

## Lesson 3: Family

### Dialogue 1

#### Yale Romanization

A: nei<sup>5</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>2</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> gei<sup>2</sup>do<sup>1</sup> go<sup>3</sup> yan<sup>4</sup> a<sup>3</sup>?

B: ngo<sup>5</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>2</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> ng<sup>5</sup> go<sup>3</sup> yan<sup>4</sup>; yau<sup>5</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> ba<sup>4</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>, ma<sup>4</sup>ma<sup>1</sup>, ga<sup>1</sup>je<sup>1</sup>, sai<sup>3</sup>lou<sup>2</sup>, tung<sup>4</sup>maai<sup>4</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup>. nei<sup>5</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>2</sup> ne<sup>1</sup>?

A: ngo<sup>5</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>2</sup> ji<sup>2</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> saam<sup>3</sup> go<sup>3</sup> yan<sup>4</sup> – ngo<sup>5</sup> fu<sup>6</sup>mou<sup>5</sup> tung<sup>4</sup>maai<sup>4</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup>. ngo<sup>5</sup> mou<sup>5</sup> hing<sup>1</sup>dai<sup>6</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>mui<sup>2</sup>

#### English Translation

A: How many people are there in your family?

B: There are 5 people in my family: there's my dad, mom, older sister, younger brother, and me. How about your family?

A: There are only 3 people in my family: my dad, mom, and me. I don't have brothers and sisters.

*Note: [1] uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>2</sup> 'home' is used here to refer to immediate family; the word uk<sup>1</sup> by itself refers to house. [2] ba<sup>4</sup>ba<sup>1</sup>ma<sup>4</sup>ma<sup>1</sup> is a more colloquial way of referring to both parents, the more formal way is fu<sup>6</sup>mou<sup>5</sup>.*

### Vocabulary

#### Yale Romanization

#### Part of Speech

#### English Meaning

uk <sup>1</sup> kei <sup>2</sup>	N	home; family
yau <sup>2</sup>	V	to exist, to have
go <sup>3</sup>	MW	measure for people
ba <sup>4</sup> ba <sup>1</sup>	N	father
ma <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>1</sup>	N	mother
ga <sup>1</sup> je <sup>1</sup>	N	older sister
sai <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>2</sup>	N	younger brother
tung <sup>4</sup> maai <sup>4</sup>	Conj.	and, with
mou <sup>5</sup>	V	to not exist, not exist
hing <sup>1</sup> dai <sup>6</sup> ji <sup>2</sup> mui <sup>2</sup>	N	brothers and sisters
ji <sup>2</sup>	Adv.	only
fu <sup>6</sup> mou <sup>5</sup>	N	parents
ma <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> ba <sup>4</sup> ba <sup>1</sup>	N	mom and dad

*Note: For other family members, please refer to handout.*

### Dialogue 2

#### Yale Romanization

A: nei<sup>5</sup> yau<sup>3</sup> mou<sup>5</sup> hing<sup>1</sup>dai<sup>6</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>mui<sup>2</sup> a<sup>3</sup>?

B: ngo<sup>5</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> ya<sup>1</sup> go<sup>3</sup> ga<sup>1</sup>je<sup>1</sup>.

A: keui<sup>5</sup> daai<sup>6</sup> (gwo<sup>3</sup>) nei<sup>5</sup> gei<sup>2</sup>do<sup>1</sup> nin<sup>4</sup> a<sup>3</sup>?

B: keui<sup>5</sup> daai<sup>6</sup> (gwo<sup>3</sup>) ngo<sup>5</sup> saam<sup>1</sup> nin<sup>4</sup>.

A: o<sup>5</sup>...ngo<sup>5</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> yat<sup>1</sup> go<sup>3</sup> sai<sup>3</sup>lou<sup>2</sup>. keui<sup>5</sup> sai<sup>3</sup> (gwo<sup>3</sup>) ngo<sup>5</sup> leung<sup>5</sup> nin<sup>4</sup>.

#### English Translation

A: Do you have any brothers and sisters?

B: I have a sister.

A: How many years is she older than you?

B: She is older than me by 3 years.

A: Oh...I have a younger brother. He is younger than me by 2 years.

*Note: The comparative gwo<sup>3</sup> is occasionally omitted.*

### Vocabulary

#### Yale Romanization

#### Part of Speech

#### English Meaning

daai <sup>6</sup>	Adj.	big, large
gwo <sup>3</sup>	V.	to pass
gei <sup>2</sup> do <sup>1</sup> (+ MW)	QW	how many...?
sai <sup>3</sup>	Adj.	small, little
leung <sup>5</sup>	Det.	two (used with measures)

### Supplementary Adjectives

#### Yale

do<sup>1</sup>

#### Meaning

Adj./Adv. many/more

#### Yale

hau<sup>6</sup>saang<sup>1</sup>/  
nin<sup>1</sup>ching<sup>1</sup>

#### Meaning

young

siu <sup>2</sup>	Adj./Adv. few/less	gwai <sup>3</sup>	expensive
gou <sup>1</sup>	tall, high	peng <sup>4</sup>	inexpensive
ai <sup>2</sup>	short, low (physically)	lek <sup>1</sup> /	smart
		sing <sup>2</sup> muk <sup>6</sup> /	
		chung <sup>1</sup> ming <sup>4</sup>	
dai <sup>1</sup>	low	lou <sup>5</sup>	old
cheung <sup>4</sup>	long	gau <sup>6</sup>	old
dyun <sup>2</sup>	short	cheun <sup>2</sup>	stupid
fei <sup>4</sup>	fat	deun <sup>6</sup>	slow-witted
sau <sup>3</sup>	skinny	yun <sup>5</sup>	far
hou <sup>2</sup>	good	kan <sup>2</sup>	close
heng <sup>1</sup>	light	faai <sup>3</sup>	fast
chung <sup>5</sup>	heavy	maan <sup>6</sup>	slow
waai <sup>6</sup>	bad, out of order	yit <sup>6</sup>	hot
cha <sup>1</sup>	worse, bad, lacking	dung <sup>3</sup>	cold
san <sup>1</sup>	new	naan <sup>4</sup>	difficult

**Dialogue 3****Yale Romanization**

**A:** nei<sup>5</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>2</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> mou<sup>5</sup> chung<sup>2</sup>mat<sup>6</sup> a<sup>3</sup>?

**B:** ngo<sup>5</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> yat<sup>1</sup> jek<sup>3</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> yat<sup>1</sup> jek<sup>3</sup> maau<sup>1</sup>. nei<sup>5</sup> ne<sup>1</sup>?

**A:** ngo<sup>5</sup>dei<sup>6</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> maau<sup>1</sup> dou<sup>1</sup> mou<sup>5</sup>, daan<sup>6</sup>hai<sup>6</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> yau<sup>5</sup> gei<sup>2</sup> tiu<sup>4</sup> gam<sup>1</sup>yu<sup>2</sup>.

**B:** nei<sup>5</sup>dei<sup>6</sup> dim<sup>2</sup>gaai<sup>2</sup> mou<sup>5</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> maau<sup>1</sup> a<sup>3</sup>?

**A:** yan<sup>1</sup>wai<sup>6</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> ma<sup>4</sup>ma<sup>1</sup> m<sup>4</sup> jung<sup>1</sup>yi<sup>6</sup> yeung<sup>5</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> maau<sup>1</sup>, so<sup>2</sup>yi<sup>5</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup>dei<sup>6</sup> uk<sup>1</sup>kei<sup>5</sup> mou<sup>5</sup> lo<sup>1</sup>.

**English Translation**

**A:** Do you have any pets at home?

**B:** I have a dog and a cat. How about you?

**A:** We neither have cats nor dogs, but I do have a few goldfish.

**B:** Why don't you have cats and dogs?

**A:** Since my mom doesn't like to raise cats and dogs, so we don't have any at home.

**Vocabulary****Yale Romanization**chung<sup>2</sup>mat<sup>6</sup>jek<sup>3</sup>gau<sup>2</sup>maau<sup>1</sup>tung<sup>4</sup>dou<sup>1</sup>daan<sup>6</sup>hai<sup>6</sup>gei<sup>2</sup> + MWtiu<sup>4</sup>gam<sup>1</sup>yu<sup>2</sup>yan<sup>1</sup>wai<sup>6</sup>yeung<sup>5</sup>so<sup>2</sup>yi<sup>5</sup>**Part of Speech**

N

MW

N

N

Conj.

Adv.

Conj.

Det.

MW

N

Conj.

V.

Conj.

**English Meaning**

pet

measure for many animals, body parts, objects

dog

cat

and, with

both, all, every

but, however

several, few...

measure for long animals and objects

goldfish

because, since

to raise, train, foster

therefore, so

*Note: [1] This use of dou<sup>1</sup> is different from the usage of dou<sup>1</sup> meaning 'also'.*

**Supplementary Vocabulary****Yale Romanization**ni<sup>1</sup> + MWgo<sup>2</sup> + MWni<sup>1</sup>dou<sup>6</sup>go<sup>2</sup>dou<sup>6</sup>**Part of Speech**

Dem.

Dem.

N

N

**English Meaning**

this...

that...

here

there, over there

ni<sup>1</sup>bin<sup>6</sup>(<sup>1</sup>)  
go<sup>2</sup>bin<sup>6</sup>(<sup>1</sup>)

N  
N

this side  
that side, over that side

## Grammar

### 1) Existential Verbs *yau<sup>5</sup>* 'to exist, to have', *mou<sup>5</sup>* 'to not exist, to have'

In Cantonese, the verb *yau<sup>5</sup>*, which loosely translates to "to exist, to have, there is" has an extensive set of functions depending on whether it is used with nouns, verbs, or adjectives. In this lesson, we will make use *yau<sup>5</sup>* followed by nouns, which has the above-mentioned meaning of existence and possession.

Examples:

ngo<sup>5</sup> *yau<sup>5</sup>* saam<sup>1</sup> jek<sup>3</sup> gau<sup>2</sup>. I have three dogs.

Paak<sup>3</sup>Hak<sup>1</sup>Loi<sup>4</sup> *yau<sup>5</sup>* hou<sup>2</sup> do<sup>1</sup> hok<sup>6</sup>saang<sup>1</sup>.  
Berkeley has many students/There are many students in Berkeley.

ni<sup>1</sup>dou<sup>6</sup> *yau<sup>5</sup>* yat<sup>1</sup> jek<sup>3</sup> maau<sup>1</sup> There is a cat here.

The negative form of *yau<sup>5</sup>* is *mou<sup>5</sup>*, which means 'to not have, to not exist'.

Example:

ngo<sup>5</sup> *mou<sup>5</sup>* hing<sup>1</sup>dai<sup>6</sup>ji<sup>2</sup>mui<sup>2</sup>. I have no brothers and sisters.

fo<sup>3</sup>sat<sup>1</sup> leui<sup>5</sup>min<sup>6</sup> *mou<sup>5</sup>* toi<sup>2</sup>dang<sup>3</sup>. (*fo<sup>3</sup>sat<sup>1</sup>*: classroom, *leui<sup>5</sup>min<sup>6</sup>*: inside, *toi<sup>2</sup>dang<sup>3</sup>*: tables and chairs)  
There are tables or chairs in the classroom.

go<sup>2</sup>dou<sup>6</sup> *mou<sup>5</sup>* chi<sup>3</sup>so<sup>2</sup> (*chi<sup>3</sup>so<sup>2</sup>*: toilet, restroom)  
There are no restrooms there.

### 2) Measure Words

Measure words (or noun classifiers) are a crucial part of the structure of Cantonese nouns. Each noun in Cantonese is assigned in classifier, whether it be one specific to the noun or a more generic one. In English, the closest things to measure words are count words that are specific to certain nouns, such as: *a pride of lions, a pair of pants, a cup of coffee, a flock of sheep*. As with these count words, measure words in Cantonese have to be learned, and the use of the proper measure is important in conversation.

Measure words are needed in the following situations:

a) when counting/quantifying

Ex: yat<sup>1</sup> jek<sup>3</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> 'one dog'; mui<sup>5</sup> tiu<sup>4</sup> fish 'every fish'

b) with demonstratives *ni<sup>1</sup>* 'this', *go<sup>2</sup>* 'that'

Ex: ni<sup>1</sup> go<sup>3</sup> hok<sup>6</sup>saang<sup>1</sup> 'this student'; go<sup>2</sup> gaan<sup>1</sup> hok<sup>1</sup>haau<sup>6</sup> 'that school'

c) with question words (QW)

Ex: gei<sup>2</sup>do<sup>1</sup> go<sup>3</sup> yan<sup>4</sup> 'how many persons?'; bin<sup>1</sup> jo<sup>6</sup> suk<sup>1</sup>se<sup>5</sup> 'which dorm?'

### 3) Conjunction *tung<sup>4</sup>* (*maai<sup>4</sup>*) 'and, with'

*tung<sup>4</sup>* or *tung<sup>4</sup>maai<sup>4</sup>* is used when connecting nouns, noun phrases, or for lists.

They are interchangeable in many cases, although when used to express personal relationships *tung*<sup>4</sup> is often used.

Examples:

ngo<sup>5</sup> jung<sup>1</sup>yi<sup>3</sup> sou<sup>3</sup>hok<sup>6</sup>, ging<sup>1</sup>jai<sup>3</sup>hok<sup>6</sup>, tung<sup>4</sup>maai<sup>4</sup> ying<sup>1</sup>man<sup>4</sup>  
I like Math, Economics, and English.

keui<sup>5</sup> *tung*<sup>4</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> hai<sup>6</sup> hou<sup>2</sup> pang<sup>4</sup>yau<sup>5</sup>. He and I are good friends.

ngo<sup>5</sup> hou<sup>2</sup> jang<sup>1</sup> sai<sup>2</sup> saam<sup>1</sup> *tung*<sup>4</sup> dou<sup>2</sup> laap<sup>6</sup>saap<sup>3</sup>. (*jang*<sup>1</sup>: to hate, *sai*<sup>2</sup> *saam*<sup>1</sup>: to wash clothes; *dou*<sup>2</sup> *laap*<sup>6</sup>*saap*<sup>3</sup>: to take out the trash)  
I really hate doing laundry and taking out the trash.

ngo<sup>5</sup> *tung*<sup>4</sup> keui<sup>5</sup> yat<sup>1</sup>chai<sup>4</sup> heui<sup>3</sup> leui<sup>5</sup>hang<sup>4</sup>. (*yat*<sup>1</sup>*chai*<sup>4</sup>: together; *heui*<sup>3</sup>: to go; *leui*<sup>5</sup>*hang*<sup>4</sup>: travel)  
I go traveling together with him/He and I go traveling together.

#### 4) Making Comparisons with *gwo*<sup>3</sup>

*gwo*<sup>3</sup> in Chinese originally meant 'to pass', but in Cantonese it developed a comparative usage, in the following pattern:

A + Adj. + *gwo*<sup>3</sup> + B + [Adv/degree modifier] "A is more [*adj.*] than B"

Examples:

keui<sup>5</sup> gou<sup>1</sup> *gwo*<sup>3</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup>. He is taller than me.

Mei<sup>5</sup>Gwok<sup>3</sup> daai<sup>6</sup> *gwo*<sup>3</sup> Ying<sup>1</sup>Gwok<sup>3</sup> hou<sup>2</sup> do<sup>1</sup>.  
The USA is a lot larger than England.

ngo<sup>5</sup> ga<sup>1</sup>je<sup>1</sup> daai<sup>6</sup> (*gwo*<sup>3</sup>) sei<sup>3</sup> nin<sup>4</sup>. My sister is 4 years older than I am.

Note: This is not the only comparative pattern used in Cantonese; there is another more formal construction that is similar to the Mandarin comparative. This will be discussed later.

#### 5) Conjunction *daan*<sup>6</sup>*hai*<sup>6</sup> 'but, however'

A common pattern in Cantonese is *seui*<sup>1</sup>*yin*<sup>4</sup>..., *daan*<sup>6</sup>*hai*<sup>6</sup>..., which means 'although..., but...' and is used when the first clause is used to make a concession that the second (main) clause contradicts.

Examples:

*seui*<sup>1</sup>*yin*<sup>4</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> hai<sup>6</sup> Gwong<sup>2</sup>Dung<sup>1</sup>Yan<sup>4</sup>, *daan*<sup>6</sup>*hai*<sup>6</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> m<sup>4</sup> sik<sup>1</sup> Gwong<sup>2</sup>Dung<sup>1</sup>Wa<sup>2</sup>. (*sik*<sup>1</sup>: to know, *Gwong*<sup>2</sup>*Dung*<sup>1</sup>*Wa*<sup>2</sup>: Cantonese)  
Although I am Cantonese, (but) I don't know Cantonese.

*seui*<sup>1</sup>*yin*<sup>4</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> ma<sup>4</sup>ma<sup>1</sup> m<sup>4</sup> jung<sup>1</sup>yi<sup>3</sup> gau<sup>2</sup>, *daan*<sup>6</sup>*hai*<sup>6</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> jung<sup>1</sup>yi<sup>6</sup>.  
Although my mom dislikes dogs, I like (them).

In the dialogue *daan*<sup>6</sup>*hai*<sup>6</sup> is used by itself in the second clause, which simply concedes what was mentioned before it.

Examples:

ni<sup>1</sup> bun<sup>2</sup> syu<sup>1</sup> hou<sup>2</sup> cheung<sup>4</sup>, daan<sup>6</sup> hai<sup>6</sup> hou<sup>2</sup> tai<sup>2</sup>. (bun<sup>2</sup>: MW, syu<sup>1</sup>: book, tai<sup>2</sup>: to look)  
This book is long, but good.

ngo<sup>5</sup> jung<sup>1</sup> yi<sup>3</sup> yeung<sup>5</sup> maau<sup>1</sup>, daan<sup>6</sup> hai<sup>6</sup> m<sup>4</sup> jung<sup>1</sup> yi<sup>3</sup> yeung<sup>5</sup> gau<sup>2</sup>.  
I like raising cats, but I dislike raising dogs.

### 6) Expression *yan<sup>1</sup> wai<sup>6</sup>...so<sup>2</sup> yi<sup>5</sup>...* ‘since/because..., therefore...’

The expression *yan<sup>1</sup> wai<sup>6</sup>...so<sup>2</sup> yi<sup>5</sup>...* is used to indicate a reason for something, in which the first clause gives the reason for whatever is in the second (main) clause.

Examples:

*yan<sup>1</sup> wai<sup>6</sup> jyu<sup>6</sup> dorm hou<sup>2</sup> gwai<sup>6</sup>, so<sup>2</sup> yi<sup>5</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> jou<sup>1</sup> paak<sup>1</sup> man<sup>2</sup> jyu<sup>6</sup>.* (*jou<sup>1</sup>*: to rent)  
Since living in dorms is very expensive; (therefore), I'm renting an apartment.

*yan<sup>1</sup> wai<sup>6</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> jung<sup>1</sup> yi<sup>3</sup> gai<sup>3</sup> sou<sup>3</sup>, so<sup>2</sup> yi<sup>5</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup> jyu<sup>2</sup> sau<sup>1</sup> sou<sup>3</sup> hok<sup>6</sup>.* (*gai<sup>3</sup> sou<sup>3</sup>*: to do calculations, do math)  
Since I like to do math, I'm majoring in Mathematics.

*so<sup>2</sup> yi<sup>5</sup>* ‘therefore, so’ can also be used by itself in the second clause.

Example:

*keui<sup>5</sup> hai<sup>2</sup> Heung<sup>1</sup> Gong<sup>2</sup> lei<sup>4</sup>, so<sup>2</sup> yi<sup>5</sup> keui<sup>5</sup> sik<sup>1</sup> Gwong<sup>2</sup> Dung<sup>1</sup> Wa<sup>2</sup>.*  
He's from Hong Kong, so he knows Cantonese.

### 7) Adverb *dou<sup>1</sup>* ‘both, all, every, each’

*dou<sup>1</sup>* is a word that has a broad range of functions. One function, to simply put it, is to express a sense of ‘both’, all, every, each’ in referring to a noun in the sentence.

Example:

*ngo<sup>5</sup> dei<sup>6</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> maau<sup>1</sup> dou<sup>1</sup> mou<sup>5</sup>.*  
We do not have cats or dogs.  
(*In English, since it's a negative, we have to translate it a bit differently, but literally, we're saying [we - cats - and - dogs - both - not have]. Take for example the positive statement below and it's a bit more obvious*)

*ngo<sup>5</sup> dei<sup>6</sup> gau<sup>2</sup> tung<sup>4</sup> maau<sup>1</sup> dou<sup>1</sup> yau<sup>5</sup>.*  
We have both cats and dogs.

Other Examples:

*keui<sup>5</sup> ga<sup>3</sup> ga<sup>3</sup> che<sup>1</sup> dou<sup>1</sup> jung<sup>1</sup> yi<sup>3</sup>.* (*ga<sup>3</sup>*: MW, *che<sup>1</sup>*: car)  
He likes every car.

*ngo<sup>5</sup> mat<sup>1</sup> ye<sup>5</sup> syu<sup>1</sup> dou<sup>1</sup> m<sup>4</sup> tai<sup>2</sup>*  
I don't read any books.  
(*Again, as we pointed out, in English dou<sup>1</sup> doesn't have a direct translation*)

Note: As mentioned earlier, this function of dou<sup>1</sup> is grammatically different from the dou<sup>1</sup> meaning 'also' (even though it's the same character)

8) **Demonstratives** *ni*<sup>1</sup> 'this', *go*<sup>2</sup> 'that'

The demonstratives *ni*<sup>1</sup> 'this', *go*<sup>2</sup> 'that' must be accompanied by a measure word.

Example:

*ni*<sup>1</sup> *go*<sup>3</sup> *pang*<sup>4</sup> *yau*<sup>5</sup> 'this friend'  
*ni*<sup>1</sup> *jo*<sup>6</sup> *daai*<sup>6</sup> *ha*<sup>6</sup> 'this building'

*go*<sup>2</sup> *go*<sup>3</sup> *tung*<sup>4</sup> *hok*<sup>6</sup> 'that classmate'  
*go*<sup>2</sup> *bun*<sup>2</sup> *syu*<sup>1</sup> 'that book'

**Family Terms (ga<sup>1</sup> juk<sup>6</sup>)**

<b>father</b>	ba <sup>4</sup> ba <sup>1</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> ba <sup>4</sup> / lou <sup>2</sup> dau <sup>6</sup> (colloq.)
<b>mother</b>	ma <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>1</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>1</sup>
<b>brother (older)</b>	go <sup>4</sup> go <sup>1</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> go <sup>1</sup> / daai <sup>6</sup> lou <sup>2</sup> (colloq.)
<i>(younger)</i>	sai <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>2</sup>
<b>brothers</b>	hing <sup>1</sup> dai <sup>6</sup>
<b>sister (older)</b>	ga <sup>1</sup> je <sup>1</sup>
<i>(younger)</i>	sai <sup>3</sup> mui <sup>2</sup> / mui <sup>2</sup>
<b>sisters</b>	ji <sup>2</sup> mui <sup>2</sup>
<b>son</b>	jai <sup>2</sup>
<b>daughter</b>	neui <sup>2</sup>
<b>husband</b>	jeung <sup>6</sup> fu <sup>1</sup> / lou <sup>5</sup> gung <sup>1</sup> (colloq.)
<b>wife</b>	taai <sup>3</sup> taai <sup>2</sup> / lou <sup>5</sup> po <sup>4</sup> (colloq.)

**Paternal Relatives**

<b>grandfather</b>	ye <sup>4</sup> ye <sup>2</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> ye <sup>4</sup>
<b>grandmother</b>	ma <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>4</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> ma <sup>4</sup>
<b>cousin (male, older)</b>	tong <sup>4</sup> a <sup>3</sup> go <sup>1</sup>
<i>(male, younger)</i>	tong <sup>4</sup> sai <sup>3</sup> lou <sup>2</sup>
<i>(female, older)</i>	tong <sup>4</sup> ga <sup>1</sup> je <sup>1</sup>
<i>(female, younger)</i>	tong <sup>4</sup> sai <sup>3</sup> mui <sup>2</sup>
<b>uncle (older than father)</b>	baak <sup>3</sup> fu <sup>6</sup>
<b>uncle's wife</b>	baak <sup>3</sup> leung <sup>4</sup> / baak <sup>3</sup> mou <sup>5</sup>
<b>uncle (younger than father)</b>	a <sup>3</sup> suk <sup>1</sup>
<b>uncle's wife</b>	a <sup>3</sup> sam <sup>2</sup>
<b>aunt (older than father)</b>	gu <sup>1</sup> ma <sup>1</sup>
<i>(younger than father)</i>	gu <sup>1</sup> je <sup>1</sup>
<b>aunt's husband</b>	gu <sup>1</sup> jeung <sup>2</sup>

**Maternal Relatives**

<b>grandfather</b>	gung <sup>1</sup> gung <sup>1</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> gung <sup>1</sup>
<b>grandmother</b>	po <sup>4</sup> po <sup>2</sup> / a <sup>3</sup> po <sup>4</sup>
<b>cousin (male, older)</b>	biu <sup>2</sup> go <sup>1</sup>
<i>(male, younger)</i>	biu <sup>2</sup> dai <sup>6</sup>
<i>(female, older)</i>	biu <sup>2</sup> je <sup>2</sup>
<i>(female, younger)</i>	biu <sup>2</sup> mui <sup>2</sup>
<b>uncle</b>	kau <sup>5</sup> fu <sup>2</sup>
<b>uncle's wife</b>	kam <sup>5</sup> mou <sup>2</sup>
<b>aunt (older than mother)</b>	yi <sup>4</sup> ma <sup>1</sup>
<i>(younger than mother)</i>	a <sup>3</sup> yi <sup>1</sup>
<b>aunt's husband</b>	yi <sup>4</sup> jeung <sup>2</sup>