

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

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

Màhmā

yíhwàih

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

Ngóh júhng yíhwàih néih fanjó
tím.

And I thought you had already
gone to bed.

Māt + sentence

How come?+ sentence

Māt juhng mhfān a?

How come you still haven't gone
to bed?

Jái

ngáahnfan

sleepy

sèuiyíhn

although

sèuiyíhn..., daahnhaih...

although ..., still ...

fanjeuhk

get to sleep, fall asleep

fanm̃hjeuhk

can't get to sleep

Sèuiyínn ngáahnfan, daahnhaih

Although I was sleepy, I still

fanm̃hjeuhk.

couldn't get to sleep.

Màhmā

tóuhngoh

hungry

Tóuh m̃htóuhngoh a?

Are you hungry?

Séung m̃hséung síhk dī yéh nē?

Would you like something to
eat?

Jái

ngohngódei

a bit hungry

Ngóh gokdāk ngohngódei.

I do feel a bit hungry.

Màhmā

Néih jùngyi síhk mēyéh a?

What would you like to eat?

Jái

mēyéh

anything, everything;
whatever

Mēyéh dōu dāk.

syutgwaih

Táiháh syutgwaih yáuh mātýéh
sín.(He looks in the refrigerator,
and takes out an orange:)

laahnjó

Yí!--ní go cháang laahnjó laak.

Mähmā

dám

Gám, dámjó kéuih lā.

hùhng

hùhng pihnggwó

sóng

tíh

Dí hùhng pihnggwó yauh sòng
yauh tíh--síhk go lā!Jái

Hóu aak.

guih

Ngóh hóu gúih a--ngóh heui
fan la.Mähmā

Haih lòh.

hóu + verb phrase + la

hóu heui fan la

yùhgwó mhhaih or mhhaih

jingsáhn

Hóu heui fan la--yùhgwó mhhaih,
tíngyaht néih jauh mhgau
jingsáhn ge la.

Anything is OK.

refrigerator

I'll see what's in the
refrigerator first.spoiled, rotten (of
perishables)

Whew!--this orange is rotten.

throw out, discard

Well then, throw it out.

red

red apples

crisp

sweet

The red apples are crisp and
sweet--eat one!

OK.

tired

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

That's right.

'It would be a good idea
to ...' a form used in
making a suggestionIt's a good idea to go to
bed.

if not, otherwise

energy, health

You'd better go to bed--

otherwise you won't have
enough energy tomorrow.

Jái

Tíngjiu mhsái gam jóu giu ngóh.

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

Màhmā

Gám, géidím giu néih a?

Well, what time shall I call you?

Jái

géidím

anytime, whenever

Néih géidím héisàn, jauh géidím giu ngóh lā.

Call me when you get up.

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

chíh

unpunctual, late (for an appointment)

chíh dou

arrive late

Daahnhaiah mhhóu taai ngaan-- ngóh mhséung chíh dou.

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

B. Recapitulation:

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

Màhmā

Ngóh juhng yíhwaih néih fanjó tīm.

I thought you had already gone to bed.

Māt juhng mhfān a?

How come you still haven't gone to bed?

Jái

Sèuiyíhn ngáanfan, daahnhaiah fanmhjeuhk.

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

Màhmā

Tóuh mhtóuhngoh a?

Are you hungry?

Séung mhséung síhk dī yéh nē?

Would you like something to eat?

Jái

Ngóh gokdāk ngohngóidéi.

I do feel a bit hungry.

Màhmā

Néih jùngyi síhk mēyéh a?

What would you like to eat?

Jái

Mēyéh dōu dāk.

Táiháh syutgwaih yáuh mēyéh sín.

Yí!--ní go cháang laahnjó laak.

Màhmā

Gám, dāmjó kéuih lā.

Dí hùhng pihnggwó yauh sǒng
yauh tǐhm--sǐhk go lā.

Jái

Hóu aak.

Ngóh hóu guih a--ngóh heui
fan la.

Màhmā

Haih lòh.

Hóu heui fan la--yùhgwó mǎhah,
tǐngyaht néih jauh mǎgau
jǐngsǎhn ge la.

Jái

Tǐngjiu mǎsǎi gam jóu giu ngóh.

Màhmā

Gám, géidím giu néih a?

Jái

Néih géidím héisàn, jauh géidím
giu ngóh lā.

Daahnhaish mǎhóu taai ngaan--
ngóh mǎséung chíh dou.

Anything is OK.

I'll see what's in the
refrigerator first.

Whew--this orange is rotten.

Well then, throw it out.

The red apples are crisp and
sweet--have one!

OK.

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

That's right.

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

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

What time shall I call you?

Call me whenever you get up.

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

II. NOTES

1. yíhwàih 1) '(mistakenly) thought'
 2) 'to be under the impression that...', i.e.,
 think (without being entirely certain)

Ex: 1) 'mistakenly thought'

- | | |
|---|---|
| A: Mhóu nǐng tǐuh kwáhn
chéutheui-- ngóh yiu
jeuk ga. | Don't take that skirt away--
I want to wear it. |
| B: Deuimhjyuh-- ngóh yíhwàih
tǐuh kwáhn yiu sai ge. | Excuse me-- I thought the skirt
was to be washed. [mistakenly
thought the skirt was
wished-to-be-washed thing] |

(See BC and Drill 10)

Ex: 2) 'think (without being entirely certain).'
 'to be under the impression that...'

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ngóh yíhwàih kéuih láihbaailuhk
mhfaan gung. | I think he
doesn't work on Saturdays. |
|---|--|

2. Sèuiyíhn...., daahnhaih... 'Although..., still...;' 'though..., still...;' 'Although..... nevertheless....'

This is another set of paired conjunctions joining two clauses in a two-clause sentence. The order is irreversible. Use of both sèuiyíhn and daahnhaih in the sentence is preferred.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: Sèuiyíhn ngáanfan, daahn-
haih fanmhjeuhk. | Though I was sleepy, I still
couldn't get to sleep. |
|---|--|

(See BC and Drill 12)

3. Duplication of adjectives

- a. A duplicated adjective with the suffix -déi, is an adjective pattern meaning 'a little bit Adjective,' 'fairly Adjective.'

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|------------------|--|
| Ex: 1. chéuhng | long |
| chéuhngchéungdéi | fairly long |
| 2. húhng | red |
| húhng húngdéi | having some red color (i.e., having red in it, but not red all over) |
| 3. laaht | peppery |
| laaht láatdéi | a bit peppery |

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

Ex: hl: sǎpsǎpdéi	a bit damp
hf: syũnsyũndéi	a bit sour
hr: fúfúdéi	a bit bitter
ml: dungdúngdéi	a bit cold
lf: hùhng húngdéi	having some red color
lr: chùhngchúngdéi	somewhat heavy
ll: ngohngóidéi	a little hungry

(See BC and Drill 2)

4. Sentence suffix lòh = making a bid for sympathy

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

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

(See BC)

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

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

Ex: Hóu heui fan la--	You'd better go to bed--
yuhgwó mhhaih, tǐngyaht	otherwise you won't have
néih jauh mhgau jǐngsahn	enough energy tomorrow.
ge laak.	

(See BC and Drill 4)

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

(See Drill 3)

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

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

6. jingsahn, 1) (N) 'energy'

2) (Adj) 'feel well'

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: 1. Kéuih yāt dĩ jingsahn
dōu mouh. | He doesn't have one little bit
of energy. |
| 2. Kéuih mhhjingsahn. | He isn't feeling well. |

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

yùhgwó mhhaih reduces also to simply mhhaih, with no change in meaning.

The two are used interchangeably.

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

(See BC and Drill 4)

8. Question-words used as Non-questions.

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

Examples	As QW:	As Non-Question:
1. mēyéh	what?	anything, whatever, what, that thing
2. bīngō	who?	anyone, whoever, who, that person
3. bīndouh	where?	anywhere, wherever, where, at that place
4. géisih	when?	anytime, whenever, when, at that time
5. bīn-M	which?	any one, whichever, which, that one
6. dīm	how?	any way, however
7. géi(dō)**	how many? how much?	any amount, however much/many, whatever amount
8. géi-	which number	any one, whichever

**géidō as question word has high level tone on -dō;
as a non-question, it has high falling tone.

Ex: Yiu géidō chīn a? How much money do you want?
Géidō dōu dāk. Any amount will do.
Séung bái géidō, Give whatever amount you wish.
juah géidō lā.

b. What we are calling 'non-question QWs,' some other writers identify as
'Question-words used as Indefinites.'

c. There are three patterns in which the QWs are used as non-question QWs:

1. QW Subject + dōu Predicate = anyone, anything, anytime, etc.

This pattern has a non-question QW as subject in a single-clause sentence, followed by dōu introducing the predicate.

Ex. 1. Mēyéh dōu hóu. Anything is fine.
or:
Everything is fine.
2. Géisih dōu dāk. Any time is fine.
3. Bīngō dōu jùngyi. [Whosoever all like.], i.e.,
(He) likes everybody.
4. Bīngō dōu nhjùngyi. [Whosoever all not like.], i.e.,
(He) doesn't like anyone.

(See BC and Drill 5)

In regard to the QW subjects in the sentences just above, remember that in Cantonese the grammatical subject is what is being talked about, not necessarily the doer of the verb. Note that in sentences #3 and #4 above the English translation requires a different arrangement of subject and predicate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ex:	QW, QW jauh...	
	Ngòh jīdou bīngō, bīngō jauh góng.	[I point to who, who then speaks.] i.e., Whoever I point to should respond.

(See Classroom Phrases, Lesson 3)

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

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

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

III. DRILLS

1. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Dī tòng taai yíht
laak.

T: The soup is too hot.

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

S: The soup is much too hot.

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

Comment: gwotàuh has a variant pronunciation, gwótàuh.

2. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh séung máaih
gàan daaih ngūk.

T: I want to buy a big house.

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

S: I want to buy a fairly big house.

1. Ngóh séung máaih tǐuh hùhng
kwàhn.
I want to buy a red skirt.

1. Ngóh séung máaih tǐuh hùhng-
húngdéi ge kwàhn.
I want to buy a skirt
that has some red in it.

2. Ngóh séung sihk faai hàahm béng.
I want to eat a salty cake.

2. Ngóh séung sihk faai hàahm-
háamdéi ge béng.
I want to eat a cake that
is a bit salty.

3. Ngóh séung yám bùi yíht chàh.

3. Ngóh séung yám bùi yíhtyít-
déi ge chàh.
I want to drink a cup of
tea that is hot (but not
too hot).

4. Ngóh séung máaih go sai syut-
gwaih.

4. Ngóh séung máaih go saisái-
déi ge syutgwaih.

5. Ngóh jùngyi sihk dǐ syùn yéh.

5. Ngóh jùngyi sihk dǐ syùn-
syúndéi ge yéh.

6. Ngóh jùngyi yám dǐ dung yéh.

6. Ngóh jùngyi yám dǐ dung-
dúngdéi ge yéh.

7. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ pèhng bou.

7. Ngóh séung máaih dǐ pèhng-
péngdéi ge bou.

8. Ngóh jùngyi sihk dǐ laaht yéh.

8. Ngóh jùngyi sihk dǐ laaht-
lāatdéi ge yéh.

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

1. Néih hóu fan lā.

1. Néih hóu fan lā.

2. /heui/

2. Néih hóu heui lā.

3. /héi sǎn/

3. Néih hóu héi sǎn lā.

4. /sihk jóuchāan/

4. Néih hóu sihk jóuchāan lā.

5. /fàan gùng/
 6. /tái yīsāng/
 7. /wuhn sāam/

5. Néih hóu fàan gùng lā.
 6. Néih hóu tái yīsāng lā.
 7. Néih hóu wuhn sāam lā.

4. Alteration Drill

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

S: Yùhgwó néih mhfaiidí heui ngàhnhòhng ló chín, néih jauh mhgau chín yuhng ge la. S: If you don't hurry and go to the bank to get money, you won't have enough money to use.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih hóu faaidí heui fan la, mhhaih, tǐngyaht néih jauh mhgau jǐngsahn ge la. | 1. Yùhgwó néih mheui fan, néih tǐngyaht jauh mhgau jǐngsahn ge la. |
| 2. Néih hóu faaidí dá dihnwá bái kéuih la, mhhaih, kéuih jauh chēutjó gaai ge la. | 2. Yùhgwó néih mhfaiidí dá dihnwá bái kéuih, kéuih jauh chēutjó gaai ge la. |
| 3. Néih hóu faaidí heui máaih la, mhhaih, jauh maaihsaai ge la. | 3. Yùhgwó néih mhfaiidí heui máaih, jauh maaihsaai ge la. |
| 4. Néih hóu faaidí jouh la, mhhaih jauh gónmhchit ge la. | 4. Yùhgwó néih mhfaiidí jouh, néih jauh gónmhchit ge la. |
| 5. Néih hóu faaidí yám lá, mhhaih jauh dung ge la. | 5. Yùhgwó néih mhfaiidí yám, jauh dung ge la. |
| 6. Néih hóu faaidí nǐngheui sái la, mhhaih jauh mhgóndākchit ge la. | 6. Yùhgwó néih mhfaiidí nǐngheui sái, néih jauh mhgóndākchit ge la. |
| 7. Néih hóu fàan ngūkkéi la, mhhaih néih taaitáai jauh wán néih ge la. | 7. Yùhgwó néih mhfàan ngūkkéi, néih taaitáai jauh wán néih ge la. |

5. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih jùngyi sihk
mēyeh a?

T: What do you want to eat?

S: Mēyeh dōu dāk.

S: Anything is OK.

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

6. Alteration Drill

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Stimulus-Response Drill

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Ex: T: Ngóh pa joughmhsaai bo. | T: I'm afraid I won't get them all done. |
| S: Jouhdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. | S: Do as many as you can, then. |
-
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ngóh pa maaihdsaa bo. | 1. Maahdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 2. Ngóh pa sihkmdsaa bo. | 2. Sihkdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 3. Ngóh pa sémhsaa bo. | 3. Sédāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 4. Ngóh pa níngmdsaa bo. | 4. Níngdāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |
| 5. Ngóh pa bñmhsaa bo. | 5. Bñndāk géidò, jauh géidò lā. |

8. Response Drill

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| Ex: T: Néih jùngyi sihk mēyéh a? | T: What would you like to eat? |
| S: Néih jùngyi sihk mēyéh, jauh mēyéh lā. | S: Eat what(ever) you like. |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Néih jùngyi heui bñndouh a? | 1. Néih jùngyi heui bñndouh, jauh bñndouh lā.
Go where you want to go. |
| 2. Néih jùngyi tái bñn bún a? | 2. Néih jùngyi tái bñn bún, jauh bñn bún lā. |
| 3. Néih jùngyi yám mēyéh a? | 3. Néih jùngyi yám mēyéh, jauh mēyéh lā. |
| 4. Néih jùngyi taam bíngo a? | 4. Néih jùngyi taam bíngo, jauh bíngo lā. |
| 5. Néih jùngyi paak bñndouh a? | 5. Néih jùngyi paak bñndouh, jauh bñndouh lā. |
| 6. Néih jùngyi jeuk bñn gíhn a? | 6. Néih jùngyi jeuk bñn gíhn, jauh bñn gíhn lā. |

9. Response Drill

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

T: When do you eat dinner?

S: Géidím jǐnghóu, jauh
géidím sihk lā.

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

1. Néih oi bǐn gihn a? /hóu/

1. Bǐn gihn hóu, jauh oi bǐn
gihn lā.

2. Néih máaih bǐn jek a?
/daaih/

2. Bǐn jek daaih, jauh máaih
bǐn jek lā.

3. Néih láihbaaigéi heui ngànnhòhng
a? /dākhàahn/

3. Láihbaaigéi dākhàahn, jauh
láihbaaigéi heui lā.

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

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

5. Néih heui bǐndoun sihk aan a?
/pēhng/

5. Bǐndouh pēhng, jauh heui
bǐndouh lā.

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

6. Bǐn bún yih, jauh tái bǐn
bún lā.

10. Stimulus-Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih meih héi sǎn
bo.

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

S: Ngóh juhng yíhwàih
kéuih hǎijó sǎn
tím.

S: And I thought she had already
gotten up!

1. Ngóh meih giuséng kéuih bo.

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

2. Kéuih meih fan bo.

2. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih kéuih
fanjó tím.

+ 3. Nǐdouh gáu dǐm meih hòih mǔhn
bo.
The store isn't open at
9 o'clock.
(time + hòih mǔhn =
opening time at a store)

3. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih nǐdouh
gáu dǐm hòihjó mǔhn tím.

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

4. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih gūngsǐ
sahp dǐm sǎanjó mǔhn tím.
And I thought they would
be closed by ten!

5. Néih ga chē meih jǐnghóu bo.

5. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih néih ga chē jǐnghóujó tǐm.

6. Ngóh meih maat gònjehng chisó bo.

6. Ngóh juhng yíhwàih néih maat gònjehngjó chisó tǐm.

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

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

1. Faaidǐ yámjó kéuih lā!
Hurry up and drink it!

1. Faaidǐ yámjó kéuih lā!

2. /dám/

2. Faaidǐ dámjó kéuih lā!

3. /nǐng/

3. Faaidǐ nǐngjó kéuih lā!

4. /máaih/

4. Faaidǐ máaihjó kéuih lā!

5. /wuhn/

5. Faaidǐ wuhnjó kéuih lā!

6. /maat/

6. Faaidǐ maatjó kéuih lā!

12. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh haih Méihgwok-yáhn. Ngóh jùngyi síhk Jùngohoi.

T: I am an American.
I like to eat Chinese food.

S: Sèuiyíhn ngóh haih Méihgwokyáhn, daahnhaih ngóh jùngyi síhk Jùngchoi.

S: Although I am an American, still I like to eat Chinese food.

1. Hèunggóng tǐnhei hóu yíht.
Ngóh m̀hjungyi yàuhséui.

1. Sèuiyíhn Hèunggóng tǐnhei hóu yíht, daahnhaih ngóh m̀hjungyi yàuhséui.

2. Dǐ yéh hóu gwai.
Kéuih máaihjó hóudò.

2. Sèuiyíhn dǐ yéh hóu gwai, daahnhaih kéuih máaihjó hóudò.

3. Kéuih m̀hjungyi tái hei.
Kéuih hóu jùngyi tái dihnshih.

3. Sèuiyíhn kéuih m̀hjungyi tái hei, daahnhaih kéuih hóu

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

13. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ex: 1. T: Dĭ pĭhnggwó
jànhaih hóu-
sĭhk laak.
/sóng/tĭhm/ | T: The apples are really good.
/crisp/sweet/ |
| S: Dĭ pĭhnggwó yauh
sóng yauh tĭhm,
jànhaih hóusĭhk
laak. | S: The apples are crisp and sweet
--really good. |
| 2. T: Dĭ tòng m̀hhóuyám
ge. /fú/hàahm/ | T: The soup tastes awful.
/bitter/salty/ |
| S: Dĭ tòng yauh fú
yauh hàahm
m̀hhóuyám ge. | S: The soup is bitter and salty
--it tastes awful. |
| 1. Dĭ chòi m̀hhóusĭhk ge.
/syùn/laaht/ | 1. Dĭ chòi yauh syùn yauh
laaht, m̀hhóusĭhk ge. |
| 2. Dĭ ngàuhyuhk m̀hhóusĭhk ge.
/sàang/hàahm/ | 2. Dĭ ngàuhyuhk yauh sàang
yauh hàahm, m̀hhóusĭhk ge. |
| 3. Dĭ pĭhnggwó jànhaih hóusĭhk
laak. /suhk/tĭhm/ | 3. Dĭ pĭhnggwó yauh suhk yauh
tĭhm, jànhaih hóusĭhk
laak. |
| 4. Dĭ yí m̀hhóuchón ge. /gòu/daaih/ | 4. Dĭ yí yauh gòu yauh daaih,
m̀hhóuchón ge. |
| 5. Dĭ heisèui jànhaih hóuyám laak.
/dung/tĭhm/ | 5. Dĭ heisèui yauh dung yauh
tĭhm, jànhaih hóuyám laak. |
| 6. Dĭ gafē m̀hhóuyám ge.
/dung/fú/ | 6. Dĭ gafē yauh dung yauh fú,
m̀hhóuyám ge. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

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

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

B. And he replies:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. It's hotter than blazes today!
(i.e., excessively hot.) | 1. That's what I say too. |
| 2. This orange is rotten! | 2. Well then, throw it out! |
| 3. His younger brother hasn't
gotten married yet. | 3. And I thought he had already
gotten married! |
| 4. (to a clerk in a store) What
time do you close? | 4. We close at 5:30. |
| 5. This soup is bitter and salty
both--not at all tasty. | 5. Well don't eat it then. |
| 6. You'd better get to the bank
and get some money, other-
wise you won't have any
money to pay the servants. | 6. You're right. Tomorrow's
the 1st. |
| 7. How come you're up so early? | 7. I have to go to work a
little early today. |
| 8. Which do you like better,
Cantonese food or Shanghai
food? | 8. Although I'm from Shanghai,
I like Cantonese food
better. |
| 9. Are you thirsty? | 9. I <u>do</u> feel a bit thirsty, I
think I'll what there is
in the refrigerator to
drink. |
| 10. Would you wake me up tomorrow
whatever time you get up? | 10. Sure--is 7:00 OK? |
| 11. What time would you like to
have dinner? | 11. Whatever time you get it
done will be OK. |

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

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 25

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

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

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

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

Wòhng siujé

Měyéh sih a?

Yes? [What business?]

Jyúfáanjyúfáan or jyúfaahn

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

chéng jyúfáan

hire a cook

boujǐ wah nǐdouh chéng

the newspaper said they

jyúfáan

were hiring a cook here

Ngóh táidóu boujǐ wah nǐdouh

I read in the paper that they

chéng jyúfáan--haih mǎhah a?

were hiring a cook here--is
that right?

Wòhng Siujé

Haih a--Yahplǎih lā.

Yes. Please come in.

-gǎn

verb suffix, indicating
action in progress

dágán dihnwá

talking on the telephone

Ngóh mǎhmā dágán dihnwá.

My mother is talking on the
phone.

Néih chóhah sǐn lā.

First have a seat.

-yùhn

verb suffix, 'finish'

góngyùhn

finish talking

dáng kéuih góngyùhn

when she finishes talking...

Dáng kéuih góngyùhn ngóh wah

When she gets through, I'll

kéuih jǐ néih lǎihjó lā.

tell her you've come.

Jyúfáan

Hóu, mǎgòì.

Fine, thank you.

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

Wòhng Táai

seun

letter

gaaisiuh seun

letter of introduction,

sànfánjing
Néih yáuh móuh daai gaaisiuhseun
tùhng sànfánjing làih a?

Jyúfáan

Yáuh. Nàh, m̀hgoi néih táiháh lā.

Wòhng Táai

gūngfù
nīdoh dī gūngfù
fàn
gám or gámyéung

gám fàn
Ngóhdeih nīdoh ge gūngfù haih
gám fàn ge:
dáléih
jyúsihk
Jyúfáan jinghahh dáléih jyúsihk.

ngoih
jī

chyùhfóng jī ngoih
chyùhfóng jī ngoih ge sih
fuhjaak

gūngyàhn fuhjaak
Chyùhfóng jīngoih ge sih yáuh
daihdī gūngyàhn fuhjaak.

daaihyàhn

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

Yes. Here--please take a look.

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

hahmbahlaahng	altogether
hahmbahlaahng léuhng go	altogether two adults and
daaihyàhn, léuhng go	two children
sailóugō.	
Ngóhdeih nídouh hahmbahlaahng	Altogether there are two adults
léuhng go daaihyàhn, léuhng	and two children here.
go sailóugō.	
tùngsèuhng	ordinarily, usually
yāt go yān	by myself, himself, etc.
	alone
ji	to, until
lāihbaaiyāt ji lāihbaaińgh	Monday to Friday
Tùngsèuhng lāihbaaiyāt ji	Ordinarily from Monday to
lāihbaaińgh jihngaih dāk	Friday there's only myself
ngóh yāt go yān hái ūkkéi	alone who eats lunch at home.
sihk ngaan ge jē.	
sèhng	entire
sèhng go lāihbaai	all week, the whole week
sèhng go lāihbaai dōu	aren't able to come back
mhfaandāklāih sihk	to eat all week.
tùhngmāaih	and, together with
Ngóh sīnsāang tùhngmāaih dī	My husband and the children
sailóugō chāmhdō sèhng go	aren't able to come home for
lāihbaai dōu mhfaandāklāih	lunch for practically the
sihk ge.	whole week.
gūng	work
gām ge gūng	that/this kind of work,
	such work
Gām ge gūng ngāam mhngāam néih	Does such work suit you?
nē?	
	<u>Jyúfaan</u>
Móuh sówaih	'Whatever you say.' 'Any
	way is OK with me.' 'No
	complaints.'
Dāk--móuh sówaih gé.	It's all right--no complaints.

Wòhng Táai

Gám, néih yiu géidō chín yàhngùng
nē?

How much do you want for wages?

Jyúfáan

Sei baak lā.

Four hundred.

Wòhng Táai

Hóu lā.

Agreed.

séuhng gūng

start work (usually means
for day, but here means
for the first time.)

Néih géisí hóyih làih séuhng
gūng nē?

When can you come start work?

Jyúfáan

Hah go yuht yāt houh, hóu ma?

The first of next month, all
right?

Wòhng Táai

Hóu lā. Ngóh dáng néih lā.

Fine. I'll expect you.

B. Recapitulation:

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

Wòhng Siujé

Mēyéh sih a?

Yes? [What business?]

Jyúfáan

Ngóh táidóu boujǐ wah nǐdouh
chéng jyúfáan--haih mǎhah a?

I read in the paper that they
were hiring a cook here--is
that right?

Wòhng Siujé

Haih a--Yahplāih lā.

Yes--please come in.

Ngóh mǎhmā dágán dihnwá.

My mother is on the phone.

Néih chóhah sǐn lā.

Have a seat first.

Dáng kéuih góngyúhn ngóh wah

When she gets through, I'll

kéuih jǐ néih làihjó lā.

tell her you've come.

Jyúfáan

Hóu, mǎgòì.

Fine, thank you.

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

Wòhng Táai

Néih yáuh móuh daai gaaisiuhseun
tùhng sǎnfánjing làih a?

Did you bring your letters
recommendation and your ID
card?

Jyúfáan

Yáuh. Nàh, m̀hgoi néih táiháh là.

Yes. Here--please take a look.

Wòhng Táai

Ngóhdeih nǐdouh ge gùngfù haih
gám fàn ge:

Our work here is divided up
this way:

Chyùhfóng jǐ ngoih ge sih yáuh
daihdǐ gùngyahn fuhjaak.

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

Ngóhdeih nǐdouh hahmbahlaahng
léuhng go daaihyàhn, léuhng
go sailóugō.

Altogether there are two
adults and two children here.

Tùngsèuhng láihbaaiyāt jǐ
láihbaaińgh jihng haih dāk
ngóh yāt go yān hái ũkkéi
sihk ngaan ge jē.

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

Ngóh sǐnsàang tùhngmàaih dǐ
sailóugō chàmhdō sèhng go
láihbaai dōu m̀hfàandāklāih
sihk ge.

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

Gám ge gùng ngāam m̀hngāam
néih nē?

Does such work suit you?

Jyúfáan

Dāk--móuh sówaih gé.

It's all right--whatever you
say.

Wòhng Táai

Gám, néih yiu géidō chin
yàhngùng nē?

How much wages do you want?

Jyúfáan

Sei baak là.

Four hundred.

Wòhng Táai

Hóu là.

Agreed.

Néih géisi hóyih láih séuhng
gùng nē?

When can you come start work?

Jyúfáan

Hah go yuht yāt houh, hóu ma?

The first of next month, all
right?

Wòhng Táai

Hóu lā. Ngóh dáng néih lā.

Fine. I'll expect you.

II. NOTES

1. -gán Verb suffix calling attention to action in progress.

- a. When one wishes to call attention to the fact that an action spoken about is going on at the time of speaking (or at the time spoken about), -gán is suffixed to the verb.

Ex: 1. Child (on phone):

Mahmā dīngáai juhng
mhlaih jip ngoh a?

How come Mother still hasn't
come to get me?

Amah: Fong sām lā!
Keuih lai ngán ge laak.

Don't worry! She's on the
way now.

2. A: Néih yám gán mēyéh a?

What are you drinking?

B: Ngoh a? Ngoh yám gán
gāfē.

Me? I'm drinking coffee.

A: Keuih dōu haih yám gāfē àh. That's what he's drinking
too, I suppose.

B: Mh haih. Keuih yám chàh. No. Tea is what he's drinking.

(See BC and Drills 9,10,14)

b. Note the position of -gán in directional verb compounds:

Compare:

heui	heuigán
laih	laih gán
lohklaih	lohkgánlaih
faanheui	faangánheui
ningfaanlaih	ninggánfaanlaih
hàahng séuhng heui	hàahng gán séuhng heui

2. -yùhn Verb suffix indicating finishing an action.

Ex: A. Ngohdeih kàhmyaht duhk We read lesson 25 yesterday.
daaih yihsahpng fo.

B. Duhkyùhn meih a? Did you finish it?

(See BC and Drill 10)

3. gám 'such' (var: gám yéung)

- a. gám, with the basic meaning 'such,' 'that kind,' has several uses. It may be an independent unit, or a modifier. As a modifier, it can modify both verbs and nouns.

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

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

(See Lesson 19 BC)

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

(See Drill 2)

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

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

(See BC and Drill 1)

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

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

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

(See BC)

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

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

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

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

Ex: 1. gám

Gám jouh.

Do it that way.

Gám ge yéh.

That kind of stuff.

2. gam

Wáh! Gam leng!

Wow-- so pretty!

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

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

Chyùhfóng jí ngoih douhdouh
dou yiu maat.

[Kitchen's outside place-place
all want mop] i.e., Except for the
kitchen, every place needs mopping
(giving instructions).

yíh ngoih is interchangeable with jí ngoih.

(See BC)

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

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

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

maaih syù ge = bookseller [one who sells books]

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

(See Drill 6)

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

Ex: bookseller
math teacher
ball player
taxi driver

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

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

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

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

Ex: Q: Néih jùngyi sihk hā Would you like to have shrimp
yikwaahk sihk yú a? or fish?

A: Sihdaahn lā. Either one is fine.

With Móuh sówaih ge there are three possibilities:

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

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

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

(See BC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

III. DRILLS

1. Alteration Drill

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

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

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

2. Substitution Drill:

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

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

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

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

4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: laahnjó
become broken

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

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

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

1. chàauhjó

1. S1: Yùngwó chàauhjó, ngóh
yatdihng fuhjaak.

S2: Yùngwó chàauhjó, ngóh
m̃fuhjaak ga!

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

5. Substitution Drill

- Ex: T: Aiya! Ga chē waaihjó
tīm! /go dihnwá/
S: Aiya! Go dihnwá
waaihjó tīm!
- T: Oh-oh, the car has broken down.
(or is out of order, or
doesn't work.) /phone/
S: Oh-oh, the phone is out of
order.
- + 1. Aiya! Go dihnwá waaihjó tīm!
/ga dihnsh(gēi)/
(TV Set)
1. Aiya! Ga dihnsh(gēi) waaih-
jó tīm!

- | | |
|---|---|
| 2. Aiya! Ga dihnsih(gēi) waaihjó tīm! /go bīu/ | 2. Aiya! Go bīu waaihjó tīm! |
| 3. Aiya! Go bīu waaihjó tīm! /go syutgwaih/ | 3. Aiya! Go syutgwaih waaihjó tīm! |
| 4. Aiya! Go syutgwaih waaihjó tīm! /ga chē/ | 4. Aiya! Ga chē waaihjó tīm! |
| 5. Aiya! Ga chē waaihjó tīm! + /ga <u>lāahnghei(gēi)</u> / (air conditioner) | 5. Aiya! Go <u>lāahnghei(gēi)</u> waaihjó tīm! The air conditioner is out of order. |
| 6. Aiya! Go <u>lāahnghei(gēi)</u> waaihjó tīm! + /go <u>sāuyāngèi</u> / (radio) | 6. Aiya! Go <u>sāuyāngèi</u> waaihjó tīm! The radio is out of order. |
| 7. Aiya! Go <u>sāuyāngèi</u> waaihjó tīm! + /go <u>dājihgēi</u> / (typewriter) | 7. Aiya! Go <u>dājihgēi</u> waaihjó tīm! The typewriter is out of order. |
| 8. Aiya! Go <u>dājihgēi</u> waaihjó tīm! /go dihnwá/ | 8. Aiya! Go dihnwá waaihjó tīm! |

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

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

6. Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih jōuh mēyéh ga? T: What does he do? (he is a do-
/gaau Gwóngdùngwá/ what one?) /teach Cantonese/

S: Kéuih gaau Gwóng- S: He's a Cantonese teacher.
dùngwá ge. [teach-Cantonese one]

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Kéuih jōuh mēyéh ga? /gaau syù/ | 1. Kéuih gaau syù ge. He's a teacher. |
| 2. Kéuih jōuh mēyéh ga? /maaih bouj/ | 2. Kéuih maaih bouj ge. He's a newspaper hawker. |
| 3. Kéuih jōuh mēyéh ga? /jǐng chē/ | 3. Kéuih jǐng chē ge. He's a car mechanic. |
| 4. Kéuih jōuh mēyéh ga? /jà chē/ | 4. Kéuih jà chē ge. He's a chauffeur. |
| 5. Kéuih jōuh mēyéh ga? /dá jih/ | 5. Kéuih dá jih ge. She's a typist. |

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

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

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

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

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Dīngáai sèhng gihn sāam dōu laahttaatsai ga?
How come the [entire] dress is dirty all over? | 1. Dīngáai sèhng gihn sāam dōu laahttaatsai ga? |
| 2. /faai bou/ | 2. Dīngáai sèhng faai bou dōu laahttaatsai ga? |
| 3. /tíuh kwàhn/ | 3. Dīngáai sèhng tíuh kwàhn dōu laahttaatsai ga? |
| + 4. /fùng seun/
(M for letter) | 4. Dīngáai sèhng fùng seun dōu laahttaatsai ga?
How come the whole letter is dirty all over? |
| + 5. /jèung jóubou/
(M. for newspapers) | 5. Dīngáai sèhng jèung jóubou dōu laahttaatsai ga? |

6. /tíuh mòuhgān/

6. Dīnggāai sèhng tíuh mòuhgān
dōu laahттаatsaai ga?

9. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Chàhn Táai yīngā
tái syù.

T: Mrs. Chan is reading now.

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

1. Dī sailóugō yīngā yám chàh.

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

4. Hòh Sàang yīngā tái dihnsih.

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

5. Kéuih bàhbā yīngā dá dihnwá.

5. Dángjān sīn lā, kéuih bàhbā
yīngā dágān dihnwá.6. Kéuih màhmā yīngā jing jòu-
chāan.6. Dángjān sīn lā, kéuih màhmā
yīngā jinggān jòuchāan.

10. Response Drill

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

S: Meih, juhng dágán.

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

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

S: Dáyùhn laak.

S: Yes, she's finished.

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

1. Meih, juhng síhkgán.

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

2. Têngyùhn laak.

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

3. Meih, juhng duhkgán.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 4. Néih tühng kéuih kǐngyùhn gáí
meih a? /nod/ | 4. Kǐngyùhn laak. |
| 5. Néih gājē táiyùhn dihnsih meih
a? /shake/ | 5. Méih, juhng táigán. |

11. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: Kéuih tēng sāuyām-
gèi. /dǎ páai/ | T: He is listening to the radio.
/play mahjong/ |
| S: Kéuih tēnggán sāu-
yāngèi, mhdākhàahn
dǎ páai. | S: He's listening to the radio,
and doesn't have (free) time
to play mahjong. |
| 1. Kéuih sé jih. /tái dihnsih/ | 1. Kéuih ségán jih, mhdākhàahn
tái dihnsih. |
| 2. Kéuih jouh gūngfù. /kǐnggái/ | 2. Kéuih jouhgán gūngfù,
mhdākhàahn kǐnggái. |
| 3. Kéuih duhk syù. /dǎ bō/ | 3. Kéuih duhkgán syù, mhdāk-
hàahn dǎ bō. |
| 4. Kéuih jyú faahn. /heui ló chín/ | 4. Kéuih jyúgán faahn, mhdāk-
hàahn heui ló chín. |
| 5. Kéuih tong sāam. /tái hei/ | 5. Kéuih tonggán sāam, mhdāk-
hàahn tái hei. |

12. Expansion Drill

- | | |
|---|--|
| Ex: T: Ngóhdeih dōu sihkhháh
Sàichāan gé.
/yáuhshíh/ | T: We eat Western food too. [i.e.,
at times, instead of Chinese
food.] |
| S: Ngóhdeih yáuhshíh dōu
sihkhháh Sàichāan
gé. | S: We sometimes eat Western food
too. |
| 1. Ngóhdeih dōu sihkhháh Jùng choi
+ gé. /gáumhǎu/
from time to time | 1. Ngóhdeih gáumhǎu dōu
sihkhháh Jùng choi gé.
From time to time we eat
Chinese food. |
| 2. Ngóhdeih dōu heuiháh léuihhàhng
gé. /yáuhshíh/
We go on outings too. | 2. Ngóhdeih yáuhshíh dōu heui-
háh léuihhàhng gé. |
| 3. Ngóhdeih dōu dáháh páai gé.
/hóudòshíh/ | 3. Ngóhdeih hóudòshíh dōu
dáháh páai gé. |

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

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

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

14. Conversation Drill

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

2. A.?
 B.dǎjǎap.
 A.?
 B.máaih yéh.
3. A.?
 B.bàhbā.
 A.?
 B.tái hei.
4. A.?
 B.agō.
 A.?
 B.wán néuihpàhngyáuh.
5. A.?
 B.gājē.
 A.?
 B.jouh sām.
6. A.?
 B.sailóu.
 A.?
 B.dá bō.
7. A.?
 B.màhmā.
 A.?
 B.dá páai.
8. A.?
 B.saimúi.
 A.?
 B.léuihhāhng.
2. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh dǎjǎap.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán máaih yéh.
3. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh bàhbā.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán tái hei.
4. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh agō.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán wán néuihpàhngyáuh.
5. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh gājē.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán jouh sām.
6. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh sailóu.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán dá bō.
7. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh màhmā.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán dá páai.
8. A. Néih tùhng bīngō kīnggán gái a?
 B. Tùhng ngóh saimúi.
 A. Néihdeih kīnggán mēyéh a?
 B. Ngóhdeih kīnggán léuih-hāhng.

15. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih láihbaaiyāt ji T: He works from Monday to Friday.
 láihbaaiŋgh yiu /1 to 5/
 fàangùng. /yāt dīm
 ji ŋgh dīm/

S: Kéuih yāt dīm ji ŋgh S: He works from one o'clock to
 dīm yiu fàangùng. five o'clock.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh gàmyaht ji tīngyaht dōu
m̀h̀d̀àk̀h̀àahn.
/láihbaaisāam ji láihbaailuhk/ | 1. Ngóh láihbaaisāam ji láih-
baailuhk dōu m̀h̀d̀àk̀h̀àahn. |
| 2. Jèung Sàang gauhnín ji gàmín
dōu meih fàangwo láih.
/kàhmyaht ji gàmyaht/ | 2. Jèung Sàang kàhmyaht ji
gàmyaht dōu meih fàangwo
láih. |
| 3. Kéuih gàmjiu ji yīngā juhng
meih sihkgo faahn.
/chihnyaht ji yīngā/ | 3. Kéuih chihnyaht ji yīngā
juhng meih sihk faahn. |
| 4. Làuh Siujé yihyuht ji sàamyuht
yiu heui Yīngwok.
/yātyuht ji ŋghyuht/ | 4. Làuh Siujé yātyuht ji ŋgh-
yuht yiu heui Yīngwok. |
| 5. Ngóh léuhng dīm ji sei dīm yiu
duhk syù.
/sāam dīm ji ŋgh dīm/ | 5. Ngóh sām dīm ji ŋgh dīm
yiu duhk syù. |
| 6. Ngóh chihnyaht ji gàmyaht
m̀h̀s̀ài fàangùng.
/gàmyaht ji hauhyaht/ | 6. Ngóh gàmyaht ji hauhyaht
m̀h̀s̀ài fàangùng. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

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

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

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

1. How come Mr. Chan hasn't come yet?
2. I've come to see Mr. Wong.
3. (on the phone:) Mother, I'm at school, can you come get me?
4. (at the head of the stairs looking down:) Who is that person coming up?
5. This book is really interesting!
6. We'd better go, otherwise we'll be late.
7. Did we finish lesson 25 yesterday?
8. When you finish fixing the radio, would you have a look at the TV set?
9. Is it OK to do it this way?
10. Everybody says it that way.
11. Who is responsible for fixing the typewriter?
12. If you break it, will you be responsible?
13. Where were you all day? I phoned you 3 or 4 times.
14. Did you get it (the ID card)?

B. And he replies:

1. He's on his way now.
2. He's on the phone right now, would you have a seat first please?
3. I'm fixing dinner--you take the bus home.
4. It's the radio repairman.
5. When you're through, would you lend it to me?
6. Let me just finish writing this letter of recommendation, then I'll go.
7. Yes, we finished lesson 25 and started lesson 26.
8. I've already fixed the radio, where's the TV?
9. That way's not right--don't use chopsticks.
10. Is it OK to say it this way?
11. There's a company (gūngsī) responsible.
12. Yes.
13. I went to fetch my ID card.
14. No, I didn't--they said to come back next Tuesday.

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

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 26

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

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