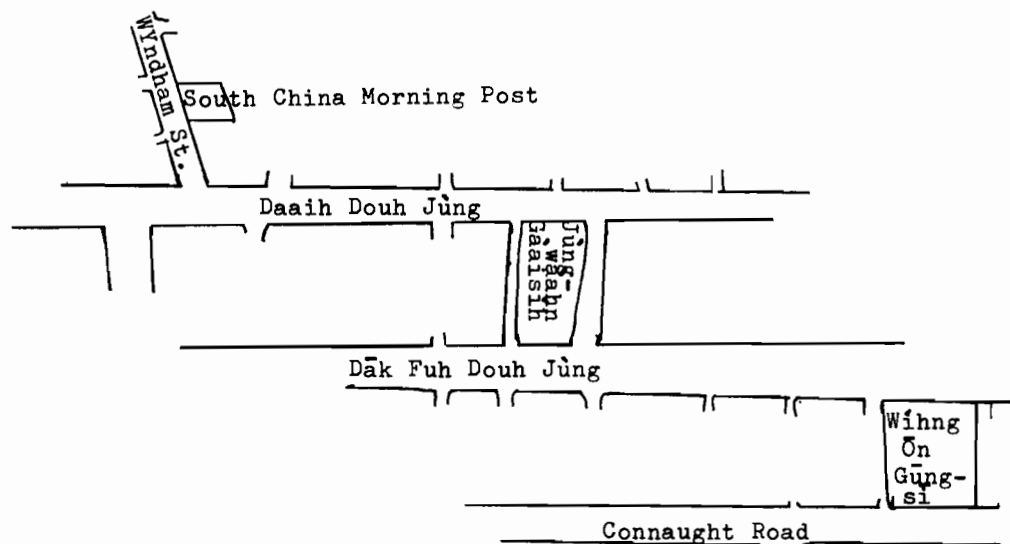


I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Mr. Wong approaches another pedestrian
on the street in front of the South China
Morning Post building on Wyndham Street)

Wòhng Sǎang

dím heui?

how go?, how (do you) go
(to)?

dím heui Wihng Ōn Gūng-si a?

how do you go to the Wing
On Company?

yàuh

from

yàuh nǐdoh

from here

yàuh nǐdoh dím heui Wihng

how do you get to the Wing

Ōn Gūng-si a?

On Company from here?

Chéng mahn néih, yàuh nǐdoh

Could you please tell me how

dím heui Wihng Ōn Gūng-si a?

to get to the Wing On

Company from here?

louhyáhn

pedestrian

Louhyáhn

lohk

down

lohkheui	go down [down go]
hàahng lohkheui	walk down (to)
hàahng lohkheui Daaih	go down to Queen's Road
Douh Jūng	Central
hàahng lohkheui Daaih	first go down to Queen's
Douh Jūng sin	Road Central
yihh(ji)hauh	then, after that
Hàahng lohkheui Daaih Douh	First go down to Queen's Road
Jūng sin, yihnhauh jyun jó.	Central, then turn left.
	<u>Wòhng Sàang</u>
Jyun jó.	Turn left.
	<u>Louhyáhn</u>
gàaisih	food market
Jūngwàahn Gàaisih	Central Market
hàahngdou Jūngwàahn Gàaisih	walk to Central Market
-dou	verb suf. to verbs of
	action indicates arrival
	at goal.
Gám, yātjikh hàahngdou	Then, go straight till you get
Jūngwàahn Gàaisih, jyun yauh.	to Central Market, and turn
	right.
gwojó gàaisih	get past the market
Gwojó gàaisih, jauh haih Dāk	When you get past the market,
Fuh Douh Jūng laak.	you are on Des Voeux Road
	Central.
mahn yáhn lā	ask someone
Heuidou gédouh, joi mahn	When you get there, ask again.
yáhn lā.	
(Mr. Wong arrives at Wing On and approaches a salesclerk:)	
	<u>Wòhng Sàang</u>
bouhfahn	department (in a store)
gó go bouhfahn	that department
maaih lāangsāam gó go	the sweater department
bouhfahn	[the department that
	sells sweaters]

Maaiah lāangsāam gó go bouh-
fahn hái bīndouh a?

Sauhfoyhñ

séuhng
séuhng sām lāu

chéng
Chéng séuhng sām lāu lā.

Where is the sweater
department?

go up
go up to the third floor
(Chinese and American
style of counting; 2nd
floor British style of
counting)
invite; please
Please go up to the second
(or third) floor.

B. Recapitulation:Wòhng Sàang

Chéng mahn néih, yàuh nīdoh
dīm heui Wíhng Ōn Gūngsī a?

Could you please tell me how
to get to the Wing On
Company from here?

Louhyāhn

Hāahng lohkhuei Daaih Douh
Jūng sin, yínnhauh jyun jó.

First go down to Queen's Road
Central, then turn left.

Wòhng Sàang

Jyun jó.

Turn left.

Louhyāhn

Gám, yātjìhk hāahagdoh
Jūngwāahn Gàaisíh, jyun yauh.

Then go straight till you get
to Central Market, and turn
right.

Gwojó gàaisíh, jauh haih Dāk
Fuh Douh Jūng laak.

When you get past the market,
you are at Des Voeux Road
Central.

Heuidou gódoh, joi mahn yāhn
lā.

When you get there, ask again.

(Mr. Wong gets to the store and asks a clerk:)

Wòhng Sàang

Maaiah lāangsāam gó go beuhfahn
hái bīndouh a?

Where is the sweater
department?

Sauhfoyhñ

Chéng séuhng sàam lǎu lǎ!

Please go up to the second floor.

II. NOTES

1. Paired conjunctions:...sín, yíhnhauh (or yíhñjìhauh).... = 'first..., then....'

This set of paired conjunctions connects two primary clauses in a sentence of sequential relationship.

Ex: Hàahng lohkhuei Daaih Douh Go down to Queen's Road
 Jùng sín, yíhnhauh Central first, then turn left.
 jyun jó.

(See BC and Drills 10, 11)2. Directional verbs.

a. Examples of directional verbs are:

1. séuhng = up
2. lohkh = down
3. yahp = in
4. chēut = out
5. gwo = over, across

b. In Cantonese these words pattern as verbs. They can be preceded by mh, and form a question on the VmhV pattern.

Ex: A: Néih lohkh mhlhkh a? Are you going down? (Said at top of escalator)

B: Mhlhkh. No, I'm not going down.

c. These directional verbs can be followed by either a placeword object, or one of the two directional suffixes, -lǎih and -heui, or both.

Ex: 1. Kéuih séuhng sàam lǎu. He went up to the 2nd floor.
 2. Ngóh dōu séuhngheui. I went up too.
 3. Kéuih séuhng(lǎih) sàam lǎu. He came up to the 2nd floor.
 4. Kéuih chēutheui Daaih Douh Jùng. He went out to Queen's Road Central.

(See Drills 13, 14)

- d. The directional verbs may combine with a preceding verb of movement, such as hàahng 'walk,' gyun 'turn,' ning 'carry.'

Ex: 1. Kéuih hàahng lohk- (heui) sàam láu.	He walked down to the second floor.
2. Kéuih jyun yahp(heui) Dāk Fuh Douh Jūng.	He turned into Des Voeux Road Central.
3. Mngòì néih ning chēutlah.	Please bring it out.

(See Drill 12)

3. deihhá, lauhah, hahbihn differentiated.

1. deihhá simply means 'ground floor.'
2. lauhah [floor-below] is a pronoun of place whose meaning derives from position in relationship to another location. If you are on the 3d floor lauhah is a floor below the 3d floor. If you are on the ground floor lauhah is the basement.
3. hahbihn [below-side] is also a locative whose meaning derives from position in relationship to another position. It can mean 'downstairs' in relation to upstairs, 'under' something, 'below' something.

4. Two-part Verb forms: performance and achievement. Chinese verbs are often in two parts, with the first part telling of the performance and the second part telling of the achievement. For example:

tái + dóu	= look + successful = see
wán + dóu	= search + successful = find
heui + dou	= go + arrive = reach (a place)
gwo + jó	= pass + accomplish = get past (a place)
chéng + dóu	= invite + successful = invite (someone) and have him accept

The second part of these two-part verbs we regard as suffix to the first part.

5. -dou as verb suffix, indicates reaching the destination or goal.

Ex: 1. heuidou = arrive [go-arrive]

Kéuih heuidou gódouh,... When he got there,... or
When he gets there,...

2. duhkdou = read to [read-arrive]

Kéuih duhkdou sa'ahsei He read to page 34.
yihp.

(See BC and Drills 3,4)

6. -jǒ verb suffix = accomplish the performance: 'get/got it done'

Ex: Gwojǒ Jǔngwàahn Gàaihsih, When you get past the Central
 jyun jǒ. Market, turn left.

The -jǒ indicates that the action of the verb to which it is attached is viewed from the standpoint of its being accomplished.

Ex: gwojǒ X = 'accomplish going past X'

(See BC and Drill 9)

7. daih- = ordinal prefix.a. daih- prefixed to a number makes it an ordinal number:

Ex: sàam fo = 3 lessons
 daih sàam fo = the 3d lesson

(See Drill 3)

b. daihyih- is ambiguous.

daihyih-, bound to a following measure, may mean 'the second'; 'the next'; or 'another, some others' Only rarely is there any mixup in an actual situation.

Ex: 1. daihyih ga chē	the second car
2. daihyih tǐuh gāai	the next street, the second street. (i.e. the first one after the place you're talking about)
3. daihyih go gǔngyāhn	another servant
4. daihyih dī gǔngyāhn	other servants

In this lesson we practice only the first two meanings.

daihyih as 'other' you will meet in Lesson 16.

8. yàuh (and hái) as 'from ..^{PW}..'

yàuh (or alternately, hái) serves as 'from' in the PW phrase:

yàuh ..^{PW}.. + ..Verb of movement.. = go/come/etc. from ..^{PW}..

Though similar to co-verbs in having an object, yàuh differs from co-verbs in not normally being preceded by mh, but using the verb haih between mh and itself.

Ex: Mhhaih yàuh nǐdouh chēut- Don't exit from here.
 heui.

Occasionally you may hear someone say Mhyàuh nǐdouh chēutheui or some other phrase with mhyàuh, but it is not common usage. Therefore we class yàuh (and hái used in this position) not as a co-verb but as a preposition.

(See BC and Drill 6)

9. yihp 'page' and fo 'lesson' classed as measures.

Note that in the grammatical sense yihp and fo are measures, inasmuch as they can follow numbers directly. From the point of view of having substantive meaning, they are like nouns.

(See Drills 3,4)

10. chéng... = invite (someone to do something); Please .V.

chéng basically means 'invite.' chéng + Verb is used as a polite imperative:

Ex: Chéng séuhng sàam láu.

Please go up to the 3d floor
[invite you to go up]

(See BC)

As polite imperative it is only used affirmatively. To say 'Please don't.V.' with chéng, the negative attaches to the following verb.

Ex: Chéng mhséuhng sàam láu.

Please don't go up to the 3d floor.

III. DRILLS

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih hái douh dáng néih.
He's waiting for you here. | 1. Kéuih hái douh dáng néih. |
| 2. /hauhbihn/ | 2. Kéuih hái hauhbihn dáng néih. |
| + 3. /yahpbihn/ | 3. Kéuih hái yahpbihn dáng néih.
He's waiting for you
<u>inside</u> . |
| + 4. /deihhá/
<u>ground floor</u> | 4. Kéuih hái deihhá dáng néih.
He's waiting for you on
the ground floor. |
| + 5. /seuhngbihn/
<u>above; upstairs; on top</u>
[up-side] | 5. Kéuih hái seuhngbihn dáng néih.
He's waiting for you
upstairs. |
| + 6. /hahbihn/
<u>downstairs; below; under</u>
[down-side] | 6. Kéuih hái hahbihn dáng néih.
He's waiting for you
downstairs. |
| + 7. /lauhseuhng/
<u>upstairs</u> [floor-above] | 7. Kéuih hái lauhseuhng dáng néih.
He's waiting for you
upstairs. |
| + 8. /lauhah/
<u>downstairs</u> [floor[below] | 8. Kéuih hái lauhah dáng néih.
He's waiting for you down-
stairs. |
| 9. /sei láu/ | 9. Kéuih hái sei láu dáng néih. |
| + 10. /chēutbihn/
<u>outside</u> | 10. Kéuih hái chēutbihn dáng néih. |

2. Response Drill: Students gesture the directions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Mǎnhwàh Jǎudim
hái chíhnbihn,
hái hǎi mǎnhwàh a?
/hauhbihn/ | T: The Mandarin Hotel is in
front, isn't it?
/behind, in the back/ |
| S: Mǎnhwàh, hái hauh-
bihn. | S: No, it's in the back. |
| 2. T: Mǎnhwàh Jǎudim
hái chíhnbihn,
hái hǎi mǎnhwàh a?
/chíhnbihn/ | T: The Mandarin Hotel is in
front, isn't it?
/in front, ahead/ |

S: Haih. Hái chihñ- S: That's right, it's in front.
bihñ.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Méihgwok Ngáhnòhng hái jósáu-
bihñ, haih mhhaih a?
/yauhsáubihñ/ | 1. Mhhaih, hái jauhsáubihñ. |
| 2. Néih sīnsāang (ge) séjihlauh
hái chihñbihñ, haih mhhaih
a? /hauhbihñ/ | 2. Mhhaih, hái hauhbihñ. |
| 3. Wòhng Sāang hái chēutbihñ, haih
mhhaih a? /chēutbihñ/ | 3. Haih, hái chēutbihñ. |
| 4. Léih Táai hái yahpbihñ, haih
mhhaih a? /chihñbihñ/ | 4. Mhhaih, hái chihñbihñ. |
| 5. Tīnsīng Máhtauh hái jauhsáubihñ,
haih mhhaih a? /yauhsáubihñ/ | 5. Haih, hái jauhsáubihñ. |
| 6. Maaih hàaih gó go bouhfahn hái
yih láu, haih mhhaih a?
/deihhá/ | 6. Mhhaih, hái deihhá. |
| 7. Maaih syù gó go bouhfahn hái
làuhseuhng, haih mhhaih a?
/làuhhah/ | 7. Mhhaih, hái làuhhah. |

Comment: Note (#2 above) that ge can be omitted in everyday speech in modification structure before séjihlauh.

a. Repeat, students taking both parts, teacher cueing thus:

1. /Màhnwàh Jáudim/chihñbihñ/hauhbihñ/
or 2. /Màhnwàh Jáudim/chihñbihñ/

3. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| + 1. a. <u>yihp</u> | 1. a. <u>page</u> |
| b. sei'ah yihp. | b. 40 pages |
| + c. <u>duhk</u> sei'ah yihp | c. <u>read</u> 40 pages |
| + d. <u>duhkdou</u> sei'ah yihp | d. <u>read to</u> page 40 |
| + e. <u>seuhngchi</u> duhkdou sei'ah yihp | e. <u>last time</u> read to page
40 |
| + f. seuhngchi duhkdou <u>daih</u> sei'ah
yihp
(ordinal number marker,
-st, -nd, -rd, etc.) | f. last time read to the
40th page. |
| g. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhkdou
daih sei'ah yihp. | g. Last time we read to
the 40th page. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>+ 2. a. <u>fo</u></p> <p>b. géi fo a?</p> <p>c. daih géi fo a?</p> <p>d. duhk daih géi fo a?</p> <p>e. seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a?</p> <p>f. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a?</p> <p>3. a. daih sahp yihp</p> <p>+ b. <u>dáhòì</u> bún syù daih sahp yihp</p> <p>c. <u>dáhòì</u> bún syù daih sei'ah sàam yihp</p> <p>d. <u>Dáhòì</u> bún syù daih sàam baak sei'ah sàam yihp.</p> | <p>2. a. <u>lesson</u></p> <p>b. how many lessons?</p> <p>c. which^[th] lesson?</p> <p>d. read which lesson?</p> <p>e. last time read which lesson?</p> <p>f. What lesson did we do last time?</p> <p>3. a. the 10th page</p> <p>b. <u>open</u> your book to page 10</p> <p>c. open your books to the 43rd page (page 43)</p> <p>d. Open your books to page 343.</p> |
|---|--|

4. Response Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>Ex: 1. T: Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk dou daih géi yihp a? /43/</p> <p>S: Duhkdou daih sei'ahsàam yihp.</p> <p>2. T: Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /3/</p> <p>S: Daih sàam fo.</p> <p>1. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk dou daih géi yihp a? /86/</p> <p>2. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /7/</p> <p>3. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /15/</p> <p>4. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk dou daih géi yihp a? /254/</p> <p>5. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /26/</p> | <p>T: What page did we get to last time?</p> <p>S: We got to page 43.</p> <p>T: What lesson did we do last time?</p> <p>S: We did lesson 3.</p> <p>1. Duhkdou daih baatsahpluhk yihp.</p> <p>2. Daih chāt fo.</p> <p>3. Daih sahpñgh fo.</p> <p>4. Duhkdou daih yih baak ñgh-sahpsei yihp.</p> <p>5. Daih yahluhk fo.</p> |
|--|---|

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Sàam láu yáuh dī mēyéh maaiah
a?
What's for sale on the 2nd
floor? What do they have
(for sale) on the 2nd floor? | 1. Sàam láu yáuh dī mēyéh
maaiah a? |
| 2. /sei láu/ | 2. Sei láu yáuh dī mēyéh
maaiah a? |
| 3. /lauhah/ | 3. Lauhah yáuh dī mēyéh maaiah
a? |
| 4. /lauhseuhng/ | 4. Lauhseuhng yáuh dī mēyéh
maaiah a? |
| 5. /yahpbihn/ | 5. Yahpbihn yáuh dī mēyéh
maaiah a? |
| 6. /seuhngbihn/ | 6. Seuhngbihn yáuh dī mēyéh
maaiah a? |
| 7. /hahbihn/ | 7. Hahbihn yáuh dī mēyéh
maaiah a? |

Comment: Note in #1 and #2 above the absence of ordinalizing prefix daih in connection with láu, 'floor, story'.

Compare: sàam láu = the third floor.
daih sàam fo = the third lesson.

daih is not used before numbers when modifying láu.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Yàuh nīdough, dīm heui Tīn-
sīng Máhtauh a?
How do you get to the Star
Ferry from here? | 1. Yàuh nīdough, dīm heui Tīn-
sīng Máhtauh a? |
| 2. /Mahnwàh Jáudim/ | 2. Yàuh nīdough, dīm heui
Mahnwàh Jáudim a? |
| 3. /Méihgwok Ngànnhòhng/ | 3. Yàuh nīdough, dīm heui
Méihgwok Ngànnhòhng a? |
| 4. /Jùngwàahn Gàaisih/ | 4. Yàuh nīdough, dīm heui
Jùngwàahn Gàaisih a? |
| 5. /Hèunggóng Chāansāt/ | 5. Yàuh nīdough, dīm heui
Hèunggóng Chāansāt a? |

Comment: hái is used in place of yàuh by some speakers, with no difference in meaning.

Ex: Hái nǐdòuh, dím heui Tínsíng Máhtàuh a? How do you get to the Star Ferry from here?
or Yàuh nǐdòuh, dím heui Tínsíng Máhtàuh a?

7. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: /WíhngŌn Gūngsǐ/ T: The WíngŌn Company
 S: Chéng mahn néih, dím heui WíhngŌn Gūng-sǐ a? S: Can you please tell me how to get to the WíngŌn Company?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. /Jùnggwok Jáugā/ | 1. Chéng mahn néih, dím heui Jùnggwok Jáuga a? |
| 2. /Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh/ | 2. Chéng mahn néih, dím heui Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh a? |
| 3. /Tínsíng Máhtàuh/ | 3. Chéng mahn néih, dím heui Tínsíng Máhtàuh a? |
| 4. /Gáulùhng WíhngŌn Gūngsǐ/ | 4. Chéng mahn néih, dím heui Gáulùhng Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ a? |
| 5. /Nèihdēun Douh/ | 5. Chéng mahn néih, dím heui Nèihdēun Douh a? |

8. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gwo sàam gàan, jauh dou laak. T: Pass three buildings, then (you) arrive. (i.e., It's just 3 buildings away.)
 S: Gwojó daih sàam gàan, jauh dou laak. S: When you've passed the third building, then you're there.

- | | |
|--|--|
| + 1. Gwo sàam go gàaiháuh, jauh dou laak.
Pass three <u>intersections</u> [<u>street-mouth</u>], and there it is. | 1. Gwojó daih sàam go gàaiháuh, jauh dou laak.
When you've passed the third intersection, it's right there. |
| 2. Gwo yāt gàan, jauh haih laak. | 2. Gwojó daih yāt gàan, jauh haih laak. |
| 3. Gwo sàam gàan, jauh jyun jó. | 3. Gwojó daih sàam gàan, jauh jyun jó. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. Gwo sei go gâaihâu, jauh
jyun yauh. | 4. Gwojô daih sei go gâaihâu,
jauh jyun yauh. |
| 5. Gwo léuhng gâan, jauh táidôu
laak. | 5. Gwojô daih yih gâan, jauh
táidôu laak. |
| 6. Gwo sâam go gâaihâu, jauh tihng
lā. | 6. Gwojô daih sâam go gâaihâu,
jauh tihng lā. |

Comment: -jô may be added to gwo in left hand column, but not subtracted from right hand. Instead of gwojô on right, hâahngdou is permissible.

9. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gwojô Méihgwok Jáu- T: After you pass the Hilton,
dim, jauh jyun yauh. turn right.
S: Méihgwok Jáudim S: Beyond the Hilton, turn right.
gwodí, jyun yauh.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Gwojô Jùngwâahn Gàaisih, jauh
jyun yauh. | 1. Jùngwâahn Gàaisih gwodí,
jyun yauh. |
| 2. Gwojô WihngŌn Gūngsī, jauh
haih laak. | 2. WihngŌn Gūngsī gwodí, jauh
haih laak. |
| 3. Gwojô Māhnwāh Jáudim, jauh
jyun jō. | 3. Māhnwāh Jáudim gwodí, jyun
jō. |
| 4. Gwojô Nēihdēun Douh, jauh
haih laak. | 4. Nēihdēun Douh gwodí, jauh
haih laak. |
| 5. Gwojô daih sâam go gâaihâu,
jauh jyun yauh. | 5. Daih sâam go gâaihâu gwodí,
jyun yauh. |

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Mhgoi néih heui Jùngwâahn sīn,
yihnhauh heui Gāulūhng.
Please go to the Central
District first, and after
that go to Kowloon. | 1. Mhgoi néih heui Jùngwâahn
sīn, yihnhauh heui Gāu-
lūhng. |
| 2. /Méihgwok Ngānhhōhng/
/Jùngwâahn Gàaisih/ | 2. Mhgoi néih heui Méihgwok
Ngānhhōhng sīn, yihnhauh
heui Jùngwâahn Gàaisih. |
| 3. /Māhnwāh Jáudim/
/WihngŌn Gūngsī/ | 3. Mhgoi néih heui Māhnwāh
Jáudim sīn, yihnhauh heui
WihngŌn Gūngsī. |

4. /Jùnggwok Jáugā/
/Tínsing Máhtàuh/

4. M̀ngòì néih heui Jùnggwok
Jáugā sìn, yìhnauh heui
Tínsing Máhtàuh.

5. /séjhlàuh/fàan ùkkéi/

5. M̀ngòì néih heui séjhlàuh
sìn, yìhnauh fàan ùkkéi.

11. Expansion Drill

1. /heui máaih yéh/
/fàan hohk/

1. Ngóh séung heui máaih yéh
sìn, yìhnauh fàan hohk.
I think I'll go shopping
first, and after that go
to school.

2. /heui yám chàh/fàan gùng/

2. Ngóh séung heui yám chàh
sìn, yìhnauh fàan gùng.

3. /heui taam Wòhng Táai/
/heui wán Léih Siujé/

3. Ngóh séung heui taam Wòhng
Táai sìn, yìhnauh heui
wán Léih Siujé.

4. /heui Jùngwàahn Gàaisih/
/fàan ùkkéi/

4. Ngóh séung heui Jùngwàahn
Gàaisih sìn, yìhnauh
fàan ùkkéi.

5. /yám bùi chàh/
/chēutheui m̀nhnáu dǎng kéuih/

5. Ngóh séung yám bùi chàh sìn,
yìhnauh chēutheui m̀nhnáu
dǎng kéuih.

↔ 6. /wuhn sām/dǎ dihnwá giu chē/
/change clothes/phone for
a cab/

6. Ngóh séung wuhn sām sìn,
yìhnauh dǎ dihnwá giu
chē.
I'll change clothes first,
and after that call for
a cab.

12. Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: /deihhá/yih lǎu/

T: /ground floor/1st floor/

S: Ngóh yàuh deihhá
hàahng séuhng
(heui) yih lǎu.

S: I walked from the ground floor
up to the 1st floor.

2. T: /sām lǎu/yih lǎu/

T: /2nd floor/1st floor/

S: Ngóh yàuh sām
lǎu hàahng loh
(heui) yih lǎu.

S: I walked from the 2nd floor
down to the 1st floor.

1. /yih lǎu/deihhá/

1. Ngóh yàuh yih lǎu hàahng
loh (heui) deihhá.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 2. /sàam lǎu/ng̃h lǎu/ | 2. Ngóh yàuh sàam lǎu hàahng séuhng (heui) ng̃h lǎu. |
| 3. /luhk lǎu/sei lǎu/ | 3. Ngóh yàuh luhk lǎu hàahng lohk (heui) sei lǎu. |
| 4. /chāt lǎu/baat lǎu/ | 4. Ngóh yàuh chāt lǎu hàahng séuhng (heui) baat lǎu. |
| 5. /baat lǎu/luhk lǎu/ | 5. Ngóh yàuh baat lǎu hàahng lohk (heui) luhk lǎu. |

13. Expansion Drill: Students should gesture the directions.

Ex: T: Ngóh hái sàam lǎu.
/sei lǎu/

I am on the 2nd floor.
/3rd floor/

S: Ngóh hái sàam lǎu,
yìngā séuhng sei lǎu.

I am on the 2nd floor, now
I'm going up to the 3rd floor.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ngóh hái yih lǎu. /sàam lǎu/ | 1. Ngóh hái yih lǎu, yìngā séuhng sàam lǎu. |
| 2. Ngóh hái sàam lǎu. /yih lǎu/ | 2. Ngóh hái sàam lǎu, yìngā lohk yih lǎu. |
| 3. Ngóh hái deihhá. /yih lǎu/ | 3. Ngóh hái deihhá, yìngā séuhng yih lǎu. |
| 4. Ngóh hái yih lǎu. /deihhá/ | 4. Ngóh hái yih lǎu, yìngā lohk deihhá. |
| 5. Ngóh hái deihhá. /sei lǎu/ | 5. Ngóh hái deihhá, yìngā séuhng sei lǎu. |

14. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh hái Dākfu
Douh Jùng.
/Wìhng Ōn Gūngsǐ/

T: I am at Des Voeux Road
Central. /Wing On Company/

S: Ngóh hái Dākfu Douh Jùng,
yìngā ngóh yāhpheui Wìhng Ōn
Gūngsǐ dǎng néih.

S: I'm at Des Voeux Road Central,
now I'm going into Wing On
Company to wait for you.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh hái Dākfu Douh Jùng.
/Jùngwàahn Gàaisǐh/ | 1. Ngóh hái Dākfu Douh Jùng,
yìngā ngóh yāhpheui
Jùngwàahn Gàaisǐh dǎng
néih. |
|---|--|

2. Ngóh hái Wíhng Ūn Gūngsǐ.
/Dākfuḥ Douh Jūng/

3. Ngóh hái Méihgwok Ngàhnòhng.
/Daaḥ Douh Jūng/

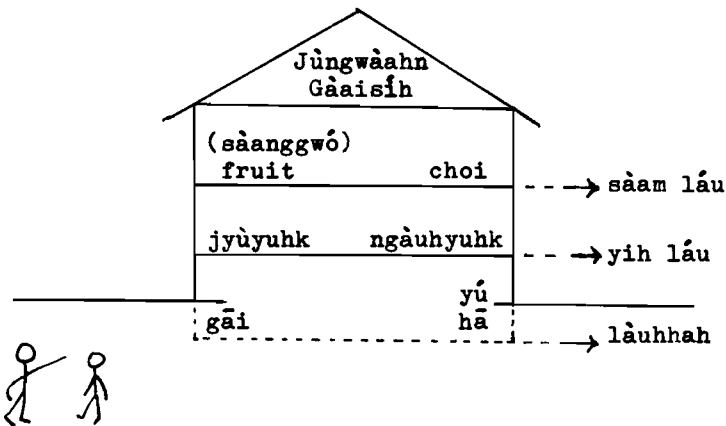
4. Ngóh hái Daaḥ Douh Jūng.
/Méihgwok Ngàhnòhng/

2. Ngóh hái Wíhng Ūn Gūngsǐ,
yíngā ngóh chēutheui
Dākfuḥ Douh Jūng dǎng néih.

3. Ngóh hái Méihgwok Ngàhnòhng,
yíngā ngóh chēutheui Daaḥ
Douh Jūng dǎng néih.

4. Ngóh hái Daaḥ Douh Jūng,
yíngā ngóh yáhpheui Méih-
gwok Ngàhnòhng dǎng néih

15. Response Drill: Do the right hand column of this drill first as a Listen & Repeat drill, teacher writing picture on blackboard & pointing to appropriate section as he speaks, students repeating after him.



1. Maaḥ gāi gó go bouhfahn hái
bīndouh a?

2. Maaḥ choi gó go bouhfahn hái
bīndouh a?

3. Bīndouh yáuh pīhnggwó tūhng
cháang maaḥ a?

4. Bīndouh yáuh jyùyuhk maaḥ a?

5. Maaḥ hā gó go bouhfahn hái
bīndouh a?

6. Bīndouh yáuh yú maaḥ a?

7. Bīndouh yáuh ngàuhyuhk maaḥ a?

1. Lauhah jósaubihn.

2. Sàam láu yauhsaubihn.

3. Sàam láu jósaubihn.

4. Yih láu jósaubihn.

5. Lauhah yauhsaubihn.

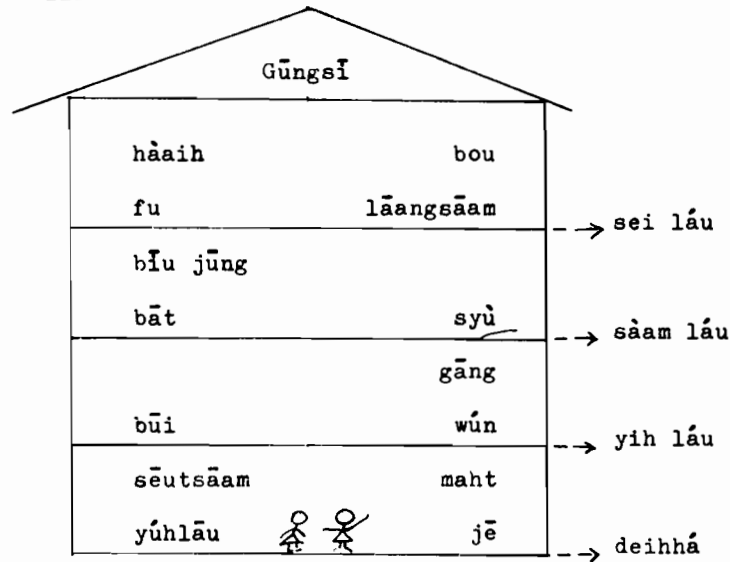
6. Lauhah yauhsaubihn.

7. Yih láu yauhsaubihn.

Comment: Central Market has three floors, the lowest of which
is below the level of the street on the Queen's Road

Central side. Thus lāuhhah instead of deihhá.

16. Response Drill



Ex: 1. T: Máaih hàaih
séuhng géi
láu a?

T: What floor do I go up to
buy shoes?

S: Séuhng sei lāu
lā.

S: Go up to the 3rd floor.

2. T: Máaih jē hái géi
láu a?

T: What floor do you buy umbrellas
on?

S: Hái deihhá.

S: On the ground floor.

1. Máaih lāangsāam séuhng géi
láu a?
2. Máaih bāt séuhng géi láu a?
3. Máaih jē hái géi láu a?
4. Máaih syù hái géi láu a?
5. Máaih hàaih séuhng géi láu a?
6. Máaih bīu séuhng géi láu a?
7. Máaih sēutsāam hái géi láu a?
8. Máaih bōu hái géi láu a?
9. Máaih būi hái géi láu a?
10. Máaih fū séuhng géi láu a?

1. Séuhng sei lāu lā!
2. Séuhng sàam lāu lā!
3. Hái deihhá.
4. Hái sàam lāu.
5. Séuhng sei lāu lā!
6. Séuhng sàam lāu lā!
7. Hái deihhá.
8. Hái sei lāu.
9. Hái yih lāu.
10. Séuhng sei lāu lā!

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. Máaih maht hái géi láu a? | 11. Hái deihhá. |
| 12. Máaih gāng séuhng géi láu a? | 12. Séuhng yih láu lā! |
| 13. Máaih wún séuhng géi láu a? | 13. Séuhng yih láu lā! |
| 14. Máaih yúhlāu hái géi láu a? | 14. Hái deihhá. |
| 15. Máaih jūng séuhng géi láu a? | 15. Séuhng sàam láu lā! |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) yáuh yuhng = useful

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. Say to the classmate sitting next to you:

1. Where did we read to last time?
2. What lesson did we read last time?
3. Could you please tell me how to get to the Mandarin Hotel?
4. How do you get to the Central Market from here?
5. (in a dept store:) Where is the umbrella department?
6. Where is the shoe department?
7. I'm going down to the ground floor to buy a raincoat. I'll wait for you there, OK?
8. Turn left just beyond the library.
9. What's for sale on the 4th floor?
10. Go up to the 3d floor first, then go down to the 1st floor.

B. And he responds:

1. We read to page 300.
2. Lesson 14.
3. Go straight, and when you get to the 3d inter-section, turn left. Go two blocks and you'll be there.
4. Turn left at the next inter-section and it's two blocks down.
5. On the ground floor.
6. Go up to the 1st floor.
7. Wait just a sec, and I'll go with you.
8. You can't turn in there-- I'll stop at the inter-section, OK?
9. Sweaters and shoes and fabrics.
10. OK, want to come with me?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 11. Could you please tell me how to get to the Wing On Company from here? | 11. From here you go straight, after you pass the 2d intersection, it's the 1st building on the right. |
| 12. When you get to Queens Road Central, turn left. | 12. Thanks a lot. |
| 13. Your father is waiting for you upstairs. | 13. What does he want, do you know? |
| 14. My glasses are downstairs-- would you go down and get them for me? | 14. OK. Downstairs where? |
| 15. Your boy friend is outside waiting for you. | 15. Please ask him to come in. |

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 15

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. bouhfahn | n: department (in a store) |
| 2. chéng... | v: please (+ verb); invite |
| 3. chēut | v: out |
| 4. chēutheui | v: go out |
| 5. chēutlâih | v: come out |
| 6. chēutbihn | PW: outside, exterior |
| 7. dá dihnwá giu chē | VP: phone for a cab |
| 8. dáhòì | v: open (as of a book) |
| 9. daih- | bf: ordinal number marker: -st, -nd, -rd, -th. |
| 10. daihyāt | Ph: the first |
| 11. deihhá | PW: ground, ground floor |
| 12. -dou | Vsuf: suffix to verbs of motion, indicating arrival at goal |
| 13. duhk | v: read |
| 14. duhkdou... | v: read to... |
| 15. fo | m: lesson |
| 16. gàaiháuh | n/PW: street opening, i.e. intersection |
| 17. gàaisíh | n/PW: food market |
| 18. hàahng | v: walk; go |
| 19. hahbihn | PW: below; under |
| 20. hái | prep: from |

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| 21. -heui | Vsuf: attaches to verbs of motion, indicating direction away from speaker |
| 22. -jó | Vsuf: verb suf. indicating 'accomplish the performance' |
| 23. Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh | PW: Central Market |
| 24. -làih | Vsuf: attaches to verbs of motion, indicating direction towards the speaker |
| 25. làuhhah | PW: [floor-below] downstairs |
| 26. làuhseuhng | PW: [floor-above] upstairs |
| 27. lohk | v: descend |
| 28. lohkheui | v: go down |
| 29. louhyàhn | n: pedestrian |
| 30. séuhng | v: ascend |
| 31. seuhngbihn | PW: above; on top |
| 32. seuhngchi | TW: last time |
| 33. ...sín, yíhnhauh... | PCj: ...first, then... |
| 34. wuhn sām | VO: change clothes |
| 35. yàhn | n: someone |
| 36. yàuh | prep: from |
| 37. yíhn(jí)hauh | Cj: afterwards, then |
| 38. yíhp | m: page |

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Three colleagues, Mrs. Chan, Mr. Lee, and Miss Ho, discuss what they did the previous day, which was Sunday:)

Chàhn Táai

kàhmyaht
Néih kàhmyaht heui bīndouh a?

Léih Sàang

hóih
gwo hóih
Ngóh kàhmyaht gwo hóih.

Chàhn Táai

Gwo hóih jouh mēyéh a?

Léih Sàang

hàahng gūngsī
Ngóh tùhng ngóh taaitáai heui
hàahng gūngsī.

Chàhn Táai

Yáuh móuh máaih yéh a?

Léih Sàang

dáfógèi
Yáuh--máaihjó go dáfógèi.

Chàhn Táai

daihyih-[+ M] (var: daih+ M)
daihyih dī yéh
Móuh máaihndou daihyih dī yéh
àh.

Léih Sàang

jihnghaih
Móuh, jihnghaih máaihjó go
dáfógèi jē.
-lāih

yesterday

Where did you go yesterday?

sea

cross the sea, harbour

I went over to Kowloon
yesterday.

What did you do over there?

windowshop

I went with my wife to window-
shop.

Did you buy anything?

(cigarette) lighter

Yeah, I got a cigarette
lighter.

other [M]

other things

You didn't buy anything else,
huh.

only

No, just the lighter.

verb phrase suffix (see

Note 5)

Néihdeih nē?--káhyaht heui
bīndouh lāih a?

Hòh Siujé

Móuh heui gāai--
dá páai

Jihaghaih hái ngūkkéi dá páai
lāih.

Chàhn Tāai

tái hei
heiyún
Hòuh Wàh Heiyún

Ngóh tùhng ngóh sīnsāang heui
Hòuh Wàh Heiyún táihei lāih.

chēut
Néih táigwo gó chēut hei meih a?

Hòh Siujé

Juhag meih.
sīhgaan

Káhyaht móuh sīhgaan, móuh
heuidou.

gānyaht
dākhaahn
Gānyaht dākhaahn, jauh gānyaht
heui.

tīngyaht
Mhdākhaahn, jauh tīngyaht
heui lā.

How about you two? Where did
you go yesterday?

I didn't go out--
play mahjong

I just stayed at home and
played mahjong.

see a movie
movie theatre
Hoover Theatre (a movie
theatre in Hong Kong)

My husband and I went to the
Hoover Theatre to see a
movie.

Measure for movie
Have you seen that film?

Not yet. [still not yet]
time

I didn't have time yesterday,
and didn't go.

today
free time, leisure
If I'm free today, then I'll
go today.

tomorrow
If I'm busy, then I'll go
tomorrow.

B. Recapitulation:

(Three colleagues, Mrs. Chan, Mr. Lee,
and Miss Ho, discuss what they did the
previous day, which was Sunday:)

Chàhn Táai

Néih kàhmyaht heui bīndouh a?

Where did you go yesterday?

Léih Sàang

Ngóh kàhmyaht gwo hói.

I went over to Kowloon
yesterday.

Chàhn Táai

Gwo hói jòuh mēyéh a?

What did you do over there?

Léih Sàang

Ngóh tùhng ngóh taaitáai heui
hàahng gūngsī.

I went with my wife to window-
shop.

Chàhn Táai

Yáuh móuh máaih yéh a?

Did you buy anything?

Léih Sàang

Yáuh--máaihjó go dáfógèi.

Yeah, I got a cigarette
lighter.

Chàhn Táai

Móuh máaihndou daihyih dī yéh
àh.

You didn't buy anything else,
huh.

Léih Sàang

Móuh, jìhngghaih máaihjó go
dáfógèi jē.

No, just the lighter.

Néihdeih nē?--kàhmyaht heui
bīndouh làih a?

How about you two? Where did
you go yesterday?

Hòh Siujé

Móuh heui gāai--
Jìhngghaih hāi ngūkkéi dá páai
laih.

I didn't go out--
I just stayed at home and
played mahjong.

Chàhn Táai

Ngóh tùhng ngóh sīnsàang heui
Hòuh Wàh Heiyún tái hei làih.

My husband and I went to the
Hoover Theatre to see a
movie.

Néih táigwo go cheut hei meih a?

Have you seen that film?

Hòh Siuyé

Juhng meih.
Kàhmyaht móuh sīhgaan, móuh
heuidou.

Not yet.
I didn't have time yesterday,
and didn't go.

Gàmyaht dākhaahn, jauh gàmyaht
heui.

Mhdākhaahn, jauh tìngyaht
heui lā.

If I'm free today, then I'll
go today.

If I'm busy, then I'll go
tomorrow.

II. NOTES

1. Verb forms: past reference.

a. Class 1 Verbs: those partially distinguishing past and non-past forms.

Most verbs exhibit partial distinction between past and non-past forms. The basic affirmative form for past and non-past is the same, but the negative and choice question forms differ.

Ex: **sihk** = eat; ate

past:	aff: sihk	ate
	neg: móuh sihk	didn't eat
	que: yáuh móuh sihk a?	did (he) eat?
non-past:	aff: sihk	eat
	neg: mhsihk	doesn't eat
	que: sihk mhsihk a?	does (he) eat?

Example sentences:

a	Past	Kéuih kàhmyaht sihk Sāichāan.	He ate Western food yesterday.
	Non-Past	Kéuih tìngyaht sihk Sāichāan.	He is going to eat Western food tomorrow.
n	Past	Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh sihk Sāichāan.	He didn't eat Western food yesterday.
	Non-Past	Kéuih tìngyaht mhsihk Sāichāan.	He's not going to eat Western food tomorrow.
q	Past	Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh sihk Sāichāan a?	Did he eat Western food yesterday?
	Non-Past	Kéuih tìngyaht sihk mhsihk Sāichāan a?	Is he going to eat Western food tomorrow?

(See Drills 3, 4, 5)

From the point of view of semantic meaning, the verbs that pattern as described above can be called performance verbs, since they are verbs that denote actions performed. For convenience in referring to them, we call them also Class 1 Verbs.

b. Class 2 Verbs: those showing no distinction between past and non-past.

A few verbs make no distinction in form between past and non-past.

These verbs use the same forms for the affirmative, negative and choice-question for both past and non-past.

Ex: yáuh = have; had

yáuh sih = have something to do; had something to do

Example sentences:

a	Past	Ngóh <u>kàhmyaht yáuh</u> sih.	I had some business to do yesterday.
	Non-Past	Ngóh <u>tìngyaht yáuh</u> sih.	I have some business to do tomorrow.
n	Past	Ngóh <u>kàhmyaht móuh</u> sih.	I didn't have any business to do yesterday.
	Non-Past	Ngóh <u>tìngyaht móuh</u> sih.	I don't have any business to do tomorrow.
q	Past	Néih <u>kàhmyaht yáuh móuh</u> sih a?	Did you have any business to do yesterday?
	Non-Past	Néih <u>tìngyaht yáuh móuh</u> sih a?	Do you have any business to do tomorrow?

In addition to yáuh, other verbs which show no distinction in form between past and non-past include:

hái, 'is located'

haih, 'is'

most auxiliary verbs: ex: jùngyi, 'like'

Adjectives: ex: hóu, 'good'

(See Drills 1, 2)

Semantically, these verbs can be called 'non-performance verbs,' or 'steady-state verbs,' or perhaps 'existence verbs.' For convenience in referring to them, we call them also Class 2 Verbs.

2. Past reference with uninflected verb to express general activity.

For describing general activity performed in the past, Cantonese uses the plain form of the verb, without any suffixes.

Examples:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht hái ngūkkéi tái syu. | Yesterday at home I read. |
| 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht sihk Sāichāan. | Yesterday I ate Western food. |
| 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui yāuhseui. | Yesterday I went swimming. |
| 4. Ngóh kàhmyaht gwo hói hàahng gūngsei. | Yesterday I went across the harbour to windowshop. |
| 5. Ngóh yíhchihn hohk Yíngmahn. | I formerly studied English. |

The general activity sentence with uninflected verb is more apt to be a 'set the stage' initiating sentence which starts a conversation than it is to be a follow sentence. The follow sentences, describing particular things accomplished within the general activity, are apt to be V + suffix sentences. Remember the rainy day 'I went to see my Grandmother' game of your childhood which goes down the alphabet with things you took along? 'I went to see my grandmother and I took an apple, a box, a cocoanut, etc.' Cantonese would render the general activity 'I went to see my grandmother' part with an uninflected verb and the particular accomplishments, 'took A, B, C' part with a two-part (performance + accomplishment) verb + suffix.

3. Past reference with verb + suffix, to express performance + achievement, experience, success, or other information.

The role of verb suffixes in Cantonese is to give additional information about the action performed-- that it has been done before, that the objective was achieved, that the performance was temporary, etc.

Examples:

1. Ngóh máaihjó go dáfógei. [I buy-accomplish a cigarette lighter.]
i.e., I accomplish the purchasing of a cigarette lighter; I bought a cigarette lighter.

(Think of buying as a performance of dickering back and forth. Then you see that máaih-jó is to dicker for and achieve the objective of purchasing, to engage in a purchase transaction and carry it through.)

2. Ngóh sihkgwo Jùngchoi,
daahnhaìh ngóh kahm-
yaht dōu sihk Sāichāan.

I eat-experience Chinese food, but I
yesterday in every case eat Western
food.

i.e., I have had the experience of
eating Chinese food, but yesterday
in every case I ate Western food.

4. Role of verb suffixes in English and Cantonese compared.

In English verb suffixes are time-markers, relating the moment of speaking (i.e., now) to the moment spoken about (past, present, future). Note, for example, how the suffixes -s and -ed in English give information on the relation of time of speaking and time spoken about in the sentences: 'She loves me.' and 'She loved me.' In English the verb form changes according to the time spoken about, and this change is compulsory. In sentences relating to the past, English uses a past form of the verb, and in sentences relating to non-past time, a non-past form.

In Cantonese, verb suffixes themselves do not indicate when the performance took/takes/will take/ place in relation to the time of speaking, as verb suffixes do in English. In Cantonese, different suffixes represent 'accomplish,' 'succeed,' 'good,' 'possible,' 'temporary,' 'in progress,' etc. (It is very hard to talk about this in English, because when you make a sentence in English, you have to put past or present marks on the verbs. 'Perform-accomplish' doesn't make sense in English, you have to say 'performance accomplished' in which case you indicate that it has already happened, or 'Performance will have been accomplished' in which case you indicate that it hasn't happened yet but will have by the time you are speaking of, and so on.) For example, in Cantonese, Verb-jó = 'perform-accomplish,' indicates that the performance is viewed from the standpoint of its being accomplished, but when Verb-jó occurs in a subordinate clause without a timeword as clue, the sentence must rely on context, not grammar, to determine whether it refers to a past event or a non-past one. (Example given on following page.)

Ex: Gwojó sàam go gàaiháuh,
jauh haih laak.

(1) (He) crossed three intersections,
then (there it) was.

(2) (After you) cross three inter-
sections, then (there it) is.

(gwojó = pass-accomplish) i.e.,
cross (an intersection)

i.e., When you have crossed three
intersections, it'll be right
there.

In a later lesson you will encounter another use of -jó in reference
to non-past.

5. VP + sen. suf. làih in past reference sentences

VP + làih is used in two different types of past reference sentences,
with different stress on làih in each and different meanings of the
VP + làih set.

1) Movement VP + làih, to indicate having returned from having been away.

The làih in this instance receives medium stress.

- Ex: 1. Néih heui bīndouh làih a? Where have you been?
2. Néih kàhmyaht heui bīndouh làih a? Where did you go yesterday?
3. Kéuih ngāamngāam heuilàih. He has just returned from
having been away.

(See BC)

2) VP + làih in a response sentence which contradicts the stimulus sentence's assertion of action performed. The speaker emphasizes by VP + làih that that was the action done, not what the stimulus sentence asserts or implies. The làih in this instance receives light stress. In this use the verb of the VP to which làih is attached does not have to be a movement verb, though it can be.

- Ex: A: Néih saimui wah ngóh jī Your younger sister told me
neih kàhmyaht heui tai you went to the movies
hei. yesterday.
B: Mhahai gwā! Ngóh hái Un-un! I played mahjong at
ngúkkei dá paaí làih-- home, that's what-- (I)
mouh heui tai hei. didn't go to the movies.

(See BC and Drill 9)

6. daihyih M (var: daih M), 'other M'

- a. daihyih, literally 'the second,' can have the meaning 'other,' 'another,' 'additional one,' bound to a following Measure. If the Measure is plural, daihyih is of course part of the plural expression.

Ex: Kéuih máaihjó daihyih go He bought another cigarette
 dáfógei. lighter.
 Néih yáuh móuh máaih daihyih Did you buy any other things?
 dī yéh a?

(See BC)

- b. daih-M is a contraction of daihyih-M

Ex: daih dī yéh = daihyih dī yéh, 'other things'

7. Responses to questions negatively phrased.

There are two ways to answer a question negatively phrased (the you're not going, are you? kind of question). You have learned one way to answer such a question (See Lesson 12, pp 274-75)-- to respond by agreeing or disagreeing with the verb of the question.

Examples:

Q: Néih ūkkéi móuh dihnwá Your house doesn't have a
 ah. phone, huh.

(agree:) A¹: Haih a. Móuh dihnwá. Right, there's no phone.
 Móuh cho. Móuh dihnwá. Right, there's no phone.

or
 (disagree:) A²: Mhhaih. Yáuh dihnwá. Incorrect-- there's a phone.

The other way to answer is to respond with the affirmative or negative form of the verb which was used to ask the question. The problem for American learners is that the negative verb said in response in different intonations means opposite things. This is easier to grasp through hearing examples than by reading about it, but we'll give examples and then try to describe the differences.

Examples:

1) Q: Móuh máaihdou daihyih dī You didn't buy anything else,
 yéh ah. huh.

A: Móuh--jihnghaih máaihjó No-- just bought the cigarette
 go dáfógei jē. lighter, that's all.

(See BC)

- 10

séung has another meaning-- 'to think of'-- with the connotation 'it occurred to me.' In this sense séung takes móuh and yáuh móuh? in sentences of past reference.

Ex: Ngóh kàhmyaht séung heui.	I thought of going yesterday.
Ngóh kàhmyaht móuh séung-dou heui.	It didn't occur to me to go yesterday.
Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh séung heui a?	Did it occur to you to go yesterday?

III. DRILLS

1. Transformation Drill: Transform the sentences from affirmative to negative.

Ex: T: Ngóh sām dīm bun
dākhaahn.

I'm free at three-thirty.

S: Ngóh sām dīm bun
mhdākhaahn.

I'm busy at three-thirty.
[I'm not free at 3:30.]

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht dākhaahn.
I was free yesterday. | 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhdākhaahn.
I wasn't free yesterday. |
| + 2. Ngóh nípáai dākhaahn.
/recently, these few days/
I've been free lately.
I'll be free these few days. | 2. Ngóh nípáai mhdākhaahn.
I've been busy lately.
I'll be busy these few days. |
| 3. Ngóh tǐngyaht dākhaahn. | 3. Ngóh tǐngyaht mhdākhaahn. |
| 4. Ngóh gǎmyaht dākhaahn. | 4. Ngóh gǎmyaht mhdākhaahn. |
| 5. Ngóh sígēi yīngā dākhaahn. | 5. Ngóh sígēi yīngā mhdākhaahn. |
| 6. Ngóh tǐngyaht yāt dīm
dākhaahn. | 6. Ngóh tǐngyaht yāt dīm mhdāk-
haahn. |
| 7. Ngóh kàhmyaht sei dīm
dākhaahn. | 7. Ngóh kàhmyaht sei dīm
mhdākhaahn. |

Repeat: Students changing statement into question, thus:

T: Ngóh kàhmyaht dāk-
haahn.

I was free yesterday.

S: Néih kàhmyaht dāk-
haahn a?

Were you busy yesterday?

Comment: Adjectives exhibit no formal distinction between past and non-past.

2. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih tǐngyaht hái
úkkéi.

He will be home tomorrow.

S: Kéuih kàhmyaht hái
úkkéi.

He was home yesterday.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih tǐngyaht dāk mhdāk-
haahn a? | 1. Néih kàhmyaht dāk mhdāk-
haahn a? |
| 2. Ngóh tǐngyaht yáuh sih. | 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht yáuh sih. |
| 3. Ngóh tǐngyaht mhdākhaahn. | 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhdākhaahn. |
| 4. Ngóh tǐngyaht mhsái fàangùng. | 4. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhsái fàangùng. |

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5. Ngóh tǐngyaht mǎhséung heui taam kéuih.
Tomorrow I don't want to go see her. | 5. Ngóh kàhmyaht mǎhséung heui taam kéuih.
Yesterday I didn't want to go see her. |
| 6. Néih tǐngyaht yáuh móuh sih a? | 6. Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh sih a? |
| 7. Kéuih tǐngyaht hái mǎhái séjihlauh a? | 7. Kéuih kàhmyaht hái mǎhái séjihlauh a? |
| 8. Ngóh tǐngyaht mǎngau sihgaaan gwo hóí. | 8. Ngóh kàhmyaht mǎngau sihgaaan gwo hóí. |
| 9. Ngóh tǐngyaht móuh sihgaaan. | 9. Ngóh kàhmyaht móuh sihgaaan. |
| 10. Ngóh tǐngyaht séung tái chēut hei. | 10. Ngóh kàhmyaht séung tái chēut hei. |

Comment: Non-performance verbs do not differentiate past and non-past by verb form.

3. Transformation Drill: Change the sentences from tǐngyaht to kàhmyaht.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: 1. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht dá mǎhjéuk.
+ S: Kéuih kàhmyaht dá mǎhjéuk. | T: He's going to <u>play mahjong</u> tomorrow.
S: He played mahjong yesterday. |
| 2. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎhdá mǎhjéuk.
S: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá mǎhjéuk. | T: He's not going to play mahjong tomorrow.
S: He didn't play mahjong yesterday. |
| 3. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht dá mǎhdá mǎhjéuk a?
S: Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh dá mǎhjéuk a? | T: Is he going to play mahjong tomorrow?
S: Did he play mahjong yesterday? |
| 1. Kéuih tǐngyaht dá dihnwá bái néih. | 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht dá dihnwá bái néih. |
| 2. Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎhdá dihnwá bái néih. | 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá dihnwá bái néih. |
| 3. Kéuih tǐngyaht dá mǎhdá dihnwá bái néih a? | 3. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh dá dihnwá bái néih a? |
| 4. Kéuih tǐngyaht fàanlaih. | 4. Kéuih kàhmyaht fàanlaih. |
| 5. Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎfàanlaih. | 5. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh fàanlaih. |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 6. Kéuih tǐngyaht fàan mǎfàan-làih a? | 6. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh fàanlàih a? |
| 7. Kéuih tǐngyaht wán néih. | 7. Kéuih kàhmyaht wán néih. |
| 8. Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎhwán néih. | 8. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh wán néih. |
| 9. Kéuih tǐngyaht wán mǎhwán néih a? | 9. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh wán néih a? |
| + 10. Kéuih tǐngyaht heui <u>yáuhséui</u> .
(swim)
He's going swimming to-morrow. | 10. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui yáuh-séui.
He went swimming yesterday. |
| 11. Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎheui yauhseui. | 11. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui yauhseui. |
| 12. Kéuih tǐngyaht heui mǎheui yauhseui a? | 12. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh heui yauhseui a? |

4. Transformation Drill: Pos → Neg

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo Gáulùhng. | He went over to Kowloon yesterday. |
| S: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh gwo Gáulùhng. | He didn't go over to Kowloon yesterday. |
| 2. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht gwo Gáulùhng. | He's going over to Kowloon tomorrow. |
| S: Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎgwo Gáulùhng. | He's not going over to Kowloon tomorrow. |
| 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui tái hei. | 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui tái hei. |
| + 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui <u>dá bō</u> .
/play ball/ | 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui dá bō. |
| 3. Wòhng Sàang tǐngyaht heui Méihgwok. | 3. Wòhng Sàang tǐngyaht mǎheui Méihgwok. |
| 4. Chàhn Táai tǐngyaht heui Jùngwàahn. | 4. Chàhn Táai tǐngyaht mǎheui Jùngwàahn. |
| 5. Ngóh taaitái kàhmyaht heui yám chàh. | 5. Ngóh taaitái kàhmyaht móuh heui yám chàh. |
| 6. Ngóh sǐnsàang tǐngyaht heui Gáulùhng taam pǎhngyáuh. | 6. Ngóh sǐnsàang tǐngyaht mǎheui Gáulùhng taam pǎhngyáuh. |
| 7. Ngóh go jái kàhmyaht heui ngàhnòhng lô chín. | 7. Ngóh go jái kàhmyaht móuh heui ngàhnòhng lô chín. |

Repeat as choice-type question transformation.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo
Gáulùhng. | He went over to Kowloon
yesterday. |
| S: Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh
móuh gwo Gáulùhng
a? | Did he go over to Kowloon
yesterday? |
| 2. T: Kéuih tìngyaht gwo
Gáulùhng. | He will go over to Kowloon
tomorrow. |
| S: Kéuih tìngyaht gwo
m̀hgwò Gáulùhng a? | Will he go over to Kowloon
tomorrow? |

5. Transformation Drill: Change haih m̀hhaih Verb? to the suitable form of Verb m̀h Verb?

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: Néih tìngyaht haih
m̀hhaih heui tái hei
a? | T: Are you going to the movies
tomorrow? |
| S: Néih tìngyaht heui
m̀hheui tái hei
a? | S: Will you go to the movies
tomorrow? |
| T: Néih kàhmyaht haih
m̀hhaih heui tái
hei a? | T: Did you go to the movies
yesterday? |
| S: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh
móuh heui tái
hei a? | S: Did you go to the movies
yesterday? |
-
- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih sīgēi tìngyaht haih
m̀hhaih heui Gáulùhng a? | 1. Néih sīgēi tìngyaht heui
m̀hheui Gáulùhng a? |
| 2. Chàhn Sàang tìngyaht haih
m̀hhaih heui yám chàh a? | 2. Chàhn Sàang tìngyaht heui
m̀hheui yám chàh a? |
| 3. Néih taaitái kàhmyaht haih
m̀hhaih heui Jùngwàahn a? | 3. Néih taaitái kàhmyaht
yáuh móuh heui Jùngwàahn
a? |
| 4. Gó go yàhn kàhmyaht haih
m̀hhaih heui Gáulùhng a? | 4. Gó go yàhn kàhmyaht yáuh
móuh heui Gáulùhng a? |
| + 5. Néih dī <u>sailóugō</u> tìngyaht
haih m̀hhaih heui Méihgwok a?
(<u>child(ren)</u>) | 5. Néih dī <u>sailóugō</u> tìngyaht
heui m̀hheui Méihgwok a? |

6. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh kàhmyaht dá páai. /tái hei/

S: Ngóh kàhmyaht dá páai làih--móuh tái hei.

T: I played mahjong yesterday. /see movie/

S: I played mahjong yesterday, I didn't see a movie.

1. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui chàhlàuh yám chàh. /tái hei/
- + 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht hái ùkkéi tái dihnsih. (watch television) /cheut gāai/
3. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui ngàhnhòhng ló chín. /yàuhséui/
4. Kéuih kàhmyaht gaau ngóh Gwóngdùngwá. /dá páai/
5. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui yàuhséui. /tái dihnsih/

1. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui chàhlàuh yám chàh làih--móuh tái hei.
2. Ngóh kàhmyaht hái ùkkéi tái dihnsih làih--móuh cheut gāai.
3. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui ngàhnhòhng ló chín làih--móuh yàuhséui.
4. Kéuih kàhmyaht gaau ngóh Gwóngdùngwá làih--móuh dá páai.
5. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui yàuhséui làih--móuh tái dihnsih.

Comment: The suffix--laih is used in the past reference sentence in the affirmative form only. The speaker emphasizes with VP-laih that that was the activity he did, not some other activity. The plainfact sentence without laih has no special emphasis.

7. Response Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh kàhmyaht máaih sēutsāam làih. /sāam gihn/

T: I bought some shirts yesterday. /3 unit/

S1: Máaihjó géidō gihn nē?

S1: How many did you buy? [buy-accomplish how many?]

S2: Máaihjó sāam gihn.

S2: I bought three. [buy-accomplish three.]

1. Ngóh kàhmyaht yám bējáu làih. /léuhng jí/
2. Ngóh kàhmyaht sihk pīhnggwó làih. /sei go/
3. Ngóh kàhmyaht ló chín làih. /yāt baak mǎn/

1. S1: Yámjó géidō jí a?
S2: Yámjó léuhng jí.
2. S1: Sihkjó géidō go a?
S2: Sihkjó sei go.
3. S1: Lójó géidō a?
S2: Lójó yāt baak mǎn.

4. Ngóh kàhmyaht máaih maht làih.
/sàam deui/

4. S1: Máaihjó géidō deui a?
S2: Máaihjó sàam deui.

8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih kàhmyaht móuh
máaih sēutsāam àh.

T: You didn't buy a shirt yesterday, did you.

S: Yáuh! Máaihjó la.

S: Yes, I did buy one.

1. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh tái hei
àh.
You didn't see a movie
yesterday, did you.

1. Yáuh! Táijó la.
Yes, I did see one.

+ 2. Wòhng Sàang kàhmyaht móuh
chéng haak àh.
Mr. Wong didn't have a
dinner party yesterday, did he.

2. Yáuh! Chéngjó la.

3. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh fàanlaih
àh.

3. Yáuh! Fàanjó la.

4. Néih kàhmyaht móuh tái yī-
sāng àh.

4. Yáuh! Táijó la.

5. Néih kàhmyaht móuh cheung
chín àh.

5. Yáuh! Cheungjó la.

Comment: chéng haak = have a dinner party
chéng sihk faahn, chéng yàhn sihk faahn = invite
someone for dinner.

9. Response Drill: Contradict the other person's impression.

Ex: T: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh
dá páai àh.

He didn't play mahjong yesterday, did he.

S: Yáuh! Dá làih.

Yes, he did play.

1. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh wán
kéuih àh.

1. Yáuh, wán làih.

2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá bò
àh.

2. Yáuh, dá làih.

3. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh tái dihn-
sih àh.

3. Yáuh, tái làih.

4. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui
yàuhséui àh.

4. Yáuh, heui làih.

Comment: The answers in Drills 8 and 9 above represent spirited denial. Ordinary denial would be:

Q: ...móuh tái hei àh. Q: ...didn't see a movie, huh.

A: Yáuh, yáuh tái. A: Yes, I did.

10. Expansion-Transformation Drill: Expand or transform as appropriate.

- Ex: 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht
gwo Gáulühng taam
sínsaang.
/haih mhhaih a?/
S: Kéuih kàhmyaht haih
mhhaih gwo Gáu-
lühng taam sîn-
saang a?
2. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht haih
mhhaih gwo Gáu-
lühng taam sîn-
saang a? /móuh/
S: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh
gwo Gáulühng taam
sínsaang.
1. Kéuih gwo Gáulühng máaih yéh.
/kàhmyaht/
2. /móuh/
3. /yáuh móuh a?/
4. /haih mhhaih/
5. /mhhaih aak/
6. /haih aak/
1. Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo Gáulühng
máaih yéh.
2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh gwo Gáu-
lühng máaih yéh.
3. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh
gwo Gáulühng máaih yéh a?
4. Kéuih kàhmyaht haih mhhaih
gwo Gáulühng máaih yéh a?
5. Kéuih kàhmyaht mhhaih gwo
Gáulühng máaih yéh aak.
6. Kéuih kàhmyaht haih gwo Gáu-
lühng máaih yéh aak.

11. Question and Answer drill

- Ex: T: /tái dihnsih/ /watch television/
S₁ Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh tái dihnsih a? Did you watch television yesterday?
S₂ Yáuh, yáuh tái. Yes, I did.
1. /dá bō/ 1. S₁: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh dá bō a?
S₂: Yáuh, yáuh dá.
2. /tái syù/ 2. S₁: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh tái syú a?
S₂: Yáuh, yáuh tái.

3. /yám jáu/ 3. S₁: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh yám jáu a?
S₂: Yáuh, yáuh yám.
4. /heui yám chàh/ 4. S₁: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh heui yám chàh
a?
S₂: Yáuh, yéuh heui.
5. /tái yísāng/ 5. S₁: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh tái yísāng a?
S₂: Yáuh, yáuh tái.
6. /wán kéuih/ 6. S₁: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh wán kéuih a?
S₂: Yáuh, yáuh wán.

Comment: The above represents the ordinary way to ask and answer with no special emphasis or assumption.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) wáan = amuse oneself, play (general verb for leisure time activity)
- 2) sóyih = therefore
- 3) dá móhng kàuh = play tennis
 - a) móhng kàuh = tennis ball
- 4) Bóuwáhn Douh = Power Road
- 5) kàuh chéuhng = tennis court
- 6) daih yaht = daih (yih) yaht = another day
- 7) beisyù = secretary
- 8) Mǎnhèihlāai = Manila
- 9) Fēileuhtbān = Philippines
- 10) gūngjái = doll
- 11) Wei! = Hey!; Say!; exclamation used to attract someone's attention
- 12) yārchàih = together
- 13) ginmihn = meet

- 14) Haih gám wah lā. = We'll do it the way you say.
 15) M'ouh heui bīndouh. = Haven't gone anywhere.
 16) ā ma = sen. suf. of response sentence, indicating in a nice way:
 'This is pretty obvious.'
 17) haih bo = here: by the way,...
 18) m'aaiah sung = buy groceries
-

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

B. And he responds:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. What'd you do yesterday? | 1. I went to the movies with my wife. |
| 2. What movie did you see? | 2. I forget the name. |
| 3. I didn't go out yesterday, I
stayed at home watching
television. | 3. I watched television yesterday
too. |
| 4. Where'd you go yesterday? I
went to your house to look
for you, but you weren't
home. | 4. I went swimming yesterday. |
| 5. I'd like to learn to play
mahjong-- could you teach
me? | 5. Sure. When are you free these
days? |
| 6. Could you please tell me how
to get to the Hoover
Theater? | 6. First go to the next intersection
and turn left, then go straight
until the second intersection,
and it's on the right hand side. |
| 7. What would you like to do
today-- play ball or go
swimming? | 7. I went swimming yesterday, let's
play ball today. |
| 8. Did you go to Kowloon to see
your girl friend yesterday? | 8. No, I was very busy yesterday
and didn't go. |
| 9. I went to the Central District
yesterday to buy shoes-- I
bought a pair of white ones. | 9. I went shopping for shoes too,
but I didn't buy any. |
| 10. (still talking about yesterday)
I bought a nice-looking
lighter at a department store. | 10. I also wanted to buy a lighter,
but I didn't get one. |
| 11. My son played ball yesterday.
Did your son go? | 11. No, he didn't. He stayed home
and read. |

12. Miss Chan went to the movies
with Mr. Lee yesterday.

12. Not so! She didn't go with Mr.
Lee, she went with me!

13. Mr. Lee took Miss Chan
swimming yesterday.

13. Not so! They didn't go swimming,
they stayed at Miss Chan's
house and played mahjong.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 16

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. bō | n: ball |
| 2. chéng haak | VO: have a dinner party [invite-guests] |
| 3. chéng síhk faahn, <u>or</u>
chéng yahn síhk faahn | VO: invite someone to dinner |
| 4. chēut | m: M for a movie, a film |
| 5. dá bō | VO: play ball |
| 6. dá màhjeuk | VO: play mahjong |
| 7. dá páai | VO: play mahjong [hit-tiles] |
| 8. dáfógei | n: (cigarette) lighter |
| 9. daihdí | Ph: var. of 'daihyih dí,' others, other (ones) |
| 10. daihyih (+ M) | another (M) [lit: the 2d M] |
| 11. daihyih dí | Ph: others, other (ones) [lit: the 2d ones] |
| 12. dākhaahn | Adj: free, at leisure |
| 13. dihmsh | n: television |
| 14. gānyaht | TW: today |
| 15. gwo hói | VO: cross the sea, harbor |
| 16. haahng gūngsī | VO: windowshop |
| 17. hei | n: movie |
| 18. heiyún | n/PW: movie theater |
| 19. hói | n: sea |
| 20. Hòuh Wàh Heiyún | PW: Hoover Theater |
| 21. jihngaih <u>V</u> | Adv: just, merely, only <u>V</u> |
| 22. kàmyaht | TW: yesterday |
| 23. -laih | ss: suffixed to a heui VP,
indicates that person spoken
about has returned from where he went |
| 24. -laih | ss: VP suffix in response sentence
adding connotation of 'that's what
happened, not the thing you thought' |

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|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 25. mǎh'jéuk | m: mahjong |
| 26. mǎh'āk'khàahn | Adj: busy |
| 27. nǐ'pāai | TW: lately, recently, these few days |
| 28. sāi'lóugō | n: child, children |
| 29. sǐh'gaan | n: time |
| 30. tái' dihnsih | VO: watch television |
| 31. tái' hei | VO: see a movie |
| 32. tǐng'yaht | TW: tomorrow |
| 33. yǎuh'séui | VO: swim; swimming |
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