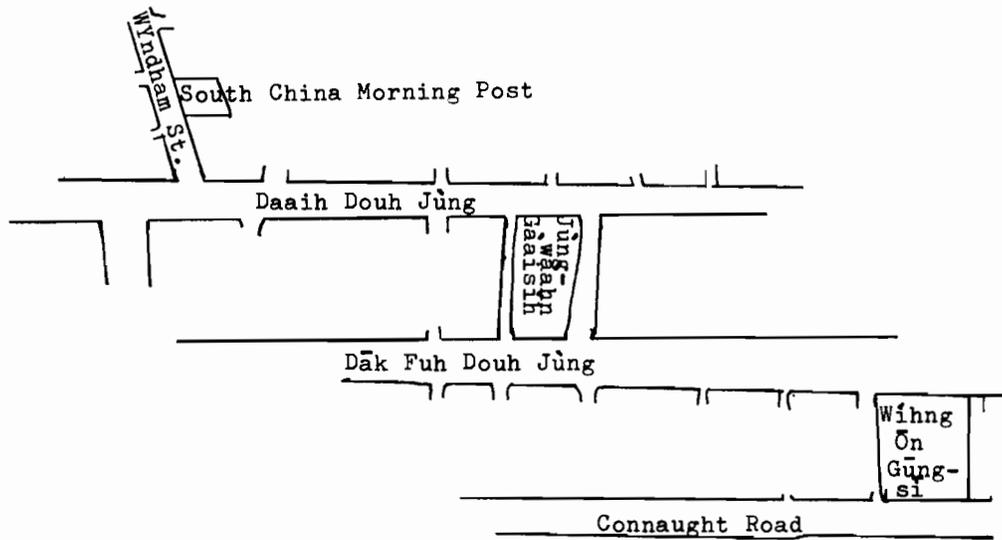


I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:



(Mr. Wong approaches another pedestrian on the street in front of the South China Morning Post building on Wyndham Street)

Wòhng Sāang

dím heui?	how go?, how (do you) go (to)?
dím heui Wihng Ōn Gūng-sí a?	how do you go to the Wing On Company?
yàuh	from
yàuh nídouh	from here
yàuh nídouh díng heui Wihng Ōn Gūng-sí a?	how do you get to the Wing On Company from here?
Chéng mahn néih, yàuh nídouh díng heui Wihng Ōn Gūng-sí a?	Could you please tell me how to get to the Wing On Company from here?
louhyáhn	pedestrian
	<u>Louhyáhn</u>
lohk	down

lohkheui	go down [down go]
hàahng lohkheui	walk down (to)
hàahng lohkheui Daaih	go down to Queen's Road
Douh Jūng	Central
hàahng lohkheui Daaih	first go down to Queen's
Douh Jūng sin	Road Central
yihh(ji)hauh	then, after that
Hàahng lohkheui Daaih Douh	First go down to Queen's Road
Jūng sin, yihnhauh jyun jó.	Central, then turn left.
	<u>Wòhng Sàang</u>
Jyun jó.	Turn left.
	<u>Louhyáhn</u>
gàaisih	food market
Jūngwàahn Gàaisih	Central Market
hàahngdou Jūngwàahn Gàaisih	walk to Central Market
-dou	verb suf. to verbs of
	action indicates arrival
	at goal.
Gám, yātjikh hàahngdou	Then, go straight till you get
Jūngwàahn Gàaisih, jyun yauh.	to Central Market, and turn
	right.
gwojó gàaisih	get past the market
Gwojó gàaisih, jauh haih Dāk	When you get past the market,
Fuh Douh Jūng laak.	you are on Des Voeux Road
	Central.
mahn yáhn lā	ask someone
Heuidou gódouh, joi mahn	When you get there, ask again.
yáhn lā.	
(Mr. Wong arrives at Wing On and approaches a salesclerk:)	
	<u>Wòhng Sàang</u>
bouhfahn	department (in a store)
gó go bouhfahn	that department
maaih lāangsāan gó go	the sweater department
bouhfahn	[the department that
	sells sweaters]

Maaih lāang sāam gó go bouh-  
fahn hái bíndouh a?

Sauhfoyhñ

séuhng  
séuhng sām lāu

chéng  
Chéng séuhng sām lāu lā.

Where is the sweater  
department?

go up  
go up to the third floor  
(Chinese and American  
style of counting; 2nd  
floor British style of  
counting)

invite; please  
Please go up to the second  
(or third) floor.

B. Recapitulation:Wòhng Sàng

Chéng mahñ néih, yàuh níndouh  
díng heui Wíhng Ōn Gūngsí a?

Could you please tell me how  
to get to the Wing On  
Company from here?

Louhyáhn

Háahng lohkhéui Daaih Douh  
Júng sin, yíhnhauh jyun jó.

First go down to Queen's Road  
Central, then turn left.

Wòhng Sàng

Jyun jó.

Turn left.

Louhyáhn

Gám, yātjìhk háahngdou  
Júngwáahn Gàaisíh, jyun yauh.

Then go straight till you get  
to Central Market, and turn  
right.

Gwojó gàaisíh, jauh haih Dāk  
Fuh Douh Júng laak.

When you get past the market,  
you are at Des Voeux Road  
Central.

Heuidou gódouh, joi mahñ yáhn  
lā.

When you get there, ask again.

(Mr. Wong gets to the store and asks a clerk:)

Wòhng Sàng

Maaih lāang sāam gó go beuhfahn  
hái bíndouh a?

Where is the sweater  
department?



d. The directional verbs may combine with a preceding verb of movement, such as hàahng 'walk,' gyun 'turn,' ning 'carry.'

- Ex: 1. Kéuih hàahng lohk- (heui) sàm láu. He walked down to the second floor.  
 2. Kéuih gyun yahp(heui) Dāk Fuh Douh Jùng. He turned into Des Voeux Road Central.  
 3. M̀ngòì néih ning chéutlah. Please bring it out.

(See Drill 12)

3. deihhá, lauhah, hahbihn differentiated.

1. deihhá simply means 'ground floor.'

2. lauhah [floor-below] is a pronoun of place whose meaning derives from position in relationship to another location. If you are on the 3d floor lauhah is a floor below the 3d floor. If you are on the ground floor lauhah is the basement.

3. hahbihn [below-side] is also a locative whose meaning derives from position in relationship to another position. It can mean 'downstairs' in relation to upstairs, 'under' something, 'below' something.

4. Two-part Verb forms: performance and achievement. Chinese verbs are often in two parts, with the first part telling of the performance and the second part telling of the achievement. For example:

- tái + dóu = look + successful = see  
 wán + dóu = search + successful = find  
 heui + dou = go + arrive = reach (a place)  
 gwo + jó = pass + accomplish = get past (a place)  
 chéng + dóu = invite + successful = invite (someone) and have him accept

The second part of these two-part verbs we regard as suffix to the first part.

5. -dou as verb suffix, indicates reaching the destination or goal.

Ex: 1. heuidou = arrive [go-arrive]

Kéuih heuidou gódouh,... When he got there,... or  
 When he gets there,...

2. duhkdou = read to [read-arrive]

Kéuih duhkdou sa'ahsei yihp. He read to page 34.

(See BC and Drills 3,4)



9. yihp 'page' and fo 'lesson' classed as measures.

Note that in the grammatical sense yihp and fo are measures, inasmuch as they can follow numbers directly. From the point of view of having substantive meaning, they are like nouns.

(See Drills 3,4)

10. chéng... = invite (someone to do something); Please .V.

chéng basically means 'invite.' chéng + Verb is used as a polite imperative:

Ex: Chéng séuhng sàam láu.      Please go up to the 3d floor  
[invite you to go up]

(See BC)

As polite imperative it is only used affirmatively. To say 'Please don't.V.' with chéng, the negative attaches to the following verb.

Ex: Chéng mhséuhng sàam láu.      Please don't go up to the 3d  
floor.

## III. DRILLS

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

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Kéuih hái douh dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you here.       | 1. Kéuih hái douh dáng néih.   |
| 2. /hauhbihn/  | 2. Kéuih hái hauhbihn dáng néih.   |
| + 3. /yahpbihn/  | 3. Kéuih hái yahpbihn dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you<br><u>inside</u> .    |
| + 4. /deihhá/<br><u>ground floor</u>                             | 4. Kéuih hái deihhá dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you on<br>the ground floor. |
| + 5. /seuhngbihn/<br><u>above; upstairs; on top</u><br>[up-side] | 5. Kéuih hái seuhngbihn dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you<br>upstairs.        |
| + 6. /hahbihn/<br><u>downstairs; below; under</u><br>[down-side] | 6. Kéuih hái hahbihn dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you<br>downstairs.         |
| + 7. /lauhseuhng/<br><u>upstairs</u> [floor-above]               | 7. Kéuih hái lauhseuhng dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you<br>upstairs.        |
| + 8. /lauhah/<br><u>downstairs</u> [floor[below]]                | 8. Kéuih hái lauhah dáng néih.<br>He's waiting for you down-<br>stairs.        |
| 9. /sei láu/   | 9. Kéuih hái sei láu dáng néih.  |
| + 10. /cheutbihn/<br><u>outside</u>                              | 10. Kéuih hái cheutbihn dáng néih.   |

2. Response Drill: Students gesture the directions.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Ex: 1. T: Málnwàh Jáudim<br>hái chíhnbihn,<br>haih m̀hhaih a?<br>/hauhbihn/ | T: The Mandarin Hotel is in<br>front, isn't it?<br>/behind, in the back/ |
| S: M̀hhaih, hái hauh-<br>bihn.  | S: No, it's in the back.   |
| 2. T: Málnwàh Jáudim<br>hái chíhnbihn,<br>haih m̀hhaih a?<br>/chihnbihn/    | T: The Mandarin Hotel is in<br>front, isn't it?<br>/in front, ahead/     |

S: Haih. Hái chihnbihn- S: That's right, it's in front.  
bihn.

- |  |                              |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1. Méihgwok Ngáhnhòhng hái jósáubihn, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/yauhsáubihn/       | 1. M̀h̄hah, hái yauhsáubihn. |
| 2. Néih s̄insàng (ge) séjihlauh hái chihnbihn, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/hauhbihn/ | 2. M̀h̄hah, hái hauhbihn.    |
| 3. Wòhng Sàng hái chēutbihn, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/chēutbihn/                  | 3. Haih, hái chēutbihn.      |
| 4. Léih Táai hái yahpbihn, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/chihnbihn/                    | 4. M̀h̄hah, hái chihnbihn.   |
| 5. T̄ins̄ing Máhtauh hái yauhsáubihn, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/yauhsáubihn/       | 5. Haih, hái yauhsáubihn.    |
| 6. Maaiah h̄aih gó go bouhfahn hái yih láu, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/deihhá/      | 6. M̀h̄hah, hái deihhá.      |
| 7. Maaiah syù gó go bouhfahn hái làuhsehng, haih m̀h̄hah a?<br>/làuhhah/     | 7. M̀h̄hah, hái làuhhah.     |

Comment: Note (#2 above) that ge can be omitted in everyday speech in modification structure before séjihlauh.

a. Repeat, students taking both parts, teacher cueing thus:

1. /M̄ahnwàh Jáudim/chihnbihn/hauhbihn/  
or 2. /M̄ahnwàh Jáudim/chihnbihn/

### 3. Expansion Drill

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| + 1. a. <u>yihp</u>  | 1. a. <u>page</u>                         |
| b. sei'ah yihp.  | b. 40 pages                               |
| + c. <u>duhk</u> sei'ah yihp   | c. <u>read</u> 40 pages                   |
| + d. <u>duhkdou</u> sei'ah yihp  | d. <u>read to</u> page 40                 |
| + e. <u>sehngchi</u> duhkdou sei'ah yihp   | e. <u>last time</u> read to page<br>40    |
| + f. sehngchi duhkdou <u>daih</u> sei'ah yihp<br>(ordinal number marker,<br>-st, -nd, -rd, etc.) | f. last time read to the<br>40th page.    |
| g. Ngòhdeih sehngchi duhkdou daih sei'ah yihp.   | g. Last time we read to<br>the 40th page. |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>+ 2. a. <u>fo</u></p> <p>b. géi fo a?</p> <p>c. daih géi fo a?</p> <p>d. duhk daih géi fo a?</p> <p>e. seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a?</p> <p>f. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a?</p> <p>3. a. daih sahp yihp</p> <p>+ b. <u>dáhòì</u> bún syù daih sahp yihp</p> <p>c. <u>dáhòì</u> bún syù daih sei'ah sàam yihp</p> <p>d. <u>Dáhòì</u> bún syù daih sàam baak sei'ah sàam yihp.</p> | <p>2. a. <u>lesson</u></p> <p>b. how many lessons?</p> <p>c. which<sup>[th]</sup> lesson?</p> <p>d. read which lesson?</p> <p>e. last time read which lesson?</p> <p>f. What lesson did we do last time?</p> <p>3. a. the 10th page</p> <p>b. <u>open</u> your book to page 10</p> <p>c. open your books to the 43rd page (page 43)</p> <p>d. Open your books to page 343.</p> |
|---|--|

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#### 4. Response Drill

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>Ex: 1. T: Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk dou daih géi yihp a? /43/</p> <p>S: Duhkdou daih sei'ahsàam yihp.</p> <p>2. T: Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /3/</p> <p>S: Daih sàam fo.</p> <p>1. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk dou daih géi yihp a? /86/</p> <p>2. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /7/</p> <p>3. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /15/</p> <p>4. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk dou daih géi yihp a? /254/</p> <p>5. Ngóhdeih seuhngchi duhk daih géi fo a? /26/</p> | <p>T: What page did we get to last time?</p> <p>S: We got to page 43.</p> <p>T: What lesson did we do last time?</p> <p>S: We did lesson 3.</p> <p>1. Duhkdou daih baatsahpluhk yihp.</p> <p>2. Daih chāt fo.</p> <p>3. Daih sahpñgh fo.</p> <p>4. Duhkdou daih yih baak ñgh-sahpsei yihp.</p> <p>5. Daih yahluhk fo.</p> |
|--|---|
-

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Sàam láu yáuh dī mēyéh<br>a?<br>What's for sale on the 2nd<br>floor? What do they have<br>(for sale) on the 2nd floor? | 1. Sàam láu yáuh dī mēyéh<br>maaih a?   |
| 2. /sei láu/  | 2. Sei láu yáuh dī mēyéh<br>maaih a?    |
| 3. /lauhah/   | 3. Lauhah yáuh dī mēyéh maaih<br>a?     |
| 4. /lauhseuhng/   | 4. Lauhseuhng yáuh dī mēyéh<br>maaih a? |
| 5. /yahpbihn/   | 5. Yahpbihn yáuh dī mēyéh<br>maaih a?   |
| 6. /seuhngbihn/   | 6. Seuhngbihn yáuh dī mēyéh<br>maaih a? |
| 7. /habbihn/  | 7. Habbihn yáuh dī mēyéh<br>maaih a?    |

Comment: Note in #1 and #2 above the absence of ordinalizing prefix daih in connection with láu, 'floor, story'.

Compare: sàam láu = the third floor.  
daih sàam fo = the third lesson.

daih is not used before numbers when modifying láu.

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

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui Tīn-<br>sīng Máhtàuh a?<br>How do you get to the Star<br>Ferry from here? | 1. Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui Tīn-<br>sīng Máhtàuh a?   |
| 2. /Mahnwàh Jáudim/   | 2. Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui<br>Mahnwàh Jáudim a?      |
| 3. /Méihgwok Ngànhhòhng/  | 3. Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui<br>Méihgwok Ngànhhòhng a? |
| 4. /Jùngwàahn Gàaisih/  | 4. Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui<br>Jùngwàahn Gàaisih a?   |
| 5. /Hèunggóng Chāansāt/   | 5. Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui<br>Hèunggóng Chāansāt a?  |

Comment: hái is used in place of yàuh by some speakers, with no difference in meaning.

Ex: Hái nīdoh, dīm heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh a? How do you get to the Star Ferry from here?  
 or Yàuh nīdoh, dīm heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh a?

## 7. Expansion Drill

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: /WihngŌn Gūngsī/                         | T: The WingŌn Company                                       |
| S: Chéng mahn néih, dīm heui WihngŌn Gūng-sī a? | S: Can you please tell me how to get to the WingŌn Company? |
- 
- |                              |  |
|------------------------------|--|
| 1. /Jùnggwok Jáugā/          | 1. Chéng mahn néih, dīm heui Jùnggwok Jáuga a?           |
| 2. /Jùngwàahn Gàaisih/       | 2. Chéng mahn néih, dīm heui Jùngwàahn Gàaisih a?        |
| 3. /Tīnsīng Máhtàuh/         | 3. Chéng mahn néih, dīm heui Tīnsīng Máhtàuh a?          |
| 4. /Gáulùhng WihngŌn Gūngsī/ | 4. Chéng mahn néih, dīm heui Gáulùhng Wihng Ōn Gūngsī a? |
| 5. /Nèihdēun Douh/           | 5. Chéng mahn néih, dīm heui Nèihdēun Douh a?            |

## 8. Alteration Drill

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Ex: T: Gwo sàam gàn, jauh dou laak.    | T: Pass three buildings, then (you) arrive. (i.e., It's just 3 buildings away.) |
| S: Gwojó daih sàam gàn, jauh dou laak. | S: When you've passed the third building, then you're there.                    |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| + 1. Gwo sàam go <u>gàaiháu</u> , jauh dou laak.<br>Pass three <u>intersections</u> [ <u>street-mouth</u> ], and there it is. | 1. Gwojó daih sàam go gàaiháu, jauh dou laak.<br>When you've passed the third intersection, it's right there. |
| 2. Gwo yāt gàn, jauh haih laak.   | 2. Gwojó daih yāt gàn, jauh haih laak.  |
| 3. Gwo sàam gàn, jauh jyun jó.  | 3. Gwojó daih sàam gàn, jauh jyun jó.   |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4. Gwo sei go gâaihâu, jauh<br>jyun yauh. | 4. Gwojô daih sei go gâaihâu,<br>jauh jyun yauh. |
| 5. Gwo léuhng gâan, jauh táidóu<br>laak.  | 5. Gwojô daih yih gâan, jauh<br>táidóu laak.     |
| 6. Gwo sâam go gâaihâu, jauh tíhng<br>lā. | 6. Gwojô daih sâam go gâaihâu,<br>jauh tíhng lā. |

Comment: -jô may be added to gwo in left hand column, but not subtracted from right hand. Instead of gwojô on right, hâahngdou is permissible.

## 9. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: Gwojô Méihgwok Jáu-      T: After you pass the Hilton,  
dim, jauh jyun yauh.            turn right.  
S: Méihgwok Jáudim            S: Beyond the Hilton, turn right.  
gwodí, jyun yauh.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Gwojô Jüngwâahn Gàaisih, jauh<br>jyun yauh.    | 1. Jüngwâahn Gàaisih gwodí,<br>jyun yauh.    |
| 2. Gwojô WíhngŌn Gūngsī, jauh<br>haih laak.       | 2. WíhngŌn Gūngsī gwodí, jauh<br>haih laak.  |
| 3. Gwojô Mâhnwâh Jáudim, jauh<br>jyun jô.         | 3. Mâhnwâh Jáudim gwodí, jyun<br>jô.         |
| 4. Gwojô Nèihdēun Douh, jauh<br>haih laak.        | 4. Nèihdēun Douh gwodí, jauh<br>haih laak.   |
| 5. Gwojô daih sâam go gâaihâu,<br>jauh jyun yauh. | 5. Daih sâam go gâaihâu gwodí,<br>jyun yauh. |

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

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Mhgoi néih heui Jüngwâahn sīn,<br>yíhnauh heui Gáulühhng.<br>Please go to the Central<br>District first, and after<br>that go to Kowloon. | 1. Mhgoi néih heui Jüngwâahn<br>sīn, yíhnauh heui Gáu-<br>lühng.                  |
| 2. /Méihgwok Ngânhhōhng/<br>/Jüngwâahn Gàaisih/  | 2. Mhgoi néih heui Méihgwok<br>Ngânhhōhng sīn, yíhnauh<br>heui Jüngwâahn Gàaisih. |
| 3. /Mâhnwâh Jáudim/<br>/WíhngŌn Gūngsī/  | 3. Mhgoi néih heui Mâhnwâh<br>Jáudim sīn, yíhnauh heui<br>WíhngŌn Gūngsī.         |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 4. /Jùnggwok Jáugā/<br>/Tínsing Máhtàuh/ | 4. M̀ngòì néih heui Jùnggwok<br>Jáugā sìn, yìnhhauh heui<br>Tínsing Máhtàuh. |
| 5. /séjhlàuh/fàan ùkkéi/                 | 5. M̀ngòì néih heui séjhlàuh<br>sìn, yìnhhauh fàan ùkkéi.                    |

## 11. Expansion Drill

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. /heui máaih yéh/<br>/fàan hohk/  | 1. Ngóh séung heui máaih yéh<br>sìn, yìnhhauh fàan hohk.<br>I think I'll go shopping<br>first, and after that go<br>to school.    |
| 2. /heui yám chàh/fàan gùng/  | 2. Ngóh séung heui yám chàh<br>sìn, yìnhhauh fàan gùng.   |
| 3. /heui taam Wòhng Táai/<br>/heui wán Léih Siujé/                        | 3. Ngóh séung heui taam Wòhng<br>Táai sìn, yìnhhauh heui<br>wán Léih Siujé.   |
| 4. /heui Jùngwàahn Gàaisih/<br>/fàan ùkkéi/                               | 4. Ngóh séung heui Jùngwàahn<br>Gàaisih sìn, yìnhhauh<br>fàan ùkkéi.  |
| 5. /yám bùi chàh/<br>/chēutheui m̀nhháu d̀ng kéuih/                       | 5. Ngóh séung yám bùi chàh sìn,<br>yìnhhauh chēutheui m̀nhháu<br>d̀ng kéuih.  |
| ↔ 6. /wuhn s̀am/dá dihnwá giu chē/<br>/change clothes/phone for<br>a cab/ | 6. Ngóh séung wuhn s̀am sìn,<br>yìnhhauh dá dihnwá giu<br>chē.<br>I'll change clothes first,<br>and after that call for<br>a cab. |

## 12. Expansion Drill

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ex: 1. T: /deihhá/yih láu/                              | T: /ground floor/1st floor/                               |
| S: Ngóh yàuh deihhá<br>hàahng séuhng<br>(heui) yih láu. | S: I walked from the ground floor<br>up to the 1st floor. |
| 2. T: /s̀am láu/yih láu/                                | T: /2nd floor/1st floor/                                  |
| S: Ngóh yàuh s̀am<br>láu hàahng lohk<br>(heui) yih láu. | S: I walked from the 2nd floor<br>down to the 1st floor.  |
| 1. /yih láu/deihhá/                                     | 1. Ngóh yàuh yih láu hàahng<br>lohk (heui) deihhá.        |

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 2. /sàam lǎu/ng̃h lǎu/ | 2. Ngóh yàuh sàam lǎu hàahng séuhng (heui) ng̃h lǎu. |
| 3. /luhk lǎu/sei lǎu/  | 3. Ngóh yàuh luhk lǎu hàahng lohk (heui) sei lǎu.    |
| 4. /chāt lǎu/baat lǎu/ | 4. Ngóh yàuh chāt lǎu hàahng séuhng (heui) baat lǎu. |
| 5. /baat lǎu/luhk lǎu/ | 5. Ngóh yàuh baat lǎu hàahng lohk (heui) luhk lǎu.   |

13. Expansion Drill: Students should gesture the directions.

Ex: T: Ngóh hái sàam lǎu. I am on the 2nd floor.  
/sei lǎu/ /3rd floor/

S: Ngóh hái sàam lǎu, I am on the 2nd floor, now  
yìngā séuhng sei lǎu. I'm going up to the 3rd  
floor.

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Ngóh hái yih lǎu. /sàam lǎu/ | 1. Ngóh hái yih lǎu, yìngā séuhng sàam lǎu. |
| 2. Ngóh hái sàam lǎu. /yih lǎu/ | 2. Ngóh hái sàam lǎu, yìngā lohk yih lǎu.   |
| 3. Ngóh hái deihhá. /yih lǎu/   | 3. Ngóh hái deihhá, yìngā séuhng yih lǎu.   |
| 4. Ngóh hái yih lǎu. /deihhá/   | 4. Ngóh hái yih lǎu, yìngā lohk deihhá.     |
| 5. Ngóh hái deihhá. /sei lǎu/   | 5. Ngóh hái deihhá, yìngā séuhng sei lǎu.   |

14. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh hái DākfuH Douh Jùng. T: I am at Des Voeux Road  
/Wìhng Ōn Gūngsǐ/ Central. /Wing On Company/

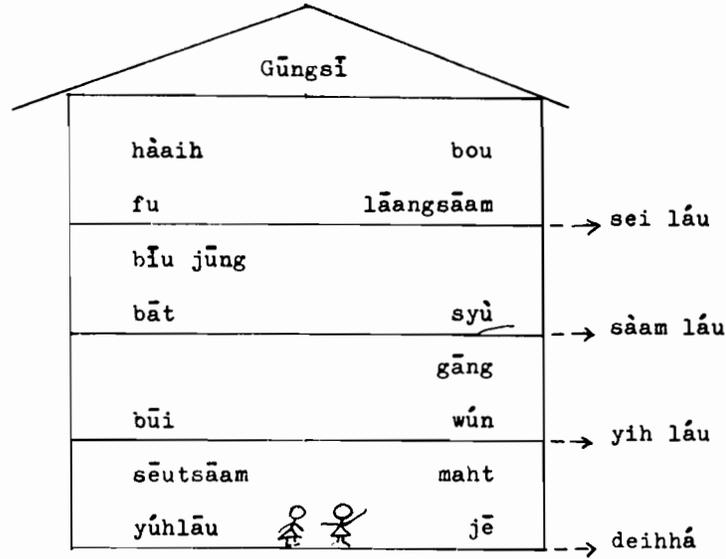
S: Ngóh hái DākfuH Douh Jùng, yìngā ngóh S: I'm at Des Voeux Road Central,  
yahphei Wìhng Ōn now I'm going into Wing On  
Gūngsǐ dǎng néih. Company to wait for you.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Ngóh hái DākfuH Douh Jùng.<br>/Jùngwàahn Gāaisǐh/ | 1. Ngóh hái DākfuH Douh Jùng,<br>yìngā ngóh yahphei<br>Jùngwàahn Gāaisǐh dǎng<br>néih. |
|--|--|



Central side. Thus lāuhhah instead of deihhá.

## 16. Response Drill



Ex: 1. T: Máiiah hàaih  
séuhng géi  
láu a?

S: Séuhng sei lāu  
lā.

2. T: Máiiah jē hái géi  
láu a?

S: Hái deihhá.

T: What floor do I go up to  
buy shoes?

S: Go up to the 3rd floor.

T: What floor do you buy umbrellas  
on?

S: On the ground floor.

1. Máiiah lāangsāam séuhng géi  
láu a?
2. Máiiah bāt séuhng géi lāu a?
3. Máiiah jē hái géi lāu a?
4. Máiiah syù hái géi lāu a?
5. Máiiah hàaih séuhng géi lāu a?
6. Máiiah bīu séuhng géi lāu a?
7. Máiiah sēutsāam hái géi lāu a?
8. Máiiah bou hái géi lāu a?
9. Máiiah būi hái géi lāu a?
10. Máiiah fu séuhng géi lāu a?

1. Séuhng sei lāu lā!
2. Séuhng sàam lāu lā!
3. Hái deihhá.
4. Hái sàam lāu.
5. Séuhng sei lāu lā!
6. Séuhng sàam lāu lā!
7. Hái deihhá.
8. Hái sei lāu.
9. Hái yih lāu.
10. Séuhng sei lāu lā!

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 11. Máaih maht hái géi láu a?    | 11. Hái deihhá.         |
| 12. Máaih gāng séuhng géi láu a? | 12. Séuhng yih láu lā!  |
| 13. Máaih wún séuhng géi láu a?  | 13. Séuhng yih láu lā!  |
| 14. Máaih yúhlāu hái géi láu a?  | 14. Hái deihhá.         |
| 15. Máaih jūng séuhng géi láu a? | 15. Séuhng sàam láu lā! |
- 

## IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) yáuh yuhng = useful
- 

## V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

A. Say to the classmate sitting next to you:

1. Where did we read to last time?
2. What lesson did we read last time?
3. Could you please tell me how to get to the Mandarin Hotel?
4. How do you get to the Central Market from here?
5. (in a dept store:) Where is the umbrella department?
6. Where is the shoe department?
7. I'm going down to the ground floor to buy a raincoat. I'll wait for you there, OK?
8. Turn left just beyond the library.
9. What's for sale on the 4th floor?
10. Go up to the 3d floor first, then go down to the 1st floor.

B. And he responds:

1. We read to page 300.
2. Lesson 14.
3. Go straight, and when you get to the 3d intersection, turn left. Go two blocks and you'll be there.
4. Turn left at the next intersection and it's two blocks down.
5. On the ground floor.
6. Go up to the 1st floor.
7. Wait just a sec, and I'll go with you.
8. You can't turn in there-- I'll stop at the intersection, OK?
9. Sweaters and shoes and fabrics.
10. OK, want to come with me?

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 11. Could you please tell me how to get to the Wing On Company from here? | 11. From here you go straight, after you pass the 2d intersection, it's the 1st building on the right. |
| 12. When you get to Queens Road Central, turn left.                       | 12. Thanks a lot.  |
| 13. Your father is waiting for you upstairs.                              | 13. What does he want, do you know?  |
| 14. My glasses are downstairs-- would you go down and get them for me?    | 14. OK. Downstairs where?  |
| 15. Your boy friend is outside waiting for you.                           | 15. Please ask him to come in.   |

---

 Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 15

- |                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| 1. bouhfahn          | n: department (in a store)                                  |
| 2. chéng...          | v: please (+ verb); invite                                  |
| 3. chēut             | v: out  |
| 4. chēutheui         | v: go out   |
| 5. chēutlâih         | v: come out   |
| 6. chēutbihn         | PW: outside, exterior                                       |
| 7. dá dihnwá giu chē | VP: phone for a cab   |
| 8. dâhòì             | v: open (as of a book)                                      |
| 9. daih-             | bf: ordinal number marker: -st, -nd, -rd, -th.              |
| 10. daihyāt          | Ph: the first   |
| 11. deihhá           | PW: ground, ground floor                                    |
| 12. -dou             | Vsuf: suffix to verbs of motion, indicating arrival at goal |
| 13. duhk             | v: read   |
| 14. duhkdou...       | v: read to...   |
| 15. fo               | m: lesson   |
| 16. gàaiháu          | n/PW: street opening, i.e. intersection                     |
| 17. gàaisíh          | n/PW: food market   |
| 18. hàahng           | v: walk; go   |
| 19. hahbihn          | PW: below; under  |
| 20. háì              | prep: from  |

21. -heui	Vsuf: attaches to verbs of motion, indicating direction away from speaker
22. -jó	Vsuf: verb suf. indicating 'accomplish the performance'
23. Jùngwàahn Gàaisíh	PW: Central Market
24. -làih	Vsuf: attaches to verbs of motion, indicating direction towards the speaker
25. làuhhah	PW: [floor-below] downstairs
26. làuhseuhng	PW: [floor-above] upstairs
27. lohk	v: descend
28. lohkheui	v: go down
29. louhyàhn	n: pedestrian
30. séuhng	v: ascend
31. seuhngbihn	PW: above; on top
32. seuhngchi	TW: last time
33. ...sín, yíhnhauh...	PCj: ...first, then...
34. wuhn sām	VO: change clothes
35. yàhn	n: someone
36. yàuh	prep: from
37. yíhn(jí)hauh	Cj: afterwards, then
38. yíhp	m: page

## I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:

(Three colleagues, Mrs. Chan, Mr. Lee, and Miss Ho, discuss what they did the previous day, which was Sunday:)

Cháhn Táai

káhyah  
Néih káhyah heui bíndouh a?

Léih Sàang

hói  
gwo hói  
Ngóh káhyah gwo hói.

Cháhn Táai

Gwo hói joun méyéh a?

Léih Sàang

háahng gūngsí  
Ngóh túhng ngóh taaitáai heui  
háahng gūngsí.

Cháhn Táai

Yáuh móuh máaih yéh a?

Léih Sàang

dáfógèi  
Yáuh--máaihjó go dáfógèi.

Cháhn Táai

daihyih- [+ M] (var: daih + M)  
daihyih dí yéh  
Móuh máaihjou daihyih dí yéh  
áh.

Léih Sàang

jihngaih  
Móuh, jihngaih máaihjó go  
dáfógèi jō.  
-laih

yesterday  
Where did you go yesterday?

sea  
cross the sea, harbour  
I went over to Kowloon  
yesterday.

What did you do over there?

windowshop  
I went with my wife to window-  
shop.

Did you buy anything?

(cigarette) lighter  
Yeah, I got a cigarette  
lighter.

other [M]  
other things  
You didn't buy anything else,  
huh.

only  
No, just the lighter.

verb phrase suffix (see  
Note 5)

Néihdeih nē?--káhnyah't heui  
b'indouh láih a?

Hòh Siujé

Móuh heui gāi--  
dá páai  
Jihngaih hái ngūkkéi dá páai  
láih.

Cháhn Tsai

tái heì  
heiyún  
Hòuh Wáh Heiyún

Ngóh túhng ngóh s'insàng heui  
Hòuh Wáh Heiyún táiheì láih.

chēut

Néih táigwo gó chēut heì meih a?

Hòh Siujé

Juhag meih.  
s'ihgaan  
Káhnyah't móuh s'ihgaan, móuh  
heuidou.  
gámnyah't  
dāk'háahn  
Gámnyah't dāk'háahn, jauh gámnyah't  
heui.  
t'ingyah't  
Áhdāk'háahn, jauh t'ingyah't  
heui lā.

How about you two? Where did  
you go yesterday?

I didn't go out--  
play mahjong

I just stayed at home and  
played mahjong.

see a movie  
movie theatre  
Hoover Theatre (a movie  
theatre in Hong Kong)

My husband and I went to the  
Hoover Theatre to see a  
movie.

Measure for movie

Have you seen that film?

Not yet. [still not yet]  
time

I didn't have time yesterday,  
and didn't go.

today  
free time, leisure

If I'm free today, then I'll  
go today.

tomorrow

If I'm busy, then I'll go  
tomorrow.

**B. Recapitulation:**

(Three colleagues, Mrs. Chan, Mr. Lee,  
and Miss Ho, discuss what they did the  
previous day, which was Sunday:)

Chàhn Tái

Néih kàhmyaht heui bīndouh a?

Where did you go yesterday?

Léih Sàng

Ngóh kàhmyaht gwo hói.

I went over to Kowloon  
yesterday.

Chàhn Tái

Gwo hói jouch mēyéh a?

What did you do over there?

Léih Sàng

Ngóh tūhng ngóh taaitái heui  
hàahng gūngsí.

I went with my wife to window-  
shop.

Chàhn Tái

Yáuh móuh máaih yéh a?

Did you buy anything?

Léih Sàng

Yáuh--máaihjó go dáfógèi.

Yeah, I got a cigarette  
lighter.

Chàhn Tái

Móuh máaihdu daihyih dí yéh  
àh.

You didn't buy anything else,  
huh.

Léih Sàng

Móuh, jihngaih máaihjó go  
dáfógèi jē.

No, just the lighter.

Néihdeih nē?--kàhmyaht heui  
bīndouh làih a?

How about you two? Where did  
you go yesterday?

Hòh Siujé

Móuh heui gāai--  
Jihngaih hái ngūkkéi dá páai  
laih.

I didn't go out--  
I just stayed at home and  
played mahjong.

Chàhn Tái

Ngóh tūhng ngóh sīnsàng heui  
Hòuh Wáh Heiyún tái hei làih.

My husband and I went to the  
Hoover Theatre to see a  
movie.

Néih táigwo go cheut hei meih a?

Have you seen that film?

Hòh Siuyé

Juhng meih.  
Kàhmyaht móuh síhgaan, móuh  
heuidou.

Not yet.  
I didn't have time yesterday,  
and didn't go.

Gàmyaht dākhaahn, jauh gàmyaht  
 heui.  
 Mhdākhaahn, jauh tìngyaht  
 heui lā.

If I'm free today, then I'll  
 go today.  
 If I'm busy, then I'll go  
 tomorrow.

II. NOTES

1. Verb forms: past reference.

a. Class 1 Verbs: those partially distinguishing past and non-past forms.

Most verbs exhibit partial distinction between past and non-past forms. The basic affirmative form for past and non-past is the same, but the negative and choice question forms differ.

Ex: **sihk** = eat; ate

past:	aff: <b>sihk</b>	ate
	neg: <b>móuh sihk</b>	didn't eat
	que: <b>yáuh móuh sihk a?</b>	did (he) eat?
non-past:	aff: <b>sihk</b>	eat
	neg: <b>m̀sihk</b>	doesn't eat
	que: <b>sihk m̀sihk a?</b>	does (he) eat?

Example sentences:

a	Past	Kéuih kàhmyaht sihk Sāichāan.	He ate Western food yesterday.
	Non-Past	Kéuih tìngyaht sihk Sāichāan.	He is going to eat Western food tomorrow.
n	Past	Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh sihk Sāichāan.	He didn't eat Western food yesterday.
	Non-Past	Kéuih tìngyaht m̀sihk Sāichāan.	He's not going to eat Western food tomorrow.
q	Past	Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh sihk Sāichāan a?	Did he eat Western food yesterday?
	Non-Past	Kéuih tìngyaht sihk m̀sihk Sāichāan a?	Is he going to eat Western food tomorrow?

(See Drills 3, 4, 5)

From the point of view of semantic meaning, the verbs that pattern as described above can be called performance verbs, since they are verbs that denote actions performed. For convenience in referring to them, we call them also Class 1 Verbs.

## b. Class 2 Verbs: those showing no distinction between past and non-past.

A few verbs make no distinction in form between past and non-past.

These verbs use the same forms for the affirmative, negative and choice-question for both past and non-past.

Ex: yáuh = have; had

yáuh sih = have something to do; had something to do

Example sentences:

a	Past	Ngóh <u>káhmyaht yáuh</u> sih.	I had some business to do yesterday.
	Non-Past	Ngóh <u>tìngyaht yáuh</u> sih.	I have some business to do tomorrow.
n	Past	Ngóh <u>káhmyaht móuh</u> sih.	I didn't have any business to do yesterday.
	Non-Past	Ngóh <u>tìngyaht móuh</u> sih.	I don't have any business to do tomorrow.
q	Past	Néih <u>káhmyaht yáuh móuh</u> sih a?	Did you have any business to do yesterday?
	Non-Past	Néih <u>tìngyaht yáuh móuh</u> sih a?	Do you have any business to do tomorrow?

In addition to yáuh, other verbs which show no distinction in form between past and non-past include:

hái, 'is located'

haih, 'is'

most auxiliary verbs: ex: jùngyi, 'like'

Adjectives: ex: hóu, 'good'

(See Drills 1, 2)

Semantically, these verbs can be called 'non-performance verbs,' or 'steady-state verbs,' or perhaps 'existence verbs.' For convenience in referring to them, we call them also Class 2 Verbs.

## 2. Past reference with uninflected verb to express general activity.

For describing general activity performed in the past, Cantonese uses the plain form of the verb, without any suffixes.

Examples:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht hái ngūkkéi tái syu.   | Yesterday at home I read.                          |
| 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht sihk Sāichāan.         | Yesterday I ate Western food.                      |
| 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui yāuhséui.         | Yesterday I went swimming.                         |
| 4. Ngóh kàhmyaht gwo hói hàahng gūngsī. | Yesterday I went across the harbour to windowshop. |
| 5. Ngóh yíhchíhn hohk Yíngmāhn.         | I formerly studied English.                        |

The general activity sentence with uninflected verb is more apt to be a 'set the stage' initiating sentence which starts a conversation than it is to be a follow sentence. The follow sentences, describing particular things accomplished within the general activity, are apt to be V + suffix sentences. Remember the rainy day 'I went to see my Grandmother' game of your childhood which goes down the alphabet with things you took along? 'I went to see my grandmother and I took an apple, a box, a cocconut, etc.' Cantonese would render the general activity 'I went to see my grandmother' part with an uninflected verb and the particular accomplishments, 'took A, B, C' part with a two-part (performance + accomplishment) verb + suffix.

## 3. Past reference with verb + suffix, to express performance + achievement, experience, success, or other information.

The role of verb suffixes in Cantonese is to give additional information about the action performed-- that it has been done before, that the objective was achieved, that the performance was temporary, etc.

Examples:

1. Ngóh máaihjó go dáfógēi. [I buy-accomplish a cigarette lighter.]  
i.e., I accomplish the purchasing of a cigarette lighter; I bought a cigarette lighter.

(Think of buying as a performance of dickering back and forth. Then you see that maaih-jó is to dicker for and achieve the objective of purchasing, to engage in a purchase transaction and carry it through.)

2. Ngóh síhkgwo Jùngchoi,  
daahnhaih ngóh kahm-  
yaht dōu síhk Sāichāan.

I eat-experience Chinese food, but I  
yesterday in every case eat Western  
food.

i.e., I have had the experience of  
eating Chinese food, but yesterday  
in every case I ate Western food.

4. Role of verb suffixes in English and Cantonese compared.

In English verb suffixes are time-markers, relating the moment of speaking (i.e., now) to the moment spoken about (past, present, future). Note, for example, how the suffixes -s and -ed in English give information on the relation of time of speaking and time spoken about in the sentences: 'She loves me.' and 'She loved me.' In English the verb form changes according to the time spoken about, and this change is compulsory. In sentences relating to the past, English uses a past form of the verb, and in sentences relating to non-past time, a non-past form.

In Cantonese, verb suffixes themselves do not indicate when the performance took/takes/will take/ place in relation to the time of speaking, as verb suffixes do in English. In Cantonese, different suffixes represent 'accomplish,' 'succeed,' 'good,' 'possible,' 'temporary,' 'in progress,' etc. (It is very hard to talk about this in English, because when you make a sentence in English, you have to put past or present marks on the verbs. 'Perform-accomplish' doesn't make sense in English, you have to say 'performance accomplished' in which case you indicate that it has already happened, or 'Performance will have been accomplished' in which case you indicate that it hasn't happened yet but will have by the time you are speaking of, and so on.) For example, in Cantonese, Verb-jó = 'perform-accomplish,' indicates that the performance is viewed from the standpoint of its being accomplished, but when Verb-jó occurs in a subordinate clause without a timeword as clue, the sentence must rely on context, not grammar, to determine whether it refers to a past event or a non-past one. (Example given on following page.)

Ex: Gwojó sàam go gàaiháu,  
jauh haih laak.

(1) (He) crossed three intersections,  
then (there it) was.

(2) (After you) cross three inter-  
sections, then (there it) is.

(gwojó = pass-accomplish) i.e.,  
cross (an intersection)

i.e., When you have crossed three  
intersections, it'll be right  
there.

In a later lesson you will encounter another use of -jó in reference  
to non-past.

5. VP + sen. suf. làih in past reference sentences

VP + làih is used in two different types of past reference sentences,  
with different stress on làih in each and different meanings of the  
VP + làih set.

1) Movement VP + làih, to indicate having returned from having been away.

The làih in this instance receives medium stress.

- Ex: 1. Néih heui bīndouh làih a? Where have you been?  
2. Néih kàhmyaht heui bīndouh làih a? Where did you go yesterday?  
làih a?  
3. Kéuih ngāamngāam heuilàih. He has just returned from  
having been away.

(See BC)

2) VP + làih in a response sentence which contradicts the stimulus  
sentence's assertion of action performed. The speaker emphasizes  
by VP + làih that that was the action done, not what the stimulus  
sentence asserts or implies. The làih in this instance receives  
light stress. In this use the verb of the VP to which làih is  
attached does not have to be a movement verb, though it can be.

- Ex: A: Néih saimúí wah ngóh jī  
néih kàhmyaht heui tai  
hei. Your younger sister told me  
you went to the movies  
yesterday.  
B: Mhahai gwā! Ngóh hái  
ngúkkei dá paai làih--  
mouh heui tai hei. Un-un! I played mahjong at  
home, that's what-- (I)  
didn't go to the movies.

(See BC and Drill 9)



The Móuh of the response is an echo of the negative verb in the question, agreeing with the negative assumption of the questioner. The stress on móuh is medium, the intonation unspirited.

(See BC)

- 2) Q: Móuh máaih<sup>h</sup>dou daihyih dī yéh ah. You didn't buy anything else, huh.  
 A: M ó u h! Juhng máaihjó hóudò ga. Not so! I bought a lot more.

Here the móuh of the response negates the whole sentence of the question. The stress on Móuh is strong, the word itself is drawn out long, the intonation is spirited and contoured like this: 

(English too uses difference in intonation to signal difference in meaning in two sentences otherwise identical. Think how different intonations can make 'That's great' mean 'That's wonderful' or 'That's horrible'.)

- 3) A: Néih ngūkkéi móuh dihnwá àh. Your house doesn't have a phone, huh.  
 B: Yáuh. Ngóh ngūkkéi yáuh dihnwa. It has. My house does have a phone.

The intonation and stress on Yáuh may be normal, like the Móuh of Example #1 above, or spirited and contoured like that of Example #2, but the central message is the same in both cases. In answering Yáuh to the stimulus sentence's móuh, it contradicts the stimulus sentence's assumption.

(See Drills 8, 9, 11)

8. séung, 'wish to': its function in past reference sentences.

séung permits yáuh móuh séung Verb? as well as séung mhséung Verb? in the past reference question, with séung mhséung? favored. The negative permits only mhséung, not (-) móuh séung.

- Ex: 1. Néih màhmā wah ngóh jí néih kàhmyaht mhsyufuhk-- néih yáuh móuh séung sihk yéh a?  
 or néih séung mhséung sihk yéh a?  
 1. Your mother told me you weren't feeling well yesterday-- did you want to eat?  
 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhsyufuhk-- mhséung sihk yéh.  
 2. I didn't feel well yesterday-- I didn't want to eat.

séung has another meaning-- 'to think of'-- with the connotation 'it occurred to me.' In this sense séung takes móuh and yáuh móuh? in sentences of past reference.

Ex: Ngóh kàhmyaht séung heui.	I thought of going yesterday.
Ngóh kàhmyaht móuh séung- dou heui.	It didn't occur to me to go yesterday.
Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh séung heui a?	Did it occur to you to go yesterday?

---

## III. DRILLS

1. Transformation Drill: Transform the sentences from affirmative to negative.

Ex: T: Ngóh sām dīm bun  
dākhàahn.

I'm free at three-thirty.

S: Ngóh sām dīm bun  
mhdākhàahn.

I'm busy at three-thirty.  
[I'm not free at 3:30.]

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht dākhàahn.<br>I was free yesterday.   | 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhdākhàahn.<br>I wasn't free yesterday.                             |
| + 2. Ngóh nípáai dākhàahn.<br><u>/recently, these few days/</u><br>I've been free lately.<br>I'll be free these few days. | 2. Ngóh nípáai mhdākhàahn.<br>I've been busy lately.<br>I'll be busy these few days. |
| 3. Ngóh tǐngyaht dākhàahn.  | 3. Ngóh tǐngyaht mhdākhàahn.   |
| 4. Ngóh gǎmyaht dākhàahn.   | 4. Ngóh gǎmyaht mhdākhàahn.  |
| 5. Ngóh sígēi yǐngā dākhàahn.   | 5. Ngóh sígēi yǐngā mhdākhàahn.  |
| 6. Ngóh tǐngyaht yāt dīm<br>dākhàahn.   | 6. Ngóh tǐngyaht yāt dīm mhdāk-<br>hàahn.  |
| 7. Ngóh kàhmyaht sei dīm<br>dākhàahn.   | 7. Ngóh kàhmyaht sei dīm<br>mhdākhàahn.  |

Repeat: Students changing statement into question, thus:

T: Ngóh kàhmyaht dāk-  
hàahn.

I was free yesterday.

S: Néih kàhmyaht dāk-  
hàahn a?

Were you busy yesterday?

Comment: Adjectives exhibit no formal distinction between past and non-past.

## 2. Transformation Drill

Ex: T: Kéuih tǐngyaht hái  
ūkkéi.

He will be home tomorrow.

S: Kéuih kàhmyaht hái  
ūkkéi.

He was home yesterday.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih tǐngyaht dāk mhdāk-<br>hàahn a? | 1. Néih kàhmyaht dāk mhdāk-<br>hàahn a? |
| 2. Ngóh tǐngyaht yáuh sih.              | 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht yáuh sih.              |
| 3. Ngóh tǐngyaht mhdākhàahn.            | 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhdākhàahn.            |
| 4. Ngóh tǐngyaht mhsái fàangùng.        | 4. Ngóh kàhmyaht mhsái fàangùng.        |

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 5. Ngóh tǐngyaht m̄hséung heui taam kéuih.<br>Tomorrow I don't want to go see her. | 5. Ngóh kàhmyaht m̄hséung heui taam kéuih.<br>Yesterday I didn't want to go see her. |
| 6. Néih tǐngyaht yáuh móuh sih a?  | 6. Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh sih a?  |
| 7. Kéuih tǐngyaht hái m̄hhái séjihlauh a?  | 7. Kéuih kàhmyaht hái m̄hhái séjihlauh a?  |
| 8. Ngóh tǐngyaht m̄hgau sihgaan gwo hóih.  | 8. Ngóh kàhmyaht m̄hgau sihgaan gwo hóih.  |
| 9. Ngóh tǐngyaht móuh sihgaan.   | 9. Ngóh kàhmyaht móuh sihgaan.   |
| 10. Ngóh tǐngyaht séung tái chēut hei.   | 10. Ngóh kàhmyaht séung tái chēut hei.   |

Comment: Non-performance verbs do not differentiate past and non-past by verb form.

3. Transformation Drill: Change the sentences from tǐngyaht to kàhmyaht.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ex: 1. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht dá m̄hjáuk.<br>+ S: Kéuih kàhmyaht dá m̄hjáuk.                 | T: He's going to <u>play mahjong</u> tomorrow.<br>S: He played mahjong yesterday.   |
| 2. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht m̄hdá m̄hjáuk.<br>S: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá m̄hjáuk.               | T: He's not going to play mahjong tomorrow.<br>S: He didn't play mahjong yesterday. |
| 3. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht dá m̄hdá m̄h-jéuk a?<br>S: Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh dá m̄h-jéuk a? | T: Is he going to play mahjong tomorrow?<br>S: Did he play mahjong yesterday?       |
| 1. Kéuih tǐngyaht dá dihnwá béi néih.   | 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht dá dihnwá béi néih.   |
| 2. Kéuih tǐngyaht m̄hdá dihnwá béi néih.  | 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá dihnwá béi néih.  |
| 3. Kéuih tǐngyaht dá m̄hdá dihnwá béi néih a?   | 3. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh dá dihnwá béi néih a?                                   |
| 4. Kéuih tǐngyaht fàanlaih.   | 4. Kéuih kàhmyaht fàanlaih.   |
| 5. Kéuih tǐngyaht m̄hfàanlaih.  | 5. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh fàanlaih.  |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 6. Kéuih tǐngyaht fàan mǎh fàan-làih a?  | 6. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh fàanlàih a?                           |
| 7. Kéuih tǐngyaht wán néih.  | 7. Kéuih kàhmyaht wán néih.                                       |
| 8. Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎhwán néih.   | 8. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh wán néih.                                  |
| 9. Kéuih tǐngyaht wán mǎhwán néih a?   | 9. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh wán néih a?                           |
| + 10. Kéuih tǐngyaht heui <u>yáuh séui</u> .<br>(swim)<br>He's going swimming to-morrow. | 10. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui yáuh séui.<br>He went swimming yesterday. |
| 11. Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎheui yauh séui.   | 11. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui yauh séui.                           |
| 12. Kéuih tǐngyaht heui mǎheui yauh séui a?  | 12. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh heui yauh séui a?                    |

## 4. Transformation Drill: Pos → Neg

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ex: 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo Gáulúhng.                  | He went over to Kowloon yesterday.                        |
| S: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh gwo Gáulúhng.                    | He didn't go over to Kowloon yesterday.                   |
| 2. T: Kéuih tǐngyaht gwo Gáulúhng.                      | He's going over to Kowloon tomorrow.                      |
| S: Kéuih tǐngyaht mǎgwo Gáulúhng.                       | He's not going over to Kowloon tomorrow.                  |
| 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui tái hei.                         | 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui tái hei.                      |
| + 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht heui <u>dá bō</u> .<br>/play ball/  | 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui dá bō.                        |
| 3. Wòhng Sàang tǐngyaht heui Méihgwok.                  | 3. Wòhng Sàang tǐngyaht mǎheui Méihgwok.                  |
| 4. Chàhn Táai tǐngyaht heui Jùngwàahn.                  | 4. Chàhn Táai tǐngyaht mǎheui Jùngwàahn.                  |
| 5. Ngóh taaitái kàhmyaht heui yám chàh.                 | 5. Ngóh taaitái kàhmyaht móuh heui yám chàh.              |
| 6. Ngóh sǐnsàang tǐngyaht heui Gáulúhng taam pǎhngyáuh. | 6. Ngóh sǐnsàang tǐngyaht mǎheui Gáulúhng taam pǎhngyáuh. |
| 7. Ngóh go jái kàhmyaht heui ngàhn hòhng lô chín.       | 7. Ngóh go jái kàhmyaht móuh heui ngàhn hòhng lô chín.    |

Repeat as choice-type question transformation.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo<br>Gáulùhng.             | He went over to Kowloon<br>yesterday.   |
| S: Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh<br>móuh gwo Gáulùhng<br>a? | Did he go over to Kowloon<br>yesterday? |
| 2. T: Kéuih tìngyaht gwo<br>Gáulùhng.             | He will go over to Kowloon<br>tomorrow. |
| S: Kéuih tìngyaht gwo<br>m̀hgwò Gáulùhng a?       | Will he go over to Kowloon<br>tomorrow? |

5. Transformation Drill: Change haih m̀hhaih Verb? to the suitable form of Verb m̀h Verb?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| Ex: T: Néih tìngyaht haih<br>m̀hhaih heui tái hei<br>a? | T: Are you going to the movies<br>tomorrow? |
| S: Néih tìngyaht heui<br>m̀hheui tái hei<br>a?          | S: Will you go to the movies<br>tomorrow?   |
| T: Néih kàhmyaht haih<br>m̀hhaih heui tái<br>hei a?     | T: Did you go to the movies<br>yesterday?   |
| S: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh<br>móuh heui tái<br>hei a?        | S: Did you go to the movies<br>yesterday?   |
- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Néih sīgēi tìngyaht haih<br>m̀hhaih heui Gáulùhng a?   | 1. Néih sīgēi tìngyaht heui<br>m̀hheui Gáulùhng a?              |
| 2. Chàhn Sàang tìngyaht haih<br>m̀hhaih heui yám chàh a?  | 2. Chàhn Sàang tìngyaht heui<br>m̀hheui yám chàh a?             |
| 3. Néih taaitáai kàhmyaht haih<br>m̀hhaih heui Jùngwáahn a?                                     | 3. Néih taaitáai kàhmyaht<br>yáuh móuh heui Jùngwáahn<br>a?     |
| 4. Gó go yàhn kàhmyaht haih<br>m̀hhaih heui Gáulùhng a?   | 4. Gó go yàhn kàhmyaht yáuh<br>móuh heui Gáulùhng a?            |
| + 5. Néih dī <u>sailóugō</u> tìngyaht<br>haih m̀hhaih heui Méihgwok a?<br>( <u>child(ren)</u> ) | 5. Néih dī <u>sailóugō</u> tìngyaht<br>heui m̀hheui Méihgwok a? |

## 6. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh kàhmyaht dá páai. /tái hei/

T: I played mahjong yesterday.  
/see movie/

S: Ngóh kàhmyaht dá páai làih--móuh tái hei.

S: I played mahjong yesterday,  
I didn't see a movie.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui chàhlàuh yám chàh. /tái hei/                                | 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui chàhlàuh yám chàh làih--móuh tái hei.   |
| + 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht hái ùkkéi tái <u>dihnsih</u> . (watch television) /cheut gāai/ | 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht hái ùkkéi tái dihnsih làih--móuh cheut gāai. |
| 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui ngàhnhòhng ló chín. /yàuhséui/                              | 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui ngàhnhòhng ló chín làih--móuh yàuhséui. |
| 4. Kéuih kàhmyaht gaau ngóh Gwóngdùngwá. /dá páai/                                | 4. Kéuih kàhmyaht gaau ngóh Gwóngdùngwá làih--móuh dá páai.   |
| 5. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui yàuhséui. /tái dihnsih/                                     | 5. Ngóh kàhmyaht heui yàuhséui làih--móuh tái dihnsih.        |

Comment: The suffix--laih is used in the past reference sentence in the affirmative form only. The speaker emphasizes with VP-laih that that was the activity he did, not some other activity. The plainfact sentence without laih has no special emphasis.

## 7. Response Drill

Ex: T: Ngóh kàhmyaht máaih sēutsāam làih. /sāam gihn/

T: I bought some shirts yesterday. /3 unit/

S1: Máaihjó géidō gihn nē?

S1: How many did you buy?  
[buy-accomplish how many?]

S2: Máaihjó sāam gihn.

S2: I bought three.  
[buy-accomplish three.]

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Ngóh kàhmyaht yám bējáu làih. /léuhng jí/  | 1. S1: Yámjó géidō jí a?<br>S2: Yámjó léuhng jí. |
| 2. Ngóh kàhmyaht sihk pihnggwó làih. /sei go/ | 2. S1: Sihkjó géidō go a?<br>S2: Sihkjó sei go.  |
| 3. Ngóh kàhmyaht ló chín làih. /yāt baak mán/ | 3. S1: Lójó géidō a?<br>S2: Lójó yāt baak mán.   |

4. Ngóh kàhmyaht máaih maht làih. /sàam deui/ 4. S1: Máaihjó géidō deui a?  
S2: Máaihjó sàam deui.

## 8. Response Drill

Ex: T: Néih kàhmyaht móuh máaih seutsāam àh. T: You didn't buy a shirt yesterday, did you.  
S: Yáuh! Máaihjó la. S: Yes, I did buy one.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh tái hei àh.<br>You didn't see a movie yesterday, did you.                                    | 1. Yáuh! Táijó la.<br><u>Yes</u> , I <u>did</u> see one. |
| 2. Wòhng Sàang kàhmyaht móuh <u>chéng haak</u> àh.<br>Mr. Wong didn't <u>have a dinner party</u> yesterday, did he. | 2. Yáuh! Chéngjó la.                                     |
| 3. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh fàanlài àh.  | 3. Yáuh! Fàanjó la.                                      |
| 4. Néih kàhmyaht móuh tái yī-sāng àh.   | 4. Yáuh! Táijó la.                                       |
| 5. Néih kàhmyaht móuh cheung chin àh.   | 5. Yáuh! Cheungjó la.                                    |

Comment: chéng haak = have a dinner party  
chéng sihk faahn, chéng yàhn sihk faahn = invite someone for dinner.

## 9. Response Drill: Contradict the other person's impression.

Ex: T: Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá páai àh. He didn't play mahjong yesterday, did he.  
S: Yáuh! Dá làih. Yes, he did play.

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh wán kéuih àh.     | 1. Yáuh, wán làih.  |
| 2. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh dá bò àh.         | 2. Yáuh, dá làih.   |
| 3. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh tái dihn-sih àh.  | 3. Yáuh, tái làih.  |
| 4. Kéuih kàhmyaht móuh heui yáuhseui àh. | 4. Yáuh, heui làih. |

Comment: The answers in Drills 8 and 9 above represent spirited denial. Ordinary denial would be:

Q: ...móuh tái hei àh. Q: ...didn't see a movie, huh.  
A: Yáuh, yáuh tái. A: Yes, I did.

## 10. Expansion-Transformation Drill: Expand or transform as appropriate.

- Ex: 1. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo Gáulùhng taam sìn-sàang.  
/haih m̀hhaih a?/  
S: Kéuih kàhmyaht haih m̀hhaih gwo Gáulùhng taam sìn-sàang a?
2. T: Kéuih kàhmyaht haih m̀hhaih gwo Gáulùhng taam sìn-sàang a? /m̀óuh/  
S: Kéuih kàhmyaht m̀óuh gwo Gáulùhng taam sìn-sàang.  
He didn't cross over to Kowloon yesterday to see his teacher.
1. Kéuih gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh.  
/kàhmyaht/  
2. /m̀óuh/  
3. /yáuh m̀óuh a?/  
4. /haih m̀hhaih/  
5. /m̀hhaih aak/  
6. /haih aak/
1. Kéuih kàhmyaht gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh.  
2. Kéuih kàhmyaht m̀óuh gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh.  
3. Kéuih kàhmyaht yáuh m̀óuh gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh a?  
4. Kéuih kàhmyaht haih m̀hhaih gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh a?  
5. Kéuih kàhmyaht m̀hhaih gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh aak.  
6. Kéuih kàhmyaht haih gwo Gáulùhng máaih yéh aak.

## 11. Question and Answer drill

- Ex: T: /tái dihnsih/ /watch television/  
S<sub>1</sub> Néih kàhmyaht yáuh m̀óuh tái dihnsih a? Did you watch television yesterday?  
S<sub>2</sub> Yáuh, yáuh tái. Yes, I did.
1. /dá bō/ 1. S<sub>1</sub>: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh m̀óuh dá bō a?  
S<sub>2</sub>: Yáuh, yáuh dá.
2. /tái syù/ 2. S<sub>1</sub>: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh m̀óuh tái syù a?  
S<sub>2</sub>: Yáuh, yáuh tái.

3. /yám jáu/                      3. S<sub>1</sub>: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh yám jáu a?  
S<sub>2</sub>: Yáuh, yáuh yám.
4. /heui yám chàh/                4. S<sub>1</sub>: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh heui yám chàh  
a?  
S<sub>2</sub>: Yáuh, yéuh heui.
5. /tái yísāng/                    5. S<sub>1</sub>: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh tái yísāng a?  
S<sub>2</sub>: Yáuh, yáuh tái.
6. /wán kéuih/                    6. S<sub>1</sub>: Néih kàhmyaht yáuh móuh wán kéuih a?  
S<sub>2</sub>: Yáuh, yáuh wán.

Comment: The above represents the ordinary way to ask and answer with no special emphasis or assumption.

#### IV. CONVERSATIONS FOR LISTENING

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

Unfamiliar terms, in order of occurrence:

- 1) wáan = amuse oneself, play (general verb for leisure time activity)
- 2) sóyih = therefore
- 3) dá móhng kàuh = play tennis
  - a) móhng kàuh = tennis ball
- 4) Bóuwáhn Douh = Power Road
- 5) kàuh chéuhng = tennis court
- 6) daih yaht = daih (yih) yaht = another day
- 7) beisyù = secretary
- 8) Mámèihlāai = Manila
- 9) Fēileuhtbān = Philippines
- 10) gūngjái = doll
- 11) Wei! = Hey!; Say!; exclamation used to attract someone's attention
- 12) yārchàih = together
- 13) ginmihh = meet

- 14) Haih gám wah lā. = We'll do it the way you say.  
 15) M'óuh heui b'indouh. = Haven't gone anywhere.  
 16) ā ma = sen. suf. of response sentence, indicating in a nice way:  
 'This is pretty obvious.'  
 17) haih bo = here: by the way, ...  
 18) máaih sung = buy groceries

## V. SAY IT IN CANTONESE

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| A. You say to the classmate sitting next to you:   | B. And he responds:  |
| 1. What'd you do yesterday?  | 1. I went to the movies with my wife.  |
| 2. What movie did you see?   | 2. I forget the name.  |
| 3. I didn't go out yesterday, I stayed at home watching television.                        | 3. I watched television yesterday too.   |
| 4. Where'd you go yesterday? I went to your house to look for you, but you weren't home.   | 4. I went swimming yesterday.  |
| 5. I'd like to learn to play mahjong-- could you teach me?                                 | 5. Sure. When are you free these days?   |
| 6. Could you please tell me how to get to the Hoover Theater?                              | 6. First go to the next intersection and turn left, then go straight until the second intersection, and it's on the right hand side. |
| 7. What would you like to do today-- play ball or go swimming?                             | 7. I went swimming yesterday, let's play ball today.   |
| 8. Did you go to Kowloon to see your girl friend yesterday?                                | 8. No, I was very busy yesterday and didn't go.  |
| 9. I went to the Central District yesterday to buy shoes-- I bought a pair of white ones.  | 9. I went shopping for shoes too, but I didn't buy any.  |
| 10. (still talking about yesterday) I bought a nice-looking lighter at a department store. | 10. I also wanted to buy a lighter, but I didn't get one.  |
| 11. My son played ball yesterday. Did your son go?   | 11. No, he didn't. He stayed home and read.  |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 12. Miss Chan went to the movies with Mr. Lee yesterday. | 12. Not so! She didn't go with Mr. Lee, she went with me!                                 |
| 13. Mr. Lee took Miss Chan swimming yesterday.           | 13. Not so! They didn't go swimming, they stayed at Miss Chan's house and played mahjong. |

## Vocabulary Checklist for Lesson 16

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. bō   | n: ball  |
| 2. chéng haak   | VO: have a dinner party [invite-guests]  |
| 3. chéng síh <sub>h</sub> faahn, <u>or</u><br>cheng yahn síh <sub>h</sub> faahn | VO: invite someone to dinner   |
| 4. chēut  | m: M for a movie, a film   |
| 5. dá bō  | VO: play ball  |
| 6. dá mǎh <sub>h</sub> jéuk   | VO: play mahjong   |
| 7. dá páai  | VO: play mahjong [hit-tiles]   |
| 8. dá <sub>h</sub> fó <sub>h</sub> gèi  | n: (cigarette) lighter   |
| 9. daihdí   | Ph: var. of 'daihyih dí,' others, other (ones)   |
| 10. daihyih (+ M)   | another (M) [lit: the 2d M]  |
| 11. daihyih dí  | Ph: others, other (ones) [lit: the 2d ones]  |
| 12. dākhaahn  | Adj: free, at leisure  |
| 13. dihmsih   | n: television  |
| 14. gāmyaht   | TW: today  |
| 15. gwo hói   | VO: cross the sea, harbor  |
| 16. hāahng gūngsī   | VO: windowshop   |
| 17. hei   | n: movie   |
| 18. heiyún  | n/PW: movie theater  |
| 19. hói   | n: sea   |
| 20. Hòuh wǎh Heiyún   | PW: Hoover Theater   |
| 21. jihng <sub>h</sub> aih <u>V</u>   | Adv: just, merely, only <u>V</u>   |
| 22. kàhmyaht  | TW: yesterday  |
| 23. -laih   | ss: suffixed to a heui VP,<br>indicates that person spoken<br>about has returned from where he went              |
| 24. -laih   | ss: VP suffix in response sentence<br>adding connotation of 'that's what<br>happened, not the thing you thought' |

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|-------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 25. mǎh'jéuk      | m: mahjong                           |
| 26. m'hdāk'khàahn | Adj: busy                            |
| 27. n'í'páai      | TW: lately, recently, these few days |
| 28. s'ail'ougō    | n: child, children                   |
| 29. s'ihgaan      | n: time                              |
| 30. t'ai dihnsih  | VO: watch television                 |
| 31. t'ai hei      | VO: see a movie                      |
| 32. t'ingyáht     | TW: tomorrow                         |
| 33. y'auh'séui    | VO: swim; swimming                   |
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