Lesson 2: Introductions II

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization
A: nei⁵ hai⁶ Paak¹ Hak¹ Loi⁴ ge³ hok⁶ saang¹ ma³?
B: hai⁶ a⁶.
A: nei⁵ gam¹ nin² dai⁶ gei² nin⁴ a³?
B: ngo⁶ gam¹ nin² dai⁶ yi⁶ nin⁴. nei⁵ ne¹?
A: ngo⁶ gam¹ nin² dai⁶ sei³ nin⁴. gam² nei⁵ jyu² sau¹ bin¹ fo¹ a²?
B: ngo⁶ jyu² sau¹ ging¹ jai³ hok⁶. nei⁵ ne¹?
A: ngo⁶ jyu² sau¹ sang⁶ 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 mat’ ye⁵ major a³?
B: ngo⁵ hai⁶ yi⁶ kon¹
A: nei⁵ duk⁶ mat’ ye⁵ (fo¹) a³?
B: ngo⁵ duk⁶ po’il 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paak¹ Hak¹ Loi⁴</td>
<td>Proper Name</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gam¹ nin²</td>
<td>Time Word</td>
<td>this year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dai⁶</td>
<td>Part.</td>
<td>numerical prefix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gei²</td>
<td>QW</td>
<td>how many?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nin⁴</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyu² sau¹</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to major in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duk⁶</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to read, to study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin¹</td>
<td>QW</td>
<td>which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ging¹ jai³ hok⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>subject; field</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fo¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Economics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sang⁶ mat⁶ hok⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Biology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization
A: nei⁵ hai⁶ m¹ hai⁶ hai² Lo⁴ Saang² lei⁴ ga³?
B: m¹ hai⁶ a³.
A: o⁴, gam² nei⁵ hai² bin¹ dou⁶ lei⁴ ga³?
B: ngo⁶ 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hai²</td>
<td>Prep.</td>
<td>from, at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lo⁴ Saang²</td>
<td>Proper Name (N)</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lei⁴</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga³ (fusion of ge³ + a³)</td>
<td>Part.</td>
<td>used as question particle here</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o⁴</td>
<td>Interjection</td>
<td>Oh!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gam²</td>
<td>Interjection</td>
<td>so then…, well then…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin¹ dou⁶</td>
<td>QW</td>
<td>where?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Supplementary Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sin’ saang¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>teacher; sir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lou’si¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>teacher (formal title)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaau³ sau⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hok⁶ naau⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo⁶ gaau³</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>assistant instructor (TA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daai⁶ hok⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>university</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paak¹ Hak¹ Loi¹ Ga¹ Daai⁶</td>
<td>Proper Name</td>
<td>UC Berkeley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fu³ sau¹</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to minor in</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Place Names

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mei³ Gwok³</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>Ying³ Gwok³</td>
<td>England</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ga¹ Na¹ Daai⁶</td>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>Dak¹ Jau¹</td>
<td>Texas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mak⁶ Sai¹ Go¹</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Nau² Yeuk³</td>
<td>New York</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heung⁴ Gong²</td>
<td>Hong Kong</td>
<td>(Naam⁴/Bak¹)</td>
<td>(Southern/Northern)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ga¹ Jau¹</td>
<td>California</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jung¹ Gwok³</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Waan¹ Keui¹</td>
<td>Bay Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uk¹ Leun⁴</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>Toi⁴ Waan¹</td>
<td>Taiwan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue 3

**Yale Romanization**

A: nei⁵ yi⁴ ga¹ jyu⁶ hai² bin¹ dou⁶ a³?  
B₁: ngo⁵ yi⁴ ga¹ jyu⁶ hai² suk’se⁵ dou⁶.  
B₂: ngo⁵ yi⁴ ga¹ jyu⁶ dorm.  
A: o⁵, bin¹ jo⁶ a³?  
B: Unit Two. gam² nei⁵ ne¹? nei⁵ jyu⁶ hai² bin¹ dou⁶ a³?  
A: ngo⁵ yi⁴ ga¹ jyu⁶ paak¹ man².

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yi⁴ ga¹</td>
<td>Time Word</td>
<td>now; currently</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyu⁶</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to live, to reside in at dorms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hai²</td>
<td>Prep</td>
<td>Which…? measure for buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suk’se⁵</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>apartment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bin¹</td>
<td>QW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo⁶</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paak¹ man²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

1) Yes/No Question Types: particle ma³ 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 ma³, 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.

nei⁵ hai⁶ sin¹ saang¹ ma³?  
Are you a teacher?

a) To simply answer ‘yes’ to the above question, use hai⁶ hai¹.  
Yes (I am)
b) To simply answer ‘no’ to the above question, you add $m^4$ in front of hai$^6$ to negate it.

$$m^4 \text{ hai}^6 \text{ ngo}^5 \text{ hai}^6 \text{ hok}^6 \text{ saang}^1.$$  

No (I’m not). I’m a student.

The second form is the A-not-A pattern, which is more commonly used than the $ma^2$ 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?

$$\text{nei}^5 \text{ hai}^6 \text{ m}^4 \text{ hai}^6 \text{ sin}^1 \text{ saang}^1 \ ?$$  

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’

$$\text{ngo}^5 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ Faat}^3 \text{ Gwok}^6 \text{ lei}^4 \text{ g}^3.$$  

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? ($yun$: far, heui$^3$: to go)

hai$^2$ meaning ‘at’

$$\text{ngo}^5 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ ni}^1 \text{ dou}^6 \text{ jyu}^5.$$  

I live here. (lit: I live at this place)

$$a^3 \text{ John hai}^2 \text{ m}^5 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ dou}^6 \text{ a}^3 ?$$  

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)

$$\text{keui}^5 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ Mei}^5 \text{ Gwok}^3 \text{ duk}^6 \text{ syu}^1.$$  

(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.

$$\text{keui}^5 \text{ kei}^5 \text{ hai}^2 \text{ mun}^4 \text{ hau}^2 \text{ dou}^6.$$  

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 a dummy, which means ‘at’. In conversation, it’s sometimes omitted. For example:

David dit$^3$ dou$^2$ hai$^2$ lau$^4$ tai$^1$ (dou$^2$).  

(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 hai6 ‘to be’ or an adjective, it means “to not be~”

- keui $m^4$ leng $3$. (leng $3$ ‘pretty’)  He/she is not pretty.
- sou $3$ hok $6$ $m^4$ yung $4$ yi $6$ (yung $4$ yi $6$ ‘easy’)  Math is not easy.
- ngo $3$ $m^4$ jing $1$ yi $6$ sang $1$ mat $6$ hok $6$.  I do not like Biology.
- keui $5$ $m^4$ hai $6$ Mei $5$ Gwok $3$ yan $4$  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 hai6 ‘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:

- zyu $6$ dorm gwai $3$ $m^4$ gwai $3$ a?  Is living in the dorms expensive?
  - gwai $3$!
  - Yes, (it is expensive)
  - m $^4$ gwai $3$
  - No, (it is not expensive).

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

- sou $3$ hok $6$ yung $4$ $m^4$ yung $4$ yi $6$ (yung $4$ yi $6$ ‘easy’)  Is Math easy [or not]?
  - yung $4$ yi $6$
  - Yes, (it is easy)
  - m $^4$ yung $4$ yi $6$
  - No, (it’s not easy)
## Majors (sau¹ fo¹ muk⁶)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major</th>
<th>Cantonese</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthropology</td>
<td>yan⁴ leui⁶ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architecture</td>
<td>gin⁵ juk¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>sang¹ mat⁶ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>fa³ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business/Commerce</td>
<td>seung¹ fo¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~Administration</td>
<td>seung¹ yip⁶ gwun² lei⁵ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive Science</td>
<td>ying⁶ ji¹ fo¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Science</td>
<td>din⁵ nou⁵ fo¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics</td>
<td>ging¹ jai³ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>ying¹ man⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>gung¹ ching⁴ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical~</td>
<td>gei¹ haai⁶ gung¹ ching⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrical~</td>
<td>din⁵ ji¹ gung¹ ching⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil~</td>
<td>tou² muk⁶ gung¹ ching⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical~</td>
<td>fa³ hok⁶ gung¹ ching⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biological~</td>
<td>sang¹ mat¹ gung¹ ching⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Science</td>
<td>waan¹ gung¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Film Studies</td>
<td>din⁵ ying² yin⁴ gau³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geography</td>
<td>dei² lei¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geology</td>
<td>dei² jat¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History</td>
<td>lik⁶ si²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Journalism</td>
<td>san¹ man⁴ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal Studies/Law</td>
<td>faat³ leut⁶ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linguistics</td>
<td>yu³ yin⁴ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mass Communications</td>
<td>daaj⁶ jung⁷ chyun⁴ bo³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>sou³ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>~Statistics</td>
<td>tung² gai⁶ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied~</td>
<td>ying¹ yung⁶ sou³ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>yi¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Music</td>
<td>yam¹ ngok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharmacy</td>
<td>yeuk⁶ jai¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philosophy</td>
<td>jit³ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Political Science</td>
<td>ging¹ jai³ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>mat⁶ lei⁵ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychology</td>
<td>sam¹ lei⁵ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Health</td>
<td>gung¹ gung⁶ wai⁸ sang¹ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Studies</td>
<td>jung¹ gaau³ yin⁴ gau³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhetoric</td>
<td>sau¹ ci⁴ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Welfare</td>
<td>se⁵ wui² fuk¹ lei⁶ hok⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociology</td>
<td>se⁵ wui² hok⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Countries (gwok³ ga¹)

#### Africa
- **Africa**  
  fei¹ jau¹
- **Congo**  
  gong¹ gwo²
- **Egypt**  
  oi³/aai¹ kap⁶
- **Ghana**  
  ga¹ naap⁶
- **Ivory Coast**  
  jeung⁵ nga⁴ hoi² on⁶
- **Libya**  
  lei⁶ bei² a³
- **Morocco**  
  mo¹ lok⁶ go¹
- **South Africa**  
  naam⁴ fei¹

#### America
- **South America**  
  naam⁴ mei⁵ jau¹
- **Argentina**  
  a³ gan¹ ting⁴
- **Brazil**  
  ba¹ sai¹
- **Chile**  
  ji³ lei⁶
- **Cuba**  
  gu² ba¹
- **Canada**  
  ga¹ na⁴ daai⁶
- **Toronto**  
  do¹ leun⁴ do¹
- **Ecuador**  
  ak¹ gwa¹ do¹ yi⁵
- **North America**  
  bak¹ mei⁵ jau¹
- **Vancouver**  
  wan⁴ go³ wa²
- **Mexico**  
  mak⁶ sai¹ go¹
- **United States**  
  mei⁵ gwok³
- **California**  
  ga¹ jau¹
- **New York**  
  nau² yeuk³
- **San Francisco**  
  saam² faan⁴ si⁵
- **Los Angeles**  
  lo³ saang² lok⁶ chaam³ gei¹

#### Asia & Pacific
- **Asia**  
  a³ jau¹
- **Australia**  
  ou³ jau¹
- **China**  
  jung¹ gwok³
- **(mainland)**  
  daai⁶ luk⁶/no⁶ dei⁶
- **Beijing**  
  bak¹ ging¹
- **Guangzhou**  
  gwong² jau¹
- **Shanghai**  
  seung³ hoi²
- **Hong Kong**  
  heung¹ gong²
- **Macau**  
  ou² mun²
- **Taiwan**  
  toi⁴ waan¹
- **Taipei**  
  toi¹ bak¹
- **India**  
  yan¹ dou⁶
- **Indonesia**  
  yan³ nei⁴
- **Japan**  
  yat⁶ bun²
- **Tokyo**  
  dung¹ ging¹
- **Korea**  
  hon¹ gwok³
- **South Korea**  
  naam⁴ hon⁴
- **North Korea**  
  bak¹ hon⁴
- **Seoul**  
  hon³ sing⁴/sau² yi⁵
- **Malaysia**  
  ma⁶ loi⁶ sai¹ a³
- **Indonesia**  
  mung⁴ gu²
- **Middle East**  
  jung¹ dung¹
- **Israel**  
  yi⁵ sik¹ lit⁶
- **Palestine**  
  ba¹ lak⁴ si¹ taan²
- **Iraq**  
  yi¹ laai¹ hak¹
- **Saudi Arabia**  
  sa¹ de⁶ a³ laai¹ baak³
- **Singapore**  
  san¹ ga⁶ bo¹
- **Thailand**  
  taai³ gwok³
- **Vietnam**  
  yut⁶ naam⁴

#### Europe
- **Europe**  
  au¹ jau¹
- **Belgium**  
  bei² lei⁶ si⁴
- **Denmark**  
  daan¹ mak⁶
- **France**  
  faat³ gwok³
- **Paris**  
  ba¹ lai⁴
- **Germany**  
  dak¹ gwok³
- **Greece**  
  hei¹ laap⁶
- **Holland**  
  ho⁴ laan¹
- **Ireland**  
  oi³ yi⁵ laan⁴
- **Italy**  
  yi³ daai⁶ lei⁶
- **Rome**  
  lo⁴ ma²
- **Norway**  
  no⁴ wai¹
- **Portugal**  
  pou⁴ tou⁴ nga⁴

#### Europe continued
- **Russia**  
  o⁴ lo⁴ si¹
- **Spain**  
  sai¹ baan¹ nga⁴
- **Sweden**  
  sei⁶ din²
- **Turkey**  
  tou² yi⁵ kei⁴
- **Ukraine**  
  wu¹ hak¹ laan⁴
- **United Kingdom**  
  ying¹ gwok³
- **England**  
  ying¹ gaak³ laan⁴
- **Scotland**  
  sou¹ gaak³ laan⁴
- **Wales**  
  wai¹ yi⁵ si¹
- **London**  
  leun⁴ deun¹
- **European Union**  
  au¹ mang⁴

Facilitators: Mel Lo & Jeannie Fong  
ASUC Sponsored – handicap / wheelchair accessible