dihnwá | c. make a long distance
phone call |
| d. dá chéuhng tòuh dihnwá wah
kéuih jǐ | d. make a long distance call
and tell him. |
| e. dá chéuhng tòuh dihnwá wah
kéuih jǐ jǐ dāk laak | e. ought to make a long
distance phone call
and tell him |
| f. yiu dá chéuhng tòuh dihnwá
wah kéuih jǐ jǐ dāk laak | f. ought to make a long
distance phone call and
tell him |
| g. yiu jǐkhāak dá chéuhng tòuh
dihnwá wah kéuih jǐ jǐ
dāk laak. | g. ought to make a long
distance phone call
immediately and tell
him. |
| h. Néih yiu jǐkhāak dá chéuhng
tòuh dihnwá wah kéuih jǐ
jǐ dāk laak. | h. You ought to make a long
distance phone call
immediately and tell
him. |

2. Response Drill:

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: T: Ngóh jingéi heui
lǎ. /sihtáu/ | T: I'll go get it myself. /boss/ |
| S: Bātyùh sihtáu heui
bá lā. | S: It would be better for the
boss to go instead. |
-
- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Ngóh séung jòu ga láahngheigēi.
/máaih/ | 1. Bātyùh máaih ga bá lā. |
| 2. Ngóh séung máaih gihn sēutsāam.
/léuhng gihn/ | 2. Bātyùh máaih léuhng gihn
bá lā. |

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 3. Ngóh séung sé seun béi kéuih.
/dá dihnbou/ | 3. Bātyùh dá dihnbou bá lā. |
| 4. Ngóh séung wuhn yāt baak mǎn
Méihgām. /baak ngh/ | 4. Bātyùh wuhn baak ngh mǎn
bá lā. |
| 5. Ngóh séung ngaandī fan gaau.
/yihgā/ | 5. Bātyùh yihgā heui fan bá lā. |
| 6. Ngóh séung tǐngjiu heui tái
yīsāng. /gàmyaht/ | 6. Bātyùh gàmyaht heui bá lā. |

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kéuih yāt dākhàahn, jauh heui tái hei.
The moment he gets some
leisure time, he goes
to see a movie. <u>or</u>
As soon as he has some
leisure time, he'll go to
see a movie. <u>or</u>
As soon as he had some
leisure time, he went to
see a movie. | 1. Kéuih yāt dākhàahn, jauh
heui tái hei. |
| 2. /yáuh chín/jài heui ngànhòhng/ | 2. Kéuih yāt yáuh chín, jauh
jài heui ngànhòhng. |
| + 3. /sàudóu seun/wùih/
(receive a letter) | 3. Kéuih yāt sàudóu seun, jauh
wùih. |
| 4. /yáuh sīngaan/tái syù/ | 4. Kéuih yāt yáuh sīngaan,
jauh tái syù. |
| 5. /gau chín/jouh sǎn sām/ | 5. Kéuih yāt gau chín, jauh
jouh sǎn sām. |
| + 6. /m̀hjing̀sàhn/tái yīsāng/
(not feel well; i.e.
feel sick) | 6. Kéuih yāt m̀hjing̀sàhn, jauh
tái yīsāng.
The moment he felt sick,
he saw a doctor. |
| 7. /tóuhngoh/sihk yéh/ | 7. Kéuih yāt tóuhngoh, jauh
sihk yéh. |
| 8. /génghot/yiu yám bējáu/ | 8. Kéuih yāt génghot, jauh yiu
yám bējáu. |

4. Expansion Drill .

Ex: T: M̀hgoi néih tùhng
ngóh sái gònjehtg
go chyùhfong là.

T: Please clean the kitchen.

S: M̀hgoi néih jíkhaak
tùhng ngóh sái
gònjehtg go chyùh-
fong là.

S: Please clean the kitchen right
away.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. M̀hgoi néih tùhng ngóh tongháh
tiuh kwahn là. | 1. M̀hgoi néih jíkhaak tùhng
ngóh tongháh tiuh kwahn
là. |
| + 2. M̀hgoi néih tùhng ngóh <u>sàanjó</u>
go sáyamgèi là.
(<u>sàan sáyamgèi</u> =
turn off the radio)
Please turn off the radio. | 2. M̀hgoi néih jíkhaak tùhng
ngóh sàanjó go sáyamgèi
là. |
| 3. M̀hgoi néih tùhng ngóh heui
máaih dĩ bēng fàanlaih là.
Please go out for me and buy
some cookies and bring them
back. | 3. M̀hgoi néih jíkhaak tùhng
ngóh heui máaih dĩ bēng
fàanlaih là. |
| 4. M̀hgoi néih heui wánháh kéuih là. | 4. M̀hgoi néih jíkhaak heui
wánháh kéuih là. |
| 5. M̀hgoi néih yahphei táiháh
kéuih jough méyeh là. | 5. M̀hgoi néih jíkhaak yahphei
tái háh kéuih jough méyeh
là. |

5. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Hóu tihm ji sihk.

T: Only if it's sweet will I eat
it. or
I won't eat it unless it's
sweet.

S: Chèuihfèi hóu tihm,
ji sihk.

S: Only if it's sweet will I eat
it. or
It has to be very sweet be-
fore I eat it.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Hóu ngáahnfan ji fan. | 1. Chèuihfèi hóu ngáahnfan,
ji fan. |
| 2. Hóu gònjehtg ji yiu. | 2. Chèuihfèi hóu gònjehtg,
ji yiu. |
| 3. Hóu génghot ji yám séui. | 3. Chèuihfèi hóu génghot,
ji yám séui. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 4. Hóu dung ji jeuk lāangsāam. | 4. Chèuihfèi hóu dung, ji jeuk lāangsāam. |
| + 5. Hóu yiht ji <u>hòih láahnghei</u> .
It has to be very hot before
I <u>turn on the air conditioner</u> . | 5. Chèuihfèi hóu yiht, ji hòih láahnghei. |
| 6. Hóu guih ji fan. | 6. Chèuihfèi hóu guih, ji fan. |
| 7. Hóu daaih sèng ji tēngdākdóu. | 7. Chèuihfèi hóu daaih sèng, ji tēngdākdóu. |

6. Alteration Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: T: Mhànfu dōu mǎjōuh. | T: If you don't tell him, he won't do it. |
| S: Chèuihfèi fànfu, ji jōuh. | S: Only if you order him will he do it. (i.e. unless you tell him, he won't do it.) |
| 1. Mhahn, dōu mǎgóng. | 1. Chèuihfèi mahn, ji góng. |
| 2. Mhchéng, dōu mǎlāih. | 2. Chèuihfèi chéng, ji lāih. |
| 3. Mhgiu, dōu mǎhéisàn. | 3. Chèuihfèi giu, ji héisàn. |
| 4. Mhdá, dōu mǎpa.
If you don't spank him, he won't take you seriously. | 4. Chèuihfèi dá, ji pa. |
| 5. Mhgóng, dōu mǎjídou.
If he hadn't told me, I wouldn't know. | 5. Chèuihfèi góng, ji jídou. |
| 6. Mhhohk, dōu mǎsík. | 6. Chèuihfèi hohk, ji sík. |

7. Alteration Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: T: Yùhgwó hóu pèhng, ngóh jauh mǎaih gé. | T: If it's very cheap, I'll buy it. |
| S: Chèuihfèi hóu pèhng--mǎhah, jauh mǎaih. | S: It has to be cheap, otherwise I won't buy it. <u>or</u> Unless it's cheap, I won't buy it. |
| 1. Yùhgwó hóu leng, ngóh jauh júngyi gé. | 1. Chèuihfèi hóu leng--mǎhah, jauh mǎjúngyi. |
| 2. Yùhgwó hóu yih, ngóh jauh hohk gé. | 2. Chèuihfèi hóu yih--mǎhah, jauh mǎhohk. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 3. Yùngwó hóu kàhnlihk, ngóh jauh chéng gé. | 3. Chèuihfèi hóu kàhnlihk--m̀hah, jauh m̀chéng. |
| 4. Yùngwó hóu chàauh, ngóh jauh tong gé. | 4. Chèuihfèi hóu chàauh--m̀hah, jauh m̀tong. |
| 5. Yùngwó hóu yeh, ngóh jauh chón dīksí gé. | 5. Chèuihfèi hóu yeh--m̀hah, jauh m̀chón dīksí. |
| 6. Yùngwó hóu meih, ngóh jauh sihk gé. | 6. Chèuihfèi hóu meih--m̀hah, jauh m̀sihk. |

8. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: M̀pèhng, dōu m̀máaih. T: If it's not cheap, I won't buy it.

S: Chèuihfèi hóu pèhng ji máaih. S: Only if it's cheap will I buy it. or
It has to be cheap, before I buy it.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. M̀heng, dōu m̀jeuk. | 1. Chèuihfèi hóu heng ji jeuk. |
| 2. M̀hóu, dōu m̀máaih. | 2. Chèuihfèi hóu hóu ji máaih. |
| 3. M̀tòuhngoh, dōu m̀sihk. | 3. Chèuihfèi hóu tòuhngoh ji sihk. |
| 4. M̀gònjehng, dōu m̀hoi. | 4. Chèuihfèi hóu gònjehng ji oi. |
| 5. M̀laahttaat, dōu m̀wuhn. | 5. Chèuihfèi hóu laahttaat ji wuhn. |
| 6. M̀tíhm, dōu m̀sihk. | 6. Chèuihfèi hóu tíhm ji sihk. |

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1. Chèuihfèi kéuih jáu sīn lā.
He would have to (<u>or</u> will have to) leave first.
(i.e. Unless he leaves, I'm not going to leave. <u>or</u> He'll have to go first, before I move an inch.) | 1. Chèuihfèi kéuih jáu sīn lā. |
| 2. /sihk/ | 2. Chèuihfèi kéuih sihk sīn lā. |

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 3. /wán/ | 3. Chèuihfèi kéuih wán sìn lā.
She'll have to start
looking for it first (before I'll help her). |
| 4. /mahn/ | 4. Chèuihfèi kéuih mahn sìn lā. |
| 5. /fànfu/ | 5. Chèuihfèi kéuih fànfu sìn lā. |
| 6. /héisáu/ | 6. Chèuihfèi kéuih héisáu sìn lā. |
| 7. /chihdou/ | 7. Chèuihfèi kéuih chihdou sìn lā.
He would have to be late
for work first (before I
have an excuse to fire
him.) |

a. Do the above exercise again, the teacher giving the right hand column sentences, and the students in turn expanding the sentences with a related clause, for example:

T: Chèuihfèi kéuih chéng sìn lā.

S: Chèuihfèi kéuih chéng sìn lā, ngóh jì chéng kéuih.
I'll only invite him if he invites me first.

10. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Chèuihjó Méihgwok,
néih juhng heuigwo
bīndouh a?
/Yahtbún/ | T: In addition to (or aside from)
America, where else have you
been? /Japan/ |
| S: Chèuihjó Méihgwok,
ngóh juhng heuigwo
Yahtbun tīm. | S: In addition to (or aside from)
America, I've also been to
Japan. |
| 1. Chèuihjó Wòhng Sàang, néih
juhng sīk bīngó a?
/Wòhng Táai/ | 1. Chèuihjó Wòhng Sàang, ngóh
juhng sīk Wòhng Táai tīm. |
| 2. Chèuihjó jyú faahn, néih juhng
sīk jouh méyéh a? /tong sām/ | 2. Chèuihjó jyú faahn, ngóh
juhng sīk tong sām tīm. |
| 3. Chèuihjó Gwóngdùngwá, néih
juhng sīk góng méyéh wá a?
/Gwokýuh/ | 3. Chèuihjó Gwóngdùngwá, ngóh
juhng sīk góng Gwokýuh
tīm. |
| 4. Chèuihjó hùhng sīk, néih juhng
jùngyi méyéh sīk a? /luhk/ | 4. Chèuihjó hùhng sīk, ngóh
juhng jùngyi luhk sīk
tīm. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>+ 5. Chèuihjó tihmsyùn yú, néih juhng séung yiu dī mēyéh a?</p> <p>+ /syùnlaaht tòng/
(<u>tihmsyùn yú</u> =
sweet and sour fish)
(<u>syùnlaaht tòng</u> =
vinegar-pepper soup)
What else do you want
besides sweet and sour fish?</p> | <p>5. Chèuihjó tihmsyùn yú, ngóh juhng séung yiu go syùnlaaht tòng tīm.</p> |
|--|---|

11. Response Drill

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|--|--|
| <p>Ex: T: Chèuihjó Méihgwok, néih juhng heuigwo bīndouh a?</p> <p>S: Chèuihjó Méihgwok, ngóh jauh bīndouh dōu meih heuigwo laak.</p> | <p>T: In addition to America, where else have you been?</p> <p>S: Except for America, I haven't been anywhere. <u>or</u> I haven't been anywhere except America.</p> |
|--|--|
-
- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Chèuihjó cháau faahn, néih juhng sihkjó mēyéh a?</p> <p>2. Chèuihjó chēunglīm, néih juhng máaihjó mēyéh a?</p> <p>3. Chèuihjó jī bāt, néih juhng wāndou mēyéh a?</p> <p>4. Chèuihjó tái syù, néih juhng joughjó mēyéh a?</p> <p>5. Chèuihjó heui kéuih douh, néih juhng yiu heui <u>bīnsyu</u> a?
(<u>bīnsyu</u> = where?)</p> <p>6. Chèuihjó jyú chāan jīngoih, néih juhng sīk jough mēyéh a?</p> | <p>1. Chèuihjó cháau faahn, ngóh jauh mēyéh dōu móuh sihk.</p> <p>2. Chèuihjó chēunglīm, ngóh jauh mēyéh dōu mouh máaih laak.</p> <p>3. Chèuihjó jī bāt, ngóh jauh mēyéh dōu wán mhdou laak.</p> <p>4. Chèuihjó tái syù, ngóh jauh mēyéh dōu móuh jough laak.</p> <p>5. Chèuihjó heui kéuih douh, ngóh jauh bīnsyu dōu m̃heui laak.</p> <p>6. Chèuihjó jyú chāan jīngoih, ngóh jauh mēyéh dōu m̃sīk jough ge laak.</p> |
|--|--|
- Comment: bīnsyu and bīndouh are used interchangeably. In Hong Kong bīndouh is heard more frequently than bīnsyu.

12. Substitution Drill:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Chèuihjó yàuhséui jǐngoih,
+ ngóh <u>yeuhngyeuhng</u> dōu jǔngyi.
Aside from swimming, I like
<u>everything</u>. <u>or</u>
With the exception of swim-
ming, I like everything.</p> <p>2. /laaht yéh/</p> <p>3. /tái syù/</p> <p>4. /dá jih/</p> <p>5. /jyú faahn/</p> <p>6. /Yahtbún choi/</p> <p>7. /léuihhàhng/</p> | <p>1. Chèuihjó yàuhséui jǐngoih,
ngóh yeuhngyeuhng dōu
jǔngyi.</p> <p>2. Chèuihjó laaht yéh jǐngoih,
ngóh yeuhngyeuhng dōu
jǔngyi.</p> <p>3. Chèuihjó tái syù jǐngoih,
ngóh yeuhngyeuhng dōu
jǔngyi.</p> <p>4. Chèuihjó dá jih jǐngoih,
ngóh yeuhngyeuhng dōu
jǔngyi.</p> <p>5. Chèuihjó jyú faahn jǐngoih,
ngóh yeuhngyeuhng dōu
jǔngyi.</p> <p>6. Chèuihjó Yahtbún choi jǐn-
goih, ngóh yeuhngyeuhng
dōu jǔngyi.</p> <p>7. Chèuihjó léuihhàhng jǐngoih,
ngóh yeuhngyeuhng dōu
jǔngyi.</p> |
|--|---|

13. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a. wùih seun</p> <p>b. wùih seun bái ngóh</p> <p>c. meih wùih seun bái ngóh</p> <p>d. juhng meih wùih seun bái ngóh</p> <p>e. kéuih juhng meih wùih seun
bái ngóh</p> <p>f. daahnhaih kéuih juhng meih
wùih seun bái ngóh</p> <p>g. ngóh séjó fùng seun bái kéuih,
daahnhaih kéuih juhng meih
wùih seun bái ngóh</p> <p>h. Ngóh yāt go láihbaai chíhn
séjó fùng seun bái kéuih,
daahnhaih kéuih juhng</p> | <p>a. answer a letter</p> <p>b. answer my letter</p> <p>c. hasn't answered my letter</p> <p>d. still hasn't answered my
letter.</p> <p>e. She still hasn't answered
my letter.</p> <p>f. but she still hasn't
answered my letter.</p> <p>g. I wrote a letter to her, but
she still hasn't replied.</p> <p>h. I wrote her a letter a
week ago, but she still
hasn't replied.</p> |
|--|---|

meih wùih seun bái ngóh.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Ngóh yāt go láihbaai (jǐ)
chíhn séjǒ fùng seun bái
kéuih, daahnhaaih kéuih
juhng meih wùih seun bái
ngóh.
I wrote him a letter a week
ago, but he still hasn't
answered.</p> <p>2. /bun go yuht/</p> <p>3. /sei houh/</p> <p>4. /léuhng go láihbaai/</p> <p>5. /léuhng go géi láihbaai/</p> <p>6. /léuhng go lèhng láihbaai/
(a little more than two
weeks)</p> <p>7. /go géi láihbaai/</p> | <p>1. Ngóh yāt go láihbaai (jǐ)
chíhn séjǒ fùng seun bái
kéuih, daahnhaaih kéuih
juhng meih wùih seun bái
ngóh.</p> <p>2. Ngóh bun go yuht jíchíhn
séjǒ fùng seun bái kéuih,
daahnhaaih kéuih juhng
meih wùih seun bái ngóh.</p> <p>3. Ngóh sei houh jíchíhn séjǒ
fùng seun bái kéuih,
daahnhaaih kéuih juhng
meih wùih seun bái ngóh.
I wrote him a letter
before the 4th of the
month, but he still hasn't
answered.</p> <p>4. Ngóh léuhng go láihbaai
jíchíhn séjǒ fùng seun
bái kéuih, daahnhaaih kéuih
juhng meih wùih seun bái
ngóh.</p> <p>5. Ngóh léuhng go géi láihbaai
jíchíhn séjǒ fùng seun
bái kéuih, daahnhaaih kéuih
juhng meih wùih seun bái
ngóh.</p> <p>6. Ngóh léuhng go lèhng láih-
baai jíchíhn séjǒ fùng
seun bái kéuih, daahnhaaih
kéuih juhng meih wùih seun
bái ngóh.
I wrote him a letter more
than two weeks ago, but
he still hasn't answered.</p> <p>7. Ngóh go géi láihbaai jíchíhn
séjǒ fùng seun bái kéuih,
daahnhaaih kéuih juhng meih
wùih seun bái ngóh.</p> |
|---|---|

I wrote him a letter more
than a week ago, but he
still hasn't answered.

15. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh béijó dĩ chín kéuih. Kéuih tùhng ngóh jàijó heui ngànnhòhng. T: I gave him the money. He put it into the bank for me.

S: Ngóh béijó dĩ chín kéuih tùhng ngóh jàiheui ngànnhòhng. S: The money I gave (him), he put in the bank for me.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Kéuih béijó bún syù ngóh. Ngóh tùhng kéuih sòmàaih hái gwaihtúng. | 1. Kéuih béijó bún syù ngóh tùhng kéuih sòmàaih hái gwaihtúng. |
| 2. Ngóh béijó tùih sósìh kéuih. Kéuih tùhng ngóh nìngjó heui bái mähmā. | 2. Ngóh béijó tùih sósìh kéuih tùhng ngóh nìngheui bái mähmā. |
| 3. Ngóh béijó fùng gwahouhseun gājē. Gājē tùhng ngóh nìngjóheui gei. | 3. Ngóh béijó fùng gwahouhseun gājē tùhng ngóh nìngheui gei. |
| 4. Ngóh béijó go tòuhjēung sihtáu. Sihtáu tùhng ngóh jàimāaih hái gwaihtúng.
(jàimāaih = put in and close up) | 4. Ngóh béijó go tòuhjēung sihtáu tùhng ngóh jài-māaih hái gwaihtúng. |
| 5. Mähmā béijó gāan ūk ngóh. Ngóh tùhng kéuih jòujó bái yahn. | 5. Mähmā béijó gāan ūk ngóh tùhng kéuih jòu bái yahn. |
| 6. Ngóh chānchīk béijó ga gauh chē ngóh. Ngóh tùhng kéuih nìngjó heui maaiah. | 6. Ngóh chānchīk béijó ga gauh chē ngóh tùhng kéuih nìngheui maaiah. |

16. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Yáuh chín, jauh mēyéh dōu maaiahdōu. T: When you have money, you can buy anything.

S: Jíyiu yáuh chín, jauh mēyéh dōu maaiahdōu. S: As long as you have money, you can buy anything.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Yáuh síhgaan, jauh bíndouh dōu | 1. Jíyiu yáuh síhgaan, jauh |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|

heuidāk.

2. Yáuh wùih seun, jauh géisi
dōu heuidāk.
When you get a response,
you can go any time.

3. Gau yàhn, jauh géi chéuhng dōu
ningdāk.
When there are enough people,
you can move it no matter how
heavy it is.

4. Yáuhdāk sihk, jauh mēyéh dōu
dāk.

5. Yáuhdāk jyuh, jauh géichín
yàhngùng dōu dāk.

bīndouh dōu heuidāk.

2. Jíyiu yáuh wùih seun, jauh
géisi dōu heuidāk.

3. Jíyiu gau yàhn, jauh géi
chúhng dōu ningdāk.

4. Jíyiu yáuhdāk sihk, jauh
mēyéh dōu dāk.

5. Jíyiu yáuhdāk jyuh, jauh
géichín yàhngùng dōu dāk.

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

1. Néih sàudóu Léih Táai fùng
seun meih a?
Have you received Mrs. Lee's
letter yet?

2. /sàu mhsàudóu/

3. /juhng meih sàudóu ...mē?/

4. /géisi/

5. /yáuh móuh/

1. Néih sàudóu Léih Táai fùng
seun meih a?

2. Néih sàu mhsàudóu Léih
Táai fùng seun a?

3. Néih juhng meih sàudóu Léih
Táai fùng seun mē?

4. Néih géisi sàudóu Léih Táai
fùng seun a?

5. Néih yáuh móuh sàudóu Léih
Táai fùng seun a?

18. Expansion Drill:

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih mēyéh yuhk T: I eat all meats. /beef/
dōu sihk ge.
/ngàuhyuhk/+/

S: Chèuihjó ngàuh- S: With the exception of beef, he
yuhk, kéuih mēyéh eats all meats. or
yuhk dōu sihk ge. He eats all kinds of meat
except beef.

2. T: Kéuih mēyéh yuhk T: He eats all meats. /beef/
dōu sihk ge.
/ngàuhyuhk/-/

S: Chèuihjó ngàuh-yuhk, kéuih mēyéh yuhk dōu m̄hsihk ge.
 S: With the exception of beef, he doesn't eat any meat. or He doesn't eat any meat except beef.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih mēyéh wá dōu sīk góng.
/Gwóngdùngwá/-/ | 1. Chèuihjó Gwóngdùngwá, kéuih mēyéh wá dōu m̄hsīk góng. |
| 2. Kéuih mēyéh choi dōu jùngyi.
/Yahtbun choi/+/ | 2. Chèuihjó Yahtbun choi, kéuih mēyéh choi dōu jùngyi. |
| 3. Kéuih mēyéh Jùnggwok choi dōu sīhk. /yúhgyū /+/ | 3. Chèuihjó yúhgyū, kéuih mēyéh Jùnggwok choi dōu sīhk. |
| 4. Kéuih mēyéh dōu yiu máaih.
/syutgwaih/-/ | 4. Chèuihjó syutgwaih, kéuih mēyéh dōu m̄hsái máaih. |
| 5. Kéuih mēyéh sīk dōu jùngyi.
/húhng sīk/+/ | 5. Chèuihjó húhng sīk, kéuih mēyéh dōu jùngyi. |
| 6. Kéuih mēyéh jáu dōu jùngyi yám.
/bējáu/-/
He likes all kinds of liquor. | 6. Chèuihjó bējáu, kéuih mēyéh jáu dōu m̄hjùngyi yám. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) fo = goods
- 2) láih? = làih + rising intonation for surprise and doubt.
- 3) n̄ikheui = n̄ingheui
- 4) m̄hchíh bo = Not likely!
- 5) Jàn m̄ahfàahn = What a nuisance!
- 6) A Jyù = servant's name
- 7) Siu Nāai = term of address used by servant in the family addressing the housewife. The term basically means 'wife of a son of the head of the family' but it is not now restricted to that meaning.
- 8) louh = road
- 9) hòih wuhháu = open an account

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

1. Could you please tell me how to get to the cablegraph office?
2. I got a cablegram from my younger sister yesterday.
3. Oh-oh, I broke the teapot-- what'll I do?
4. I'll go get it myself.
5. I think I'll go to bed a little later.
6. Have you gotten a letter from your girl friend recently?
7. It's already been two weeks-- she certainly must have received my letter.
8. Mr. Brown asked us for dinner, but I don't want to go.
9. Hey, I can't find the key!
10. Please tell Mrs. Cheung to call me as soon as she gets in.
11. I have to go to the office as soon as I finish breakfast.
12. What kinds of alcoholic beverages do you like?
13. I like all alcoholic beverages except beer.
14. What procedures are required for getting an ID card?
15. I'm illiterate--how can I sign my name?!

B. And he replies:

1. It's just beyond the Mandarin Hotel--do you know where the Mandarin is?
2. What did she say?
3. You'd better buy another one.
4. It'd be better for the boss to go.
5. You'd better go now, otherwise you'll be tired in the morning.
6. Yes, I got one the day before yesterday, but I haven't had time to answer it yet.
7. Unless she's off on a trip.
8. Unless you go, I'm not going.
9. It doesn't matter, the door isn't locked.
10. All right--does she know your phone number?
11. Do you drive down, or take the bus?
12. I don't like anything but beer.
13. You and I are not a bit alike!
14. I don't know. If you're an American, you'd better go to the American Consulate and ask.
15. So long as you use a chop, it's OK.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 28

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. bātyùh .ㄉ. bá laak
(or ...bá lā) | PhF: it would be preferable to do <u>X</u> |
| 2. bīnsyu? | QW: where? |
| 3. chēuihfèi | MA/Cj: unless...; only if |
| 4. chēuihjó...(jǐ ngoih) | PhF: aside from...; other than... |
| 5. chēuhng tòuh dihnwá | n: long distance phone call |
| 6. chīm méng | VO: sign one's name |
| 7. dá chēuhng touh
dihnwá | VO: make a long distance phone call |
| 8. dá dihnbou | VO: send a telegram |
| 9. dihnbou | n: telegram, cablegram |
| 10. dihnbouguék or
dihnbougukh | n: telegram office |
| 11. Díng syun a? | Ph: 'How can we handle this?' or 'What'll I do?'
or 'What's to be done?' |
| 12. fùng | m: for letter, telegram |
| 13. gei | v: to mail, send by mail |
| 14. gei seun | VO: mail a letter, send a letter |
| 15. gwahouh | VO: to register |
| 16. gwahouhseun | n: registered letter |
| 17. gwaihtúng | n: drawer |
| 18. Haih gám wah lā. | Ph: That's the way! [Be (it) as (you) say.] |
| 19. hòì láahnghei | VO: turn on the air conditioner |
| 20. jèung | CV: take |
| 21. jìhgéi | NAdjunct: oneself, myself, himself, etc. |
| 22. jíkhaak | adv: immediately, right away |
| 23. jìyiu..., jauh... | PCj: just have to..., then...; as long as you..., then... |
| 24. lòh | ss: sen. suf. signifying a bid for sympathy |
| 25. -máaih | VSuf: together; tight |
| 26. mǎhfáahn | adj/n: trouble |
| 27. mǎhjǐngsàhn | adj: not feel well |
| 28. mǎhsík jìh | Ph: illiterate |
| 29. sàan sāuyāngèi | VO: turn off the radio |

30. sàu	v: receive, collect, take in
31. sàu seun	VO: receive a letter
32. sàujuhk	n: procedure(s)
33. sihtáu	n: employer, boss
34. só	v: lock
35. sómàaih	V: lock up, lock tight
36. sósih	n: key
37. Syun la(ak)!	Ph: Never mind! <u>or</u> Forget it!
38. syùnlaaht tòng	Np: vinegar-pepper soup
39. tihmsyùn yú	Np: sweet and sour fish
40. tòujēung	n: chop, seal
41. wùih seun	VO: answer a letter
42. yāt <u>v¹</u> , jauh <u>v²</u> la.	PCj: as soon as..., then...
43. yàuhchàai	n: postman
44. yàuhjinggúk	n: post office
45. yàuhjingguhk	n: post office
46. yeuhngyeuhng	mm: everything, every kind of thing