I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Walking from the bus stop on his way to work in
the morning, a foreigner who is a new resident
in Hong Kong meets a friend, a native resident:)

sàn làih ge yàhn   newcomer, new arrival

Sàn làih ge yàhn

A, Léih Sàang, jóusàhn.   Good morning, Mr. Lee.

jóuchāan   breakfast [early-meal]

Sihkjó jóuchāan meih a?   Have you had breakfast yet?

Bûndeihyàhn

Meih a.   Not yet.

jíng   fix; make

Mhgau sìhgaan hái ngūkkéi jíng. There wasn't enough time to fix
                                 it at home.

Sàn làih ge yàhn

ngāam   fitting, suitable

yātchàih   together

Ngāam laak--yātchàih lā!   Great! (We can eat) together!

Bûndeihyàhn

Hóu aak.   Fine.

(The two enter a cafe and take a table)

wán ngūk   look for a house

wánjó hóu noih   searched for a long time

Tēngginwah néih wán ngūk, wánjó I hear you've been looking
  hóu noih--   for a house for quite a
                                    while--

wándóu   find [search-succeed]

Wándóu meih a?   Have you found one?

Sàn làih ge yàhn

Wándóu laak.   Yeah, we did.

sìnji (var.: ji)   finally, (not until) then,
                                    (only) then

Seuhng go láihbaai sìnji   Last week we finally found one.
  wándóu jē.

<u>Búndeihyàhn</u>

Gám, néih dásyun géisih bùn nē?   When do you plan to move?

<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

chéng	invite, request
chéngdóu	hire, employ [invite-attain]
chéngdóu gùngyàhn	employ servants
ji	(not until) then (same as <u>sìnji</u>)

Dáng ngóhdeih chéngdóu gùngyàhn   We won't move until after we

   jihauh, ji bùn.   hire servants.

<u>Búndeihyàhn</u>

Néih yáuh móuh máaih yéh a?   Have you bought things (for the

     house)?

<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

Yáuh--	Yes--
díp	plates
chēunglím	curtains
chēunglím bou	curtain material
a	suffix to members of series in parallel construction

Seuhng go láihbaai ngóh taaitáai   Last week my wife bought some

   máaihjó dī būi a, díp a,   glasses, and plates, and some

   chēunglím bou a--   curtain material--

     gám   that kind of thing, such things

Seuhng go láihbaai ngóh   Last week my wife bought some

   taaitáai máaihjó dī būi a,   glasses, and plates, and

   díp a, chēunglím bou a, gám   some curtain material--that

   jē.   kind of stuff, that's all.

gāsi	furniture
tou gāsi	set of furniture
jòu	to rent
jòu tou gāsi	rent a set of furniture

Kéuih juhng jòu tou gāsi tìm   She also rented a set of

   bo.   furniture, too.

Búndeihyàhn

-hóu   verb suffix: bring to
                                        satisfactory conclusion

Dī yéh jínghóusaai meih a?   Is everything fixed up by now?

Sàn làih ge yàhn

yíhgíng   already

Yíhgíng jínghóusaai laak.   (Yes, it's) already all fixed
                                        up.

Dākhàahn chéng heui chóh lā.   When you have time, please go
                                        visit.

Búndeihyàhn

Hóu aak.   Fine!

yātdihng   definitely, certainly

yātdihng yiu máaih chè   certainly want to buy a car

Gám, néih hái Hèunggóng yātdihng   Say, in Hong Kong you'll

yiu máaih chè ga.   definitely have to buy a car.

Máaihjó meih a?   Have you bought one yet?

Sàn làih ge yàhn

Ngóh meih máaihdou bo.   I haven't gotten around to
                                        buying one yet.

Néih ga hái bīndouh máaih ga?   Where was yours bought?

Ngóh waahkjé heui gódouh táihah.   Maybe I'll go there and have
                                        a look.

B. Recapitulation:

(Walking from the bus stop on his way to work in
the morning, a foreigner who is a new resident
in Hong Kong meets a friend, a native resident:)

Sàn làih ge yàhn

A, Léih Sàang, jóusàhn.   Good morning, Mr. Lee.

Sihkjó jóuchāan meih a?   Have you had breakfast yet?

Búndeihyàhn

Meih a.   Not yet.

Mhgau sìhgaan hái ūkkéi jíng.   There wasn't enough time to
                                        fix it at home.

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<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

Ngāam laak--yātchàih lā!	Great! (We can eat) together!

<u>Búndeihyàhn</u>

Hóu aak.	Fine.
Tèngginwah néih wán ngūk, wánjó hóu noih--	I hear you've been looking for a house for quite a while--
Wándóu meih a?	Have you found one?

<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

Wándóu laak.	Yeah, we did.
Seuhng go láihbaai sinji wándóu jē.	Last week we finally found one.

<u>Búndeihyàhn</u>

Gám, néih dásyun géisìh bùn nē?	When do you plan to move?

<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

Dáng ngóhdeih chéngdóu gùngyàhn jihauh, ji bùn.	We won't move until after we hire servants.

<u>Búndeihyàhn</u>

Néih yáuh móuh máaih yéh a?	Have you bought things (for the house)?

<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

Yáuh--	Yes--
Seuhng go láihbaai ngóh taai-táai máaihjó dī būi a, díp a, chēunglím bou a, gám jē.	Last week my wife bought some glasses, and plates, and some curtain material--that kind of stuff, that's all.
Kéuih juhng jóu tou gāsī tìm bo.	She also rented a set of furniture, too.

<u>Búndeihyàhn</u>

Dī yéh jínghóusaai meih a?	Is everything fixed up by now?

<u>Sàn làih ge yàhn</u>

Yìhgīng jínghóusaai laak.	Yes, (it's) already all fixed up.
Dākhàahn chéng heui chóh lā.	When you have time, please go visit.

Búndeihyàhn

Hóu aak.   Fine!

Gám, néih hái Hèunggóng yātdihng   Say, in Hong Kong you'll
  yiu máaih chè ga.   definitely want to buy a car.

Máaihjó meih a?   Have you bought one yet?

Sàn làih ge yàhn

Ngóh meih máaihdou bo.   I haven't gotten around to
                                                  buying one yet.

Néih ga hái bĪndouh máaih ga?   Where was yours bought?

Ngóh waahkjé heui gódouh táihah.   Maybe I'll go there and have
                                                  a look.

II. NOTES

1. Verb **forms for** talking about what happened in the past: affirmative, negative, and question forms.

   a. Affirmative forms for talking about the past: <u>V</u>, <u>V-jó</u>, <u>V-gwo</u>, <u>V-hóu</u>, <u>V-ge</u>, and others.

      The way the verb is inflected (whether it is plain or how it is suffixed) depends in part on what aspect of the activity the speaker wishes to focus on.

      1) Focus on general activity: <u>V(O)</u>

         Ex: 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht gwo hói   I went across the harbour
                haahng gungsī.   yesterday to windowshop.

             2. Tèngginwah néih wán   I hear you've been house-
                nguk.   hunting.

      2) Focus on a particular experience: <u>V-gwo</u>

         Ex: Ngóh táigwo yīsāng, daahnhaih   I <u>went</u> to the doctor, but
             kéuih wah móuh meyéh.   he said it wasn't anything.

      3) Focus on the success of a particular performance: <u>V-hóu</u>

         Ex: Dī chēunglìm jínghóusaai   The curtains are all fixed.
             laak.

      4) Focus on accomplishment of a particular performance: <u>V-jó</u>

         Ex: 1. Kéuih máaihjó ga sān chè.   He bought a new car.

             2. Kéuih kàhmyaht heuijó   He took off for America
                Méihgwok.   yesterday.

             3. Kéuih nīpáai chéngjó   He recently hired a
                gungyàhn.   servant.

      5) Focus on attainment of a particular objective (though it was hard, you did it): <u>V-dóu</u>

         Ex: Ngóh kàhmyaht sìnji chéngdóu   I finally hired a servant
             gungyàhn laak.   yesterday.

      6) Focus on the time or place the action happened: <u>TW+V+ge</u>; <u>PW+V+ge</u>

         Ex: 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui ge.   He went yesterday.

             2. Nīdī yéh hái bīndouh máaih ga?   Where was this bought?

Basically the verb forms are set by the grammar of the language, and the speaker has only limited flexibility within grammatical confines. For example, time spent doing something in the past is expressed as V-jó + time-span phrase, or V-gwo + time-span phrase. The -jó or -gwo is required in such cases by the grammar. If the speaker uses the V + time-span pattern, he must use either -jó or -gwo, whichever is appropriate.

    Ex: Ngóh {duhkjó / duhkgwo} léuhng nìhn daaihhohk.   I studied at college for two years.

Money transactions accomplished are also expressed in VO form, with a -jó or -gwo suffix to the V, and a nu.-M money expression as O.

    Ex: Nī ga chè yiu maaih maahn ńgh mān, sāumēi maaihjó maahn yih mān.   This car (we) wanted to sell for $15,000, but finally closed the deal (sell-accomplish) for $12,000.

(See Drill 12)

b. Negative forms for talking about the past: móuh V and meih V.

  1) móuh V

    Móuh Verb (ex. móuh máaih, móuh sihk, móuh heui) concerns a certain time in the past and asserts that the action expressed by the verb phrase did not take place at that time.

    Ex: Ngóh gāmyaht móuh sihk jóuchāan.   I didn't eat breakfast today. (said in the afternoon)

  2) meih V

    Meih Verb (ex. meih máaih, maih sihk, meih heui) concerns an action which the speaker expects/expected to happen, but which hasn't/hadn't happened at the moment of speaking/moment spoken about, but which is/was still planned.

    Ex: 1. Ngóh meih sihk jóuchāan.   I haven't eaten breakfast. (implies that you're planning to)

    2. Ngóh góján meih bātyihp.   At that time I hadn't graduated. (implies that you later did graduate)

c. Choice-question forms for talking about the past: yáuh móuh V?, and

$$\left.\begin{matrix} V\text{-jó} \\ V\text{-gwo} \\ V\text{-hóu} \\ Etc. \end{matrix}\right\} \text{meih?}$$

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1) yáuh móuh V?

   This form concerns time prior to the time of speaking, and
inquires whether an action expressed by the verb phrase took place.
The speaker has no preconception of whether the action did or did
not occur.

Ex: 1. Néih yáuh móuh máaih sàn chē a?	Have you bought a new car? (I don't know that you plan to.)
2. Kéuih yáuh móuh daaih-hohk bātyihp ga?	Did he graduate from college? (Is he a college graduate?-- I don't have any knowledge of his educational attainments)
3. Néih yáuh móuh tái yīsāng a?	Have you seen a doctor?

2) V-jó/gwo/hóu, etc. meih?

   In using the meih form the speaker indicates that he knows the
action of the verb has happened or will happen at some time. The
question is not whether the action occurred, but whether it has/had
occurred at the time he is talking/talking about.

Ex: 1. Néih máaihjó ga sàn chē meih?	Have you bought (or did you buy) a/the new car yet? (I know you plan to.)
2. Kéuih gójahnsih bātjó yihp meih a?	Had he graduated at that time?
3. Néih táigwo yīsāng meih a?	Have you seen a doctor (yet)?

2. meih 'not (yet)' in sentences of future reference.

   meih occasionally occurs in negative and question sentences referring
to future events. The sentence patterns in such cases are:

   Neg: future-TW meih V   = will not have V-ed by future TW time

   Q: future-TW   V meih? = will have V-ed or not by future TW time?

Example sentences:

Neg: Tìngyaht meih fàanlàih.	He won't have come back by to-morrow. [Tomorrow not yet return.]
Q: Tìngyaht fàanlàih meih a?	Will he have come back by tomorrow? (You expected him back yesterday and have just been told that he is still not back.)

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These are not garden variety futures-- (the garden variety futures being
mhV and V mhV?). The negative expresses that something which you would
normally expect to happen by a certain time will not have happened by then.
The question indicates that you expected something to have happened by the
time indicated by the timeword, but you now have reason to doubt that it
will have happened by then.

(See Drill 5)

3. sinji (variant: ji) 'finally;' '(only) then;' '(not until) then'

     (sin)ji implies 'later than one would expect or desire.' It functions
as an adverb in a single clause sentence, and as a conjunction in a double
clause sentence.

     Ex: 1. Kéuih tìngyaht (sin)ji   Tomorrow he finally leaves.
          jáu.   Not until tomorrow does he leave.

        2. Dáng ngóhdeih chéngdóu   We'll wait till after we get
           gungyàhn jìhauh, (sin)ji   servants hired, only then will
           bùn.   we move.

(See BC and Drills 4,5,6)

4. a = suffix to members of series in parallel construction

    Example:

     1. Ngóh máaihjó dī būi a, díp a,   I bought some cups, and plates,
        chéunglím a.   and curtains.

     2. Ngóh kàhmyaht sihkhàh yéh a,   Yesterday I ate, and read, and
        táihàh syù a, fanhàh gaau a.   slept.

(See BC)

5. S $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{hái bīndouh} \\ \text{tùhng bīngo} \\ \text{géisí} \end{Bmatrix}$ V ge/ga = S is/was $\begin{Bmatrix} \text{where} \\ \text{with whom} \\ \text{when} \end{Bmatrix}$ V-ed.

   a. The central point of a sentence is sometimes not the 'who does what' of
       it, but the 'where, when, from or with whom' of it. For example,
       compare the following two English sentences:

         1. I bought plates at Wing On, not at Sincere.

         2. I bought plates at Wing On, not glasses.

When the point of the sentence is where, when, from whom, with whom
something is done, the Cantonese preference is to split the basic
VO phrase and reconstruct the sentence, putting the O of the VO into
subject position, making the when/where part central and the verb
last, followed by the sentence suffix ge/ga 'that's the way it is.'

Example:

1. Néih ga chē (haih) hái   Where was your car bought?
   bindouh máaih ga?

2. Néih ga chē (haih) géisí   When was your car bought?
   máaih ga?

3. Neih ga chē (haih) tùhng   From whom was your car bought?
   bingo máaih ga?

4. Néih ga chē tùhng bingo   For (on behalf of) whom was your
   máaih ga?   car bought?

(See BC and Drill 16)

b. For convenience in referring to this pattern we will call it the
   hái bindouh V ge pattern, though as you see hái bindouh is not the
   only phrase that fills the position.

c. It usually turns out that this pattern translates into English in a
   past tense form, because ordinarily what is talked about using this
   pattern are things that have already happened. The form is, however,
   not a past reference form, and can be used for non-past situations.

   Ex: Nī júng bējáu hái Weihòhng   This kind of beer is sold
       maaih ga.   at Wellcome Company.

       (Compare with:)

       Nī dī bējáu hái Weihòhng   This beer was bought at
       máaih ga.   (See Drill 14)   Wellcome Company.

d. When one wishes to highlight the 'what' part, rather than the 'where/
   when/from whom' part, the sentence is phrased in standard SVO form
   instead of the hái bindouh V ge form.

   Ex: Ngóh hái Wíhng Ōn Gūngsí   I bought some glasses at
       máaihjó dī bui.   Wing On Company.

       (Compare with:)

       Nī dī būi hái Wíhng Ōn   These glasses were bought at
       Gūngsí máaih ge.   Wing On Company.

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6. **-hóu** = V.suf. indicating that the action expressed by the performance
   verb preceding is brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

    Ex: jíng   = to work on, to make, to fix

        jínghóu = to fix up, to fix so that it's OK

        góng   = speak

        gónghóu = to talk it over and come to an agreement

        gwa   = to hang

        gwahóu = to hang up

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

+ 1. a. ngūkjòu, ngūkjōu

   b. géi(dō) chín ngūkjōu a?

   c. béi géi(dō) chín ngūkjōu a?

   d. yiu béi géi(dō) chín ūkjōu a?

   e. yāt go yuht yiu béi géi(dō) chín ūkjōu a?

   f. Néih yāt go yuht yiu béi géi(dō) chín ūkjōu a?

+ 2. a. yàhngùng, yàhngūng

   b. géidō chín yàhngūng a?

   c. béi géidō chín yàhngūng a?

   d. yiu béi géidō chín yàhngūng a?

   e. yāt go yuht yiu béi géidō chín yàhngūng a?

   f. Néih yāt go yuht yiu béi géidō chín yàhngūng a?

   g. Néih yāt go yuht yiu béi géidō chín yàhngūng néih gùngyàhn a?

+ 3. a. sànséui

+ b. maahn lèhng mān sànséui gàmseuhnghá
      (maahn = ten thousand)

   c. yáuh maahn lèhng mān sànséui gámseuhnghá

   d. yāt nìhn yáuh maahn lèhng mān sànséui gamseuhnghá

   e. Kéuih yāt nìhn yáuh maahn lèhng mān sànséui gamseuhnghá.

1. a. house rent

   b. how much rent?

   c. how much rent (do you) pay? [give]

   d. have to pay how much rent?

   e. have to pay how much rent per month?

   f. How much rent do you pay a month?

2. a. wages (of servants, day laborers)

   b. how much wages?

   c. how much wages (do you) pay?

   d. How much wages do you have to pay?

   e. How much wages (do you) have to pay per month?

   f. How much wages do you have to pay per month?

   g. How much wages do you have to pay your servant per month? or What do you pay your servant per month?

3. a. salary (of white collar workers)

   b. approximately ten thousand and some dollars salary

   c. gets approximately $10,000 and some salary

   d. gets approximately $10,000 and some salary a year

   e. He gets a salary of approximately $10,000 and some per year.

4. a. jòu ge, jōu ge

   b. haih jòu ge

   c. gàan ngūk haih jòu ge

   d. Gó gàan ngūk haih jòu ge

   e. Gó gàan ngūk haih m̀hhaih jōu ga?

   f. Néih jyuh gó gàan ngūk haih m̀hhaih jōu ga?

   g. Néih chānchÍk jyuh gó gàan ngūk haih m̀hhaih jōu ga?

4. a. rented one, rented

   b. is a rented one

   c. The house is rented, is a rented one

   d. That house is a rented one

   e. Is that house a rented one?

   f. Is the house you are living in a rented one?

   g. Is the house your relative lives in a rented one?

+ 5. a. <u>jyú</u>

+   b. <u>jyú faahn</u>

   c. sÍk jyú faahn

   d. sÍk m̀hsÍk jyú faahn a?

   e. go gùngyàhn sÍk m̀hsÍk jyú faahn a?

   f. Gó go gūngyàhn sÍk m̀hsÍk jyú faahn a?

   g. Néih gó go gūngyàhn sÍk m̀hsÍk jyú faahn a?

5. a. <u>cook</u>

   b. cook rice, i.e., <u>cook (Chinese style) food</u>

   c. knows how to cook (Chinese) food

   d. know how to cook Chinese food?

   e. Does the servant know how to cook (Chinese) food?

   f. Does that servant know how to cook (Chinese) food?

   g. Does your servant know how to cook (Chinese) food?

6. a. jÍng

+   b. <u>jÍng chāan</u>

   c. m̀hsÍk jÍng chāan

   d. m̀hsÍk jÍng jóuchāan

6. a. fix

   b. make, <u>cook (Western) meals</u>

   c. can't cook Western style food

   d. doesn't know how to cook breakfast

2. Response Drill

  Ex: 1. T: Kéuih bātjó yihp   T: Has she graduated yet?
       meih a? /gauhnín/   /last year/

      S: Bātjó laak. Gauh-   S: Yes, she has -- (she) graduated
       nín bāt ge.   last year.

     2. T: Kéuih bātjó yihp   T: Has she graduated yet?
       meih a? /chēut-   /next year/
       nín/

      S: Meih. Chēutnín   S: Not yet. She graduates [not
       sinji bātyihp.   until] next year.

1. Kéuih fàanjó làih meih a?   1. Fàanjó laak. Seuhnggo
  /seuhnggo láihbaai/   láihbaai fàan ge.

2. Néih sīnsàang fàanjó heui   2. Meih. Hahgo yuht sinji fàan
  Méihgwok meih a?   heui.
  /hahgo yuht/

3. Néih go néui bātjó yihp meih a?   3. Meih. Chēut nín sàam yuht
  /chēut nín sàam yuht/   sinji bātyihp.

4. Néih go jái bātjó yihp meih a?   4. Bātjó laak. Gauh nín luhk
  /gauh nín luhk yuht/   yuht bāt ge.

5. Chàhn Síujé dájó dihnwá béi   5. Dájó laak. Kàhmyaht dá ge.
  néih meih a? /kàhmyaht/

+ 6. Néih táijó boují meih a?   6. Meih. Dángján sinji tái.
  /dángján/   Not yet. I'm going to
  Have you read the newspaper   read it in a little while.
  yet? /in a (short) while/

  7. Yìhgā chat dím laak. Wòhng   7. Meih. Baat dím sinji sihk.
+   Sāang sihkjó máahnfaahn   Not yet -- He's going to
  meih a? /baat dím/   eat at 8.
  (evening meal)

  8. Yìhgā bāat dím laak. Hòh   8. Héijó laak. Chāt dím héi
+   Táai héijó sàn meih a?   ge.
  /chāt dím/
  (néi sàn =
  get up (from sleeping)

3. Expansion Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih seuhnggo   T: He didn't go last week.
           láihbaai mouh   /next week/
           heui. /hahgo
           láihbaai/

       S: Kéuih seuhnggo   S: He didn't go last week, (he)
           láihbaai mouh   will go [not until] next
           heui, hahgo láih-   week.
           baai sinji heui.

    2. T: Kéuih nigo yuht   T: He hasn't gone this month.
           meih heui.   /next month/
           /hahgo yuht/

       S: Kéuih nigo yuht   S: He hasn't gone this month,
           meih heui, hahgo   (he) will go [not until]
           yuht sinji heui.   next month.

    3. T: Kéuih seuhnggo   T: He didn't have time to go
           yuht mouh sih-   last month. /next month/
           gaan heui.
           /hahgo yuht/

       S: Kéuih seuhnggo   S: He didn't have time to go
           yuht mouh sih-   last month, (he'll) go [not
           gaan heui, hahgo   until] next month.
           yuht sinji heui.

1. Ngóh taaitáai yāt houh meih   1. Ngóh taaitáai yāt houh meih
   heui. /sàam houh/   heui, sàam houh sinji heui.

2. Ngóh go jái gàmnin meih bāt-   2. Ngóh go jái gàmnin meih
   yihp. /chēutnin/   bātyihp, chēutnin sinji
                                       bātyihp.

3. Ngóh sīnsàang kàhmyaht mouh   3. Ngóh sīnsàang kàhmyaht
   fàangùng. /gàmyaht/   mouh fàangùng, gàmyaht
                                       sinji fàan.

4. Ngóh di sailóugō seuhng go   4. Ngóh di sailóugō seuhng go
   láihbaai mouh heui yàuhséui.   láihbaai mouh heui yàuh-
   /nigo láihbaai/   séui, nigo láihbaai sinji
                                       heui.

5. Wòhng Sàang nigo yuht mouh   5. Wòhng Sàang nigo yuht mouh
   sihgaan bùn uk /hahgo yuht/   sihgaan bùn uk, hahgo
                                       yuht sinji bùn.

6. Hòh Táai nigo láihbaaiyaht mouh 6. Hòh Táai nigo láihbaaiyaht
   sihgaan jouh sāam. /hahgo   mouh sihgaan jouh sāam,
   láihbaaiyaht/   hahgo láihbaaiyaht sinji
                                       jouh.

4. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih héijó sàn   T: Has he gotten up yet?
         meih a? /shake;   /shake; 9 o'clock/
         gáu dímjùng/

      S: Meih. Kéuih dá-   S: Not yet. He plans to get up
         syun gáu dímjūng   at 9 o'clock. [only then]
         ji héisàn.

   2. T: Kéuih fàanjógùng   T: Has he gone to work yet?
         meih a? nod;   /nod; 8 o'clock/
         baat dímjūng/

      S: Fàanjó laak.   S: Yes, he has. He went back at
         Kéuih baat dím-   8. [that soon]
         jūng jauh fàanjó
         laak.

1. Kéuih sihkjó ngaanjau meih a?   1. Sihkjó la. Kéuih yāt dím-
   /nod/ yāt dímjūng/   jūng jauh sihkjó laak.

2. Néih sīnsàang fàanjólàih meih   2. Meih. Kéuih dásyun luhk dím
   a? /shake/ luhk dím géi/   géi ji fàan.

3. Néih go jái heuijó dá bō meih   3. Heuijó la. Kéuih gáu dím-
   a? /nod/ gáu dímjūng/   jūng jauh heuijó laak.

4. Néih taaitáai heuijó yám chàh   4. Meih. Kéuih dásyun gáu dím
   meih a? /shake/ gáu dím bun/   bun ji heui.

5. Wòhng Sàang héijó sàn meih a?   5. Héijó la. Kéuih baat dím
   /nod/ baat dím/   jauh héijó laak.

6. Léih Táai sihkjó máahnfaahn   6. Sihkjó la. Kéuih baat dím
   meih a? /nod/ baat dím   yātgogwāt jauh sihkjó
   yātgogwāt/   laak.

Comment: The action expressed in a clause introduced by (sìn)ji
         is felt to be later than one might expect.

---

5. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih tìngyaht fàan   T: Will he be back tomorrow?
       m̀hfàanlàih a?

    S: Kéuih tìngyaht fàan-   S: Will he be back by tomorrow?
       làih meih a?

1. Kéuih tìngyaht jáu m̀hjáu a?   1. Kéuih tìngyaht jáu meih a?

2. Kéuih sīnsàang tìngyaht fàan   2. Kéuih sīnsàang tìngyaht
   m̀hfàangùng a?   fàangùng meih a?

3. Néih tìngyaht heui m̀hheui ló   3. Néih tìngyaht heui ló chín
   chín a?   meih a?

4. Néih taaitáai tìngyaht heui
   m̀hheui tái yīsāng a?

4. Néih taaitáai tìngyaht heui
   tái yīsāng meih a?

5. Kéuih gáu dím héi m̀hhéisàn a?

5. Kéuih gáu dím héisàn meih a?

6. Kéuih dī jáinéui tìngyaht
   fàan m̀hfàanlàih a?

6. Kéuih dī jáinéui tìngyaht
   fàanlàih meih a?

---

6. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih tìngyaht
       fàanlàih meih
       a? /nod/

T: Will he be back by tomorrow?
   /nod/

S: Fàan laak.

S: Yes, he will have returned by
   then.

2. T: Kéuih tìngyaht
       fàanlàih meih
       a? /shake/ hahgo
       láihbaai/

T: Will he be back by tomorrow?
   /shake/ next week/

S: Meih a, hahgo
       láihbaai sìnji
       fàan.

S: It'll be next week before he
   gets back. or
   No, he's not coming back
   until next week.

1. Kéuih tìngyaht heui meih a?
   /nod/

1. Heui laak.

2. Kéuih taaitáai tìngyaht jáu
   meih a? /nod/

2. Jáu laak.

3. Kéuih sìnsàang tìngyaht làih
   meih a? /shake/ hahgo láih-
   baai/

3. Meih a, hahgo láihbaai
   sìnji làih.

4. Néih tìngyaht fàangùng meih a?
   /shake/ hahgo láihbaaiyāt/

4. Meih a, hahgo láihbaaiyāt
   sìnji fàan.

5. Néih go jái tìngyaht heui tái
   yīsāng meih a? /nod/

5. Heui laak.

6. Kéuihdeih tìngyaht bùn ūk
   meih a? /shake/ hahgo yuht/

6. Meih a, hahgo yuht sìnji
   bùn.

7. Hòh Táai tìngyaht máaih díp
   meih a? /nod/

7. Máaih laak.

---

7. Alteration Drill: Transform the sentences from géisìh Verb to
   Verb-jó meih.

   Ex: Kéuih géisìh làih a?   T: When is he coming?
   S: Kéuih làihjó meih a?   S: Has he come yet?

1. Kéuih géisìh chēutgāai a?   1. Kéuih chēutjó gāai meih a?
2. Néih sīnsàang géisìh heui   2. Néih sīnsàang heuijó Méih-
   Méihgwok a?   gwok meih a?
3. Wòhng Táai géisìh bùn ūk a?   3. Wòhng Táai bùnjó ūk meih a?
4. Néih géidímjūng sihk ngaanjau   4. Néih sihkjó ngaanjau meih a?
   a?
5. Néih géidímjūng sihk faahn a?   5. Néih sihkjó faahn meih a?
6. Néih taaitáai géisìh fàan-   6. Néih taaitáai fàanjólàih
   làih a?   meih a?
7. Kéuih géisí máaih sān chè a?   7. Kéuih máaihjó sān chè meih a?
8. Kéuih géisí jáu a?   8. Kéuih jáujó meih a?
9. Kéuih géisí heui Yahtbún.a?   9. Kéuih heuijó Yahtbún meih a?
10. Kéuih géisí heui dá bō a?   10. Kéuih heuijó dá bō meih a?
11. Kéuih géisí fāangùng a?   11. Kéuih fàanjó gùng meih a?
12. Kéuih géisí héisàn a?   12. Kéuih héijó sàn meih a?
13. Kéuih géisí gitfan a?   13. Kéuih gitjó fan meih a?

8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih bùnjó ūk meih T: Has he moved house yet?
   a? /tìngyaht/   /tomorrow/

  S: Meih. Waahkjé tìng- S: Not yet -- maybe tomorrow.
   yaht lā.

1. Kéuih sihkjó faahn meih a? 1. Meih. Waahkjé yāt dímjūng
 /yāt dímjūng/   lā.

2. Kéuih héijó sàn meih a? 2. Meih. Waahkjé gáu dím bun lā.
 /gáu dím bun/

3. Néih sīnsàang fàanjó Méihgwok 3. Meih. Waahkjé hahgo yuht
 meih a? / hahgo yuht/   lā.

4. Néih taaitáai wándóu gùngyàhn 4. Meih. Waahkjé hahgo láih-
 meih a? /hahgo láihbaai/ baai lā.

5. Wòhng Táai làihjó Hèunggóng 5. Meih. Waahkjé hahgo yuht
 meih a? /hahgo yuht yāt yāt houh lā.
 houh/

6. Néih go jái máaihjó chē meih 6. Meih. Waahkjé nīgo láihbaai
 a? /nīgo láihbaai/   lā.

---

9. Transformation Drill: Transform the sentences from séung Verb to
 Verb-jó.

Ex: T: Tèngginwah kéuih T: I hear he plans to buy a new
   séung máaih ga   car.
   sàn chē.

  S: Tèngginwah kéuih S: I hear he bought a new car.
   máaihjó ga sàn
   chē laak.

1. Tèngginwah kéuih séung bùn 1. Tèngginwah kéuih bùnjó
 nguk.   nguk laak.

2. Tèngginwah néih sīnsàang 2. Tèngginwah néih sīnsàang
 séung fàan Méihgwok.   fàanjó Méihgwok laak.

3. Tèngginwah néih taaitáai séung 3. Tèngginwah néih taaitáai
 máaih tou sàn gāsí.   máaihjó tou sàn gāsí laak.

4. Tèngginwah Léih Sàang séung 4. Tèngginwah Léih Sàang heui-
 heui Méihgwok.   jó Méihgwok laak.

5. Tèngginwah Jèung Táai séung 5. Tèngginwah Jèung Táai
 máaih gàan ūk.   máaihjó gàan ūk laak.

6. Tèngginwah néih go jái séung 6. Tèngginwah néih go jái
 máaih ga chē.   máaihjó ga chē laak.

7. Tèngginwah Chàhn Síujé séung
   wán ngūk.

7. Tèngginwah Chàhn Síujé
   wándóu ngūk laak.
   I hear Miss Chan found a
   house.

8. Tèngginwah Hòh Táai séung chéng
   gūngyàhn. /chéngdóu/

8. Tèngginwah Hòh Táai chéng-
   dóu gūngyàhn laak.
   I hear Mrs. Ho engaged a
   servant.

---

10. Expansion Drill: Expand the sentences with the given time expres-
    sions.

        Ex: T: Hòh Sàang yíhgíng   T: Mr. Ho already called me.
            dájó dihnwá béi   /yesterday/
            ngóh laak.
            /kàhmyaht/

            S: Hòh Sàang kàhmyaht   S: Mr. Ho already called me
            yíhgíng dájó dihn-   yesterday.
            wá béi ngóh laak.

1. Kéuih yíhgíng héijó sàn laak.
   /chāt dím bun/
   He's already gotten up.
   /7:30/

1. Kéuih chāt dím bun yíhgíng
   héijó sàn laak.
   He's already gotten up
   by half past seven.

2. Ngóh sīnsàang yíhgíng máaihjó
   ga sàn chē laak. /seuhnggo
   yuht/

2. Ngóh sīnsàang seuhnggo
   yuht yíhgíng máaihjó ga
   sàn chē laak.

3. Chàhn Táai yíhgíng chéngdóu
   gūngyàhn laak. /seuhnggo
   láihbaaisàam/

3. Chàhn Táai seuhnggo láih-
   baaisàam yíhgíng chéngdóu
   gūngyàhn laak.

4. Wòhng Síujé yíhgíng bùnjó ūk
   laak. /seuhnggo yuht sei
   houh/

4. Wòhng Síujé seuhnggo yuht
   sei houh yíhgíng bùnjó
   ūk laak.

5. Ngóh taaitáai yíhgíng heuijó
   yám chàh laak. /gáu dím bun/

5. Ngóh taaitáai gáu dím bun
   yíhgíng heuijó yám chàh
   laak.

6. Ngóh go jái yíhgíng heuijó
   dá bō laak. /baat dímjūng/

6. Ngóh go jái baat dímjūng
   yíhgíng heuijó dá bō
   laak.

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11. Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih heuijó meih a?   T: Has he gone yet? /last month/
        /seuhnggo yuht/

    S: Heuijó laak. Kéuih   S: Yes - He went last month.
       seuhnggo yuht
       heui ge.

1. Kéuih làihjó meih a?   1. Làihjó laak. Kéuih seuhng-
   / seuhnggo láihbaai/   go láihbaai làih ge.

2. Néih sīnsàang fàanjó Méihgwok   2. Fàanjó laak. Kéuih nīgo
   meih a? /nīgo yuht/   yuht fàan ge.

3. Wòhng Sàang máaihjó chē meih   3. Máaihjó laak. Kéuih seuhng-
   a? /seuhnggo làihbaaisàam/   go láihbaaisàam máaih ge.

4. Néih taaitáai chéngjó gūngyahn   4. Chéngjó laak. Kéuih kàhmyaht
   meih a? /kàhmyaht/   chéng ge.

5. Chàhn Síujé sihkjó ngaanjau   5. Sihkjó laak. Kéuih dím bun
   meih a? /dím bun jūng/   jūng sihk ge.

---

12. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: /chē/maahn yih   T: /car/12 thousand dollars/
       mān/

    S: NĪ ga chē máaihjó   S: This car was bought for $12,000.
       maahn yih mān.   or
                              This car (I) bought (it) for
                              $12,000.

1. /ūk/$56,000/   1. NĪ gàan ūk máaihjó ńgh
                              maahn luhk mān.

2. /faaijí/$8/   2. NĪ deui faaijí máaihjó
                              baat mān.

3. /gāng/$6.50/   3. NĪ jek gāng máaihjó luhk
                              go bun.

4. /dáfógēi/$46.50/   4. NĪ go dáfógēi máaihjó sei-
                              sahp luhk go bun.

5. /chē/$35,000/   5. NĪ ga chē máaihjó sàam
                              maahn ńgh mān.

+ 6. /jèung tói/$16.00/   6. NĪ jèung_tói máaihjó sahp-
      (table)   luhk mān.

7. /gāsī/$10,000/   7. NĪ tou gāsī máaihjó yāt
                              maahn mān.

---

13. Alteration Drill

+ Ex: 1. T: Yāt mān Méihgām   T: One dollar U.S. can be exchanged
+   hóyíh wuhn luhk   for about six dollars Hong
             mān góngjí,   Kong.
             gamseuhnghá.
             (American money)
             (Hong Kong money)

        S: Yāt mān Méihgām   S: One dollars U.S. -- well, that's
             jíkhaih luhk   about six dollars Hong Kong
             mān góngjí gam-
             seuhnghá.

    2. T: Léuhng mān Méih-   T: How much in Hong Kong money
           gām hóyíh wuhn   can you get for two dollars
           géi chín góngjí   U. S.?
           a?

       S: Léuhng mān Méihgām S: Two dollars U.S. is how much
           jíkhaih géi chín   in Hong Kong money?
           góngjí a?

+ 1. Yāt Yíngbohng hóyíh wuhn sahp-   1. Yāt Yíngbohng jíkhaih sahp-
     luhk mān Góngjí.   luhk mān Góngjí.
     (English pound (sterling))

  2. Sahpyih mān Góngjí hóyíh wuhn   2. Sahpyih mān Góngjí jíkhaih
     géi chín Méihgām a?   géi chín Méihgām a?

  3. Ńgh Yíngbohng hóyíh wuhn géi   3. Ńgh Yíngbohng jíkhaih géi
     chín Góngjí a?   chín Góngjí a?

  4. Yāt Yíngbohng hóyíh wuhn géi   4. Yāt Yíngbohng jíkhaih géi
     chín Méihgām a?   chín Méihgām a?

  5. Yāt Yíngbohng hóyíh wuhn léuhng 5. Yāt Yíngbohng jíkhaih léuhng
     go géi ngàhnchín Méihgām   go géi ngàhnchín Méihgām
     gamseuhnghá.   gamseuhnghá.

  6. Ńgh mān Méihgām hóyíh wuhn sàam- 6. Ńgh mān Méihgām jíkhaih sàam-
     sahp mān góngjí gamseuhnghá.   sahp mān góngjí gamseuhng-
                                         há.

  7. Yāt maahn mān góngjí hóyíh   7. Yāt maahn mān góngjí jík-
     wuhn géi chín Yíngbohng a?   haih géi chín Yíngbohng a?

  8. Sahp maahn mān Méihgām hóyíh   8. Sahp maahn mān Méihgām
     wuhn luhksahp maahn góngjí.   jíkhaih luhksahp maahn
                                         góngjí.

  9. Yāt maahn Yíngbohng hóyíh wuhn   9. Yāt maahn Yíngbohng jík-
     sahpluhk maahn góngjí.   haih sahpluhk maahn góng-
                                         jí.

 10. Yāt baak maahn góngjí hóyíh   10. Yāt baak maahn góngjí jík-
     wuhn géi chín Yíngbohng a?   haih géi chín Yíngbohng
                                         a?

Comment: Note that <u>Yìngbohng</u> 'English pound (sterling)' (also
pronounced <u>Yìngbong</u>) has the grammatical status of
a Measure, whereas Méihgām, 'American money', and
Góngjí, 'Hong Kong money' have the status of Nouns:

Number	- Measure	- Noun		
sàam	Yìngbohng		=	3
sàam	mān	Méihgām	=	US$3⁰⁰
sàam	mān	Góngjí	=	HK$3⁰⁰

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14. Response Drill

Ex: T: Nī go dáfógēi hái   T: Where did you buy this lighter?
       bīndouh máaih ga?   /Japan/
       /Yahtbún/

    S: Nī go dáfógēi hái   S: I bought this lighter in Japan.
       Yahtbún máaih ge.

1. Nī go dáfógēi géisí máaih ga?   1. Nī go dáfógēi seuhnggo
   /seuhnggo laihbaaiyāt/   laihbaaiyāt máaih ge.

2. Nī jī bāt tùhng bīngo je ga?   2. Nī jī bāt tùhng Léih Táai
   /Léih Táai/   je ge.

3. Nī gihn sēutsāam sung béi   3. Nī gihn sēutsāam sung béi
   bīngo ga? /ngóh bàhbā/   ngóh bàhbā ge.

4. Nī júng hàaih hái bīn gàan   4. Nī júng hàaih hái Wìhng Ōn
   gūngsī máaih ga? /Wìhng   Gūngsī máaih ge.
   Ōn Gūngsī/

5. Nī júng hàaih haih bīn gwok   5. Nī júng hàaih haih Yìnggwok
   jouh ga? /Yìnggwok/   jouh ge.

6. Nī dī béng bīngo jíng ga?   6. Nī dī béng ngóh taaibáai
   /ngóh taaitáai/   jíng ge.

7. Nī ga chē hái bīndouh máaih ga?   7. Nī ga chē hái Hèunggóng
   /Hèunggóng/   máaih ge.

Comment: The sentences above are not necessarily past in
reference. For example #5 might be: This kind of
shoe is made in what country? and #3: This shirt
is one you're giving to whom?

---

15. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih wán ūk. /hóu noih/	T: He is looking for (or looked for) a house. /very long (time)/
S: Kéuih wán ūk, wánjó hóu noih.	S: He's been looking (or looked) for a house for a long time.

1. Kéuih wán gùngyàhn. /hóu noih/
   1. Kéuih wán gùngyàhn, wánjó hóu noih.

2. Kéuih sihk aan. /móuhgéinoih/
   2. Kéuih sihk aan, sihkjó móuhgéinoih.
   He didn't take long to eat lunch.

3. Kéuih bùn ūk. /géi go jūngtàuh/
   3. Kéuih bùn ūk, bùnjó géi go jūngtàuh.
   He took several hours to move.

4. Kéuih fàan Gwóngjàu. /sei go yuht/
   4. Kéuih fàan Gwóngjàu, fàanjó sei go yuht.

5. Kéuih duhk Yìngmàhn. /baat nìhn/
   5. Kéuih duhk Yìngmàhn, duhkjó baat nìhn.

6. Kéuih heui Tòihwāan. /sàam go yuht/
   6. Kéuih heui Tòihwāan, heuijó sàam go yuht.

7. Kéuih jouh sāam. /yāt go láihbaai/
   7. Kéuih jouh sāam, jouhjó yāt go láihbaai.

+ 8. Kéuih jíng chē. /léuhng yaht/
   He repairs cars.
   8. Kéuih jíng chē, jíngjó léuhng yaht.

9. Kéuih jyú faahn. /bun go jūngtàuh/
   9. Kéuih jyú faahn, jyújó bun go jūngtàuh.

+ 10. Kéuih sé jih. /yihsahp fānjūng/
   (write [write-words])
   10. Kéuih sé jih, séjó yihsahp fānjūng.

---

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

1. Néih ga chē tùhng bĭngo jŏu ga?
   Your car is/was rented from whom?
   i.e. Who'd you rent your car from?
   1. Néih ga chē tùhng bĭngo jŏu ga?

2. /tou gāsi/
   2. Néih tou gāsi tùhng bĭngo jŏu ga?

3. /hái bǐndouh/

3. Néih tou gāsi hái bǐndouh jǒu ga?

4. /máaih/

4. Néih tou gāsi hái bǐndouh máaih ga?

+ 5. /tou <u>būi-dǐp</u>/
   (<u>tea set</u>; i.e., a set of cups and saucers)

5. Néih tou būidǐp hái bǐndouh máaih ga?
   Where did you buy your tea set?

+ 6. /tou <u>wún-dihp</u>/
   (a <u>set of dishes</u>--bowls and plates)

6. Néih tou wún-dihp hái bǐn-douh máaih ga?
   Where did you buy your set of china?

7. /jèung tói/

7. Néih jèung tói hái bǐndouh máaih ga?

8. /jǐng/

8. Néih jèung tói hái bǐndouh jǐng ga?

+ 9. /jèung <u>yǐ</u>/

9. Néih jèung yǐ hái bǐndouh jǐng ga?
   Where was your chair made?

---

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

1. A Sei, ngóh fu ngáhngéng wán m̀hdóu gé.
   A Sei! I can't find my glasses!

1. A Sei, ngóh fu ngáhngéng wán m̀hdóu gé.

2. /jek dǐp/

2. A Sei, ngóh jek dǐp wán m̀hdóu gé!

3. /tiuh dáifu/

3. A Sei, ngóh tiuh dáifu wán m̀hdóu gé!

4. /go ngáhngéngdói/

4. A Sei, ngóh go ngáhngéngdói wán m̀hdóu gé!

5. /tiuh kwàhn/

5. A Sei, ngóh tiuh kwàhn wán m̀hdóu gé!

6. /go sáudói/

6. A Sei, ngóh go sáudói wán m̀hdóu gé!

7. /jek gāng/

7. A Sei, ngóh jek gāng wán m̀hdóu gé!

Comment: The rising intonation of final <u>gé</u> connotes impatience.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

1) m̄hheuidāk = can't go

    a) -dāk = 'can', 'able to', verb suffix

2) yāt go ngàhnchín = one dollar ($1.00) (See L-21, Ex. 8)

3) sihk ngaanjau = eat lunch

4) séuhng bāan = start work

5) daaihkoi = probably

6) beisyù = secretary

7) hóu chíh = it seems

8) Hóu wah = Equivalent to 'You're welcome', 'Not at all', Response to being thanked for a service.

9) ā ma? = 'isn't that right?' (being pretty sure it is)

10) gùngfo = lessons, homework

11) góndākchit = can make it in time; there will be time to do it

12) fèi = ticket

13) -yùhn = finish

    a) sihkyùhn = finish eating

    b) duhkyùhn = finish studying

14) gónm̀hchit = can't make it in time

15) ngāamngāam = just

16) lauhdài = leave behind

17) hónàhng = probably

18) fóng = room

19) ā ma = sen. suf. for obviousness (see also 16-CL-1)

20) Lóuh Wóng = 'Old Wong' term of address used as form of address to a man by good friends. (See 17-CL-3)

21) Hòi faahn = 'Dinner is ready'

22) Haih gám sìn la = 'That's all for now'

23) m̄eyéh dōu móuh = doesn't have anything

24) chàbātdō = chàm̀hdō

25) Maahn hàahng = 'Walk slowly' -- a polite goodby form, said to person leaving by person remaining.

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V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

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

B. And he replies:

1. Has your younger sister graduated yet?

1. Not yet--she doesn't graduate until next year.

2. (on the phone:) Has Mr. Wong gone to work yet?

2. Not yet, he doesn't go until 8:30.

3. Have you moved yet?

3. Yes, we moved last week.

4. How much rent do you pay a month?

4. We pay HK$2,000.

5. How much is a US dollar in Hong Kong money?

5. A US dollar is about HK$6.00.

6. How much is an English pound?

6. I'm not sure (not clear)-- maybe it's around HK$14.40.

7. Has Mr. Ma come yet?

7. Not yet--when he arrives, I'll tell him to go see (look for) you.

8. Have you hired a servant yet?

8. Yes, we hired one last week.

9. (on the phone:) Is Mr. Chan at home?

9. No, he already went out-- at 8:00 o'clock--to have tea.

10. Where did you buy that table?

10. It was bought in Japan.

11. Your furniture is very nice-- did you buy it in Hong Kong?

11. Yes, it was bought here, at a department store on the Kowloon side.

12. Mrs. Lau didn't eat breakfast until 10:15.

12. What time did she get up?

13. Can your servant cook Chinese food?

13. She can cook both Chinese food and Western food.

14. Did someone come to fix the phone?

14. Yes, it's already been fixed.

15. Have you cooked dinner yet?

15. I haven't started to make it yet.

16. I hear you've recently moved-- did you buy any new furniture?

16. Yes, we bought a table and several chairs.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 19

1. a	bf:	suf. to members of series in parallel construction
2. ăam	adj:	see ngāam
3. boují	n:	newspaper
4. būi-díp	n:	tea set
5. chéng	v:	invite, request
6. chéngdóu	v:	invite and have the invitation accepted
7. chéng gùngyàhn	VO:	hire servant(s)
8. chēunglím	n:	curtain
9. díp	n:	plate
10. ...gám	pro:	that kind of thing, such things
11. gāsì	n:	furniture
12. góngjí	n:	Hong Kong money
13. héisàn	VO:	get up (from bed)
14. -hóu	vs:	verb suf. = bring to satisfactory conclusion
15. jì	adv:	finally, (not until) then, (only) then
16. jíng	v:	make, fix; repair
17. jíng chāan	VO:	make, cook (Western) meals
18. jíng chē	VO:	repair cars
19. jínghóu	v:	fix satisfactorily
20. V-jó meih a?	VP:	a question form
21. jòu	v:	rent
22. jóuchāan	n:	breakfast
23. jyú	v:	cook
24. jyú faahn	VO:	cook Chinese style food
25. maahn	m:	ten thousand
26. máahnfaahn	n:	supper
27. méihgām	n:	American money
28. ngāam	adj:	fitting, suitable
29. Ngāam laak!	Ph:	That's fine! That's as it should be!
30. ngūkjòu, ngūkjóu	n:	house rent
31. sàn làih ge yàhn	Ph:	newcomer, new arrival
32. sànséui	n:	salary
33. sé jih	VO:	write [write-words]

34. sìnji	adv:	(not until) then, (only) then, finally
35. tói	n:	table
36. tou	m:	set, M. for furniture, dishes...
37. wándóu	v:	find [search-succeed]
38. wún-dihp	n:	a set of china
39. yàhngùng	n:	wages
40. yātchàih	adv:	together
41. yātdihng	adv:	certainly, definitely
42. yí	n:	chair
43. yíhgìng	adv:	already
44. yìngbóng or -bohng	m:	British pounds sterling

———————

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

  A. Buildup:

                    (Mr. Ma asks Miss Lee about her
                    boss, Mr. Cheung, and his family:)
                        Máh Sīnsàang

      gàyàhn   family
      Jèung Sàang ge gàyàhn   Mr. Cheung's family
      Yáuh yàhn góng ngóh tèng   somebody told me..
   Yáuh yàhn góng ngóh tèng Jèung   Somebody told me Mr. Cheung's
      Sàang ge gàyàhn kàhmyaht   family went back to America
      fàanheui Méihgwok.   yesterday.

                        Léih Síujé

   Haih a.   That's right.

                        Máh Sīnsàang

      tùhng person yātchàih verb   verb together with person
      tùhng Jèung Sàang yātchàih   go with Mr. Cheung
         heui

      dímgáai?   why?
   Kéuihdeih dímgáai m̀htùhng Jèung   Why didn't they go with Mr.
      Sàang yātchàih heui nē?   Cheung?

                        Léih Síujé

      -dāk   able to, can. Verb suffix
                                            indicating physical
                                            ability

      m̀hheuidāk   can't go
   Jèung Sàang nī géi yaht dōu   Mr. Cheung was unable to go
      m̀hheuidāk a.   these few days.

                        Máh Sīnsàang

   Dímgáai m̀hheuidāk a?   Why couldn't he go?

                        Léih Síujé

   Kéuih nīpáai dōu hóu m̀hdākhàahn. He's been awfully busy recently.
      syùhn   ship
      daap   catch, take (a train, plane,
                                            etc.)

      daap syùhn   take a ship

gónmhchit	not have time [hurry-not make it]
gónmhchit daap syùhn	not have time to take a ship

Yùhgwó dáng kéuih dākhàahn góján,
  jauh góhmhchit daap syùhn ge laak.

If they waited until he was free,
  then there wouldn't be time to
  take a ship.

fēigèi	airplane
daap fēigèi	catch, take a plane
pa	be afraid of
hóu pa daap fēigèi	afraid of taking a plane
yànwaih ...,	because, since
sóyíh ...	so, therefore
yànwaih ..., sóyíh ...	because ...
yànwaih Jèung Táai hóu pa daap fēigèi gé, sóyíh ...	because Mrs. Cheung is afraid of taking the plane ...
yìhché	furthermore

Yìhché yànwaih Jèung Táai yauh hóu
  pa daap fēigèi gé, sóyíh kéuih
  tùhng dī sailóugō daap syùhn heui
  sìn.

Furthermore, because Mrs. Cheung
  also is afraid of taking
  planes, she went first with
  the children by boat.

Jèung Sàang hahgo láihbaaisàam
  ji daap fēigèi heui.

Mr. Cheung will go by plane
  next Wednesday.

Máh Sīnsàang

yùhnlòih	origin, source; reason why
O, yùhnlòih haih gám gé.	Oh, so that's the reason.
yiu (+ time expression)	takes (amount of time)
Daap fēigèi yiu géi nói a?	How long does it take by plane?

Léih Síujé

Yāt yaht dōdī jē.	Only a little over one day.
sahpgéi	ten-several = a few more than ten

Daap syùhn jauh yiu sahpgéi yaht
  ge la.

If you take a ship, then it
  takes more than ten days.

Máh Sīnsàang

mùih	every, each
mùih go láihbaai	every week, each week
bāan	trip (voyage Measure)
Mùih go láihbaai yáuh géidō bāan feigèi heui Méihgwok a?	How many flights each week are there going to America?

Léih síujé

sàamsei	three or four
Yāt yaht yáuh sàamsei bāan lā.	There are three or four flights a day.

Máh Sīnsàang

hòi	start, leave, take off, (on voyage)
gó bāan géisí hòi a?	what time does the flight leave?
Jèung Sàang daap gó bāan géisí hòi a?	The flight Mr. Cheung is taking--when does it leave?

Léih Síujé

Ngóh m̀hjí ga--yiu mahnháh kéuih ji jí laak.	I don't know--you'll have to ask him to find out. [ask him and only then you'll know.]

B. Recapitulation:

(Mr. Ma asks Miss Lee about her boss, Mr. Cheung, and his family:)

Máh Sīnsàang

Yáuh yàhn góng ngóh tèng Jèung Sàang ge gàyàhn kàhmyaht fàan heui Méihgwok.	Somebody toldme Mr. Cheung's family went back to America yesterday.

Léih Síujé

Haih a.	That's right.

Máh Sīnsàang

Kéuihdeih dímgáai m̀htùhng Jèung Sàang yātchàih heui nē?	Why didn't they go with Mr. Cheung?

Léih Síujé

Jèung Sàang nī géi yaht dōu m̀hheuidāk a.	Mr. Cheung couldn't leave these few days.

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Máh Sīnsàang

Dímgáai m̀hheuidāk a?　　　　　　　　Why couldn't he leave?

Léih Síujé

Kéuih nīpáai　dōu hóu m̀hdākhàahn.　　He's been awfully busy recently.

Yùhgwó dáng kéuih dākhàahn góján,　If they waited until he was
　jauh gónm̀hchit daap syùhn ge　　　free, then there wouldn't be
　laak.　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　time to take a ship.

Yìhché, yànwaih Jèung Táai yauh　　Furthermore, since Mrs. Cheung
　hóu pa daap fēigēi gé, sóyíh　　　also is afraid of taking
　kéuih tùhng sailóugō daap　　　　　planes, she left first with
　syùhn heui sīn.　　　　　　　　　　the children by ship.

Jèung Sàang hahgo láihbaaisàam　　Mr. Cheung will go by plane
　jí daap fēigēi heui.　　　　　　　next Wednesday.

Máh Sīnsàang

O, yùhnlòih haih gám ge.　　　　　Oh, so that's the reason.

Daap fēigēi yiu géi nói a?　　　　How long does it take by plane?

Léih Síujé

Yāt yaht dōdī jē.　　　　　　　　　Only a little over one day.

Daap syùhn jauh yiu sahpgéi　　　If you take a ship, then it
　yaht ge la.　　　　　　　　　　　takes more than ten days.

Máh Sīnsàang

Múih go láihbaai yáuh géidō　　　How many flights each week are
　bāan fēigēi heui Méihgwok a?　　　there going to America?

Léih Síujé

Yāt yaht yáuh sàamsei bāan lā.　There are three or four flights
　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　a day.

Máh Sīnsàang

Jèung Sàang daap gó bāan géisí　The flight Mr. Cheung is taking--
　hòi a?　　　　　　　　　　　　　when does it leave?

Léih Síujé

Ngóh m̀hjī ga--Yiu mahnháh kéuih　I don't know--you'll have to ask
　jí jī laak.　　　　　　　　　　　him to find out.

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II. NOTES

1. -dāk as verb suffix, meaning 'able to,' 'can.'

Verb-dāk forms a unit meaning 'physically able to V,' 'can V.'

Examples, showing question, negative, and affirmative forms:

	Forms	Examples	English equivalents
q	Vmh̀V-dāk?	Ga chē gam gauh--hàahng m̀hhaahngdāk a?	The car is so old--can it run?
n	m̀hV-dāk	Ga chē gam gauh-- m̀hhaahngdāk tìm!	The car is so old--it isn't able to run!
a	V-dāk	Ga chē hàahngdāk ga-- neíh meih hoi sosíh ja!	The car can run--it's simply that you haven't turned on the ignition!

By extension (Vm̀h)V-dāk can be used when the (in)ability is not strictly physical, as in a sentence from the BC of this lesson:

Ex: Jèung Sàang ní géi yaht   Mr. Cheung couldn't get away
dōu m̀hheuidāk a.   these few days.

(See BC)

2. yànwaih..., sóyíh...= 'because..., so...'; 'since..., therefore...'

Yànwaih, sóyíh form a set of paired conjunctions linking the two clauses of a 'because' sentence. Use of both yànwaih and sóyíh in one sentence is, however, not required.

A common pattern is to use either one or the other but not both. The order of the two clauses is irreversible.

Ex: 1. Yànwaih ngóh hái Gaulùhng   Because I work in Kowloon, I
jouh sih, ngóh m̀hjùngyi   wouldn't like to live in
hái Hèunggóng jyuh.   Hong Kong.

2. Ngóh hái Gaulùhng jouh   I work in Kowloon, so I
sih, sóyíh ngóh m̀hjùngyi   wouldn't like to live in
hái Hèunggóng jyuh.   Hong Kong. (or: so I don't
                             like to live in Hong Kong.)

(See BC and Drill 7)

3. **Number-Measure expressions: with fractions, partials, and approximate numbers.**

a. In **Nu-M** expressions concerning units greater than 1:

For numbers greater than 1, fractions and other partials fit into a number expression following the grammatical Measure word, preceding the Noun (if any).

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Ex:	Nu.	M.	Fraction or Partial	N.	
1.	saam	go		jūngtàuh	3 hours
	saam	go	géi	jūngtàuh	3 hours and some
	saam	go	bun	jūngtàuh	3 1/2 hours
	saam	go	dō	jūngtàuh	more than 3 hours
2.	léuhng	gàn		ngàuhyuhk	2 catties of beef
	léuhng	gàn	bun	ngàuhyuhk	2 1/2 catties of beef
3.	sahp	nìhn			10 years
	sahp	nìhn	dō		more than 10 years

Note that the fraction part comes after the Measure, and that though most Chinese standard measures (for time, length, weight, etc.) are grammatically Measures, some standard measures are grammatically Nouns.

Thus:	Nu.	M.	1/2	(N)	
	saam	nìhn	bun		3 1/2 years
	saam	go	bun	jūngtàuh	3 1/2 hours

You will probably need considerable practice to be able to produce the two types smoothly.

(See BC and Drill 11)

b. In number expressions for units less than 1:

bun, 'half' precedes the Measure word in number expressions concerning units less than 1.

Ex: 1/2 M   (N)

bun go jūngtàuh	half an hour
bun go yuht	half a month
bun gàn	half a catty
bun máh	half a yard (of cloth, etc.)
bun yaht	half a day
bun nìhn	half a year

c. Approximate numbers:

sàamsei yaht	3 or 4 days
seíngh go yàhn	4 or 5 people

Cantonese uses serial numbers as approximate numbers, as indicated above. Ordinarily the numbers used are adjacent numbers in series with the smaller first. Occasionally the larger number can be first;

for example: sàamléuhng geui, 'two or three sentences!' [3-2-sentences].

gáusahp is not used as an approximate number for 'nine or ten,' but is
used only as the specific number 'ninety.'

<div align="center">(See BC and Drill 14)</div>

d. sahpgéi, [ten-several] 'ten some'

sahpgéi is an approximate number representing 'ten and a few more'--
more than ten but less than twenty. All the round numbers--sahp, baak,
chīn--use this form in this way:

> Ex: 1. sahpgéi   ten some, a few more than ten
>
> 2. yihsahpgéi   twenty some
>
> 3. baakgéi   a hundred some
>
> 4. yihbaakgéi   two hundred some
>
> 5. chīngéi   a thousand some

<div align="center">(See BC)</div>

4. múih, 'every,' 'each,' in Time Expressions.

múih 'every,''each,' occupies the position of specifying words
(nī, gó) before the number in a numbered Time Expression.

> Ex: 1. Kéuih múih léuhng go   1. He goes to the New Territories
>   laihbaai heui Sàngaai   once very two weeks.
>   yāt chi.
>
> 2. Kéuih nī léuhng go   2. He has taken off for the New
>   laihbaai heuijó   Territories twice these last
>   Sàngaai léuhng chi.   two weeks.

<div align="center">(See BC and Drills 8, 14)</div>

When the number in the Time Expression is yāt 'one,' either the múih
or the yāt can be omitted, or both can be said.

> Ex: 1. Kéuih múih nìhn heui Sàngaai ⎫
>   yāt chi.   ⎪
>   ⎪
> 2. Kéuih yāt nìhn heui Sàngaai   ⎬ He goes to the
>   yāt chi.   ⎪ New Territories
>   ⎪ once every year.
> 3. Kéuih múih yāt nìhn dou heui   ⎪
>   Sàngaai yāt chi.   ⎭

5. Duplication of Measure word to express 'each and every'

'Each and every,' 'every and all' may be expressed by saying the
Measure word twice: yahtyaht, 'each and every day,' [day-day];
gogo láihbaai, 'each and every week,' [Measure-Measure week]. When the
duplicated Measure is used, the phrase occurs in a set with a following
dou, the dou appearing directly before the verb.

<div align="center">99</div>

Ex: 1. Kéuih yahtyaht dou hohk   He studies Cantonese
        Gwóngdungwá.   every day.

     2. Kéuih gogo láihbaai dou sihk   He eats Chinese food once
        yātléuhng chi Jūngchoi.   or twice every week.

                    (See Drills 2, 15)

The duplicated Measure is only used for 'every _____ without

exception;' for 'every two _____,' etc., you must use múih.

     Ex: 1. Kéuih nìhnnìhn dou heui   Every year he goes to America
            Méihgwok yāt chi máaih yéh. on a buying trip.

          2. Kéuih múih/léuhng nìhn   He goes to America once every
             dou heui Meih-   two years on a buying trip.
             gwok yāt chi máaih yéh.

5. Voyage Measures

    In English we may say:

    1. There are two planes taking off in an hour.
       There are two flights taking off in an hour.

    2. There are two ships on June 15.
       There are two sailings on June 15.

    'Flight' and 'sailing' refer not to the vessel but to the voyage.

    Cantonese makes the same distinction between vessel and voyage, but

differs from English in that the distinction is compulsory. Referring to

the vessel, Cantonese uses the individual measure for the vessel; when

referring to a voyage, the voyage measure is used.

     Ex: 1. Gó ga fēigēi chòhdāk géidō yàhn a?
             How many people does that plane seat? [that individual-M
                                                    plane]
          2. Gó bāan fēigēi géidímjūng hói a?
             When does that flight leave? [that voyage-M plane]

    Chart of Carriers with individual and voyage Measures:

individual measure	voyage measure	carrier
ga	bāan	fēigēi airplane
ga	lèuhn	chē, bāsí, laahmchē, ióchē, dihnchē. car, bus, cablecar, train, tram.
jek	douh	syùhn ship

    This division is not always strictly adhered to. hahyāt ga chē,

'the next [individual-M] car' is said interchangeably with hahyāt bāan chē

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'the next [voyage-M] car,' referring to the next car (usually bus) leaving.

(See BC and Drills 1, 8)

6. <u>dímjūng</u>, 'hour' as Time Spent word.

    <u>dímjūng</u> in 'time when' position, i.e., before the verb, translates into English as 'o'clock,'_a point in time. <u>dímjūng</u> in 'time spent' position, i.e., following the verb, indicates 'hour(s),'_a length of time. It occupies the same sentence position that <u>jùngtáuh</u>, 'hour,' does.

Ex: 1. Kéuih sàam dímjūng heui   He's going there at 3 o'clock.
godouh.

2. Heui gódouh yiu sàam
dímjung.

3. Heui gódouh yiu sàam go
jùngtauh.

It takes three hours
to get there.

(See Drill <u>6</u>)

7. <u>mhVerb</u> as '<u>refuses to Verb</u>,' '<u>refused to Verb</u>,' '<u>unwilling to Verb</u>'

    and <u>V mhV?</u> as 'willing to <u>V?</u>'

Compare:

1.a. Ngóh mhjì bo— kęuih móuh wah ngóh jì.	I'm sorry, I don't know— she didn't tell me.
b. Ngóh mhjí bo—kéuih mhwah ngoh jì.	I'm sorry, I don't know— she wouldn't tell me.
2.a. Kéuih kàhmyaht dímgáai móuh tùhng néih heui a?	Why didn't he go with you yesterday? (plainfact question)
b. Kéuih kàhmyaht dímgáai mhtùhng néih heui a?	Why didn't he go with you yesterday? (implication that he refused to go—that he could have, but he wouldn't)
3.a. Kéuih gogo làihbaai dōu mhtùhng ngóh heui gàai ge.	She won't ever go out with me on Sunday.
b. Gám, kàhmyaht làihbaai- kéuih tùhng mhtùhng néih heui a?	Well, yesterday was Sunday— did she (was she willing to) go out with you?
4.a. Ngóh néuihpàhngyáuh go- go làihbaai dōu tùhng ngóh heui gàai.	My girlfriend always goes out with me on Sunday.
b. Gám, kàhmyaht làihbaai- kéuih yáuh móuh tùhng néih heui a?	Well, yesterday was Sunday— did she go out with you?

<u>mhVerb</u> may be used to express 'not willing to Verb,' in which case

the negative remains <u>mh</u> regardless of whether the sentence is one of past
reference, non-past reference, or habitual action.

<div align="center">(See BC and Drill <u>19</u>)</div>

8. <u>yiu</u> as 'cause or make (someone do something),' 'be caused or made (to
    do something)'

Ex: 1. Néih dímgáai yiu haahng louh heui nē?	[you why made walk-road go eh?]
	What makes you be walking?
	<u>or</u>
	What made you walk?
	(Speaker indicates he expected addressee not to be walking and assumes something special made him walk.)
	(Cf. English: 'What did you want to do that for?' when someone hits you unprovoked.)
2. Yiu néih dáng ngóh gam noih, mhhóu yisi.	Making you wait for me so long-- I'm very sorry.

<u>yiu</u> which basically means 'require,' 'be required' has an extended
meaning 'cause' or 'be caused.'

<div align="center">(See Drill <u>1,4</u>)</div>

9. <u>SVO yáuh TS (time-spent) Expression.</u>

Ex: Kéuih duhk Yingmàhn yáuh sei nihn.	His English study amounts to four years.
	He studied English four years.

In this type sentence the Subject is composed of an SVO phrase.
There is a pause, then the Predicate, composed of <u>yáuh TS Expression</u>,
follows.

We regard this type sentence as being derived from a <u>V(jó) time-spent</u>
structure:

Ex: 1. Kéuih séung duhk sei nihn Yingmàhn.	He plans to study English for four years.
2. Kéuih duhkjó sei nihn **Yingmàhn.**	He studied English for four years.

In the <u>SVO yáuh TS Expression</u>, the time-spent expression has been
separated from its verb. Its verb (<u>duhk</u> in the example above) becomes
part of the Subject, and the TS expression (<u>sei nihn</u> above) becomes Object
in the Predicate. <u>yáuh</u> in this type sentence is an equating verb,

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affirming that Subject 'amounts to' Object. (You will learn in later
lessons that there are other sentence types in which yáuh is used as an
equating verb.)

In this type sentence the verb of the SVO subject does not require
(but can have) the verb suffix -jó, even when the action concerns one
which began in the past. Talking of action which began in the past one
may say:

1. Kéuih duhk Yìngmàhn   His English study--it amounted
   yáuh sei nìhn.   to four years.

2. Kéuih duhkjó Yìngmàhn   He's studied English--it's been
   yáuh sei nìhn ge la.   four years now.

                           or

                           He studied English--it was four years.

                (See Drill 15)

10. Noun Modification: **Sp-M-N compound modified by VP**

A verbal modifier in Cantonese directly precedes a Sp+M+N phrase:

    V   Sp+M   N

Ex: Kéuih daap gó bāan fēigēi   The plane he is taking leaves
    sei dìm hoi.   at 4 o'clock. (or took/left)

    Kéuih máaih gó dī syù dōu hóu   The books he bought were
    gwai ga.   all very expensive.

            (See BC and Drill 16)

(The above contrasts with the situation of verbal
modification in Mandarin, in which a verbal modifier
is followed by the subordinating particle de (   )
before a Sp M N phrase.

    V   de Sp+M   N

Ex: 1. Tā dzǒu de néi ban fēijī   The plane he is taking
       sz dyǎn jùng chīfēi.   leaves at 4 o'clock.

    2. Tā mǎi de nèi sye shū   The books he bought were
       dōu hěn gwèi.   all very expensive.)

11. Noun modification: Verbal modifier preceding a numbered phrase.

When a verbal modifier precedes a numbered phrase, there are two
possibilities: 1) the V modifier is followed by the subordinating
particle ge; or 2) it is followed by Sp+the general plural M dī.

Ex: Kéuih máaih ⎰ge ⎱ sàam bún syù dōu hóu   The three books he
               ⎱gó dī⎰   gwai. bought were all
                                       very expensive.

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

+ 1. a. <u>laahmchē</u>.

   b. yāt bāan laahmchē.

+ c. Hahyāt bāan laahmchē.
      (the next)

   d. Hahyāt bāan laahmchē daahp géi
      hòi a?

   e. Hahyāt bāan laahmchē daahp
      sàam hòi.

   Comment: Tape has <u>lèuhn</u> where text has <u>bāan</u>. <u>bāan</u> can always
            be substituted for <u>lèuhn</u> as a journey measure.

+ 2. a. <u>bāsí</u>.

   b. yáuh bāsí.

   c. yáuh bāan bāsí.

   d. yáuh géidō bāan bāsí a?

   e. Yāt_go jūngtàuh yáuh géidō
      bāan bāsi a?

   f. Yāt_go jūngtàuh yauh sei
      bāan bāsi.

   3. a. chē

   b. bāan chē

   c. yáuh bāan chē

   d. múih_lèuhnggo jih yáuh bāan
      chē.

   e. múih_sàamgo jih yáuh bāan
      chē.

   f. múih_seigo jih yáuh bāan
      chē.

+ 4. a. <u>hàahng louh</u>.

   b. hàahng louh heui.

   c. yiu hàahng louh heui.

   d. dímgáai yiu hàahng louh?

   e. Néih dímgáai yiu hàahng
      louh heui nē?

1. a. <u>cable car</u>

   b. one [trip] cable car

   c. The next cable car

   d. When does the next car
      leave?

   e. The next car leaves at
      quarter after.

2. a. <u>bus</u>

   b. there are buses

   c. there's a [trip] bus

   d. how many buses are there?

   e. How many buses there are
      in one hour?

   f. There are 4 buses an hour.

3. a. bus [car]

   b. a [trip] bus

   c. there's a [trip] bus

   d. There's a bus every 10
      minutes.

   e. There's a bus every 15
      minutes.

   f. There's a bus every 20
      minutes.

4. a. walk [walk-road]

   b. go on foot

   c. have to go on foot

   d. Why do you have to walk?
      or
      What causes you to be
      walking?

   e. How come you are walking?

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Comment: The d and e sentences could be: 'Why do you (or did
you) want to walk?' or Why is it you are (or were)
walking? In the latter case yiu has a new meaning:

+ yiu =
'cause, make (someone do something)': "What
causes you to be walking?" The implication
being that the speaker expects the addressee
not to be walking.

+ 5. a. fóchē   5. a. train

+   b. chóh fóchē.   b. take the train, go by
train

    c. chóh fóchē heui.   c. go by train

+   d. chóh fóchē heui Sàngaai.   d. go by train to the New
Territories

    e. Chóh fóchē heui Sàngaai   e. How long does it take to
       yiu géi noih a?   get to the New Terri-
tories by train?

6. a. géi houh bāsí   6. a. what number bus

    b. daahp géi houh bāsí   b. catch what number bus

    c. yiu daahp géi houh bāsí   c. have to get what number
bus

+   d. Heui fēigēichèuhng yiu   d. What number bus do you
       daahp géi houh bāsí a?   catch to get to the
airport?

+   e. Heui Sāandéng yiu daahp   e. What number bus do you
       géi houh bāsí a?   catch to get to the
Peak?

    f. Heui Sàngaai yiu daahp géi   f. What number bus do you
       houh bāsí a?   catch to get to the
New Territories?

+ 7. a. léuihhàhng   7. a. trip, excursion

    b. heui léuihhàhng   b. go on a trip, excursion

    c. heui Tòihwāan léuihhàhng   c. go to Taiwan on a trip

    d. gauh nín heui Tòihwāan   d. took a trip to Taiwan
       léuihhàhng   last year

    e. Gauh nín heui Tòihwāan léuih- e. took a trip last year
       hàhng, heuijó léuhng go   to Taiwan for two
       láihbaai.   weeks.

---

2. Transformation Drill: Transform from muih time expression to
                        equivalent expression using duplicated Measure.

+ 1. Kéuih múih yaht heui yāt chi.   1. Kéuih yahtyaht dōu heui yāt
                                          chi. (every day)

+ 2. Kéuih múih go láihbaai heui   2. Kéuih gogo láihbaai dōu
     yāt chi.   heui yat chi. (every week)

+ 3. Kéuih múih go yuht heui yāt   3. Kéuih gogo yuht dōu keui
     chi.   yāt chi. (every month)

+ 4. Kéuih múih nìhn heui yāt   4. Kéuih nihnnihn dōu heui yāt
     chi.   chi. (every year)

     Comment: Note that in the above sentences the duplicated Measure
              expressions (nihnnihn, etc) are followed by dōu before
              the Verb: nihnnihn dōu fàanheui, etc. In the muih
              sentences dōu can be included, to indicate that the fre-
              quency stated is thought to be high.

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3. Response Drill

          Ex: 1. T: Néih haih m̀hhaih   T: Did you come by train? /bus/
                    chóh fóchē làih
                    ga? /bāsí/

                 S: M̀hhaih. Ngóh chóh   S: No, I came by bus.
                    bāsí làih ge.

              2. T: Néih haih m̀hhaih   T: Did you come by bus? /bus/
                    chóh bāsí làih
                    ga? /bāsí/

                 S: Haih. Ngóh chóh   S: Yes, I came by bus.
                    bāsí làih ge.

   1. Néih haih m̀hhaih daap syùhn   1. M̀hhaih. Ngóh daap fēigēi
      làih ga? /fēigēi/   làih ge.

   2. Néih haih m̀hhaih chóh fēigēi   2. Haih. Ngóh chóh fēigēi
      làih ga? /fēigēi/   làih ge.

   3. Néih haih m̀hhaih chóh fóchē   3. M̀hhaih. Ngóh chóh bāsí làih
      làih ga? /bāsí/   ge.

 + 4. Néih haih m̀hhaih chóh bāsí   4. M̀hhaih. Ngóh chóh dīksí
      làih ga? /dīksí/ (taxi)   làih ge.

   5. Néih haih m̀hhaih chóh dīksí   5. M̀hhaih. Ngóh hàahng louh
      làih ga? /hàahng louh/   làih ge.

   6. Néih haih m̀hhaih hàahng louh   6. M̀hhaih. Ngóh chòh fóchē
      làih ga? /chòh fóchē/   làih ge.

   7. Néih haih m̀hhaih daap fóchē   7. Haih. Ngóh daap fóchē
      làih ga? /fóchē/   làih ge.

8. Néih haih mhhaih daap fóchē   8. Mhhaih. Ngóh daap bāsí làih
   làih ga? /bāsí/   ge.

9. Néih haih mhhaih daap bāsí   9. Mhhaih. Ngóh daap laahmchē
   làih ga? /laahmchē/   làih ge.

10. Néih haih mhhaih daap laahmchē 10. Haih. Ngóh daap laahm-
    làih ga? /laahmchē/   chē làih ge.

------

4. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih dím heui ga?   T: How did you get there?
         /bāsí/

       S: Ngóh daap bāsí   S: I went by bus.
          heui ge.

    2. T: Néih dím heui a?   T: How are you going to get there?
         /hàahng louh/

       C: Ngóh hàahng louh   S: I'm going to walk.
          heui.

1. Néih dím heui a? /laahmchē/   1. Ngóh daap laahmchē heui.

2. Néih dím làih ga? /fóchē/   2. Ngóh daap fóchē làih ge.

3. Kéuih dím heui ga? /fēigēi/   3. Kéuih daap fēigēi heui ge.

4. Néih dím heui a? /syùhn/   4. Ngóh daap syùhn heui.

5. Néih dím làih ga? /hàahng louh/ 5. Ngóh hàahng louh làih ge.

6. Néih dím làih ga? /bāsí/   6. Ngóh daap bāsí làih ge.

7. Néih dím heui a? /dīksí/   7. Ngóh daap dīksí heui.

8. Néih dím lohk heui ga?   8. Ngóh daap laahmchē lohk
   /laahmchē/   heui ge.

9. Néih dím heui a? /jà chē/   9. Ngóh jà chē heui.

------

5. Substitution Drill

1. Hahyāt bāan chē daahp géi   1. Hahyāt bāan chē daahp géi
   hòi a?   hòi a?
   When will the next bus
   leave?

2. /bāan fēigēi/géisìh/   2. Hahyāt bāan fēigēi géisìh
                                      hòi a?

3. /bāan laahmchē/daahp géi/   3. Hahyāt bāan laahmchē daahp
                                      géi hòi a?

4. /bāan fóchē/géisìh/

5. /bāan syùhn/daahpgéi/

4. Hahyāt bāan fóchē géisìh hòi a?

5. Hahyāt bāan syùhn daahp géi hòi a?

---

6. Transformation Drill: Change the sentences from <u>yiu</u> to <u>m̀hsái</u>.

    Ex: T: Hàahng louh heui
         Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh
         yiu sàam go jih.

       S: Hàahng louh heui
         Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh
         m̀hsái sàam go jih.

+ 1. Daap bāsí heui yiu yāt <u>dím-jūng</u>. (one <u>hour</u>)

2. Chóh syùhn heui yiu seingh yaht.

3. Chóh fēigēi heui Yahtbún yiu chātbaat dímjūng.

4. Daap laahmchē sēuhng heui yiu n̄ghluhk go jih.

5. Chóh dīksí heui tòuhsyùgwún yiu léuhngsàam go jih.

6. Hàahng louh heui yiu léuhng dím géi jūng.

T: It takes [requires] 15 minutes to walk to Central Market.

S: It takes less than [doesn't require] 15 minutes to walk to Central Market.

1. Daap bāsí heui m̀hsái yāt dímjūng.

2. Chóh syùhn heui m̀hsái seingh yaht.

3. Chóh fēigēi heui Yahtbún m̀hsái chātbaat dímjūng.

4. Daap laahmchē sēung heui m̀hsái n̄ghluhk go jih.

5. Chóh dīksí heui tòuhsyùgwún m̀hsái léuhngsàam go jih.

6. Hàahng louh heui m̀hsái léuhng dím géi jūng.

---

7. Combining Drill

    Ex: T: Gó dī ngàuhyuhk
         m̀hhóusihk. Ngóh
         m̀hsihk.

       S: Yànwaih gó dī ngàuh-
         yuhk m̀hhóusihk,
         sóyíh ngóh m̀hsihk.

1. Gó dī jyùyuhk m̀hhóusihk. Ngóh móuh sihk.

2. Kàhmyaht láihbaai. Ngóhdeih m̀hsái fàangùng.

3. Gó deui hàaih m̀hhóutái. Ngóh m̀hjeuk.

T: That beef doesn't taste good. I'm not going to eat it.

S: I'm not going to eat that beef, because it doesn't taste good.

1. Yànwaih gó dī jyùyuhk m̀hhóu-sihk, sóyíh ngóh móuh sihk.

2. Yànwaih kàhmyaht láihbaai, sóyíh m̀hsái fàangùng.

3. Yànwaih gó deui hàaih m̀hhóu-tái, sóyíh ngóh m̀hjeuk.

4. Nī gihn yúhlāu daaihdī.
   ngóh m̀hséung máaih.

4. Yànwaih nī gihn yúhlāu
   daaihdī, sóyíh ngóh m̀hséung
   máaih.

5. Gàmyaht m̀hsái fàangùng.
   Ngóh heui chàhlàuh yám chàh.

5. Yànwaih gàmyaht m̀hsái fàan-
   gùng, sóyíh ngóh heui
   chàhlàuh yám chàh.

---

8. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Múih yaht yáuh géi   T: How many flights are there
       (dō) bāan fēigēi   each day?
       a? /3/

    S: Múih yaht yáuh sàam   S: There are three flights every
       bāan.   day.

1. Múih yaht duhk géi(dō) go   1. Múih yaht duhk séi go
   jūngtàuh syù a? /4/   jūngtàuh.

2. Múih yaht yáuh géi(dō) lèuhn   2. Múih yaht yáuh gáu lèuhn.
   fóchē a? /9/

3. Múih go láihbaai hohk géi   3. Múih go láihbaai hohk léuhng
   dímjūng Gwóngdùngwá a? /2/   dímjūng.

4. Múih yaht hohk géi(dō) go   4. Múih yaht hohk yāt go
   jūngtàuh Yìngmàhn a? /1/   jūngtàuh.

5. Múih go jūngtàuh yáuh géi(dō)   5. Múih go jūngtàuh yáuh gáu
   bāan syùhn a? /9/   bāan.

6. Múih yaht yáuh géi(dō) bāan   6. Múih yaht yáuh sàam bāan.
   fēigēi a? /3/

---

9. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Chóh bāsí yiu géi   T: How long does it take to go by
       noih a? /Jùngwàahn/   bus? /Central District/

    S: Chóh bāsí heui Jùng-   S: How long will it take to go to
       wàahn yiu géi noih   Central District by bus?
       a?

1. Hàahng louh yiu géi noih a?   1. Hàahng louh heui Hèunggóng
   /Hèunggóng Daaihhohk   Daaihhohk tòuhsyùgwún
   tòuhsyùgwún/   yiu géi noih a?

2. Daap fēigēi yiu géi noih a?   2. Daap fēigēi heui Yahtbún
   /Yahtbún/   yiu géi noih a?

3. Chóh dīksí yiu géi noih a?   3. Chóh dīksí heui Daaih Douh
   /Daaih Douh Jùng/   Jùng yiu géi noih a?

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4. Daap bāsí yiu géi noih a?
/Wíhng Ōn Gūngsí/

4. Daap bāsí heui Wíhng Ōn Gūng-sí yiu géi noih a?

5. Daap syùhn yiu géi noih a?
/Tòihwāan/

5. Daap syùhn heui Tòihwāan yiu géi noih a?

6. Chóh laahmchē yiu géi noih a?
/séuhng Sāandéng/

6. Chóh laahmchē séuhng Sāan-déng yiu géi noih a?

7. Daap fóchē yiu géi noih a?
/Sàngaai/

7. Daap fóchē heui Sàngaai yiu géi noih a?

8. Chóh fóchē yiu géi noih a?
/Gwóngjàu/

8. Chóh fóchē heui Gwóngjàu yiu géi noih a?

---

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

1. Yàuh Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh hàahng-louh heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh yiu géi noih a?

1. Yàuh Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh hàahnglouh heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh yiu géi noih a?

2. /Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh/Màhnwàh Jáudim/

2. Yàuh Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh hàahng louh heui Màhnwàh Jáudim yiu géi noih a?

3. /Màhnwàh Jáudim/Méihgwok Jáudim/

3. Yàuh Màhnwàh Jáudim hàahng louh heui Méihgwok Jáudim yiu géi noih a?

4. /Méihgwok Jáudim/Wíhng Ōn Gūngsí/

4. Yàuh Méihgwok Jáudim hàahng louh heui Wíhng Ōn Gūngsí yiu géi noih a?

5. /daap dīksí/

5. Yàuh Méihgwok Jáudim daap dīksí heui Wíhng Ōn Gūngsí yiu géi noih a?

6. /WíhngŌn Gūngsí/(Hèung)góng Daaih(hohk)/

6. Yàuh WíhngŌn Gūngsí daap dīksí heui (Hèung)góng Daaih(hohk) yiu géi noih a?

7. /Hèunggóng Daaihhohk/séuhng Sāandéng/

7. Yàuh Hèunggóng Daaihhohk daap dīksí séuhng Sāandéng yiu géi noih a?

8. /Sāandéng/lohk Jùngwàahn/

8. Yàuh Sāandéng daap dīksí lohk Jùngwàahn yiu géi noih a?

Comment: Góng Daaih is an abbreviation for Hong Kong University.

---

11. Expansion Drill: Add géi in the appropriate place.

Ex: 1. T: Daap fēigēi yiu   T: It takes three hours to go by
            sàam go jūngtàuh.   plane.

       S: Daap fēigēi yiu   S: It takes more than three hours
            sàam go géi   (but less than 4) to go by
            jūngtàuh.   plane.

    2. T: Chóh syùhn yiu   T: It takes five days to go by
            ńgh yaht.   boat.

       S: Chóh syùhn yiu ńgh   S: It takes a little over five
            yaht géi.   days (but less than 6) to go
                                   by boat.

1. Jouh nī gihn sih yiu yāt nìhn.   1. Jouh nī gihn sih yiu (yāt)
   This job will take a year   nìhn géi.
   to do.

2. Chóh syùhn yiu yāt go yuht.   2. Chóh syùhn yiu go géi yuht.

3. Daap fóchē yiu séi go jih.   3. Daap fóchē yiu séi go géi
                                        jih.

4. Heui laahmchē jaahm yiu yāt go   4. Heui laahmchē jaahm yiu
   jūngtàuh.   (yāt) go géi jūngtàuh.

5. Fàan ūkkéi yiu sahp fānjūng.   5. Fàan ūkkéi yiu sahpgéi
                                        fānjūng.

6. Hohk Gwóngdùngwá yiu léuhng   6. Hohk Gwóngdùngwá yiu léuhng
   nìhn.   nìhn géi.

7. Daap syùhn heui Tòihwāan yiu   7. Daap syùhn heui Tòihwāan yiu
   sàam yaht.   sàam yaht géi.

8. Heui fēigēichèuhng yiu léuhng   8. Heui fēigēichèuhng yiu
   dím jūng.   léuhng dím géi jūng.

   Repeat, thus:

       T: Daap fēigēi yiu sàam go jūngtàuh.

       S: Daap fēigēi yiu sàam go jūngtàuh dóu lā.

----

12. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Néih heuidou   T: When you got there, had they
            góján, kéuih-   eaten yet?
            deih sihkjó
            faahn meih a?
            /nod/

       S: Ngóh heuidou gó-   S: When I got there, they had
            ján, kéuihdeih   already eaten their meal.
            yìhgìng sihkjó
            faahn laak.

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2. T: Néih heuidou gó-
 　　ján, kéuihdeih
 　　sihkjó faahn
 　　meih a? /shake/

 T: When you got there, had they
 　 eaten yet?

 S: Ngóh heuidou gó-
 　　ján, kéuihdeih
 　　juhng meih sihk
 　　faahn.

 S: When I got there, they still
 　 hadn't eaten yet.

1. Kéuih heuidou góján, néih
 　sihkjó jóuchāan meih a?
 　/shake/

1. Kéuih heuidou góján, ngóh
 　juhng meih sihk jóuchāan.

2. Kéuih heuidou góján, néih
 　táijó yīsāng meih a? /nod/

2. Kéuih heuidou góján, ngóh
 　yìhgìng táijó yīsāng laak.

3. Néih làihdou góján, kéuih
 　fàanjóheui meih a? /shake/

3. Ngóh làihdou góján, kéuih
 　juhng meih fàanheui.

4. Néih heuidou góján, kéuih
 　jáujó meih a? /nod/

4. Ngóh heuidou góján, kéuih
 　yìhgìng jáujó laak.

5. Kéuih làihdou góján, néih
 　yámjó chàh meih a? /shake/

5. Kéuih làihdou góján, ngóh
 　juhng meih yám chàh.

6. Néih heuidou góján, ga fóchē
 　hòijó meih a? /nod/

6. Ngóh heuidou góján, ga
 　fóchē yìhgìng hóijó laak.

7. Néih heuidou góján, jek syùhn
 　hòijó meih a? /shake/

7. Ngóh heuidou góján, jek
 　syùhn juhng meih hòi.

8. Néih heuidou góján, kéuih
 　bùnjó ūk meih a? /shake/

8. Ngóh heuidou góján, kéuih
 　juhng meih bùn ūk.

9. Néih heuidou góján, kéuih
 　fàanjó ūkkéi meih a? /nod/

9. Ngóh heuidou góján, kéuih
 　yìhgìng fàanjó ūkkéi laak.

10. Kéuih heuidou góján, néih
 　 duhkjó syù meih a? /shake/

10. Kéuih heuidou góján, ngóh
 　 juhng meih duhk.

---

13. Alteration Drill

Ex: 1. T: Kéuih múih yaht
 　　　dōu lohk
 　　　Jùngwàahn.

 T: He goes to the Central Dis-
 　 trict everyday.

 S: Kéuih yahtyaht
 　　dōu lohk
 　　Jùngwaahn.

 S: He goes to the Central Dis-
 　 trict everyday.

2. T: Kéuih múih go
 　　láihbaai dōu
 　　hái ūkkéi dá
 　　páai.

 T: She plays mahjong at home
 　 every week.

S: Kéuih gogo láih-   S: She plays mahjong at home
   baai dōu hái   every week.
   ūkkéi dá páai.

1. Kéuih múih go láihbaai dōu heui   1. Kéuih gogo láihbaai dōu
   dá bō.   heui dá bō.

2. Kéuih múih go yuht dōu fàan-   2. Kéuih gogo yuht dōu fàan-
   heui Oumún.   heui Oumún.

3. Kéuih múih nìhn dōu fàanheui   3. Kéuih nìhnnìhn dōu fàan-
   Méihgwok.   heui Méihgwok.

4. Kéuih múih yaht dōu sihk   4. Kéuih yahtyaht dōu sihk
   Sāichāan.   Sāichāan.

5. Kéuih múih go láihbaaiyaht   5. Kéuih gogo láihbaaiyaht
   dōu chéng sihk faahn.   dōu chéng sihk faahn.

6. Kéuih múih go yuht yāt houh   6. Kéuih gogo yuht yāt houh
   dōu heui ló chín.   dōu heui ló chín.

7. Kéuih múih nìhn sei yuht dōu   7. Kéuih nìhnnìhn sei yuht
   fàan Gwóngjàu.   dōu fàan Gwóngjàu.

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14. Substitution Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih múih nìhn heui   T: He goes to Taipei twice each
       Tòihbāk léuhng chi.   year. /week/
       /láihbaai/

    S: Kéuih múih go láih-   S: He goes to Taipei twice a
       baai heui Tòihbāk   week.
       léuhng chi.

1. Kéuih múih yaht gwo hói sei   1. Kéuih múih go láihbaai gwo
   chi. /láihbaai/   hói sei chi.

2. Kéuih múih go láihbaai làih   2. Kéuih múih go yuht làih
   ngóh ūkkéi yāt chi. /yuht/   ngóh ūkkéi yāt chi.

3. Kéuih múih go yuht fàan Gwóng-   3. Kéuih múih nìhn fàan Gwóng-
   jàu léuhng chi. /nìhn/   jàu léuhng chi.

4. Kéuih múih nìhn fàanheui hohk-   4. Kéuih múih yaht fàanheui
   haauh sei chi. /yaht/   hohkhaauh sei chi.

5. Kéuih múih yaht lohk Jùngwàahn   5. Kéuih múih go láihbaai lohk
   sāamsei chi. /láihbaai/   Jùngwàahn sāamsei chi.

6. Kéuih múih go láihbaai heui   6. Kéuih múih go yuht heui
   Sàngaai géi chi. /yuht/   Sàngaai géi chi.

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15. Alteration Drill

         Ex: 1. T: Néih làihjó   T: How long have you been in Hong
                 Hèunggóng yáuh   Kong?
                 géi noih a?

                 S: Néih làihjó   S: How long have you been in Hong
                 Hèunggóng géi   Kong?
                 noih a?

           2. T: Kéuih gaaujó   T: He has taught Mandarin for
                 Gwokyúh yáuh   three years.
                 sàam nìhn laak.

                 S: Kéuih gaaujó sàam   S: He has taught Mandarin for
                 nìhn Gwokyúh   three years.
                 laak.

1. Kéuih heuijó Méihgwok yáuh géi noih a?	1. Kéuih heuijó Méihgwok géi noih a?
2. Ngóh bùnjó ūk yáuh bun nìhn laak. I moved half a year ago.	2. Ngóh bùnjó ūk bun nìhn laak.
3. Kéuih gwojó hói yáuh géi go jūngtàuh laak.	3. Kéuih gwojó hói géi go jūngtàuh laak.
4. Ngóh nàahmpàhngyáuh fàanjóheui Tòihbāk yáuh yāt go láihbaai laak.	4. Ngóh nàahmpàhngyáuh fàanjó heui Tòihbāk yāt go láihbaai laak.
5. Kéuih bātjó yihp yáuh léuhng nìhn laak.	5. Kéuih bātjó yihp léuhng nìhn laak.
6. Néih gitjó fàn yáuh géi noih a?	6. Néih gitjó fàn géi noih a?
7. Kéuih sihkjó faahn yáuh yihsahp fānjūng laak. He finished his meal twenty minutes ago.	7. Kéuih sihkjó faahn yihsahp fānjūng laak.
8. Ga fóchē hòijó yáuh géi noih a?	8. Ga fóchē hòijó géi noih a?

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16. Combining Drill

         Ex: T: Jèung Sàang daap   T: Mr. Cheung is going to catch
                fēigēi.   that flight.
                Gó bāan fēigēi géi   When does that flight take
                dímjūng hòi a?   off?

               S: Jèung Sàang daap gó   S: When does the flight Mr.
                bāan fēigēi géi   Cheung is taking take off? <u>or</u>
                dímjūng hòi a?   When does the flight take
                                          off that Mr. Cheung is
                                          taking?

1. Léih Táai chóh bāsí.
   Gó bāan bāsí heui bīndouh a?

1. Léih Táai chóh gó bāan bāsí heui bīndouh a?

2. Ngóhdeih chóh fóchē.
   Gó bāan fóchē láihbaaisei dou.

2. Ngóhdeih chóh gó bāan fóchē láihbaaisei dou.

3. Wòhng Sàang daap syùhn.
   Gó bāan syùhn daahp géi hòi a?

3. Wòhng Sàang daap gó bāan syùhn daahp géi hòi a?

4. Kéuihdeih daap laahmchē.
   Gó bāan laahmchē yāt go jih hauh hòi.

4. Kéuihdeih daap gó bāan laahmchē yāt go jih hauh hòi.

5. Kéuih máaih sēutsāam.
   Gó gihn sēutsāam mhngāamjeuk.

5. Kéuih máaih gó gihn sēutsāam mhngāamjeuk.

6. Hòh Síujé duhk gó bún syù.
   Gó bún syù maaih sahp mān.

6. Hòh Síujé duhk gó bún syù maaih sahp mān.
   The book Miss Ho is reading sells for $10.

Comment: Tape has lèuhn in sentences 1, 2, and 3, where text has bāan. In sentence 4, tape has douh where text has bāan. bāan can always be substituted for douh as a journey measure.

———————

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

1. Kéuih yāt go jùngtàuh (jí)-hauh fàanlàih.
   [He, after an hour, return.]
   He'll be back in an hour.

1. Kéuih yāt go jùngtàuh (jí)-hauh fàanlàih.

2. /go géi jùngtàuh/

2. Kéuih go géi jùngtàuh (jí)-hauh fàanlàih.

3. /léuhng go jùngtàuh/

3. Kéuih léuhng go jùngtàuh (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

4. /léuhng go géi jùngtàuh/

4. Kéuih léuhng go géi jùngtàuh (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

5. /sàamsei go jùngtàuh/

5. Kéuih sàamsei go jùngtàuh (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

6. /go géi láihbaai/

6. Kéuih go géi láihbaai (jí)-hauh fàanlàih.

7. /yāt nìhn/

7. Kéuih yāt nìhn (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

8. /nìhn géi/

8. Kéuih nìhn géi (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

9. /léuhng nìhn géi/

9. Kéuih léuhng nìhn géi (jí)-hauh fàanlàih.

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10. /yāt nìhn dóu/

10. Kéuih yāt nìhn dóu (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

11. /yāt go yuht dóu/

11. Kéuih yāt go yuht dóu (jí)-hauh fàanlàih.

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18. Double Substitution Drill: Repeat the first sentence, then sub-stitute as directed.

1. Kéuih heuijó Méihgwok--
   waahkjé sàam go yuht (jí)-
   hauh fàanlàih.
   He's gone to America--and
   will probably be back in
   three months.

1. Kéuih heuijó Méihgwok--
   waahkjé sàam go yuht
   (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

2. /yám chàh/bun go jūngtàuh/

2. Kéuih heuijó yám chàh,
   waahkjé bun go jūngtàuh
   (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

3. /Yìnggwok/léuhnggo géi yuht/

3. Kéuih heuijó Yìnggwok,
   waahkjé léuhnggo géi yuht
   (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

4. /dá bō/yāt go géi jūngtàuh/

4. Kéuih heuijó dá bō, waahkjé
   yāt go géi jūngtàuh (jí)-
   hauh fàanlàih.

5. /Gwóngjàu/géi yaht/

5. Kéuih heuijó Gwóngjàu,
   waahkjé géi yaht (jí)hauh
   fàanlàih.

6. /yàuhséui/sàamsei go jūngtàuh/

6. Kéuih heuijó yàuhséui,
   waahkjé sàamsei go jùng-
   tàuh (jí)hauh fàanlàih.

7. /Jùngwàahn/géi go jih/

7. Kéuih heuijó Jùngwàahn,
   waahkjé géi go jih (jí)-
   hauh fàanlàih.

Comment: The structure <u>Time Expression (jí) hauh</u> 'after X time'
as in <u>sàam yaht hauh fàanlàih</u> 'return after 3 days'
represents a Time When expression which precedes
the Verb it is connected to.

---

19. Transformation Drill: Transform the sentences from negatives to
    dímgáai questions.

    Ex: 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht   T: He didn't go swimming with his
              móuh tùhng taai-   wife yesterday.
              táai heui yàuh-
              séui.

        S: Kéuih kàhmyaht   S: Why didn't he go swimming with
              dímgáai móuh   his wife yesterday?
              tùhng taaitáai
              heui yàuhséui a?

     2. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht   T: He wouldn't go swimming with
              mhtùhng taaitáai   his wife yesterday.
              heui yàuhséui.

        S: Kéuih kàhmyaht   S: Why wouldn't he go swimming
              dímgáai mhtùhng   with his wife yesterday?
              taaitáai heui
              yàuhséui a?

1. Kéuih mhtái dihnsih.   1. Kéuih dímgáai mhtái dihnsih
                                        a?

2. Kéuih mhje chín béi kéuih   2. Kéuih dímgáai mhje chín béi
   sailóu.   kéuih sailóu a?

3. Kéuih gājē mhtùhng nàahnpàhng-   3. Kéuih gājē dímgáai mhtùhng
   yáuh dá bō.   nàahnpàhngyáuh dá bō a?

4. Kéuih mhdaai go jái heui tái   4. Kéuih dímgáai mhdaai go jái
   yīsāng.   heui tái yīsāng a?

5. Kéuih mhgaau kéuih sé Jùngmàhn.   5. Kéuih dímgáai mhgaau kéuih
                                        sé Jùngmàhn a?

6. Kéuih móuh dá dihnwá béi ngóh.   6. Kéuih dímgáai móuh dá dihn-
                                        wá béi ngóh a?

7. Kéuih móuh wah néih jí.   7. Kéuih dímgáai móuh wah néih
                                        jí a?

8. Kéuih móuh máaih gāsí.   8. Kéuih dímgáai móuh máaih
                                        gāsí a?

9. Kéuih mhchéng gūngyàhn.   9. Kéuih dímgáai mhchéng gūng-
                                        yàhn a?

10. Kéuih móuh wuhn sāam.   10. Kéuih dímgáai móuh wuhn
                                         sāam a?

Comment: The mhV sentences depend on context to clarify
         whether the meaning is 'is not going to V' or
         'wouldn't (i.e., refused to) V.'

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20. Expansion Drill

Ex: A: Kéuih yìhchìhn múih   A: Formerly he went twice every
       nìhn dōu heui   year.
       léuhng chi ga.

    B: Kéuih yìhchìhn múih   B: Formerly he went twice every
       nìhn dōu heui   year, but this year he hasn't
       léuhng chi ga,   gone even once.
       bātgwo gàmnìn kéuih
       yāt chi dōu meih
       heuigwo.

1. Kéuih yìhchìhn múih yaht dōu   1. Kéuih yìhchìhn múih yaht
   làih sàam chi ga.   dōu làih sàam chi ga,
                               bātgwo gàmyaht kéuih yāt
                               chi dōu meih làihgwo.

2. Ngóh yìhchìhn múih go yuht dōu   2. Ngóh yìhchìhn múih go yuht
   heui sei chi ga.   dōu heui sei chi ga,
                               bātgwo nǐ go yuht ngóh
                               yāt chi dōu meih heuigwo.

3. Kéuih yìhchìhn múih go làih-   3. Kéuih yìhchìhn múih go
   baai dōu làih chāt chi ga.   làihbaai dōu làih chāt
                               chi ga, bātgwo nǐ go
                               làihbaai kéuih yāt chi
                               dōu meih làihgwo.

4. Kéuih yìhchìhn múih nìhn dōu   4. Kéuih yìhchìhn múih nìhn
   heui ńgh chi ga.   dōu heui ńgh chi ga,
                               bātgwo gàmnìn kéuih yāt
                               chi dōu meih heuigwo.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

   1) louh = road

   2) gwo = pass by

   3) sung gēi = see (someone) off on a plane

   4) Hóu wah = 'You're welcome'

   5) Sàtìhn = Shatin, a village in the New Territories of Hong
                   Kong

   6) fàandouheui = arrive back

   7) hóu wáan ge deihfōng = fun places, amusing places

   8) Nàh = used to attract attention. cf. English 'Listen',....

9) fùnggíng = scenery

10) louh = road

    a) sik louh = know the road; know your way around

11) Māt mhsīk a? = What do you mean, not know?

12) piu = ticket

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE:

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

    B. And he replies:

1. How many hours a day do you study Cantonese?

    1. Every day I study five or six hours.

2. How many planes to the U.S. are there a day?

    2. There are four or five a day.

3. How long does it take to walk to the Star Ferry?

    3. It takes about 20 minutes to walk. If you take a cab it's just five minutes.

4. It takes about 15 minutes to cross the harbor by ferry (ship).

    4. Not so! It doesn't require 15 minutes to get across-- it takes only 10 minutes.

5. It takes more than two hours by car.

    5. It's faster by train--it takes just an hour and a half.

6. How long have you studied English?

    6. More than two years.

7. How long has Mr. Chang been in Japan?

    7. Over a week.

8. When will Mr. Lau be back?

    8. He'll be back in an hour. Please call back later.

9. How long does it take by ship from Hong Kong to Japan?

    9. It takes a little over five days by ship.

10. How come you didn't go with your wife and children on vacation in Taiwan? (go to Taiwan on excursion)

    10. I've been very busy recently and so I couldn't go.

11. It's so slow to go by ship-- Why are you going by ship? (speaker expected them to take a plane)

    11. We're going by ship because I'm afraid of taking planes.

12. It's very nice to go by ship, why do you want to fly?

    12. We have to reach Washington on the 15th, so we don't have time to go by ship.

13. What time does the bus leave?

13. At quarter after.

14. What time does the next train to the New Territories leave?

14. At 10:35.

15. Would you prefer to take the bus to the Peak, or the cable car?

15. Either one--But I think maybe the cable car.

16. What time does Miss Chang's plane leave?

16. I don't know, you'll have to ask her.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 20

1. bāan	m:	flight, trip; voyage Measure
2. bāsí	n:	bus
3. chóh vehicle	CoV:	travel by vehicle, go by vehicle
4. chóh fóchē	CoV+O:	go by train, take the train
5. daap vehicle	CoV/v:	travel by vehicle; take vehicle; catch vehicle
6. -dāk	Vsuf:	verb suf. 'can,' 'able to,' indicating physical ability
7. dīksí	n:	taxi
8. dímgáai?	QW:	why?
9. dímjūng	m:	hour (length of time)
10. fēigēi	n:	airplane
11. fēigēi chèuhng	n:	airport
12. fóchē	n:	train
13. gàyàhn	n:	family members
14. gogo láihbaai	Ph:	every week
15. gogo yuht	Ph:	every month
16. nìhnnìhn	Ph:	every year
17. gónmhchit	Ph:	can't make it in time; [hurry-not-make it]
18. hàahng louh	CoV+O:	go on foot
19. hahyāt M	Ph:	the next M
20. hah yāt bāan chē	Ph:	the next trip of the vehicle
21. hòi	v:	start off, set out, (for vehicles)
22. laahmchē,	n:	cable car, Peak Tram
23. léuihhàhng	VO:	excursion

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24. múih	Sp:	every, each
25. pa	v:	frightened of, be afraid of
26. sàamsei	nu:	three or four - an approximate number
27. Sàandéng	PW:	the Peak
28. sahpgéi	nu:	a few more than 10
29. Sàngaai	PW:	the New Territories
30. sóyih	Cj:	therefore
31. syùhn	n:	ship, ferry
32. tùhng person yātchàih V	Ph:	V together with person
33. yahtyaht	Ph:	every day
34. yànwaih	Cj:	because
35. yànwaih..., sóyih...	PCj:	because..., therefore...; since..., so...
36. yìhché	Cj:	furthermore
37. yiu	CoV:	cause, make (someone do something)
38. yiu length of time	v:	takes length of time
39. yùhnlòih	MA/n :	basically; basis, origin
40. Yùhnlòih haih gám ge.	Ph:	Oh, so that's why. So that's the reason!