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L13 – Telephone appointment**dihn-wá yuh-yeuk tái yī-sāng / 電話預約睇醫生****Learning Tasks:**

- *To make an appointment*
- *To understand what people say in the appointment*
- *To tell the reasons behind appointment*
- *To confirm the time*

Grammar & Culture Notes:**1. Question-words**

- *Question-words in Cantonese also serve as non-question substantives. Whose meanings derive from their basic question-word meanings:*

Example:	Cantonese	As QW:	As Non-Question:
māt yéh	乜嘢	What?	anything, whatever, what, that thing
ban go	邊個	Who?	anyone, whoever, who, that person
ban dough	邊度	Where?	anywhere, wherever, where, at that place
géi sìh	幾時	When?	anytime, whenever, when, at that time
ban (measure)	邊	Which?	anyone, whichever, which, that one
dím	點	How?	anyway, however
géi dō	幾多	How much? How many?	any amount, however much/many, whatever amount

Example:

Yiu géi dō chín a?	要幾多錢呀?	How much money do you want?
Géi dō dōu dàk.	幾多都得。	Any amount will do.

- *There are three patterns in which the QWs are used as non-question QWs:*
 - a. *QW Subject + 'dōu' Predicate = anyone, anything, anytime, etc.*

Example:

Māt yéh dōu hóu.	乜嘢都好。	<i>Anything is fine.</i>
Géi sih dōu dák.	幾時都得。	<i>Anytime is fine.</i>
Bīn go dōu jūng yi.	邊個都鍾意。	<i>He likes everybody.</i>

b. *QW*, 'jauh' *QW* = *whoever, whenever, however much, etc.*

Example:

Néih jūng yi māt yéh jauh máaih māt yéh lā.	你鍾意乜嘢就買乜嘢啦。	<i>Buy whatever you like.</i>
Néih géi sih dāk hàahn jauh géi sih giu ngóh lā.	你幾時得閒就幾時叫我啦。	<i>Call me whenever you are free.</i>

c. *Negative Verb + non-question QW* = *not anything, anyone, anywhere, etc.*

Example:

Ngóh móuh heui ban dough.	我有去邊度。	<i>I did not go anywhere.</i>
Jouh māt yéh a?	做乜嘢呀?	<i>What (are you) doing?</i>
Móuh māt yéh.	冇乜嘢。	<i>Nothing special. [not doing anything]</i>

2. Sentence type:

a) *Subordinate clause-primary clause sentence:*

In Cantonese sentence, subordinate clauses precede the primary clause:

Example:

Kéuih fāan làih, m4 gōi néih giu kéuih dá dihn wá béi Jēung táai lā.

When she comes back, please tell her to phone Mrs. Cheung.

佢返嚟，唔該你叫佢打電話畀張太太啦。

The order is fixed. This contrasts with the situation in the English counterpart, in which subordinate-primary clauses are reversible.

b) *Multi-verb sentence:*

Cantonese typically expands a simple sentence into a series of verbal expressions, so that an expanded single clause sentence in Cantonese has the shape: S + V (O) + V (O) (+V (O)).

Example:

1. Kéuih hái hohk haauh dáng ngóh.

He is at school waiting for me. [at school + await me].

佢喺學校等我。

2. **Kéuih heui ngàhn hòhng ló chín.**

He is going to the bank to get some money. [go bank + get money]

佢去銀行攞錢。

3. **Kéuih séung maaih gihn sēut sām.**

He wants to buy a shirt. [wish + buy shirt]

c) Auxiliary verbs:

Auxiliary verbs cannot serve as the only verb in a sentence, but require another verb as their object. The negative and question forms attach to the auxiliary verb.

Example:

Aff: **Ngóh séung sihk faahn.** 我想食飯。 *I want to eat dinner.*

Neg: **Ngóh m4 séung sihk faahn.** 我唔想食飯。 *I do not want to eat.*

Q: **Séung m4 séung sihk faahn a?** 想唔想食飯呀? *Do you want to eat?*

d) Co-verbs:

There is a category of verb in Cantonese which cannot serve as the only verb in a sentence, and which takes a noun as its object. Co-verbs ordinarily translate into English as prepositions, and the co-verb and its object as a prepositional phrase; but in Cantonese co-verbs are verbs, since they can occur in the three basic verb forms: affirmative, negative, and choice question.

Example:	Co-verb	Noun object	Verb	
Aff:	Gān	sīn sāang	góng.	<i>Repeat after the teacher.</i>
Neg:	M4 gān	sīn sāang	góng.	<i>Do not repeat after the teacher.</i>
Q:	Gān m4 gān	sīn sāang	góng a?	<i>Should we repeat after the teacher?</i>

e) Verb sequence: Aux. verb + Co-verb + Verb:

Auxiliary verb precedes co-verb phrase in a sentence in which both occur:

Example:

Ngóh séung gān kéuih heui. 我想跟他去。 *I think I will follow him.*

3. ‘yeuk 約’

- ‘yeuk’ is a performance verb, meaning ‘to request an appointment.’

Example:

Nógh séung yeuk go sīh gaan. 我想約個時間。 *I want to make an appointment.*

- ‘**yeuk**’ enters into performance-achievement compounds with ‘-hóu,’ *satisfactory, forming* ‘yeuk hóu,’ *‘ask for and get, i.e. set, an appointment.’*

Example:

Ngóh tùhng kéuih yeuk hóu hái máh tàuh gin mihn.

I arranged with her to meet at the pier.

我同佢約好喺碼頭見面。

4. ‘dāk 得’

- ‘**dāk 得**’ *can or allow to:*

Example:

Affirmative statement: verb + dāk

Ngóh làih dāk.

我嚟得。

I can come.

Negative statement: m4 + verb + dāk

Ngóh m4 làih dāk.

我唔嚟得。

I cannot come.

Question form: verb + m4 + verb + dāk + a?

Kéuih làih m4 làih dāk a?

佢嚟唔嚟得呀?

Can he come?

Dialog Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
🎧 1	yī sāng	醫生	<i>doctor</i>
🎧 2	yī mouh só	醫務所	<i>clinic ; doctor's office</i>
🎧 3	sìh gaan	時間	<i>time</i>
🎧 4	sái ngàh	洗牙	<i>dental cleaning</i>
🎧 5	yíh chihh	以前	<i>before</i>
🎧 6	bīn yaht	邊日	<i>which day</i>
🎧 7	daai	帶	<i>carry; bring/take someone along</i>
🎧 8	yāt ji luhk	一至六	<i>from 1 to 6</i>
🎧 9	seuhng jau	上晝	<i>before noon; AM</i>
🎧 10	fāan hohk	返學	<i>go to school</i>
🎧 11	hah jau	下晝	<i>after noon; PM</i>
🎧 12	sīng kèih sei	星期四	<i>Thursday</i>
🎧 13	sāam dím bun	三點半	<i>3:30</i>
🎧 14	dāng gei	登記	<i>register</i>
🎧 15	lyùhn lok	聯絡	<i>contact</i>
🎧 16	ngūk kéi	屋企	<i>home</i>
🎧 17	yih ngh chāt sāam yāt gáu luhk chāt	二五七三一九六七	<i>25731967</i>
🎧 18	yùh gwó	如果	<i>if, on condition that</i>
🎧 19	m4 làih dāk	唔嚟得	<i>cannot come</i>
🎧 20	jóu	早	<i>early</i>
🎧 21	tūng jī	通知	<i>inform; notify</i>
🎧 22	sahp luhk houh	十六號	<i>16th</i>
🎧 23	gin	見	<i>see; meet</i>
🎧 24	haih gám wah	係咁話	<i>it's as decided</i>

Dialog:**To make a dentist appointment.** 🎧

🎧 1 Jóu sàhn, Wòhng yī sāng yī mouh só.

Nurse: 早晨，王醫生醫務所。

Good morning, Dr. Wong's Office.

🎧 2 Jóu sàhn, ngóh séung tùhng go néui yeuk go sìh gaan sái ngàh.

Chan: 早晨，我想同個女約個時間洗牙。

Good morning, I want to book a time to bring my daughter for teeth cleaning.

🎧 3 Kéuih yíh chihh yáuh móuh làih gwo a?

Nurse: 佢以前有冇嚟過呀？

Sir, has she been here before?

🎧 4 Móuh a.

Chan: 冇呀！

No.

🎧 5 Néih séung bīn yaht daai kéuih làih a?

Nurse: 你想邊日帶佢嚟呀？

What day do you want to bring her?

🎧 6 Yāt ji luhk dōu dāk, kéuih seuhng jau yiu fāan hohk, jeui hóu haih hah jau.

Chan: 一至六都得，佢上晝要返學，最好係下晝。

It's ok Monday through Saturday. It is better to be in the afternoon as she has to go to school in the morning.

🎧 7 Gám sīng kèih sei hah jau sāam dím bun lā.

Nurse: 咁星期四下晝三點半啦。

Ok, Thursday at half past three in the afternoon.

🎧 8 Hóu, m4 gōi.

Chan: 好，唔該。

Good, thanks.

🎧 9 Ngóh tùhng kéuih dāng gei sīn lā. Kéuih giu māt yéh méng a?

Nurse: 我同佢登記先喇。佢叫乜嘢名呀？

I will first register for her. What is her name?

🎧 10 Kéuih giu Chàhn Siú Yīng.

Chan: 佢叫陳小英。

She is called Chan Siu Ying.

🎧 11 Néih ge lyùhn lok dihn wá nē?

Nurse: 你嘅聯絡電話呢？

Your telephone number?

🎧 12 Ngóh ngūk kái ge dihn wá haih yih ngh chāt sāam yāt gáu luhk chāt.

Chan: 我屋企嘅電話係二五七三一九六七。

My home phone number is 25731967.

🎧 13 Yùh gwó m4 làih dāk, yiu jóu yāt yaht tūng jī ngóh deih a!

Nurse: 如果唔嚟得，要早一日通知我哋呀！

If she cannot come, you need to inform me one day before.

🎧 14 Hóu.

Chan: 好。
OK.

🎧 15 Gám, sahþ luhk houh sīng kèih sei hah jau sāam dím bun gin lā.

Nurse: 咁，十六號星期四下晝三點半見啦。

So, see you on Thursday 16th at half past three in the afternoon.

🎧 16 Hóu, haih gám wah lā. M4 gōi.

Chan: 好，係咁話喇。唔該。

Good, it is as decided. Thanks.



Supplementary Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
	1 ngàh chí	牙齒	<i>tooth</i>
	2 sái ngàh	洗牙	<i>tooth cleaning</i>
	3 bóu ngàh	補牙	<i>filling teeth</i>
	4 mōk ngàh	剝牙	<i>stripping teeth</i>
	5 kū ngàh	箍牙	<i>orthodontic</i>
	6 kiú yìhng	矯形	<i>orthopedic</i>
	7 sáu seuht	手術	<i>surgery</i>
	8 dou ngàh gān	蠱牙根	<i>root canal therapy</i>
	9 jyu ngàh	蛀牙	<i>decayed tooth</i>
	10 chaat ngàh	刷牙	<i>brush the teeth</i>
	11 ngàh tung	牙痛	<i>toothache</i>
	12 ngàh kìuh	牙橋	<i>dental bridge</i>



Say it in Cantonese:

What do you say ...

1. **Q.** *You want to make an appointment to see dentist for teeth cleaning.*
A. ...
2. **Q.** *Have you been here before?*
A. ...
3. **Q.** *I feel uncomfortable (toothache).*
A. ...
4. **Q.** *What day do you want to come?*
A. ...
5. **Q.** *It is ok Monday through Saturday. It is better to be in the afternoon.*
A. ...
6. **Q.** *Ok, Friday at half past four in the afternoon.*
A. ...
7. **Q.** *I will first register for you. What is your name?*
A. ...
8. **Q.** *My name is xxx (your name), and my contact number is NNN (your phone no.)?*
A. ...
9. **Q.** *If you cannot come, you need to inform me one day before.*
A. ...
10. **Q.** *So, see you on Friday 16th at half past four in the afternoon.*
A. ...
11. **Q.** *Good, it is as decided. Thanks.*
A. ...

<< End of Lesson 13 >>