

Lesson 2: Introductions II

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization

A: nei⁵ hai⁶ Paak³ Hak¹ Loi⁴ ge³ hok⁶ saang¹ ma³?

B: hai⁶ a⁶.

A: nei⁵ gam¹ nin² dai⁶ gei² nin⁴ a³?

B: ngo⁵ gam¹ nin² dai⁶ yi⁶ nin⁴. nei⁵ ne¹?

A: ngo⁵ gam¹ nin² dai⁶ sei³ nin⁴. gam² nei⁵ jyu² sau¹ bin¹ fo¹ a³?

B: ngo⁵ jyu² sau¹ ging¹ jai³ hok⁶. nei⁵ ne¹?

A: ngo⁵ jyu² sau¹ sang¹ mat⁶ hok⁶

English Translation

A: Are you a Berkeley student?

B: Yes.

A: What year are you (this year)?

B: I'm a second year (this year). How about you?

A: I'm a fourth year. So...what are you majoring in?

B: I'm majoring in Economics. How about you?

A: I'm majoring in Biology.

Other ways to ask about one's major/studies

Yale Romanization

A: nei⁵ hai⁶ mat¹ ye⁵ major a³?

B: ngo⁵ hai⁶ yi⁶ kon¹

A: nei⁵ duk⁶ mat¹ ye⁵ (fo¹) a³?

B: ngo⁵ duk⁶ po¹ li¹ saai¹

English Translation

A: What major are you?

B: I'm an economics major.

A: Which subject do you study?

B: I study Political Science.

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

Paak³ Hak¹ Loi⁴

gam¹ nin²

dai⁶

gei²

nin⁴

jyu² sau¹

duk⁶

bin¹

ging¹ jai³ hok⁶

fo¹

sang¹ mat⁶ hok⁶

Part of Speech

Proper Name

Time Word

Part.

QW

N

V

V

QW

N

N

N

English Meaning

Berkeley

this year

numerical prefix

how many?

year

to major in

to read, to study

which

subject; field

Economics

Biology

Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

A: nei⁵ hai⁶ m⁴ hai⁶ hai² Lo⁴ Saang² lei⁴ ga³?

B: m⁴ hai⁶ a³.

A: o⁴, gam² nei⁵ hai² bin¹ dou⁶ lei⁴ ga³?

B: ngo⁵ hai² Saam¹ Faan⁴ Si⁵ lei⁴ ga³.

English Translation

A: Are you from Los Angeles?

B: Nope.

A: Oh, so then, where are you from?

B: I'm from San Francisco

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

hai²

Lo⁴ Saang²

lei⁴

ga³ (fusion of ge³ + a³)

o⁴

gam²

bin¹ dou⁶

Part of Speech

Prep.

Proper Name (N)

V

Part.

Interjection

Interjection

QW

English Meaning

from, at

Los Angeles

to come

used as question particle here

Oh!

so then..., well then...

where?

Supplementary Vocabulary

<u>Yale Romanization</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English Meaning</u>
sin ¹ saang ¹	N	teacher; sir
lou ⁵ si ¹	N	teacher (formal title)
gaau ³ sau ⁶	N	professor
hok ⁶ haau ⁶	N	school
jo ⁶ gaau ³	N	assistant instructor (TA)
daai ⁶ hok ⁶	N	university
Paak ³ Hak ¹ Loi ⁴ Ga ¹ Daai ⁶	Proper Name	UC Berkeley
fu ³ sau ¹	V	to minor in

Place Names

<u>Place</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Place</u>	<u>English</u>
Mei ⁵ Gwok ³	United States	Ying ¹ Gwok ³	England
Ga ¹ Na ⁴ Daai ⁶	Canada	Dak ¹ Jau ¹	Texas
Mak ⁶ Sai ¹ Go ¹	Mexico	Nau ² Yeuk ³	New York
Heung ¹ Gong ²	Hong Kong	(Naam ⁴ /Bak ¹)	(Southern/Northern)
		Ga ¹ Jau ¹	California
Jung ¹ Gwok ³	China	Waan ¹ Keui ¹	Bay Area
Uk ¹ Leun ⁴	Oakland	Toi ⁴ Waan ¹	Taiwan

Dialogue 3

Yale Romanization

A: nei⁵yi⁴ga¹jyu⁶hai²bin¹dou⁶a³?
 B₁: ngo⁵yi⁴ga¹jyu⁶hai²suk¹se⁵dou⁶.
 B₂: ngo⁵yi⁴ga¹jyu⁶dorm.
 A: o⁵, bin¹jo⁶a³?
 B: Unit Two. gam²nei⁵ne¹? nei⁵jyu⁶hai²
 bin¹dou⁶a³?
 A: ngo⁵yi⁴ga¹jyu⁶paak¹man².

English Translation

A: Where are you living at now?
 B₁: I'm living in the dorms.
 B₂: (colloquial)
 A: Oh, I see which one?
 B: Unit Two. So, how about you? Where are you living at now?
 A: I'm living in an apartment now.

Vocabulary

<u>Yale Romanization</u>	<u>Part of Speech</u>	<u>English Meaning</u>
yi ⁴ ga ¹	Time Word	now; currently
jyu ⁶	V	to live, to reside in
hai ²	Prep	at
suk ¹ se ⁵	N	dorms
bin ¹	QW	Which...?
jo ⁶	MW	measure for buildings
paak ¹ man ²	N	apartment

Grammar

1) Yes/No Question Types: particle *ma*³ and A-not-A pattern

In this lesson, you have learned two ways to solicit a yes/no answer from the listener. The first form is the sentence-final question particle *ma*³, which placed at the end of a statement to turn it into a question. This form tends to me have a more formal and polite tone to it.

nei⁵hai⁶sin¹saang¹ma³? Are you a teacher?

a) To simply answer 'yes' to the above question, use *hai*⁶
 hai⁶. Yes (I am)

- b) To simply answer 'no' to the above question, you add m^4 in front of hai^6 to negate it.
 $m^4 hai^6 . ngo^5 hai^6 hok^6 saang^1 .$ No (I'm not). I'm a student.

The second form is the A-not-A pattern, which is more commonly used than the ma^3 form. It is formed by using adding a negative to the verb and then repeating the verb: verb + m^4 + verb. (Don't forget the a^3 add the end to form a question!) To show this, let's use the earlier question: *Are you a teacher?*

$nei^5 hai^6 m^4 hai^6 sin^1 saang^1 a^3?$ *Literally: Are you (or are you not) a teacher?*

To reply to the question, use the same forms for 'yes' and 'no' listed above.

2) Preposition hai^2 'from', 'at'

Depending on the context, hai^2 placed before a location word can mean 'from' or 'at'.

hai^2 meaning 'from'

$ngo^5 hai^2 Faat^3 Gwok^6 lei^4 ga^3 .$ I am from France.

$hai^2 ni^1 dou^6 heui^3 Uk^1 Leun^4 yun^5 m^5 yun^5 a^3?$
 Is it far [to go] from here to Oakland? (yun^5 : far, $heui^3$: to go)

hai^2 meaning 'at'

$ngo^5 hai^2 ni^1 dou^6 jyu^6 .$ I live here. (*lit*: I live at this place)

$a^3 John hai^2 m^5 hai^2 dou^6 a^3?$ Is John here [or not]?

Note: Unlike in English, the verb hai^6 'to be' is not needed in these sentences, so the preposition basically acts as the verb of the sentence.

Usage Patterns for preposition hai^2 'at':

[a] Subject + hai^2 + Location + (Localizer) + Verb + (Object)

$keui^5 hai^2 Mei^5 Gwok^3 duk^6 syu^1 .$ ($duk^6 syu^1$ 'to attend school; to read')
 I go to school in America.

[b] Subject + Verb + hai^2 + Location + Localizer

This construction places the location after the verb, but is more limited to certain verbs and tends requires a localizer.

$keui^5 kei^5 hai^2 mun^4 hau^2 dou^6 .$ He/she is standing by/at the door.

3) Localizer dou^6

This will be discussed more in detail later. The localizer particle functions with hai^2 to express a spatial relationship. While hai^2 is placed *before* the location, the localizer is *placed* after the location.

dou^6 can both mean 'over there' or 'over here', but it's more of dummy, which means 'at'. In conversation, it's sometimes omitted. For example:

David $dit^3 dou^2 hai^2 lau^4 tai^1$ (dou^6). ($dit^3 dou^2$ 'fell down'; $lau^4 tai^1$ 'stairs')
 David fell down on the stairs.

4) Basic Negative *m*⁴

The basic way to negate a verb is to place *m*⁴ before the verb. This translates into something like “do not V” or when used to negate *hai*⁶ ‘to be’ or an adjective, it means “to not be~”

keui⁵ *m*⁴ leng³. (*leng*³ ‘pretty’) He/she is not pretty.

sou³hok⁶ *m*⁴ yung⁴yi⁶ (*yung*⁴yi⁶ ‘easy’) Math is not easy.

ngo³ *m*⁴ jung¹yi³ sang¹mat⁶hok⁶. I do not like Biology.

keui⁵ *m*⁴ hai⁶ Mei⁵Gwok³yan⁴ He is not American.

5) A-not-A Pattern with other verbs

So far, you have learned how to use the A-not-A pattern to ask a yes/no question with the verb *hai*⁶ ‘to be’. With other verbs, the pattern is roughly the same. To answer ‘yes’, you just repeat the verb. For ‘no’, negate the verb with *m*⁴. For example:

zyu⁶ *dorm* gwai³ *m*⁴ gwai³ a? Is living in the dorms expensive?

gwai ³ !	<i>m</i> ⁴ gwai ³
Yes, (it is expensive)	No, (it is not expensive).

To ask a question with the two-syllable verbs, the pattern is:
[1st Syllable] + [*m*⁴] + [Whole Verb]

sou³hok⁶ yung⁴ *m*⁴ yung⁴yi⁶ (*yung*⁴yi⁶ ‘easy’) Is Math easy [or not]?

yung ⁴ yi ⁶	<i>m</i> ⁴ yung ⁴ yi ⁶
Yes, (it is easy)	No, (it's not easy)

Majors (sau¹ fo¹ muk⁶)

Anthropology	yan ⁴ leui ⁶ hok ⁶
Architecture	gin ³ yuk ¹ hok ⁶
Biology	sang ¹ mat ⁶ hok ⁶
Chemistry	fa ³ hok ⁶
Business/Commerce	seung ¹ fo ¹
~Administration	seung ¹ yip ⁶ gwun ² lei ⁵ hok ⁶
Cognitive Science	ying ⁶ ji ¹ fo ¹ hok ⁶
Computer Science	din ⁶ nou ⁵ fo ¹ hok ⁶
Economics	ging ¹ jai ³ hok ⁶
English	ying ¹ man ⁴
Engineering	gung ¹ ching ⁴ hok ⁶
Mechanical~	gei ¹ haai ⁶ gung ¹ ching ⁴
Electrical~	din ⁶ ji ² gung ¹ ching ⁴
Civil~	tou ² muk ⁶ gung ¹ ching ⁴
Chemical~	fa ³ hok ⁶ gung ¹ ching ⁴
Biological~	sang ¹ mat ¹ gung ¹ ching ⁴
Environmental Science	waan ⁴ ging ² fo ¹ hok ⁶
Film Studies	din ⁶ ying ² yin ⁴ gau ³
Geography	dei ⁶ lei ⁵ hok ⁶
Geology	dei ⁶ jat ¹ hok ⁶
History	lik ⁶ si ²
Journalism	san ¹ man ⁴ hok ⁶
Legal Studies/Law	faat ³ leut ⁶ hok ⁶
Linguistics	yu ⁵ yin ⁴ hok ⁶
Mass Communications	daai ⁶ jung ³ chyun ⁴ bo ³
Mathematics	sou ³ hok ⁶
Statistics	tung ² gai ⁶ hok ⁶
Applied~	ying ¹ yung ⁶ sou ³ hok ⁶
Medicine	yi ¹ hok ⁶
Music	yam ¹ ngok ⁶
Pharmacy	yeuk ⁶ jai ¹ hok ⁶
Philosophy	jit ³ hok ⁶
Political Science	ging ¹ jai ³ hok ⁶
Physics	mat ⁶ lei ⁵ hok ⁶
Psychology	sam ¹ lei ⁵ hok ⁶
Public Health	gung ¹ gung ⁶ wai ⁶ sang ¹ hok ⁶
Religious Studies	jung ¹ gaau ³ yin ⁴ gau ³
Rhetoric	sau ¹ ci ⁴ hok ⁶
Social Welfare	se ⁵ wui ² fuk ¹ lei ⁶ hok ⁶
Sociology	se ⁵ wui ² hok ⁶

Countries (gwok³ ga¹)**Africa**

Africa	fei ¹ jau ¹
Congo	gong ¹ gwo ²
Egypt	oi ¹ /aai ¹ kap ⁶
Ghana	ga ¹ naap ⁶
Ivory Coast	jeung ⁶ nga ⁴ hoi ² on ⁶
Libya	lei ⁶ bei ² a ³
Morocco	mo ¹ lok ⁶ go ¹
South Africa	naam ⁴ fei ¹

America

South America	naam ⁴ mei ⁵ jau ¹
Argentina	a ³ gan ¹ ting ⁴
Brazil	ba ¹ sai ¹
Chile	ji ³ lei ⁶
Cuba	gu ² ba ¹
Canada	ga ¹ na ⁴ daai ⁶
Toronto	do ¹ leun ⁴ do ¹
Ecuador	ak ¹ gwa ¹ do ¹ yi ⁵
North America	bak ¹ mei ⁵ jau ¹
Vancouver	wan ¹ go ¹ wa ²
Mexico	mak ⁶ sai ¹ go ¹
United States	mei ⁵ gwok ³
California	ga ¹ jau ¹
New York	nau ² yeuk ³
San Francisco	saam ¹ faan ⁴ si ⁵
Los Angeles	lo ⁴ saang ² lok ⁶ chaam ³ gei ¹

Europe

Europe	au ¹ jau ¹
Belgium	bei ² lei ⁶ si ⁴
Denmark	daan ¹ mak ⁶
France	faat ³ gwok ³
Paris	ba ¹ lai ⁴
Germany	dak ¹ gwok ³
Greece	hei ¹ laap ⁶
Holland	ho ⁴ laan ¹
Ireland	oi ³ yi ⁵ laan ⁴
Italy	yi ³ daai ⁶ lei ⁶
Rome	lo ⁴ ma ²
Norway	no ⁴ wai ¹
Portugal	pou ⁴ tou ⁴ nga ⁴

Asia & Pacific

Asia	a ³ jau ¹
Australia	ou ³ jau ¹
China	jung ¹ gwok ³
(mainland)	daai ⁶ luk ⁶ /noi ⁶ dei ⁶
Beijing	bak ¹ ging ¹
Guangzhou	gwong ² jau ¹
Shanghai	seung ⁶ hoi ²
Hong Kong	heung ¹ gong ²
Macau	ou ³ mun ²
Taiwan	toi ⁴ waan ¹
Taipei	toi ⁴ bak ¹
India	yan ³ dou ⁶
Indonesia	yan ³ nei ⁴
Japan	yat ⁶ bun ²
Tokyo	dung ¹ ging ¹
Korea	hon ⁴ gwok ³
South Korea	naam ⁴ hon ⁴
North Korea	bak ¹ hon ⁴
Seoul	hon ³ sing ⁴ /sau ² yi ⁵
Malaysia	ma ⁵ loi ⁴ sai ¹ a ³
Mongolia	mung ⁴ gu ²
Middle East	jung ¹ dung ¹
Israel	yi ⁵ sik ¹ lit ⁶
Palestine	ba ¹ lak ⁴ si ¹ taan ²
Iraq	yi ¹ laai ¹ hak ¹
Saudi Arabia	sa ¹ de ⁱ⁶ a ³ laai ¹ baak ³
Singapore	san ¹ ga ⁶ bo ¹
Thailand	taai ³ gwok ³
Vietnam	yut ⁶ naam ⁴

Europe continued

Russia	o ⁴ lo ⁴ si ¹ o ⁴ gwok ³
Spain	sai ¹ baan ¹ nga ⁴
Sweden	seui ⁶ din ²
Turkey	tou ² yi ⁵ kei ⁴
Ukraine	wu ¹ hak ¹ laan ⁴
United Kingdom	ying ¹ gwok ³
England	ying ¹ gaak ³ laan ⁴
Scotland	sou ¹ gaak ³ laan ⁴
Wales	wai ¹ yi ⁵ si ¹
London	leun ⁴ deun ¹
European Union	au ¹ mang ⁴