

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:Sigēi

Heui bīndouh a?
daaphaak

Where to?
passenger

Daaphaak

gāai
gó tīuh gāai
méng
mēyéh méng
giujouh, or giu
giujouh mēyéh méng a?
gó tīuh gāai giujouh mēyéh
méng a?

street
that street
name
what name?
called, be called
what's its name?
what's the name of that
street?

Ngóh àhgeidāk gó tīuh gāai
giujouh mēyéh méng.

I don't remember the name of
the street.

hàahng
yātjīhk

go; walk; drive
straight

Néih yātjīhk hàahng sīn.

Go straight first.

dou
wah néih tēng

arrive
tell you

Dou gamseuhngá, ngéih wah
néih tēng.

I'll tell you as we go along.

yauh
jyun
jyun jauh

right
turn
turn right

Hái nīdouh jyun jauh.

Turn right here.

jó
jyun jó
gwodī

left
turn left
a little farther on

Gwodī, jyun jó.

Just a little farther on,
turn left.

Sigēi

Haih àhnhaih nīdouh a?

Is this the place?

Daaphaak

Āhhaih--gwodī tīm.
 gwo
 gwo géi gān
 jauh
 Gwo géi gān, jauh haih laak.

Dou laak!
 jósáubihñ or jóbihñ
 Hái jósáubihñ gó gān.

No--still farther.
 pass, cross by
 pass a few buildings
 clause connector: then; and
 Pass a few buildings (more)
 and that's it.
 Arrived! (i.e.: Here it is!)
 left hand side, left side
 It's that building on the left.

Sīgēi

tihng
 tihng chè
 hóyih
 Níduoh àhhóyih tihng chè.

stop
 stop the car
 be permitted, can
 You can't stop here.

Daaphaak

(pointing to the driveway:)

yahp-
 yahpheui
 Jyun yahpheui lā.
 wái
 paak
 yáuh wái paak chè
 yahpbihñ
 Yahpbihñ yáuh wái paak chè.

in
 go in
 Turn in (the driveway).
 place; seat
 park
 there's a place to park
 inside
 Inside there's a place to park.

(The car goes into the driveway)

Daaphaak

Hóu laak. Hái níduoh tihng
 chè lā.
 Āngòì néih dāng jahm--
 jauh
 Ngóh jauh fàanlāih.

OK. Stop here.
 Please wait--
 immediately, soon
 I'll be right back.

B. Recapitulation:Sigēi

Heui bīndouh a?

Where to?

DaaphaakNgóh m̀hgeidāk gó t̄iuh gāai
giujouh mēyéh méng.I don't remember the name of
the street.

Néih yātjikh háahng sin.

Go straight first.

Dou gamseuhngá, ngóh wáh néih
tèng.

I'll tell you as we go along.

Hái n̄idouh jyun yauh.

Turn right here.

Gwodí, jyun jó.

Just a little farther on, turn
left.Sigēi

Haih m̀hhaih n̄idouh a?

Is this the place?

Daaphaak

M̀hhaih--gwodí tim.

No--still farther.

Gwo géi gāan, jauh haih laak.

Pass a few buildings more and
that's it.

Dou laak!

Here it is!

Sigēi

N̄idouh m̀hhóyih t̄ihng ch̀è.

You aren't allowed to stop here.

Daaphaak

(pointing to the driveway:)

Jyun yahphei lā.

Turn in (the driveway).

Yahpbihn yáuh wái paak ch̀è.

Inside there's a place to
park.

(The car goes into the driveway:)

Daaphaak

Hóu laak. Hái n̄idouh t̄ihng ch̀è lā. OK--stop here.

M̀hgòì néih dāng jahn--ngóh jauh
fāanlāih.Please wait--I'll be right
back.

II. NOTES

1. (yāt)jìhk 'straight,' 'straight-away'

In combination with following heui, the portion yāt can be omitted.

(Yāt)jìhk heui lā! go straight.

In combination with following hàahng, yātjìhk is preferred:

yātjìhk hàahng: go (or walk) straight

(See BC)

(yāt)jìhk may have the meaning 'straight-away,' 'without being interrupted or diverted'

Ex: Nī ga chē jìhk heui Jùng- This bus goes straight to the
wàahn ga. Central District.

2. jauh = (1) ..., then....

(2) immediately

a. jauh in a two-clause sentence = ..., then

jauh connects subordinate clause and main clause in a sentence of sequential relationship:

(When or After) A, then B.

As clause connector jauh comes in the second clause (the main clause), following the subject of the clause (if any) and preceding the verb.

Ex: 1. Gwo géi gāan, jauh (After we) pass a few buildings,
hàih laak. then there it is.

2. Gwo géi fānjūng, néih After a few minutes pass, you
jauh hóyih fāan- can come back.
lāih.

(See BC and Drill 10)

b. jauh in a single clause sentence = 'right away, immediately'

In this jauh acts as an adverb, positioned immediately before the verb it concerns:

Ex: Ngóh jauh fāanlāih. I'll be right back.

Ngóh jauh tùhng kéuih I'll be right back with him. or
fāanlāih. I'll bring him right back.

Ngóh tùhng kéuih jauh He and I will be right back.
fāanlāih.

Ngóh sàam dímjūng jauh I'll be back at 3 o'clock.
fāanlāih. (an early hour from the
speaker's point of view)

(See BC)

3. hóyih = 'can,' in the sense of 1) 'permitted to'
 2) 'willing and able,' 'can do a favor'

hóyih is an auxiliary verb, which takes another verb as its object. The colloquial English equivalent is usually 'can,' but it may have one of two different underlying meanings.

- a. 'can' in the sense of 'permitted to'

Nídouh m̀hhóyih paak chē. You can't park here.

[Here it is not allowed to park]

(See BC and Drills 1, 4)

- b. 'can' in the sense of 'can do a favor,' 'able and willing to...' In the negative = 'willing but unable'

1. Ngóh hóyih je yāt baak I can lend you \$100.
 m̄n (bēi) néih.

2. Néih hó m̀hhóyih je yāt Can you lend me \$100?
 baak m̄n (bēi) ngóh
 a?

3. Deui m̀h jyuh--ngóh m̀h- I'm sorry, I can't come get
 hóyih lâih jip you, I have some work (I
 néih--yáuh dī sih. have to attend to.)

4. tihng, 'stop' with hái phrases.

tihng, 'stop' is one of a group of verbs which a hái phrase can either precede or follow. (See note on hái with verbs of station, p273.)

Hái nídouh tihng chē lā. Here stop. (i.e. Stop here.)

(See BC)

Tihng hái bíndouh a? Stop where?

(See Drill 7)

paak, 'park (a car)' also belongs to the group of verbs which a hái phrase can either precede or follow. Abstracting a common characteristic of this group of verbs, we say that they are 'standing still' verbs, or verbs of station. The verbs for stand, sit, lie down, stop, park and others are members of this group.

As for which comes first, the hái phrase or the other verb, it goes according to the Chinese language characteristic of making what you're talking about the subject of the sentence and putting it at the beginning of the sentence. If you're concerned about 'where' you put the hái phrase first; if you're most concerned about stopping,

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

+ 1. a. fàanjyuntàuh

b. hái n̄doh fàanjyuntàuh

c. hòyh hái n̄doh fàanjyuntàuh

d. m̄hòyh hái n̄doh fàanjyuntàuh

e. Hó m̄hòyh hái n̄doh fàanjyuntàuh a?

Comment: fàanjyuntàuh [return-turn-head] is used when you have overshot the place you intend to go and want to direct the driver to turn the car around and go back.

+ 2. a. tanhauh

b. vanhauh lā

c. vanhauh lā, gódoh yáuh
go wáid. vanhauh lā, gódoh hauhbihn
yáuh go wáie. Vanhauh lā, gódoh hauhbihn
yáuh go wái paak chē.+ 3. a. Wihng Ōn Gūngsī

b. hái Wihng Ōn Gūngsī

c. hái Wihng Ōn Gūngsī tihng chē

d. m̄gòì néih hái Wihng Ōn
Gūngsī tihng chē lāe. M̄gòì néih hái Wihng Ōn
Gūngsī gwodī tihng chē lā.

4. a. yahphei

b. jyun yahphei

c. gánjyuh jyun yahphei.

1. a. turn (the car) around
and go back the other
wayb. turn around here and go
backc. you may turn around and
go back here or
it is permitted to turn
around and go back from
hered. it's not allowed to turn
around and go back heree. May I turn around and go
back here?2. a. back up, reverse (a car)

b. back up please

c. back up, there's a place

d. back up, behind us
there's a placee. Back up, behind us there's
a place to park.3. a. Wing On Company. (a
department store in
Hong Kong)

b. at Wing On

c. stop the car at Wing On

d. please stop the car at
Wing One. Please stop the car a
little beyond Wing On.

4. a. enter, go in.

b. turn in (there)
[turn, go in]

c. 'follow (that car) in

- | | |
|--|--|
| d. gánjyuh gó ga chē jyun yahphei | d. follow that car in
[follow that car, turn in] |
| e. gánjyuh gó ga hāak chē jyun yahphei | e. follow that black car in
[follow that black car there turn in] |
| f. Gánjyuh chihnbihn gó ga hāak chē jyun yahphei. | f. Follow that black car ahead in. <u>or</u>
Turn where that black car up there is.
[Follow that black car over there, turn in.] |
| 5. a. yáuh wái | 5. a. there is space |
| b. yáuh go wái | b. there is a space |
| c. yáuh go wái paak chē | c. there is a place to park cars |
| d. hauhbihn yáuh go wái paak chē | d. in the back there is a place to park cars |
| e. ga hāak chē hauhbihn yáuh go wái paak chē | e. behind the black car there is a parking place |
| f. gó ga hāak chē hauhbihn yáuh go wái paak chē | f. behind that black car there is a parking place |
| g. Nē! Gó ga hāak chē hauhbihn yáuh go wái paak chē. | g. There! Behind the black car there is a parking place. |

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

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Hàaih, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a?
How do you say "shoes" in English? | 1. Hàaih, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a? |
| 2. /píhnggwó/ | 2. Píhnggwó, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a? |
| 3. /tòhng/ | 3. Tòhng, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a? |
| 4. /bīu/ | 4. Bīu, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a? |
| 5. /jūng/ | 5. Jūng, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a? |
| 6. /gāi/ | 6. Gāi, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh a? |

7. /gāai/

7. Gāai, Yíngmán giujouh mēyéh
a?Comment: giu may substitute for giujouh in all sentences above.

3. Response Drill

Ex: 1. T: Gó gāan gūngsī
giu mēyéh méng
a? /Wíhng Ōn
Gūngsī/T: What's the name of that depart-
ment store? /Wing On Company/S: Giujouh Wíhng Ōn
Gūngsī.

S: It's called the Wing On Company.

2. T: Gó gāan gūngsī
giu mēyéh méng
a? /shake/T: What's the name of that depart-
ment store? /shake/S: Deuimhjuh, ngóh
m̀hjidou giujouh
mēyéh méng.S: Excuse me, I don't know what
it's called.1. Gaaklèih gāan chàhlàuh giu
mēyéh méng a? /shake/1. Deuimhjuh, ngóh m̀hjidou
giujouh mēyéh méng.2. Jógán gó gāan ngànhòhng giu
mēyéh méng a? /Méihgwok
Ngànhòhng/

2. Giujouh Méihgwok Ngànhòhng.

3. Gó bihn gāan jáudim giu mēyéh
méng a? /Màhnwàh Jáudim/

3. Giujouh Màhnwàh Jáudim.

4. Daaih Douh Jùng gó gāan chāan-
sāt giu mēyéh méng a?
/shake/4. Deuimhjuh, ngóh m̀hjidou
giujouh mēyéh méng.5. Deuimih go máhtàuh giu mēyéh
méng a? /Tínsing Máhtàuh/

5. Giujouh Tínsing Máhtàuh.

6. Ní tuih gāai giu mēyéh méng a?
/Daaih Douh Jùng/

6. Giujouh Daaih Douh Jùng.

7. Gó gāan gūngsī giu mēyéh méng
a? /shake/7. Deuimhjuh, ngóh m̀hjidou
giujouh mēyéh méng.

a. Repeat: Omitting 'méng' in question and answer.

4. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: M̀ngòì néih háì n̄idouh T: Please stop (the car) here.
t̀hng chē lā.

S: Hó m̀hhóyih háì n̄idouh S: May one stop here? or
t̀hng chē a? Is it permitted to stop here?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. M̀ngòì néih gwodī jyun jó lā. | 1. Hó m̀hhóyih gwodī jyun jó a? |
| 2. M̀ngòì néih jyun yahphei lā. | 2. Hó m̀hhóyih jyun yahphei a? |
| + 3. M̀ngòì néih jyun yahp <u>yauhsáubih</u>
lā.
(<u>yauhsáubih</u> =
<u>right hand side</u>)
Please turn in on the right
hand side. | 3. Hó m̀hhóyih jyun yahp
yauhsáubih a? |
| 4. M̀ngòì néih háì n̄idouh jyun
yahp heui lā. | 4. Hó m̀hhóyih háì n̄idouh jyun
yahp heui a? |
| 5. M̀ngòì néih tanhauh lā. | 5. Hó m̀hhóyih tanhauh a? |

5. Substitution Drill: Students gesture where appropriate. Repeat first sentence, then substitute as directed.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih jyun yauh.
It's not allowed to turn
to the right here. | 1. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih jyun yauh. |
| + 2. <u>diuhtàuh</u>
(<u>turn around</u> (a car)) | 2. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih diuhtàuh. |
| 3. jyun yahphei | 3. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih jyun yahphei. |
| 4. tanhauh | 4. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih tanhauh. |
| 5. yāt jihk heui | 5. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih yāt jihk
heui. |
| 6. jyun jó. | 6. N̄idouh m̀hhóyih jyun jó. |

Comment: Compare word order of:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>N̄idouh m̀hhóyih jyun jó.</u> | } You can't turn left
here. |
| 2. <u>M̀hhóyih háì n̄idouh jyun jó.</u> | |
| 3. <u>Háì n̄idouh m̀hhóyih jyun jó.</u> | |

These are interchangeable. Note absence of háì before n̄idouh in first sentence. Omission of háì before PW is permitted when PW begins the sentence.

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

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Yiu hái nīdōuh tanhauh.
(We) want to back up here. <u>or</u>
Back up here. | 1. Yiu hái nīdōuh tanhauh. |
| 2. m̄hsái | 2. M̄hsái hái nīdōuh tanhauh. |
| 3. diuhtàuh | 3. M̄hsái hái nīdōuh diuhtàuh. |
| 4. yiu | 4. Yiu hái nīdōuh diuhtàuh. |
| 5. jyun yahphei | 5. Yiu hái nīdōuh jyun yahphei. |
| 6. hóyih | 6. Hóyih hái nīdōuh jyun yahp-
hei. |
| 7. jyun yauh | 7. Hóyih hái nīdōuh jyun yauh. |
| 8. hóu m̄hhóu | 8. Hóu m̄hhóu hái nīdōuh jyun
yauh a?
Is it OK to turn right
here? |
| 9. yātjikh heui | 9. Hóu m̄hhóu hái nīdōuh yāt-
jikh heui a? |
| 10. fàanjyun tàuh | 10. Hóu m̄hhóu hái nīdōuh fàan-
jyuntàuh a? |

7. Response Drill: Students gesture where appropriate.

Ex: T: Tīnsīng Māhtàuh

T: Star Ferry

S1: Tihng hái bīndōuh a? S1: Where should I stop?

S2: Tihng hái Tīnsīng Māhtàuh lā.
S2: Stop at the Star Ferry.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Tihng hái bīndōuh a?
/Māhnwàh Jāudim m̄hnháuh/ | 1. Tihng hái Māhnwàh Jāudim
m̄hnháuh lā. |
| 2. Tihng hái bīndōuh a?
/Wihng Ōn Gūngsī deuimihh/ | 2. Tihng hái Wihng Ōn Gūngsī
deuimihh lā. |
| 3. Tihng hái bīndōuh a?
/Méihgwok Ngānhòhng gaaklèih/ | 3. Tihng hái Méihgwok Ngānhòhng
gaaklèih lā. |
| 4. Tihng hái bīndōuh a?
/Jūnggwok Chāhlàuh chihnbihh/ | 4. Tihng hái Jūnggwok Chāh-
làuh chihnbihh lā. |
| 5. Tihng hái bīndōuh a?
/tòuhsyùgwún m̄hnháuh/ | 5. Tihng hái tòuhsyùgwún
m̄hnháuh lā. |
| 6. Tihng hái bīndōuh a?
/Tīnsīng Māhtàuh gwodī/ | 6. Tihng hái Tīnsīng Māhtàuh
gwodī lā. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 7. Tihng hái bīndouh a?
/Mēihgwok Jáudim yauhsáubihn/ | 7. Tihng hái Mēihgwok Jáudim
yauhsáubihn lā. |
| + 8. Tihng hái bīndouh a?
/ngáhnhòhng yauhbihn/
(right side) | 8. Tihng hái ngáhnhòhng yauh-
bihn lā. |

Comment: Tihng, 'stop' is one of a group of verbs which accepts a hái phrase in either pre-verb position or post-verb position.

Ex: A: Tihng hái bīndouh a? }
Hái bīndouh tihng a? } Where should I stop?
B: Tihng hái Tīnsīng Máhtàuh lā. }
Hái Tīnsīng Máhtàuh tihng lā. } Stop at the
Star Ferry.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Jùnggwok Chàhlàuh gwodī, jyun
yauh.
A little beyond the China
Teahouse, turn right. | 1. Jùnggwok chàhlàuh gwodī,
jyun yauh. |
| 2. jyun jó | 2. Jùnggwok Chàhlàuh gwodī,
jyun jó. |
| 3. chē jaahm | 3. Chē jaahm gwodī, jyun jó. |
| 4. jyun yauh | 4. Chē jaahm gwodī, jyun yauh. |
| 5. Hèunggóng Chāansāt | 5. Hèunggóng Chāansāt gwodī,
jyun yauh. |
| 6. Māhnwàh Jáudim | 6. Māhnwàh Jáudim gwodī,
jyun yauh. |
| 7. Dāk Fuh Douh | 7. Dāk Fuh Douh gwodī, jyun
yauh. |
| 8. hohkhaauh | 8. Hohkhaauh gwodī, jyun yauh. |
| 9. Daaih Douh Jùng | 9. Daaih Douh Jùng gwodī, jyun
yauh. |
| 10. jyun jó | 10. Daaih Douh Jùng gwodī, jyun
jó. |

a. Do #1-4 as expansion drill, incorporating hàahngdou 'walk to, go to,' thus:

T: Jùnggwok Chàhlàuh
gwodī, jyun yauh.

A little beyond the China
Teahouse, turn right.

S: Hàahngdou Jùnggwok
Chàhlàuh gwodī,
jyun yauh.

Go a little beyond the China
Teahouse, and turn right.

Note that hàahng is not limited to the meaning 'walk,' but is used as a verb of locomotion for cars as well.

9. Expansion Drill: Students should gesture to indicate directions.

Ex: T: Wihng Ōn Gūngsī
gwodī, jyun jó.

T: Turn left a little beyond Wing
On Department Store.

S: Wihng Ōn Gūngsī
gwodī, jyun jó,
mhhaih jyun yauh.

S: Turn left a little beyond Wing
On Department Store; not
right.

1. Méihgwok Ngànhhòhng gwodī,
jyun jó.
2. Chē jaahm gwodī, jyun yauh.
3. Jùnggwok Chàhlàuh gwodī,
jyun yauh.
4. Hèunggóng Chāansāt gwodī,
jyun jó.
5. Māhnwàh Jáudim gwodī, jyun
yauh.

1. Méihgwok Ngànhhòhng gwodī,
jyun jó, mhhaih jyun yauh.
2. Chē jaahm gwodī, jyun yauh,
mhhaih jyun jó.
3. Jùnggwok Chàhlàuh gwodī,
jyun yauh, mhhaih jyun jó.
4. Hèunggóng Chāansāt gwodī,
jyun jó, mhhaih jyun yauh.
5. Māhnwàh Jáudim gwodī, jyun
yauh, mhhaih jyun jó.

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

1. Gwo léuhng go chē jaahm, jauh
haih laak.
Pass two bus stops, and
there you are.

1. Gwo léuhng go chē jaahm,
jauh haih laak.

2. yāt tīuh gāai

2. Gwo yāt tīuh gāai, jauh
haih laak.

3. sàam go chē jaahm

3. Gwo sàam go chē jaahm, jauh
haih laak.

4. léuhng gāan gūngsī

4. Gwo léuhng gāan gūngsī,
jauh haih laak.

5. léuhng tīuh gāai

5. Gwo léuhng tīuh gāai, jauh
haih laak.

6. yāt gāan

6. Gwo yāt gāan, jauh haih
laak.

7. géi gāan

7. Gwo géi gāan, jauh haih laak.

11. Response Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih hái bīn gāan
chàhlàuh a?
/gaaklèih/

Which teahouse is he in?
/next door, adjacent/

S: Kéuih hái gaaklèih
gó gāan.

He's in the one next door.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Kéuih hái bīn gāan ngàhnhòhng
a? /deuimihn/ | 1. Kéuih hái deuimihn gó gāan. |
| 2. Néih heui bīn gāan gūngsí a?
/chihnbihn/ | 2. Ngóh heui chihnbihn gó gāan. |
| 3. Néih màhmā hái bīn gāan séjih-
làuh a? /yauhbihn/ | 3. Ngóh màhmā hái yauhbihn gó
gāan. |
| 4. Néih séung heui bīn gāan
chāansāt a? /nī bihn/ | 4. Ngóh séung heui nī bihn
gó gāan. |
| 5. Kéuih hái bīn gāan hohkhaauh a?
/jósáubihn/ | 5. Kéuih hái jósáubihn gó gāan. |

Comment: Compare the structure and meaning above with one you have studied previously:

- Kéuih hái gaaklèih gó gāan chàhlàuh.
He's at the teahouse next door. [next-door teahouse]
- Kéuih hái gó gāan chàhlàuh gaaklèih.
He's next door to the teahouse.

12. Transformation Drill: Affirmative to Negative.

Ex: T: Kéuih heui Tīnsīng
Máhtàuh.

T: He's going to the Star Ferry.

S: Kéuih m̀heui Tīnsīng
Máhtàuh.

S: He's not going to the Star
Ferry.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih jip ngóh heui tái
yīsāng. | 1. Kéuih m̀jip ngóh heui tái
yīsāng. |
| 2. Hái nīdouh hóyih tanhauh. | 2. Hái nīdouh m̀hóyih tanhauh. |
| 3. Ngóh yáuh sah p mán. | 3. Ngóh móuh sah p mán. |
| 4. Ngóh gau chin máaih bíu. | 4. Ngóh m̀gau chin máaih bíu. |
| 5. Chàhn Táai deui hàaih géi leng. | 5. Chàhn Táai deui hàaih
m̀hàaih géi leng. |
| 6. Wòhng Sàang jùngyi tùhng ngóh
bàhbā heui yám chàh. | 6. Wòhng Sàang m̀jùngyi tùhng
ngóh bàhbā heui yám chàh. |
| + 7. Sihk yīn lā! | 7. M̀hóu sihk yīn <u>lā!</u>
(friendly advice) |

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. Wòhng Táai tùhng ngóh màhmā
hóu jùngyi jòuh sām. | 8. Wòhng Táai tùhng ngóh màhmā
m̀h̀jùngyi jòuh sām. |
| 9. Ngóh táidóu Léih Siujé hái
deuimihn gàn chàhlàuh. | 9. Ngóh táimhdóu Léih Siujé
hái deuimihn gàn chàhlàuh. |
| 10. Fàanjyun tàuh lā! | 10. M̀h̀hóu fàanjyun tàuh la. <u>or</u>
M̀hsái fàanjyun tàuh la. |

Comment: in #7 and #10 above note that the sentence suffix on the negative sentences is la and not lā. The mid-pitched final la gives the imperative sentence a connotation of friendly advice, contrasting to the high pitch lā, polite but more urgent.

13. Transformation Drill: Change the sentence from a question-word question to a choice type question, following the pattern of the example.

Ex: T: Bīn tiuh haih Dāk
Fuh Douh Jùng a?

T: Which street is Des Voeux
Central?

S: Nī tiuh haih m̀h̀haih
Dāk Fuh Douh Jùng
a?

S: Is this Des Voeux Road Central?

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Bīn gàn haih Jùngwok
Ngànhòhng a? | 1. Nī gàn haih m̀h̀haih Jùng-
gwok Ngànhòhng a? |
| 2. Bīn gàn haih Wíhng Ōn Gūngsī
a? | 2. Nī gàn haih m̀h̀haih Wíhng
Ōn Gūngsī a? |
| 3. Bīn gàn haih Méihgwok Jáudim
a? | 3. Nī gàn haih m̀h̀haih Méih-
gwok Jáudim a? |
| 4. Bīn tiuh haih Daaih Douh Jùng
a? | 4. Nī tiuh haih m̀h̀haih Daaih
Douh Jùng a? |
| 5. Bīn gàn haih M̀ahnwàh Jáudim
a? | 5. Nī gàn haih m̀h̀haih M̀ahnwàh
Jáudim a? |

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

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Chihnbihn yáuh móuh wái paak
chē a?
Is there a place to park the
car in front? | 1. Chihnbihn yáuh móuh wái paak
chē a? |
| 2. /yahpbihn/ | 2. Yahpbihn yáuh móuh wái
paak chē a? |
| 3. /deuimihn/ | 3. Deuimihn yáuh móuh wái
paak chē a? |

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| 4. /mùnhháu/ | 4. Mùnhháu yáuh móuh wái paak chē a? |
| 5. /gaaklèih/ | 5. Gaaklèih yáuh móuh wái paak chē a? |
| 6. /nījógán/ | 6. Nījógán yáuh móuh wái paak chē a? |
| 7. /jóbihn/ | 7. Jóbihn yáuh móuh wái paak chē a? |
| 8. /yauhbihn/ | 8. Yauhbihn yáuh móuh wái paak chē a? |
-

15. Response Drill:

+ Ex: T: Néih sīk m̄hsīk
j̄a chē a?
/m̄hsīk/

Do you know how to drive?
[drive car] /not know how/

S: Ngóh m̄hsīk j̄a chē.

I don't know how to drive.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Bīngō gaau néih j̄a chē ga?
/Hòh Sàang/ | 1. Hòh Sàang gaau ngóh j̄a chē ge. |
| 2. Hèunggóng yáuh móuh hohkhaauh gaau j̄a chē ga?
/dāk géi gàn...ge ja/ | 2. Hèunggóng dāk géi gàn hohkhaauh gaau j̄a chē ge ja. |
| 3. Néih hái bīndouh hohk j̄a chē ga? /Gáulühng/ | 3. Ngóh hái Gáulühng hohk j̄a chē ge. |
| 4. Nī tiuh gāai hó m̄hhóyih hohk j̄a chē ga? /m̄hhóyih bo/++
Is this a street that you can learn to drive on? | 4. Nī tiuh gāai m̄hhóyih hohk j̄a chē bo. |
| 5. Néih jùngyi j̄a bīn gwok ge chē a? /Méihgwok chē/
Which country's cars do you like to drive? | 5. Ngóh jùngyi j̄a Méihgwok chē. |
| 6. Néih jùng m̄hjùngyi j̄a chē a?
/m̄hhaiah géi jùngyi ge ja/ | 6. Ngóh m̄hhaiah géi jùngyi j̄a chē ge ja. |

++ Access to some streets in Hong Kong is prohibited to learner drivers.

16. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: M̀hgòì néih, faaidí lā! /jā/ T: Faster please. /drive/
lā! /jā/

S: M̀hgòì néih jā faaidí lā! S: Please drive faster.
lā!

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. M̀hgòì néih, maahndí lā! /góng/ | 1. M̀hgòì néih góng maahndí lā! |
| 2. M̀hgòì néih, faaidí lā! /hàahng/ | 2. M̀hgòì néih hàahng faaidí lā! |
| 3. M̀hgòì néih, ch̀èuhngdí lā!
/jòuh/
Longer please. (said to a
tailor) | 3. M̀hgòì néih jòuh ch̀èuhngdí
lā!
Make it longer please. |
| 4. M̀hgòì néih, dyúndí lā! /jòuh/ | 4. M̀hgòì néih jòuh dyúndí lā! |
| 5. M̀hgòì néih, p̀èhngdí lā! /maaih/
Cheaper! (said to shopkeeper) | 5. M̀hgòì néih maaih p̀èhngdí lā!
Sell it cheaper! |
| 6. M̀hgòì néih, daaihndí lā! /jòuh/ | 6. M̀hgòì néih jòuh daaihndí lā! |
| 7. M̀hgòì néih, faaidí lā! /sé/ | 7. M̀hgòì néih sé faaidí lā! |
| 8. M̀hgòì néih, saidí lā! /sé/ | 8. M̀hgòì néih sé saidí lā! |
| 9. M̀hgòì néih, futdí lā. /jòuh/
Wider please. (said to a
tailor) | 9. M̀hgòì néih jòuh futdí lā!
Please make (it) a bit
wider. |
| 10. M̀hgòì néih, jaakdí lā. /jòuh/
A bit narrower, please. | 10. M̀hgòì néih jòuh jaakdí lā!
Please make (it) a bit
narrower. |

17. Classroom Conversation Drill: Teacher asks, students answer, giving their actual Cantonese names. Students should learn to react appropriately to the different questions.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Gwaising a? (polite) | 1. S̀iu sing <u>Surname</u> . or
Ngòh sing _____. |
| 2. Sing m̀yéh a? (ordinary) | 2. Ngòh sing <u>Surname</u> . |
| + 3. <u>Gwaisingm̀hng</u> a? (polite)
<u>Your family name and given
name?</u> | 3. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |
| 4. M̀yéh m̀ng a? | 4. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |
| 5. Néih giu m̀yéh m̀ng a? | 5. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |
| 6. Néih m̀yéh m̀ng a? | 6. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |

Comment: The response to #4 m̀yéh m̀ng a? may be simply the given name if the surname is not in question.

Comment: An expanded form of the responses to #3-6 is:

Ngóh sing _____ giu(jouh) _____.

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) yātján = in a little while
 - 2) dīksí = taxi
 - 3) gāiháuh = intersection [street-mouth]
 - 4) hóu chíh = very likely ..., most likely ...
 - 5) Eí! = mild exclamation
 - 6) gwojó la = here: we've overshoot it, we've passed it.
gwo = pass by
 - 7) sái = drive
-

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. Say to the classmate next to you:

1. Could you please tell me which building is the Wing On Company?
2. What's the name of this street?
3. Is this Nathan Road?
4. Here it is! Please stop here. (as if said to taxi-driver)
5. Is it OK to park here?
6. What street is your school on?
7. Can you drive a car?
8. Turn right just beyond the library.

B. And he responds:

1. It's that one on the right hand side.
2. This is Queens Road Central.
3. No--Nathan Road is on the Kowloon side.
4. It's not permitted to stop here--a little further down it's OK to stop.
5. No. Go in there to the right--there's a place inside to park.
6. I forget the name of the street--
7. Yes, I can--do you want me to teach you to drive?
8. You can't turn in to the right on that street. Should I stop here?

9. Is that the Mandarin Hotel
there on the right?

9. No, that building is the
Hilton Hotel.

Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 13

1. daaphaak	n: passenger
2. diuhtàuh	vo: turn (a car) around [reverse head]
3. dou	v: arrive
4. fàanjyun tàuh	vp: turn (the car) around and go back [return-turn head]
5. gāai	n: street
6. giu(jouh)	v: is called, is named
7. gwaisingmihng?	Ph: what is your surname and given name? (polite)
8. gwo	v: pass by (a point); cross (a street); go over to (a place)
9. gwodī	Ph: beyond; a little farther on
10. Gwodī tim.	Ph: Go further on; Keep going (said to taxi driver)
11. hàahng	v: go; walk; drive
12. hóyh	auxV: can, as (1) be permitted, allowed to; (2) be willing to
13. jà chē	vo: to drive a car
14. jauh	adv: immediately, soon; as clause connector = then; and
15. jihk	bf: straight
16. jó	bf: left (direction)
17. jóbihn	PW: left side
18. jósåubihn	PW: lefthand side
19. jyun	v: turn
20. la	ss: as sen. suf. to imperative sentence, gives connotation of friendly advice
21. méng	n: name; given name
22. paak (chē)	v(o): park a car
23. tanhauh	v: back (a car) up, move back
24. tihng	v: stop
25. wái	n: place, seat
26. WihngŌn Gūngsī	PW: Wing On Department Store
27. yahp	bf: enter

28. yahpbihn PW: inside
29. yahpheui v: go in; enter
30. yātjikh adv: straight a) direction
 b) without being diverted: straight-
 away
31. yauh bf: right (direction)
32. yauhbihn PW: right side
33. yauhsáubihn PW: right hand side

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(A Hong Kong native and a foreign friend
have lunch in a Chinese restaurant:)

Búndeihyáhn

fógei	waiter
A! Fógei!	Waiter!
choipáai	menu, bill of fare
ning	carry
ninglâih; ningheui	bring; take
ning go choipáai lâih lâ	bring the food list please
ning go choipáai lâih béi	please bring me a menu
ngóh lâ	
táiháh	have a look
béi ngóh táiháh lâ	please let me have a look
Mhgoi néih ning go choipáai	Please bring me a menu to
lâih béi ngóh táiháh lâ.	have a look at.

Fógei

Hóu aak, jauh lâih.	Yes sir; coming right away.
ngoihgwokyáhn	foreigner

Ngoihgwokyáhn

dím	order (food from a list)
choi	food, dishes
Ngóh mhsík díng choi ga.	I don't know how to order food.
gaaisiuh	recommend, introduce
Mhgoi néih gaaisiuhháh lâ.	Please make a recommendation.

Búndeihyáhn

Gám, dáng ngóh díng lâ.	Well then, I'll choose.
yúhgyū	suckling pig
gwo	verb-suffix: indicates experience; to have done something before.
meih	not yet
sihkgwo meih?	have (you) eaten (it) before?

		question formula: Verbed before, or not yet?
Néih sihk gwo yúh jyū meih a?		Have you ever eaten roast suckling pig?
	<u>Ngoih gwokyáhn</u>	
Meih a. yāt chi dōu meih ...		Not yet. not yet even one time
Yāt chi dōu meih sihk gwo.		I haven't eaten it even once.
	<u>Búndei hyáhn</u>	
hóu ma? ma?		OK? sen. suf. which makes a question of the sentence it is attached to.
Siháh lā, hóu ma?		Let's try it, OK?
	<u>Ngoih gwokyáhn</u>	
Hóu ā.		Fine.
	<u>Búndei hyáhn</u>	
hā yik waahk?		shrimp ... or ...?
Néih júngyí sihk hā yik waahk sihk yú nē?		Do you like to eat shrimp, or eat fish?
	<u>Ngoih gwokyáhn</u>	
Sih daahn lā. júngyí sihk hā dōu haih júngyí sihk hā bāt gwo		As you wish. i.e., Either one. like to eat shrimp really like to eat shrimp however, but, although
Bāt gwo ngóh dōu haih júngyí sihk hā.		Although I really like shrimp. (i.e., I really like shrimp better.)
juhng		still, in addition, also (precedes verbal expres- sion)
juhng oi dí mēyéh a?		also want some what?
juhng séung oi dí mēyéh a?		also want to have some what?

Ngóhdeih juhng séung oi dǐ
nēyéh a?

What else do we want to have?

Búndeihyáhn

tòng
Juhng séung oi go tòng tím.

soup
In addition let's have a soup
too.

(Later the local resident calls the waiter again:)

Búndeihyáhn

-dò-

additional; another; more
(precedes Measure expres-
sion)

béi dò jí bējáu ngóh

give me another bottle of
beer

-dò léuhng jí bējáu

two more bottles of beer

Fógei! Béi dò léuhng jí bējáu
ngóhdeih tím lā.

Waiter! Please give us two
more bottles of beer.

Ngoihgwokyáhn

mhcho

good [not wrong]

Dǐ yúhgyú jánhah mhcho.

The suckling pig is really good.

Búndeihyáhn

dōdǐ

more

Sihk dōdǐ lā!

Have some more!

Ngoihgwokyáhn

dòjeh

thank you (for the gift)

Gau laak. Dòjehsaai.

I've had plenty. Thanks a lot.

Búndeihyáhn

màihdāan

check please! [together-
list]

Fógei! Màihdāan!

Waiter! The check please!

B. Recapitulation:

(A Hong Kong native and a foreign friend
have lunch in a Chinese restaurant:)

Búndeihyáhn

A! Fógei!

Waiter!

Áhngòì néih níng go choipáai
lâih bái ngòh táiháh lâ.

Please bring me a menu to have
a look at.

Fógei

Hóu aak, jauh lâih.

Yes sir, coming right away.

Ngoihgwokyáhn

Ngòh àhseik díng choi ga. Áhngòì
néih gaaisiuhháh lâ.

I don't know how to order food.
Please make a recommendation.

Búndeihyáhn

Gám, dáng ngòh díng lâ.
Néih sihkgo yúhgyū meih a?

Well then, I'll choose.
Have you ever eaten roast
suckling pig?

Ngoihgwokyáhn

Meih a--yāt chí dōu meih
sihkgo.

Not yet--I've not eaten it
even once.

Búndeihyáhn

Siháh lâ, hóu ma?

Let's try it, OK?

Ngoihgwokyáhn

Hóu ā.

Fine.

Búndeihyáhn

Néih júngyí sihk hā yikwaahk
sihk yú nē?

Do you prefer shrimp, or fish?

Ngoihgwokyáhn

Sihdaahn lâ.
Bātgo ngòh dōuhaih júngyí
sihk hā.

As you wish. i.e., Either one.
Although I really like shrimp.
(i.e., I really like shrimp
better.)

Ngòhdeih juhng séung oi dĩ
mēyéh a?

What else do we want to have?

Búndeihyáhn

Juhng séung oi go tòng tím.

In addition, let's have a
soup, too.

(Later the Hong Kong native calls the waiter again:)

Fógei! Bái dò léuhng jí
bējáu ngòhdeih tím lâ.

Waiter! Please give us two
more bottles of beer.

Ngoihgwoyáhn

Dí yúh-jyū jánhah àhcho.

The suckling pig is really
good!Búndehyáhn

Sihk dōdī lā!

Have some more!

Ngoihgwoyáhn

Gau laak. Dòjehsai.

I've had plenty. Thanks a lot.

Búndehyáhn

Fógei! Máihdāan!

Waiter! The check please!

II. NOTES

A. Culture notes

1. Styles of cooking Chinese food.

Different areas of China have different styles of cooking and different specialties, making use of the foods particular to each area. For an interesting discussion of the hows and whats of Chinese food, see How to Cook and Eat in Chinese, by Buwei Yang Chao, (NY: John Day, 1949)

2. choi. 'a dish (of food),' 'food'.

The Chinese style of informal eating is for each person to have a bowl of rice (if it's in the South--in the North they eat bread more) for himself, and for there to be several dishes on the table which are communal property for everyone to eat from. The eater uses his chopsticks or a spoon to take food from the center dishes. The center dishes are called choi.

A choi can be a fish dish, a meat dish, or a vegetable dish. choi is also the general term for 'vegetable.' Finally, choi may mean 'cooking style,' or 'food,' as in Seuhnghói choi, 'Shanghai cooking,' 'Shanghai food'; Jùngchoi 'Chinese cooking,' 'Chinese food.'

(In this book we use the term Jùngchoi as the general term for Chinese food. There is another term sometimes used having the same meaning: Tòhngchoi = Chinese food.)

3. choipáai and choidāan, 'menu'

choipáai, 'menu,' 'bill of fare,' is the list you choose from in a restaurant.

choidāan, 'menu' is the written-down account of a particular meal.

B. Structure Notes:

1. directional verb compounds. Ex: ninglâih, 'bring (something) here; and ningheui, 'take (something) there'

- a. Directional verbs use -lâih and -heui as suffixes to indicate direction towards and away from the speaker (or other point of reference).

Ex: ning carry

ninglâih carry towards the speaker--i.e., bring here

ningheui carry away from the speaker--i.e., take there

We give the directional verb plus the heui/lâih suffix the name directional verb compound.

- b. The noun object of a directional verb compound comes between the verb and the suffix. In the absence of a noun object, the verb and suffix come together, since a pronoun object is not stated:

Ex: A: Ning ji bējáu lâih Please bring a bottle of beer.
lâ.

B: Hóu, jauh ninglâih. Right--bringing it right away.

(See BC and Drills 1.3, 10)

- c. Another way of forming sentences with directional verb compounds is to put the logical object of the verb into subject position.

Ex: Dí bējá yínging ning- The beer (I've) already
lâih laak. brought.

2. gwo 'pass,' used as verb suffix

gwo, a verb with the basic meaning 'pass,' 'pass by,' 'pass through,' is used as a verb suffix indicating 'have passed through (experienced)' the action expressed by the verb.

Ex: síhkgwo, 'pass through the experience of eating,'
'have eaten,' 'ate.'

(See BC and Drills 7, 8, 9, 13)

3. meih 'not yet.'

The negative meih 'not yet' precedes the verb in a negative sentence. In a choice question, it follows the verb:

- Ex: 1. Meih sihkgwo. (I) haven't had the experience of eating (it).
 2. Sihkgwo meih? Have (you) had the experience of eating (this)?

(See BC and Drills 3, 8, 9, 13)

meih 'not yet,' indicates that the action expressed by the verb is one which the speaker contemplates doing--'I haven't eaten it yet,' (but I'd like to.)

4. mēyéh, (mātyéh) as mass noun.

mēyéh functions as a mass noun, in taking the mass measure dī:

- Ex: dī mēyéh? Some what?
 Sihk dī mēyéh a? What will you have to eat?
 [eat-a little-what?]

5. ..., yikwaahk..... = '....., or?'

yikwaahk 'or' can be called an interrogative conjunction. It connects two verb phrases, indicating: .A. or .B., which one?

- Ex: Néih jūngyi sihk hā, Which do you prefer, to eat
 yikwaahk sihk yú nē? shrimp, or to eat fish? or
 Do you want shrimp, or would
 you rather have fish?

(See BC and Drills 2, 3)

The English possibility of:

- A: Do you want coffee or tea?
 B: No thanks.

is not covered by yikwaahk. In Chinese you would have to rephrase the sentence to say something like 'Would you like something to drink? We have coffee and tea.'

6. dōuhaih 'really'

In the following sentence taken from the Basic Conversation,

- Bātgo ngóh dōuhaih Although I really like shrimp.
 jūngyi sihk hā.

dōuhaih is said with very light stress, and has very little content meaning. It serves as an intonation marker, lightening an otherwise blunt statement. The same function is served by 'really' in the English translation. The situation is: you'd rather have shrimp than fish but you don't want to insist upon it.

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

- | | | | |
|---------|---------------------|----|-----------------------------|
| + 1. a. | <u>Wún</u> | a. | <u>bowl</u> |
| b. | Wún tòng. | b. | bowl of soup |
| c. | Yám wún tòng. | c. | have a bowl of soup |
| d. | Yám wún tòng lā. | d. | Please have a bowl of soup. |
| e. | Yám dò wún tòng lā. | e. | Have another bowl of soup. |
| f. | Yám dōdī tòng lā. | f. | Have some more soup. |

Comment: In this group of sentences wún, 'bowl' is used as a Measure. wún may also be used as a Noun, as in sām jek wún, '3 bowls.' (also sām go wún, '3 bowls.')

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|----|--|
| + 2. a. | <u>Bùi</u> | a. | <u>cupful</u> |
| b. | Bùi chàh | b. | a cup of tea |
| c. | Béi bùi chàh
ngóh lā. | c. | Please give me a cup of tea. |
| d. | Mhngòi néih béi bùi chàh
ngóh lā. | d. | Please give me a cup of tea. |
| + 3. a. | <u>Būi.</u> | a. | <u>cup</u> |
| b. | Jek būi. | b. | a cup |
| c. | Níng jek būi lāih. | c. | Bring a cup. |
| d. | Níng dò jek būi lāih. | d. | Bring another cup. |
| e. | Níng dò léuhng jek būi lāih. | e. | Bring two more cups. |
| f. | Níng dò léuhng jek būi lāih
tím. | f. | Bring two more cups too. |
| + 4. a. | <u>Baahk faahn.</u> | a. | <u>white rice.</u>
(i.e. plain boiled or
steamed rice) |
| b. | Wún baahk faahn. | b. | a bowl of rice. |
| c. | Béi wún baahk faahn ngóh. | d. | Give me a bowl of rice. |
| d. | Béi dò wún baahk faahn ngóh. | d. | Give me another bowl of rice. |
| e. | Mhngòi néih
béi dò wún baahk faahn ngóh lā. | e. | Please
give me another bowl of rice. |
| + 5. a. | <u>Cháau mihn</u> | a. | <u>fried noodles</u> |
| b. | Sihk cháau mihn | b. | eat fried noodles |
| c. | Júngyi sihk cháau mihn | c. | like to eat fried noodles |
| d. | Júngyi sihk cháau mihn | d. | like to eat fried noodles or |
| + yikwaahk tòng mihn a? | | | <u>soup noodles?</u> |

e. Néih jùngyi síhk cháau mihn
yikwaahk tòng mihn a?

e. Would you like to eat fried
noodles or soup noodles?

2. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Néih yám mātýéh a?
/cháh/gafē/

S: Néih yám chàh yik-
waahk gafē nē?

T: What will you have to drink?
/tea/coffee/

S: Would you like tea, or coffee?
(i.e., Which would you like,
tea or coffee?)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Néih yám mātýéh a?
/heiséui/bējáu/ | 1. Néih yám heiséui yikwaahk
bējáu a? |
| 2. Néih oi mātýéh a?
/jyühk/ngáuhyuhk/ | 2. Néih oi jyühk yikwaahk
ngáuhyuhk a? |
| 3. Néih heui bíndouh a?
/Júngwàahn/Gáulühng/ | 3. Néih heui Júngwàahn yikwaahk
Gáulühng a? |
| 4. Néih wán bíngó a?
/Hòh Sàang/Hòh Táai/ | 4. Néih wán Hòh Sàang yikwaahk
Hòh Táai a? |
| + 5. Néih jùngyi bíndí a?
/cháau faahn/cháau mihn/
(cháau faahn =
fried rice) | 5. Néih jùngyi cháau faahn
yikwaahk cháau mihn a?
Would you prefer fried
rice, or fried noodles? |
| + 6. Néih jùngyi bíndí a?
/Seuhngóhí choi/Gwóngdùng
choi/
(/Shanghai food/Cantonese
food/) | 6. Néih jùngyi Seuhngóhí choi
yikwaahk Gwóngdùng choi nē?
Would you prefer Shanghai
food or Cantonese food? |
| + 7. Néih jùngyi bíndí a?
/Jùng choi/Sáichāan/
(/Chinese food/Western food/) | 7. Néih jùngyi Jùng choi yik-
waahk Sáichāan nē?
Would you prefer Chinese
food, or Western food? |

3. Response Drill

Ex: T: /chaau faahn/ chaau
mihn/

T: /fried rice/fried noodles/

S1: Néih jùngyi sihk cháau
faahn yihwaahk sihk
cháau mihn a?

S1: Do you want to have fried rice,
or fried noodles.

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Cháau
faahn tühng cháau
mihq dou dak.

S2: Either one. Fried rice and fried
noodles are both fine.

1. /jyùyuhk/ngàuhyuhk/

1. S1: Néih jùngyi sihk jyùyuhk
yikwaahk ngàuhyuhk a?

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Jyùyuhk tühng
ngàuhyuhk dou dak.

2. /Jùngchoi/Sāichāan/

2. S1: Néih jùngyi sihk Jùngchoi
yikwaahk Sāichāan a?

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Jùngchoi tühng
Sāichāan dou dak.

3. /Seuhnghói choi/Gwóngdùng
choi/

3. S1: Néih jùngyi sihk Seuhnghói
choi yikwaahk Gwóngdùng
choi a?

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Seuhnghói choi
tühng Gwóngdùng choi dou
dak.

4. /ngàuhnáaih/heiséui/

4. S1: Néih jùngyi yám ngàuhnáaih
yikwaahk heiséui a?

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Ngàuhnáaih
tühng heiséui dou dak.

5. /chàh/gafē/

5. S1: Néih jùngyi yám chàh
yikwaahk gafē a?

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Chàh tühng
gafē dou dak.

4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: /jǐ bējǎu/

T: /a bottle of beer/

S: Béi jǐ bējǎu ngóh lā.

S: Give me a bottle of beer.

1. /jǐ heiséui/

1. Béi jǐ heiséui ngóh lā.

+ 2. /jek gāng/
(a spoon)

2. Béi jek gāng ngóh lā.
Please give me a spoon.

3. /bùi chàh/

3. Béi bùi chàh ngóh lā.

4. /bùi gafē/

4. Béi bùi gafē ngóh lā.

5. /go cháau mihn/

5. Béi go cháau mihn ngóh lā.

6. /go cháau faahn/

6. Béi go cháau faahn ngóh lā.

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7. /go tòng mihn/ | 7. Béi go tòng mihn ngóh lā. |
| 8. /wún baahk faahn/ | 8. Béi wún baahk faahn ngóh lā. |
| 9. /wún tòng mihn/ | 9. Béi wún tòng mihn ngóh lā. |
| 10. /tíuh kwàhn/ | 10. Béi tíuh kwàhn ngóh lā. |
| 11. /jek jǐu/ | 11. Béi jek jǐu ngóh lā. |

Comment: The sentences in the right hand column are appropriate said by a diner in a restaurant to a waiter.

Note that tòng mihn may be either go tòng mihn, 'an order of soup noodles' (see #7) or wún tòng mihn, 'a bowl of soup noodles' (see #9).

5. Expansion Drill: Expand the sentences by adding dò.

Ex: 1. T: Béi bàau yǐnjái ngóh lā! T: Give me a pack of cigarettes.

S: Béi dò bàau yǐnjái ngóh lā! S: Give me another pack of cigarettes.

2. T: Béi léuhng gihn sēutsāam ngóh lā! T: Give me two shirts.

S: Béi dò léuhng gihn sēutsāam ngóh lā! S: Give me two more shirts.

- | | |
|---|--|
| + 1. Béi deui faaijǐ ngóh lā!
(chopsticks) | 1. Béi dò deui faaijǐ ngóh lā!
Please give me another pair of chopsticks. |
| 2. Béi go tòng ngóh lā! | 2. Béi dò go tòng ngóh lā! |
| 3. Béi bá jē ngóh lā! | 3. Béi dò bá jē ngóh lā! |
| 4. Béi jek gāng ngóh lā! | 4. Béi dò jek gāng ngóh lā! |
| 5. Béi léuhng bàau yǐnjái ngóh lā! | 5. Béi dò léuhng bàau yǐnjái ngóh lā! |

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

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Juhng séung yiu dǐ mēyéh nē?
What else do you want? | 1. Juhng séung yiu dǐ mēyéh nē? |
| 2. /yám/ | 2. Juhng séung yám dǐ mēyéh nē? |
| 3. /sìhk/ | 3. Juhng séung sìhk dǐ mēyéh nē? |

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 4. /oi/ | 4. Juhng séung oi dī mēyéh nē? |
| 5. /si/ | 5. Juhng séung si dī mēyéh nē?
What else would you like
to try? (in restaurant,
ordering food) |
| 6. /ló/ | 6. Juhng séung ló dī mēyéh nē?
What else do you want to
get? |
| 7. /máaih/ | 7. Juhng séung máaih dī mēyéh
nē? |

7. Response Drill

- Ex: T: Néih jeukgwo nī júng yúhlāu meih a?
/nod/ T: Have you worn this kind of
raincoat before? /nod/
S: Jeukgwo. S: Yes.
- T: Néih jeukgwo gó deui háaih meih a?
/shake/ T: Have you worn that pair of
shoes yet?
S: Meih. S: No, not yet.
- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. Néih sihkgwo hā meih a?
/shake/ | 1. Meih. |
| 2. Néih yámngwo nī júng bējáu
meih a? /nod/ | 2. Yámngwo. |
| 3. Néih làihgwo Hèunggóng meih
a? /shake/ | 3. Meih. |
| 4. Néih heuigwo Méihgwok meih
a? /nod/ | 4. Heuigwo. |
| 5. Néih jyhngwo Gáulùhng meih a?
/shake/ | 5. Meih. |
| 6. Néih yuhnggwo faaijǐ meih a?
/shake/ | 6. Meih. |
| 7. Néih yámngwo nī dī tòng meih
a? /shake/ | 7. Meih. |
| + 8. Néih joughgwo nī dī yéh meih a?
/nod/
Have you done this kind of work
before?
(<u>jouh yéh</u> =
<u>do chores; have a job</u>) | 8. Jouhgwo. |

8. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh sihkwo cháau mihn. I've eaten fried noodles before.

S: Ngóh meih sihkwo cháau mihn. I've never eaten fried noodles before.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Ngóh jágwo chē. | 1. Ngóh meih jágwo chē. |
| 2. Ngóh heuigwo Méihgwok. | 2. Ngóh meih heuigwo Méihgwok. |
| 3. Ngóh jyuhgwo Gáulúhng. | 3. Ngóh meih jyuhgwo Gáulúhng. |
| 4. Ngóh yámgwo ní júng bējáu. | 4. Ngóh meih yámgwo ní júng bējáu. |
| 5. Ngóh yuhnggwo faaijǐ. | 5. Ngóh meih yuhnggwo faaijǐ. |
| + 6. Ngóh làihgwo ní gàan <u>jáugā.</u>
(Chinese style restaurant) | 6. Ngóh meih làihgwo ní gàan jáugā. |

9. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh meih sihkwo hā. I've never eaten prawns.

S: Ngóh meih sihkwo hā, néih sihkwo meih a? I've never eaten prawns; have you?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ngóh meih sihkwo yúhgyū. | 1. Ngóh meih sihkwo yúhgyū.
Néih sihkwo meih a? |
| 2. Ngóh meih yámgwo ní júng tòng. | 2. Ngóh meih yámgwo ní júng tòng.
Néih yámgwo meih a? |
| 3. Ngóh meih sihkwo gó júng yǐnjái. | 3. Ngóh meih sihkwo gó júng yǐnjái.
Néih sihkwo meih a? |
| 4. Ngóh meih heuigwo gó gàan jáugā. | 4. Ngóh meih heuigwo gó gàan jáugā.
Néih heuigwo meih a? |
| 5. Ngóh meih dǐngwo ní júng choi. | 5. Ngóh meih dǐngwo ní júng choi.
Néih dǐngwo meih a? |

10. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: M̀ngòì néih nǐng jí bḗjáu làih. Please bring a bottle of beer.

S: M̀ngòì néih nǐng dò jí bḗjáu làih. Please bring another bottle of beer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. M̀ngòì néih nǐng deui faaijǐ làih. | 1. M̀ngòì néih nǐng dò deui faaijǐ làih. |
| 2. M̀ngòì néih nǐng jek gāng làih. | 2. M̀ngòì néih nǐng dò jek gāng làih. |
| 3. M̀ngòì néih nǐng jek būi làih. | 3. M̀ngòì néih nǐng dò jek būi làih. |
| + 4. M̀ngòì néih nǐng go <u>wúnjái</u> làih.
/small bowl/ | 4. M̀ngòì néih nǐng dò go wún-jái làih. |
| + 5. M̀ngòì néih nǐng jek <u>séui būi</u> làih. /water glass/ | 5. M̀ngòì néih nǐng dò jek séui būi làih. |

a. Repeat, teacher giving cue only, students responding with sentences in left hand column, thus:

T: jí bḗjáu

S: M̀ngòì néih nǐng jí bḗjáu làih.

11. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Néih sihksaai dǐ hā meih a? Have you eaten up all the shrimp

S: Sihksaai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. I've eaten (them all) up, and I still want some more.
[in addition, want to have some more]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih sihksaai dǐ yú meih a? | 1. Sihksaai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. |
| 2. Néih sihksaai dǐ cháau faahn meih a? | 2. Sihksaai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. |
| 3. Néih yám saai dǐ chàh meih a? | 3. Yám saai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. |
| 4. Néih yuhngsaai dǐ chin meih a? | 4. Yuhngsaai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. |
| 5. Néih sihksaai dǐ cháau mihn meih a? | 5. Sihksaai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. |
| 6. Néih yámsaai dǐ tòng meih a? | 6. Yámsaai laak, ngóh juhng séung yiu dǐ tím. |

12. Response Drill

Ex: T: Yú tùhng hā, néih jùngyi bīn yeuhng a? (type, kind)
 + T: Which do you like better, fish or prawns? [fish and prawns, you like which kind more?]

S: Yú tùhng hā, ngóh léuhng yeuhng dōu jùngyi.
 S: Fish and prawns, I like both.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Jùngchoi tùhng Sāichāan, néih jùngyi bīn yeuhng a? | 1. Jùngchoi tùhng Sāichāan, ngóh léuhng yeuhng dōu jùngyi. |
| 2. Gwóngdùng choi tùhng Seuhnghói choi, néih jùngyi bīn yeuhng a? | 2. Gwóngdùng choi tùhng Seuhnghói choi, ngóh léuhng yeuhng dōu jùngyi. |
| 3. Cháau mihn tùhng tòng mihn, néih jùngyi bīn yeuhng a? | 3. Cháau mihn tùhng tòng mihn, ngóh léuhng yeuhng dōu jùngyi. |
| 4. Cháau faahn tùhng baahk faahn, néih jùngyi bīn yeuhng a? | 4. Cháau faahn tùhng baahk faahn, ngóh léuhng yeuhng dōu jùngyi. |
| + 5. <u>Jùnggwok choi</u> tùhng <u>Yahtbún choi</u> , néih jùngyi bīn yeuhng a? (<u>Chinese food</u>) (<u>Japanese food</u>) | 5. Jùnggwok choi tùhng Yahtbún choi, ngóh léuhng yeuhng dōu jùngyi. |

13. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih heuigwo géidō chi a?
 T: How many times have you been there?

S: Yāt chi dōu meih heuigwo.
 S: I've never been even once.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Néih làihgwo géidō chi a? | 1. Yāt chi dōu meih làihgwo. |
| 2. Néih yuhnggwo géidō chi a? | 2. Yāt chi dōu meih yuhnggwo. |
| 3. Néih heuigwo géidō chi a? | 3. Yāt chi dōu meih heuigwo. |
| 4. Néih sihkgo géidō chi a? | 4. Yāt chi dōu meih sihkgo. |
| 5. Néih fàngwo Seuhnghói géidō chi a? | 5. Yāt chi dōu meih fàngwo. |

14. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih yáuh léuhng
ga chē.

T: He has two cars.

S: Kéuih yáuh léuhng
ga chē, daahnhaih
ngóh yāt ga dōu
móuh.

S: He has two cars, but I don't
even have one.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Gó go hohkwàang yáuh géi jì
yùhnjìbāt. | 1. Gó go hohksàang yáuh géi jì
yùhnjìbāt, daahnhaih ngóh
yāt jì dōu móuh. |
| 2. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go taaitáai. | 2. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go taai-
táai, daahnhaih ngóh yāt
go dōu móuh. |
| 3. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go sáudói. | 3. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go sáudói,
daahnhaih ngóh yāt go dōu
móuh. |
| 4. Gó go sīgēi yáuh léuhng ga
chē. | 4. Gó go sīgēi yáuh léuhng ga
chē, daahnhaih ngóh yāt
ga dōu móuh. |
| 5. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go jái. | 5. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go jái,
daahnhaih ngóh yāt go
dōu móuh. |

15. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Sihk dōdī lā.

T: Have some more.

S: Mhhóu sihk gam dò a. S: Don't eat so much.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Jà maahndī lā! | 1. Mhhóu jà gam maahn a. |
| 2. Dīm dōdī lā! | 2. Mhhóu dīm gam dò a. |
| 3. Sihk dōdī lā! | 3. Mhhóu sihk gam dò a. |
| 4. Jà faaidī lā! | 4. Mhhóu jà gam faai a. |
| 5. Hàahng faaidī lā! | 5. Mhhóu hàahng gam faai a. |
| 6. Yám dōdī lā! | 6. Mhhóu yám gam dò a. |
| 7. Jòuh chèuhngdī lā! | 7. Mhhóu jòuh gam chèuhng a. |
| 8. Jòuh dyúndī lā! | 8. Mhhóu jòuh gam dyún a. |

IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) ngāamngāam = just now
- 2) fòng gùng = leave work, get off from work
- 3) yihm guhk gāi = salt-roasted chicken
- 4) gaailáan cháau ngàuhyuhk = stir fried beef and broccoli
- 5) taai - too, excessively
- 6) sàì yèuhng choi tòng = watercress soup
- 7) giu = order, call for (without having to look at a listed menu)
- 8) Yèuhngjàu cháau faahn = Yangchow fried rice
- 9) Sàiyèuhngchoi tòng = watercress soup
- 10) faai = soon, almost, approaching (preceding a time expression)
- 11) yáuh méng = famous
- 12) gù lòu yuhk = sweet & sour pork
- 13) dōu yiu sai ge = want both to be small portions

V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. Say to the classmate sitting next to you:

1. Have you eaten fried noodles before?
2. Which do you like better, fried noodles or fried rice?
3. (deciding on a restaurant:) Which would you prefer-- Shanghai food or Cantonese food?
4. I don't know how to order-- would you suggest something?
5. What else shall we have?
6. Waiter, would you please bring two bottles of beer?
7. Waiter, please bring another glass.

B. And he answers:

1. Yes, many times.
2. Fried rice.
3. Either one, I like both.
4. Let's have fried noodles and a soup, OK?
5. Shall we have some beer?
6. Yes, sir, right away.
7. All right--shall I bring another bottle of beer?

- | | |
|---|---|
| 8. Can you use chopsticks? | 8. No--please show me (introduce). |
| 9. The soup noodles are not bad! | 9. I think so too. |
| 10. Have some more! | 10. I've had enough, thanks. |
| 11. Have you eaten in this
(Western style) restaurant
before? | 11. No, I've never been here
even once. |
| 12. Have you ever eaten roast
suckling pig? | 12. Yes, several times. |
| 13. Have you drunk up all your
beer? | 13. Yes, and I think I'd like
some more. |
| 14. Mr. Chan has 10 sons. | 14. Is that so! I don't even
have one. |
| 15. Don't eat so much! | 15. Don't drink so much! |

 Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 14

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 1. baahk faahn | n: boiled or steamed rice [white rice] |
| 2. bātgwō | cj: however; but; although |
| 3. būi | n: cup, glass |
| 4. bùi | m: M. for cup, glass |
| 5. cháau | v: to toss-fry in small amt of oil, as in
scrambling eggs. |
| 6. cháau faahn | n: fried rice |
| 7. cháau mihn | n: fried noodles |
| 8. chōi | n: food; a particular food, a dish |
| 9. choipáai | n: menu, bill of fare |
| 10. dīm | v: to order (food) |
| 11. dò | bf: additional, as modifier in Noun phrase |
| 12. dōdī | adv: more (in addition) (follows V) |
| 13. Dòjeh. | Ph: Thank you. (for a gift) |
| 14. Dòjehsaai. | Ph: Thank you very much. |
| 15. dōuhaih | adv: always, really |
| 16. faaijǐ | n: chopsticks |
| 17. fōgei | n: waiter in restaurant |
| 18. gaaisiuh | v: recommend; introduce |
| 19. gāng | n: spoon |

20. -gwo	Vsuf:	indicates experience; to have done something before
21. Gwóngdùng choi	n:	Cantonese food
22. hā	n:	shrimp
23. Hóu ma?	Ph:	Is that OK?
24. jáugā	n/PW:	Chinese style restaurant
25. jek	m:	M. for spoon
26. jouh yéh	vo:	do chores; have a job
27. juhng	adv:	still, in addition, also (+ verb)
28. Jùngchoi	n:	Chinese food
29. Jùnggwok choi	n:	Chinese food
30. ma?	ss:	sen. suf. making a question of the sentence it attaches to
31. Màihdāan!	Ph:	The check please!
32. meih	adv:	negative, 'not yet'
33. mhcho	Ph:	good [not-wrong], 'not bad!'
34. ngoihgwokyàhn	n:	foreigner(s)
35. nǐng	v:	carry (something)
36. nǐng...heui	v:	take, carry off (something)
37. nǐng...laih	v:	bring (something)...here
38. Sāichāan	n:	Western meal
39. Seuhnghóí choi	n:	Shanghai food
40. séui búi	n:	water glass
41. Sihdaahn lā.	Ph:	Either one. No preference. As you wish. (when offered a choice)
42. táiháh	VP:	have a look
43. tòng	n:	soup
44. tòng mihn	n:	soup noodles
45. wún	m:	M. a bowl of...
46. wún	n:	bowl
47. wúnjái	n:	small bowl
48. Yahtbún choi	n:	Japanese food
49. yāt chi dōu meih...	VP:	not even once...
50. yāt...M...dōu .Neg.V.	Ph:	Not even one...; can't V. even one <u>M</u> .
51. yéh	n:	work (as in <u>jouh yéh</u>) (with restricted use)
52. yeuhng	m:	kind, type

53. yikwaahk...?

cj: or?

54. yúh jyū

n: roast suckling pig