

## I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(A tourist in a hotel in Hong Kong has rung for the roomboy:)

sihjái

roomboy

Sihjái

fànfu

instructions

Sínsàang yáuh mēyéh fànfu a?

Yes sir--you called? [what  
instructions does the gentle-  
man have?]Yáuhhaak

yáuhhaak

tourist

sái

wash

Ngóh yáuh dí sām yiu sái ge.

I have some clothes to be washed.

Sihjái

Hóu--béi ngóh jauh dāk laak.

Fine--give them to me and  
they'll be done.Yáuhhaak

hauhyaht

the day after tomorrow

jiujóu

morning

Ngóh hauhyaht jiujóu yiu jáu laak.

I'm leaving the day after  
tomorrow in the morning.

sáidākchit

able to get (it) washed in  
time

Sái mhsáidākchit nē?

Will you be able to get them  
washed in time?Sihjái

Dāk gé.

Yes indeed.

hahjau

afternoon

níngfàan

carry back

níngfàanlaih

bring back

hahjau níngfàanlaih

bring (it) back in the  
afternoonTíngyaht hahjau yātdihng níng-  
fàanlaih bái néih.We'll bring it back to you  
tomorrow afternoon without  
fail.

Yàuhhaak

Gám, m̀hgoi néih túhng ngóh níng-  
chēutheui lā.

(The tourist points out a spot on one of the garments:)

yan  
Nídouh yáuh go yan--  
gònjehng  
sáidāk gònjehng  
m̀hji...?

M̀hji sái m̀hsáidāk gònjehng nē?

In that case, please take them  
[away for me].

spot  
There's a spot here--  
clean  
able to be washed clean  
I wonder...?  
I wonder whether you can get it  
clean?

Sihjái

hóu chíh  
Mmm...Hóu chíh m̀hdāk bo.

Siháh lā!

it seems, probably, it looks  
like ...  
Mmm...It looks like it can't be  
done--  
But we'll give it a try.

Yàuhhaak

A--juhng yáuh!  
tong  
tong chēuhng fu  
M̀hgoi néih túhng ngóh tongjó  
nítíuh chēuhng fu lā.

Oh--there's something else!  
iron, press  
press trousers  
Please get these trousers  
pressed for me.

Sihjái

Hóu aak.  
dāan  
séfàan  
Dáng ngóh séfàan jèung dāan bēi  
néih lā.  
Juhng yáuh mēyéh fànfu a?

Yes sir.  
list  
write and return  
I'll write you a list.  
Anything else, sir? [In addition  
what instructions do you  
have?]

Yàuhhaak

fan or fangaau  
Ngóh yíngā fan la.  
séng

sleep  
I'm going to sleep now.  
wake up

giuséng	wake (someone) up, be waked
	up [call-wake]
tíngyaht jiujóu	tomorrow morning
tíngjiu	tomorrow morning
tíngjau giuséng ngóh	wake me up in the morning
Mhgoi néih tíngjiu chāt díim bun	Please wake me up tomorrow
giuséng ngóh lā.	morning at 7:30
jóu	early
Ngóh yiu jóudí chēut gāai.	I want to go out a little
	early. (i.e., earlier than
	customarily)

B. Recapitulation:Sihjái

Sínsaang yáuh méyéh fànfu a?

Yes sir--you called? [what  
instructions' does the  
gentleman have?]Yáuhhaak

Ngóh yáuh dí sām yiu sái ge.

I have some clothes to be  
washed.Sihjái

Hóu--béi ngóh jauh dāk laak.

Fine--give them to me and  
they'll be taken care of.YáuhhaakNgóh hauhyaht jiujóu yiu jáu  
laak.I'm leaving day after tomorrow  
in the morning.

Sái mhsáidākchit nē?

Will you be able to get them  
washed in time?Sihjái

Dāk gé.

Yes indeed.

Tíngyaht hahjau yātdihng  
níngfàanlāih béi néih.We'll bring it back to you  
tomorrow afternoon without  
fail.

Yàuhhaak

Gám, òhngòì néih tùhng ngóh  
 níngchēutheui lā.  
 Níidouh yáuh go yan--Ńhjí sái  
 mhsáidāk gònjehng nē?

Sihjái

Mmm...Hóu chíh mhdāk bo.

Siháh 1

Yàuhhaak

A--juhng yáuh!  
 Ńhngòì néih tùhng ngóh tongjó  
 nítiuh chēuhng fu lā.

Sihjái

Hóu aak.  
 Dáng ngóh séfàan jèung dāan  
 bēi néih lā.  
 Juhng yáuh mēyéh fānfu a?

Yàuhhaak

Ngóh yíngā fan la.  
 Ńhngòì néih tǐngjiu chāt dím bun  
 giuséng ngóh lā.  
 Ngóh yiu jóudí chēut gāai.

In that case, please take them  
 [away for me].  
 There's a spot here--I wonder  
 whether you can get it clean?

Mmm... It looks like it can't  
 be done.

But we'll give it a try.

Oh--there's something else!  
 Please get these trousers  
 pressed for me.

Yes, sir.  
 I'll write you a list.

Anything else, sir? [In  
 addition what instructions do  
 you have?]

I'm going to bed now.  
 Please wake me up tomorrow  
 morning at 7:30  
 I want to go out a little  
 early.

## II. NOTES

## A. Culture Notes.

1. fànfu, (N/V) 'instructions, orders (given by a superior to a subordinate);' 'to order, instruct (someone to do something)'

The term fànfu is most frequently encountered said by a subordinate to a superior, particularly in the fixed phrase: 'Yáuh mēyéh fànfu?', 'what instructions (or orders) do you have?' From a superior to a subordinate it is not used in direct address, being considered too peremptory. In direct address, instructions are phrased in courtesy forms.

- Ex: 1. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh cheunghoi Would you please change a hundred  
jeung baak mán jí. dollar bill for me.  
 2. Kéuih fànfu ngóh tūhng kéuih He instructed me to change a  
cheunghoi jeung baak mán jí. hundred dollar bill for him.

2. hahjau, 'afternoon.' Another word for afternoon is hahgh. (ng)aan-jau is also used by some people to mean 'afternoon,' but other people mean 'around noontime' when they say ngaanjau. (sihk ngaanjau, sihk ngaan is 'eat noontime meal,' 'eat lunch'). Twelve o'clock noon is expressed as ngaanjau sahpyih dím, and twelve midnight as bun yeh sahpyih dím.

## B. Structure Notes.

1.  $V\text{-}d\bar{a}k\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} Adj. \\ V.suf \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$  = 'can V so that  $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} Adj. \\ V.suf \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$  occurs,' 'can  $\left\{\begin{smallmatrix} V\text{-}Adj \\ V\text{-}Vsuf \end{smallmatrix}\right\}$ '

The above represents how the dāk, 'can' construction is used with two-part verb constructions of performance+achievement.

You remember from Lesson 20 encountering the dāk 'can' pattern with the single verb: V-dāk, 'can V.' For example:

1. Kéuih nīpāai mhheuidāk. He can't get away these few days.  
 2. Ga chē hāahngdāk ga-- Néih The car can run-- you simply haven't  
meih hoi sōsīh ja! turned on the ignition!

(See Drill 15)

With a two-part verb dāk comes between the two parts, the first part being the performance, the second part the outcome which can or cannot be achieved.

Examples:

1. Performance verb + achievement suffix, with dāk becomes V-dāk-Vsuf

Ex: jíng hóu = [work on + successful outcome], i.e., fix, fix so that it is OK

jíng dāk hóu = can be repaired

	Forms	Examples	English Equivalents
p	V-dāk-hóu	Fong sām laak- néih ga chē hóyih <u>jíng dāk hóu</u> .	Don't worry-- your car can be fixed.
n	m̃hV-dāk-hóu  or V-m̃h hóu	Ga chē taai gauh-- <u>m̃h jíng dāk hóu</u> .  or ... <u>jíng m̃h hóu</u> .	The car is too old-- it can't be fixed.
q	Vm̃hV-dāk-hóu	Ga chē gam gauh-- juhng <u>jíng m̃h jíng dāk hóu</u> a?	The car is so old-- can it still be repaired?

(See Drill 17)

2. Performance verb + achievement Adj, with dāk becomes V-dāk-Adj.

sái gònjehng = wash (so that it becomes) clean

sái dāk gònjehng = can be washed clean, can be cleaned

	Forms	Examples	English Equivalents
p	V-dāk Adj.	Ngóh nám nī dī yéh <u>sái dāk gònjehng</u> .	I think this stuff can be cleaned. [washed clean]
n	m̃hV-dāk Adj.  or V-m̃h Adj.	Ngóh nám nī dī yéh <u>m̃h sái dāk gònjehng</u> .  or ... <u>sái m̃h gònjehng</u>	I don't think this stuff can be cleaned.
q	Vm̃hV-dāk Adj	Néih nám nī dī yéh <u>sái m̃h sái dāk gònjehng</u> a?	Do you think this stuff can be cleaned?

Note that there are two alternate forms of the negative of the V-dāk-achievement pattern. m̃h either precedes the whole V-dāk-achievement phrase, or it supplants dāk in the phrase:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{m̃h} + \text{Verb-dāk-Adj} \\ \text{Suffix} \end{array} \longrightarrow \begin{array}{c} \text{m̃hV-dāk-Adj/Suf} \\ \text{V-m̃h -Adj/Suf} \end{array}$$

2. Use of V-dāk (can V) construction in VO phrases.

In a Verb-Object phrase V-dāk is rendered as V-dāk O, 'can VO,' 'able to VO.'

Ex: paak chē = park a car  
paakdāk chē = can park a car

a	Hauhbihn paakdāk chē.	You can park a car in the back. (i.e., there's space for parking there)
n	Chihnbihn m̃hpaakdāk chē.	You can't park a car in front. (i.e., there's no space)
q	Chihnbihn paak m̃hpaakdāk chē a?	Can you park a car in front? (i.e., is there space?)

(See Drill 16)

3. -jó, as verb suffix in imperative sentence: V-jó, 'get V done'

a. In an imperative sentence -jó conveys the meaning 'get the action accomplished.'

Ex: M̃hgoi néih tūhng ngóh      Please wash the clothes for me. (or)  
saijó dī sāam.                      Please have the clothes washed for me.

(See BC and Drills 6, 14)

b. Inasmuch as Cantonese doesn't differentiate active and passive voice, a Verb-jó imperative sentence may mean 'do it yourself,' or it may mean 'have someone else do it.' cf. example sentence above.

c. A Verb-jó imperative sentence requires an object. For this type of sentence a pronoun object is permitted.

Ex: Nīdouh yáuh yāt jèung baak      Here's a hundred dollar bill--  
mān jí; m̃hgoi néih tūhng              please change it for me.  
ngóh cheungjó kéuih lā.

(See BC and Drills 6, 14)

4. ngaan (var:aan), 'late (in the daytime)' and yeh, 'late (in the evening)' and jóu, 'early'

- a. When bound to -dī, the implication is 'earlier (or later) than usual or expected'

Ex: Ngóhdeih gàmáahn jóudī      We'd like dinner a little early  
       sìhk faahn lā.                      tonight. (Said by housewife to  
    her cook)

- b. jóu, ngaan and yeh may occupy the position of Time When words before the Verb or they may follow the verb, in which case -dāk is suffixed to the verb, making the phrase into the form of the V-dāk hóu Adjective phrase of manner. (The pre-verb position is favored for sentences of non-past reference.)

Ex: 1. Ngóhdeih kàhmmáahn hóu      We ate very late last night.  
       yeh sìhk faahn.  
       2. Ngóhdeih kàhmmáahn              We ate very late last night.  
       sìhk dāk hóu yeh.  
       3. Ngóhdeih gàmáahn hóu              We're going to eat very early  
       jóu sìhk faahn.                      this evening.

- c. ngaan and yeh do not mean 'late' in the sense 'unpunctual,' 'not on time.' The word for 'unpunctual' is chih.

(See Drill 9.4)

5. Reference charts for morning, noon and night.

- a. Sections of the day.

morning:	jíujóu, or jíutàuhjóu
noon:	(ng)aanjau
afternoon:	hahjau
night:	yehmáahn, or máahntauhhaak

- b. Sections of the day for yesterday, today, and tomorrow.

	Yesterday	Today	Tomorrow
	kàhmyaht chahmyaht	gàmyaht	tíngyaht
morning:	kàhmyaht jíu	gàmjiu	tíngjiu
noon:	kàhmyaht (ng)aanjau	gàmyaht (ng)aanjau	tíngyaht (ng)aanjau
afternoon:	kàhmyaht hahjau	gàmyaht hahjau	tíngyaht hahjau
night:	kàhmmáahn	gàmáahn	tíngmáahn



6. jiujiu, 'every morning' and máahn máahn, 'every evening'

The boundwords jiu, 'morning' and máahn, 'evening' pattern like duplicated Measures to mean 'each and every \_\_\_\_.' Thus, jiujiu is 'every morning,' and máahn máahn, 'every evening.'

Ex: Ngóh jiujiu tái jóubou,      I read the morning paper every  
       máahn máahn tái máahnbou.      morning and the evening paper  
    every evening.

(See Drill 13)

7. yáuh 'have,' in pivotal construction with personal subject: S yáuh SVO

In the pivotal construction the object of the first verb is the subject of the second one. We have encountered this pattern before (in Lesson 10) with a PW as subject of the whole sentence: PW yáuh SVO. Example: Gódouh yáuh go yàhn dá dihnwá, Over there is a man talking on the phone.

In this lesson we have an example of a pivotal construction with a personal noun/pronoun as subject of the sentence.

Ex: 1. Ngóh yáuh dī sāam yiu sái ge.      I have clothes needing washing.  
       2. Ngóh yáuh go pàhng yáuh sīk      I have a friend who can speak  
           góng Gwóngdùngwá.              Cantonese.

(See BC)

## III. DRILLS

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

- |  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kéuih yahtyaht sái sām.<br>She washes clothes everyday.                       | 1. Kéuih yahtyaht sái sām.          |
| 2. Kéuih yahtyaht jiujóu sái sām.<br>She washes clothes in the morning everyday. | 2. Kéuih yahtyaht jiujóu sái sām.   |
| + 3. / <u>ngaanjau</u> / (or aanjau)<br>( <u>morning</u> ; <u>around noon</u> )  | 3. Kéuih yahtyaht ngaanjau sái sām. |
| 4. / <u>hahjau</u> /<br>(afternoon)  | 4. Kéuih yahtyaht hahjau sái sām.   |
| + 5. / <u>yehmáahn</u> /<br>( <u>night</u> )                                     | 5. Kéuih yahtyaht yehmáahn sái sām. |

2. Substitution Drill:

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht fàanheui.<br>He went back yesterday.            | 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht fàanheui.          |
| + 2. / <u>kàhmyaht jiu</u> /<br>( <u>yesterday morning</u> )      | 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht jiu fàanheui.      |
| + 3. / <u>kàhmyaht ngaanjau</u> /<br>( <u>yesterday noon</u> )    | 3. Kéuih kàhmyaht ngaanjau fàanheui. |
| + 4. / <u>kàhmyaht hahjau</u> /<br>( <u>yesterday afternoon</u> ) | 4. Kéuih kàhmyaht hahjau fàanheui.   |
| + 5. / <u>kàhmmáahn</u> /<br>( <u>last night</u> )                | 5. Kéuih kàhmmáahn fàanheui.         |
| + 6. / <u>chihnyaht</u> /<br>( <u>the day before yesterday</u> )  | 6. Kéuih chihnyaht fàanheui.         |

Comment: 1) kàhmyaht uses its contracted form kàhm- with -máahn but not with jiu.

kàhmmáahn                      yesterday evening

kàhmyaht jiu                  yesterday morning

2) ngaanjau and hahjau don't have contracted forms.

## 3. Substitution Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh gàm yaht yiu hohk yātgo<br>jūngtāuh Yíngmán.<br>I'm going to study English<br>for an hour today. | 1. Ngóh gàm yaht yiu hohk yātgo<br>jūngtāuh Yíngmán.               |
| + 2. /gámjiu/<br>(this morning)  | 2. Ngóh gámjiu yiu hohk yātgo<br>jūngtāuh Yíngmán.                 |
| + 3. /gám yaht ngaanjau/<br>(this morning; today around<br>noon)   | 3. Ngóh gám yaht ngaanjau yiu<br>hohk yātgo jūngtāuh Yíng-<br>mán. |
| + 4. /gám yaht hahjau/<br>(this afternoon)   | 4. Ngóh gám yaht hahjau yiu hohk<br>yātgo jūngtāuh Yíngmán.        |
| + 5. /gám mǎahn/<br>(this evening; tonight)  | 5. Ngóh gám mǎahn yiu hohk yāt-<br>go jūngtāuh Yíngmán.            |
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## 4. Substitution Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Tíng yaht jíng mǎh jíng dākhóu a?<br>Can it be fixed by tomorrow? | 1. Tíng yaht jíng mǎh jíng dākhóu<br>a?          |
| 2. /tíngjiu/<br>(tomorrow early morning)                             | 2. Tíngjiu jíng mǎh jíng dākhóu<br>a?            |
| + 3. /tíng yaht ngaanjau/<br>(tomorrow morning around<br>noon)       | 3. Tíng yaht ngaanjau jíng<br>mǎh jíng dākhóu a? |
| + 4. /tíng yaht hahjau/<br>(tomorrow afternoon)                      | 4. Tíng yaht hahjau jíng mǎh jíng-<br>dākhóu a?  |
| + 5. /tíng mǎahn/<br>(tomorrow night)                                | 5. Tíng mǎahn jíng mǎh jíng dākhóu<br>a?         |
| 6. /hau yaht/<br>(day after tomorrow)                                | 6. Hau yaht jíng mǎh jíng dākhóu<br>a?           |
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## 5. Substitution Drill

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|--|--|
| Ex: T: Jek bǔi.                          | T: A cup.                                    |
| S: Mǎh gòì néih níng dò<br>jek bǔi làih. | S: Please bring another cup.                 |
| 1. jí bējáu.                             | 1. Mǎh gòì néih níng dò jí bējáu<br>laih.    |
| 2. go wúnjái.                            | 2. Mǎh gòì néih níng dò go wún-<br>jái làih. |

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 3. géi jek séui búi.  | 3. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò géi jek séui búi làih. |
| + 4. géi go <u>sāamgá</u> .<br>several <u>clothes hangers</u> . | 4. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò géi go sāamgá làih.    |
| 5. jek gāng.  | 5. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò jek gāng làih.         |
| ++ 6. <u>gauh fāangāan</u> .<br>a <u>bar of soap</u> .          | 6. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò gauh fāangāan làih.    |
| 7. deui faaijǐ.   | 7. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò deui faaijǐ làih.      |
| 8. sām jek búi.   | 8. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò sām jek búi làih.      |
| + 9. tǐuh <u>mòuhgān</u> .<br>( <u>towel</u> )                  | 9. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò tǐuh mòuhgān làih.     |
| + 10. dǐ <u>chijǐ</u> .<br>( <u>toilet paper</u> )              | 10. M̀hgoi néih nǐng dò dǐ chíjǐ làih.        |

## 6. Expansion Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| + Ex: T: Gihn sēutsāam hóu <u>laahttaat</u> .<br>S: Gihn sēutsāam hóu <u>laanttaat</u> , m̀hgoi néih tǐuhng ngóh sǎijó kéuih lā. | T: The shirt is very <u>dirty</u> .<br>S: The shirt is very dirty, please wash it for me. ( <u>or</u> please get it washed for me) |
| 1. dǐ chēunglím  | 1. Dǐ chēunglím hóu laahttaat, m̀hgoi néih tǐuhng ngóh sǎijó kéuih lā.   |
| 2. go wúnjái   | 2. Go wúnjái hóu laahttaat, m̀hgoi néih tǐuhng ngóh sǎijó kéuih lā.  |
| 3. tǐuh mòuhgān<br>(towel)   | 3. Tǐuh mòuhgān hóu laahttaat, m̀hgoi néih tǐuhng ngóh sǎijó kéuih lā.<br>The towel is very dirty, please wash it for me.          |
| 4. gihn lāangsām   | 4. Gihn lāangsām hóu laahttaat, m̀hgoi néih tǐuhng ngóh sǎijó kéuih lā.  |
| 5. tǐuh kwàhn<br>(skirt)   | 5. Tǐuh kwàhn hóu laahttaat, m̀hgoi néih tǐuhng ngóh sǎijó kéuih lā.<br>The skirt is very dirty, Please wash it for me.            |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>+ 6. /hóu chàauh/tong/<br/>(<u>wrinkled</u>)</p> <p>7. gihn sēutsāam</p> <p>8. tìuh fu</p> | <p>6. Tìuh kwàhn hóu chàauh,<br/>m̀hgòì néih tùhng ngòh<br/>tongjǎo kéuih lā.<br/>The skirt is wrinkled,<br/>would you please press it<br/>for me.</p> <p>7. Gihn sēutsāam hóu chàauh,<br/>m̀hgòì néih tùhng ngòh<br/>tongjǎo kéuih lā.</p> <p>8. Tìuh fu hóu chàauh, m̀hgòì<br/>néih tùhng ngòh tongjǎo<br/>kéuih lā.</p> |
|---|--|

## 7. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: /tìngjiu/

S: 'Tìngjiu' jìkhaih  
tìngyaht jiujóu.S: 'Tìngjiu'--that's 'tomorrow  
morning'.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. /gàmjǎu/</p> <p>2. /gàmmáahn/</p> <p>3. /tìngjiu/</p> <p>4. /tìngmáahn/</p> <p>5. /kàhmmáahn/</p> <p>+ 6. /chìhnjiu/<br/>(<u>the day before yesterday</u><br/><u>morning</u>)</p> <p>+ 7. /chìhnámáahn/<br/>(<u>the night before last</u>)</p> <p>8. /hauhjiu/</p> <p>+ 9. /hauhmáahn/<br/>(<u>two nights from now</u>)</p> | <p>1. 'Gàmjǎu' jìkhaih gàm̄yaht<br/>jiujóu.</p> <p>2. 'Gàmmáahn' jìkhaih gàm̄yaht<br/>yehmáahn.</p> <p>3. 'Tìngjiu' jìkhaih tìngyaht<br/>jiujóu.</p> <p>4. 'Tìngmáahn' jìkhaih tìngyaht<br/>yehmáahn.</p> <p>5. 'Kàhmmáahn' jìkhaih kàhm̄yaht<br/>yehmáahn.</p> <p>6. 'Chìhnjiu' jìkhaih chìhnyah<br/>tìngyaht jiujóu.</p> <p>7. 'Chìhnámáahn' jìkhaih chìhn-<br/>yah yehmáahn.</p> <p>8. 'Hauhjiu' jìkhaih hauhyaht<br/>jiujóu.</p> <p>9. 'Hauhmáahn' jìkhaih hauhyaht<br/>yehmáahn.</p> |
|---|---|

## 8. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Néih gàmyaht hah-  
jau géidím dāk-  
hàahn a? /sàam dím/

T: When will you be free this  
afternoon?

S: Ngóh gàmyaht hahjau  
sàam dím dākhaahn.

S: I am free at 3 p.m.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Néih bàhbā jiujóu géi dím fàan gùng a? /gáu dím/             | 1. Ngóh bàhbā jiujóu gáu dím fàan gùng.              |
| 2. Néih sailóu jiujóu géidím fàan hohk a? /baat dím bun/        | 2. Ngóh sailóu jiujóu baat dím bun fàan hohk.        |
| 3. Néih gājē hahjau géidím chēut gāai a? /léuhng dím géi/       | 3. Ngóh gājē hahjau léuhng dím géi chēut gāai.       |
| 4. Néih agō yehmāahn géidím fàan ūkkéi a? /sahp dím lèhng/      | 4. Ngóh agō yehmāahn sah p dím lèhng fàan ūkkéi.     |
| 5. Néih māmā kàhmyaht jiu géi-dím héi sán a? /baat dím dóu/     | 5. Ngóh māmā kàhmyaht jiu baat dím dóu héi sán.      |
| 6. Néih go néui hauhmāahn géi-dím dākhaahn a? /baatgáu dím dóu/ | 6. Ngóh go néui hauhmāahn baat-gáu dím dóu dākhaahn. |

## 9. Expansion Drill

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. jǒu<br>jǒudī<br>jǒudī wah<br>jǒudī wah kéuih jǐ<br>dīngāai mǎjǒudī wah kéuih jǐ a? | 1. early<br>earlier, a bit early<br>say earlier<br>tell her earlier<br>why didn't (you) tell her earlier? |
| Néih dīngāai mǎjǒudī wah kéuih jǐ a?  | Why didn't you tell her earlier?  |
| Néih dīngāai mǎjǒudī wah kéuih jǐ néih mǎhheui a?                                     | Why didn't you tell her earlier you weren't going?  |
| Néih dīngāai mǎjǒudī wah kéuih jǐ néih mǎhheuidāk a?                                  | Why didn't you tell her earlier you couldn't go?  |
| Néih dīngāai mǎjǒudī wah kéuih jǐ néih mǎhheuidāk kéuih douh a?                       | Why didn't you tell her earlier you couldn't go to her house?   |
| Néih dīngāai mǎjǒudī wah kéuih jǐ néih mǎhheuidāk kéuih                               | Why didn't you tell her earlier that you wouldn't   |

douh dá páai a?

be able to go to her house  
to play mahjong?

+ 2. yeh

gam yeh

dímgáai gam yeh a?

néih dímgáai gam yeh a?

néih dímgáai gam yeh tái syù a?

Néih dímgáai gam yeh juhng  
tái syù a?

2. late (in the evening)

so late

why so late?

why are you so late?

why are you reading so late?

How come you're still  
reading so late?

+ 3. ngaan, (aan)

ngaandí

ngaandí heui

ngaandí ji heui

ngaandí ji heui wán kéuih

néih ngaandí ji heui wán kéuih  
dōu mhgányiu.

Ngóh wah néih ngaandí ji heui  
wán kéuih dōu mhgányiu (ge).

3. late (in the day)

later

go later

(wait) until later to go

(wait) until later to go see  
him

it won't matter if you (wait)  
until later to go see him.

I think it won't matter if  
you (wait till) later to  
go to see him.

+ 4. chíh

chíh dou

Deuihnhjyuh ngóh chíh dou.

4. late (for an appointment),  
not on time, tardy

late in arriving

Sorry I'm late.

10. Response Drill: For the purposes of this drill pretend that it is now 12 o'clock noon.



Ex: 1. T: Néih sáijó sām  
meih a? /gámjiu/

T: Have you washed the clothes  
yet? /this morning/

S: Sáijó la. Ngóh  
gámjiu yíhging  
sáijó la.

S: Yes. I have already washed  
them this morning.

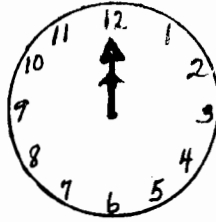
2. T: Kéuih tongjǎo tǐuh T: Has she ironed the skirt yet?  
kwáhn meih a?  
/hahjau/

S: Juhng meih. Kéuih S: Not yet, she will iron it in  
hahjau ji tong. the afternoon.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Néih gājē heuijǎo Tòihbāk meih<br>a? /tǐngjiu/  | 1. Juhng meih. Kéuih tǐngjiu<br>ji heui.  |
| 2. Néih agō máaihjǎo boujǐ meih<br>a? /gámjiu/   | 2. Máaihjǎo la. Kéuih gámjiu<br>yǐhgǐng máaihjǎo la.                                      |
| 3. Néih sailǎu fàanjǎo hohk meih<br>a? /hahjau/  | 3. Juhng meih. Kéuih hahjau ji<br>fàan.   |
| 4. Néih saimúi heuijǎo jouh sǎn<br>sāam meih a? /tǐngyaht<br>hahjau/   | 4. Juhng meih. Kéuih tǐngyaht<br>hahjau ji heui.  |
| 5. Néih néuihpáhngyáuh làihjǎo<br>meih a? /kàhmyaht ji/  | 5. Làihjǎo la. Kéuih kàhmyaht<br>jiu yǐhgǐng làihjǎo la.                                  |
| 6. Néih dī sailǎugō máaihjǎo syù<br>meih a? /kàhmyaht ji/  | 6. Máaihjǎo la. Kéuihdeih kàhm-<br>yaht jiu yǐhgǐng máaihjǎo<br>la.                       |
| 7. Néih màhmā jouhjǎo chēunglǐm<br>meih a? /tǐngmāahn/   | 7. Juhng meih. Kéuih tǐngmāahn<br>ji jouh.  |
| 8. Léih Táai fàanjǎo ūkkéi meih<br>a? /kàhmmāahn/  | 8. Fàanjǎo la. Kéuih kàhmmāahn<br>yǐhgǐng fàanjǎo la.                                     |
| 9. Néih gùngyáhn nǐngjǎo jèung<br>tói làih meih a? /kàhmmāahn/   | 9. Nǐngjǎo la. Kéuih kàhmmāahn<br>yǐhgǐng nǐngjǎo làih la.                                |
| 10. Néih heuijǎo ngàhnhòhng meih a?<br>+ /yātjǎn/<br>(in a little while)   | 10. Juhng meih. Ngóh yātjǎn ji<br>heui.   |
| 11. Néih dǎjǎo dihnwá bēi kéuih<br>meih a? /ngāamngāam/<br>Did you phone him (as I<br>knew you were planning<br>to)? | 11. Dǎjǎo la. Ngóh ngāamngāam<br>dǎjǎo bēi kéuih la.<br>Yes, I've just now phoned<br>him. |



## 11. Response Drill: It is now 12 noon. (ngaanjau sahpyih dīm)



Ex: 1. T: Ga chē jǐnghóu  
meih a?  
/kǎhmyaht jiu/

T: Is the car repaired yet?  
/yesterday morning/

S: Jǐnghóu la. Kǎhm-  
yaht jiu yih-  
gǐng jǐnghóujó  
la.

S: Yes, it was finished yesterday  
morning.

2. T: Gihn sāam dāk  
meih a? /hahjau/

T: Is the dress ready yet?  
/afternoon/

S: Juhng meih dāk  
bo. Hahjau sǐn  
lā.

S: Still not ready yet.  
It'll be ready this after-  
noon.

1. Néih go dihnwá jǐnghóu meih  
a? /kǎhmmáahn/
2. Wahjó kéuih jǐ meih a?  
/hahjau/
3. Nǐngjó chēutheui meih a?  
/kǎhmyaht jiu/
4. Deui hàaih dāk meih a?  
/tǐngyaht hahjau/
5. Di chēunglím dāk meih a?  
/kǎhmyaht jiu/
6. Gihn lāangsāam sáihóu meih a?  
/tǐngmáahn/  
Is the sweater ready yet?  
(said to clerk at dry  
cleaning establishment)
- + 7. Jèung tóí jǐngfàan meih a?  
/kǎhmmáahn/  
(fix back to original shape)  
Have you repaired the table  
yet? [fix back (to original  
condition)]
8. Mǎaihjó wúndihp meih a?  
/tǐngyaht hahjau/

1. Jǐnghóu la. Kǎhmmáahn yih-  
gǐng jǐnghóujó la.
2. Juhng meih wah kéuih jǐ bo.  
Hahjau sǐn lā.
3. Nǐngjó la. Kǎhmyaht jiu yih-  
gǐng nǐngjó la.
4. Juhng meih dāk bo. Tǐngyaht  
hahjau sǐn lā.
5. Dāk la. Kǎhmyaht jiu yih-  
gǐng dākjó laak.
6. Juhng meih sáihóu bo.  
Tǐngmáahn sǐn lā.
7. Jǐngfàan laak. Kǎhmmáahn  
yǐhgǐng jǐngfàan laak.
8. Juhng meih mǎaih bo. Tǐng-  
yaht hahjau sǐn lā.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>9. Sihkdāk faahn meih a? /yātjān/<br/>Is dinner ready? <u>or</u><br/>Are you ready to eat?<br/>[able to eat yet? <u>or</u><br/>Eating--is it able to be<br/>done yet?]</p> <p>10. Heuidāk meih a? /gāmmāahn/<br/>Are you ready to go yet?<br/>Can you go yet?</p> | <p>9. Juhng meih sihk dāk bo.<br/>Yātjān sīn lā.</p> <p>10. Juhng meih heuidāk bo.<br/>Gāmmāahn sīn lā.</p> |
|--|---|

## 12. Substitution Drill

- Ex: 1. T: Ngóhdeih gāmmāahn T: Tonight we'll eat at six  
luhk dīm jauh o'clock.  
sīhk faahn laak.  
/jóudī/  
S: Ngóhdeih gāmmāahn S: We'll have dinner earlier  
jóudī sīhk faahn. (than usual) tonight.
2. T: Ngóhdeih gāmmāahn T: Tonight we won't eat until 9  
gáu dīm bun ji o'clock. /later/  
sīhk faahn.  
/yehdī/  
S: Ngóhdeih gāmmāahn S: We'll have dinner later (than  
yehdī sīhk faahn. usual) tonight.
- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. Ngóh tīngjiu gáu dīm bun ji<br/>sīhk jóuchāan. /ngaandī/<br/>2. Ngóh hahjau sām dīm jauh<br/>yám chāh laak. /jóudī/<br/>3. Ngóh gāmmāahn sah p dīm ji<br/>chēut gāai. /yehdī/<br/>4. Kéuih kàhmyaht jiu luhk dīm<br/>jauh héi sán laak. /hóu jóu/<br/>5. Agō kàhmmāahn léuhng dīm<br/>ji fan gaau. /hóu yeh/</p> | <p>1. Ngóh tīngjiu ngaandī sīhk<br/>jóuchāan.<br/>2. Ngóh hahjau jóudī yám chāh.<br/>3. Ngóh gāmmāahn yehdī chēut<br/>gāai.<br/>4. Kéuih kàhmyaht jiu hóu jóu<br/>héi sán.<br/>5. Agō kàhmmāahn hóu yeh fan<br/>gaau.</p> |
|--|---|

## 13. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh láihbaai hái  
úkkéi síhk faahn.  
/hóusíu/

T: I eat at home on Sunday.  
/very seldom/

S: Ngóh láihbaai hóusíu  
háí úkkéi síhk  
faahn.

S: I don't eat at home much on  
Sunday.

1. Ngóhdeih láihbaai mhhái úkkéi  
síhk faahn. /yáuhsíh/

1. Ngóhdeih láihbaai yáuhsíh  
mhhái úkkéi síhk faahn.

2. Ngóhdeih múih go láihbaai  
síhk léuhng sàam chí Jùng-  
choi. /jisíu/

2. Ngóhdeih múih go láihbaai  
jisíu síhk léuhng sàam  
chí Jùng choi.

3. Ngóh múih níhn heui fēigēi-  
chèuhng yāchi. /jidò/

3. Ngóh múih níhn jidò heui  
fēigēichèuhng yāchi.

4. Kéuih heui wán pāhngyāuh chòh.  
/hóusíu/

4. Kéuih hóusíu heui wán  
pāhngyāuh chòh.

5. Ngóh m̀hgeidāk néih ge dihnwá  
géidō houh. /hóudòsíh/

5. Ngóh hóudòsíh m̀hgeidāk néih  
ge dihnwá géidō houh.

6. Kéuih gónm̀hchit síhk jóuchāan.  
+ /jǐujǐu/  
(every morning)

6. Kéuih jǐujǐu dōu gónm̀hchit  
síhk jóuchāan.

7. Kéuih hóu yeh jí fan.  
+ /māahn māahn/  
(every evening)

7. Kéuih māahn māahn dōu hóu yeh  
jí fan.

## 14. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh yiu wuhn jèung  
sahp mǎn jí.

T: I want to change a ten dollar  
bill.

S: M̀hgòì néih tùhng  
ngóh wuhnjó jèung  
sahp mǎn jí lā.

S: Would you please change a ten  
dollar bill for me?

1. Ngóh yiu tong tíuh kwàhn.

1. M̀hgòì néih tùhng ngóh tong-  
jó tíuh kwàhn lā.

2. Ngóh yiu sái dĩ sām.

2. M̀hgòì néih tùhng ngóh sáijó  
dĩ sām lā.

3. Ngóh yiu jóuh gihn sēutsām.  
/jóuhhóu/

3. M̀hgòì néih tùhng ngóh jóuh-  
hóu gihn sēutsām lā.

4. Ngóh yiu sái go chisó.

4. M̀hgòì néih tùhng ngóh sáijó  
go chisó lā.

5. Ngóh yiu jóuh dĩ chēunglím.

5. M̀hgòì néih tùhng ngóh jóuh-  
jó dĩ chēunglím lā.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 6. Ngóh yiu bún jèung tóí chēut-heui.                         | 6. Mhgoi néih túhng ngóh búnjó jèung tóí chēutheui lā.                              |
| + 7. Ngóh yiu <u>gwa</u> tiuh kwáhn.<br>/gwahóu/<br>(hang up) | 7. Mhgoi néih túhng ngóh gwa-hóu tiuh kwáhn lā.<br>Please hang the skirt up for me. |

## 15. Response Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Ga chē gam gauh,<br>háahng mhháahng-dāk a? /nod/         | T: That car is so old--can it run?                         |
| S: Hàahngdāk gé.   | S: Sure it can!  |
| 2. T: Ngóhdeih tǐngyaht chéng haak, néih lāih mhlāihdāk a? /shake/ | T: We're having company for dinner tomorrow. Can you come? |
| S: Mhlāihdāk bo.   | S: I'm sorry I can't.                                      |
- 
- |   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| 1. Néih ūkkéi chíhnbihn paak mhpakdāk chē a? /nod/              | 1. Paakdāk gé.   |
| 2. Kàhmmáahn gam dung, néih fan mhfandāk a? /shake/             | 2. Mhfandāk bo.  |
| 3. Kéuihdeih tǐngmáahn chéng haak, néih heui mhheuidāk a? /nod/ | 3. Heuidāk gé.   |
| 4. Góid tǒng gam yíht, néih yám mhyámdāk a? /nod/               | 4. Yámdāk gé.    |
| 5. Gihn sēutsāam gam sai, néih jeuk mhjeukdāk a? /shake/        | 5. Mhjeukdāk bo. |
| 6. Néih yāt go jūngtāuh duhk mhduhkdāk yāt baak yihp a? /shake/ | 6. Mhduhkdāk bo. |

## 16. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ngòh yáuh gam dò  
chín, yátdihng  
máaihdaak hóudò  
yéh. /móuh géidò/

T: I have so much money, I can  
buy a lot. /not much/

S: Ngòh móuh géidò chín, S: I don't have much money, I  
mhmaaihdaak hóudò can't buy much.  
yéh.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Gógàan jáudim gam daaih, yátdihng jyuhdāk géi baak yàhn. /gam sai/<br>The hotel is so large it can accommodate several hundred people. | 1. Gógàan jáudim gam sai, mhjyuhdāk géi baak yàhn.         |
| 2. Ní go fēigēichèuhng gam daaih, yátdihng tihngdāk hóudò (ga) fēigēi. /gam sai/  | 2. Ní go fēigēi chēuhng gam sai, mhtihngdāk géidò fēigēi.  |
| 3. Néih ga chē gam daaih, yátdihng chōhdāk baat go yàhn. /gam sai/  | 3. Néih ga chē gam sai, mhchōhdāk baat go yàhn.            |
| 4. Ngòh tìngyaht móuh yéh jouh, yátdihng heuidāk wán Hòh Síujé chòh. /mhdākhàahn/   | 4. Ngòh tìngyaht mhdākhàahn, mhheuidāk wán Hòh Síujé chòh. |
| 5. Gàmyaht gam yiht, yátdihng heuidāk yàuhséui. /gam dung/  | 5. Gàmyaht gam dung, mhheuidāk yàuhséui.                   |
| 6. Kéuih yáuh duhk syù, yátdihng bātdāk yihp. /móuh duhk syù/   | 6. Kéuih móuh duhk syù, mhbātdāk yihp.                     |

## 17. Response Drill: Answer in the negative.

Ex: T: Yauh gam dò yéh,  
sìhk mhsihkdāk-saai a?

T: There's so much stuff, can you eat it all?

S: Gam dò yéh, mhsihkdāk saai bo. S: There's so much stuff, I can't eat it all.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Yáuh gam dò yéh, jouh mñjouhdāk saai a?         | 1. Yáuh gam dò yéh, mñjouhdāk saai bo.          |
| 2. Yáuh gam dò sām, sái mñsáidāk saai a?           | 2. Yáuh gam dò sām, mñsáidāk saai bo.           |
| 3. Ga chē gam gauh, jing mñjīngdāk hóu a?          | 3. Ga chē gam gauh, mñjīngdāk hóu bo.           |
| 4. Gihn sām gam laahttaat, sái mñsáidāk gònjeht a? | 4. Gihn sām gam laahttaat, mñsáidāk gònjeht bo. |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. Tíuh kwáhn gam chàauh, tong<br>m̀htongdāk fàan a? | 5. Tíuh kwáhn gam chàauh, m̀h-<br>tongdāk fàan bo. |
| 6. Go yan gam daaih, sái m̀hsáidāk<br>dòu a?         | 6. Go yan gam daaih, m̀hsáidāk<br>dòu bo.          |

## IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) sái sām̄bòuh = laundry department
- 2) fan ngaandī = sleep late, i.e., get up later (than usual)
- 3) ch̀unglèuhng = take a bath, take a shower
- 4) ch̀unglèuhngfóng = bathroom
- 5) māt = here: dīngáai?
6. jīngéi = yourself
- 7) Gám dīm dāk ga? = That way, how (is it) OK? i.e., How could  
that be? How could you allow such?
- 8) yeuhngyeuhng = everything
- 9) Luhk jé = The family's name for the servant. The Luhk part is  
taken from one of the 3 characters in her name  
(maybe Luhk Siuyīng or Chàhn Ngáh-luhk) and the  
je part means 'elder sister'.
- 10) gón = in a hurry; gón m̀hgónjyuh? = Are you in a hurry?
- 11) Sihkdāk faahn meih? = Can we eat yet?
- 12) m̀hhaih = otherwise, if not,...

## V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

1. This shirt is very dirty--would  
you get it washed for me?
2. This skirt is very wrinkled--would  
you press it for me?
3. There's a spot here on my tie--  
do you think it can be washed  
clean?

B. And he replies:

1. All right. (I'll) bring it  
back tomorrow--OK?
2. I'm very busy right now--  
I'll press it this after-  
noon, would that be all  
right?
3. Probably it can't be washed  
clean.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. What time do you want dinner tonight?   | 4. Tonight we're going to go to the movies, so we'd like to eat a bit early. |
| 5. It was very late last night before I went to bed.                                   | 5. I went to bed late too.   |
| 6. Please excuse my late arrival--I got up late this morning.                          | 6. That's all right. I've just arrived.                                      |
| 7. I get up every morning at 7:30.   | 7. I get up every morning at 6:30.   |
| 8. Every evening after dinner I study Cantonese.                                       | 8. You're very industrious!  |
| 9. Did he arrive the day before yesterday?   | 9. No, he arrived yesterday morning.   |
| 10. Have you hung up the clothes?  | 10. Not yet--in just a minute!   |
| 11. Is there any toilet paper in the john?   | 11. There is, I just brought some in.  |
| 12. Can you get it fixed by tomorrow?  | 12. Can't get it fixed by tomorrow--it'll be day after tomorrow.             |
| 13. Do you study in the morning or at night?   | 13. I study in the morning and at night too.                                 |
| 14. Does the gentleman have any further instructions? (said by bellboy to hotel guest) | 14. Would you please bring another towel and a bar of soap.                  |
| 15. We go to bed quite early every night.  | 15. We go to bed comparatively late.   |

## Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 23

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1. chàauh     | adj: wrinkled                           |
| 2. chíh       | adj: late (for an appointment)          |
| 3. chíjì      | n: toilet paper                         |
| 4. chíhnjìu   | TW: day before yesterday in the morning |
| 5. chíhnmaahn | TW: night before last                   |
| 6. chíhnyaht  | TW: day before yesterday                |
| 7. dāan       | n: list                                 |
| 8. fānfu      | n/v: instructions                       |
| 9. fāngāan    | n: soap                                 |
| 10. fan(gaau) | V(0): go to bed, sleep                  |

11. gámjǎu	Tw: this morning
12. gámǎahn	Tw: tonight
13. gǎmyaht hahjau	Tw: this afternoon
14. gǎmyaht ngaanjau	Tw: this morning; today around noon
15. gauh	m: bar; M. for soap
16. giuséng	v: wake (someone) up [call-wake]
17. gònjehng	adj: clean
18. gwa	v: hang (something) up
19. *gwahóu	v: hang (something) up
20. hahjau	Tw: afternoon
21. hauhmǎahn	Tw: day after tomorrow night
22. hauhyaht	Tw: the day after tomorrow
23. hóu chíh	Ph: it seems, it looks like, probably, very likely...
24. jǐngfǎan	v: fix back to original shape
25. jǐujǐu	AdvPh: every morning
26. jǐujóu	morning
27. jóu	adj: early
28. kǎhmmǎahn	Tw: last night
29. kǎhmyaht hahjau	Tw: yesterday afternoon
30. kǎhmyaht jǐu	Tw: yesterday morning
31. kǎhmyaht ngaanjau	Tw: yesterday noon
32. laahttaat	adj: dirty
33. mǎahn	BF: night
34. mǎahnmǎahn	adv: every evening
35. móuhgǎn	n: towel(s)
36. (ng)aan	adj: late (in the day)
37. (ng)aanjau	Tw: around noon; morning
38. sǎamgá	n: coat hanger
39. sái	v: wash
40. sáidǎkchit	VPh: able to get it washed in time
41. séfǎan	v: write and return
42. séng	v: wake up
43. sihjái	n: roomboy (in hotel)
44. tǐngjǐu	Tw: tomorrow morning



45. tìngmáahn	Tw: tomorrow night
46. tìngyaht hahjau	Tw: tomorrow afternoon
47. tìngyaht ngaanjau	Tw: tomorrow morning around noon
48. tong	v: iron, press
49. yan	n: spot
50. yātjān	advP: in a little while, in just a little while
51. yàuhhaak	n: tourist
52. yeh	adj: late (in the evening)
53. yehmáahn	Tw: at night

---

## I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(At home one hot summer afternoon Mrs. Brown, realizing she is thirsty, says:)

Bàau Táai

Yám bùi chàh jī dāk.

I'll have a cup of tea--that'll do it. (i.e., the tea will take care of the thirst)

chùng chàh

make tea, steep tea

wùh

pot, container, Measure

chùng wùh chàh

make a pot of tea

A Sei, m̀ngòl nēih chùng wùh chàh

A Sei, would you please make me

béi ngóh lā.

a pot of tea?

(A Sei brings the tea into the living room:)

A Sei

Taaítáai

here: 'ma'am,' 'Missy,' 'Madam.' (term used by servant in foreign household to address mistress of the house)

Hái bīndouh yám a?, Taaítáai?

Where would you like to drink it ma'am?

Bàau Táai

kèhláu

veranda, terrace

Kèhláu lèuhngdī, chēutheui

It's cooler on the veranda--

kèhláu lā.

I'll go out to the veranda.

A Sei

wúih

like to, going to (strong possibility)

lohkyúh

to rain [fall-rain]

Hóu ch́h wúih lohkyúh bo.

It looks like it's going to rain.

Bàau Táai

haaktēng

living room

Gám, jauh hái haaktēng nīdoh  
lā.

A Sei

jái  
Jái hái nī jèung tóí, hóu  
mhhóu a?

Bàau Táai

Hóu lā.  
A! Jànhaì lohkyúh tím bo!  
chēung  
sàan  
sàan chēung  
Sàanjó dĩ chēung lā.  
Àngòì néih tùhng ngóh heui  
sàanjó dĩ chēung sìn lā.  
faaidí  
Àngòì néih faaidí tùhng ngóh  
heui sàanjó dĩ chēung sìn lā.

(The servant and housewife both go  
around closing windows, then return  
to the living room. A Sei feels the  
teapot and notes that it is cold:)

A Sei

dungjó  
Dí chàh dungjó laak.  
chùng wùh yiht chàh  
chùng wùh yiht ge  
  
chùnggwo  
chùnggwo wùh yiht ge  
  
Dáng ngóh tùhng néih chùnggwo  
wùh yiht ge lā.

Bàau Táai

Àngòì.  
hóusēng a!

Well, here in the living room  
then.

put, place  
I'll put it on this table, is  
that all right?

Fine.  
Oh-oh, it is raining!  
window  
close, shut  
close windows  
Please close the windows.  
Please go close the windows  
for me first.  
right away, hurry and ...  
Please hurry and close the  
windows for me.

has become cold  
The tea's gotten cold.  
make a pot of hot tea  
make a hot one [make pot  
hot one]  
make another [steep-change]  
make another hot one (i.e.,  
as replacement)  
Let me make you another hot  
one.

Thanks.  
be careful!

dóusé	spill
Hóusēng a, m̀hóu dóusé a!	Be careful! Don't spill it!
<u>A Sei</u>	
Baihlaak! or Baihlok!	exclamation of surprise
Baihlaak! Jànhaih dóusé tīm!	Blast! I <u>did</u> spill it!
<u>Bàau Táai</u>	
faai	piece, Measure
faai bou	a cloth, a piece of material
maat	wipe, polish; wet-mop
Faaidī nīng faai bou làih maat	Hurry and get a cloth to wipe
lā.	it up.
dit	drop
laahn	break
ditlaahn	break by dropping
hóuchói	luckily, 'Thank goodness'
Hóuchói...jē	It's lucky that ...
Hóuchói móuh ditlaahn jek būi jē.	It's lucky that you didn't
	break the cup.

B. Recapitulation:

(At home one hot summer afternoon Mrs.  
Brown, realizing she is thirsty, says:)

Bàau Táai

Yám būi chàh jī dāk.

I'll have a cup of tea--that'll  
do it. (i.e., the tea will  
take care of the thirst)

A Sei, m̀ngòì néih chung wùh  
chàh béi ngóh lā.

A Sei, would you make me a  
pot of tea please?

(A Sei brings the tea into the living room:)

A Sei

Hái bīndouh yám a?, Taaítáai?

Where would you like to drink  
it, ma'am?

Bàau Táai

Kèhláu lèuhngdī, chēutheui  
kèhláu lā.

It's cooler on the veranda--  
I'll go out to the veranda.

A Sei

Hóu chhí wúih lohkyúh bo.

It looks like it's going to rain.

Bàau Táai

Gám, jauh hái haaktēng nīdouh lā.

Well, here in the living room then.

A Sei

Jái hái nī jèung tóih, hóu mhhóu a?

I'll put it on this table, is that all right?

Bàau Táai

Hóu lā.

Fine.

A! Jánhah lohkyúh tím bo!

Oh-oh, it is raining!

Mhgoi néih faaidí tūhng ngóh

Please hurry and go close the windows for me.

heui sàanjó dĩ chēung sīn lā.

(The servant and housewife both go around closing windows, then return to the living room. A Sei feels the teapot and notes that it is cold:)

A Sei

Dĩ chàh dungjó laak.

The tea's gotten cold.

Dáng ngóh tūhng néih chūnggwo wùh yiht ge lā.

Let me make you another hot one.

Bàau Táai

Mhgoi.

Thanks.

Hóusēng a, mhhóu dóusé a!

Be careful! Don't spill it!

A Sei

Baihlaak! Jánhah dóusé tím!

Blast! I did spill it!

Bàau Táai

Faaidí nīng faai bou lāih maat lā.

Hurry and get a cloth to wipe it up.

Hóuchóih móuh ditlaahn jek búi jē.

At least it's lucky you didn't break the cup.

## II. NOTES

1. wúih, 'likely to,' '(probably) will'

wúih is an auxiliary verb, in a full sentence having a verb as its object. It is used in prediction sentences, indicating strong probability: 'likely to,' 'probably will,' 'could be that\_\_.'

Ex: wúih lohk yúh = likely to rain

1. Gám yaht wúih lohkyúh ga. It's going to rain today.  
or: It's likely to rain today.
2. Gám yaht mhwúih lohkyúh ge. It's not going to rain today.
3. Gám yaht wúih mhwúih lohkyúh Is it going to rain today?  
a?

(See BC and Drill 6)

The underlying meaning of wúih is 'able to,' 'capable of,' in the sense of 'in one's power to V,' 'possible for one to V.' This connotation emerges when wúih is used to detail past or present capability:

- Ex: 1. A: Ní dī cháang hái Weihòhng      These oranges (I) bought at  
         máaihjō sei hòuhjī go.      Wellcome Company for 40 apiece.
- B: Hái Jūngwàahn Gàaisih      Buying at Central Market,  
         máaih, waahkjé wúih      probably would be  
         pèhngdī.      cheaper.
2. A: Ní dī cháang yīngā sei      These oranges are now 40 apiece.  
         hòuhjī go.
- B: Séuhnggo láihbaai wúih      Last week (one was) able to  
         pèhngdī.      (get them) cheaper.

(Students who have previously studied Mandarin will recognize the Cantonese wúih as cognate to Mandarin hwei, 'can;' 'know how to.' Note that Mandarin would use hwei in the sentence patterns detailed above, but that the Mandarin meaning of hwei as 'know how to' is represented in Cantonese by sīk, 'know how to'.)

2. jai, 'put,' 'place,' is a verb which requires a following place phrase object or verb suffix:

Ex: 1. jai + place phrase:

- a. Jai hái nīdoh.      Put it here.
- b. Jai hái tōi dōuh.      Put it on the table.
- c. Jai hái kehláu.      Put it on the verandah.

2. jai + suffix

- a. Jàidài lā. Put it down.  
 b. Jàimaaih dī sāam lā. Put the clothes away.

(See BC and Drills 1.7, 1.8, 9)

3. faaidī in pre-verb and post-verb position.

In pre-verb position faaidī means either, 1) 'hurry up and Verb,'  
 or 2) 'Verb faster'

Ex: Faaidī sihk a. = 1. Hurry up and eat. (We have to catch  
 a train, hurry up and start eating.)

or:

2. Eat faster. (Stop dawdling.)

(See BC)

When faaidī follows the verb, there is only one interpretation,  
 'Verb faster.'

Ex: Sihk faaidī! = Eat faster!

4. Sentence suffix la for friendly advice.

la is suffixed to imperative sentences, giving the connotation of  
 low-keyed friendly advice. (Remember we use imperative to mean a  
 sentence which directs an addressee to act, and is not limited to  
 sentences giving commands.) Imperative suffix la in mid-pitch intonation  
 is similar to imperative suffix lā with high-pitched intonation.  
 Mid-pitched la suggests low-keyed advice, in contrast to high-pitched  
lā, which suggests polite urging.

(See Drill 15)

## 5. Hóuchoi . . . jē. 'At least it's lucky that.....'

The jē of Hóuchoi...jē indicates: 'it's not much (to be thankful  
 for), but it's something.'

(See BC and Drill 14)

6. Adjective-jó, 'has gotten Adjective,' 'got Adjective.'

Compare:

1. Dǐ tòng m̀hóuyám ge, dung gé.      The soup doesn't taste good-- it's cold.
2. Dǐ tòng dungjó, m̀hóuyám ge.      The soup has gotten cold-- it doesn't taste good.

Adjective-jó views the condition described by the adjective as the end result of a process. The adjective without -jó is descriptive of a static state.

- Ex: dungjó = has gotten cold, got cold  
 sǎpjo = got wet  
 gauhjó = has gotten old (things, not people)  
 chaauhjó = got wrinkled

(See BC and Drill 11)

English too has ways of expressing the condition described by an adjective in terms of a static state, or the end result of a process.

- Compare: 1. It is cold.  
               It has turned cold.  
 2. It is damp.  
               It has gotten damp.

7. -gwo-, 'another (as replacement for the original, in exchange for the original)'

gwo, attached to a verb preceding and a Measure following, has the meaning 'another,' 'other,' in the sense of a replacement (or replacements) for the original Measure.

gwo, 'another, others' in the sense of a replacement, contrasts with dò, 'another,' 'others' in the sense of an additional one (or ones).

- Ex: V gwo M = V a replacement M  
V dò M = V an additional M

Compare:

1. Dǐ chàh dungjó-- ch̀ung gwo      The tea's gotten cold-- please make a replacement potful and bring it.  
    wùh lǎih lǎ.
2. Dǐ chàh yámsai laak-- ch̀ung      The tea's all drunk up. Please  
    dò wùh lǎih lǎ.                      make an additional potful and bring it.

(See BC and Drill 15)



8. laih, 'for the purpose of,' 'in order to,' 'to'

laih connects two verb phrases:  $V(O)_1$  laih  $V(O)_2$ , with the meaning:

$$V(O)_1 \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in order to} \\ \text{for the purpose of} \\ \text{to} \\ \text{so that one can} \end{array} \right\} V(O)_2$$

- Ex: 1. Níng faai bou laih maat. Bring a cloth to wipe (it up).  
 2. Néih máaih bēng laih What did you buy cookies for?  
 jouh mēyeh a?  
 3. Ngóh máaih dī bēng laih I bought cookies to eat.  
 sihk.  
 4. Kéuih máaih hóudò choi She bought a lot of food to  
 laih chéng haak. have a dinner party.

(See Drill 10)

9. Performance-achievement verb compounds

- Ex: 1. ditlaahn drop-break = break  
 2. chohlaahn sit-break = break  
 (jeung yí) (the chair)  
 3. chohlaahn sit-break = tear, rip  
 (tiuh fu) (the trousers)  
 4. dálaahn hit-break = break  
 5. dóuse come to the brim-overflow = spill

- a. The first verb of a performance-achievement verb compound tells what action is performed, the second one tells what the result is:

Ex: dálaahn hit and break  
 chohlaahn sit and break  
 ditlaahn drop and break

- b. In sentences of past reference, the performance-achievement compound verbs pattern like single verbs.

Forms: affirmative: VV-jó  
 negative : móuh VV  
 choice ques: yauh móuh VV?

Ex: dálaahn = hit and break

a	Kéuih dálaahnjó jek búi.	She broke the cup.
n	Kéuih móuh dálaahn jek búi.	She didn't break the cup.
q	Yauh móuh dálaahn jek búi a?	Did she break the cup?

- c. The dāk, 'can,' pattern with performance-achievement compounds.

This patterns like, indeed it is the same as, the V-dāk-Adj =

'can V with Adj results' construction studied in Lesson 23.

Ex: dádāklaahn = [hit-can-break], i.e., able to break by hitting;  
can be broken by hitting; breakable

a	V-dāk-Adj	Nī jek būi <u>dádāklaahn</u> .	This glass is breakable. [hit-can-break]
n	<u>m̃hV</u> -dāk-Adj or V <u>m̃h</u> -Adj	Nī jek būi <u>m̃hdádāklaahn</u> . or Nī jek būi <u>dām̃hlaahn</u> .	This glass is unbreakable.
q	Vm̃hV-dāk-Adj	Nī jek būi <u>da m̃hdádāklaahn</u> a?	Is this glass breakable?

- d. In sentences of customary action, not referring to a specific event.

For customary action the performance-achievement compound tends to be phrased in the affirmative, with frequency expressions such as hóu síu, 'very seldom' suggesting the negative, and with the question formed by haih m̃hhaih preceding the affirmative.

- Ex: 1. Kéuih síhsìh dōu dālaahn      She always breaks things.  
      yéh ga.
2. Kéuih hóu síu dālaahn      She very seldom breaks things.  
      yéh ga.
3. Kéuih haih m̃hhaih síhsìh      Does she break things all the  
      dōu dālaahn yéh ga?      time?

- e. jíng, 'fix,' 'do,' 'make,' may be the first verb of a performance-achievement verb compound, substituting for a verb of specific means.

Ex: 1. chóhlaahn = [sit-break], i.e., 'tear (cloth by sitting it out),' 'break (a chair by sitting in it),' etc.

jínglaahn = [make-break], i.e., 'break' (without saying how)

2. chóhchàauh = [sit-wrinkled], i.e., 'get (something) wrinkled by sitting in it'

jíngchàauh = [make-wrinkled], i.e., 'get something wrinkled' (without saying how)

## III. DRILLS

## 1. Expansion Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| + 1. a. <u>faahntēng</u>   | <u>dining room</u>   |
| b. hái faahntēng   | in the dining room   |
| c. hái faahntēng sihk faahn  | is eating in the dining room   |
| d. mǎhái faahntēng sihk faahn  | isn't eating in the dining room  |
| e. hái mǎhái faahntēng sihk faahn a?                                     | is (he) eating in the dining room?   |
| + 2. a. <u>chyùhfóng</u>   | <u>kitchen</u>   |
| b. hái chyùhfóng   | in the kitchen   |
| c. hái chyùhfóng gódouh  | there in the kitchen   |
| d. hái chyùhfóng gódouh jyú faahn  | is in the kitchen there cooking dinner.                                    |
| + 3. a. <u>seuihfóng</u>   | <u>bedroom</u>   |
| b. go seuihfóng  | a bedroom  |
| c. géi(dō) go seuihfóng a?   | how many bedrooms?   |
| d. yáuh géi(dō) go seuihfóng a?  | has how many bedrooms?   |
| e. Néih ngūkkéi yáuh géi(dō) go seuihfóng a?                             | How many bedrooms does your house have?                                    |
| + 4. a. <u>syùfóng</u>   | <u>[book-room] study</u>   |
| b. hái syùfóng   | in the study   |
| c. hái syùfóng tái boují   | in the study reading the newspaper   |
| d. Kéuih hái syùfóng tái boují   | He is in the study reading the paper.                                      |
| e. Kéuih hái syùfóng táiháh boují a, duhkháh syù a, séhah jih a, gám lǎ. | In his study he reads the newspaper, studies, writes, that sort of things. |
| + 5. a. <u>lauhdài</u>   | <u>leave (something) behind</u>  |
| b. lauhdài hái bāsí  | left on the bus  |
| c. lauhdài hái bāsí tím  | left it on the bus   |
| d. Bá jē lauhdài hái bāsí tím.   | The umbrella (I) left on the bus!  |
| e. Aiyah! Bá jē lauhdài hái bāsí tím!                                    | Aiyah! The umbrella (I) left on the bus!                                   |
| 6. a. lohkyúh  | to rain [fall-rain]  |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| b. hóu síu lohk yúh  | seldom rains  |
| c. Sáhپ yuht hóu síu lohk yúh  | seldom rains in October   |
| d. Hái Hèunggóng Sáhپ yuht hóu síu lohk yúh.                         | It seldom rains in October in Hong Kong.  |
| e. Tèngginwah hái Hèunggóng Sáhپ yuht hóu síu lohkyúh haih mhhaih a? | I hear that in Hong Kong it seldom rains in October--is that right?   |
| + 7. a. <u>tokpún</u>  | <u>tray</u>   |
| b. go tokpún   | a/the tray  |
| c. go tokpún hái bíndouh a?  | Where is the tray?  |
| d. go tokpún jái hái bíndouh a?                                      | Where (should I) put the tray? <u>or</u> Where has the tray been put?   |
| e. go tokpún jàijó hái bíndouh a?                                    | Where has the tray been put?  |
| f. Go tokpún jàijó hái bíndouh--ngóh tái mhdóu ge.                   | Where has the tray been put--I don't see it. ( <u>or</u> Where did you put the tray?)   |
| + 8. a. <u>syútóí</u>  | <u>desk</u>   |
| b. hái syútóí  | on the desk   |
| c. hái syútóí gódouh   | on the desk there   |
| d. jàijó hái syútóí gódouh   | has been put there on the desk  |
| e. Tokpún jàijó hái syútóí gódouh.                                   | The tray (I) put on the desk there. ( <u>or</u> --in another context--this could be a command: Put the tray on the desk there.) |
| 9. a. chùng chàh chēutlāih   | make tea and bring it out   |
| b. chùng wùh chàh chēutlāih  | make a pot of tea and bring it out  |
| c. gùngyāhn chùng wùh chàh chēutlāih.                                | the servant made a pot of tea and brought it out.   |
| d. giu gùngyāhn chùng wùh chàh chēutlāih.                            | tell the servant to make a pot of tea and bring it out.   |
| e. yahphei giu gùngyāhn chùng wùh chàh chēutlāih.                    | go in to tell the servant to make a pot of tea and bring it out.  |
| f. ngóh yahphei giu gùngyāhn chùng wùh chàh chēutlāih.               | I went in to tell the servant to make a pot of tea and bring it out.  |

g. Dǎng ngóh yáhpheui giu gùng-yáhn chùng wùh chàh chēut-làih.

I'll go in and tell the servant to make a pot of tea and bring it out.

## 2. Substitution Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Kèhláu hái bīndouh a?<br>Where is the veranda?              | 1. Kèhláu hái bīndouh a?                                 |
| 2. /haaktēng/  | 2. Haaktēng hái bīndouh a?                               |
| 3. /chisó/   | 3. Chisó hái bīndouh a?                                  |
| 4. /faahntēng/   | 4. Faahntēng hái bīndouh a?<br>Where is the dining room? |
| 5. /seuihfóng/   | 5. Seuihfóng hái bīndouh a?<br>Where is the bedroom?     |
| 6. /haaktēng/  | 6. Haaktēng hái bīndouh a?                               |
| 7. /syùfóng/   | 7. Syùfóng hái bīndouh a?<br>Where is the study?         |
| 8. /chyùhfóng/   | 8. Chyùhfóng hái bīndouh a?<br>Where is the kitchen?     |
| + 9. /chùnglèuhngfóng/<br>(bathroom; i.e. room for<br>bathing) | 9. Chùnglèuhngfóng hái bīndouh<br>a?                     |
| + 10. /Néih gāan fóng/<br>(your room)                          | 10. Néih gāan fóng hái bīndouh<br>a?                     |

## 3. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Bún syù hái syùfóng. T: The book is in the study.

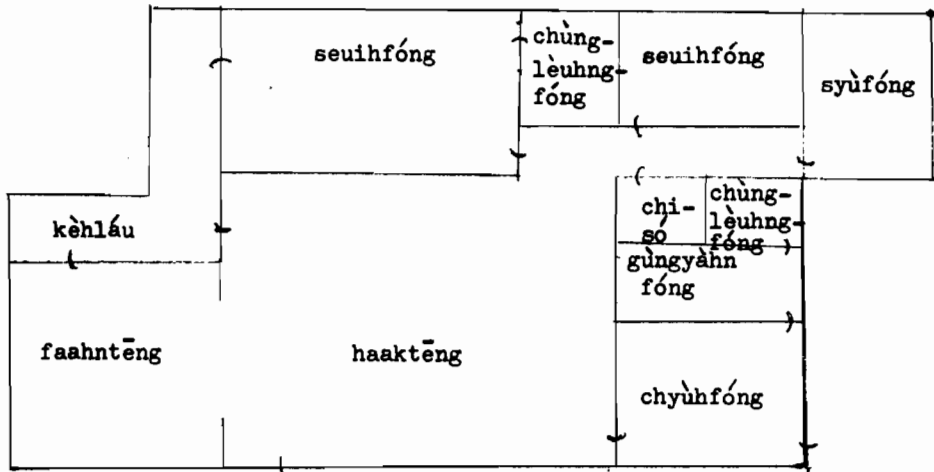
S: Jài bún syù hái  
syùfóng lā.

S: Please put the book in the  
study.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Jek chàhbūi hái ngóh nīdouh.   | 1. Jài jek chàhbūi hái ngóh<br>nīdouh lā.   |
| 2. Wùh chàh hái haaktēng yáhp-<br>bihn.   | 2. Jài wuh chàh hái haaktēng<br>yáhpbihn lā.  |
| 3. Jèung tóih hái kèhláu chēutbihn.   | 3. Jài jèung tóih hái kèhláu<br>chēutbihn lā.   |
| 4. Deui hàaih hái jèung yí hauh-<br>bihn.<br>The shoes are behind the<br>chair. | 4. Jài deui hàaih hái jèung<br>yí hauhbihn lā.<br>Please put the shoes<br>behind the chair. |

5. Jèung boujǐ hái chisó yahpbihn. 5. Jài jèung boujǐ hái chisó yahpbihn lā.  
 6. Go tokpún hái tóu douh. 6. Jài go tokpún hái tóu douh lā.  
 + 7. Dǐ sàam hái chòhng gódouh. 7. Jài dǐ sàam hái chòhng gó-douh lā.  
 (bed) Put the clothes there on the bed, would you.

## 4. Expansion Drill



Ex: T: Nǐng chēutheui kèhláu lā. /dǐ chàh/

T: Take (it) out on the veranda.

S: Nǐng dǐ chàh chēutheui kèhláu lā.

S: Take the tea out on the veranda.

1. Nǐng chēutheui haaktēng lā. /dǐ búi-díp/
2. Nǐng chēutheui kèhláu lā. /jèung yǐ/
3. Nǐng chēutheui chyhfhóng lā. /go tokpún/
4. Nǐng chēutlaih kèhláu lā. /jèung boujǐ/
5. Nǐng séuhngheui lāuhseuhng lā. /go sām-gá/

1. Nǐng dǐ búi-díp chēutheui haaktēng lā.
2. Nǐng jèung yǐ chēutheui kèhláu lā.
3. Nǐng go tokpún chēutheui chyhfhóng lā.
4. Nǐng jèung boujǐ chēutlaih kèhláu lā.
5. Nǐng go sām-gá séuhngheui lāuhseuhng lā.

6. Níng lohkhuei làuhhah lā.  
/dī chíjī/  
7. Níng lohklāih mūnhhāu lā.  
/dī syū/

6. Níng dī chíjī lohkhuei làuh-  
hah lā.  
7. Níng dī syū lohklāih mūnhhāu  
lā.

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

1. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló gauh  
fāangāan heui chyūhfóng  
gódouh lā.  
2. /dī wúndihp/faahntēng/  
3. /wùh chàh/haaktēng/  
4. /tou būi-díp/chyūhfóng/  
5. /jèung boujī/kèhlāu/  
6. /nīdī sāamgá/seuihfóng/

1. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló  
gauh fāangāan heui chyūh-  
fóng gódouh lā.  
2. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló  
dī wúndihp heui faahntēng  
gódouh lā.  
3. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló  
wùh chàh heui haaktēng  
gódouh lā.  
4. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló  
tou būi-díp heui chyūh-  
fóng gódouh lā.  
5. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló  
jèung boujī heui kèhlāu  
gódouh lā.  
6. Mhgoi néih tūhng ngóh ló  
nīdī sāamgá heui seuihfóng  
gódouh lā.

## 6. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih wah tīng-  
yaht wúih m̃h-  
wúih yiht a?  
/nod/

T: Do you think it's likely to be  
hot tomorrow?

S: Ngóh wah tīngyaht  
yātdihng wúih  
yiht ge.

S: I think it certainly will.

2. T: Néih tīngjiu wúih  
m̃hwúih heui  
ngānhòhng a?  
/shake/

T: Are you likely to go to the  
bank tomorrow morning?

S: Ngóh tīngjiu m̃h-  
wúih heui ngānh-  
hòhng.

S: It's very unlikely that I'll  
go to the bank tomorrow  
morning.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Néih wah nīpáai wúih mhwúih dung a? /shake/<br>Do you think it will be cold these few days? | 1. Ngóh wah nīpáai mhwúih dung.<br>I don't think it will be cold these few days. |
| 2. Néih hahjau wúih mhwúih heui taam keuih a? /nod/  | 2. Ngóh hahjau yātdihng wúih heui ge.  |
| 3. Néih nīgo láihbaai wúih mhwúih chéng síhk faahn a? /wah mhdihng/                            | 3. Wah mhdihng bo. Ngóh nī go láihbaai waahkjé wúih chéng, waahkjé m̄h chéng.    |
| 4. Kéuih tīngyaht hahjau wúih mhwúih dá m̄hjáuk a? /wah mhdihng/                               | 4. Wah mhdihng bo. Kéuih tīngyaht hahjau waahkjé wúih dá, waahkjé m̄hdá .        |
| 5. Néih gāmyaht hahjau wúih mhwúih sái sām a? /shake/  | 5. Ngóh gāmyaht hahjau mhwúih sái sām.   |
| 6. Néih gāmáahn wúih mhwúih tái dihnsih a? /nod/   | 6. Ngóh gāmáahn yātdihng wúih tái dihnsih ge.                                    |

## 7. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: tong kwáhn

T: press a skirt

S: M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh tái tōngjók tūh kwáhn lā.

S: Please press this skirt for me.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. tái deui maht   | 1. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh táijók deui maht lā.   |
| 2. hòì go chēung   | 2. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh hòì jók go chēung lā.  |
| + 3. <u>hòì douh m̄h̄n</u><br><u>hòì = open</u><br><br><u>douh = M. for doors</u><br><br><u>m̄h̄n = door</u> | 3. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh hòìjók douh m̄h̄n lā.<br><u>Please open</u> the door for me. |
| 4. tái jek būi   | 4. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh táijók jek būi lā.   |
| 5. maat jēung tái  | 5. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh maat-jók jēung tái lā.                                       |
| 6. chūng wùh chàh  | 6. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh chūng-jók wùh chàh lā.                                       |
| 7. gwa tái fu  | 7. M̄hgòì néih tùhng ngóh gwa jók tái fu lā.   |



- |                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 8. sàan go chēung                 | 8. M̀hgoi nēih t̀hng ngòh sàan-jó go chēung lā. |
| + 9. <u>sàan</u> douh <u>m̀hn</u> | 9. M̀hgoi nēih t̀hng ngòh sàanjó douh m̀hn lā.  |

## 8. Expansion Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Nídouh yáuh j̀eung<br>yāt baak mán jī.<br>/cheung/                                    | T: Here is a \$100 bill.                             |
| S: Nídouh yáuh j̀eung<br>yāt baak mán jī,<br>m̀hgoi nēih t̀hng<br>ngòh cheungjó<br>kéuih lā. | S: Here is a \$100 bill, please<br>change it for me. |
- 
- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Nídouh yáuh t̀uh kwáhn. /tong/ | 1. Nídouh yáuh t̀uh kwáhn,<br>m̀hgoi nēih t̀hng ngòh<br>tongjó kéuih lā. |
| 2. Nídouh yáuh gihn sām. /sái/    | 2. Nídouh yáuh gihn sām, m̀hgoi<br>nēih t̀hng ngòh sáijó<br>kéuih lā.    |
| 3. Nídouh dóusé séui. /maat/      | 3. Nídouh dóusé séui, m̀hgoi<br>nēih t̀hng ngòh maatjó<br>kéuih lā.      |
| 4. Nídouh yáuh dī yú. /jyú/       | 4. Nídouh yáuh dī yú, m̀hgoi<br>nēih t̀hng ngòh jyújó<br>kéuih lā.       |

9. Alteration Drill: Change níng...heui to jài...hái

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Ex: T: Néih níngjó dī chín<br>heui bíndouh a? | T: Where did you take the money? |
| S: Néih jàijó dī chín<br>hái bíndouh a?       | S: Where did you put the money?  |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih níngjó t̀uh m̀uhgān<br>heui bíndouh a?  | 1. Néih jàijó t̀uh m̀uhgān<br>hái bíndouh a?  |
| 2. Néih níngjó gauh fàangāan heui<br>bíndouh a? | 2. Néih jàijó gauh fàangāan<br>hái bíndouh a? |
| 3. Néih níngjó dī gāng heui bíndouh a?          | 3. Néih jàijó dī gāng hái<br>bíndouh a?       |

+ 4. Néih nǐngjǎ jèung jǎu bou  
heui bǐndouh a?  
(morning paper)

5. Néih nǐngjǎ wùh chàh heui  
bǐndouh a?

4. Néih jǎijǎ jèung jǎu bou  
hái bǐndouh a?

5. Néih jǎijǎ wùh chàh hái  
bǐndouh a?

# 10. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Heui chāansāt mǎaih  
dǐ bēng làih sihk.

T: I'm going to the restaurant  
to buy some cookies to eat.

S: Dǎng ngóh heui chāan-  
sat mǎaih dǐ bēng  
+ laih sihk ji dāk.  
(laih = for the purpose  
of, in order to, to)

S: I'll go to the restaurant  
to buy some cookies to eat,  
that'll do it. (dissatisfied,  
but thinking of a solution  
to the problem.)

1. Heui syùfóng ló bún syù làih  
tái.

2. Heui kèhláu ló jèung yí làih  
chóh.

3. Heui chyùhfóng ló búi dung  
séui làih yám.

4. Heui chisó ló faai bou làih  
maat.

5. Heui seuihfóng ló tǐuh kwàhn  
laih tong.

6. Heui seuihfóng ló go sàamgá  
laih gwa.

1. Dǎng ngóh heui syùfóng ló  
bun syù làih tái ji dāk.

2. Dǎng ngóh heui kèhláu ló  
jèung yí làih chóh ji dāk.

3. Dǎng ngóh heui chyùhfóng ló  
búi dung séui làih yám  
ji dāk.

4. Dǎng ngóh heui chisó ló  
faai bou làih maat ji dāk.

5. Dǎng ngóh heui seuihfóng ló  
tǐuh kwàhn làih tong ji  
dāk.

6. Dǎng ngóh heui seuihfóng  
ló go sàamgá làih gwa  
ji dāk.

Comment: laih as used above joins two VP, to form the con-  
struction: VP<sub>1</sub> in order to VP<sub>2</sub>. That this is not a  
heuilaih use of laih is demonstrated in the following  
sentence:

Béi jèung bouji  
laih táiháh.

Give (me) the paper to read.

## 11. Response Drill

+ Ex: T: Jouhmāt néih mhyām  
gō búi gāfē a?  
/dung/

T: How come you're not drinking  
that cup of coffee?

S: Búi gāfē dungjó laak. S: (Because) it has gotten cold  
already.

1. Jouhmāt néih mhdaii gō go  
biu a? /laahn/  
+ daii biu = wear a watch

1. Go biu laahnjó la.  
(Because) it's broken.

Why don't you wear that  
watch?

2. Jouhmāt néih mheuk gō deui  
hāaih a? /sāp/

2. Gō deui sāpjó la.

3. Jouhmāt néih mhmāaih gō bá  
jē a? /lahttaat/

3. Bá jē lahttaatjó la.

4. Jouhmāt néih mheuk gō gihn  
sēutsām a? /chāuh/

4. Gihn sēutsām chāuhjó la.

5. Jouhmāt néih mhyuhng gō tiuh  
mōuhgān a? /lahttaat/

5. Tiuh mōuhgān lahttaatjó la.

## 12. Response Drill

+ Ex: T: Díngāai gam mhsūsām  
ga, gāmchi dóuséjō  
mēyéh a? /chāh/  
(this time)

T: Why are you so careless,  
what did you spill this time?

S: Deuihmhjyuh, ngóh  
dóuséjō dĩ chāh.

S: I am sorry, I spilled some  
tea.

1. Díngāai gam mhsūsām ga, gām-  
chi dālaahnjó mēyéh a?  
/jek búi/

1. Deuihmhjyuh, ngóh dālaahnjó  
jek búi.

2. Díngāai gam mhsūsām ga, gām-  
chi dālaahnjó mēyéh a?  
/jek wún/  
What did you break this time?

2. Deuihmhjyuh, ngóh dālaahnjó  
jek wun.

3. Díngāai gam mhsūsām ga, gām-  
chi lauhdàijó mēyéh a?  
/jī bāt/  
What did you leave behind  
this time?

3. Deuihmhjyuh, ngóh lauhdàijó  
jī bāt.

4. Díngāai gam mhsūsām ga, gām-  
chi dóuséjō mēyéh a? /dĩ tòng/

4. Deuihmhjyuh, ngóh dóuséjō  
dĩ tòng.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. Dīngáai gam m̄hsíusām ga, gām-chi jīnglaahttaatjǒ mēyeh a?<br>/tíuh kwàhn/<br>What did you get dirty this time? | 5. Deuihm̄hjyuh, ngóh jīng-laahttaatjǒ tíuh kwàhn. |
| 6. Dīngáai gam m̄hsíusām ga, gām-chi jīngchàauhjǒ mēyeh a?<br>/tíuh fu/<br>What did you get wrinkled this time?    | 6. Deuihm̄hjyuh, ngóh jīngchàauh-jǒ tíuh fu.       |
| 7. Dīngáai gam m̄hsíusām ga, gām-chi jīnglaahnjǒ mēyeh a?<br>/jèung chòhng/  | 7. Deuihm̄hjyuh, ngóh jīnglaahn-jǒ jèung chòhng.   |

13. Transformation Drill: Repeat the first sentence after the teacher, then transform according to the English instructions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Kéuih nǐngjǒ tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong.<br>He has taken ( <u>or</u> he took) the skirt to be ironed.<br>( <u>or</u> to iron) | 1. Kéuih nǐngjǒ tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong.         |
| 2. /he didn't/  | 2. Kéuih móuh nǐng tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong.      |
| 3. /has he...yet?/  | 3. Kéuih nǐngjǒ tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong meih a?  |
| 4. /not yet/  | 4. Kéuih meih nǐng tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong.      |
| 5. /is he going to?/  | 5. Kéuih nǐng m̄hning tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong a? |
| 6. /he has, hasn't he?/   | 6. Kéuih nǐngjǒ tíuh kwàhn chēutheui tong àh.      |

#### 14. Response Drill

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Ex: T: Aiyá! Lohkyúh tīm bo! /yúhlāu/<br>S: Hóuchóí ngóh daaijǒ yúhlāu jē. | T: Oh-oh, it's raining!<br>S: At least it's lucky I brought my raincoat. |
| 1. Aiyá! Dungjǒ tīm bo! /lāang-sāam/<br>Oh-oh, it's gotten cold.           | 1. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijǒ lāang-sāam jē.                                    |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. Aiya! Mhfaandāk ūkkéi sihk<br>ngaan tīm bo! /ngaan jau/ | 2. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijó ngaan<br>(jau) jē. |
| 3. Aiya! Ngànnhòhng sàanjó mūhn<br>tīm bo! /chín/          | 3. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijó chín jē.           |
| 4. Aiya! Yiu béi yih baak mǎn tīm<br>bo. /chín/            | 4. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijó jē.                |
| 5. Aiya! Lohkyúh tīm bo! /jē/                              | 5. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijó jē jē.             |
| 6. Aiya! Kéuih móuh chín jáau<br>tīm bo! /sáanjí/          | 6. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijó sáanjí<br>jē.      |
| 7. Aiya! Nídouh móuh syù tái tīm<br>bo! /boují/            | 7. Hóuchóí ngóh daaijó boují<br>jē.       |

Comment: jē, 'merely,' 'not much,' here forms a set with hóuchóí 'fortunately,' 'luckily' to suggest: though something else would have been still better, from this minor aspect it's a good thing.

## 15. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ní tūh kwǎhn taai  
dyún laak.  
/wuhn/chèuhngdǐ/

T: This skirt is too short.  
/exchange/longer/

S: Ní tūh kwǎhn taai  
dyún laak--  
wuhngwo tūh  
chèuhngdǐ ge lā.

S: This skirt is too short--  
please change it for another  
longer one.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ní wùh chàh taai dung laak.<br>/chùng/yiht/<br>This pot of tea is too cold. | 1. Ní wùh chàh taai dung laak--<br>chùnggwo wùh yihdǐ ge lā.<br>This pot of tea is too cold--<br>make another hot one. |
| 2. Ní gihn sēutsāam taai laahttaat<br>laak. /jeuk/gònjehng/                    | 2. Ní gihn sēutsāam taai laaht-<br>taat laak--jeukgwo gihn<br>gònjehngdǐ ge lā.  |
| 3. Ní bún syù taai nàahn laak.<br>/lô/yihdǐ/                                   | 3. Ní bún syù taai nàahn laak--<br>lôgwo bún yihdǐ ge lā.  |
| 4. Ní go tokpún taai sai laak.<br>/níng daaihǐ/                                | 4. Ní go tokpún taai sai laak--<br>nínggwo jèung daaihǐ<br>ge lā.  |
| 5. Ní tou gāsí taai yáih laak.<br>/máaih/leng/                                 | 5. Ní tou gāsí taai yáih laak--<br>máaihgwō tou lengdǐ ge<br>lā.   |

Comment: The sentence suffix lā, raised intonation for polite suggestion may also be rendered la with mid intonation, giving a connotation of friendly advice.

## 16. Response Drill

Ex: T: Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu  
dóusé dī chàh a!

T: Be careful, don't spill the  
tea.

S: Ngóh hóu síusām ge  
la, m̀hwúih dóusé  
gé.

S: I'm being very careful, I  
won't spill it.

1. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu dálaahn dī  
būi a!

1. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih dálaahn gé.

2. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu jinglaahn  
dī dīp a!  
Be careful not to break the  
dishes.

2. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih jinglaahn gé.

3. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu sélaahn jī  
bāt a!

3. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih sélaahn gé.

4. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu jinglaahttaat  
gihn láangsām a!

4. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih jinglaahttaat gé.

5. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu dóusé dī tòng  
a!

5. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih dóusé gé.

6. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu dálaahn go  
bīu a!

6. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih dálaahn gé.

7. Hóusēng a, m̀hhóu chòhchàauh  
tíuh kwáhn a!  
Be careful, don't get the  
skirt wrinkled.

7. Ngóh hóu síusām ge la,  
m̀hwúih chòhchàauh gé.

## IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) gwolàih nībihn = come over here
- 2) fòngbihn = convenient
- 3) māt + sentence = How come ...?
- 4) A Yèh = Grandfather (on father's side)
- 5) hái douh = here: and have it here
- 6) ngóh gāan fóng = my room
- 7) m̀hhaih = if not, otherwise
- 8) sīnji = only
- 9) góndākchit = there's enough time or You can make it or  
If you hurry you'll make it.

10) deihhá = floor

11) geidāk = remember

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE:

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

B. And he replies:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Do you think it'll rain today?                      | 1. It's not likely to rain.   |
| 2. Do you suppose it's going to be cold today?         | 2. It's likely to be colder today than yesterday.                     |
| 3. My cigarettes have vanished!                        | 3. They're there on the table.  |
| 4. Please put the teapot on the tray.                  | 4. Where'd you put the tray?  |
| 5. I left my book on the bus!                          | 5. Call the bus company and ask if they found it.                     |
| 6. Take care! Don't spill the beer!                    | 6. Wah! (or Aiyai!) I spilled it! Quick, bring a cloth to wipe it up! |
| 7. It looks like rain.                                 | 7. I'll go close the windows.   |
| 8. I left the newspaper on the veranda.                | 8. I'll go get it for you.  |
| 9. Where shall I put the clothes? (says the laundress) | 9. Put them on the bed.   |
| 10. Could you please tell me what time it is now?      | 10. I'm sorry, I didn't wear a watch today.                           |
| 11. There aren't any towels in the bathroom.           | 11. A Sei, would you please take some towels into the bathroom.       |
| 12. Your shirt is dirty.                               | 12. I'll change into a clean one.                                     |
| 13. How come you're not drinking your tea?             | 13. Because it's already cold.  |
| 14. This skirt is too long.                            | 14. Well then, wear a shorter one.                                    |
| 15. Aiyai! The weather has gotten cold!                | 15. Fortunately I brought a sweater.                                  |
| 16. Where's Younger Brother?                           | 16. He's in the living room reading the paper.                        |
| 17. What did you break this time?                      | 17. Just a water glass, that's all.                                   |

## Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 24

1. Baihlaak!	ex: exclamation of annoyance
2. Baihlok!	ex: var. of Baihlaak!
3. chēung	n: window
4. chòhng	n: bed
5. chùng	v: infuse
6. chùng chàh	vo: make tea
7. chùnglèuhngfóng	n: bathroom; i.e. room for bathing
8. chyùhngfóng	n: kitchen
9. daai bīu	vo: wear a watch
10. dīt	v: drop
11. dītlaahn	v: break by dropping [drop-break]
12. dòuh	m: M. for doors
13. dóusé	v: spill
14. faahntēng	n: dining room
15. faai	n/m: piece, M. for dishcloth
16. faaidí	adv: hurry and...; ...right away
17. fóng	n: room
18. gámchi	Tw: this time
19. <u>V</u> gwo <u>M</u>	Ph: <u>V</u> another <u>M</u> , another as replacement for original one
20. haaktēng	n: living room
21. hòi mǔhn	vo: open the door(s)
22. hóuchóí	Ph: luckily, 'Thank goodness'
23. Hóuchoi...jē	Ph: Fortunately..., at least
24. Hóusēng!	Ph: 'Be careful'
25. jái	v: put, place
26. ...ji dēk.	Ph: ...that'll do it. only then will the requirements be satisfied.
27. jóu bou	n: morning paper
28. kàhlán	n: veranda, terrace
29. laahn	v/adj: break, broken
30. làih	v: to, in order to, for the purpose of
31. lauhdái	v: leave/left (something) behind
32. lohkyúh	vo: to rain



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33. maat	v: wipe, polish; also, to wet-mop
34. mùhn	n: door
35. sàan	v: close, shut
36. sàan mùhn	vo: close the door(s)
37. seuihfóng	n: bedroom
38. syùfóng	n: study
39. syùtói	n: desk
40. Taaítáai	ta: here: 'ma'am,' 'Missy.' term used by servant in foreign household to address mistress of the house.
41. tokpún	n: tray
42. wùh	n/m: pot; container Measure
43. wúih	auxV: likely to, going to (indicates strong possibility)

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