Converbs and Adverbial Clauses: A Case Study in Cantonese

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In memory of our beloved friend Jiahui Huang

1. Introduction

➢ Adverbial clauses

- Internally: articulated clausal structure
  Externally: different degree of integration into main clauses

- In Chinese linguistics:
  - ▫ An "old" topic (Chao 1968, Tsao 1988, Eifring 1995, Gasde & Paul 1996, *i.a.*)
  - ▫ Receive much attention recently (Lu 2003, Pan & Paul 2018, Pan & Zhu *to appear*, Wei & Li 2018, Chen 2020, Yip 2021a)

- In the generative grammar:
  - ▫ The external and internal syntax of adverbial clauses (Haegeman 1991 *et seq.*)
  - ▫ A cross-linguistic generalization: correlation between the external and internal syntax (Haegeman 2003, 2010, Endo & Haegeman 2019, *i.a.*)[1]
  - ▫ Central adverbial clauses (CACs): impoverished internal structure, lower attachment site
    Peripheral adverbial clauses (PACs): articulated internal structure, higher attachment site

(1) [While_conc this ongoing lawsuit <u>probably</u> won't stop the use of lethal injection],
     it will certainly delay its use [while_temp the Supreme Court decides what to do].

     (Haegeman 2009:399)

➢ Converbs (≠ *co*verbs)

- (Non-finite) verb forms marking adverbial subordination (Haspelmath 1995b, Nedjalkov 1995)
  - ▫ Lithuanian, Mongolian, Portuguese, Hindi-Urdu, Korean, Japanese, Modern Greek …
  - ▫ Like English adverbial participles

(2) [*Saul-ei   tek-**ant**],   *pasiek-ė̇-m   kryžkel-ę̇*   (Lithuanian, Haspelmath 1995b:2)
     sun-DAT   rise-CONV   reach-past.1PL   cross.roads-ACC
     'When the sun rose, we reached a crossroads.' (lit. 'The sun rising...')
(3) [Stay**ing** in New York], they often visit their parents. (Greenbaum 1973:3)

- Receive little attention in both Chinese linguistics and the generative grammar (but see Peters 2021)
  - ▫ Converbs are robust in Cantonese: 13 in Tang (2018), 11 in Yip (2019)

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[1] English (Haegeman 1991 *et seq.*, Verstraete 2002, 2007), Akɔɔse (Zentz 2011), Bulgarian (Laskova 2012), French (Lahousse 2010, Lahousse & Borremans 2014), German (Frey 2012, Frey & Truckenbrodt 2015), Greek (Tsimpli, Papadopoulou & Mylonaki 2010), Japanese (Endo 2012), Mandarin Chinese (Lu 2003, Wei & Li 2018), Swedish (Müller 2017), etc.

> ➤ Goals
> 1. To investigate the empirical landscape of converbs in Cantonese (empirical)
> 2. To test the cross-linguistic central-peripheral dichotomy in Cantonese converbal clauses(analytic)

➤ Roadmap

- §2: The inventory of converbs in Cantonese

- §3: The external syntax

- §4: The internal syntax

- §5: Taking stock

- §6: Loose ends: converbs as agreement markers?

- Appendix: clausal relations expressed by Cantonese converbal clauses

2. The inventory of converbs in Cantonese

➤ A subset of Cantonese verbal suffixes

- Rigid "incompleteness effects" (Tang 2015, 2018)
  (to be distinguished with the famous incompleteness effects in Mandarin, Tsai 2008, Sun 2021)
  - □ Triggers obligatory subordination
  - □ The clauses cannot standalone by adding temporal adverbials nor SFPs (i.e. "salvaging" devices)
  - □ Also found in Mandarin: *V-zhe-V-zhe* (and other Chinese languages as well)

(4) 佢飲親奶 *(，個肚就痛)
　　[Keoi jam-**can**　　naai], *(go tou　　zau tung)
　　3SG drink-CONV　milk　　CL stomach then ache
　　'Whenever he drank milk, his tummy will feel bad.'

(5) *佢不嬲飲親奶㗎
　　*Keoi <u>batnau</u> jam-**can**　　naai　<u>gaa</u>.
　　3SG always　drink-CONV　milk　SFP
　　Int.:'He always drinks milk.'

(6) 他看著看著書 *(，就睡著了)　　　　　　　　　　　　　[Mandarin]
　　[Ta　kan-**zhe**-kan-**zhe**　　shu], *(jiu　shuizhao le)
　　3SG read-CONV-read-CONV　book　　then slept　　SFP
　　'He fell asleep while reading books.'

➤ Clausal relations

- Mark one or two clausal relations
  - □ Temporal, conditional, causal/inferential, concessive etc.
  - □ Specialized converbs (vs. contextual converbs, Haspelmath 1995a)

- *-Can1* 親
  - □ Conditional free relatives (P. Lee 2017)
  - □ 'whenever'

(7) (**只要/每當**)佢飲親奶，個肚就痛
　　[(**Zijiu/ muidong**)　keoi jam-**can**　　naai], *(go tou　　zau tung)
　　only.if whenever　3SG drink-CONV　milk　　CL stomach then ache
　　'Whenever he drank milk, his tummy will feel bad.'

(8) {*當 / ??如果 / *因為 / *既然 / *雖然} 佢飲親奶，……
　　{*dong / ??jyugwo / *janwai / *geijin / *seoijin } 　keoi jam-**can**　　naai, …
　　　when 　　if 　　　because since 　　although 3SG drink-CONV 　milk
　　'Whenever/when/if/because/since/although he drank milk, ...'

- *-Dak1* 得
  - ▢ Inferential clauses (*cf.* Pan & Paul 2018) / premise conditionals (*cf.* Haegeman 2003)
  - ▢ 'since', 'now that', often carries a realis mood ("realization" in Luke 1999)

(9) (**既然/如果**)佢飲得奶，個肚就痛㗎啦
　　[(**Geijin/ jyugwo**)　keoi jam-**dak**　　naai], go tou　　zau　tung gaa3 laa1
　　　since 　　if 　　3SG　drink-CONV 　milk 　CL stomach then ache SFP 　SFP
　　'Since/if he drank milk, it's certain that his tummy will feel bad.'

(10){*每當/ ??當/ *只要/ *因為/ *雖然}佢飲得奶，……
　　{*Muidong/ 　??dong / *zijiu / 　??janwai / *seoijin } 　keoi jam-**dak**　　naai], …
　　　Whenever 　　when only.if 　because although 3SG drink-CONV 　milk
　　'Since/if he drank milk, it's certain that his tummy will feel bad.'

- Caveat: homophonous suffixes
  - ▢ Many converbal suffixes have their origin from a "regular" (non-converbal) suffix
  - ▢ *-can*: Adversative vs. Habitual (Zhan 1958, Matthews & Yip 1994)
    Treated as distinct aspect markers (Gao 1980, Zhi 1994) or even distinct lexical items (Tang 2015) → only the "habitual" *-can* is a converbal suffix
  - ▢ *-dak*: At least three uses: modal, descriptive phrase marker, focus (Tang 2002)
    See Yip (2018) for differentiating the converbal *-dak* from the other three *-dak*s

➢ The inventory
- See appendix for authentic examples of the 11 converbs
- Also see Tang (2015, 2018) for their syntactic and semantic properties

(11) The inventory of converbs in Cantonese

Class I: central	
VV-*haa2* (VV 吓)	Temporal
V-*loeng5*-V (V 兩 V)	Temporal
V-*hei2…soeng5lai4* (V 起…上嚟)	Temporal/ conditional
V-*hei2* (V 起)	Temporal/ conditional
V-*can1* (V 親)	Conditional
V-*gik6* (V 極) (quantificational)	Unconditional
V-*lai4*-V-*heoi3* (V 嚟 V 去)	Unconditional

Class II: peripheral	
V-*dak1* (V 得)	Inferential/ premise conditional
V-*hoi1* (V 開)	Inferential/ premise conditional
V-*gik6* (V 極) (degree)	Concessive/ unconditional
V-*dak1* … *lai4* (V 得…嚟)	Temporal(?)/ conditional assertion

3. The external syntax

➢ Ordering

- *-Can* clauses must follow *-dak* clauses, i.e. *-can* clauses cannot be too far away from the main clause

(12) [佢嚟**得**]，[你講**親**野]就會俾佢鬧㗎啦   (*-dak > -can*)
    [Keoi lai-**dak**],   [nei gong-**can** je]   zau wui bei keoi naau gaa laa
    3SG come-CONV 2SG say-CONV thing   then   will PASS 3SG   scold SFP SFP
    'Since he came, surely you will get scolded by him whenever you speak.'
(13) *[你講**親**野]，[佢嚟**得**]就會俾佢鬧㗎啦   (**-can > -dak*)
    *[Nei gong-**can** je]   [Keoi lai-**dak**],   zau wui bei keoi naau gaa laa
    2SG say-CONV thing 3SG come-CONV then   will PASS 3SG   scold SFP SFP

➢ Embeddability

- CP: only *-can* clauses but not *-dak* clauses may be embedded
  - ▫ E.g. relative clauses and noun complement clauses, subject clauses, complements of 'know', etc.
  - ▫ → the attachment site of *-dak* clauses is too high to be embedded, i.e. a root clause

(14) 我識呢個 [[嚟**親**]就俾人鬧] 嘅學生   (relative clauses)
    Ngo sik   ni go [[lai-**can**]   zau bei jan   naau] ge   hoksaang
    1SG know this CL   come-CONV then PASS person scold MOD   student
    'I know this student who got scolded whenever he came.'
(15) *我識呢個 [[嚟**得**]就俾人鬧] 嘅學生   (relative clauses)
    *Ngo sik   ni go [[lai-**dak**]   zau bei jan   naau] ge   hoksaang
    1SG know this CL   come-CONV then PASS person scold MOD   student
    Int.: 'I know this student x, such that since x came, x must get scolded.'

- TP: *-can* clauses may even be embedded in a TP
  - ▫ E.g. complements of 'force' (Huang 2017), *bei*-passive (Huang, Li & Li 2009), resultative complement (Huang 1988), etc.

(16) 阿媽逼阿明 [[出**親**/***得**街]就要單聲先]   (complements of 'force')
    Aamaa   bik Aaming [[ceot-**can**/***dak**   gaai] zau   jiu   daanseng sin]
    Mum   force Ming   go-CONV/-CONV street then   need tell   SFP
    'Mum forces Ming to tell her first whenever he goes out.'
(17) 阿明劫到 [[坐**親**/***得**車]都瞓著]   (resultative complement)
    Aaming gui-dou   [[co-**can**/***dak**   ce] dou   fanzoek]
    Ming   tired-RESULT sit-CONV/-CONV car ALL   fall.asleep
    'Ming is so tired that he will fall asleep whenever he is on a ride.'

➢ Relative scope with sentence-final particles (SFPs)

- Discontinuous constructions in Cantonese (Tang 2006 *et seq.*, S. Cheng 2015, *i.a.*):
  - ▫ Mark the scope of SFPs by an adverbial
- Focus *mai6 … lo1* 咪…囉 (Tang 2008, P. Lee 2019): *lo1* displays root phenomenon
- Only *-can* clauses may be embedded within *mai6 … lo1* → below CP/FocP
- Only *-dak* clauses may scope over *mai6 … lo1* → above CP/FocP (root clause)

(18) a. 佢**咪** [[睇親書] 都瞓著] **囉**

    keoi **mai** [[tai-**can**   syu]   dou   fanzoek] **lo1**

    3SG   FOC   read-CONV book ALL   fall.asleep SFP

    'As for him, it's obvious that he falls asleep whenever he reads.'

   b. *佢 [睇親書] [**咪**都瞓著**囉**]

    *keoi [[tai-**can**   syu] **mai** dou fanzoek   **lo1**]

    3SG   read-CONV book FOC   ALL fall.asleep SFP

(19) a. *佢**咪** [[睇得書] 會瞓著] **囉**

    *keoi **mai** [[tai-**dak**   syu]   wui fanzoek] **lo1**

    3SG   FOC   read-CONV book will fall.asleep SFP

   b. 佢[睇**得**書] [**咪**會瞓著**囉**]

    keoi [[tai-**dak**   syu] **mai** wui fanzoek   **lo1**]

    3SG   read-CONV book FOC   will fall.asleep SFP

    'Since he reads, it's obvious that he will fall asleep.'

- We can even diagnose their exact attachment sites following a cartographic approach
  - Test for EvidentialP: *teng1man4 … wo5* 聽聞 … 喎   (Tang 2015)
  - Test for HighAspP/TP: *caa1-m4-do1 … gam3zai6* 差唔多 … 咁滯   (Tang 2009)
  - Test for *v*P: *dim2 … faat3* 點…法 (manner)   (S. Cheng 2011, Tang 2019)
  - …

➢ The attachment sites of *-can* and *-dak* clauses

- *-can* clauses: (as low as) **TP**, and cannot be higher than CP
- *-dak* clauses: (as low as) **ForceP**, and cannot be higher than EvidentialP
  - ForceP as root clauses (=Tang's 2015, 2020 *DegreeP*, Pan's 2019 *iForceP*; *cf.* Rizzi 1997)

(20) [CP … [TP [*-can* **clauses**] …]]
(21) [ForceP [*-dak* **clauses**] [CP …]]

4. The internal syntax

➢ Temporal specification

- The temporal specification of *-can* clauses must be the same with the main clauses, unlike *-dak*
  - Also contrast with regular *zijiu* 'only if, as long as' adverbial clauses

(22) a. *[你**正話**做親呢樣野]，**依家**就會俾老師鬧

    *[nei **zingwaa** zou-**can** ni joeng je], **jigaa** zau   wui bei lousi   naau

    2SG just.now do-CONV this CL   thing now then will PASS teacher scold

   b. [只要你**正話**做呢樣野]，**依家**就會俾老師鬧

    [**zijiu**   nei **zingwaa** zou ni joeng je], **jigaa** zau   wui bei lousi   naau

    only.if 2SG just.now do   this CL   thing now then will PASS teacher scold

    'If you have done that a moment ago, you will be scolded by the teacher now.'

(23) [你**正話**做得呢樣野]，(嗽)**依家**就會俾老師鬧㗎啦

    [nei **zingwaa** zou-**dak** ni joeng je], (gam) **jigaa** zau wui bei lousi   naau gaa3 laa1

    2SG just.now do-CONV this CL   thing then now then will PASS teacher scold SFP SFP

    'Since you have done that a moment ago, you will be scolded by the teacher now.'

➢   Sentence-final particles (SFPs)

- *-dak* clauses may accommodate SFPs related to speaker's attitude, i.e. high SFPs, but not *-can* clauses

(24) *[佢連奶都飲親(咯)]，就預咗肚痛啦

  *[Keoi **lin naai** dou jam-**can** (**lok3**)], zau   jyu-zo   toutung   laa1
  3SG   even   milk   also   drink-CONV   SFP   then   predict-PERF   stomachache   SFP
  Int.: 'If he drinks something - even for milk, he'll always know his tummy would feel bad.'

(25) [佢連奶都飲得(咯)]，就預咗肚痛啦

  [Keoi **lin naai** dou jam-**dak** (**lok3**)], zau   jyu-zo   toutung   laa1
  3SG   even   milk   also   drink-CONV   SFP   then   predict-PERF   stomachache   SFP
  'Since he even drank milk, he should have already known his tummy would feel bad.'

➢   *Lin* 'even'-focus

- An 'even'-focus may occur in *-dak* clauses, but not in *-can* clauses (as shown above)

➢   The internal structure of *-can* and *-dak* clauses

- *-can* clauses: **Defective TP** (following Tang 2018, 2021)
  - □ Note that it is possible to have *overt* subjects (which are distinct from the main clause subjects) in *-can* clauses (e.g. (4)), unlike control clauses
- *-dak* clauses: at least **CP** (or even ForceP depending on the position of *lok3*)

(26) [(Sub) [$_{TP}$ (Subj) [T$_{defective}$ [… *-can*]]]], …
(27) [(Sub) [$_{CP}$ [$_{TP}$ [… *-dak*]]]], …

- May be taken by a subordinator (Sub), *cf.* English adverbial participle
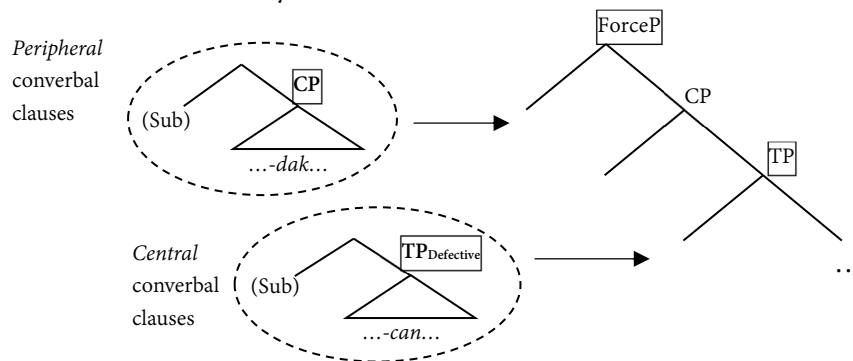
(28) **Although** staying in New York, they did not visit their parents.   (Greenbaum 1973:3)

5. Taking stock

➢   Two classes of converbs

- Central converbs, e.g. *V-can*
  - □ Impoverished internal structure: defective TP (following Tang 2018, 2021)
  - □ Lower attachment sites: TP
- Peripheral converbs, e.g. *V-dak*
  - □ Articulated internal structure: CP (high enough to host mood and *lok3*)
  - □ Higher attachment sites: ForceP (root clauses)
- Internal-external correlation: also aligns with their clausal relations
  - □ *-can* clauses: (event) conditional free relatives
  - □ *-dak* clauses: inferential/ premise conditional, i.e. speech-act related

(29) The internal and external syntax of converbal clauses in Cantonese

➢ Implications

- Enables typological comparison of Chinese with other languages
- Enriches the empirical coverage of the central-peripheral dichotomy from regular adverbial clauses to converbal clauses

6. Loose ends: converbs as agreement markers?

➢ Beyond an impoverished internal structure

- Intervention effects displayed by *-can*
  - □ Quantificational elements (except universal quantifiers) cannot occur in *-can* clauses
  - □ Existential quantifiers, negation, adverbs of quantification "often", modals, focus operators, etc. (Rizzi 2001, 2004; see Wu 1999, Law 2001, Soh 2005, Tsai & Yang 2015, *i.a.* for intervention effects in A-not-A and *why*-questions)

(30) *佢[(只要)冇帶親書]就會俾人鬧

    *Keoi [(zijiu) **mou** daai-**can** syu] zau wui bei jan naau.

    3SG only.if not.have bring-CONV book then will get person scold

    'Whenever he didn't bring the book, he got scolded.'

- Locality
  - □ Cannot be embedded in a CP → clause-boundedness

(31) *[(只要)我講 [話佢傾親偈]]，佢就會收聲

    *[(Zijiu) ngo gong [CP waa keoi king-**can** gai], keoi zau wui sauseng

    only.if 1SG say COMP 3SG talk-CAN chat 3SG then will shut.up

    'Whenever I said that he had a chat, he became silent.'

- *-can* as an **agreement** marker? (Yip 2021b)
  - □ Explains the obligatory subordination – converbs must agree with the subordinator, which could be a covert operator
  (complications: no intervention effects triggered by *lin* 'even'-focus in *-dak* clauses)
  - □ Novel evidence for the existence of operators in adverbial clauses (in addition to movement)
  - □ The role of operators in adverbial clauses and the internal-external correlation (Yip 2021a)

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Appendix: clausal relations expressed by Cantonese converbal clauses²

1. **VV-*haa2*** (VV 吓)
    - Temporal (simultaneous/ 'when')
    - May co-occur with *(hai)…gozan* (喺)…嗰陣 '(at) the time when' and *dong…(gozan)* 當…(嗰陣) '(at the time) when'

(32) [行行下街]突然比個女仔拖住 ([StyleVjmedia](#), 2017/2/14)
   '(My) hand suddenly got held by a girl while I'm shopping.'

(33) 有台灣網民[行行下街**嗰陣**]就發現，… ([TVMost](#), 2016/8/3)
   'Some Taiwan netizens discovered [it] while they were shopping.'

(34) [**當**你喺街食食吓嘢嘅時候]，… ([Internet](#), 2017/5/13)
   'When you're eating on the street, …'

    - Temporal (anterior/ 'after')
    - May co-occur with *zihau* 之後 'after'

(35) 你個細佬哥，[乖乖吓]又唔乖喇。(Cheung 1972/2007:173)
   'You kid becomes naughty again after behaving well for a while.'

(36) 乖乖吓**之後** …
   'after behaving well for a while, …'

2. **V-*loeng5*-V** (V 兩 V)
    - Temporal (anterior/ 'after')
    - May co-occur with *zihau* 之後 'after'

(37) [睇兩睇]就撕咗封信。(Zheng 1996:18)
   '(S/he) ripped the letter after a look (/ looking it for a short time).'

(38) 睇兩睇**之後** …
   'After looking it for a short time, …'

3. **V-*hei2*…*soeng5lai4*** (V 起…上嚟)
    - Temporal (simultaneous/ 'when')
    - May co-occur with *(hai)…gozan* (喺)…嗰陣 '(at) the time when' and *dong…(gozan)* 當…(嗰陣) '(at the time) when'

(39) [餓起上嚟]，阿鼎都忍唔住要喺立法會會議室開餐。(*Apple Daily*, 2016/10/4)
   'When being hungry, Holden Chow even couldn't help and had his meal in the conference room of the Legislative Council.'

(40) 點知原來[寂寞起上嚟**嗰陣**]，個個都係一樣。(*Happy Together*, 1997)
   'Who knows people are all the same when they feel lonely.'

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² All the converbal clauses are marked by square brackets [], with the subordinators in **boldface**.

- Conditional (event/ 'if', 'once')
- May co-occur with *jyugwo* 如果 'if'

(41) [有起事上嚟]點算好呢？(daily conversation, 2017/9/22)

'What to do if something happens?'

(42) 個問題**如果**徹底討論起上嚟 … (Yiu 2008:140)

'This question if we discuss it thoroughly, …'

4. **V-*hei2*** (V 起)

- Temporal (simultaneous/ 'when')
- May co-occur with *(hai)…gozan* (喺)…嗰陣 '(at) the time when' and *dong…(gozan)* 當…(嗰陣) '(at the time) when'

(43) 佢[開起工]就龍精虎猛嘞。(Gao 1980:45)

'S/he became energetic when s/he started working.'

(44) 但[見起工**嗰陣**]都唔知可以搵乜野講 ([Internet](), 2020/7/2)

'But (I) don't know what to say when I'm having a job interview.'

- Conditional (event/ 'if', 'once')
- May co-occur with *jyugwo* 如果 'if'

(45) 佢[講起語言學]就唔停得。(Tang 2015:84)

'S/he cannot stop if s/he talks about linguistics.'

(46) **如果**講起行簡單或者文青風嘅手錶，… ([Internet](), 2017/5/14)

'If we talk about watches with a simple or hipster style, …'

5. **V-*can1*** (V 親)

- Conditional (event/ 'if', 'once')
- May co-occur with *zijiu* 只要 'if, as long as'
- *Cannot* occur with *jyugwo* 如果 'if'

(47) 嗰個銀碼講親就嚇死你 ga33 (*[MyRadio]()*, 2017/6/1)

'That price, once (I) tell (you), you will be freaked out.'

(48) **只要**你郁親佢哋「認可」嘅動物，… ([Internet](), 2018/11/18)

'If you touch on (the issue about) their "approved" animals, … '

- Conditional (free relatives, P. Lee 2017/ 'whenever')
- May co-occur with *muici/cici…(gozan)* 每次/次次…(嗰陣) 'every time' and *faanhai* 凡係 'all'

(49) [**每次**見親佢]都好似小粉絲咁 (*[Oriental Daily]()*, 2021/4/6)

'Every time I met him, I was like a little fan.'

(50) 但係我真係唔明點解[**凡係**痴親佢]，啲女人都會 short 咗 ([Internet](), 2008/11/5)

'But I really don't get it why all the women who got close with him will lose their mind.'

6. **V-*gik6*** (quantificational) (V 極)
   - Unconditional ('no matter *wh*')
   - *Cannot* occur with *mouleon* 無論 'no matter *wh*', although they are similar in meaning

(51) 琴日我幾肚餓，[食極]都唔飽。(Gao 1980:145)
   'Yesterday I was very hungry – my tummy wouldn't full no matter how much I ate.'

(52) *無論點食極 …
   'No matter how much one eats, …'

7. **V-*lai4*-V-*heoi3*** (V 嚟 V 去)
   - Unconditional ('no matter *wh*')
   - *Cannot* occur with *mouleon* 無論 'no matter *wh*'

(53) 佢[食嚟食去]都係麵包。(Tang 2015:93)
   'He only eats bread. (lit.: no matter how much he eats, they are all bread.)'

(54) *無論點食嚟食去 …
   'No matter how much one eats, …'

8. **V-*dak1*** (V 得)
   - Inferential ('since', 'now that')
   - May co-occur with *geijin* 既然 'since'

(55) [我娶得你做老婆]，就會照顧你一世。(Shan 2012:261)
   'Since I married you, I will definitely take care of you for my whole life.'

(56) [佢**既然**買得九個]，即係佢想請大家食 (daily conversation, 2018/4/3)
   'Since s/he bought nine, meaning that s/he wanted to share with us.'

   - Conditional (premise, Haegeman 2003/ 'if')
   - May co-occur with *jyugwo* 如果 'if'

(57) [用得呢個調]，都唔係好野嚟嘅 (daily conversation, 2018/2/5)
   'If one uses this (LH) intonation, (the meaning that one wants to convey) won't be nice.'

(58) 不過[**如果**出得 time travel]，即係所有人都有機會復活。([Internet](), accessed on 2019/6/1)
   'If there's time travel (in the new episode), then (I guess) everybody gets a chance to be back to life.'

9. **V-*hoi1*** (V 開)
   - Inferential ('since', 'now that')
   - May co-occur with *geijin* 既然 'since'

(59) [你睇開份明報]就睇埋語文版。(Auyeung 2012:102)
   'Since you have been reading *Mingpao*, you should also read the language section.'

(60) **既然**你睇開份明報 …
   'Since you have been reading *Mingpao*, …'

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- Conditional (premise, Haegeman 2003/ 'if')
- May co-occur with *jyugwo* 如果 'if'

(61) [你翻開嚟校園]就順便搵我。(Tang 2015:89)
　　'If you will come back to the campus, find me then.'

(62) **如果**你翻開嚟校園 …
　　'If you will come back to the campus, …'

10. **V-*gik6*** (degree) (V 極)

- Concessive ('even though', 'no matter how')
- May co-occur with *ziksi* 即使 'even though' and *zauseon* 就算 'even though'
- *Cannot* occur with *seoijin* 雖然 'although'

(63) [海南島凍極]都冇呢度咁凍 (Li et al. 1995:562)
　　'No matter how cold Hainan is, it still is not as cold as here.'

(64) 其實[曾蔭權**就算**衰極佢係貪曾]任內都算有派過錢與民同樂 ([Internet](), 2017/12/25)
　　'To be honest, even though Donald Tsang was awful and corrupted, he at least gave cash handouts to the people.'

11. **V-*dak1 … lai4*** (V 得…嚟)

- Temporal (?)/ Conditional assertion (irrealis, 'at the time when')
- May co-occur with *gozan* 嗰陣 'at the time when' and *jyugwo (dangdou)* 如果等到 'if (until)'
- Note that the converbal clause always carries an irrealis mood, and the main clause is an assertion evaluating what will happen at the time of the hypothetical situation in the converbal clause

(65) [做得嚟]就遲喇！(Cheung 1972/2007:129)
　　'It will be too late when you do it.'

(66) **如果等到**做得嚟**嗰陣** …
　　'It will be too late when you do it.'