

I. BASIC CONVERSATION

A. Buildup:Sīgēi

Heui bīndouh a?

daaphaak

gāai

gó tīuh gāai

mēng

mēyéh mēng

giujouh, or giu

giujouh mēyéh mēng a?

gó tīuh gāai gujouh mēyéh
mēng a?

Ngón hāgeidāk gó tīuh gāai

giujouh mēyéh mēng.

hāahng

yātjīhk

Néih yātjīhk hāahng sīn.

dou

wah néih tēng

Dou gamseuhngá, ngéih wah

néih tēng.

yauh

jyun

jyun jauh

Hái nīdouh jyun jauh.

jó

jyun jó

gwodī

Gwodī, jyun jó.

Daaphaak

Where to?

passenger

street

that street

name

what name?

called, be called

what's its name?

what's the name of that
street?I don't remember the name of
the street.

go; walk; drive

straight

Go straight first.

arrive

tell you

I'll tell you as we go along.

right

turn

turn right

Turn right here.

left

turn left

a little farther on

Just a little farther on,

turn left.

Sīgēi

Haih hāhah nīdouh a?

Is this the place?

Daaphaak

Áhhaih--gwodí tīm.

gwo

gwo géi gān

jauh

Gwo géi gān, jauh haih laak.

Dou laak!

jósáubihn or jóbihn

Hái jósáubihn gé 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.

Sígēi

tíhng

tíhng chè

hóyíh

Nídouh àh'hóyíh tíhng 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

yahpbihn

Yahpbihn 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 nídouh tíhng

chè lā.

Áh'gòl néih dāng jahn--

jauh

Ngóh jauh fāanlāih.

OK. Stop here.

Please wait--

immediately, soon

I'll be right back.

B. Recapitulation:Sīgēi

Heui bīndouh a?

Where to?

Daaphaak

Ngóh m̀hgeidāk gó t̄ih gāi

I don't remember the name of
the street.

giujouh mēyéh mēng.

Go straight first.

Néih yātjīhk hāahng sīn.

I'll tell you as we go along.

Dou gamseuhngá, ngóh wáh néih
tēng.

Hái nīdouh jyun yauh.

Turn right here.

Gwodī, jyun jó.

Just a little farther on, turn
left.Sīgēi

Haih m̀hhaih nīdouh a?

Is this the place?

Daaphaak

M̀hhaih--gwodī tīm.

No--still farther.

Gwo géi gāan, jauh haih laak.

Pass a few buildings more and
that's it.

Dou laak!

Here it is!

Sīgēi

Nīdouh m̀hhóyīh tīhng ch̀e.

You aren't allowed to stop here.

Daaphaak

(pointing to the driveway:)

Jyun yahphei lā.

Turn in (the driveway).

Yahpbīhn yáuh wái paak ch̀e.

Inside there's a place to
park.

(The car goes into the driveway:)

Daaphaak

Hóu laak. Hái nīdouh tīhng ch̀e lā. OK--stop here.

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

II. NOTES

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

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

(Yāt)jihk heui lā! go straight.

In combination with following hàahng, yātjihk is preferred:

yātjihk hàahng: go (or walk) straight

(See BC)

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

Ex: Nī ga chē jihk heui Jūng-wāahn ga. This bus goes straight to the 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 gēi gāan, jauh haih laak. (After we) pass a few buildings, then there it is.

2. Gwo gēi fānjūng, nēih jauh hóyih fāan-làih. After a few minutes pass, you can come back.

(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 fāanlaih. I'll be right back.

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

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

Ngóh sàam dímjūng jauh fāanlaih. I'll be back at 3 o'clock. (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'

Nǐdoh mǎhóyih 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.
mān (béi) néih.

2. Néih hó mǎhóyih je yāt Can you lend me \$100?
baak mān (béi) ngóh
a?

3. Deui mǎh jyh--ngóh mǎh- 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. tíhng, 'stop' with hái phrases.

tíhng, '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 nǐdoh tíhng chē lā. Here stop. (i.e. Stop here.)

(See BC)

Tíhng hái bǐndoh 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,

you put that part first.

(See BC and Drill 7)

5. Sentence suffix la for friendly advice or persuasion.

An imperative sentence with sentence suffix la at mid pitch on the intonation scale adds the connotation of friendly advice or persuasion.

Ex: Mhhóu fàanjyun tàuh la.

Don't turn and go back =
Better not turn and go back.
(Said as friendly advice
rather than command)

(See Drill 12)

6. jó and yauh, 'left' and 'right.'

jó and yauh are boundwords which may be bound to a preceding verb to form a VO phrase, or to a following boundword of place to become a PW, or to a following noun as a modifier.

Ex: VO: jyun jó

turn left

PW: jóbihn

left side, left, to the left

mod+N: jó sáu

left hand

(See BC)

III. DRILLS

1. Expansion Drill

+ 1. a. fàanjyuntàuh

b. hái nǐdoh fàanjyuntàuh

c. hǒyíh hái nǐdoh fàanjyuntàuh

d. mǎhǒyíh hái nǐdoh fàanjyuntàuh

e. Hó mǎhǒyíh hái nǐdoh 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 hauhbíhn
yáuh go wáie. Vanhauh lā, gódoh hauhbíhn
yáuh go wái paak chē.+ 3. a. Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ

b. hái Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ

c. hái Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ tǐhng chē

d. mǎhǒi néih hái Wíhng Ōn
Gūngsǐ tǐhng chē lāe. Mǎhǒi néih hái Wíhng Ōn
Gūngsǐ gwodǐ tǐhng chē lā.

4. a. yahphei

b. jyun yahphei

c. gǎnjyuh 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.] |
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- | | |
|---|--|
| 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.

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|---|--|
| 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: Deuimhgyuh, ngóh
mhjídou giujouh
mēyéh méng.S: Excuse me, I don't know what
it's called.1. Gaaklèih gāan chàhlàuh giu
mēyéh méng a? /shake/1. Deuimhgyuh, ngóh mhjídou
giujouh mēyéh méng.2. Jógán gó gāan ngàhnòhng giu
mēyéh méng a? /Méihgwok
Ngàhnòhng/

2. Giujouh Méihgwok Ngàhnòhng.

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

3. Giujouh Màhnwàh Jáudim.

4. Daaiah Douh Jùng gó gāan chāan-
sāt giu mēyéh méng a?
/shake/4. Deuimhgyuh, ngóh mhjídou
giujouh mēyéh méng.5. Deuimihn go máhtàuh giu mēyéh
méng a? /Tínsing Máhtàuh/

5. Giujouh Tínsing Máhtàuh.

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

6. Giujouh Daaiah Douh Jùng.

7. Gó gāan gūngsī giu mēyéh méng
a? /shake/7. Deuimhgyuh, ngóh mhjídou
giujouh mēyéh méng.

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

4. Alteration Drill

Ex: T: M̀hgòì néih hái n̄dòuh T: Please stop (the car) here.
t̀hng chē lā.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M̀hgòì néih gwodī jyun jó lā. | 1. Hó m̀hhóyih gwodī jyun jó a? |
| 2. M̀hgòì néih jyun yahphei lā. | 2. Hó m̀hhóyih jyun yahphei a? |
| + 3. M̀hgòì néih jyun yahp <u>yauhsáu-bihh</u> lā.
(<u>yauhsáubihh</u> =
<u>right hand side</u>)
Please turn in on the right
hand side. | 3. Hó m̀hhóyih jyun yahp
yauhsáubihh a? |
| 4. M̀hgòì néih hái n̄dòuh jyun
yahp heui lā. | 4. Hó m̀hhóyih hái n̄dòuh jyun
yahp heui a? |
| 5. M̀hgòì néih tanhauh lā. | 5. Hó m̀hhóyih tanhauh a? |

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

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

Comment: Compare word order of:

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>N̄dòuh m̀hhóyih jyun jó.</u> | } You can't turn left
here. |
| 2. <u>M̀hhóyih hái n̄dòuh jyun jó.</u> | |
| 3. <u>Hái n̄dòuh m̀hhóyih jyun jó.</u> | |

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

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

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

7. Response Drill: Students gesture where appropriate.

Ex: T: Tínsing Mǎhtàuh

T: Star Ferry

S1: Tíhng hái bǐndough a? S1: Where should I stop?

S2: Tíhng hái Tínsing Mǎhtàuh lā.
Mǎhtàuh lā.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Tíhng hái bǐndough a?
/Mǎhnwàh Jáudim mǔnhháu/ | 1. Tíhng hái Mǎhnwàh Jáudim
mǔnhháu lā. |
| 2. Tíhng hái bǐndough a?
/Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ deuimih/ | 2. Tíhng hái Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ
deuimih lā. |
| 3. Tíhng hái bǐndough a?
/Méihgwok Ngàhnghòhng gaaklèih/ | 3. Tíhng hái Méihgwok Ngàhn-
hòhng gaaklèih lā. |
| 4. Tíhng hái bǐndough a?
/Júnggwok Chàhlàuh chihnbih/ | 4. Tíhng hái Júnggwok Chàh-
làuh chihnbih lā. |
| 5. Tíhng hái bǐndough a?
/tòuhsyùgwún mǔnhháu/ | 5. Tíhng hái tòuhsyùgwún
mǔnhháu lā. |
| 6. Tíhng hái bǐndough a?
/Tínsing Mǎhtàuh gwodí/ | 6. Tíhng hái Tínsing Mǎhtàuh
gwodí lā. |

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>7. Tíhng hái bíndouh a?
/Měihgwok Jáudim yauhsáubihn/</p> <p>8. Tíhng hái bíndouh a?
+ /ngáhnghòhng yauhbihn/
(right side)</p> | <p>7. Tíhng hái Měihgwok Jáudim
yauhsáubihn lā.</p> <p>8. Tíhng hái ngáhnghòhng yauh-
bihn lā.</p> |
|---|--|

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

Ex: A: Tíhng hái bíndouh a? }
Hái bíndouh tíhng a? } Where should I stop?

B: Tíhng hái Tínsíng Máhtàuh lā. }
Hái Tínsíng Máhtàuh tíhng lā. } Stop at the
Star Ferry.

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

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

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

T: Jùnggwok Chàhlàuh
gwodí, jyun yauh.

A little beyond the China
Teahouse, turn right.

S: Hàahngdou Jùnggwok
Chàhlàuh gwodí,
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: Wíhng Ōn Gūngsī
gwodī, jyun jó.

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

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

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

1. Méihgwok Ngàhnòhng 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 Ngàhnòhng 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 tìuh gāai

2. Gwo yāt tìuh 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 tìuh gāai

5. Gwo léuhng tìuh 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
chāhlāuh 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 ngàhnòhng
a? /deuimihn/

1. Kéuih hái deuimihn gó gāan.

2. Néih heui bīn gāan gūngsī a?
/chihnbihn/

2. Ngóh heui chihnbihn gó gāan.

3. Néih mǎhmā hái bīn gāan séjīh-
lāuh a? /yauhbihn/

3. Ngóh mǎhmā 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:

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

12. Transformation Drill: Affirmative to Negative.

Ex: T: Kéuih heui Tīnsīng
Mǎhtāuh.

T: He's going to the Star Ferry.

S: Kéuih m̃heui Tīnsīng
Mǎhtāuh.

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

1. Kéuih jīp ngóh heui tái
yīsāng.

1. Kéuih m̃jīp ngóh heui tái
yīsāng.

2. Hái nīdouh hóyīh tanhauh.

2. Hái nīdouh m̃hóyīh tanhauh.

3. Ngóh yáuh sah p mǎn.

3. Ngóh móuh sah p mǎn.

4. Ngóh gau chín máaih bíu.

4. Ngóh m̃hgau chín máaih bíu.

5. Chàhn Táai deui hàaih géi leng.

5. Chàhn Táai deui hàaih
m̃hhaaih géi leng.

6. Wòhng Sàang jùngyi tùhng ngóh
bǎhbā heui yám chàh.

6. Wòhng Sàang m̃hjùngyi tùhng
ngóh bǎhbā heui yám chàh.

+ 7. Sihk yīn lā!

7. M̃hóu sihk yīn lā!
(friendly advice)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 8. Wòhng Táai tùhng ngóh mǎhmā
hóu jǔngyi jǔuh sāam. | 8. Wòhng Táai tùhng ngóh mǎhmā
mhjǔngyi jǔuh sāam. |
| 9. Ngóh táidóu Léih Siújé hái
deuimihn gǎan chàhlàuh. | 9. Ngóh táimhdóu Léih Siújé
hái deuimihn gǎan chàhlàuh. |
| 10. Fàanjyun tàuh lā! | 10. Mhhóu fàanjyun tàuh la. <u>or</u>
Mhsái 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 tǔih haih Dāk
Fuh Douh Jǔng a?

T: Which street is Des Voeux
Central?

S: Nǐ tǔih haih mǎh haih
Dāk Fuh Douh Jǔng
a?

S: Is this Des Voeux Road Central?

1. Bīn gǎan haih Jǔnggwok
Ngàhnhòhng a?

1. Nǐ gǎan haih mǎh haih Jǔng-
gwok Ngàhnhòhng a?

2. Bīn gǎan haih Wíhng Ōn Gūngsǐ
a?

2. Nǐ gǎan haih mǎh haih Wíhng
Ōn Gūngsǐ a?

3. Bīn gǎan haih Méihgwok Jáudim
a?

3. Nǐ gǎan haih mǎh haih Méih-
gwok Jáudim a?

4. Bīn tǔih haih Daaih Douh Jǔng
a?

4. Nǐ tǔih haih mǎh haih Daaih
Douh Jǔng a?

5. Bīn gǎan haih Mǎhnwàh Jáudim
a?

5. Nǐ gǎan haih mǎh haih Mǎhnwàh
Jáudim a?

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

1. Chǐhnbihn yáuh móuh wái paak
chē a?
Is there a place to park the
car in front?

1. Chǐhnbihn 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. /mùnnháu/ | 4. Mùnnháu 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 mhsīk
jā chē a?
/mhsīk/

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

S: Ngóh mhsīk jā chē.

I don't know how to drive.

1. Bīngō gaau néih jā chē ga?
/Hòh Sàang/

1. Hòh Sàang gaau ngóh jā chē ge.

2. Hèunggóng yáuh móuh hohkhaauh
gaau jā chē ga?
/dāk géi gāan...ge ja/

2. Hèunggóng dāk géi gāan
hohkhaauh gaau jā chē
ge ja.

3. Néih hái bīndouh hohk jā chē
ga? /Gáulühng/

3. Ngóh hái Gáulühng hohk jā
chē ge.

4. Nī tiuh gāai hó mhhóyih hohk
jā chē ga? /mhhóyih bo/++
Is this a street that you
can learn to drive on?

4. Nī tiuh gāai mhhóyih hohk
jā chē bo.

5. Néih jùngyi jā bīn gwok ge chē
a? /Méihgwok chē/
Which country's cars do you
like to drive?

5. Ngóh jùngyi jā Méihgwok chē.

6. Néih jùng mhhjùngyi jā chē a?
/mhhaih géi jùngyi ge ja/

6. Ngóh mhhaih géi jùngyi jā
chē ge ja.

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

16. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: M̀hgoi nēih, faaidī lā! /jā/ T: Faster please. /drive/
lā! /jā/

S: M̀hgoi nēih jā faaidī lā! S: Please drive faster.
lā!

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. M̀hgoi nēih, maahndī lā! /góng/ | 1. M̀hgoi nēih góng maahndī lā! |
| 2. M̀hgoi nēih, faaidī lā! /hàahng/ | 2. M̀hgoi nēih hàahng faaidī lā! |
| 3. M̀hgoi nēih, chèuhngdī lā!
/jouh/
Longer please. (said to a
tailor) | 3. M̀hgoi nēih jouh chèuhngdī
lā!
Make it longer please. |
| 4. M̀hgoi nēih, dyúndī lā! /jouh/ | 4. M̀hgoi nēih jouh dyúndī lā! |
| 5. M̀hgoi nēih, pèhngdī lā! /maaih/
Cheaper! (said to shopkeeper) | 5. M̀hgoi nēih maaih pèhngdī lā!
Sell it cheaper! |
| 6. M̀hgoi nēih, daaihndī lā! /jouh/ | 6. M̀hgoi nēih jouh daaihndī lā! |
| 7. M̀hgoi nēih, faaidī lā! /sé/ | 7. M̀hgoi nēih sé faaidī lā! |
| 8. M̀hgoi nēih, saidī lā! /sé/ | 8. M̀hgoi nēih sé saidī lā! |
| 9. M̀hgoi nēih, futdī lā. /jouh/
Wider please. (said to a
tailor) | 9. M̀hgoi nēih jouh futdī lā!
Please make (it) a bit
wider. |
| 10. M̀hgoi nēih, jaakdī lā. /jouh/
A bit narrower, please. | 10. M̀hgoi nēih jouh jaakdī 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. Sīu sing <u>Surname</u> . or
Ngoh sing _____. |
| 2. Sing mēyéh a? (ordinary) | 2. Ngoh sing <u>Surname</u> . |
| + 3. <u>Gwaisingmihng</u> a? (polite)
<u>Your family name and given
name?</u> | 3. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |
| 4. Mēyéh méng a? | 4. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |
| 5. Nēih giu mēyéh méng a? | 5. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |
| 6. Nēih mēyéh méng a? | 6. <u>Surname Given name</u> . |

Comment: The response to #4 mēyéh méng 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) yātjān = in a little while
- 2) dīksí = taxi
- 3) gāaihāu = intersection [street-mouth]
- 4) hóu chǐh = very likely ..., most likely ...
- 5) Eí! = mild exclamation
- 6) gwojó la = here: we've overshot 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 tīm.	Ph: Go further on; Keep going (said to taxi driver)
11. hàahng	v: go; walk; drive
12. hōyih	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. jǒ	bf: left (direction)
17. jóbihn	PW: left side
18. jósáubihn	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:)

Búndeihyàhn

fógei	waiter
A! Fógei!	Waiter!
choipáai	menu, bill of fare
níng	carry
nínglâih; níngheui	bring; take
níng go choipáai lâih lā	bring the food list please
níng go choipáai lâih bēi	please bring me a menu
ngóh lā	
táiháh	have a look
bēi ngóh táiháh lā	please let me have a look
Ńhgòl néih níng go choipáai	Please bring me a menu to
lâih bēi ngóh táiháh lā.	have a look at.

Fógei

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

Ngoihgwokyàhn

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

Búndeihyàhn

Gám, dáng ngóh dím lā.	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?

Ngoih gwokyáhn

Meih a.

Not yet.

yāt chí dōu meih ...

not yet even one time

Yāt chí dōu meih sihk gwo.

I haven't eaten it even once.

Búndei hyáhn

hóu ma?

OK?

ma?

sen. suf. which makes a
question of the sentence
it is attached to.

Siháhn lā, hóu ma?

Let's try it, OK?

Ngoih gwokyáhn

Hóu ā.

Fine.

Búndei hyáhn

hā

shrimp

yíkwaahk?

... or ...?

Néih júngyí sihk hā yíkwaahk

Do you like to eat shrimp, or

sihk yú nē?

eat fish?

Ngoih gwokyáhn

Sihdaahn lā.

As you wish. i.e., Either one.

júngyí sihk hā

like to eat shrimp

dōuhaih júngyí sihk hā

really like to eat shrimp

bātgwo

however, but, although

Bātgwo ngóh dōuhaih júngyí

Although I really like shrimp.

sihk hā.

(i.e., I really like shrimp
better.)

juhng

still, in addition, also
(precedes verbal expres-
sion)

juhng oi dī mēyéh a?

also want some what?

juhng séung oi dī 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 expression)

béi dò jǐ bējǎu ngóh

give me another bottle of beer

-dò léuhng jǐ bējǎu

two more bottles of beer

Fógei! Béi dò léuhng jǐ bējǎu
ngóhdeih tím lā.

Waiter! Please give us two more bottles of beer.

Ngoihgwokyáhn

mhcho

good [not wrong]

Dǐ yúhgyú jànhaish mhcho.

The suckling pig is really good.

Búndeihyáhn

dōdǐ

more

Síhk dōdǐ lā!

Have some more!

Ngoihgwokyáhn

dòjeh

thank you (for the gift)

Gau laak. Dòjehsaai.

I've had plenty. Thanks a lot.

Búndeihyáhn

màaihdaan

check please! [together-list]

Fógei! Màihaan!

Waiter! The check please!

B. Recapitulation:

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

Búndeihyáhn

A! Fógei!

Waiter!

Àhngòì néih níng go choipáai
laih bái ngóh táiháh lā.

Please bring me a menu to have
a look at.

Fógei

Hóu aak, jauh laih.

Yes sir, coming right away.

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Ngóh àhsík dím choi ga. Àhngòì
néih gaaisiuhháh lā.

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

Búndeihyàhn

Gám, dáng ngóh dím lā.
Néih sihkgo yúhgyū meih a?

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

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Meih a--yāt chí dōu meih
sihkgo.

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

Búndeihyàhn

Siháh lā, hóu ma?

Let's try it, OK?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Hóu ā.

Fine.

Búndeihyàhn

Néih jùngyí sihk hā yíkwaahk
sihk yú nē?

Do you prefer shrimp, or fish?

Ngoihgwokyàhn

Sihdaahn lā.
Bātgo ngóh dōuhaih jùngyí
sihk hā.

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

Ngóhdeih juhng séung oi dĩ
mēyéh a?

What else do we want to have?

Búndeihyàhn

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 ngóhdeih tím lā.

Waiter! Please give us two
more bottles of beer.

Ngoihgwokyáhn

Dí yúh-jyū jánhah àhcho.

The suckling pig is really
good!Búndehyáhn

Sihk dōdī lā!

Have some more!

Ngoihgwokyáhn

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: ninglāih, 'bring (something) here; and ningheui, 'take (something) there'

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

Ex: ning carry

ninglāih 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/lāih 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 jǐ bējǎu lāih Please bring a bottle of beer.
lā.

B: Hóu, jauh ninglāih. 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: Dǐ bējǎ yǐngǐng ning- The beer (I've) already
lāih 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: sihkgwo, '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 sihk gwo. (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,

- Bāt gwo 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.

7. sentence suffix ma?

ma? is an interrogative sentence suffix which makes a question of the affirmative or negative sentence it attaches to. It is not used with a sentence which is already in question form--i.e., it is not used with choice-type and question-word questions.

(See BC)

8. sentence suffix ā

In the Basic Conversation there is the following exchange:

A: Siháh lā, hóu ma? Let's try it, OK?

B: Hóu ā. Fine.

The raised intonation on the final ā expresses liveliness.

(See BC)

9. juhng 'still,' 'in addition,' 'also'

juhng is an adverb which positions before a verb.

Ex: 1. Juhng séung oi dī Also think you want some what?
mēyéh a? i.e. What else would you
like to have?

2. Juhng séung oi dī We also think we want some soup
tòng tīm. too.

(See BC and Drills 6, 11)

10. dò 'additional;' 'more'

dò with the above meanings is bound to a following number-measure phrase. When the number is yāt 'one,' the number part may be omitted. Before mass nouns the measure dī follows dò, with the number yāt omitted.

Ex: 1. dò (yāt) dī another bottle, one more bottle,
an additional bottle

2. dò léuhng go two more, an additional two

3. dò (yāt) dī tòng more soup, additional soup

(See BC and Drills 1.3, 1.4, 5, 10)

11. bāt gwo however, but, although

bāt gwo is a conjunction joining two clauses. Its sentence position is first word in the second clause.

Ex: Yú tùhng hā dóu hóu Fish and shrimp are both good--
hóusihk, bát gwo but I really prefer shrimp.
ngóh dóuhaih
jùngyí sihk hā.

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 sāam jek wún, '3 bowls.' (also sāam 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. | Mhgoi 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 làih. | c. | Bring a cup. |
| d. | Níng dò jek būi làih. | d. | Bring another cup. |
| e. | Níng dò léuhng jek būi làih. | e. | Bring two more cups. |
| f. | Níng dò léuhng jek būi làih
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. | Mhgoi 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 sihk 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/

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

S: Néih yám chàh yik-
waahk gafē nē?

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/ngàuhyuhk/

2. Néih oi jyühk yikwaahk
ngàuhyuhk a?

3. Néih heui bīndouh a?
/Jùngwàahn/Gàulùhng/

3. Néih heui Jùngwàahn yikwaahk
Gàulùhng a?

4. Néih wán bīngó a?
/Hòh Sàang/Hòh Táai/

4. Néih wán Hòh Sàang yikwaahk
Hòh Táai a?

+ 5. Néih jùngyi bīndī 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 bīndī a?
/Seuhnghói choi/Gwóngdùng
choi/
(/Shanghai food/Cantonese
food/)

6. Néih jùngyi Seuhnghói choi
yikwaahk Gwóngdùng choi nē?
Would you prefer Shanghai
food or Cantonese food?

+ 7. Néih jùngyi bīndī a?
/Jùng choi/Sàichāan/
(/Chinese food/Western food/)

7. Néih jùngyi Jùng choi yik-
waahk Sàichāan 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 yíhwaahk sihk
cháau mihn a?

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

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Cháau
faahn tūhng cháau
mihp dōu dāk.

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

1. /jyùyhk/ngàuhyhk/

1. S1: Néih jùngyi sihk jyùyhk
yíkwaahk ngàuhyhk a?

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Jyùyhk tūhng
ngàuhyhk dōu dāk.

2. /Jùngchoi/Sāichāan/

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

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Jùngchoi tūhng
Sāichāan dōu dāk.

3. /Seuhnghói choi/Gwóngdùng
choi/

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

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Seuhnghói choi
tūhng Gwóngdùng choi dōu
dāk.

4. /ngàuhnáaih/heiséui/

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

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Ngàuhnáaih
tūhng heiséui dōu dāk.

5. /chàh/gafē/

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

S2: Sihdaahn lā. Chàh tūhng
gafē dōu dāk.

4. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: /jǐ bējǎu/

T: /a bottle of beer/

S: Bēi jǐ bējǎu ngóh lā.

S: Give me a bottle of beer.

1. /jǐ heiséui/

1. Bēi jǐ heiséui ngóh lā.

+ 2. /jek gāng/
(a spoon)

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

3. /bùi chàh/

3. Bēi bùi chàh ngóh lā.

4. /bùi gafē/

4. Bēi bùi gafē ngóh lā.

5. /go cháau mihn/

5. Bēi go cháau mihn ngóh lā.

6. /go cháau faahn/

6. Bēi 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 dĩ mēyéh nē?
What else do you want? | 1. Juhng séung yiu dĩ mēyéh nē? |
| 2. /yám/ | 2. Juhng séung yám dĩ mēyéh nē? |
| 3. /sìhk/ | 3. Juhng séung sìhk dĩ 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 hàaih meih a? /shake/ T: Have you worn that pair of shoes yet?
- S: Meih. S: No, not yet.
- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Néih sihkwo hā meih a? /shake/ | 1. Meih. |
| 2. Néih yámwo nī júng bējáu meih a? /nod/ | 2. Yámwo. |
| 3. Néih làihwo Hèunggóng meih a? /shake/ | 3. Meih. |
| 4. Néih heuigwo Méihgwok meih a? /nod/ | 4. Heuigwo. |
| 5. Néih jyuhgwo Gáulùhng meih a? /shake/ | 5. Meih. |
| 6. Néih yuhnggwo faaijǐ meih a? /shake/ | 6. Meih. |
| 7. Néih yámwo nī dī tòng meih a? /shake/ | 7. Meih. |
| + 8. Néih <u>jouhgwo</u> nī dī <u>yéh</u> meih a? /nod/ | 8. Jouhgwo. |
- Have you done this kind of work before?
(jouh yéh =
do chores; have a job)

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 jàgwo chē.
2. Ngóh heuigwo Méihgwok.
3. Ngóh jyuhgwo Gáulùhng.
4. Ngóh yámgo ní júng bējáu.
5. Ngóh yuhnggwo faaijǐ.
- + 6. Ngóh làihgwo ní gàan jáugā.
(Chinese style restaurant)

1. Ngóh meih jàgwo chē.
2. Ngóh meih heuigwo Méihgwok.
3. Ngóh meih jyuhgwo Gáulùhng.
4. Ngóh meih yámgo ní júng bējáu.
5. Ngóh meih yuhnggwo faaijǐ.
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.
2. Ngóh meih yámgo ní júng tòng.
3. Ngóh meih sihkwo gó júng yǐnjái.
4. Ngóh meih heuigwo gó gàan jáugā.
5. Ngóh meih dǐngwo ní júng choi.

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

10. Expansion Drill

Ex: T: M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng jǐ
bḗjǎu làih.

Please bring a bottle of beer.

S: M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng dò jǐ
bḗjǎu làih.

Please bring another bottle of beer.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng deuì faaijǐ
laih. | 1. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng dò deuì
faaijǐ làih. |
| 2. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng jek gāng làih. | 2. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng dò jek gāng
laih. |
| 3. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng jek būi làih. | 3. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng dò jek būi
laih. |
| + 4. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng go <u>wúnjǎi</u> làih.
/small bowl/ | 4. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng dò go wún-
jǎi làih. |
| + 5. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng jek <u>séui būi</u>
laih. /water glass/ | 5. M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng dò jek séui
būi làih. |

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

T: jǐ bḗjǎu

S: M̀h̀gòì néih nǐng jǐ bḗjǎu 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.
[in addition, want to have
some more]

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 chín 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. Jùnggwok choi tùhng Yahtbún choi, 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 fàangwo Seuhnghói géidō chi a? | 5. Yāt chi dōu meih fàangwo. |
-

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 jǐ
yùhnjǐbāt.

1. Gó go hohksàang yáuh géi jǐ
yùhnjǐbāt, daahnhaih ngóh
yāt jǐ dōu móuh.

2. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go taaitái.

2. Kéuih yáuh léuhng go taai-
tái, 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 sǐgēi yáuh léuhng ga
chē.

4. Gó go sǐgēi 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) yíhm 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?

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|---|---|
| 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. Mǎaihdaan!	Ph: The check please!
32. meih	adv: negative, 'not yet'
33. m̃hcho	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...lǎih	v: bring (something)...here
38. Sǎichāan	n: Western meal
39. Seuhng hóih 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 .Negs.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. yíkwaahk...?

cj: or?

54. yúh jyū

n: roast suckling pig