I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

gùngyàhn	servant

Gùngyàhn

Wéi.	Hello.
wán	look for, search
Wán bīnwái a?	Who are you calling?

Jèung Sàang

dihnwá	telephone
tèng	listen, hear
tèng dihnwá	talk [listen] on the telephone
giu	instruct, order, tell
giu kéuih tèng dihnwá	ask her to come to the phone
Mhgòi néih giu Léih Táai tèng dihnwá.	Please ask Mrs. Lee to come to the phone.

Gùngyàhn

Wán bīnwái wá? Ngóh tèng mhchingchó.	Who did you say you were looking for? I didn't hear.
daaihsēngdí	louder voice
Mhgòi daaihsēngdí lā.	Please speak louder.

Jèung Sàang

Léih Taaitáai.	Mrs. Lee.

Gùngyàhn

heui gāai	go out [go street]
jó	Verb suffix, indicating fulfillment of an expectation.
heuijó gāai	has gone out, went out
Kéuih heuijó gāai bo.	She's gone out.
Gwaising wán kéuih a?	Who is calling please?

Jèung Sàang

Sing Jèung ge.	My name is Cheung.
fàanlàih	come back, return

géisìh (géisí)   when?

Kéuih géisìh fàanlaih a?   When will she be back?

Gùngyàhn

sahpyih dím   12 o'clock

-lèhng-   -and some odd. Added to a

                                                  number phrase.

Waahkjé sahpyih dím lèhng lā.   Probably a little after 12.

sihk aan or sihk ngaan   eat the midday meal

yiu   going to, intend to

Kéuih yiu fàanlàih sihk ngaan   She's going to come home for

gé.   lunch.

sih   business, affair, matter

yáuh sih   have something to attend

                                              to; have errand, business

Yáuh mēyéh sih a?   What is it you want? (i.e.,

                                              What matter are you calling

                                              about?)

Jèung Sàang

dá dihnwá   make a phone call, to

                                               telephone.

dá dihnwá béi ngóh   telephone me

giu kéuih dá dihnwá béi   tell her to phone me

ngóh

àhgòi néih giu kéuih dá   please ask her to phone

dihnwá béi Jèung Sàang lā.   Mr. Cheung.

Gám, kéuih fàanlàih, àhgòi   Well, when she comes home,

néih giu kéuih dá dihnwá   please ask her to call Mr.

béi Jèung Sàang lā.   Cheung.

Gùngyàhn

néih ge dihnwá   your telephone

géidō houh?   what number?

néih ge dihnwá géidō houh a?   what is your telephone

                                              number?

Kéuih jí àhjí néih ge dihnwá   Does she know your telephone

géidō houh a?   number?

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Jèung Sàang

Kéuih m̀hjí ga.   She doesn't know.

Ngóh ge dihnwá haih chāt   My telephone number is 7 8 ...

   baat ...

Gùngyàhn

   ló   fetch, go get

   dáng ngóh   let me; wait while I ...

   dáng ngóh ló jí bāt sīn   let me get a pen first.

Dáng ngóh ló jí bāt sīn lā.   Let me get a pen first ...

          (She returns with a pen:)

Gùngyàhn

Wéi, géidō houh wá?   Hello, what number did you say?

Jèung Sàang

   lìhng   zero

Chāt baat luhk lìhng ńgh gáu.   786059

Gùngyàhn

Chāt baat luhk lìhng ńgh gáu.   786059

   wah kéuih jí   tell her

   ngóh wah kéuih jí   I'll tell her

Hóu, kéuih fàanlàih, ngóh wah   All right--when she comes back,

   kéuih jí lā.   I'll tell her.

Jèung Sàang

Hóu, m̀hgòi.   Fine; thanks.

B.   Recapitulation:

Gùngyàhn

Wéi. Wán bīnwái a?   Hello. Who are you calling?

Jèung Sàang

M̀hgòi néih giu Leih Táai tèng   Please ask Mrs. Lee to come

   dihnwá.   to the phone.

Gùngyàhn

Wán bīnwái wá? Ngóh tèng   Who did you say you

   m̀hchíngchó. M̀hgòi daaihsēng-   wanted? I couldn't hear.

   dī lā.   Please speak louder.

<u>Jèung Sàang</u>

Lóih Taaitáai.   Mrs. Lee.

<u>Gùngyàhn</u>

Kéuih heuijó gāai bo.   She's gone out. Who is calling
  Gwaising wán kéuih a?   please?

<u>Jèung Sàang</u>

Sing Jèung ge. Kéuih géisìh   My name is Cheung. When will
  fàanlàih a?   she be back?

<u>Gùngyàhn</u>

Waahkjé sahpyih dím lèhng lā.   Probably a little after 12.
  Kéuih yiu fàanlàih sihk aan   She's going to come home for
  gé. Yáuh mēyéh sih a?   lunch. What is it you want?

<u>Jèung Sàang</u>

Gám, kéuih fàanlàih, mhgòi   Well, (when) she comes home,
  néih giu kéuih dá dihnwá   please ask her to call Mr.
  béi Jèung Sàang lā.   Cheung.

<u>Gùngyàhn</u>

Kéuih jí mhjí néih ge dihnwá   Does she know your telephone
  géidō houh a?   number?

<u>Jèung Sàang</u>

Kéuih mhji ga. Ngóh ge dihnwá   She doesn't know. My tele-
  haih chāt baat ...   phone number is 7 8 ...

<u>Gùngyàhn</u>

Dáng ngóh ló jí bāt sìn lā.   Let me get a pen first.
            (She returns with a pen:)

<u>Gùngyàhn</u>

Wéi, géidō houh wá?   Hello, what number did you
                                         say?

<u>Jèung Sàang</u>

Chāt baat luhk lìhng ńgh gáu.   786059

<u>Gùngyàhn</u>

Chāt baat luhk lìhng ńgh gáu.   786059
Hóu, kéuih fàanlàih, ngóh   All right--when she comes back,
  wah kéuih jí lā.   I'll tell her.

Jēung Sàang

Hóu, m̀hgòi.   Fine; thanks.

+ + + + + + + + + + + + + +

Pronunciation Practice:

1. i as in si, chi, ji, dí, ní, sih, sih, hòuhjí

    i as syllable final is a high front unrounded vowel--[i].

    Listen and repeat:

    1. ní ní   .
    2. si si   .
    3. sih sih   .
    4. sih sih   .
    5. jí jí   .

2. ik as in sĭk, sihk

    ik is a two-part final composed of the high front unrounded vowel
    i plus the velar stop consonant k. Before k the tongue position for
    i approaches higher-mid front unrounded [e], tenser and lower than
    the American i in "sick,"--[I], closer to the French é in été,
    'summer.' The tongue position of k following the front vowel is more
    forward than that of k following the back vowels u, o, and a --
    [Ik⁻].

    Listen and repeat:

    1. sĭk sĭk sĭk   . 識
    2. sihk sihk sihk . 食

3. i/ik contrasts

    Note that in addition to the difference in tongue position for i
    as a final and before k as described, there is also a length differ
    ence. i before k is shorter than i as final--[Iˇk] or [e ˇk], and
    [i:].

    Listen and repeat:

    1. sih sih   , sihk sihk   .
    2. sih sihk   , sihk sih   .

4. ing as in lihng, sing, pìhnggwó, chìngchó

    ing is a two-part final composed of the high front unrounded
    vowel i and the velar nasal ng. The tongue position for i before ng
    is similar to that of i before k--lowered from high front position.
    The vowel is open before the nasal final.

Listen and repeat:

1. sing sing 姓 , lìhng lìhng 零 , chìng chìng 清 .
2. chìng sing lìhng   . 清姓零
3. lìhng lìhng 零 , pìhng pìhng 蘋 .

5. ing/eng contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. lìhng lìhng 零 , pèhng pèhng 平 .
2. pìhng pìhng pìhnggwó   . 蘋蘋蘋果
3. pìhng pèhng蘋平, pìhng pèhng   .
4. leng sing靚姓, sing leng姓靚.

6. ing/ik contrasts

Listen and repeat:

1. sìk sìk 識 , sing sing 姓 .
2. sihk sihk 食 , sing sing   .

7. eu finals

A. eut, eun, and eui

Listen and repeat:

1. chēut, sēut 出 恤
2. deui, heui 對 去
3. jéun, jéun 準 準

B. eung and euk

Listen and repeat:

1. Jèung chèuhng 張 長
2. séung, léuhng 想 兩
3. jeuk, jeuk 著 著

8. s as in sing, sihk, si, sé, sei, séung, sàang, sahp, séui.

s is an initial consonant in Cantonese. Like the American s (as
in 'see'), the Cantonese s is voiceless. In terms of air flow the
American and Cantonese s sounds are the same--both are spirants, that
is to say, the air is forced through a narrow passage under friction,
producing a hissing sound. The tongue position for the Cantonese s
differs from that of the American s. The friction points for the
Cantonese sound are the blade of the tongue (that part just back from
the tip) and the dental ridge. The flat surface of the blade of the
tongue comes close to the dental ridge (the tip of the tongue is at

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rest, approximately near the base of the upper teeth) and air is forced
through the passage thus provided. For the American s, the friction
points are the tip of the tongue, not the blade, and the dental ridge.
For the American s the grooved tip of the tongue approaches the dental
ridge and air is forced through this passageway. For the Cantonese
sound the lips are rounded before a rounded vowel and spread before
an unrounded one.

1. Compare American and Cantonese s sounds:

American	Cantonese
1. see see see	si si si
2. sing sing sing	sing sing sing
3. set set set	sé sé sé
4. say say say	sei sei sei
5. son son son	sàn sàn sàn
6. soot soot soot	sēut sēut sēut

2. Listen and repeat:

1. si   , si   , si   .
2. sih   , sih   , sih   .
3. sé   , sé   , sé   .
4. sing   , sing   , sing   .
5. sēut   , sēut   , sēut   .

9. s/j/ch compared.

There are some similarities of tongue positioning among these
sounds. To make s the blade of the tongue approaches close to the
dental ridge at the point where the tongue touches the ridge to make
the j and ch sounds. The flat surface of the blade is the friction
point for all three sounds.

Listen and repeat:

1. ji 至 , chi 次 , si 試 .
2. jing 正 , chǐng 清 , sing 性 .
3. jē 姐 , chē 車 , sé 寫 .
4. jái 仔 , chàih 齊 , sai 細 .

II. NOTES

1. <u>bo</u> = sentence suffix expressing definiteness, conviction.

    Ex: Kéuih chēutjó gāai laak.   She's gone out. (change from former condition)

    Kéuih chēutjó gāai bo.   She's gone out, that's definite.

(See BC)

2. <u>-jó</u> verb suffix indicating accomplishment of intended action.

This will be treated in detail in later lessons. At present learn it in the set phrases you will be apt to need to say and comprehend over the telephone:

    Ex: Kéuih fàanjó gùng.   He's gone to work. [return-jó work]

    Kéuih heuijó gāai.   She's gone out (from her own house). [go-jó street]

    Kéuih fàanjó ngūkkéi.   He's gone home. [return-jó home]

(See BC and Drills <u>1.3, 4, 5, 6, 7</u>)

3. <u>ge</u> translated as possessive.

<u>ge</u> is suffixed to personal nouns and pronouns to show ownership, 'belonging to,' referred to in grammatical terms as the possessive. <u>ge</u> operates as possessive in noun phrases both in head and modifier structures:

    a. In head structures:

        <u>ge</u> combines with a preceding personal noun (or pronoun) to form the head of a noun phrase.

Ex: 1.	Gó dī Gó bún	syù haih <u>Léih</u>	**Those** **That** book(s) is/are
	Síujé <u>ge</u>.		Miss Lee's.
2.	Nī dī Nī bún	haih <u>ngóh ge</u>.	These are This one is mine.
3.	<u>Léih Síujé ge</u> haih sān ge.		Miss Lee's is a new one. are ones.
4.	<u>Ngóh ge</u> haih gauh ge.		Mine are old ones. is an one.

In a head structure <u>ge</u> cannot be omitted from the <u>N-ge</u> combination.

(See Drills <u>10, 11</u>)

b. In modification structures:

ge combines with personal nouns (and pronouns) to form a

possessive modifier to a following noun head.

Ex: 1. Ngóh ge dihnwá haih   My telephone number is....
       ...houh.

    2. Kéuihdeih ge néuih-   Their girlfriends have gone
       pàhngyáuh fàanjó   home.
       ngūkkéi laak.

    3. Ngóh mhjùngyi Léih   I don't like Miss Lee's new
       Síujé ge sàn   sweater.
       lāangsāam.

                (See BC)

4. ge/Measure overlap.

    ge may replace the measure in a modification structure.

Ex: 1. Ngón go néui mhhái   My daughter is not here.
       douh.

    2. Ngóh dī néui mhhái   My daughters are not here.
       douh.

    3. Ngóh ge néui mhhái   My daughter(s) is (are) not
       douh.   here.

5. Possessive modification without ge or Measure.

    A few nouns accept modification by personal nouns and pronouns

directly. Pàhngyáuh, (ng)ūkkéi, and gùngyàhn are the only nouns

of this type we have studied so far.

Ex: Ngóh pàhngyáuh   My friend/friends

    Léih Síujé (ng)ūkkéi   Miss Lee's home

    But even for these nouns, ge must be used with bīngo ge, whose?

to differentiate from bīn go, which (M)?

Ex: Bīn go pàhngyáuh?   Which friend?

    Bīngo ge pàhngyáuh?   Whose friend?

Compare:

    bīngo ge pàhngyáuh?   whose friend?

    bīn go pàhngyáuh?   which friend?

    Léih Táai gaau bīngo   Whose friend does Mrs. Lee
       ge pàhngyáuh?   teach?

    Léih Táai gaau bīn go   Which friend does Mrs. Lee
       pàhngyáuh?   teach?

The nouns that accept direct modification by personal noun/

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pronoun will be treated as exceptions and noted as such. As a rule
of thumb, such nouns must be of more than one syllable.

6. <u>yiu..V..;séung..V..</u> differentiated.

    <u>yiu..V..</u> = definitely intend to ..V..

    séung..V.. = plan to ..V.. (but maybe it won't happen)

    In English <u>yiu</u> can be translated as 'going to' if the sentence
is one of future reference. <u>Yiu</u> contrasts with séung in such sen-
tences in that with <u>séung</u> the implication is that it's iffy whether
or not the action expressed by the following verb will actually
take place, but with <u>yiu</u> the person has definitely made up his mind
to do the action.

        Ex: 1. Kéuih wah ngóh jì   She told me she was planning
            kéuih séung fàan-   to come home for lunch.
            làih sihk aan.

           2. Kéuih wah ngóh jì   She told me she was coming
            kéuih yiu fàanlàih   home for lunch.
            sihk aan.

7. <u>séung..V..</u> and <u>jùngyi..V..</u>differentiated.

    séung = would like to ..V..; think I'll ..V..

    jùngyi = like (as a general statement)

    Ex: Ngóh séung yám dì chàh.   I'd like some tea.

       Ngóh séung sihk go   I'd like an apple.
         pìhnggwó.

       Ngóh hóu jùngyi yám chàh.   I like to drink tea.
                                I like tea.

    The differentiation of meaning between <u>jùngyi</u> and <u>séung</u> breaks
down with a <u>mēyéh</u> question, where the <u>jùngyi</u> pattern is used as a
polite way to ask what the addressee wishes. (The <u>jùngyi mēyéh?</u>
question may also mean: What do you like?)

        Ex: Néih séung yám dì   What would you like to drink?
          mēyéh a?

        Néih jùngyi yám dì   What would you like to drink?
          mēyéh a?

8. Omission of yāt in certain 'one o'clock' phrases.

The numeral yāt is ordinarily omitted in the spoken language
before the time measure dím, 'o'clock,' when dím is followed by
géi, lèhng or bun.

> Ex: 1. dím géi jūng = sometime after one o'clock
>   2. dím lèhng (jūng) = a little after one o'clock
>   3. dím bun = half past one
>   (See Drill 7)

In all other phrases concerning one o'clock, yāt cannot be omitted.

9. Omission of go jih in a time phrase.

go jih is frequently omitted in the spoken language as the final
element in a time phrase.

> Ex: sàam dím yāt = 3:05
>   sàam dím sàam = 3:15
>   sàam dím sei = 3:20

Note in these abbreviated forms that the numeral following dím
is in construction with an unspoken go jih, not with go gwāt. Thus
sàam dím sàam is 3:15, not 3:45. X:30 is never stated as X dím luhk,
but as X dím bún.

>   (See Drill 7)

Although infrequent, X dím yih rather than (-) X dím léuhng
is the abbreviated form for X dím léuhng go jih.

III. DRILLS

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

1. Mhgòi néih giu Léih Táai
   tèng dihnwá là.
   Please call Mrs. Lee to the
   telephone.

1. Mhgòi néih giu Léih Táai
   tèng dihnwá là.

2. Hòh Táai

2. Mhgòi néih giu Hòh Táai
   tèng dihnwá là.

3. Hòh Síujé

3. Mhgòi néih giu Hòh Síujé
   tèng dihnwá là.

4. Jèung Sàang

4. Mhgòi néih giu Jèung Sàang
   tèng dihnwá là.

5. Chàhn Táai

5. Mhgòi néih giu Chàhn Táai
   tèng dihnwá là.

2. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Jèung Sàang,
       tèng dihnwá.

T: Mr. Cheung, telephone!

S: Mhgòi néih giu
   Jèung Sàang
   tèng dihnwá.

S: Please ask Mr. Cheung to come
   to the phone.

1. Chàhn Sàang, tèng dihnwá.

1. Mhgòi néih giu Chàhn Sàang
   tèng dihnwá.

2. Léih Táai, tèng dihnwá.

2. Mhgòi néih giu Léih Táai
   tèng dihnwá.

3. Hòh Síujé, tèng dihnwá.

3. Mhgòi néih giu Hòh Síujé
   tèng dihnwá.

4. Wòhng Sàang, tèng dihnwá.

4. Mhgòi néih giu Wòhng Sàang
   tèng dihnwá.

5. Làuh Táai, tèng dihnwá.

5. Mhgòi néih giu Làuh Táai
   tèng dihnwá.

3. Expansion Drill: telephone talk; listen and repeat:

+ 1. <u>cho</u>   <u>mistake</u>, <u>make a mistake</u>

+   cho <u>sin</u> (<u>line</u>, <u>thread</u>)   wrong line

+   <u>Daap cho sin</u>   Wrong number! [connected the
                                         wrong line]

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2.	dáng	wait
+	dáng (yāt)jahn (var: (yāt)ján)	wait awhile
	Ṁhgòi néih dáng ˙yātjahn.	Just a moment, please. [Please wait awhile]
	Ṁhgòi néih dáng yātjahn lā.	Just a moment, please!
+ 3.	fàan	go [return] to place you habitually go to.
+	fàan gùng	go [return] to work
	fàanjó gùng	has gone [or went] to work
	Kéuih fàanjó gùng.	(S)He's gone to work.
	Kéuih fàanjó gùng bo.	I am sorry, but he's gone to work.
+ 4.	chēut gāai	go out [out (to) street]
	chēutjó gāai	has gone [or went] out
	Kéuih chēutjó gāai.	(S)He's gone out.
	Kéuih chēutjó gāai bo.	I'm sorry, but she's gone out.
+ 5.	fàan (ng)ūkkéi	go [return] home
	fàanjó (ng)ūkkéi	has gone [or went] home
	Kéuih fàanjó (ng)ūkkéi	(S)He's gone home.
	Kéuih fàanjó (ng)ūkkéi bo.	I'm sorry, but he's gone home.
+ 6.	fàan hohk	go [return] to school
	fàanjó hohk	gone to school, left for school
	Kéuih fàanjó hohk la.	He's gone to school.
+ 7.	heui gāai	go out [go (to) street]
	heuijó gāai	has gone (or went) out
	Kéuih heuijó gāai.	(S)He's gone out.
	Kéuih heuijó gāai bo.	I'm sorry, but he's gone out.
+ 8.	joi dálàih	call back (on the phone)
	dángjahn joi dálàih	call back later
	Dángjahn joi dálàih lā.	Call back later.

a. Repeat the final sentence of each of the above problem sentences as a Listen and Repeat drill, students repeating after the teacher.

b. Repeat, teacher giving the English of the final sentences, students called on individually to give Cantonese equivalents.

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4. Conversation Drill: Carry on the suggested conversations following
   the pattern of the example.

Ex: 1. T: Néih wán mēyéh   T: What are you looking for?
         a? /jī yùhn-   /a pencil/
         bāt/

    S: Ngóh wán jī yùhn- S: I'm looking for a pencil.
         bāt.

 2. T: Néih wán bīngo a? T: Who are you looking for?
        /Chàhn Sàang/   /Mr. Chan/

    S: Ngóh wán Chàhn   S: I'm looking for Mr. Chan.
         Sàang.

1. Néih wán mēyéh a? /bàau   1. Ngóh wán bàau yīnjái.
   yīnjái/

2. Néih wán mēyéh a? /bá jē/   2. Ngóh wán bá jē.

3. Néih wán bīngo a? /Wòhng Táai/ 3. Ngóh wán Wòhng Táai.

4. Néih wán bīngo a? /Làuh Síujé/ 4. Ngóh wán Làuh Síujé.

5. Néih wán mēyéh a? /jī yùhnjí- 5. Ngóh wán jī yùhnjíbāt.
   bāt/

6. Néih wán bīngo a? /Jèung   6. Ngóh wán Jèung Sàang.
   Sàang/

   a. Repeat as Conversation Drill, thus:

   1. T: /yùhnbāt/

      S1: Néih wán mēyéh a?

      S2: Ngóh wán jī yùhnbāt.

   2. T: /Chàhn Sàang/

      S1: Néih wán bīngo a?

      S2: Ngóh wán Chàhn Sàang.

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5. Conversation Drill

Ex: A: Mhgòi néih giu   A: Please ask Mr. Wong to come
       Wòhng Sàang tèng   to the phone.
       dihnwá lā.

    B: Kéuih chēutjó gāai B: I'm sorry but he's gone out.
       bo. Gwaising wán   Who is calling please?
       kéuih a?

    A: Sing Jèung ge.   A: My name is Cheung.

1. A. ......Hòh Táai ......   1. A. Mhgòi néih giu Hòh Táai
                                              tèng dihnwá lā.

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B. ....   B. Kéuih chēutjó gāai bo.
                                          Gwaising wán kéuih a?

A. ...... Léih ......   A. Sing Léih ge.

2. A. ...... Jèung Sàang ......   2. A. M̀hgòi néih giu Jèung
                                          Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

B. ....   B. Kéuih chēutjó gāai bo.
                                          Gwaising wán kéuih a?

A. ...... Máh ......   A. Sing Máh ge.

3. A. ...... Chàhn Síujé ......   3. A. M̀hgòi néih giu Chàhn
                                          Síujé tèng dihnwá lā.

B. ....   B. Kéuih chēutjó gāai bo.
                                          Gwaising wán kéuih a?

A. ...... Wòhng ......   A. Sing Wòhng ge.

    a. Continue, using actual names of students.

    Comment: BĪnwái?, who? (polite) may be substituted for
           Gwaising thus:

        Gwaising wán kéuih a?

        BĪnwái wán kéuih a?   Who is calling her?

---

6. Translation & Conversation Drill

Ex: S1: M̀hgòi néih giu   S1: Please ask Mr. Lee to come to
      Léih Sàang tèng   the phone.
      dihnwá lā.

    S2: Kéuih heuijó gāai   S2: I'm sorry, but he's gone out.
      bo.

1. A. ....   1. A. M̀hgòi néih giu Léih
                                      Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

T. Wrong number!

B. ....   B. Daap cho sin.

2. A. ....   2. A. M̀hgòi néih giu Léih
                                      Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

T. Just a moment, please.

B. ....   B. M̀hgòi néih dáng yātján
                                      lā.

3. A. ....   3. A. M̀hgòi néih giu Léih
                                      Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

T. He's gone to work.

B. ....   B. Kéuih fàanjó gùng bo.

4. A. ....   4. A. Mhgòi néih giu Léih
                                  Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

T. He's gone out.

B. ....   B. Kéuih chēutjó gāai bo.

                                  <u>or</u>

                                  Kéuih heuijó gāai bo.

5. A. ....   5. A. Mhgòi néih giu Léih
                                  Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

T. He's gone home.

B. ....   B. Kéuih fàanjó ngūkkéi bo.

6. A. ....   6. A. Mhgòi néih giu Léih
                                  Sàang tèng dihnwá lā.

T. He's gone to school.

B. ....   B. Kéuih fàanjó hohk bo.

---

7. Expansion Drill:

 Ex: T: chāt dím   T: 7 o'clock.

  S: Yìhgā chāt dím S: It's about 7 o'clock.
+   gamseuhnghá lā.
   (approximately)

  T: Nī tiuh dyúnfu sahp T: These shorts are $10.
   mān.

  S: Nī tiuh dyúnfu sahp S: These shorts are about $10.
   mān gamseuhnghá lā.

+ 1. <u>dím bun.</u>   1. Yìhga dím bun gamseuhnghá lā.
  <u>1:30</u> (time expression) It's about 1:30.

 2. luhk dím sàam   2. Yìhga luhk dím sàam
  six-fifteen   gamseuhnghá lā.
  (short for luhk dim
  sàamgojih)

 3. Nī gihn chèuhngsāam 3. Nī gihn chèuhng sàam yahńgh
  yahńgh mān.   mān gamseuhnghá lā.

 4. Nī tiuh chèuhngfu sahpluhk 4. Nī tiuh chèuhngfu sahpluhk
  mān.   mān gamseuhnghá lā.

 5. Nī gihn lāangsāam sà'ahsei man. 5. Nī gihn lāangsāam sà'ahsei
      mān gamseuhnghá lā.

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Comments: a. <u>gamseuhnghá</u> attaches to the end of a number ex-
pression, to make it an approximate number.

---

8. Expansion Drill

    Ex: T: Léih Táai wah nī   T: Mrs. Lee says this one is ten
         gihn sahp mān.   dollars.

       S: Léih Táai wah ngóh   S: Mrs. Lee told me this one is
         jī nī gihn sahp mān   ten dollars.

1. Léih Sàang wah kéuih sahp   1. Léih Sàang wah ngóh jī
   dím fàanlàih.   kéuih sahp dím fàan-
                       làih.

2. Kéuih wah gó go yàhn haih   2. Kéuih wah ngóh jī gó go
   sing Wòhng ge.   yàhn haih sing Wòhng ge.

3. Chàhn Táai wah kéuih hohk   3. Chàhn Táai wah ngóh jī
   Gwóngdùngwá.   kéuih hohk Gwóngdùngwá.

4. Hòh Síujé wah kéuih go bīu   4. Hòh Síujé wah ngóh jī kéuih
   hóu pèhng.   go bīu hóu pèhng.

5. Kéuih wah kéuih sahpyih dím   5. Kéuih wah ngóh jī kéuih
   yiu jáu laak.   sahpyih dím yiu jáu laak.

   Comment: <u>wah (Person jī)</u>,'tell someone', is interchangeable with
         <u>góng (Person) tèng</u>, <u>góng (Person) jī</u>, and <u>wah (Person)</u>
         <u>tèng</u>.

      Learn to recognize the alternate ways when you hear
      them.

---

9. Expansion Drill

    Ex: T: Kéuih sihk faahn.   T: He is eating dinner.

       S: Giu kéuih sihk faahn S: Tell him to come to dinner!
         lā!   (i.e. Dinner is on the
                           table-come eat.)

1. Léih Táai, tèng dihnwá.   1. Giu Léih Táai tèng dihnwá lā!
   Telephone for you, Mrs. Lee.   Tell Mrs. Lee to come to
                        the phone.

2. Kéuih yìhgā fàanlàih.   2. Giu kéuih yìhgā fàanlàih lā!
   He's coming back now.   Tell him to come back
                        right now.

3. Kéuih dáng jahn joi dá làih.   3. Giu kéuih dáng jahn joi
                            dá làih lā!

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He'll call back in a   Tell him to call back in
little while.   a little while.

4. Kéuih léuhng dím làih wán   4. Giu kéuih léuhng dím làih
ngóh.   wán ngóh lā!
She's coming to see me [lit: Tell her to come see me
look for me] at two o'clock.   at 2 o'clock.

+   (heui wán yàhn = go see someone)

5. Kéuih gaau ngóh góng Gwóng-   5. Giu kéuih gaau ngóh góng
dùngwá.   Gwóngdùngwá lā!

---

10. Response Drill

Ex: T: Nī bún syù haih   T: Whose book is this? /I/
bīngo ga? /ngóh/

+   S: Haih ngóh ge.   S: It's mine.
(ge = possessive marker)

1. Gó bá jē haih bīngo ga?   1. Haih ngóh gùngyàhn ge.
/ngóh gùngyàhn/

2. Nī dī bāt haih bīngo ga?   2. Haih Léih Síujé ge.
/Léih Síujé/

3. Gó dī maht haih bīngo ga?   3. Haih Wòhng Sàang ge.
/Wòhng Sàang/

4. Nī léuhng jī bējáu haih bīngo 4. Haih ngóh pàhngyáuh ge.
ga? /ngóh pàhngyáuh/

5. Gó sàam go pìhnggwó haih bīngo 5. Haih gó go Yìnggwokyàhn ge.
ga? /gó go Yìnggwokyàhn/

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11. Response Drill

Ex: T: Bīn jī yùhnjíbāt   T: Which ball point pen is yours?
haih néih ga?
/hāak sīk/

S: Hāaksīk gó jī.   S: That (or the) black one.

1. Bīn gihn sēutsāam haih néih 1. Chèuhngdī gó gihn.
pàhngyáuh ga? /chèuhngdī/

2. Bīn bá jē haih néih ga?   2. Daaihdī gó bá.
/daaihdī/

3. Bīn bún syù haih néih ga?   3. Saidī gó bún.
/saidī/

4. Bīn gihn lāangsāam haih néih 4. Sa'ahsei houh gó gihn.
ga? /sa'ahsei houh/

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5. Bīn deui hàaih haih néih ga?   5. Baat houh gó deui.
   /baat houh/

6. Bīn tiuh fu haih néih ga?   6. Dyún gó tiuh.
   /dyún/

---

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

    1. Ngóh hóu jùngyi yám bējáu.   1. Ngóh hóu jùngyi yám bējáu.
       I like to drink beer. =
       I like beer.

    2. /kéuih/   2. Kéuih hóu jùngyi yám bējáu.
                           He likes to drink beer.

    3. /séung/   3. Kéuih séung yám bējáu.
                           He'd like some beer.

    4. /mēyéh/   4. Kéuih séung yám mēyéh a?
                           What would he like to
                           drink?

    5. /jùngyi/   5. Kéuih jùngyi yám mēyéh a?
                            What does he like ...?
                            or (Polite)
                            What does he want ...?

    6. /gafē/   6. Kéuih jùngyi yám gafē.
                          He likes coffee.

    7. /m̀hjùngyi/   7. Kéuih m̀hjùngyi yám gafē.
                              He does not like coffee.

    8. /m̀hséung/   8. Kéuih m̀hséung yám gafē.
                              He does not want any
                              coffee.

    9. /séung m̀hséung/   9. Kéuih séung m̀hséung yám gafē
                                    a?
                                    Would he like some coffee?

    10. /hóu séung/   10. Kéuih hóu séung yám gafē.
                                 He'd like very much to
                                 have some coffee.

    11. /hóu jùngyi/   11. Kéuih hóu jùngyi yám gafē.
                                  He likes coffee.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

    (On tape. Listen to tape with book closed.)

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V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. On the telephone, you say:

1. Hello, who are you calling?

2. Mr. Chang is out--may I take a message [lit: What is your business?]

3. What did you say your name was? Please speak louder.

4. Mrs. Ma has gone to work.

5. May I speak to Mr. Lee?

6. Please ask Miss Ho to come to the phone.

7. My phone number is _____.

·8. Hello, what number did you say?

9. When is Mr. Lau coming home?

10. When he comes back I'll tell him.

B. And the other person responds:

1. Please ask Mr. Chang to come to the phone.

2. My name is Wong. Please ask Mr. Chang to call me when he gets back.

3. My name is _____. My phone number is _____.

4. Will she be home for lunch?

5. He's gone home.

6. You have the wrong number.

7. Just a minute, let me get a pen.

8. _____.

9. I don't know. Do you have a message?

10. Thank you.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 9

1. aan (var: ngaan)	bf:	noon, midday
2. chēut gāai	VO:	go out (from one's own house)
3. cho	n/v:	mistake, make a mistake
4. Daaihsèngdī	Ph:	Speak louder!
5. dáng yātján (also dáng yātjahn)	Ph:	wait awhile
6. Daap cho sin!	Ph:	Wrong number! [caught-mistake-line]
7. dá	v:	hit
8. dihnwá	VO:	make a telephone call
9. dáng	v:	wait
10. dáng Person Verb	v:	allow, let Person do something; wait while Person does something.
11. dihnwá	n:	telephone
12. dím bun	TW:	1:30 o'clock

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13. fàan	v:	return (to/from a place you habitually go to)
14. fàan gùng	VO:	go [return] to work
15. fàan hohk	VO:	to to school
16. fàanlàih	v:	come back, return (here)
17. fàan (ng)ūkkéi	VO:	go [return] home
18. gamseuhnghá	Ph:	approximately
19. ge	bf:	mark of the possessive. joins with preceding personal noun (or pronoun) to form possessive.
20. géidō houh?	Ph:	what number?
21. géisi? or géisìh?	QW:	when?
22. giu	v:	instruct, tell, order, call
23. góng Person jí	Ph:	tell someone
24. góng Person tèng	Ph:	tell someone
25. gùngyàhn	n:	servant, laborer
26. heui gāai	VO:	go out (from one's own house)
27. -jó	Vsuf:	verb suf. indicating accomplishment of the action
28. joi dálàih	Ph:	call back (on the phone)
29. lèhng	nu:	'and a little bit' in a number phrase
30. lìhng	nu:	zero
31. ló	v:	fetch, to go get (something)
32. ngaan	bf:	noon, midday
33. ngūkkéi or ūkkéi	PW:	home
34. sih	v:	business, affair, matter
35. sihk (ng)aan	VO:	eat lunch
36. sìn	adv/ss:	first
37. sin	n:	line, thread
38. tèng	v:	hear, listen to
39. tèng dihnwá	VO:	talk [listen] on the telephone
40. ūkkéi or ngūkkéi	PW:	home
41. wah ngoh jí	Ph:	tell me
42. wah yàhn tèng	Ph:	tell someone
43. wah yàhn jí	Ph:	tell someone
44. wán	v:	look for, search
45. wán yàhn	VO:	look someone up

46. heui/làih wán yàhn	Ph:	come/go see someone
47. Wéi!	ex:	Hello! (Telephone greeting)
48. (Yáuh) mēyéh sih a?	Ph:	What is it you want? (i.e.,(on the phone) May I take a message?)
49. yáuh sih	VO:	have something to attend to; have errand, business
50. yiu	auxV:	going to, intend to

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

  A. <u>Buildup</u>:

yàuhhaak	tourist

<u>Yàuhhaak</u>

bĭndouh?	where?
hái	location verb, variously translated. 'is located.'
hái bĭndouh a?	where is (it)?
jáudim	hotel
Màhnwàh Jáudim	Mandarin Hotel
Màhnwàh Jáudim hái bĭndouh a?	Where is the Mandarin Hotel?
Chéng mahn ...?	May I ask ...? polite form used in asking questions, equivalent to English: Could you please tell me ...?
Chéng mahn, Màhnwàh Jáudim hái bĭndouh a?	Could you please tell me where the Mandarin Hotel is?

<u>Bŭndeihyàhn</u>

bŭndeihyàhn	a native, person belonging to a place by ancestry and upbringing.
-bihn	side
gó bihn	over there, on that side
hái gó bihn	(it) is over there
Nē!	there! an exclamation accompanying pointing out something to somebody.
Nē!-hái gó bihn.	There!--over there.

<u>Yàuhhaak</u>

táidóu	see [look successfully = see]
táimhdóu	look, but don't see; don't see.

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Deuihàyjyuh, ngóh táiṁhdóu.   Excuse me, I don't see it. Over
 Gó bihn bĭndouh a?   there where?

Búndeihyàhn

 deuimihn   opposite, facing
 máhtàuh   pier, wharf
 máhtàuh deuimihn   opposite the pier
 Tĭnsĭng Máhtàuh   Star Ferry Pier
Hái Tĭnsĭng Máhtàuh deuimihn. It's opposite the Star Ferry
             Pier.

Yàuhhaak

 gūngsĭ   department store
 yáuh móuh gūngsĭ a?   is there a department store?
 nĭjógán, (var: jógán)   hereabouts, close by
Nĭjógán yáuh móuh gūngsĭ a? Is there a department store
             near here?

Búndeihyàhn

Yáuh.   Yes, there is.
 gàan   measure for buildings
Nē - gó bihn yáuh gàan.   There's one over there.
 ngàhnhòhng   bank
 gó gàan ngàhnhòhng   that bank
 gaaklèih   next to, adjacent
Hái gó gàan ngàhnhòhng gaaklèih. Next to the bank.

Yàuhhaak

A! Táidóu laak! Ṁhgòi.   Oh, I see it! Thanks.

B. Recapitulation:

Yàuhhaak

Chéng mahn, Màhnwàh Jáudim Could you please tell me where
 hái bĭndouh a?   the Mandarin Hotel is?

Búndeihyàhn

Nē!--hái gó bihn.   There!--over there.

Yàuhhaak

Deuiṁhjyuh, ngóh táiṁhdóu. Excuse me, I don't see it.
 Gó bihn bĭndouh a?   Over there where?

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Búndeihyàhn

Hái Tīnsīng Máhtàuh deuimihn.   It's opposite the Star Ferry
                                       Pier.

Yàuhhaak

Nījógán yáuh móuh gūngsī a?   Is there a department store
                                     near here?

Búndeihyàhn

Yáuh. Nē - gó bihn yáuh gàan.   Yes, there is. There's one
  Hái gó gàan ngàhnhòhng gaak-   over there. It's next to
  lèih.   the bank.

Yàuhhaak

A! Táidóu laak! Ñhgòi.   Oh, I see it! Thanks.

II. NOTES

  A. Culture Notes: Restaurants:

       In this lesson we introduce two of the many names for different
  types of restaurants: chāansāt, and chàhlàuh. Chāansāt is the generic
  term for a restaurant serving Western food. (Western in contrast
  to Chinese, that is.) chàhlàuh is the word for Cantonese teahouse,
  mentioned in the notes for Lesson 5. In the teahouse you select what
  you want to eat from trays of hot snacks that are circulated up and
  down the aisles of the restaurant by vendor-girls. You don't have
  to order, just point. Very convenient for beginning language students.
  Of other names for restaurants, chāantēng refers to restaurants
  serving Western food. (chāansāt is the generic term, chāantēng is
  more elegant, used more frequently in restaurant names. Ex: Méih
  Sām Chāantēng haih gàan chāansāt. 'Maxim's Restaurant is a restaurant
  serving Western food.)

       Restaurants serving Chinese food are called jáugā, jáulàuh,
  faahndim, choigwún, and faahngwún.

  B. Structure Notes

  1. Placewords.

       Placeword is a name given to expressions which can, as the
  final element in the sentence, follow the location verb hái. Place-
  words can occupy the positions of subject, object, and modifier.

There are several different kinds of placewords:

1. Geographic names:

>   Hèunggóng = Hong Kong

>   Kéuih yìhgā hái Hèunggóng. = He is in Hong Kong now.

   Geographic names may also function as ordinary nouns,
   though this is not their most common use.

>   Ex: Bīngo wah yáuh   Who says there are two Hong
>   lèuhng go   Kongs?
>   Hèunggóng a?

2. Locatives

   Locatives are pronouns of place, whose meanings derive
   from position in relation to another element:

>   Ex: nīdouh   = 'here' [near-place]

>>   in relationship to the speaker =
>>   near the speaker

>   gódouh   = 'there' [distant-place]

>>   in relationship to the speaker =
>>   distant from the speaker

>   deuimihn = opposite, facing [facing-face]

>>   in relationship to speaker or other
>>   place element: facing the point of
>>   reference.

>   Kéuih hái nīdouh.   He is here.

>   Kéuih hái gódouh.   He is there.

>   Kéuih hái deuimihn.   He is facing (this way).

>   (See BC and Drill _6_)

   Locatives may be preceded by placeword nouns in modifi-
   cation-head structure.

>   Ex: Kéuih hái gaaklèih.   He is next door.
>   [adjacent]

>   Kéuih hái ngàhnhòhng   He is next door to the
>   gaaklèih.   bank.

>   (See BC and Drill _7_)

3. Some ordinary nouns double as placewords.

>   Ex: chàhlàuh = teahouse

>   a. as an ordinary noun:

>>   Gó gàan chàhlàuh   That teahouse is very
>>   hòu gwai.   expensive.

        b. as a placeword:

            Wòhng Sàang hái   Mr. Wong is at the tea-
                chàhlàuh.   house.

        (See Drill _2_)

    4. Nouns and pronouns which are not placewords (cannot
        follow hái as final element in sentence) form place-
        word phrases by suffixing a locative or the boundword
        -douh 'place.'

            Ex: Bún syù hái ngóh   The book is (here) by me.
                (nǐ)douh.

                Bún syù hái Léih   The book is at Mr. Lee's.
                Sàang douh.

                Bún syù hái tói   The book is (there) on
                (gó)douh.   the table.

2. -douh, -syu = placeword formants

        -douh 'place,' is a boundform, left-bound to the verb hái,
    or to one of the specifiers nǐ/gó/bǐn, or to a noun or pronoun to
    form a place phrase.

            Ex: 1. Wòhng Táai hái m̀hhái   Is Mrs. Wong at home? or
                    douh a?   here? or there? [i.e.,
                                             at the place where the
                                             listener is]

                Hái douh.   (She) is here.

                M̀hhái douh.   She's not here.

            2. Kéuih hái nǐdouh.   She's at this place.

            3. Kéuih hái ngóh douh.   She's at my place. (here
                                             by me.)

        -syu, 'place,' is another boundword of place, which can be
    substituted for -douh everywhere. In Hong Kong -douh seems favored
    by most speakers, but -syu is occasionally heard also.

3. hái = location verb, requiring placeword object.
    a. hái occurs: (1) as the only verb in the sentence, and
                   (2) as one verb in a series of verbal expressions.

        (1) as the only verb in the sentence:
            aff: Kéuih hái Méihgwok.   He's in America.
            neg: Kéuih m̀hhái Méihgwok. He isn't in America.
            q: Kéuih hái m̀hhái   Is he in America?
               Méihgwok a?

            (See BC and Drills _1, 2, 3, 4_)

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(2) as one verb in a series of verbal expressions:

aff:	Kéuih hái ūkkéi dáng ngóh.	She's waiting (or waited) for me at home.
neg:	Kéuih mhhái ūkkéi dáng ngóh.	She's not waiting (or didn't wait) for me at home.
q:	Kéuih haih mhhaih hái ūkkéi dáng néih a?	Is she waiting (or did she wait) for you at home?

(See Drill 9)

b. Translation of hái into English

When hái is the only verb in the sentence, it translates into English as the appropriate tense and person of the verb 'be,' with in/on/at/ added as necessary, according to the requirements of English grammar.

Ex: 1.	Kéuih hái méihgwok.	He is/was in	America.
2.	Kéuih hái ūkkéi.	He is/was (at)	home.
3.	Kéuih hái séjihlàuh.	He is/was at	the office.
4.	Kéuih hái gódouh.	He is/was	there.

When hái is one verb in a series of verbs, it translates into English as a preposition-- 'at,' 'on,' or 'in.'

Ex: Kéuih hái Méihgwok dáng ngóh.	He waited/is waiting for me in America.

4. Placeword yáuh Noun sentence type.

The Placeword yáuh Noun sentence is a form of SVO sentence, with yáuh as 'there is,' 'there are,' 'there exists.'

Ex: aff:	1. Gaakléih yáuh (gaan) ngàhnhòhng.	Next door there is a bank.
neg:	2. Gaakléih móuh ngàhnhòhng.	There's no bank next door.
q:	3. Gaakléih yáuh móuh ngàhnhòhng a?	Is there a bank next door?

(See BC and Drills 11, 12, 13)

5. Pivotal constructions: PW yáuh SVO

The PW yáuh N sentence can be expanded to PW yáuh SVO, with the S of the SVO standing as the object of the first verb (yáuh) and the subject of the verb which follows it. Such a construction, in which the object of V_1 is the subject of V_2, we call a pivotal construction.

Ex: Gaakléih yáuh yàhn sihk faahn.	Next door there are people (or there is someone) eating dinner.

(See Drill 14)

6. -dóu = verb suffix, indicating successful accomplishment of action
   of the verb.

   a. Verbs which take the suffix -dóu include the following:

Verb		V-dóu	
tái	look	táidóu	see [look successfully]
wán	search, look for	wándóu	find [search success-fully]
máaih	buy	máaihdóu	buy [i.e. after over-coming obstacles]

   b. Illustrative examples:

   A. Tái m̀htáidóu gó gàan   A: Do you see that bank?
      ngàhnhòhng a?

   B. Táidóu.   B: Yes, I see it.

   C. Táim̀hdóu.   C: No, I don't see it.

   A. Nē, hái gó gàan jáudim   A: There--next to the hotel.
      gaaklèih.

   C. A, yìhgā táidóu laak.   C: Oh, now I see it.

   c. Verb forms of V-dóu:

       aff: táidóu

       neg: táim̀hdóu (or m̀htáidóu)

        q: tái m̀htáidóu? (or tái m̀htáidākdóu?)

       Of the negative forms V-m̀hdóu is more common, though

   m̀htáidóu also is said. Both question forms are common.

                   (See BC and Drill 13)

   _____

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III. DRILLS

  1. Expansion Drill: Students point nearby for <u>nídouh</u>, away for <u>gódouh</u>.

      Ex: T: /Ngóh/Néih/Kéuih/   T: I, you, he.

        + S: Ngóh hái <u>nídouh</u>.   S: I'm <u>here</u>;
        +   Néih hái <u>gódouh</u>.   you're <u>there</u>;
           Kéuih hái bíndouh a?   where's she?

    1. /ngóhdeih/néihdeih/kéuihdeih/   1. Ngóhdeih hái nídouh;
                                néihdeih hái gódouh;
                                kéuihdeih hái bíndouh a?

    2. /Chàhn Sàang/Chàhn Táai/Chàhn   2. Chàhn Sàang hái nídouh;
        Síujé/   Chàhn Táai hái gódouh;
                                    Chàhn Síujé hái bíndouh a?

    3. /tìuh fu/gihn sēutsāam/   3. Tìuh fu hái nídouh;
        deui hàaih/   gihn sēutsāam hái gódouh;
                                  deui hàaih hái bíndouh a?

    4. /jì yùhnbāt/jì yùhnjíbāt/   4. Jì yùhnbāt hái nídouh;
        bún syù/   jì yùhnjíbāt hái gódouh;
                                  bún syù hái bíndouh a?

    5. /dī pìhnggwó/dī cháang/dī jíu/   5. Dī pìhnggwó hái nídouh;
                                  dī cháang hái gódouh;
                                  dī jíu hái bíndouh a?

---

  2. Conversation Drill: Carry on the suggested conversations
      following the pattern of the example.

      Ex: T: /jáudim/   hotel

        S1: Kéuih hái bíndouh a?   Where is (<u>or</u> was) he? /hotel/

        S2: Kéuih hái jáudim.   He is (or was) at the hotel.

    1. /ngàhnhòhng/   1. S1: Kéuih hái bíndouh a?
                                  S2: Kéuih hái ngàhnhòhng.

   + 2. /<u>chāansāt</u>/   2. S1: Kéuih hái bíndouh a?
        (<u>Western restaurant</u>)   S2: Kéuih hái chāansāt.

   + 3. /<u>chàhlàuh</u>/   3. S1: Kéuih hái bíndouh a?
        (<u>teahouse</u>)   S2: Kéuih hái chàhlàuh.

    4. /jáudim/   4. S1: Kéuih hái bíndouh a?
                                  S2· Kéuih hái jáudim.

   + 5. /<u>séjihlàuh</u>/   5. S1: Kéuih hái bíndouh a?
        (<u>office</u>)   S2: Kéuih hái séjihlàuh.

6. /gūngsī/   6. S1: Kéuih hái bīndouh a?
                                  S2: Kéuih hái gūngsī.

+ 7. /tòuhsyùgwún/   7. S1: Kéuih hái bīndouh a?
      (library)   S2: Kéuih hái tòuhsyùgwún.

———————

3. Expansion Drill:

    Ex: T: Chàhn Táai m̀hhái   T: Mrs. Chan is not at home.
           ngūkkéi.
           /chāansāt/

        S: Chàhn Táai m̀hhái   S: Mrs. Chan is not at home,
           ngūkkéi, hái   she's at the restaurant.
           chāansāt.

    1. Kéuih m̀hhái tòuhsyùgwún.   1. Kéuih m̀hhái tòuhsyùgwún,
       /gūngsī/   hái gūngsī.
       He's not at the library.   He's not at the library,
       /department store/   he's at the department
                                       store.

    2. Léih Sàang m̀hhái gūngsī.   2. Léih Sàang m̀hhái gūngsī,
       /jáudim/   hái jáudim.

    3. Léih Síujé m̀hhái chāansāt. 3. Léih Síujé m̀hhái chāansāt,
       /séjihlàuh/   hái séjihlàuh.

    4. Chàhn Sàang m̀hhái séjihlàuh. 4. Chàhn Sàang m̀hhái séjihlàuh,
       /chāansāt/   hái chāansāt.

  + 5. Màhnwàh Jáudim m̀hhái Daaih 5. Màhnwàh Jáudim m̀hhái Daaih
       Douh Jùng. /Tīnsīng Màhtàuh   Douh Jùng, hái Tīnsīng
       deuimihn/   Màhtàuh deuimihn.
       The Mandarin Hotel is not on
       Queen's Road Central.
       /opposite the Star Ferry/

  + 6. Go chē jaahm m̀hhái deuimihn. 6. Go chē jaahm m̀hhái deuimihn,
  +   /nī bihn/   hái nī bihn.
       The bus stop is not across   The car stop is not across
       the street. /this side/   the street, it's on this
                                        side.

  + 7. Méihgwok Ngàhnhòhng m̀hhái nī 7. Méihgwok Ngàhnhòhng m̀hhái
       bihn. /deuimihn/   nī bihn, hái deuimihn.
       The Bank of America is not on   The Bank of America is
       this side.   not on this side, it's in
                                        front.

  + 8. Kéuih gàan ngūk m̀hhái Hèunggóng 8. K'uih gàan ngūk m̀hhái Hèung-
       nī bihn. /Gaulùhng gó bihn/   góng nī bihn, hái Gáulùhng
       His house is not here on the   gó bihn.
       Hong Kong side. /there on the
       Kowloon side/
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9. Hèunggóng chāansāt m̀hhái gó   9. Hèunggóng chāansāt m̀hhái
   bihn. /nī bihn/   góbihn, hái nī bihn.

10. Tīnsīng Máhtàuh m̀hhái gaaklèih.   10. Tīnsīng Máhtàuh m̀hhái
    /deuimihn/   gaaklèih, hái deuimihn.

+ 11. <u>Méihgwok Jáudim</u> m̀hhái (nī)   11. Méihgwok Jáudim m̀hhái
     jógán. (Jùngwàahn/   (nī) jógán, hái Jùngwàahn.
     The <u>American Hotel</u> is not
     hereabouts. /Central District/

12. Gó gàan gūngsī m̀hhái nī jógán.   12. Gó gàan gūngsī m̀hhái nī
    /Daaih Douh Jùng/   jógán, hái Daaih Douh
                                           Jùng.

Comments: (1) <u>Méihgwok Jáudim</u>, 'American Hotel' is the Hong Kong
              Hilton, also called '<u>Hèiyìhdeuhn Jáudim</u>'

          (2) (ng)ūk 'house,' is not the one you live in.
              <u>ngūkkéi</u>, 'home,' 'house one lives in'

---

4. Alteration Drill

      Ex: T: Wòhng Sàang hái   T: Is Mr. Wong at home?
             m̀hhái ūkkéi a?

          S: Wòhng Sàang haih   S: Is Mr. Wong at home?
             m̀hhaih hái ūkkéi a?

   1. Kéuih hái m̀hhái séjihlàuh a?   1. Kéuih haih m̀hhaih hái
                                          séjihlàuh a?

   2. Chàhn Síujé bá jē hái m̀hhái   2. Chàhn Síujé bá jē haih
      nīdouh a?   m̀hhaih hái nīdouh a?
      Is Miss Chan's umbrella
      here?

   3. Hòh Táai gihn lāangsāam hái   3. Hòh Táai gihn lāangsāam
      m̀hhái néih ūkkéi a?   haih m̀hhaih hái néih
      Is Mrs. Ho's sweater at   ūkkéi a?
      your house?

      Comment: a location question of the choice type may be either
               hái m̀hhái Placeword? or haih m̀hhaih hái Placeword?

---

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

   1. Méihgwok Jáudim hái bīndouh a?   1. Méihgwok Jáudim hái bīndouh
      Where is the American Hotel?   a?

   2. /Màhnwàh Jáudim/   2. Màhnwàh Jáudim hái bīndouh
                                            a?

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3. /Méihgwok Ngàhnhòhng/   3. Méihgwok Ngàhnhòhng hái bǐndouh a?

4. /Daaih Douh Jùng/   4. Daaih Douh Jùng hái bǐndouh a?

5. /Néih ge séjihlàuh/   5. Néih ge séjihlàuh hái bǐndouh a?

+ 6. /Dākfuh Douh Jùng/   6. Dākfuh Douh Jùng hái bǐndouh a?
      Des Voeux Road Central

7. /Tīnsīng Máhtàuh/   7. Tīnsīng Máhtàuh hái bǐndouh a?

---

6. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Làuh Síujé hái nǐdouh. T: Miss Lau is (or was) here.

     S: Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh   S: Miss Wong told me Miss Lau
        jī Làuh Síujé hái   was here.
        nǐdouh.

1. Làuh Síujé hái gódouh.   1. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī
                         Làuh Síujé hái gódouh.

2. Làuh Síujé hái nǐ bihn.   2. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī
                         Làuh Síujé hái nǐ bihn.

3. Làuh Síujé hái gó bihn.   3. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī
                         Làuh Síujé hái gó bihn.

4. Làuh Síujé hái deuimihn.   4. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī
                         Làuh Síujé hái deuimihn.

5. Làuh Síujé hái gaaklèih.   5. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī
                         Làuh Síujé hái gaaklèih.

6. Làuh Síujé hái nǐjógán.   6. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī.
                         Làuh Síujé hái nǐ jógán.

+ 7. Làuh Síujé hái <u>mùhnháu</u>.   7. Wòhng Síujé wah ngóh jī
     Miss Làuh is at the door.   Làuh Síujé hái mùhnháu.
     (<u>doorway</u>)

---

7. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Gàan ngàhnhòhng   T: The bank is on the opposite
       hái deuimihn.   side. /bus stop/
       /chē jaahm/

    S: Gàan ngàhnhòhng hái   S: The bank is opposite the bus
       chē jaahm deuimihn.   stop.

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1. Gàan gūngsī hái deuimihn.
   /jáudim/

2. Gàan jáudim hái deuimihn.
   /gūngsī/

3. Gàan ngàhnhòhng hái nī jógán.
   /chē jaahm/
   The bank is near here.

4. Go chē jaahm hái nī jógán.
   /ngàhnhòhng/
   The bus stop is nearby. /bank/

5. Gàan gūngsī hái gaaklèih.
   /chaansāt/
   The department store is next
   door. /restaurant/

6. Gàan chaansāt hái gaaklèih.
   /tòuhsyùgwún/

7. Ngóh ge séjihlàuh hái nībihn.
   /jáudim/
   My office is on this side
   of the street. /hotel/

---

1. Gàan gūngsī hái jáudim
   deuimihn.

2. Gàan jáudim hái gūngsī
   deuimihn.

3. Gàan ngàhnhòhng hái chē
   jaahm nī jógán.
   The bank is near the bus
   stop, here.

4. Go chē jaahm hái ngàhnhòhng
   nī jógán.
   The bus stop is near the
   bank.

5. Gàan gūngsī hái chaansāt
   gaaklèih.
   The department store is
   next the restaurant.

6. Gàan chaansāt hái tòusyùgwún
   gaaklèih.

7. Ngóh ge séjihlàuh hái jáudim
   nī bihn.
   My office is this side
   of the street, on the side
   where the hotel is.

Comment on #7:

chàh-làuh	gūng-sī

jáu-dim	séjih-làuh	ngàhn-hòhng
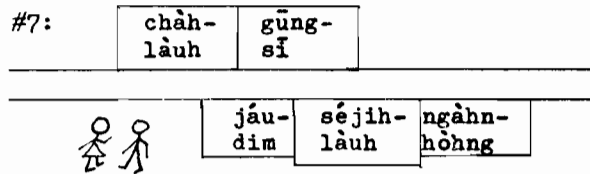
Ngóh ge séjihlàuh hái jáudim nī bihn. Ngóh,
séjihlàuh, and jáudim are all on the same side
of the street. Above, in refering to the dept.
store, speaker would say: Gūngsī hái chàhlàuh
gó bihn. The dept. store is on that side (away
from me) where the teahouse is.

---

8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Méihgwok Jáudim   T: Where's the Hilton Hotel?
       hái bindouh a?
       /Daaih Douh Jùng/

    S: Méihgwok Jáudim hái   S: The Hilton Hotel is on Queen's
       Daaih Douh Jùng.   Road Central.

1. Néih ge sèjihlàuh hái bĭndouh   1. Ngóh ge sèjihlàuh hái Dākfuh
   a? /Dākfuh Douh Jùng/   Douh Jùng.

2. Méihgwok Jáudim hái bĭndouh a?   2. Méihgwok Jáudim hái Daaih
   /Daaih Douh Jùng/   Douh Jùng.

3. Daaih Douh Jùng hái bĭndouh a?   3. Daaih Douh Jùng hái
   /Hèunggóng nĭ bihn/   Hèunggóng nĭ bihn.
   on the Hongkong side

+ 4. Màhnwàh Jáudim hái <u>bĭnbihn</u> a?   4. Màhnwàh Jáudim hái deuimihn.
   /deuimihn/ (<u>which side?</u>)

5. Tĭnsĭng Máhtàuh hái bĭndouh a?   5. Tĭnsĭng Máhtàuh hái gó bihn.
   /gó bihn/

6. Go chē jaahm hái bĭndouh a?   6. Go chē jaahm hái ngàhnhòhng
   /ngàhnhòhng deuimihn/   deuimihn.

7. Tòuhsyùgwún hái bĭndouh a?   7. Tòuhsyùgwún hái gaaklèih.
   /gaaklèih/

Comment: People in Hongkong identify places as being 'on the
   Hongkong side' or 'on the Kowloon side'. Kowloon and Hong-
   kong are on opposite sides of the Hongkong Harbour.
   <u>Hèunggóng nĭ bihn</u> 'on the Hongkong side' [Hongkong this
   side] is said from the standpoint of a person who is on
   the Hongkong side. To him the Kowloon side would be
   <u>Gáulùhng gó bihn</u> 'on the Kowloon side' [Kowloon that side].

---

9. Combining Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih hái Méihgwok   T: He is (<u>or</u> was) at the American
      Jáudim.   Hotel.
      Kéuih dáng ngóh.   He is (<u>or</u> was) waiting
                                   (<u>or</u> He waited) for me.

   S: Kéuih hái Méihgwok   S: He is (<u>or</u> was) waiting, (<u>or</u>
      Jáudim dáng ngóh.   He waited) for me at the
                                  American Hotel.

1. Kéuih hái mùhnháu.   1. Kéuih hái mùhnháu dáng
   Kéuih dáng pàhngyáuh.   pàhngyáuh.

2. Kéuih hái Tĭnsĭng Máhtàuh.   2. Kéuih hái Tĭnsĭng Máhtàuh
   Kéuih dáng pàhngyáuh.   dáng pàhngyáuh.

3. Jèung Sàang hái Yahtbún.   3. Jèung Sàang hái Yahtbún
   Jàung Sàang gaau Yahtmàhn.   gaau Yahtmàhn.

4. Ngóh hái Hèunggóng.   4. Ngóh hái Hèunggóng hohk
   Ngóh hohk Gwóngdùngwá.   Gwóngdùngwá.

+ 5. Kéuih hái Méihgwok Ngàhnhòhng.   5. Kéuih hái Méihgwok Ngàhn-
   Kéuih <u>ló chĭn</u>.   hòhng ló chĭn.
   He <u>withdraws money</u>.   He's at the Bank of
                                         America withdrawing money.

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6. Chèuhn Táai hái chē jaahm.
+   Chèuhn Táai dáng che.
     Mrs. Cheun is waiting for
     the bus. [vehicle]

6. Chèuhn Táai hái chē jaahm
    dáng che.

7. Wòhng Síujé hái Jùnggwok
    Chàhlàuh.
    Wòhng Síujé sihk faahn.

7. Wòhng Síujé hái Jùnggwok
    Chàhlàuh sihk faahn.

---

10. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Néih bá jē hái
       gódouh. /Làuh
       Táai/

T: Your umbrella is over there.
    /Mrs. Lau/

     S: Néih bá jē hái Làuh
       Táai gódouh.

S: Your umbrella is there by Mrs.
    Lau.

1. Jí yùhnbāt hái nídouh. /ngóh/

1. Jí yùhnbāt hái ngóh nídouh.

2. Gihn yúhlāu hái gódouh.
    /Wòhng Táai/

2. Gihn yúhlāu hái Wòhng Táai
    gódouh.

3. Ngóh bāau yīnjái hái nídouh.
    /Léih Sàang/

3. Ngóh bāau yīnjái hái Léih
    Sàang nídouh.

4. Tìuh kwàhn hái nídouh. /ngóh/

4. Tìuh kwàhn hái ngóh nídouh.

5. Gihn sāam hái gódouh. /kéuih/

5. Gihn sāam hái kéuih gódouh.

Comment: Nouns and pronouns which do not in themselves have any
        reference to place, can function in placeword ex-
        pressions when joined to a following locative.

---

11. Conversation Exercise

Ex: A: Nídouh jógàn yáuh
       móuh chaansāt a?

A: Is there a western restaurant
    around here?

     B: Yáuh. Deuimihn yáuh
       gàan.

B: Yes. There's one across the
    street.

1. A. ....?

1. A. Nídouh jógán yáuh móuh
      chāansāt a?

   B. Yáuh. Gó bihn ......

   B. Yáuh. Gó bihn yáuh gàan.

2. A. ....?

2. A. Nídouh jógán yáuh móuh
      chāansāt a?

   B. Yáuh. Gaaklèih ......

   B. Yáuh. Gaaklèih yáuh gàan.

3. A. ....?

3. A. Nídouh jógán yáuh móuh
      chāansāt a?

B. Yáuh. Dāk Fuh Douh Jùng ...   B. Yáuh. Dāk Fuh Douh Jùng
                                            yáuh gàan.

4. A. ....?   4. A. Nīdouh jógán yáuh móuh
                                       chāansāt a?

   B. Yáuh. Daaih Douh Jùng ...   B. Yáuh. Daaih Douh Jùng
                                            yáuh gàan.

5. A. ....?   5. A. Nīdouh jógán yáuh móuh
                                       chāansāt a?

   B. Yáuh. Ngàhnhòhng gaaklèih.   B. Yáuh. Ngàhnhòhng gaaklèih
                                            yáuh gàan.

6. A. ....?   6. A. Nīdouh jógán yáuh móuh
                                       chāansāt a?

   B. Yáuh. Gó gàan gūngsī   B. Yáuh. Gó gàan gūngsī
      deuimihn ...   deuimihn yáuh gàan.

---

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

   1. Chéng mahn, nīdouh jógán yáuh   1. Nīdouh jógán yáuh móuh
      móuh gūngsī a?   gūngsī a?
      Could you please tell me,
      is there a department store
      around here?

   2. /chē jaahm/   2. Chéng mahn, nī jógán yáuh
                              móuh chē jaahm a?

   3. /jáudim/   3. Chéng mahn, nīdouh jógán
                           yáuh móuh jáudim a?

   4. /chāansāt/   4. Chéng mahn, nī jógán yáuh
                             móuh chāansāt a?

   5. /ngàhnhòhng/   5. Chéng mahn, nīdouh jógán
                              yáuh móuh ngàhnhòhng a?

---

13. Conversation Drill

   Ex: T: /deuimihn/   T: opposite

   + S1: Néih tái m̀htáidóu   S1: Can you see what there is
          deuimihn yáuh   opposite us?
          mēyéh a?

      T: /jáudim/   T: hotel

      S2: Deuimihn yáuh gàan   S2: Opposite us there's a hotel. or
          jáudim.   There's a hotel across the
                                          street.

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1./gaaklèih/

  /gūngsī/

2./gódouh/

  /chāansāt/

3./deuimihn/

  /chē jaahm/

4./gaaklèih/

  /ngàhnhòhng/

6./nī bihn/

  /jáudim/

1. A. Néih tái m̀táidóu gaak-
     lèih yáuh mēyéh a?

   B. Gaaklèih yáuh gàan
     gūngsī.

2. A. Néih tái m̀táidóu gódouh
     yáuh mēyéh a?

   B. Gódouh yáuh gàan chāansāt.

3. A. Néih tái m̀táidóu deui-
     mihn yáuh mēyéh a?

   B. Deuimihn yáuh go chē
     jaahm.

4. A. Néih tái m̀táidóu gaak-
     lèih yáuh mēyéh a?

   B. Gaaklèih yáuh gàan
     ngàhnhòhng.

5. A. Néih tái m̀táidóu nībihn
     yáuh mēyéh a?

   B. Nī bihn yáuh gàan jáudim.

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14. Alteration Drill

    Ex: T: Gó go yàhn dá dihn-
        wá. /gódouh/

       S: Gódouh yáuh go
          yàhn dá dihnwá.

1. Gó go yàhn wán néih.
   /mùhnháu gódouh/

2. Gó wái sīnsàang dáng chē.
   /chē jaahm gódouh/

3. Gó go Yìnggwokyàhn sihk chāan.
   /chāansāt gódouh/

+ 4. Gó go Méihgwokyàhn tái syù.
   /séjihlàuh gódouh/ ([read-
   book], read)
   That American is reading.

5. Gó go yàhn maaih cháang.
   /mùhnháu/

6. Gó go yàhn dá dihnwá.
   /gó bihn/

T: That man is making a phone
   call/there/

S: Over there there's a man
   making a phone call.

1. Mùhnháu gódouh yáuh go yàhn
   wán néih.
   There's a man at the door
   looking for you.

2. Chē jaahm gódouh yáuh wái
   sīnsàang dáng chē.

3. Chāansāt gódouh yáuh go
   Yìnggwokyàhn sihk chāan.

4. Séjihlàuh gódouh yáuh go
   Méihgwokyàhn tái syù.

5. Mùhnháu yáuh go yàhn maaih
   cháang.

6. Gó bihn yáuh go yàhn dá
   dihnwá.

Comment: Note that in the left hand column sentences above, of
the structure: <u>Noun Phrase</u> <u>Verb Phrase</u>, the nouns are

gó go yàhn = <u>that</u> person.

In the right hand column sentences, of the structure:
<u>Placeword</u> <u>yáuh</u> <u>Noun Phrase</u> <u>Verb Phrase</u>, the nouns are
un-specific:

go yàhn = '<u>a</u> person'.

This is characteristic of the <u>Placeword</u> <u>yáuh</u> ......
structure.

Compare: (1) Gó go yàhn hái gó bihn   That man is making a
    dá dihnwá.   phone call over there.

   (2) Gó bihn yáuh go yàhn dá   Over there, there's some-
    dihnwá.   one making a phone call.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

1) yātján = dángyātjahn = 'in a little while'

2) wán m̀hdóu = can't find it, search but not successful

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. You ask a pedestrian:

1. Could you please tell me
where the Star Ferry is?

2. Could you please tell me
where the Hilton Hotel is?

3. Is there a car stop around
here?

4. Where is the Bank of America?

C. You ask a friend:

1. Where is your umbrella?

2. Where is your office?

3. Can you make out (see
successfully) what that is
across the street?

B. And he responds:

1. There! (pointing) It's
over there.

2. There! It's across the
street.

3. Yes, there's one opposite
the library.

4. The Bank of America is in
Central District.

D. And he replies:

1. It's here.

2. It's on Des Voeux Road
Central.

3. Across the street there's
a tea-house.

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4. Who is over there waiting
   for you?

4. It's my wife.

5. Where is Mr. Wong's office?

5. It's next to my office.

6. Is Mr. Wong in his office now?

6. No, he's at home.

7. There's a man over there
   making a phone call--
   do you know him?

7. Yes, he's my student.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 10

1.	bīnbihn?	PW:	which side?
2.	-bihn	bf:	side
3.	bīndouh?	QW:	where?
4.	búndeihyàhn	n:	a native of the place under discussion
5.	chāansāt	n/PW:	western style restaurant
6.	chàhlàuh	n/PW:	Cantonese style tea-house
7.	chē	n:	vehicle: car, bus, or tram
8.	chē jaahm	n/PW:	car stop (bus or tram stop)
9.	chéng mahn	Ph:	'May I ask...?'
10.	Daaih Douh Jùng	PW:	Queen's Road Central
11.	Dakfuh Douh Jùng	PW:	Des Veoux Road Central
12.	deuimihn	PW:	opposite side
13.	-dóu	vs:	verb suffix indicating successful accomplish-ment of the action of the verb.
14.	gàan	m:	M. for buildings
15.	gaaklèih	PW:	next door
16.	gódouh	PW:	there
17.	gó bihn	PW:	over there, on that side
18.	gūngsī	n/PW:	department store; office (of a commercial company)
19.	hái	v:	location verb, translated as: is in/at/on
20.	Hèunggóng	PW:	Hong Kong
21.	jaahm	n:	station, stop (as train station, bus stop)
22.	jáudim	n/PW:	hotel
23.	jógán	PW:	nearby, hereabouts
24.	Jùngwàahn	PW:	Central District

25. ló chín	VO:	withdraw money (from bank)
26. máhtàuh	n/PW:	pier
27. Màhnwàh Jáudim	PW:	Mandarin Hotel
28. mahn	v:	ask
29. Méihgwok Jáudim	PW:	'American Hotel,' (in HK, the Hong Kong Hilton)
30. Méihgwok Ngàhnhòhng	PW:	Bank of America
31. mùhnháu	n/PW:	doorway
32. Nē!	ex:	'There!' an exclamation used when pointing out something to someone
33. nībihn	PW:	this side
34. nīdouh	PW:	here
35. nījógán	PW:	closeby, hereabouts
36. ngàhnhòhng	n/PW:	bank
37. ngūk (or ūk)	n/PW:	house
38. séjihlàuh	n/PW:	office
39. táimhdóu	VP:	can't see
40. táidóu	VP:	see [look successfully]
41. tái mhtáidóu?	VP:	can [you] see?
42. tái syù	VO:	read (a book)
43. Tīnsīng Máhtàuh	PW:	Star Ferry Pier
44. tòuhsyùgwún	n/PW:	library
45. ūk (var: ngūk)	n/PW:	house
46. yàhnhaak	n:	tourist