

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

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

Búndehyáhn

ngoihgwokyáhn	foreigners
dòsou	mostly, for the most part
ngoihgwokyáhn dòsou dōu	foreigners mostly all study
hohk Gwokyúh	Mandarin
hohk Jùngmán ge ngoihgwok- yáhn	foreigners who study Chinese

Tèngginwah hohk Jùngmán ge ngoihgwokyáhn dòsou dōu hohk Gwokyúh-- jān	I hear that foreigners who study Chinese mostly all study Mandarin-- true
Haih àhnhaih jān ga?	Is that true?

Méihgwokyáhn

Haih jān ga.	Yes, that's right.
Daahnhaiah hái Hèunggóng jauh yáuh hóudò Méihgwokyáhn hohk Gwóngdùngwá la.	But in Hong Kong a lot of Americans study Cantonese.

Búndehyáhn

lìhngsihwún	consulate
hái lìhngsihwún jowh sih	work at the consulate
hái lìhngsihwún jowh sih	the Americans who work at
gó dī Méihgwokyáhn	the consulate
Gám, hái lìhngsihwún jowh sih	Do the Americans who work at
gó dī Méihgwokyáhn haih àhnhaih	the consulate all study
gogo dōu hohk Gwóngdùngwá ge nē?	Cantonese?

Méihgwokyáhn

yáuhdī	some, some of them
yáuhdī..., yáuhdī	some..., others ...
Mhnhaih ge--	No--
Yáuhdī hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhdī	Some study Cantonese, some
hohk Gwokyúh, yáuhdī léuhng	study Mandarin, others don't
yeuhng dōu àhnhohk.	study either one.

Búndeihyáhn

deui...laih góng
 deui ngoihgwokyáhn laih góng

ní léuhng yeuhng wá, bín
 yeuhng nàahndí a?

Deui ngoihgwokyáhn laih góng, ní
 léuhng yeuhng wá, bín yeuhng
 nàahndí 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?

Méihgwokyáhn

Ngóh m̀hjí bo.
 Yánwaih ngóh jihng haih hohkgwo
 Gwóngdùngwá ja.
 m̀htúhng

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

Cantonese and Mandarin--how do
 they differ?

Gwóngdùngwá túhng Gwokyúh yáuh
 m̀yéh m̀htúhng a?

Búndeihyáhn

kèihsaht
 chíh

Kèihsaht Gwóngdùngwá túhng Gwokyúh
 yáuh hóudò hóu chíh ge.

actually
 similar, resemble

Actually Cantonese and Mandarin
 have many similarities.

Méihgwokyáhn

fànbiht
 móuh fànbiht

Néih jíkhaih wah Gwóngdùngwá túhng
 Gwokyúh móuh m̀yéh 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)

Búndeihyáhn

Gám yauh ànhaih.
 geui

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

sàamléuhng geui	two or three sentences, (i.e., a few sentences)
Bātngwo sàamléuhng geui hóu náahn góngdākýuhn 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 ngoingwokýàhn dòsou dōu hohk Gwokýuh-- Haih m̄hahh jàn ga?	I hear that foreigners who study Chinese for the most part study Mandarin-- Is that true?
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Méihgwokýàhn

Haih jàn ga. Daahnhaih hái Hèunggóng jauh yáuh hóudò Méihgwokýàhn dōu hohk Gwóngdùngwá la.	Yes, that's right. But in Hong Kong a lot of Americans study Cantonese.
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Búndeihyàhn

Gám, hái líhngsihwún jowh sih gó dī Méihgwokýàhn haih m̄hahh gogo dōu hohk Gwóngdùngwá ge nē?	Do the Americans who work at the consulate all study Cantonese?
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Méihgwokýàhn

M̄hahh gé-- Yáuhdī hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhdī hohk Gwokýuh, yáuhdī léuhng yeuhng dōu m̄hohk.	No-- Some study Cantonese, some study Mandarin, others don't study either one.
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Búndeihyàhn

Deui ngoingwokýàhn làih góng, ní léuhng yeuhng wá, bīn yeuhng nàahndī a?	Which of the two languages is more difficult for foreigners?
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Méihgwokyáhn

Ngóh m̄hji bo,
yánwaih ngóh jihngaih hohkgwo
Gwóngdùngwá ja.
Gwóngdùngwá tùhng Gwokyúh yáuh
mēyéh m̄htùhng a?

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

Búndeihyáhn

Kèihsaht Gwóngdùngwá tùhng
Gwokyúh yáuh hóudò hóu chíh
ge.

Actually Cantonese and Mandarin
have many similarities.

Méihgwokyáhn

Néih jíkhaih wah, Gwóngdùngwá
tùhng Gwokyúh 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 m̄hhaih.
Bātgo sàamléuhng geui hóu nàahn
góngdākýuhn 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 Mähma. She resembles her mother.
2. Kéuih m̄hchíh Mähmā. She doesn't resemble her mother.
3. Kéuih chíh m̄hchíh Mähmā a? Does she resemble her mother?

(See Drill 1)

2. yáuhdí, 'some'

a. yáuhdí may be either modifier or head.

Ex: 1. Yáuhdí noi^hgwok^yáhn Some foreigners can speak
sík gong Gwongdungwá. 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 heis^éui, Some are drinking soft drinks and
yáuhdí yám^gán be^jau. 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 yáuhsíh, 'sometimes'

yáuhdí is a nominal expression, and yáuhsíh 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 yáuhsíh Those people sometimes go
heui yám chah, yáuhsíh 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, nihnnihñ, 'every year,' jiujiu, 'every morning,' gogo laihbaai, '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 lihngsihwún jowh sih</u>	Those Americans who work at
<u>gódí Méihgwokyahn haih</u>	the Consulate-- do they
<u>mhhaih gogo dōu hohk</u>	all study Cantonese?
<u>Gwóngdungwá ge né?</u>	

(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: yahnnyahn = everybody

Yahnnyahn dōu júngyi sihk 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: Dòsou sailóugō dōu júngyi Most children like to drink
yam heiseui. soft drinks.

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

- Ex: 1. Kéuih dòsou góng He speaks Cantonese most
Gwóngdúngwá. of the time.
2. Ngóhdeih dòsou haih We for the most part
gam góng. express it that way.
3. Gó dí yahn dòsou Those people speak Cantonese
góng Gwóngdúngwá. 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 sík sé jih. He said he could write Chinese,
Kèihsaht yat go jih dòu but actually he couldn't
mhsík 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: Gwóngdúngwá tühng Gwok- Cantonese and Mandarin have many
yuh yauh hóudò hóu similarities.
chih ge.
- B: Néih jikhaih wah, Gwóng- You're saying that Cantonese and
dúngwá tühng Gwokyuh Mandarin don't have any big dif-
móuh méyeh daaih fan- 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. m̀tùhng, 'not alike,' not used in the affirmative.

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

Ex: q	Ní gih̄n t̀hng gó gih̄n t̀hng m̀tùhng a?	Are this one and that one alike?
n	Ní gih̄n t̀hng gó gih̄n m̀tùhng.	This one and that one are not alike.
a	Ní gih̄n t̀hng gó gih̄n yátyeuhng.	This one and that one are alike.

(See BE and Drills 6,7,8)

III. DRILLS

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

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| 1. Néih wah kéuih <u>chíh</u> m̀hchíh m̀h̄mā a?
(<u>chíh X</u> =
<u>resemble X</u>)
Do you think he looks like Mother? | 1. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh m̀h̄mā a? |
| + 2. / <u>Sàiyàhn</u> /
(<u>Westerner</u> , <u>European</u> ,
<u>Caucasian</u>) | 2. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh Sàiyàhn a?
Do you think he looks like a European? |
| + 3. / <u>Dākwokyàhn</u> /
(<u>a German</u> , <u>Germans</u>) | 3. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh Dākwokyàhn a? |
| + 4. / <u>Faatgwokyàhn</u> /
(<u>Frenchman</u>) | 4. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh Faatgwokyàhn a? |
| 5. /néih s̄insàang/ | 5. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh néih s̄insàang a? |
| 6. /kéuih bàhbā/ | 6. Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh kéuih bàhbā a? |

Comment: Sàiyàhn [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 m̀hchíh kéuih m̀h̄mā a? /nod/

S: Hóu chíh kéuih m̀h̄mā.

T: Néih wah kéuih chíh m̀hchíh kéuih m̀h̄mā a? /shake/

S: Dōu m̀hchíh kéuih m̀h̄mā.

2. Substitution Drill

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

S: Kéuih dō. m̀hchíh haih dá bō gé. S: He doesn't look like a ball player.

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| 1. Kéuih haih maaih ngūk ge.
He's a real estate agent. | 1. Kéuih dōu m̀hchíh haih maaih ngūk gé. |
| 2. Kéuih haih duhk syù ge.
He's a student. | 2. Kéuih dōu m̀hchíh haih duhk syù gé. |

3. Kéuih haih jòuh yīsāng ge. 3. Kéuih dōu m̀hchih haih jòuh
He's a doctor. [work as a yīsāng gé.
doctor, be a doctor]
4. Kéuih haih jyú faahn ge. 4. Kéuih dōu m̀hchih haih jyú
She's a cook. 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.

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| 1. Kéuih ge Yíngmàhn góngdāk
t̀hng Méihgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.
He speaks English just like
an American. | 1. Kéuih ge Yíngmàhn góngdāk
t̀hng Méihgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám. |
| 2. /Yíngmán/Yínggwokyàhn/ | 2. Kéuih ge Yíngmán góngdāk
t̀hng Yínggwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám. |
| + 3. /Faاتمán/Faatgwokyàhn/
(French language) (Frenchman)
(also: Faاتمàhn) | 3. Kéuih ge Faاتمán góngdāk
t̀hng Faatgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám. |
| 4. /Yahtmán/Yahtbúnyàhn/ | 4. Kéuih ge Yahtmàhn góngdāk
t̀hng Yahtbúnyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám. |
| + 5. /Dākmán/Dākgwokyàhn/
(German language) (German person)
(also: Dākמàhn) | 5. Kéuih ge Dākמàhn góngdāk
t̀hng Dākgwokyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám.
He speaks German just
like a German. |
| + 6. /búndeihwá/búndeihyàhn/
(the local language) | 6. Kéuih ge búndeihwá góngdāk
t̀hng búndeihyàhn yāt-
yeuhng gám. |

4. Response Drill

- Ex: T: Hmm...néih t̀ngdóu T: What sound (or what noise) do
+ mēyéh s̀ng a? you hear?
 /dihnwá/
- S: Hóu chíh haih dih- S: It sounds like a telephone.
 wá gám s̀ng bo. [It seems to be a telephone
 that kind of sound.]
1. Hmm...néih t̀ngdóu mēyéh 1. Hóu chíh haih dá páai gám

- sèng a? /dá páai/
 2. Hmm...néih têngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /kínggái/
 3. Hmm...néih têngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /fóchē/
 4. Hmm...néih têngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /laahmchē/
 5. Hmm...néih têngdóu mēyéh sèng a? /sāuyāngèi/
 ++ 6. Hmm...néih màhdóu mēyéh meih a? /bējáu/
 What smell do you smell?
màhn = to smell
meih = a smell
- sèng bo.
 2. Hóu chíh haih kínggái gám sèng bo.
 3. Hóu chíh haih fóchē gám sèng bo.
 4. Hóu chíh haih laahmchē gám sèng bo.
 5. Hóu chíh haih sāuyāngèi gám sèng bo.
 6. Hóu chíh haih bējáu gám meih bo.
 It smells like beer.
7. Hmm...néih màhdóu 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 yàhn jǔngyi dá páai, yáuhdí jǔngyi yáuh séui. T: Some people like to play mahjong, others like to swim.
 S: Ngóh yáuh síh jǔngyi dá páai, yáuh síh jǔngyi yáuh séui. S: I sometimes like to play mahjong and sometimes like to go swimming.
1. Yáuhdí yàhn tái hei, yáuhdí tái dih síh. 1. Ngóh yáuh síh tái hei, yáuh síh tái dih síh.
 2. Yáuhdí yàhn hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuhdí hohk Gwokýuh. 2. Ngóh yáuh síh hohk Gwóngdùngwá, yáuh síh hohk Gwokýuh.
 3. Yáuhdí yàhn síh Jǔngchoi, yáuhdí síh Sāichāan. 3. Ngóh yáuh síh síh Jǔngchoi, yáuh síh síh Sāichāan.
 4. Yáuhdí yàhn daap syùhn, yáuhdí chón fēigēi. 4. Ngóh yáuh síh daap syùhn, yáuh síh chón fēigēi.
 5. Yáuhdí yàhn daap bāsí, yáuhdí chón díksí. 5. Ngóh yáuh síh daap bāsí, yáuh síh chón díksí.
 6. Yáuhdí yàhn góng Faatmán, yáuhdí góng Dákmán. 6. Ngóh yáuh síh góng Faatmán, yáuh síh góng Dákmán.

6. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Nĭ jèung tùhng gó jèung yātyeuhng ge jē. T: This one and that one are just alike.

S: Nĭ jèung m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó jèung ga. S: This one is not like that one.

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|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Nĭ faai tùhng gó faai yātyeuhng ge jē. | 1. Nĭ faai m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó faai ga. |
| 2. Nĭ bùi tùhng gó bùi yātyeuhng ge jē. | 2. Nĭ bùi m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó bùi ga. |
| 3. Nĭ tou tùhng gó tou yātyeuhng ge jē. | 3. Nĭ tou m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó tou ga. |
| 4. Nĭ jĭ tùhng gó jĭ yātyeuhng ge jē. | 4. Nĭ jĭ m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó jĭ ga. |
| 5. Nĭ jek tùhng gó jek yātyeuhng ge jē. | 5. Nĭ jek m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó jek ga. |
| 6. Nĭ jèung tùhng gó jèung yātyeuhng ge jē. | 6. Nĭ jèung m̀h̀t̀h̀ng 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	Nĭgo	m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó go.	This one is not like that one.
q	Nĭgo	tùhng m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó go a?	Is this one like that one?
a	Nĭgo tùhng gógo	yātyeuhng.	This one is like that one.

7. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Nĭ bún tùhng m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó bún a? T: Is this book like that one?

S: Nĭ bún tùhng gó bún yáuh móuh fànbiht a? S: Is there any difference between this book and that one?

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|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Nĭ deui tùhng m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó deui a? | 1. Nĭ deui tùhng gó deui yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |
| 2. Nĭ tĭuh tùhng m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó tĭuh a? | 2. Nĭ tĭuh tùhng gó tĭuh yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |
| 3. Nĭ bá tùhng m̀h̀t̀h̀ng gó bá a? | 3. Nĭ bá tùhng gó bá yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |

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| 4. Nī bāau tūhng m̄htūhng gó bāau a? | 4. Nī bāau tūhng gó bāau yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |
| 5. Nī gāan tūhng m̄htūhng gó gāan a? | 5. Nī gāan tūhng gó gāan yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |
| 6. Nī jūng tūhng m̄htūhng gó jūng a? | 6. Nī jūng tūhng gó jūng yáuh móuh fànbiht a? |

8. Alteration Drill

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

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

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| 1. Gwóngdúng choi tūhng Seuhng-hói choi yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 1. Gwóngdúng choi tūhng Seuhng-hói choi yáuh mēyéh fànbiht a? |
| 2. Jūngchoi tūhng Sāichāan yáuh mēyéh m̄htūhng a? | 2. Jūngchoi 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: Nī dī sām dòsou haih làahm ge. /jeuk/

S: Ngóh dòsou jeuk làahm sām.

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

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

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Nī dī pihnggwó dòsou haih hùhng ge. /sìhk/ | 1. Ngóh dòsou sìhk hùhng pihnggwó. |
|-----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2. Nǐ dī bēng dòsou haih tǐhm ge.
/sǐhk/ | 2. Ngóh dòsou sǐhk tǐhm bēng. |
| 3. Nǐ dī mǒuhgān dòsou haih daaih ge.
/yuhng/ | 3. Ngóh dòsou yuhng daaih mǒuhgān. |
| 4. Nǐ dī bējáu dòsou haih dung ge.
/yám/ | 4. Ngóh dòsou yám dung bējáu. |
| 5. Nǐ dī hàaih dòsou haih lòihlǒu ge.
/jeuk/ | 5. Ngóh dòsou jeuk lòihlǒu hàaih. |
| 6. Nǐ dī 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-dǔng choi sǐhk. | 2. Jáugā dòsou dōu yáuh Gwóng-dǔng 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, yat chǐn mǎn taai dò laak. T: Speaking for myself, one thousand dollars is too much. or For me, one thousand dollars is too much.

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

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 dǐ faaijǐ taai dyún laak. | 2. Deui ngóh làih góng, nǐ dǐ faaijǐ dyún gwotàuh laak. |
| 3. Deui ngóh làih góng, gó gǎan ngük taai sai laak. | 3. Deui ngóh làih góng, gó gǎan ngük sai gwotàuh laak. |
| 4. Deui ngóh làih góng, go sǎu-yāngèi hòidāk taai daaih sèng laak. | 4. Deui ngóh làih góng, go sǎu-yāngèi hòidāk daaih sèng gwotàuh laak. |
| + <u>hòì sǎuyāngèi =</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>siu</u> laak.
For me, three is too few. | 6. Deui ngóh làih góng, sàam gihn siu gwotàuh laak. |

12. Combining Drill

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

S: Ngóh daap léuhng dím hòì ge fóchē. S: I'm taking the train that 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 sǐk jyúsìhk. | 2. Nàahmyán jungyi sǐk jyúsìhk 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 mhcéng dájaap.
Dájaap mhjúngyi jough yéh. | 4. Ngóh mhcéng mhjúngyi jough
yéh ge dájaap.
I'm not going to hire an
amah who doesn't like to
work. |
| 5. Kéuih hóusiu máaih láangsāam.
Lāangsāam hóu gwai. | 5. Kéuih hóusiu máaih hóu gwai
ge láangsāam. |

13. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Gó go Yínggwokyáhn
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 Yínggwokyáhn
haih ngóh pàhng-
yáuh.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Gó go sailóugō haih kéuih ge
jái. Kéuih yáuhgán 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 yáhn haih ngóh màhmā.
Kéuih dágán dihnwá. | 2. Dágán dihnwá gó go yáhn
haih ngóh màhma. |
| 3. Gó go ngoihgwokyáhn gaau ngóh
Yíngmáhn. Kéuih yámgán
chàh. | 3. Yámgán chàh gó go ngoih-
gwokyáhn gaau ngóh
Yíngmáhn. |
| 4. Gó go néuihyán haih ngóh dá-
jaap. Kéuih saigán sām. | 4. Saigán sām gó go néuihyán
haih ngóh dájaap. |
| + 5. Gó go <u>sailouhnéui</u> haih ngóh
ge néui. Kéuih jeuk hùhng
kwáhn.
That <u>little girl</u> is my
daughter. | 5. Jeuk hùhng kwáhn gó go
sailouhnéui haih ngóh ge
néui. |
| 6. Gó go Faatgwokyáhn haih kéuih
néuihpàhngyáuh. Kéuih hái
daaihhoik gaau Faatmáhn. | 6. Hái daaihhoik gaau Faatmáhn
gó go Faatgwokyáhn haih
kéuih néuihpàhngyáuh. |

14. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Nǐ léuhng júng chē,
bīn júng hóudī a?
/Dākwok/Faatgwok/

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

S: Dākwok chē tūhng
Faatgwok chē, bīn
júng hóudī a?

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

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Nǐ léuhng ga sāuyāngèi, bīn ga hóudī a? /daaih gó ga/sai gó ga/</p> <p>2. Nǐ léuhng jèung tóí, bīn jèung lengdī a? /chèuhngdī gó jèung/dyúndī gó jèung/</p> <p>3. Nǐ léuhng bún syù, bīn bún pèhngdī a? /háuh gó bún/
+ <u>bohk gó bún/</u>
+ the <u>thick</u> one
the <u>thin</u> one
<u>háuh</u> = <u>thick</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 2em;"><u>bohk</u> = <u>thin</u></p> <p>4. Nǐ léuhng jí bējáu, bīn jí hóuyámdī a? /Hèunggóng/Ngoihgwok/</p> <p>5. Nǐ léuhng go gúngyàhn, bīn go kàhnlihkđī a?
/daaihđī gó go/saidī gó go/
/the older one/the younger one/</p> | <p>1. Daaih gó ga sāuyāngèi tūhng sai gó ga, bīn ga hóudī a?</p> <p>2. Chèuhngdī gó jèung tóí tūhng dyúndī gó jèung, bīn jèung lengdī a?</p> <p>3. Háuh gó bún syù tūhng bohk gó bún, bīn bún pèhngdī a? Which is cheaper--the thick book or the thin one?</p> <p>4. Hèunggóng bējáu tūhng Ngoihgwok bējáu, bīn jí hóuyámdī a?</p> <p>5. Daaihđī gó go gúngyàhn tūhng saidī gó go, bīn go kàhnlihkđī a?</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

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. Ngoh go tùhng néih go dōu gam leuhnjeuhn ge laak. | 2. Ngoh go tùhng néih go, ngoh 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. Choh bāsī tùhng choh fochē yātyeuhng gam dò chin. /noihdī/ | 2. Choh bāsī tùhng choh fochē yātyeuhng gam dò chin, bātgow choh bāsī noihdī jē. |
| 3. Nī gāan tùhng gó gāan yātyeuhng gam dò chin jòu. /dò go chisó/ | 3. Nī gāan tùhng gó gāan yātyeuhng gam dò chin 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 láahngheigēi yātyeuhng gam gányiu. /yuhng dōdī/ | 5. Syutgwaih tùhng láahngheigēi yātyeuhng gam gányiu, bātgow syutgwaih yuhng dōdī jē. |
| 6. Daap fēigēi tùhng daap syuhn yātyeuhng gam gwai. /faaidī/ | 6. Daap fēigēi tùhng daap syuhn 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) Mhgingdāk ā! = Not necessarily!
- 3) Fāanjing = anyway, besides,...
- 4) Néih go yàhn jànhaih 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 Tāai 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 <u>jáugā</u> 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. bündei hwá | local language |
| 3. chíh | v: is similar to; resembles |
| 4. Dǎkgwok yáhn [go] | n: German |
| 5. Dǎkmáhn (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. Faatgwok yáhn [go] | n: Frenchman |
| 9. Faatmáhn (also: <u>-mán</u>) | n: French (language) |
| 10. fànbiht | n: difference |
| 11. háuh | adj: thick |
| 12. hòì sǎuyāngēi | VO: 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. lihngsihgwún	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. m̀ht̀uhng	v: not alike, used in negative and question forms, but not in affirmative
18. m̀ahn	v: to smell
19. meih	n: smell
20. ǹaahmyán [go]	n: man
21. ǹeuihyán [go]	n: woman
22. sailouhnéui [go]	n: little girl
23. S̀aiyàhn [go]	n: Westerner, European, Caucasian
24. s̀eng	n: sound
25. siu	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:)

Gúngyáhn

Jouh māt a?

What is it?

Yáuhcháai

yáuhcháai

postman

gwahouh seun

registered letter

sàu

receive, collect, take in

sàu seun

receive letters

Sàu gwahouh seun a.

Registered letter. [Receive a registered letter.]

Gúngyáhn

sihtáu

employer, boss

Dím syun a?

'How can we handle this?'

or 'What's to be done?'

Ngóh sihtáu m̀hái douh bo, dím syun a?

My boss isn't home--what'll

I do?

sáujuhk

procedure(s)

yiú mēyéh sáujuhk?

What procedure(s) is (are) necessary?

Ngóh m̀hji yiú mēyéh sáujuhk ga.

I don't know what the procedure is.

Yáuhcháai

M̀hgányiu gé.

That's all right.

chím méng

sign one's name

chím go méng hái n̄douh

sign your name here

yiú néih chím go méng hái n̄douh

require you to sign your name here

jíyiu...,jauh

just have to...; as long as you

jíyiu néih chím go méng,

you just have to sign

jauh...

your name, and ...

Jíyiu néih chím go méng hái n̄douh, jauh dāk ge laak.

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

Gúngyàhn

m̀hsík jìh
Ngóh m̀hsík jìh ga, dím chím a?

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

Yáuhchàai

juhng yáuh móuh bíngó sĭk
jìh ge hái douh a?
ch̀euihjó...(jĭngoih)

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

ch̀euihjó néih jĭngoih
Gám, ch̀euihjó néih jĭngoih, juhng
yáuh móuh bíngó sĭk jìh ge hái
douh a?

Gúngyàhn

Móuh lòh.

No. (childishly feeling sorry
for herself)

Yáuhchàai

tòuhjēung
Gám, néih yáuh móuh tòuhjēung a?

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

Gúngyàhn

só
sómàaih
ngóh go tòuhjēung sómàaihjó
ngóh go tòuhjēung béijó
sihtáu
Ngóh go tòuhjēung béijó sihtáu
tùhng ngóh sómàaih.
sósìh
Ngóh yauh móuh sósìh gé.

to lock
lock up, lock tight, lock
away
my chop has been locked up
my chop was given to the
boss
My chop I gave to the boss to
lock up for me.
key
And I don't have the key.
cupboard; dresser
drawer
break the drawer
take

gwaih
gwaihtúng
jĭnglaahn go gwaihtúng
jèung

jèung go gwaihtúng jinglaahn	take the drawer and break
chèuihfèi	it; i.e., break the drawer
Chèuihfèi jèung go gwaihtúng	unless; would have to;
jinglaahn lā...	only if
	Unless I took the drawer and
	broke it... (thinking it over)
	<u>Yàuhchāai</u>
màhfàahn	trouble
Syun laak.	Never mind! <u>or</u> Forget it!
Gám a, gam màhfàahn.	Oh, such trouble!
Syun la, syun laak.	Never mind!
bātyùh...bá la(ak)	it would be preferable to...
yàuhjinggúk	post office
bātyùh heui yàuhjinggúk ló	it would be better to go
bá laak	to the post office to
	get it
jihgéi	oneself, himself, myself,
	etc.
sihtáu jihgéi	the boss himself
giu néih sihtáu jihgéi	tell your boss to go get
heui ló	it himself
giu néih sihtáu jihgéi	tell your boss to go to
heui yàuhjinggúk ló	the post office himself
	to get it
Bātyùh giu néih sihtáu jihgéi	You'd better tell your boss
heui yàuhjinggúk ló bá laak.	to go to the post office
	himself to get it.
	<u>Gungyāhn</u>
Hóu la.	All right.
yāt Verbl, jauh Verb ² la.	as soon as..., then ...
yāt fānlàih, jauh heui la	as soon as he returns,
	he'll go
jìkhāak	immediately
Kéuih yāt fānlàih, ngóh jauh	As soon as he comes back, I'll
giu kéuih jìkhāak heui lā.	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.]

Gùngyàhn

Ngóh sìhtáu mhhái douh bo, dím syun a?

My boss isn't home--what'll I do?

Ngóh mhjí yiu mēyéh sáujukh ga.

I don't know what procedures are required.

Yàuhchàai

Jíyiu néih chím go méng hái nídouh, jauh dāk ge laak.

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

Gùngyàhn

Ngóh mhsík jih ga, dím chím a?

I can't read and write--how can I sign?

Yàuhchàai

Gám, chéuihjó néih jingoih, juhng yáuh móuh bīngó sīk jih ge hái douh a?

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

Gùngyàhn

Móuh lòh.

No.

Yàuhchàai

Gám, néih yáuh móuh tòuhjēung a?

In that case, do you have a chop?

Gùngyáhn

Ngóh go tòuhjēung béijó sihtáu
 tùhng ngóh sómáaih.
 Ngóh yauh móuh sósih 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)

Yàuhchàai

Gám a, gam màhfàahn.
 Syun la, syun laak.
 Bātyùh giu néih sihtáu jihgéi
 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.

Gùngyáhn

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.

Yàuhchàai

Haih gám wah la.

That's the way.

Gùngyáhn

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 gònjehng ge, As long as it's clean, it
jauh géi gauh dōu móuh doesn't matter how old
sówaih gé. it is.

(See BC)

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

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

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

(See Drill 10)

- b. Chèuihjó...(jì 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 meih haven't gone anywhere.
heuigwo laak.

(See Drill 11)

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... |
| 2. Chèuihfèi.....,jauh..... | | Only if...., then... |
| | | Unless...., then... |
| 3. Chèuihfèi.....,yùhgwó mhhaih..... | | Must...., otherwise,... |

- 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 mhheui, Only if he doesn't go, will I go.
ngòh jauh heui. or:
I'll go unless he doesn't.
3. Chèuihfèi kéuih mhheui, If he doesn't go, I won't go.
ngòh jauh mhheui lak.
4. Chèuihfèi kéuih heui; He'll have to go; otherwise,
yùhgwó mhhaih, ngòh I won't go.
mhheui.

(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 pèhngdī 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. jeung, 'take'

jeung 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 jeung, thus:

VO becomes jeung O, V...

Ex: V O jeung O V
 dalaahn go gwaihtúng → jeung go gwaihtúng dalaahn
 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 jeung 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 jeung construction in Cantonese.)

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

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

Comment: A common alternate pronunciation of dihnboughk is dihnboughk.

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

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|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| d. juhng meih dākhaahn wùih
seun béi kéuih tím | d. still haven't had time
to answer his letter |
| e. ngóh juhng meih dākhaahn wùih
seun béi kéuih tím | e. I still haven't had time
to answer his letter. |
| f. Léuhng go láihbaai laak, ngóh
juhng meih dākhaahn wùih
seun béi kéuih tím. | 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 tím. | 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 jí | d. make a long distance call
and tell him. |
| e. dá chéuhng tòuh dihnwá wah
kéuih jí jí dāk laak | e. ought to make a long
distance phone call
and tell him |
| f. yiu dá chéuhng tòuh dihnwá
wah kéuih jí jí dāk laak | f. ought to make a long
distance phone call and
tell him |
| g. yiu jíkhāak dá chéuhng tòuh
dihnwá wah kéuih jí jí
dāk laak. | g. ought to make a long
distance phone call
immediately and tell
him. |
| h. Néih yiu jíkhāak dá chéuhng
tòuh dihnwá wah kéuih jí
jí dāk laak. | h. You ought to make a long
distance phone call
immediately and tell
him. |

2. Response Drill:

Ex: T: Ngóh jingéi heui
ló. /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 mán
Méihgām. /baak ngh/ | 4. Bātyùh wuhn baak ngh mán
bá lā. |
| 5. Ngóh séung ngaandī fan gaau.
/yihgā/ | 5. Bātyùh yihgā heui fan bá lā. |
| 6. Ngóh séung tingjiu 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 heí.
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 heí. |
| 2. /yáuh chin/jài heui ngànhòhng/ | 2. Kéuih yāt yáuh chin, jauh
jài heui ngànhòhng. |
| + 3. /sàudóu seun/wùih/
(<u>receive a letter</u>) | 3. Kéuih yāt sàudóu seun, jauh
wùih. |
| 4. /yáuh síngaan/tái syù/ | 4. Kéuih yāt yáuh síngaan,
jauh tái syù. |
| 5. /gau chin/jouh sán sām/ | 5. Kéuih yāt gau chin, jauh
jouh sán sām. |
| + 6. /m̀hjing̀sàhn/tái yīsāng/
(<u>not feel well; i.e.</u>
<u>feel sick</u>) | 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: M̀ngòì néih tùhng
ngòh sái gònjehng
go chyùhfong là.

T: Please clean the kitchen.

S: M̀ngòì néih jìkhāak
tùhng ngòh sái
gònjehng go chyùh-
fóng là.

S: Please clean the kitchen right
away.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. M̀ngòì néih tùhng ngòh tongháh
tiuh kwahn là. | 1. M̀ngòì néih jìkhāak tùhng
ngòh tongháh tiuh kwahn
là. |
| + 2. M̀ngòì néih tùhng ngòh <u>sàanjó</u>
go sàuyāngèi là.
(<u>sàan sàuyāngèi</u> =
turn off the radio)
Please turn off the radio. | 2. M̀ngòì néih jìkhāak tùhng
ngòh sàanjó go sàuyāngèi
là. |
| 3. M̀ngòì néih tùhng ngòh heui
máaih dī béng faanlaih là.
Please go out for me and buy
some cookies and bring them
back. | 3. M̀ngòì néih jìkhāak tùhng
ngòh heui máaih dī béng
faanlaih là. |
| 4. M̀ngòì néih heui wánháh kéuih là. | 4. M̀ngòì néih jìkhāak heui
wánháh kéuih là. |
| 5. M̀ngòì néih yahphei táiháh
kéuih jough méyéh là. | 5. M̀ngòì néih jìkhāak yahphei
táiháh kéuih jough méyéh
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 gònjehng ji yiu. | 2. Chèuihfèi hóu gònjehng,
ji yiu. |
| 3. Hóu génghot ji yám séui. | 3. Chèuihfèi hóu génghot,
ji yám séui. |

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

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. Mhmahn, dōu mǎgóng. | 1. Chèuihfèi mahn, ji góng. |
| 2. Mhchéng, dōu mǎlaih. | 2. Chèuihfèi chéng, ji laih. |
| 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: Yùngwó hóu pèhng, ngóh jauh máaih gé. | T: If it's very cheap, I'll buy it. |
| S: Chèuihfèi hóu pèhng--
mǎhah, jauh mǎ-
máaih. | 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. Yùngwó hóu leng, ngóh jauh júngyi gé. | 1. Chèuihfèi hóu leng--mǎhah, jauh mǎjúngyi. |
| 2. Yùngwó 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. M̀hleng, dōu m̀jeuk. | 1. Chèuihfèi hóu leng 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. M̀laahттаат, dōu m̀wuhn. | 5. Chèuihfèi hóu laahттаат ji wuhn. |
| 6. M̀tíhm, dōu m̀sihk. | 6. Chèuihfèi hóu tíhm ji sihk. |

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

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Chèuihfèi kéuih jáu sìn 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 sìn lā. |
| 2. /sihk/ | 2. Chèuihfèi kéuih sihk sìn 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 ji chéng kéuih.
I'll only invite him if he invites me first.

10. Response Drill

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|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 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 bīngo a?
/Wòhng Táai/ | 1. Chèuihjó Wòhng Sàang, ngóh
juhng sīk Wòhng Táai tīm. |
| 2. Chèuihjó jyú faahn, néih juhng
sīk jōuh méyeh a? /tong saam/ | 2. Chèuihjó jyú faahn, ngóh
juhng sīk tong saam tīm. |
| 3. Chèuihjó Gwóngdùngwá, néih
juhng sīk gong méyeh wá a?
/Gwokyúh/ | 3. Chèuihjó Gwóngdùngwá, ngóh
juhng sīk gong Gwokyúh
tīm. |
| 4. Chèuihjó hùhng sīk, néih juhng
jūngyi méyeh sīk a? /luhk/ | 4. Chèuihjó hùhng sīk, ngóh
juhng jūngyi luhk sīk
tīm. |

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

11. Response Drill

Ex: T: Chèuihjò Méingwok,
néih juhng heuigwo
bīndouh a?

T: In addition to America, where
else have you been?

S: Chèuihjò Méingwok,
ngòh jauh bīndouh
dòu meih heuigwo
laak.

S: Except for America, I haven't
been anywhere. or
I haven't been anywhere
except America.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Chèuihjò cháau faahn, néih juhng sihkjò mēyéh a?
2. Chèuihjò chēunglīm, néih juhng máaihjò mēyéh a?
3. Chèuihjò jī bāt, néih juhng wāndou mēyéh a?
4. Chèuihjò tái syù, néih juhng joughjò mēyéh a?
5. Chèuihjò heui kéuih douh,
+ néih juhng yiu heui <u>bīnsyu</u>
a?
(<u>bīnsyu</u> = <u>where?</u>)
6. Chèuihjò jyú chāan jīngoih,
néih juhng sīk jough mēyéh a?</p> | <p>1. Chèuihjò cháau faahn, ngòh jauh mēyéh dòu móuh sihk.
2. Chèuihjò chēunglīm, ngòh jauh mēyéh dòu móuh máaih laak.
3. Chèuihjò jī bāt, ngòh jauh mēyéh dòu wán mhdóu laak.
4. Chèuihjò tái syù, ngòh jauh mēyéh dòu móuh jough laak.
5. Chèuihjò heui kéuih douh, ngòh jauh bīnsyu dòu mhheui laak.
6. Chèuihjò jyú chāan jīngoih, ngòh jauh mēyéh dòu mhsīk jough ge laak.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Comment: bīnsyu and bīndouh are used interchangeably. In Hong Kong bīndouh is heard more frequently than bīnsyu.

12. Substitution Drill:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Chèuihjó yàuhséui jingoih,
ngòh <u>yeuhngyeuhng</u> dòu júngyi.
Aside from swimming, I like
<u>everything</u> . <u>or</u>
With the exception of swim-
ming, I like everything. | 1. Chèuihjó yàuhséui jingoih,
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dòu
júngyi. |
| 2. /laah ^h yé ^h / | 2. Chèuihjó laah ^h yé ^h jingoih,
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dòu
júngyi. |
| 3. /tái syù/ | 3. Chèuihjó tái syù jingoih,
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dòu
júngyi. |
| 4. /dá jih/ | 4. Chèuihjó dá jih jingoih,
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dòu
júngyi. |
| 5. /jyú faahn/ | 5. Chèuihjó jyú faahn jingoih,
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dòu
júngyi. |
| 6. /Yahtbún choi/ | 6. Chèuihjó Yahtbún choi jin-
goih, ngòh yeuhngyeuhng
dòu júngyi. |
| 7. /léuihhàhng/ | 7. Chèuihjó léuihhàhng jingoih,
ngòh yeuhngyeuhng dòu
júngyi. |

13. Expansion Drill

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

meih wùih seun bái ngòh.

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

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

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

15. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh béijó dī chīn kéuih. Kéuih tùhng ngóh jàijó heui ngàhnhòhng. T: I gave him the money. He put it into the bank for me.
S: Ngóh béijó dī chīn kéuih tùhng ngóh jàiheui ngàhnhòhng. S: The money I gave (him), he put in the bank for me.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kéuih béijó bún syù ngóh. Ngóh tùhng kéuih sómàaih hái gwahtúng. | 1. Kéuih béijó bún syù ngóh tùhng kéuih sómàaih hái gwahtúng. |
| 2. Ngóh béijó tiuh sósih kéuih. Kéuih tùhng ngóh níngjó heui béi màhmā. | 2. Ngóh béijó tiuh sósih kéuih tùhng ngóh níngheui béi màhmā. |
| 3. Ngóh béijó fùng gwahouhseun gājē. Gājē tùhng ngóh níngjóheui gei. | 3. Ngóh béijó fùng gwahouhseun gājē tùhng ngóh níngheui gei. |
| 4. Ngóh béijó go tòuhjēung sihtáu. Sihtáu tùhng ngóh jàimàaih hái gwahtúng. (<u>jàimàaih = put in and close up</u>) | 4. Ngóh béijó go tòuhjēung sihtáu tùhng ngóh jài-màaih hái gwahtúng. |
| 5. Màhmā béijó gāan ūk ngóh. Ngóh tùhng kéuih jòujó béi yahn. | 5. Màhmā béijó gāan ūk ngóh tùhng kéuih jòu béi yahn. |
| 6. Ngóh chānchīk béijó ga gauh chē ngóh. Ngóh tùhng kéuih níngjó heui maaih. | 6. Ngóh chānchīk béijó ga gauh chē ngóh tùhng kéuih níngheui maaih. |

16. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Yáuh chīn, jauh mēyéh dōu mǎaih dōu. T: When you have money, you can buy anything.
S: Jíyiu yáuh chīn, jauh mēyéh dōu mǎaih dāk dōu. S: As long as you have money, you can buy anything.

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

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| heuidāk. | bīndouh dōu heuidāk. |
| 2. Yáuh wùih seun, jauh géisi dōu heuidāk.
When you get a response, you can go any time. | 2. Jíyiu yáuh wùih seun, jauh géisi dōu heuidāk. |
| 3. Gau yáhn, jauh géi chéuhng dōu nīngdāk.
When there are enough people, you can move it no matter how heavy it is. | 3. Jíyiu gau yáhn, jauh géi chūhng dōu nīngdāk. |
| 4. Yáuhdāk sihk, jauh mēyéh dōu dāk. | 4. Jíyiu yáuhdāk sihk, jauh mēyéh dōu dāk. |
| 5. Yáuhdāk jyuh, jauh géichín yāhngùng dōu dāk. | 5. Jíyiu yáuhdāk jyuh, jauh géichín yāhngùng 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? | 1. Néih sàudóu Léih Táai fùng seun meih a? |
| 2. /sàu mhsàudóu/ | 2. Néih sàu mhsàudóu Léih Táai fùng seun a? |
| 3. /juhng meih sàudóu ...mē?/ | 3. Néih juhng meih sàudóu Léih Táai fùng seun mē? |
| 4. /géisi/ | 4. Néih géisi sàudóu Léih Táai fùng seun a? |
| 5. /yáuh móuh/ | 5. Néih yáuh móuh sàudóu Léih Táai fùng seun a? |

18. Expansion Drill:

- Ex: 1. T: Kéuih mēyéh yuhk dōu sihk ge.
/ngàuhyuhk/+/
S: Chèuihjó ngàuh-yuhk, kéuih mēyéh yuhk dōu sihk ge.
S: With the exception of beef, he eats all meats. or He eats all kinds of meat except beef.
2. T: Kéuih mēyéh yuhk dōu sihk ge.
/ngàuhyuhk/-/
T: He eats all meats. /beef/

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>S: Chèuihjó ngàuh-
yuhk, kéuih mēyéh
yuhk dōu m̄hsihk
ge.</p> | <p>S: With the exception of beef, he
doesn't eat any meat. <u>or</u>
He doesn't eat any meat
except beef.</p> |
| <p>1. Kéuih mēyéh wá dōu sīk góng.
/Gwóngdùngwá/-/</p> | <p>1. Chèuihjó Gwóngdùngwá, kéuih
mēyéh wá dōu m̄hsīk góng.</p> |
| <p>2. Kéuih mēyéh choi dōu jùngyi.
/Yahtbun choi/+/</p> | <p>2. Chèuihjó Yahtbun choi, kéuih
mēyéh choi dōu jùngyi.</p> |
| <p>3. Kéuih mēyéh Jùnggwok choi dōu
sīhk. /yúhgyū/+/</p> | <p>3. Chèuihjó yúhgyū, kéuih
mēyéh Jùnggwok choi dōu
sīhk.</p> |
| <p>4. Kéuih mēyéh dōu yiu máaih.
/syutgwaih/-/</p> | <p>4. Chèuihjó syutgwaih, kéuih
mēyéh dōu m̄hsái máaih.</p> |
| <p>5. Kéuih mēyéh sīk dōu jùngyi.
/húhng sīk/+/</p> | <p>5. Chèuihjó húhng sīk, kéuih
mēyéh dōu jùngyi.</p> |
| <p>6. Kéuih mēyéh jáu dōu jùngyi yám.
/bējáu/-/
He likes all kinds of liquor.</p> | <p>6. Chèuihjó bējáu, kéuih mēyéh
jáu dōu m̄hjùngyi yám.</p> |

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 = níngheui
 - 4) m̄hchíh bo = Not likely!
 - 5) Jàn m̄hfhàahn = 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 .ㄨ. bá laak
(or ...bá lā) | PhF: it would be preferable to do <u>X</u> |
| 2. bīnsyu? | QW: where? |
| 3. chèuihfèi | MA/Cj: unless...; only if |
| 4. chèuihjó...(jǐ ngoih) | PhF: aside from...; other than... |
| 5. chèuhng tòuh dihnwá | n: long distance phone call |
| 6. chīm méng | VO: sign one's name |
| 7. dá chèuhng touh
dihnwá | VO: make a long distance phone call |
| 8. dá dihnbou | VO: send a telegram |
| 9. dihnbou | n: telegram, cablegram |
| 10. dihnbougúk or
dihnbouguk | 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. jihgéi | NAdjunct: oneself, myself, himself, etc. |
| 22. jíkhaak | adv: immediately, right away |
| 23. jíyiu..., 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. mánfáahn | adj/n: trouble |
| 27. m̀hjingsàhn | adj: not feel well |
| 28. m̀hsík jih | Ph: illiterate |
| 29. sàan s̀uyāngèi | 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. syunlaaht tòng	Np: vinegar-pepper soup
39. tihmayùn 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. yàuhcháai	n: postman
44. yàuhjinggúk	n: post office
45. yàuhjingguhk	n: post office
46. yeuhngyeuhng	mm: everything, every kind of thing