Introduction

Welcome to the Cantonese De-cal!

The Chinese language has many different dialects, Cantonese is one such dialect. It has evolved with time and the addition of new vocabulary and new slang terms. While it is mostly a spoken dialect, newspapers, magazines and other media do make use of the written form of Cantonese, which is made up of a mixture of standard Chinese characters and Cantonese characters. The Cantonese characters, like much of the Chinese written language, are often based on sounds, though not in the way of an alphabet. Cantonese is a tonal language with nine tones, making the differentiation between words often difficult to distinguish to the untrained ear. At the same time, the tonal quality of the language combined with the finite number of pronunciations make this dialect particularly conducive to puns.

Cantonese is widely spoken not only in Guangdong province, but also in Hong Kong and Macau, as well as throughout various Chinese communities in the world. Movies and music in this dialect are a major genre of popular culture particularly in Asian communities. Most notable in this genre dubbed “Canto-pop” are movies and popular music originating from Hong Kong with its own unique character.

Through this De-cal, we hope that you will gain some useful conversational skills and an appreciation for the singular individuality of the Cantonese dialect. Most importantly, we hope that you have an enjoyable experience. Remember, the key to learning a language is confidence and practice; don’t be afraid to try out phrases and words learned in class!

Beginning and Intermediate Lessons written and created by Gary Lee

Edited by Jeannie Fong Fall 2007 / Spring 2008
Pronunciation

The Cantonese pronunciation in this book is romanized using the Yale system, which is one of the main Romanization schemes used for the instruction of Cantonese for foreign students. Below is the layout of the Yale system with the corresponding transcriptions in the International Phonetic Alphabet.

### Initial Consonants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale</th>
<th>IPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>ph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>th</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>ts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>tsh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td>kw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>kwh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale</th>
<th>IPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu</td>
<td>y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>oe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a/a</td>
<td>a/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>iw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eui</td>
<td>øų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui</td>
<td>uų</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>ej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td>oį</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td>ow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>aj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>aw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aai</td>
<td>aj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aau</td>
<td>a:w</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale</th>
<th>IPA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes: (1) The consonants (except for ch and j) are identical to their pronunciations in English. (2) The consonant [y] + vowel [yu] → [yu], example: yu ‘fish’. (3) The consonants m and ng may also occur as independent syllables.

### Tones

Cantonese is a tonal language, which means that a syllable pronounced at different pitches indicates a different word. There are traditionally 9 basic (lexical) tones in Cantonese – 6 distinctive tones and 3 for consonants ending in p, t, or k. In addition, there are contexts in which a word changes its basic tone due to morphological or semantic reasons.

The tones in this book will be marked after the syllable with the numbers 1-6, which denote the respective tones listed in the chart below. Pitch values are based on
the 5-point scale, with 5 being the highest pitch and 1 being the lowest pitch. (Note: For those who may have learned Yale, it traditionally uses accent marks and the letter h instead of numbers; however, this course will use numbers.)

Tones (illustrated with the syllable si)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone Number</th>
<th>Pitch</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>High level</td>
<td>si¹</td>
<td>Silk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>High rising</td>
<td>si²</td>
<td>Feces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>Mid level</td>
<td>si³</td>
<td>To try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Low level</td>
<td>si⁴</td>
<td>Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>Low rising</td>
<td>si⁵</td>
<td>Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>Low level</td>
<td>si⁶</td>
<td>A matter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Tones with p, t, k finals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone Number</th>
<th>Pitch</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>High level</td>
<td>sik¹</td>
<td>To know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Mid level</td>
<td>sit³</td>
<td>Sit (a surname)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Low level</td>
<td>sik⁶</td>
<td>To eat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Changed tones:
Examples:

- mun⁴ ‘door’ → hau⁶ mun² ‘back door’; chin⁴ mun² ‘front door’
- dip⁶ ‘dish’ → fei¹ dip² ‘Frisbee (lit. flying dish)’
- geng³ ‘mirror’ → ngaan⁵ geng² ‘eyeglasses’
- maan³ ‘slow’ → maan³ maan¹ ‘slowly (adverb)’

Note: In certain areas such as Guangzhou, there also exists a high-falling tone (53), which is not considered distinct from the Tone 1 (high-level 55), due to free variation among speakers. Therefore, this tone will not be marked in this text.

**Pronunciation Variations**

Due to ongoing sound change in Cantonese, certain sounds may be pronounced differently depending on speaker. The effect of such changes is leading to the loss of certain sound distinctions. Generally speaking, younger speakers, especially in Hong Kong, tend to have this pronunciation, dubbed “lazy speech”. Here is a list of common variations you may encounter:

1) Loss of initial ng-, example: ngo5 ‘I’ → o5
2) Initial n → l, example: nei5 ‘you’ → lei5
3) Syllabic ng → m, example: ng5 ‘five’ → m5 ‘five’
4) Initial gw → g before o or u: gwok3 ‘country’ → ‘gok3’, gwo3 ‘to pass’ → ‘go3’
5) Final ng → n, example: saang1 ‘live’ → saan1
6) Final k → t, example: baak3 ‘hundred’ → baat3
**Pronunciation Tips**

These tips are meant to be approximations, since actual pronunciation may vary. Remember that Cantonese has dialectal variation*, just as English has dialectal variation. So, even the English used here is not the same with all speakers. Imitating what you hear will be most helpful.

### Consonants

*Initial* consonants are pronounced similarly as they would be in English, with the exception of /j/ch

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Sound in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>b in <em>bat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p in <em>pat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m in <em>mat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>f in <em>fat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d in <em>dad</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t in <em>tack</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>n in <em>no</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>l in <em>low</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>g in <em>game</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k in <em>kid</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Final* consonants are also pronounced similarly as they would be in English, that means they aren’t released (no puff of air) at the end.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Sound in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>p in <em>map</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>t in <em>mat</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k in <em>tick</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Sound in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>like <em>ng</em> in <em>sing</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h in <em>ham</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td><em>ds</em> in <em>dads</em>; close to j in <em>jeep</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td><em>ts</em> in <em>rats</em>; close to ch in <em>cheap</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>s in <em>see</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>y</td>
<td>y in <em>yes</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gw</td>
<td>gu in the name <em>Guam</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kw</td>
<td>qu in <em>quite, queen</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>w</td>
<td>w in <em>wait</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vowels

Vowels are a bit tougher, some sounds are not apparent in English, and some may not exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Sound in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td><em>ee</em> in <em>meet</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i (before k, ng)</td>
<td>i in <em>tick</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu</td>
<td>like <em>German ii</em>; make it by rounding <em>ee</em> in <em>meet</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td><em>oo</em> in <em>moon</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u (before k, ng)</td>
<td><em>oo</em> in <em>cook</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td><em>e</em> in <em>end</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>~o in <em>British Eng pork</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ou</td>
<td><em>ow</em> in <em>row</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>i in <em>night</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aai</td>
<td>i in <em>high</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aau</td>
<td><em>ow</em> in <em>cow</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consonants</th>
<th>Sound in English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>~ i in <em>British Eng dirt</em>; make it by rounding <em>e</em> in <em>end</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu before t, n</td>
<td>make it by rounding <em>i</em> in <em>tick</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a with final</td>
<td><em>u</em> in <em>duck</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a/aa</td>
<td>a in <em>father</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>close to <em>English “Eww!”</em> (showing disgust)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eui</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td><em>ou</em> in <em>out</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ui</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td><em>ey</em> in <em>hey!</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oi</td>
<td><em>oy</em> in <em>boy</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ew</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pronunciation Practice

Basic Syllables
-a
ba pa ma fa da ta na la ga ka nga ha gwa kwa wa ja cha sa ya
-e
be pe me fe ne le ge ke je che se ye
-i
ni li ji chi si yi -u
fu gu ku wu
-o
Bo po mo fo do to lo go ko ngo ho gwo wo jo cho so

Finals –p/-t/-k
-di dip dit dik

Finals – n/-m vs –ng
-din dim san sam sang

Vowels w/multiple pronunciations: -i, -u, -eu
Pay attention to bracketed words

Long vs Short –a: -a/-aa -ai/aai, -au/-aau
Long in brackets

Difficult Vowels
-yu
yu syu jyu jyut tyut syut hyut -eui
-seui jeui keui heui deui teui

- ui
wui gui mui pui bui -ew

Other Vowels

Long in brackets

Notes

References

Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numbers</th>
<th>Tone Description</th>
<th>Number w/ corresponding tone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 Zero</td>
<td>ling⁴</td>
<td>sap⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 One</td>
<td>yat¹</td>
<td>sap¹ yat¹ Lit. ten and one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Two</td>
<td>yi⁶</td>
<td>sap¹ yi⁶ Lit. ten and two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Three</td>
<td>saam¹ leung⁵ (before noun/counter)</td>
<td>sap¹ yat¹ Lit. ten and one</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Four</td>
<td>sei³</td>
<td>sap¹ sei³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Five</td>
<td>m⁵</td>
<td>sap¹ m⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Six</td>
<td>luk⁶</td>
<td>sap¹ luk⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Seven</td>
<td>chat¹</td>
<td>sap¹ chat¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Eight</td>
<td>baat³</td>
<td>sap¹ baat³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 Nine</td>
<td>gau²</td>
<td>sap¹ gau²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Numbers from 10 to 99 are formed by multiplying tens, eg. 52 = 5 x 10 + 2

Short Forms

二十 (20) is commonly pronounced 半 ya⁶ (or ye⁶) instead of yi⁶ sap⁶, provided it is followed by another number, a measure word, or a noun.

十 (10) sap⁶ can be shortened to a⁶ in numbers from 31 to 99, when it is followed by another number or measure word, or a noun.

四十一 (41) sei³ sap⁶ yat¹ or sei³ a⁵ yat¹

Similarly, you can say sa¹ a⁶ for 三十 saam¹ sap⁶ when it is followed by another number, a measure word, or a noun

三十八 (38) saam¹ sap⁶ baat³ or sa¹ a⁵ baat³

Numbers and the Tones of Cantonese

Since the tone values of each of the Cantonese Numbers 0-9 are different, they can be used to remember the tones in Cantonese.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number w/ corresponding tone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>55 high level</td>
<td>3 – saam¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>35 high rising</td>
<td>9 – gau²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>33 mid level</td>
<td>4 – sei³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>21 low falling</td>
<td>0 – ling⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>23 low rising</td>
<td>5 – ng⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>22 low level</td>
<td>2 – yi⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

short tones with -p/-t/-k endings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tone</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number w/ corresponding tone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>5 high</td>
<td>1 – yat¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>3 mid</td>
<td>8 – baat³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>2 low</td>
<td>6 – luk⁶ or 10 – sap⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Again, the sequence is 3-9-4-0-5-2, each representing the tones 1 to 6, and then 1-8-6 for the short tones 1, 3, and 6.
# Common Phrases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hey! wai/wei⁶ 喂</th>
<th>Hello? (on the phone) wai/wei² 喂</th>
<th>Hello (fml.) nei⁵ hou² 你好</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How are you/What's up? dim² a³? 點呀</td>
<td>How are you? (fml.) nei⁵ hou² ma³? 你好嘅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How have you been lately? ni¹paai⁴ dim² a³? 呢排嘅 or jeui³gan⁶ dim² a³? 最近嘅</td>
<td>How have you been lately? (fml.) ni¹paai⁴/jeui³gan⁶ gei² hou² ma? 呢排/最近幾好嘅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good morning jou²san⁴ 早晨</td>
<td>Good night jou²tau² 早嘅</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bye! baa¹baai³ 拜拜</td>
<td>(fml.) joi³gin³ 再見</td>
<td>See you later! chi⁴di¹gin³ 遲啲見</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>See you tomorrow! ting¹yat⁶ gin³ 聽日見</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My name is… ngo⁵ giu³____ 我叫___</td>
<td>I'm… years old ngo⁵____seui³ 我...歲</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I'm from… ngo⁵ hai² _____ lei⁴ ga³ 我喺___嚟架</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thank you! m⁵goi¹ 唔該 (for a favor/service) do¹je⁶ 多謝 (for a gift, huge favors, metaphorically)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You're welcome m⁴sai² haak³hei³ 唔使(客氣)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have you eaten yet? (a greeting) nei⁵ sik⁶ jo⁴ faan⁶ mei⁶ a³? 你食咗飯未呀?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How do you say __ in Cantonese? __ yung⁶ gwong⁴dung¹wa² dim² gong⁴ a³? __用廣東話 講嘅呀?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do you understand? nei⁵ ming⁴ m⁴ ming⁴ a³? 你明唔明呀?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can you understand (what was said)? nei⁵ teng¹ dak¹ ming⁴ ma³? 你聽得明嗎?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sorry! m⁴hou² yi³si¹/³ 唔好意思 (more seriously, at fault) deui³m⁴jyu⁶ 對唔住</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I don't understand ngo⁵ m⁴ ming⁴ 我唔明</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I can't understand (what was said) ngo⁵ teng¹ m⁴ ming⁴ 我聽唔明</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Any questions? yau⁵mou⁵ man⁶tai⁴ 有冇問題</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you speak slower? cheng² nei⁵ gong² maan⁶ di¹ 請你講慢啲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you speak louder? cheng² nei⁵ gong² daai⁶seng¹ di¹ 請你講大聲啲</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you say that once again? cheng² nei⁵ joi³ gong² do¹ yat¹ ci³ 請你再講多一次</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Could you please…? cheng²/ma⁴faan⁴ nei⁵… 請/麻煩你…</td>
<td>Please…! m⁴goi¹! 唔該…!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excuse me, I wanna ask… cheng²man⁶,… 請問,…</td>
<td>or m⁴goi¹, ngo⁵ seung² man⁶,…, 唔該, 我想問…</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Grammar Review

#### Lesson 2

**A-not-A question**

1) nei5 jung1 m4 jung1 yi3 tai2 din6si6 a3?  Do you like to watch TV?
2) nei5 hai6 m6 hai6 hok6saang1 a3?  Are you a student?

**Preposition hai2 at/from**

1) ngo5 hai2 uk1kei2 jou6 gung1fo3.  I do homework at home
2) keui5 hai2 Gwong2Dung1 lei4 ge3 He is from Guangdong.
3) nei5 jyu6 hai2 bin1dou6 a3?/nei hai2 bin1dou6 jyu6 a3?  Where do you live?

#### Lesson 3:

**Comparative A adj. gwo3 B [degree]**

1) keui5 lek1 gwo3 ngo5 (hou2 do1).  He is (a lot) smarter than me.
2) ngo5 daai6 (gwo3) ngo5 sai3lou2 saam3 nin4  I am 3 years older than my brother.

**seui1yin4…daan6hai6/bat1gwo3  Although…, but…**

1) seui1yin4 keui5 hai6 hok6saang1, daan6hai6 keui5 seng4yat6 dou1 m4 seung4tong3.  Although he is a student, he always does not go to class.
2) seui1yin4 ngo5 hai2 Heung1Gong2 lei4, daan4hai6 ngo5 m4 sik1 gong2 Gwong2Dung1Wa2  Although I’m from Hong Kong, I don’t speak Cantonese.

**yan1wai6…so2yi5  Because…, therefore…**

1) yan1wai6 keui6 m4 jung1yi3 cheung3go1, so2yi5 keui5 m4 heui3 cheung3 K.  Because he does not like to sing, therefore he is not going to sing karaoke.
2) yan1wai6 ngo5 hai6 Jung1Gwok3Yan2, so2yi5 ngo5 yiu3 hok6 Jung1Man4.  Because I am Chinese, therefore I have to learn Chinese.

**ni3 (this) vs. go2 (that)**

1) ni1 bun2 syu2 m4 hou2 tai2  This book isn’t good.
2) go2 go3 yan2 hai6 bin1go3 a3?  Who is that person?

**tung4(maa4i4) and/with**

1) nei5 tung4maai4 ngo5 heui5 leui5hang4, hou2m4hou2?  You travel with me, does that sound good?
2) ngo5 yau5 ng5 bou3 din6nou5 tung4maai4 saam3 bou3 din6si6  I have five computers and three televisions.

#### Lesson 4:

**Emphatic hai6…(ge3/ga3/a3)**

1) ngo5 hai6 m4 jung1yi3 liu3mou5 a3  I (really) don’t like to dance.
2) ni1 bun2 syu1 hai6 fe1seng4ji1 hou2tai2 ga3  This book (really) is excellent.

**…ji1chin4/…ji1hau6 Before../After…**

1) ngo seung5tong4 ji1chin4 yau5 yam2-jo2 yat1 bui1 ga3fe1  Before class, I drank a cup of coffee.
2) nei5 bat1yip6 ji1hau6 jou6 di1 mat1ye5 ne1?  After you graduate, what are you doing?

**Completed Action jo2**

1) ngo5 dew6-jo2 ngo5 di1 gung1fo3  I threw away my homework
2) ngo5 duk6-jo2 leung5 nin4 Jung1Man4 I studied two years of Chinese

**seung2 V (to want to V) vs. yiu3 V (to need to V)**
1) ngo5 yi4ga1 seung2 sik6faan6! I want to eat now!
2) keui5 yi4ga1 yiu3 heui3 seung5tong4 He has to go to class now.

---

**…sin1ji6 not until…(or emphasizing a contrast)**
1) keui5 ting1yat6 sin1ji3 faan1 uk1kei2 He’s not going home until tomorrow.
2) ngo5 sin1ji3 hai6 hou2 hok6saang1 Now, I am (what you call) a good student.

**gam3 Adj. (so…, that…) vs. gam2[yeung2] Verb (like this/that way )**
1) ni1ga6 che1 gam3 gwa1i3 ga3! This car is so expensive!
2) nei5 gam2[yeung2] jou6 hai3 cho3 ge3! The way you’re doing it is wrong!

**yu4 gwo2…(ge3wa2), jau6…. If…,then…**
1) yu4gwo2 ngo5 yau5 si4gaan3 ge3wa2, ngo5 jau6 lei4 la1! If I have time, I will come.
2) yu4gwo2 nei2 seung2 heui3 Jung1Gwok3, nei5 jau6 yiu3 hok6 Jung1Man4.
If you go to China, then you need to learn Chinese.

**Possessives:**
Possessor + (ni1/go2) + Measure Word + Possessed Thing
1) ngo3 bun2 syu1 My book ngo5 ni1 bun2 syu1 This book of mine.

Possessor + ge3 + Possessed (formal/abstract contexts generally)
1) Mei5Gwok3 ge3 ging1jai3 America’s economy.

---

**Lesson 5:**

**(yau5)/mou5 V did not V (yau5 only for emphasis)**
1) ngo5 mou5 sik6faan6 I did not eat.
2) keui5 mou5 seung5tong4 He did not go to class.

**Experience gwo3 to have the experience of**
1) ngo5 heui3-gwo3 hou2 do1 dei6fong1. I’ve been to many places.
2) nei5 tai2-gwo3 ni1 tou3 hei3 mei6 a3? Have you watched this movie before.

**dou1 or yau6 (also)**
Generally **yau6 for two different predicates, yau6/dou1 for two different subjects**
1) ngo5 hai6 hok6saang1. keui yau6/dou1 hai6 hok6saang1
I’m a student, he’s also a student
2) ngo5 jung1yi3 tai2syu1, ngo5 yau6 jung1yi3 teng1 yam1ngok6
I like to read books, I also like to listen to music.

**Progressive gan2 V-ing**
1) hou2 do1 yan4 hok6-gan2 Gwok3Yu5 Many people are learning Mandarin
2) ngo2 yi4ga1 jou6-gan2 gung1fo3 I’m doing homework now.

**V ha5 ‘do…for a bit/for a while/some’**
1) keui5 dak1haan4 jung1yi3 tai2-ha5 din6si6 I like to watch some TV when I’m free
2) ngo5dei6 ting1yat6 heui3 cheung3-ha5 K, hou2m4hou2?
We’ll go sing some karaoke tomorrow, how about that?
Resultative Complements

**V saai3**  ‘all; completely V-ed’
1) ngo5 sik6-saai3 di1 tong2 la3!  I ate all the candy.
2) ngo5 tai2-saai3 di1 syu1 la3!  I’ve read all the books.

**V yun4**  ‘finished V’
1) ngo5 gam1yat6 seung5-yun4 tong4 la3!  I’ve finish class today.
2) nei2 gei2si4 duk6-yun4 syu1 a3?  When will you finish school?

**gok3dak1**… (think that…)
1) ngo5 gok3dak1 ni1bun2 syu m4 hou2 tai2.  I think this book isn’t good

Forming adjectives with **hou2+ V**
1) hou2waan2 ‘fun’  hou2teng1 ‘good(to listen to)’  hou2sik6 ‘good, delicious (to eat)’
2) hou2yam2 ‘good, delicious (to drink)’  hou2tai2 ‘good to read/watch, interesting’

Negatives

**m4** ‘not, do not’  **mou5 + N** ‘not have’; **+V ‘did not’**  **mei6** ‘have not (yet)’
1) ngo5 m4 hai6 sin1saang1  I am not a teacher
2) keui5 m4 jung1yi3 ngo5  He does not like me.
3) ngo5 uk1kei2 mou5 din6nou5  There are no computers in my house.
4) ngo5 mou5 da2 keui5 a3!  I did not hit him
5) ngo5 mei6 sik6 faan6  I haven’t eaten yet.
6) ngo5 mei6 heui3-gwo3 go2dou6  I haven’t been there before.

Question Structures with Negatives

**V-jo2 (Object) mei6**  ‘Have you V-ed yet’
**V-gwo3 (Object) mei6**  ‘Have you V-ed before/had to experience of V’

**V-m4-V**

**yau5mou5 + N**  ‘Is there N/Do you have N?’
**yau5mou5 + V (Object)**  ‘Did you V?’
Presentation

Overview
As part of the Cantonese Decal class, you will be giving a presentation in Cantonese about some open-ended informative topic. You will have to do some research from outside sources. Therefore, you cannot make up a random skit about anything. Suggested ideas are:

- Adaptation of scenes from a movie, play, TV program (original material can be any language)
- News report about a current event
- Interview with some celebrity or notable figure
- Tourist Guide to a certain destination
- Visit to HK Disneyland
- Shopping in HK

We welcome any other topics that are not listed here. Keep in mind the topic should not be too broad, so instead of HK Tourism, you should choose some landmark or aspect to focus on. Class time will be given so that you can brainstorm some ideas and find a teammate.

Language Requirement
The dialogue must be in Cantonese, but we advise against making it overly complicated. Simplicity will make the dialogue easier for you to perform and easier for your classmates to understand.

Groups
You may form groups of two to four. The suggested performance time is 2.5 minutes per person.

Vocabulary
For the presentation, each team must come up with a minimum of five new vocabulary words that relate to your topic. Please have the list ready when you present.

Please inform your section instructors of your topic by ________________. If you have any questions and/or if you need any help finding a topic/teammate, please email the instructor.
Lesson 6: Transportation

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization

Subway Announcement: lit⁶ che¹ jik¹ jeung¹ dou³ daat⁶, ching² sin¹ yeung⁶ che¹ seung⁶ sing⁴ haak⁶ lok¹ che¹ (followed by Mandarin, English) (Kevin’s phone rings)

Kevin: wei²!

Jerry: wei⁶ Kevin! Jerry a³! nei⁵ yì¹ ga¹ hai² bin¹ a³?

Kevin: ngo⁵ yì¹ ga¹ daap³-gan² ba¹ si², jau⁶ faai³ dou³ la³! nei⁵ ne¹?

Jerry: ngo⁵ ngaam¹ ngaam¹ seung³-jo² deî³ tit³, hai⁶ wo³, nei⁵ kyut³ ding⁶-jo² heui³ bin¹ dou⁶ yam² cha⁶ mei⁶ a³?

Kevin: ngo⁵ deî³ heui³ Fun¹ Lok³ Lau⁴, hou²-m⁴-hou² a³?

Jerry: hou² a³ dim² heu…?

Subway Announcement: ching² mat⁶ kaau³ gan⁶ che¹ mun⁴ (followed by Mandarin, English)

Kevin: … dang², jan⁶ gaan¹ gin³! baai¹ baai¹!

Jerry: mat¹ ye² wa²? wei², wei², wei²?

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mat¹ ye² wa²?</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>What did you say?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daap³</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>to take/ride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jau⁶ faai³</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>about to, soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deî³ tit³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>subway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kyut³ ding⁶</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to decide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yam² cha⁶</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>to have dim sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>che¹ mun⁴</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>car door</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jan⁶ gaan¹</td>
<td>Time Word/Adv</td>
<td>in a while, soon; a moment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lok⁵ che¹</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>to get off, alight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gin³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to see; to meet</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extra Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sing⁴ haak³</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>passenger (fml.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jik¹ jeung¹</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>about to; soon (fml.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dou³ daat⁶</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to arrive (fml.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeung⁶</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to yield to, to let</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lit⁶ che¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>train (fml.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ching² mat⁶...</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Please do not... (fml.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kaau³ gan⁶</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>to get close to, near (fml.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

Jerry: bai² la¹, haang⁴ cho³-jo² lou⁶. siu² je², cheng² man⁶, ngo⁵ seung³ heui³ Tong⁴ Yan⁴ Fau⁶. nei⁵ ji¹-m⁴-ji¹ dim² haang⁴ a³?

English Translation

Jerry: Shoot! I went the wrong way. Excuse me, miss. I want to go to Chinatown. Do you know how to get there?
Passer-by: la⁴, nei⁵ sau² sin¹ hai² ni¹ go³ gaai¹ hau² jyun³ yau⁴, yin⁴ ji¹ hau³ jik⁶ haang⁴, joi³ gwo³ saam¹ tiu⁴ ma¹ lou⁴, jeui⁴ hau³ hai² Gau² Gaai¹ jyun³ jo².

Jerry: hou², m’goi¹! hai⁶ wo³, jung⁶ yau⁴, ngo⁵ seung² man⁶. Fun¹ Lok⁶ Lau⁴ hai² bin¹ a³?

Passer-by: hai² ting⁴ che¹ cheung⁴ deui³ min⁶. nei⁵ yat¹ haang⁴ dou³ Gau² Gaai¹ jau⁶ wui⁵ gin⁵ dou⁴ ge³ la¹ gaan¹ cha¹ lau⁶ wui⁴ hai² nei⁵ jo¹ sau¹ bin⁶. 

Jerry: m’goi¹ sai¹ sai¹!

Passer-by: m’sai² haak³ hei¹!

---

**Vocabulary**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bai⁶ la⁹</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Shoot! Darn! Crap!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lou⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siu¹ je²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Miss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tong⁴ Yan⁴ Fau⁶ also</td>
<td></td>
<td>Chinatown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tong⁴ Yan⁴ Gaai¹ ji¹</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to know</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heui³ dim⁶ haang⁴ a⁶?</td>
<td></td>
<td>How do I get to…?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau² sin¹</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>first(ly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaai¹ hau²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>block, intersection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyun³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to turn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yau⁴</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jo²</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>left</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yin⁴ (ji¹) hau⁶</td>
<td>Adv/Conj.</td>
<td>after that; afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>joi³</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>in addition, again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jik⁶</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>straight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwo³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to cross; to pass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaai³</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeui³ hau⁶</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>last, finally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gau² Gaai¹</td>
<td>Proper N</td>
<td>Ninth Street</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jung⁶ yau⁵…</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Also…</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fun¹ Lok⁶ Lau⁴</td>
<td>Proper N</td>
<td>Happy Happy Restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ting⁴ che¹ cheung⁴</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>parking lot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deui³ min⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>across from</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wui⁵</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>will, would</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gin³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to see</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaan¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>measure for rooms, some buildings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha¹ lau⁴</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Dialogue 3**

:: Kevin’s Phone Rings ::

**Yale Romanization**

Kevin: wei², ngo⁵ de⁶ sik⁶ yun⁴ la³ gam² noi⁶ ga³!

Jerry: ngo⁵ wan² m⁴ dou² nei⁵ de⁶ wo³, nei⁵ de⁶ hai² bin¹ a³?

Kevin: nei⁶ seung⁶ lei⁴ la¹! ngo⁶ de⁶ cho⁵ hai² lau² seung⁶.

Jerry: ngo⁵ yi² wai⁴ nei⁵ de⁶ hai² mun⁴ hau² dang² wo³

Kevin: ngo⁵ tau⁴ sin¹ dou¹ wa⁶-joi² hai² lau⁴ seung⁶ lok¹.

Jerry: ngo⁵ tau⁴ sin¹ hai² de⁶ tit⁶, mat⁷ ye⁶ dou² teng¹

---

**English Translation**

Kevin: We’re done eating. (What took) so long?

Jerry: Well, I can’t find you. Where are you?

Kevin: Come up! We’re sitting upstairs.

Jerry: I thought you were waiting at door.

Kevin: Anyway, I just told you (earlier) that we’re upstairs.

Jerry: I was just on the subway, couldn’t hear
m� dou^3 a3. nei^5 yau^6 gam^3 faai^3 sau^1 sin^8!
yau^6 mou^3 gaau^2 cho^1 a3?
anything. You hung up so fast! Come on, you gotta
be kidding me!

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>noi^5</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>long (time)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wan^2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to look for; find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wo^3</td>
<td>Part.</td>
<td>[tells listener to take note of the statement]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seung^5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to go up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho^5</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to sit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lau^5 seung^6</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>upstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yi^5 wai^4</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to think (mistakenly)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mun^4 hau^2</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>doorway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tau^4 sin^1</td>
<td>Time Word/Adv</td>
<td>a moment ago, earlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa^6</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to say, to tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>teng^1</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yau^5</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>[adds emphasis] lit. again</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>faai^3</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>fast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau^1 sin^3</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to hang up the phone</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>mou^5 gei^2 noi^8</td>
<td>Time Word/Adv</td>
<td>now and then, occasionally</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noi^5 bat^4 noi^2</td>
<td></td>
<td>a moment; in a while/soon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yat^1 jan^6 (gaan^1)</td>
<td>Time Word/Adv</td>
<td>downstairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lau^4 ha^6</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Nth floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># + lau^2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nth floor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jing^3 wa^6 (=tau^4 sin^1)</td>
<td>Time Word/Adv</td>
<td>a moment ago, earlier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kei^5</td>
<td></td>
<td>to stand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da^2 din^2 wa^2 (bei^2...)</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>to make a phone call (to...)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jip^3 teng^1 din^2 wa^2</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>to pick up/answer the phone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gong^2</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to speak, to tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yun^3</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>far</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kan^5</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>close, near</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kei^4 sat^6...</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>Actually...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yun^4 loi^4...</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>It turns out that...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

1) Resultative Complement

- \( V + \text{dou}^3 \) to arrive at, to get to ...(by V-ing)

Adding dou^3 (third tone) to the verb shows that an action has reached a certain point in time or location.

Example:

- ngo^5 duk^6 dou^3 dae^6 saam^1 yip^6. keu^1 kei^2 la^3!
  ‘I read to page three.’ ‘He’s arrived home!’

- ngo^5 kam^4 maan^6 jou^6 dou^3 saam^1 dim^2 sin^1 ji^3 fan^3 gaau^3.
  Last night, I worked until 3, (and it wasn’t until 3) that I went to bed.

2) Resultative Complement

- \( V + \text{dou}^3 \) to be able to V, could V
By adding dou² (second tone) to verbs (many of which are some perception verbs) shows that you were/are/will be able or that you could do that action. It does not imply any completion of action, nor does it imply any sort of tense. Examples:

-nei5 tai²-m⁴-tai² dou² ngo² a³⁻? ngo⁵ tau⁴-sin¹ gam⁵-gok³ dou².
-Can you see me? I could feel it earlier.

-keui⁵ yaai² dou² ngo⁵ bou⁶ din⁵ a³! ngo⁵ gin³ dou² keui⁵ tau¹ ye⁵.
-He stepped on my computer! I saw him steal.

Negative: V + m⁴ + dou²

-ngo⁵ ting¹-yat⁶ faan¹ m⁴ dou² uk¹ kei⁵.
-I won’t be able return home tomorrow.

-keui⁵ gei³ m⁴ dou² ngo⁵ go³ dei⁶ jyi² (gei³: to remember, dei⁶ jyi²: address)
-He can’t/couldn’t remember my address!

3) Sequential Actions

In order to form a sequence of events, use the following patterns to connect the actions.

...sin¹ or sau² sin¹ …

1st…
yin¹ (ji¹) hau⁶ … or gan¹ jyu⁶ …

And then…/Afterwards…

joi³

In addition…

jej³ hau⁶

Finally/Lastly…

**Example:**

-ngo⁵ gam¹-yat¹ yiu³ tiu⁵ mou⁵ sin¹, gan¹ jyu⁶ da2 mong⁶ kau⁴, gan¹ jyu⁶ cheung’go¹, jej³ hau⁶ yau⁴-seui².

‘Today I need to dance first, then play tennis, then sing, and swim last.

**Note:** ‘Spoken Cantonese places sin¹ after the verb, but when you use sau² sin¹ or use more formal Cantonese, it goes before the verb.

**Example:**

**Formal:** ching² sin¹ yeung⁶ che¹ seung⁶ sing⁶ haak³ lok⁶ che¹
‘Please let passengers exit first.’ (verb here is yeung⁶ ‘to yield/let’)

**Colloquial:** nei⁵ bei² keui⁵ lok⁶ che¹ sin¹ la¹ ! (bei²: to allow/let)
‘Let him get off first!’

4) sik¹ versus ji¹ ‘to know’

The verb sik¹ is used to mean ‘to know’ when you are talking about knowing a person or knowing some sort of skill. On the other hand, ji¹ (sometimes ji¹ dou⁶) is usually used when you know a fact or some sort of information.

**Example:**

-nei⁵ sik¹-m⁴-sik¹ ngo⁵ go³ pang⁴ yau⁵ a³⁻? ‘Do you know my friend?’

-keui⁵ sik³ (gong²) Gwong² Dung¹ Wa².
‘He knows (how to speak) Cantonese’

-ngo⁵ ji¹ dou³ saai³ nei⁵ di¹ bei³ mat⁶! ‘I know all your secrets!’
keui⁵ m⁴ ji" nei⁶ hai⁶ hok⁶saang¹. ‘He doesn’t know you’re a student’

5) Auxiliary Verb wui⁵ ‘will, would’
Although the verb wui⁵ is typically associated with a sort of future marker, it is not always the case. Aside from indicating likelihood of future occurrence, it can also be used as to show one’s willingness to do something, which in English would be translated as ‘would’.
Example:

yu’gwo² nei⁶ dak¹haan⁴ ge³wa², nei⁵ wui⁵ m⁴ wui⁵ bong¹ keui⁵ a³? ‘Would you help him if you had time?’

ngo⁵dei⁶ ting¹yat⁶ wui⁵ cheung³ K. ‘We will go to karaoke tomorrow’

ngo⁵dei⁶ ting¹yat⁶ heui³ cheung³ K, hou² m⁴ hou²? (no wui⁵ needed) ‘How about we sing karaoke tomorrow?’

Sometimes, other adverbs are added to further specify the likelihood of future occurrence.

keui⁵ yat’ding⁶ wui⁵ lei⁴ ngo⁵ go³ pa¹ti⁴ ‘He will definitely come to my party’

keui⁵ ho²nang⁴ wui⁵ lei⁴. ‘He might come’

6) Pattern: yat¹…jau⁶ ‘As soon as…, then…’
Examples:

ngo⁵ yat¹ jou⁶ yun⁵ gung¹fo³, jau⁶ fan²gaau³. ‘As soon as I finish my homework, I go to sleep’

keui⁵ ma⁴ma¹ yat¹ tai² keui⁵ jeung¹ sing⁴jik¹biu² jau⁶ m⁴ hoi¹sam¹. ‘As soon as his mother saw his report card, she became unhappy.’

sin’saang¹ yat¹ haang⁴ yap⁵ lei⁴, go³go³ jau⁶ m⁴ cheut’seng¹ (cheut¹seng¹:to speak up) ‘Once the teacher walked in, everyone became silent’

7) Particle wo³
The sentence final particle wo³ is added for emphasis and tells the listener to take note of what was said, or to remind the listener of something.

ngo⁵ mat¹ye⁵ dou¹ tai² m⁴ dou² wo³! ‘I can’t see anything!’

yi⁴ga² Hon⁴Kek⁴ hou² lau⁴hang⁴ wo³! ‘Korean dramas are popular now!’

nei⁵ lam² ching¹cho² wo³. ‘Think over it clearly!’

nei⁵ lau⁴yi³-ha⁵ wo³. ‘Please pay some attention to it’

8) QW + dou¹ + V ‘any’
Depending on the question word used, the statement could mean anyplace/ thing/time/how, etc.
Examples:

keui⁵ bin¹go³ dou¹ jung¹yi³ ‘He likes anyone/any one’
nei⁵ pang¹ yau⁵ mat’ye⁵ dou¹ sik⁶ 'Your friend eats anything'
ngo⁵ gei² si⁶ dou¹ dak¹ haan⁴ 'I'm free anytime'

Negative: QW + dou¹ + m⁴/mei⁶/mou⁵ + V
ngo⁵ gam¹ yat⁶ mat’ye⁵ dou¹ mei⁶ jou⁶
' I haven’t done anything today'
keui⁵ gei² si⁶ dou¹ m⁴ jou⁶ gung¹ fo³
'She doesn’t do homework anytime'
keui⁵ bin¹ dou⁶ dou¹ mou⁵ heui⁵ gwo³
'He hasn’t been to anywhere'

9) Pattern: yi⁵ wai⁴ ‘thought (mistakenly)’
The expression yi⁵ wai⁴ is used to mean ‘thought’ only when if what the speaker says a mistaken thought or notion is. It is typically followed by daan⁶ hai⁶ ‘but’, kei⁴ sa⁶ ‘actually’, and yun⁴ loi⁴ ‘it turns out that…’
Example:
ngo⁵ yi⁵ wai⁴ keui⁵ hai⁵ sin¹ saang¹, yun⁴ loi⁴ keui⁵ dou¹ hai⁵ hok⁶ saang¹
'I thought he was a teacher, but it turns out he is also a student.'

ngo⁵ yi⁵ wai⁴ ngo⁴ pang⁴ yau⁵ gam¹ yat⁶ wui⁶ lei⁴, daan⁶ hai⁶ keui⁵ jeui³ hau⁶ mou⁵ lei⁴.
'I thought my friend would come, but in the end he did not come.'

ngo⁵ yi⁵ wai⁴ keui⁵ hou⁵ lek¹, kei⁴ sa⁶ keui⁵ jung⁶ cheun² gwo³ jek³ ma⁵ lau¹.
'I thought he was really smart, actually he’s even dumber than a monkey'

10) gong² versus wa⁶ ‘to speak/tell’ versus ‘to say/tell’
In Cantonese, gong² means ‘to speak’ or ‘to tell N’, for example:
gong² Gwok³ Yu⁵ ‘speak Mandarin’

gong² gu³ si⁶ ‘tell a story’

keui⁵ gong² dak¹ hou² ching¹ cho² ‘he speaks very clearly’

When you quote someone, you must use wa⁶ ‘to say’…
keui⁵ wa⁶ nei⁶ hou² jung¹ yi³ cheung³ go¹ wo³.
'He says that you really like to sing'

ngo⁶ wa⁶ -jo² hai² lau⁴ seung⁴ dang².
' I said to wait upstairs'

However, when you are telling somebody something, wa⁶ and gong² are usually interchangeable.
keui⁵ wa⁶/gong² gwo³ hou² do¹ ci³
'He’s said it many times'

nei⁶ wa⁶/gong² bei² ngo⁵ teng¹ la¹!
‘(You) Tell me!’

*Note the pattern above:*

\[ A + \text{wa}^6/\text{gong}^9 + \text{bei}^2 + B + \text{teng}^4/\text{ji}^1 \]

‘A told B / A let B know’

### Transportation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>English</strong></th>
<th><strong>Yale Romanization</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>car</td>
<td>che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>car (private)</td>
<td>si¹ ga¹ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>automobile</td>
<td>hei³ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorcycle</td>
<td>din⁶ daan¹ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bicycle</td>
<td>daan¹ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus</td>
<td>ba¹ si²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minibus</td>
<td>siu² ba¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taxi</td>
<td>dik¹ si²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>train</td>
<td>fo² che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subway</td>
<td>dei⁶ tit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>light rail</td>
<td>hing¹ tit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airplane</td>
<td>fei¹ gei¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>helicopter</td>
<td>jik⁶ sing¹ gei¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boat</td>
<td>syun⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ferry</td>
<td>dou⁶ leun⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW for vehicles (car, train, bus, taxi)</td>
<td>ga³, bou⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW for flying machines (airplane, helicopter)</td>
<td>ga³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MW for boat</td>
<td>jek³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ride</td>
<td>daap³, cho⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ride a bike</td>
<td>chaax²/yaai² daan¹ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to drive</td>
<td>ja¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>driver</td>
<td>si¹ gei¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to board (car, taxi, bus, train)</td>
<td>seung⁶ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to alight (car, taxi, bus, train)</td>
<td>lok⁶ che¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus/taxi/train fare</td>
<td>che¹ fai³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus stop</td>
<td>ba¹ si² jaam⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop/station (bus, train, subway)</td>
<td>jaam⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platform</td>
<td>yut⁶ toí⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elevator</td>
<td>lip¹ (&lt;Eng. Lift)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>street/road</td>
<td>gaa¹/lou⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>freeway</td>
<td>gou¹ chuk¹ gung¹ lou⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking lot</td>
<td>ting¹ che¹ cheung⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parking space</td>
<td>che¹ wai²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>airport</td>
<td>(fei¹) gei¹ cheung⁴</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Location Outline

Recall from an earlier lesson the way to specify the location of something:

[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 in which the action is static.

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

We will now learn other words that can fill this localizer position:

seung^6 min^6 above, top of
ha^5 min^6 below, bottom of
daif ha^6 below, bottom of
jo^2 sau^2 bin^6 on the left of
yau^6 sau^2 bin^6 on the right of
pong^6 bin^1 beside
gaak lei^4 beside
yap^6 min^6 inside
leui^5 tau^4 inside
ni^1 dou^6 here
ni^1 bin^6 this side
ni^1 tau^4 this area
dung^1 bin^6 east of
sai^bin^6 west of

A tung^4 B ji^1 gaan^1 between A and B
Location Usage Patterns

How to express the location of an object (note: the noun is definite):
[a] Noun + hai² + Location + Localizer

bun² syu¹ hai² toi² daï² ha⁶/ha⁶ min⁶. Dwinelle hai² nei² jo² sau² bin⁶.
‘The book is below the table’ ‘Dwinelle is to your left.’

How to express the existence of an object (note: the noun is indefinite):
[a] Location + Localizer + yau⁵ + Noun

hok⁶ haau⁶ deu² min⁶ yau⁵ yat¹ gaan¹ chaan¹ gun².
‘There is a restaurant across from school’

How to express the location of an action (note: the subject is definite):
[a] Subject + hai² + Location + Localizer + Verb + (Object)

keui⁵ dei⁶ hai² tou⁴ syu¹ gun² cheu⁰ min⁶ duk⁶-gan² syu¹.
‘They are reading outside the library’

[b] Subject + Verb + ha² + Location + Localizer

ngo⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ kei⁵ hai² ngo⁵ gaak⁶ lei⁴ keui⁶ fan³ hai² so’fa² seung³ min
‘My friend is standing beside me.’ ‘He sleeps on the sofa.’

How to express the existence of an action (note: the subject is indefinite):
[a] yau⁵ + Noun + hai² + Location + Localizer + Verb (+Object)

yau⁵ (yat¹) go³ sin¹ saang¹ hai² fo³ sat¹ yap⁶ min⁶ gaa⁵-gan² syu¹.
‘There is a teacher teaching inside the classroom’

[b] yau⁵ + Noun + Verb + hai² + Location + Localizer

yau⁵ go³ sai³ lou⁶ gwaï⁶ hai² cheung¹ mun² chin⁴ min⁶.
‘There is a kid kneeling before the window’
Directions Outline

The patterns listed below carry the literal meaning of the direction particles, but they also can form many commonly used idiomatic/figurative expressions.

Directional Words

seung5 ‘up’ 上 lok6 ‘down’ 落
cheut1 ‘out’ 出 yap6 ‘in’ 入faan1 ‘return’ 返 gwo3 ‘pass’ 過
maai4 ‘approach’ 埋

Simple Directional Complements

Direction + lei4/heui3 ‘to come/to go’嚟/去
Note that the difference is in the direction relative to the speaker

Examples:
yap6 heui3 ‘to go in’ 入去 yap6 lei4 ‘to come in’ 入嚟
seung5 heui3 ‘to go up’ 上去 seung5 lei4 ‘to come up’ 上嚟
maai4 heui3 ‘to go over there’ 埋去 maai4 lei4 ‘to come over here’ 埋嚟

Complex Directional Complements

Verb + Direction + lei4/heui3
Note again that the difference is direction relative to speaker

Examples:
haang4 lok6 heui3 ‘to walk down’ 行落去 (haang4: to walk)
jau2 cheut1 heui3 ‘to run outside’ 走出去 (jau2: to run)
mong6 gwo3 lei4 ‘to look over here’ 望過嚟 (mong4: to look/stare)
tiu3 maai2 lei4 ‘to jump over here’ 跳埋嚟 (tiu3: to jump)

Directional Complements with Locations

Verb + (Direction) + lei4/heui3 + Location

Examples:
haang4 lok6 heui3 wong6gok3 ‘walk down to Mong Kok’ 行落去旺角 (place in HK)
jau2 lei4 hok6haau3 ‘run here to the school’ 走埋學校
fei1 faan1 heui3 Jung1Gwok3 ‘fly back to China’ 飛返去中國 (fei1: to fly)
bun1 gwo3 lei4 Saam1Faan4Si5 ‘move over here to SF’ 搬過嚟三藩市 (bun1: to move)
Lesson 6: Exercises

Part I: Map Exercise

a) Fill in the blanks (including the lettered landmarks) with Cantonese Romanization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[A] Subway Station</th>
<th>[B] and [E] Bus Stop</th>
<th>[C] and [F] Taxi Stop</th>
<th>[D] Light Rail Station</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Berkeley St</th>
<th>North Bay St</th>
<th>Canton Street</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church</td>
<td>Gym</td>
<td>Hospital</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st St</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[A] Cafe</td>
<td>[B] Bookstore</td>
<td>Shopping Mall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd St</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library</td>
<td>University</td>
<td>Post Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd St</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Airport</td>
<td>Hotel</td>
<td>Train Station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

b) Find a partner and practice asking each other for directions, starting with the following situations. Note that some places have two exits. You may not take public transportation!

- Restaurant → Church
- Supermarket → Light Rail Station [D]
- Taxi Stop [C] → Bank
- Parking Lot (Canton St) → Post Office
- Bus Stop [E] → Gym
- Bus Stop [B] → Airport
- Library → Shopping Mall (2nd St)
- Hospital → Train Station
- University → Chinatown
- Bookstore → Hotel
- Subway Station [A] → Taxi Stop [F]
**Part II: Translate the following in Cantonese**

a) I am waiting for you at the bus station.

b) As soon as I exited the plane, I called my friend.

c) He does not know where I live.

d) My teacher says I do not know how to write Chinese.

e) How do I get from Chinatown to the airport?

f) I have decided to go to Hong Kong next semester.

g) Please wait a moment. I am looking for your book.

h) Earlier (a moment ago), I couldn't think of what his name was.

i) I have not gotten to (walked to) 8th Street yet.

j) Have you ever seen a restaurant this big before?

**Part III: For the following sentences, either provide an answer to the question or complete the sentence. Use the patterns when required.**

a) nei^3 gam^1 yat^6 fong^3-jo^2 hok^6 hei^3 bin^1 a^3? (yat^1…jau^6…)

b) nei^3 jou^6-jo^2 gung^1 fo^3 mei^6 a^3? (QW + dou^1 + V)

c) keui^5 dang^2-jo^2 hou^2 noi^6 la^4?

d) nei^5 tai^2-m^4-tai^2 dou^2 ngo^5 kei^2 hai^2 bin^1 a^3?

e) nei^5 wui^5-m^4-wui^5 hai^2 Ga^1 Jau^1 wan^2 gung^1 jou^6 a^3?

f) ngo^5 yi^5 wai^4 __________________, yun^4 loi^4 keui^5 mat^1 ye^5 dou^1 mei^6 __________________

g) keui^5 hai^2 din^2 wa^2 tung^4 nei^8 gong^2 mat^1 ye^5 a^3?

**Part IV: Fill in the blanks with the correct term**

a) ngo^5 pang^4 yau^5 ______ ngo^6 m^4 sik^1 ______ Gwok^3 Yu^2 (gong^2; wa^6)

b) nei^5 ______-m^4-______ ngo^5 ______ da^2 mong^6 kau^4 ga^3? (ji^1; sik^1)

c) keui^5 ______ ngo^5 hai^3 Mei^6 Gwok^3 Yan^4, kei^4 sat^6 ngo^5 hai^6 Ying^1 Gwok^3 Yan^4 (gok^2 dak^1, yi^5 wai^4)

d) ngo^5 yi^5 wai^4 yiu^3 dang^2 ______, daan^6 hai^8 ngo^6 jing^6 hai^8 dang^2-jo^2 ______ je^1 (hou^2 noi^8, yat^1 jan^6)
Lesson 7: At the Restaurant

Dialogue 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>cha³-lau¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim²-sam¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>dim sum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jing²</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to make</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lam²</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tin¹ hak¹</td>
<td>Time Word</td>
<td>when it gets dark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wai²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daam³-sam¹</td>
<td>Time Word/Adv</td>
<td>to worry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat¹-lau¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>all along</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yam²-ch⁴a⁴</td>
<td>VO</td>
<td>to have tea and dim sum at a restaurant; to drink tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lou⁵-baan²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>owner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fo²-gei³</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>employees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yat¹-ding⁶</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>certainly, definitely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo²</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to take; to get</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bong¹-chan³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>do business with, be a patron to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jou⁴-me'si⁶?</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>What’s the matter?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hou²-ch³</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>seems like</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jyun³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to change; to transfer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

English Translation

Ella: Wow! There are so many people waiting. Why are we coming to this restaurant?

Eric: The dim sum here is really good!

Ella: But there are so many people, I think (even if we) wait until dark, there won’t be seats.

Eric: You don’t need to worry! I’ve always come to this restaurant to have dim sum!

Ella: What does that mean?

Eric: That means the owner and the employees, they all know me. We can definitely get a table.

Ella: Really?

Eric: Yea, I used to come to this restaurant every Sunday.

Waitress: Excuse me, sir. How many are in your party?

Eric: Uhh…table for three please.

Ella: What’s the matter?

Eric: It seems like the restaurant changed owners. The people are all different.

Ella: Now what do we do?

Eric: So it means we’ll have to wait a little bit longer.

Ella: A little bit!!!? We won’t be eating today. (lit. we won’t be needing to eat)
Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

Andy: ngo⁵ dei⁶ sik⁶ maa⁴ lan' chyu² sin¹ seung⁴ tong⁴ hou² -m⁴ -hou² a³⁴?
Apple: hou² a⁴, nei³ seung² sik⁶ di¹ mat¹ ye⁵ a³⁴?
Andy: ngo⁵ mou² so⁴ wai⁶.
Apple: bat' yu¹ ngo⁵ dei⁶ hai² ni¹ dou⁶ sik⁶ la¹!
Andy: hai⁶ wo³…ngo⁵ dei⁶ sai² -m⁴ -sai² dang² maa⁴ Jackie a³⁴?

Apple: keui⁶ giu³ ngo⁵ dei⁶ sik⁶ -jyu⁶ dang².
Andy: o⁶…gam² ngo⁵ dei⁶ yap⁶ heui³ sin¹ la¹.
Waiter: siu³ je¹, ne³ yiu³ di¹ mat¹ ye⁵ sik⁶ ne¹?
Apple: ngo³ yiu³ gin³ Gung¹ Si¹ Saam¹ Man⁴ Ji⁶ tung⁴ maa⁴ yat¹ bui¹ ho² lok⁶.
Waiter: hou², gam² ni¹ wai² sin¹ saang¹ ne¹?
Andy: ngo⁵ yiu³ wun⁶ Wan⁶ Tan⁶ Min⁶ la¹!
Waiter: sin¹ saang¹, nei³ yiu³ -m⁴ -yiu³ di¹ ye⁵ yam² a³⁴?
Andy: m⁴ goi¹ bei² bui¹ dung³ seui² ngo⁵ la¹!

English Translation

Andy: Let's have lunch before we go to class, sound good?
Apple: Sure, what do you want to eat?
Andy: It doesn't matter to me!
Apple: Why don't we eat here?
Andy: Oh right, do we need to wait for Jackie?

Apple: She told us to wait while we're eating.
Andy: Ok… then lets go in first. (At the table)
Waiter: Miss, what would you like to eat?
Apple: I'd like a club sandwich and a cup of Coke.

Waiter: Ok, how about you sir?
Andy: I'll have a bowl of Wonton Soup.
Waiter: Sir, would you like something to drink?
Andy: A glass of cold water please!

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lan' chyu²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>lunch (from English)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mou⁶ so² wai⁶</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>It doesn't matter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giu³</td>
<td>Proper Noun</td>
<td>to tell, to call</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gung¹ Si¹ Saam¹ Man⁴ Ji⁶</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>Club Sandwich cup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bui¹</td>
<td>MW/N</td>
<td>Cola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho² lok⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>polite MW for person bowl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wai²</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>Wonton Noodle Soup cold water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wun⁶</td>
<td>MW/N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wan⁶ Tan⁶ Min⁶</td>
<td>Proper Noun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dung⁵ seui²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dialogue 3

Yale Romanization

Stephy: ni¹ dou⁶ di¹ ye⁵ gam³ naan⁴ sik⁶ ga³.
Steve: hai⁶ lo¹, go⁶ dau² Fu² Bou¹ dung⁴ bing⁴ bing¹, di¹ yu² yau² seng¹ hang¹ hang¹! di¹ dim¹ sik⁶ a³⁴?

Stephy: nei³ dim² gaai² m⁴ sik⁶ maa⁴ di¹ tong⁴ seui² a³⁴?
Steve: m⁴ sik⁶ la¹! ngo⁶ ding² m⁴ seun⁶ la³¹ m⁴ goi¹ maa¹ daan¹!

Stephy: ngo⁵ yiu³ heui³ sai² sau² gaan¹, bong¹ ngo⁶ tai² jyu² go³ sau² doi² la¹.
Waiter: sin¹ saang¹ do¹ je¹ nei³ sei¹ sap² baat³ man¹!

(Stephy faan¹ lei⁴, Steve mong⁶ -jyu⁶ jeung⁵ daan¹)

English Translation

Stephy: The food here is really nasty.
Steve: Yea, the Tofu Pot was ice-cold, and the fish was raw and fishy smelling. How (could anyone be expected) to eat it?

Stephy: Why don’t you the finish off the sweet soup?
Steve: Not eating it! I can't stand it anymore. Check please!

Stephy: I have to use the restroom, please keep an eye on my purse.
Waiter: Sir, thank you, that will be forty eight dollars.
(Stephy returns, Steve is staring at the bill)
Steve: yi²...dim² gaai² gam³ gwai³ ge²?  
Stephy: jou⁵ me¹ sit¹ a²³?
Steve: hou² chi⁵ gai³ cho³ jo² sou³ wo³.

Stephy: lo² jeung¹ daan¹ bei² ngo⁵ tai²-ha⁵.  
Steve: m⁴ goi¹...ni¹ dou⁶ hou⁵ chi⁵ gai³ do¹ jo² sap⁶ man¹ wo³.
Waiter: yan⁶ wai⁶ gam¹ yat⁶ hai⁶ Fuk⁶ Wut⁶ Jit³, so² yi⁶ ngo⁵ dei¹ mui⁵ wai² sau¹ do¹ ng⁶ man¹ fuk⁶ mou¹ faî³.  
Steve: jou⁵ mou⁵ gau⁶ cho³ a²⁴ gam¹ maan⁶ di¹ fuk⁶ mou⁶ yau⁶ mat⁶ ye⁵ gam⁵ dak⁶ bit⁶ a²³?
Stephy: jan⁶ hai⁸ wan⁶ ban⁶ la³, giu⁶ nei³ di¹ pang⁶ yau⁶ chin¹ kei⁴ m⁴ hou² lei⁶ ni¹ dou⁶ sik⁶ faan⁶ a³¹

Steve: Eh? Why is it so expensive?  
Stephy: What’s the matter?  
Steve: Seems like they made a mistake (calculated wrong).  
Stephy: Give me the check so I can take a look.  
Steve: It seems there overcharged us by ten dollars.  
Waiter: Since today is Easter, we’re charging an extra five dollar service charge per person.  
Steve: You gotta be kidding me! What was so special about this service tonight?  
Stephy: What a rip-off! Tell your friends to never come to this restaurant to eat!

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ye⁵</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>things, stuff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dau⁶ Fu⁶ Bou¹</td>
<td>roper Noun</td>
<td>Braised Tofu Clay Pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu²</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tong⁴ sei²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>sweet soup</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ding⁴ m¹ seun⁶</td>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>cannot stand it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai² sau² gaan¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>restroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bong²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>to help</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tai² jyu⁶</td>
<td>V+Aspect</td>
<td>keep an eye on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau² du²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>purse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># man¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td># dollars</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mong³ jyu⁶</td>
<td>V+Aspect</td>
<td>to stare at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jeung¹</td>
<td>MW</td>
<td>MW for flat objects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gai³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to calculate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sou³</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>figure (math)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo²</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to get, to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuk⁶ Wut⁶ Jit³</td>
<td>Proper Noun</td>
<td>Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>to collect (i.e.: money)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fuk⁶ mou⁵ (faî³)</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>service (charge)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak⁶ bit⁶</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wan² ban⁶</td>
<td>V + O</td>
<td>to rip off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin¹ kei⁴</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>whatever you do, don’t… (adds emphasis to negative command)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

1) Descriptive Complement V + dak¹ + Adj

Adding a descriptive complement to the verb indicates the manner in which the action is performed. It sort of functions like an adverb in English, by modifying the verb. The descriptive complement is added to the verb by means of dak¹ + adjective. If the verb takes an object, then it is formed by saying : V + Obj + V + dak¹ + Complement

Example:

keui⁵ gong² dak¹ ching¹-m⁴-ching¹ a³?  Does he speak clearly?
nei⁶ teng¹ dak¹ ming⁴ ma³?  Do you understand?
He eats really slowly.

My friend sings really well.

2) \( V + \text{do}^1\text{siu}^2 + (\text{MW} + \text{Obj}) \) \('V\ more; V\ less'\)

To further specify how much more or less, you can add a measure word and object to the verb. If there is no object, or the quantity cannot be specified, then you can add \(\text{di}^1\) (the MW for some) after the \(\text{do}^1\text{siu}^2\).

Examples:

- \(\text{nei}^5\text{yam}^2\text{do}^1\text{bui}^1\text{be}^1\text{jau}^2\text{la}^1\): 'Drink another cup of beer!'
- \(\text{ngo}^5\text{yiu}^3\text{hok}^6\text{do}^1\text{di}^1\text{Jung}^1\text{Man}^2\): 'I need to learn more Chinese.'
- \(\text{nei}^5\text{gam}^3\text{sau}^3\text{, yiu}^3\text{sik}^6\text{do}^1\text{di}^1\text{a}^3\text{!}\): 'You're so skinny, you need to eat more!'
- \(\text{keui}^5\text{tou}^3\text{tou}^3\text{hei}^3\text{do}^1\text{jung}^1\text{yi}^3\text{tai}^2\): 'He needs to drink less coffee.'

3) MW + MW (+ Noun) \('every, each': mui^5 + MW (+ Noun)\)

There are two basic ways to express 'every' and 'each' in Cantonese. The first way is to repeat the measure word.

Examples:

- \(\text{ngo}^5\text{yat}^6\text{yat}^6\text{dou}^1\text{yiu}^3\text{faan}^1\text{hok}^6\): 'I have to go to school every day'
- \(\text{keui}^5\text{tou}^3\text{tou}^3\text{hei}^3\text{dou}^1\text{jung}^1\text{yi}^3\text{tai}^2\): 'I likes to watch every movie'
- \(\text{go}^3\text{go}^3\text{hok}^6\text{saang}^1\text{dou}^1\text{seung}^2\text{bat}^1\text{yip}^6\): 'Each and every student wants to graduate.'

The second way is to use \(\text{mui}^5 + \text{MW}\), which is shown below using the examples from before.

Examples:

- \(\text{ngo}^5\text{mui}^5\text{yat}^6\text{dou}^1\text{yiu}^3\text{faan}^1\text{hok}^6\): 'I have to go to school every day'
- \(\text{keui}^5\text{mui}^5\text{tou}^3\text{hei}^3\text{dou}^1\text{jung}^1\text{yi}^3\text{tai}^2\): 'I likes to watch every movie'
- \(\text{mui}^5\text{go}^3\text{hok}^6\text{saang}^1\text{dou}^1\text{seung}^2\text{bat}^1\text{yip}^6\): 'Each and every student wants to graduate.'

4) Aspect Particle \(\text{hoi}^1\) \('Habitual Action'\)

When attached to a verb, the aspect particle \(\text{hoi}^1\) has the meaning of 'usually' or 'used to'. While it is often used to refer to actions in the past, it may extend into the present.

Examples:

- \(\text{ngo}^5\text{yi}^5\text{chin}^4\text{sik}^6\text{-hoi}^1\text{ni}^1\text{jung}^2\text{yeuk}^6\text{ga}^3\): 'I use to take this type of medicine'
- \(\text{keui}^5\text{heui}^3\text{-hoi}^1\text{go}^2\text{gaan}^1\text{cha}^1\text{lau}^4\text{yun}^3\text{-jo}^2\text{lou}^5\text{baan}^2\): 'The restaurant that he used to go to changed owners'
- \(\text{nei}^5\text{tai}^2\text{-hoi}^1\text{bin}^1\text{go}^3\text{din}^6\text{si}^6\text{toi}^4\text{a}^3\)? 'Which channel do you usually watch?'

5) Aspect Particle \(\text{jyu}^6\) \('Continuous Action or State'\)

a) Simple Sentences
When attached to certain verb, the particle jyu⁶ indicates that an action is ongoing, but in some sort of unchanging (continuous) state. This contrasts with the progressive aspect V-gan², which indicates a progressing, changing action.

Examples of verbs that commonly take jyu⁶ are: lam⁵-jyu⁶ ‘to intend to/plan to’, tai¹-jyu⁶ ‘to look after’, hon¹-jyu⁶ ‘to watch over’, jo²-jyu⁶ ‘to block’, gwa³-jyu⁶ ‘to miss; to be concerned about’, ja¹-jyu⁶ ‘to hold’, jeuk³-jyu⁶ ‘to be wearing’

Examples:
nei⁵ dim²-gaai² mong⁶-jyu⁶ keui⁵ a³? Why are you staring at him?
bin¹ go³ hon¹-jyu⁶ go³ sai³-lo⁶ a³? ‘Who is watching over the kid?’
ngo⁵ yiu³ heui³ sai²-sau²-gaan¹, ma⁴-faan⁴ nei⁵ bong¹ ngo⁵ tai²-jyu⁶ go³ syu¹-baau¹
I have to go to the restroom, please look after my backpack (for me).

An example which demonstrates the difference between V-gan² and V-jyu⁶ is with the verb jeuk³ ‘to put on; to wear’
keui⁵ yi¹ ga¹ jeuk³-gan² deui³ bo¹-haai⁴
‘He’s putting on his sports shoes now’ (Progressive)
keui⁵ gam¹-yat⁶ jeuk³-jyu⁶ deui³ bo¹-haai⁴
‘He is wearing sports shoes today’ (Static)

b) Complex Sentences with Two Verbs V₁-jyu⁶ V₂

When you use jyu⁶ in the pattern above involving two verbs, the jyu⁶ indicates that:
(1) both verbs are occurring simultaneously and (2) the Verb 1 provides the state or background in which Verb 2 occurs. In English, this can be translated as: V₂ while V₁-ing.

Examples:
ngo⁵ dei⁶-sik⁶-jyu⁶ dang² la¹. We’ll wait while eating.
ngo⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ hou² jung¹ yi³ teng¹-jyu⁶ yam¹-ngok⁶ jou⁶ gung¹-fo³.
My friend likes to do homework while listening to music.
go³ sai²-lo⁶ ji²-jyu⁶ go³ siu²-chau² siu⁴.
The kid laughed while pointing at the clown.

c) Negative Sentences

When used attached to negated verbs at the end of the clause, the particle jyu⁶ has the meaning ‘yet’
ni¹ fan⁶ gung¹-fo³ mei⁸ sai²-gaau¹-jyu⁶
‘This homework isn’t due yet.’
ngo⁵ mei⁶ gong² yun⁴, ei⁵ m⁴ hou² jau²-jyu⁶!
‘I’m not finished talking, don’t leave yet!’

6) Resultative Complement maa⁷ V + maa⁷
A commonly used verbal particle used in Cantonese is the *maai*¹, which has different functions depending on the verb it is used with and the context.

a) When used with actions that take a direct object, the *maai*¹ is used in a situation where there is something remaining or needs to be finished.

Example:

```
sik⁶ *maai*¹ di¹ faan⁶ la¹! ngo⁵ yiu³ jou⁶ *maai*¹ di¹ gung¹ fo³ sin¹ jau².
Finish off the rice. I have to finish my homework before leaving.
```

```
dang² ngo⁵ gong² *maai*¹ sin¹. dang² *maai*¹ keui⁵ la¹!
Allow me to finish speaking. Wait for him!
```

b) There are certain action verbs involving closing or concealing objects, which inherently take *maai*¹. In these cases, the *maai*¹ is bound to the meaning of the action, unlike in (a), where you may choose to use it in certain situations. An object is likewise required.

Here are some verbs that take *maai*¹

- sau¹ *maai*¹ (to put away; to conceal)
  ngo⁵ sau¹ *maai*¹ -jo² di¹ chin⁴ 'I put the money away'
  saan¹ *maai*¹ (to close):
    saan¹ *maai*¹ dou⁶ mun⁴ la¹! 'Close the door!'
  hap⁶ *maai*¹ (to close by putting together)
  hap⁶ *maai*¹ go³ hau² la¹! 'Close your mouth'
  nei¹/mi¹ *maai*¹ (to hide)
  keui⁵ jou¹ me¹ lei¹ *maai*¹ a³? 'Why is he hiding?'
  nei¹/mi¹ *maai*¹ (to close one’s eyes)
  ngo¹ yat¹ nei¹ *maai*¹ ngaan⁵ jau⁶ fan⁵ jeuk⁶ la³.
  'When I closed my eyes, I feel asleep'
  gaap³ *maai*¹ (to put or come together)
  ngo⁵ dei⁶ gap³ *maai*¹ da¹ keui⁵ 'We teamed up and beat him up'

7) Verb *bei*² ‘to give’

a) The general word order for Cantonese sentences using *bei*² is:

**Subject + *bei*² + Object + Recipient**

In commands, the subject tends to be omitted, and when the object is understood from previous context, it can also be omitted.

Examples:

```
*bei*² ji¹ bat¹ keui⁵ la¹! 'Give me a pen to him!'  keui⁵ wui⁵ *bei*² yat¹ baak³ man¹ nei⁶.
'He will give you one hundred dollars.'

*bei*² ngo⁵ la¹!  nei⁵ ni¹ jeung¹ kaat¹ *bei*² bin¹ go³ ga³?
'(You) give (it) to me!'  'Who are you giving this card to?'
```
b) Verb + bei
Order: Subject + Verb + Object + bei + Recipient
When used in conjunction with a verb, bei then carries the meaning of ‘for someone’ or ‘to someone’, that someone being the recipient.
Examples:
nei⁵ lo² bun² syu¹ bei² ngo⁵ la¹, m⁴ goi¹!
‘Grab the book for me please!’
ngo⁵ sung³-jo² go³ biu¹ bei² keui⁶.
‘I gave him a watch (as a present)’
keui⁵ se²-jo² fung¹ seun³ bei² ngo⁵ ‘She wrote me a (to) letter’

In addition, you can add other verbs after the Recipient. This additional verb must be related to the object in the sentence. Some common verbs are: tai², teng¹, ji¹
Example:
gong² go³ gu³-si⁶ bei² ngo⁵ teng¹ ‘Tell me a story (for me to listen’
waak⁶ fuk¹ wa² bei² ngo⁵ tai² ‘Draw a picture for me (to see’
cheung³ sau² go¹ bei² ngo⁵ teng¹ ‘Sing a song to/for me’
lo² bui¹ seui² bei² ngo⁵ yam² ‘Bring me a glass of water (to drink’

8) Pattern: hou² chi⁵… ‘It seems like/it looks like…’
The adverb hou⁵ chi⁵, when it modifies a whole clause or phrase carries the English meaning ‘looks like/seems like’, and carries the speaker’s supposition.
Example:
keui⁵ hou² chi⁵ seung² da² ngo⁵ gam¹ yat¹ hou⁵ chi⁵ wui⁵ lok⁶ yu⁵ ‘It seems like he wants to hit me’ ‘It seems like it will rain today’
sin¹ saang¹ hou² chi⁵ mou⁵ gong²-gwo³ wo³ ‘It seems like the teacher did not mention it.’

Note: The basic meaning chi⁵ is ‘resemble or look like’. hou² ‘very’ is sometimes added for emphasis.
Example:
keui⁵ jan¹ hai⁶ hou² chi⁵ go³ ming⁴ sing¹ a³!
He really looks like a celebrity!

9) Pattern: bat’yu⁴…la⁴/lo³ ‘Let’s…; why don’t we…’ (Suggestion)
To make a suggestion in Cantonese, the pattern is bat’yu⁴… la⁴/lo³.
Example:
bat¹ yu⁴ ngo⁵ dei⁶ si³-ha⁵ ni¹ gaan¹ cha¹ lau⁴ la¹ ‘Let’s try out this restaurant’

With the first person plural ‘we’, bat’yu⁵ can be omitted while still retaining the meaning ‘let’s’.
ngo⁵ dei⁶ yat¹ jan⁶ heui³ tai² hei³ la¹! ‘Let’s go watch a movie in a bit!’
nei⁵ bat¹yu⁴ wan² sin¹saang¹ bong¹ nei⁵ la¹
‘Why don’t you go find the teacher to help you?’

Note: Aside from suggestions, the sentence final particle la¹ also adds politeness to a phrase. For example, it is commonly used in imperatives, by turning the command into a request, such as: bei² bui¹ seui² ngo⁵ la¹! ‘Give me a cup of water, please!’

10) Negative Command m⁴hou²; mai⁶ ‘Don’t…!’
To form a negative command in Cantonese, the basic pattern is just m⁴hou² or mai⁶ + Command. The subject ‘you’ is optional. Also, m⁴hou² is often just contracted to mou².
Examples:
(nei⁵) m⁴hou² sik⁶ gam³ do¹ tong² a³!
‘Don’t eat so much candy!’
(nei⁵) mou² teng¹ keui⁵ gong² a³!
‘Don’t listen to him’
nei⁵ mei⁶ jou⁶ yun⁴! mai⁶ jau²-jyu⁴!
‘You’re not done, don’t leave yet!’

To make the imperative more polite, m⁴goi¹ and la¹ may be added to each end of the phrase, for example:
(nei⁵ m⁴hou² gam³ ngok³ la¹!
‘Please don’t be so mean!’
m⁴hou² nau¹ ngo⁵ la¹!
‘Please don’t be mad at me!’

The negative imperatives can be used in indirect or reported speech as well, for example:
keui⁵ giu³ ngo⁶-dei⁶ m⁴hou² lei⁴ ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴-lau⁴.
‘He told us not to come to this restaurant’

11) Review of Auxiliary Verbs ‘to want’ and ‘to need’

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>seung² V</td>
<td>m⁴seung² V</td>
<td>seung²-m⁴-seung² V</td>
<td>to want/not want to V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seung² yiu³ N</td>
<td>m⁴seung² yiu³ N</td>
<td>seung²-m⁴-seung² yiu³ N</td>
<td>would/wouldn’t like N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yiu³ N</td>
<td>m⁴ yiu³ N</td>
<td>yiu³-m⁴-yiu³ N</td>
<td>to want/not want N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yiu³ V</td>
<td>m⁴yiu³ N</td>
<td>yiu³-m⁴-yiu³ N</td>
<td>to need/to/not need to V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seui¹ yiu³ N/V</td>
<td>m⁴seui¹ yiu³ V</td>
<td>seui¹-m⁴-seui¹ yiu³ N/V</td>
<td>to need/not need to N/V</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## At the Restaurant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Cantonese (Pinyin)</th>
<th>Cantonese (Traditional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>breakfast</td>
<td>晉餐</td>
<td>jou² chaan¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lunch</td>
<td>晏 (晝)</td>
<td>aan³ (jau³) (colloq: lan¹ chyu²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dinner/supper</td>
<td>晚飯 / 飯</td>
<td>maan⁵ faan⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dim sum</td>
<td>點心</td>
<td>dim² sam¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td>餐廳</td>
<td>chaan¹ teng¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>餐館</td>
<td>chaan¹ gwun²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>茶樓</td>
<td>cha⁴ lau⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>酒樓</td>
<td>jau² lau⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bill (bill, please!)</td>
<td>單 (埋單)</td>
<td>daan¹ (MW: jeung¹) (maai⁴~)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner/boss</td>
<td>老闆</td>
<td>lou⁶ baan²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>老細</td>
<td>lou⁶ sai³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>事頭</td>
<td>si⁶ tau²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner’s wife or female owner</td>
<td>事頭婆</td>
<td>si⁶ tau⁴ po⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>owner’s wife only</td>
<td>老闆娘</td>
<td>lou⁶ baan² leung⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chef</td>
<td>廚 or 廚師</td>
<td>chyu² or chyu⁴ si¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guest/customer (colloq.)</td>
<td>客(仔)</td>
<td>haak³ (jai²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frequent customer</td>
<td>熟客</td>
<td>suk⁶ haak⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>menu</td>
<td>餐牌</td>
<td>chaan¹ paai²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tip</td>
<td>貼士</td>
<td>tip¹ si²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>restroom</td>
<td>洗手間</td>
<td>sai² sau² gaan¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiter (position)</td>
<td>企枱</td>
<td>kei⁵ toi²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiter or worker (position)</td>
<td>伙記</td>
<td>fo² gei³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>young waiter (to address)</td>
<td>哥哥(仔)</td>
<td>go¹ go¹ (jai²)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waitress (HK and overseas)</td>
<td>小姐</td>
<td>siu⁶ je²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waiter (to address)</td>
<td>先生</td>
<td>sin¹ saang¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Notes: Forms of address are not always needed, “m⁴ goi¹…” is usually sufficient*

## Phrases

### How many people?
幾多位呀?
gei² do¹ wai² a³?

### a table for (# of people), please
唔該 (##) 位?
m⁴ goi¹ (##) wai²

### can you recommend any dishes?
有乜嘢好介紹呀?
yau⁴ mat¹ ye⁵ hou² gai³ siu⁶ a³?

### I'd like to order ... and ...
我想叫...同埋...
ngo⁵ seung² giu³... tung⁴ maai⁴...

### can you please bring me (an object)?
唔該俾 (MW + OBJ) 我
m⁴ goi¹ bei² (MW+obj) ngo⁵

## How you feel?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Cantonese (Pinyin)</th>
<th>Cantonese (Traditional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>full</td>
<td>飽</td>
<td>baau² (ex: sik⁶ baau² la³!食飽喇!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hungry</td>
<td>肚餓</td>
<td>tou⁵ ngo⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>thirsty</td>
<td>口渴/頸渴/喉乾</td>
<td>hau³ hot³ / geng² hot³ / hau⁴ gon¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## How’s the food

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Cantonese (Pinyin)</th>
<th>Cantonese (Traditional)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>burnt</td>
<td>燒</td>
<td>lung¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cold</td>
<td>凍</td>
<td>dung³ (also: 冷冰冰 dung³ bing¹ bing¹)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cooked</td>
<td>熟</td>
<td>suk⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>good, delicious</td>
<td>好食</td>
<td>hou² sik⁶</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
fresh 新鮮 san¹sin¹
gone bad 變壞 bin³waai⁶
gamey (esp. lamb) 鵝 su⁴
rotten, spoiled 餅 suk¹ (also: 餅兇兇 suk¹ ham¹ham¹)
hot 熱 yit⁶ (also: 熱辣辣 yit⁶ laat⁶laat⁶)
boiling hot 滾 gwan² (also: 滾烚烚 gwan² hapʰhap⁶)
raw 生 saang¹ (also: saang¹ hang⁶)
fishy smell 腥 sek¹ (also: 腥哼哼 sek¹ hang¹hang¹)
stinky, smelly 臭 chau³ (also: 臭崩崩 chau³ bang¹bang¹)
smells good 香 heung¹ (also: 香噴噴 heung¹ pan³pan³)
tasty 好味 hou²mei⁵
bad, not tasty 難食 naan¹sik⁶
warm 暖 nyun⁵
makes me drool, just seeing it 見到都流口水 gin³ dou² dou¹ lau⁴ hau²seui²

Drinks
alcohol/wine (red~ , white~) 酒 (紅~ , 白~) jau¹ (hung⁴~ , baak³~)
beer 啤酒 be¹jau²
coffee (a cup of) 咖啡 ga²fe¹
fruit juice (apple~ , grape~) 果汁 (蘋果~ , 梨子~) gwo² jap¹ (ping⁴gwo²~ , tai⁴ji²~)
milk 奶 naai⁵
water 水 seui¹
tea 茶 cha⁴
soda 汽水 hei²seui²
cola 可樂 ho²lok⁶
Coca-Cola 可口可樂 ho²hau²ho²lok⁶
Pepsi Cola 百事 (可樂) baak³si⁶ (ho² lok⁶)
7 Up 七喜 chat¹hei²
Sprite 雪碧 syut³bik¹
soup 湯 tong¹
MW: bottle 樽, 支 jeun¹, ji¹
MW: cup, glass 杯 bui¹
MW: bowl 碗 wun²
MW: can 罐 gun³
MW: kettle of (soup) 煲 bou¹

Meat
meat 肉 yuk⁶
beef 牛肉 ngau⁴yuk⁶
chicken 雞肉 gai¹yuk⁶
duck 鴨 ngaap³
pork 豬肉 jyu¹yuk⁶
lamb 羊肉 yeung⁴yuk⁶
fish (fish meat) 魚 (魚肉) yu² (yu⁴yuk⁶)

Vegetarian
vegetarian food 齡 jaai¹
Ways of Cooking

- bake: 焗 (guk\(^6\))
- boil: 滾 (gwan\(^2\)), 燦 (saap\(^6\)), 涼 (luk\(^6\))
- boil (soup, water, tea): 煲 (bou\(^1\))
- braised: 紅燒 (hung\(^4\) siu\(^1\))
- steam: 蒸 (jing\(^1\))
- deep fry: 炸 (ja\(^3\))
- pan fry: 煎 (jin\(^1\))
- stir fry: 炒 (chaau\(^2\))
- grill, barbecue, roast: 燒 (siu\(^1\))
- roast: 烤 (haau\(^1\))
- blanch: 灼 (cheuk\(^3\))

- tofu: 豆腐 (dau\(^6\) fu\(^6\))
Lesson 7: Activities

Part I: Mini-Skits
Create short dialogues for the situations below in groups of 2-3. Please use 3 different grammar points
1) You are arriving at a restaurant.
2) You are about to order food.
3) Talk about the food and the bill.

Part II: Short Composition
In a few sentences, talk about your favorite dish.

Part III: Translation
1) He went shopping while wearing a blue cap.
2) He does his homework while watching TV.
3) Don’t leave yet, let me finish what I have to say.
4) Finish off (drinking) the bowl of soup before you leave.
5) Since he speaks Cantonese with his friends every day, he definitely speaks it well.
6) Why don’t you bring him a can of soda.
7) He told me a story, but it seems like I heard it before.
8) Read more and watch less television!
9) I used to drink 7-up, but now the supermarket no longer sells it.
10) Although he is quite young, but he plays basketball really well.

Part IV: Answer the question with the structures.
1) keui⁵ teng¹ __________ ni¹ sau² go¹ sin¹ fan³ gaau⁶
2) nei⁵ teng¹ __________ ngo⁵ gong² a³!

Part V: Fill in the blanks with the correct verbal particle.
(A) dak¹ (B) maai⁴ (C) jyu⁶
3) ngo⁵ teng¹ ________ m⁴ ching¹ cho²

Part VI: Fill in blanks with the correct negative expression

(A) m⁴ seung² (B) m⁴ sai² (C) m⁴ hou² (D) m⁴ yiu³

1) ngo⁵ ______ ni¹ gin⁶ saam¹!
2) ngo⁵ ______ jou⁶ ni¹ fan⁶ gung¹ fo³, yan¹ wai⁶ hou² naan¹ jou⁶ a³!
3) ngo⁵ gam¹ yat⁶ ________ seung⁵ tong⁴ yan¹ wai⁶ gam¹ yat⁶ hai⁶ ga³ kei⁴
4) ngo⁵ giu³ keui⁵ ________ ji⁶ gei² ye⁶ maan⁵ cheut¹ gaai¹.
Lesson 8: Going Shopping I

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization
Sales: fun ying gwong lam leung wai cheui bin tai la.
Theresa: hou a ngo dei tai ha sin la. yi tai ha ni gin saam hou chih hou ngaam nei wo jat deik dou m cho wo.
Kay: daan hai ngo gok dak laam sik hou tai gwo hung sik. bat yu ngo si lai lo. m goi, si san sat hai bin dou a?
Sales: hai ni bin a. maan maan si.

Kay: hou a. ngo si jo ni gin saam sin la.

(Kay changes, then asks Theresa)
Kay: nei gok dak dim a?
Theresa: dou gei hou tai a. daan hai hou chih fut jo di wo. yu gwo sai yat. go ma wui ngaam san di. bat yu giu kei wun gin jung ma la.
Kay: siu je, m goi. ho m ho yi bong ngo wun gin jung ma a?
Sales: m hou yi si jung ma ge laam sik yi ging ma saai la. nei seung m seung si ha hak sik waak jei dai yi go ngaan si a?
Kay: gam a waang dim dou lei dou, ngo si maai kei ta ngaan sik la wei. Theresa, nei gok dak hak sik dim a?
Theresa: ngo gok dak hak sik mou laam sik gam hou tai. siu je, nei dei kei ta fan dim yau mou a? ma faan nei bong ngo deik cha ha la.
Sales: hou a. ngo bong nei deik man hai la. Ok, ngo deik ling ngo leung gaan fan dim dou jing yau.
Theresa: nei ho m ho yi se dai go leung gaan go deik ji bei ngo a?
Sales: mou man ta. ngo jeung go deik ji se hai jeung kaat pin dou la!
Kay: m goi sai!
Sales: m sai haak hei, dak haan joi lei tai gwo la!

English Translation
Sales: Welcome! Please (the two of you) feel free to look around.
Theresa: Okay, we’ll take a look first. Oh, look at this shirt. It seems to be right for you. The quality is not bad either.

Kay: But I think blue looks better than red. Why don’t I try it on? Excuse me, where is the fitting room?

Sales: It’s over here. Take your time trying it on.
Kay: Ok, I’ll try it on first.

(Kay changes, then asks Theresa)
Kay: What do you think?
Theresa: Looks pretty good. But it seems a little too wide, if it was a size smaller it would fit better. Why don’t you ask her to exchange it for a medium?

Kay: Please, miss. Could you help me exchange this for a medium?
Sales: I’m sorry. The medium size – we’ve already sold out. Do you want to try black or another color?

Kay: Hmm…since I’ve come here anyway, I may as well try the other colors. Hey, Theresa, what do you think of black?

Theresa: I think black is not as good-looking as blue. Miss, do your other stores have it (the blue shirt)? Could we trouble you to check for us?

Sales: Alright. I’ll ask for you. Okay, two of our other stores still have it.

Theresa: Can you write down the addresses of those two stores for me?
Sales: No problem. I’ll write the addresses of those two stores on the business card.
Kay: Thank you very much.
Sales: You’re welcome. Please come again (and take a look)!

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization
fun ying gwong lam
cheui bin

Part of Speech
Expression
Adv

English Meaning
Welcome!
as one pleases
Dialogue 2
Yale Romanization

Niki: nei⁸ Toby, ni¹ dou⁴ hai² bin’ dou⁶ lei⁴ ga³?

Toby: ni¹ dou⁶ jeui⁶ cheut¹ meng² hai⁶ maai⁶ seu¹ fo⁵, A fo⁵, tung⁴ maai⁶ lou² faan¹.

Niki: yau⁶ mou⁵ gaau² cho³ a³? nei⁵ daai³ ngo⁵ lei⁶ ni¹ dou⁶ jou⁶ me¹ a³?

Toby: nei⁸ wa⁶ nei⁶ bui’⁵ go¹ hau⁶ yat⁶ saang⁴ yat⁶, so² yi³ jau⁶ jiu³ maai⁶ fan⁶ lai⁴ mat⁶ beí² keui⁶.

Niki: ngo⁶ mou⁵ wa⁶-gwo⁶ sung⁵ ni¹ di¹ ye⁵ beí² keui⁶ wo³.

Toby: hai⁶ a³, nei⁵ dou¹ mou⁶ wa⁶-gwo³ sung¹ mat⁶ ye⁵ beí² keui⁶, so² yi³ ngo⁵ jau⁶ daai⁶ lei⁶ ni¹ go³ seung⁶ cheung⁴ lo’ ni¹ dou⁶ di¹ ye⁵ beí² gaau² gi⁶ jai².

Niki: hou² la¹, yap⁵ heui³ tai²-ha⁵ la¹!

Vendor: maai⁶ lei⁴ tai²-ha⁵, yau⁵ peng⁴ yau⁶ leng⁴ yau⁶ jeng²!

Toby (whispers): la’⁴ seui⁵ yin⁴ ni¹ di¹ do³ hai⁴ ga’⁴ ye⁵, daan⁴ hai⁶ nei⁵ bui’⁵ go¹ nei⁵ bit⁶ tai⁶ dak⁶ cheut¹ a¹!

Niki: jaü⁶ syun⁴ keui³ tai² m⁴ cheut¹, ngo⁵ dou¹ m⁴ seung⁴ sung⁵ di¹ ga’⁴ ye⁵ beí² keui⁶

Toby: gam² nei⁵ seung⁴ sung¹ di¹ mat⁶ ye⁵ beí² keui⁶ a²? keui³ jung’-m⁴-jung¹ yi³

English Translation

Niki: Hey Toby, where is this place?

Toby: This is place is most famous for selling illegally imported products, counterfeit products, and pirated discs.

Niki: What the heck? Why did you bring me here?

Toby: You said your cousin’s birthday is the day after tomorrow, so you need buy a present for him.

Niki: I never said I wanted to give him this stuff.

Toby: Right, you never said what you were going to give him anyway, so I brought you to this shopping center. The stuff here is rather economical.

Niki: Alright, let’s go in.

Vendor: Come over here and take a look, it’s cheap, it looks good, and it’s excellent!

Toby (whispers): Here...although these bags are fake, your cousin won’t necessarily be able to tell from looking.

Niki: Even if he can’t tell, I don’t want to give him fake stuff.

Toby: Then what do you want to give him. Does he like playing video games? Why
Vocabulary

Yale Romanization | Part of Speech | English Meaning
--- | --- | ---
cheut\textsuperscript{meng}\textsuperscript{2} | Adj | famous; well-known
seui\textsuperscript{fo}\textsuperscript{3} | N | illegally imported products
A fo\textsuperscript{3} (also: mou\textsuperscript{6}paai\textsuperscript{4}fo\textsuperscript{3}) | N | counterfeit products
lou\textsuperscript{faan}\textsuperscript{1} (also: faan\textsuperscript{1}baan\textsuperscript{1}) | N | pirated version
daai\textsuperscript{3} | V | to bring along
seung\textsuperscript{cheung}\textsuperscript{4} | N | shopping center
bei\textsuperscript{2}gaau\textsuperscript{3} | Adv | rather; comparatively
ging jai\textsuperscript{5} | Adj | economical
peng\textsuperscript{3}, leng\textsuperscript{3}, jeng\textsuperscript{3} | Expression | often written together on signs, meaning "cheap, looks good, excellent!"

ga\textsuperscript{2} | Adj | fake
mei\textsuperscript{6}bi\textsuperscript{1} (= m\textsuperscript{4}yat\textsuperscript{1}ding\textsuperscript{6}) | Adv | not necessarily
tai\textsuperscript{2} dak\textsuperscript{1} cheut\textsuperscript{1} | V + Comp | to be able to tell from looking
da\textsuperscript{2}gei\textsuperscript{1} | V + O | play video games
chip\textsuperscript{1} | Adj | cheap
sau\textsuperscript{2}biu\textsuperscript{1} | N | wristwatch
paai\textsuperscript{j}\textsuperscript{2} | N | brand
ga\textsuperscript{3}chin\textsuperscript{4} | N | price; cost
cheut\textsuperscript{1}bin\textsuperscript{6} | N | outside; elsewhere
ging\textsuperscript{2}chaat\textsuperscript{3} | N | police
kam\textsuperscript{2}dong\textsuperscript{3} | V + O | raid a premise with suspected illegal activity place
dei\textsuperscript{8}fong\textsuperscript{1} | N | 

Additional Vocabulary

hong\textsuperscript{fo}\textsuperscript{3} | N | legally imported goods
jing\textsuperscript{baan}\textsuperscript{2} | N | legal version
ming\textsuperscript{paai}\textsuperscript{4} | N | name brand
baak\textsuperscript{fo}\textsuperscript{2}gung\textsuperscript{1}si\textsuperscript{1} | N | department store
din\textsuperscript{hei}\textsuperscript{3} | N | electronics

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

1) Topic Comment Structure

Sentences in Cantonese do not always strictly adhere to the Subject – Object – Verb word order, but rather a Topic – Comment order, where the first part of the sentence is the topic, and the second part typically relates to the topic. In fact, this is very common in Cantonese, and so, you may often be using this sentence structure without realizing it. In English, it is similar to saying as for…, but there is in fact no real direct translation.

The following sentences are more apparent topic-comment sentences:

\[ ni^1 tou^3 hei^3, ngo^5 N-nin^4-chin^4 tai^2-gwo^3 la^3! \]
‘As for this movie, I saw it a really long time ago!’

(the variable N is used in colloquial expressions to stand for large number, used to make an exaggeration, for example: \[ ngo^5 tai^2-gwo^3 N-gam^3 do^1 chi^3 la^3. \] ‘I’ve seen it a million of times’)

\[ ni^1 ga^3 che^1, nei^6 jung^1-m^4-jung^1 yi^3 a^3? \]
‘As for this car, do you like it?’

The next three sentences can also be considered topic-comment:

\[ go^3 daan^6 gou^1 jing^2 hou^2 la^3 \]
‘The cake is done.’

\[ hung^4 sik^1 maai^6 saai^3 la^3. \]
‘Red has been sold out’

\[ ting^1 yat^6 wui^6-m^4-wui^6 lok^6-yu^5 a^3? \]
‘Will it rain tomorrow?’

2) jeung^1 Structure

To say something like I gave him the present using what you’ve learned from previous lessons, you could say:

\[ ngo^5 sung^3-j0^2 fan^6 lai^5-mat^6 bei^2 keui^5 la^3. \] (Sub - Verb - Obj)

\[ fan^6 lai^5-mat^6, ngo^5 sung^3-j0^2 bei^2 keui^5 la^3. \] (Topic-Comment)

However, there is another way to say it with the use of the jeung^1 construction, which is unique to Chinese. It is a near-equivalent of the Mandarin ba-structure, but jeung^1 in Cantonese has slightly different restrictions and is not as frequently used. The jeung^1 structure uses the following pattern:

Subject + jeung^1 + Object + Verb + Complement (or bei^2/hai^2)

Thus, to say the example sentence using the jeung^1 structure, you would say:

\[ ngo^5 jeung^1 fan^6 lai^5-mat^6 sung^3-j0^2 bei^2 keui^5 la^3. \]
Some basic rules with using the jeung¹ structure are:

a) The **object** must be definite or specific

\[ (keui⁵ jeung¹ syu¹ fong³ hai² ni¹dou⁶ is incorrect, a di¹ or bun² before syu¹ is needed) \]

b) The **verb** cannot just be a bare verb; it must be followed by a complement (resultative, directional, descriptive, extent), beǐ² (to give/for), or hai² (at)

c) The **verb** must involve some sort of placement, manipulation, or disposal of the object (physically or metaphorically), therefore verbs such as jung¹yi³, teng¹, daam¹sam¹ do not work.

More examples:

- ngo⁶ fong³ jeun¹ hei³seui² hai² ni¹dou⁶ la¹!. (Sub – Verb – Obj)
- ngo⁶ jeung¹ jeun¹ hei³seui² fong³ hai² ni¹dou⁶ la¹! (jeung¹ structure)

\[ ‘I’ll put the bottle of soda here’ \]

- ngo⁶ dew⁶ saai³ nei⁶ di¹ syu¹ la³ (S V O)
- ngo⁶ jeung¹ nei⁶ di¹ syu¹ dew⁶ saai³ la³. (jeung¹)

\[ ‘I threw away all your books’ \]

- keui⁵ saan¹maai⁴jo² dou³ mun⁴ (S V O)
- keui⁵ jeung¹ dou³ mun⁴ saan¹maai⁴jo². (jeung¹)

\[ ‘He closed the door’ \]

- keui⁵ maat³ jeung¹ toi² maat³ dak¹ hou² gon¹jeng⁶ (S V O)
- keui⁵ jeung¹ toi² maat³ dak¹ hou² gon¹jeng⁶ (jeung¹)

\[ ‘He wiped the table clean.’ \]

- m⁴goi¹ nei⁶ ling¹ kam⁵yat⁴ sou⁶hok⁶ go² fan⁶ gung¹fo³ cheut¹ lei⁴. (S V O)
- m⁴goi¹ nei⁶ jeung¹ kam⁵yat⁴ sou⁶hok⁶ go² fan⁶ gung¹fo³ ling¹ cheut¹ lei⁴.(jeung¹)

\[ ‘Please take out yesterday’s math homework.’ \]

**3) Directional Complement: V dai¹ ‘down’**

The complement dai¹ can be added to verbs to indicate ‘down’ just like English write down, sit down, kneel down, etc. In fact, many of these verbs are expressed quite the same in Cantonese. Here are a some common verbs that take the dai¹ complement:

- cho⁶ dai¹ ‘sit down’
- gwaï⁶ dai¹ ‘kneel down’
- dit² dai¹ ‘fall down’
- fong³ dai¹ ‘put/place down’
- dew⁶ dai¹ ‘throw down’
- se² dai¹ ‘write down’
- fan³ dai¹ ‘lie down’
- mau¹ dai¹ ‘squat down’
- puk¹ dai¹ ‘fall down (forwards)’
- baai² dai¹ ‘put/place down’
- tek³ dai¹ ‘kick down’
- wan⁴ dai¹ ‘to faint’
4) Pattern: jau⁶ syun⁵...dou¹ ‘Even if..., still’

Examples:
go¹ gaan¹ chaan¹ gun² di¹ ye⁶ gam³ naan⁴ sik⁴, jau⁶ syun⁵ nei⁵ bei² chin⁵ ngo⁵, ngo⁵ dou¹ m⁴ sik⁴ a¹!
‘The food at that restaurant is so nasty; even if you gave me money, I still wouldn’t eat.’

jau⁶ syun⁵ ngo⁵ m⁴ seung² tai² go² tou³ hei³, ngo⁵ dou¹ wui⁵ tung⁴ nei⁵ heui³ tai³.
‘Even if I don’t want to watch that movie, I will still go watch it with you.’

jau⁶ syun⁵ nei⁵ tung⁴ keui⁵ gong⁴ dou¹ mou⁵ yung⁶, yan¹ wai⁶ keui⁵ m⁴ wui⁵ teng¹ nei⁵ gong⁴.
‘Even if you speak with him, it will still be pointless, because he won’t listen to you’

jau⁶ syun⁵ ting¹ yat⁶ hai⁶ ga³ kei⁴, ngo⁵ dou¹ yiu³ faan⁶ gung⁴.
‘Even if tomorrow is a holiday, I still have to go to work.’

5) Conjunction: waak⁶ je² versus ding⁶ hai⁶ ‘or’

While both mean ‘or’, ding⁶ hai⁶ can only be used in a choice-type question, while waak⁶ je² can be used in all other cases. This is best illustrated by taking the classic example in English: Do you want coffee or tea? This question has two meanings, the first being “do you want a drink or not”, and the second being “out of the two drink choices, which do you want?”

In Cantonese, the first would be:
nei⁵ yiu³-m⁴-yiu³ ga³ fe¹ waak⁶ je² cha⁴ a³?
The second one, which is the choice-type question, would be:
nei⁵ yiu³ ga³ fe¹ ding⁶ hai⁶ cha⁴ a³?

Here are other examples:
nei⁵ seung² heui³ Crossroads sik⁶ faan⁶ ding⁶ hai⁶ heui³ Unit 3 a³?
‘Do you want to go to Crossroads to eat or go to Unit 3?’

yat¹ baak³ man¹, ho² yi⁶ maa⁵ dou² saam¹ gin⁶ saam¹ waak⁶ je² leung⁵ tiu⁴ fu³.
‘With $100, you can buy three shirts or two pairs of pants.’

nei⁵ bei² Mei⁵ Gam¹ waak⁶ je² Gong² Ji² dou¹ dak¹.
‘You can pay with US or HK dollars.’

ngo⁵ m⁴ ji¹ keui⁵ yiu³ laam⁴ sik¹ ding⁶ hai⁶ luk⁶ sik¹.
‘I don’t know if he wants blue or green’

6) Adjective + di¹ ⇒ Adverb

Adding di¹ to an adjective turns it into an adverb in the form of English ‘Adj + er’ or ‘more + Adj’, for example, faai³ di¹ ‘faster’, sing⁴ muk⁶ di¹ ‘smarter, more clever’, kan⁴ lik⁶ di¹ ‘more diligent; more hardworking’

Examples:
ni⁵ gin⁶ saam¹ ho²-m⁴-ho²-yi⁵ peng⁴ di⁷ maai⁶ bei² ngo⁵ a³ʔ?
‘Can you sell this shirt to me at a cheaper price?’

yu⁴ gwo² tiu³ fu³ jaak³ di⁷ jau⁶ wui⁵ hou² di⁷.
‘It would be better if these pants were tighter-fitting (lit. narrower).’

nei⁵ lam² ching¹ cho² di⁷ sin¹ kyut³ ding⁶ la¹.
‘Think more clearly before deciding!’

chi⁴ di⁷ gin³ la¹!
‘See you later!’

aan³ di⁷ joi³ king¹ la¹!
‘Talk to you later (today)!’

7) **Comparative: A is not as Adj as B**

In previous lessons, you have learned the comparative A + adj + gwo³ + B, which means ‘A is more adj than B’. In this lesson, you will learn another way of making comparisons, which is:

A + mou⁵ + B + gam³ + adj ‘A is not as adj as B’

Examples:

ni¹ go⁹ hok⁶ kei⁶ mou⁵ seung⁹ go³ hok⁶ kei⁴ gam⁢³ mong⁴.
‘This semester isn’t as busy as last semester’

keui⁵ gang² hai⁶ mou⁵ nei⁵ gam³ lek¹ la¹!
‘Of course he isn’t as smart as you.’

ni¹ tiu⁴ ngau⁴ jai² fu³ mou⁵ go² tiu³ sai⁴ fu³ gam³ gwai³!
‘This pair of jeans isn’t as expensive as that pair of dress slacks’

ngo⁵ mou⁵ keui⁶ haang⁴ dak¹ gam³ faai³.
‘I don’t walk as fast as he does’
**Shopping (kau3mat6 購物)**

**Part I: Clothing and Accessories (sorted by Measure Word)**

**MW: gin^6 (件)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saam</td>
<td>shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seut saam</td>
<td>dress shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T-seut</td>
<td>t-shirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*cheung^4jau^6</td>
<td>long sleeve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*dyun^2jau^6</td>
<td>short sleeve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laang saam</td>
<td>sweater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lau</td>
<td>jacket</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yu^3lau</td>
<td>raincoat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dai2saam</td>
<td>undershirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MW: tiu^4 (條)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kwan</td>
<td>dress; skirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai nei kwan</td>
<td>mini-skirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyun kwan</td>
<td>short skirt; miniskirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheung kwan</td>
<td>long skirt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fu^3</td>
<td>pants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngau jai fu^3</td>
<td>jeans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dyun fu^3</td>
<td>shorts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai (jong^1) fu^3</td>
<td>dress slacks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pei daai^2</td>
<td>belt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geng gan^1</td>
<td>scarf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taai^1</td>
<td>tie (&lt;Eng)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geng lin^2</td>
<td>necklace</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mou gan^1</td>
<td>towel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dai2fu^3</td>
<td>underwear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MW: deui^3 [pair] (對)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>haa^4</td>
<td>shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pei haai^4</td>
<td>leather shoes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bo haai^4</td>
<td>sneakers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to haai^2</td>
<td>slippers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leung haai^4</td>
<td>sandals</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heu^1</td>
<td>boots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gou jaang haai^4</td>
<td>high heels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mat^6</td>
<td>socks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau tou sau mat^6</td>
<td>gloves/mittens</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yi^5waan^2</td>
<td>earrings</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: to make the above nouns singular, use the MW jek^3 (隻)

**MW: fu^3 (副)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ngaan geng^2</td>
<td>glasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>taai yeung ngaan^6</td>
<td>sunglasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>geng^2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Intermediate Cantonese Decal Spring 2008**

**Facilitators:** Jeannie Fong & Mel Lo

**ASUC Sponsored – wheelchair / handicap accessible**

---

**hak1chiu1** N  stylish sunglasses (colloquial)  黑超

**chim4seui2geng3** N  goggles  潛水鏡

**MW: deng2 (頂)****

**mou2** N  hat  帽

**laang1mou2** N  wool/winter hat  冷帽

**MW: tou3 (套)****

**wing6yi1** N  swimsuit  泳衣

**sai1jong1** N  suit  西裝

**maan5lai5fuk6** N  evening dress  晚禮服

**MW: jek3 (隻)****

**(sau3)biu1** N  watch  手錶

**(sau2)ngaak2** N  bracelet  手鍊

**gaa1ji2** N  ring  戒子

**MW: ba2 (把)****

**je1** N  umbrella  遮

**MW: go3 (個)****

**ngan4baau1** N  wallet  銀包

**sau2doi2** N  purse  手袋

**syu1baau1** N  backpack  書包

**ce3me2doi2** N  messenger bag  斜揹袋

**Related Verbs**

**jeuk3** V  to put on (clothes, shoes, socks)  著

**daai6** V  to put on (accessories: watch, earrings, hat, mitt; to bring along)  帶

**laam6** V  to put on belt  繩

**me1** V  to carry/wear on back  背

**cheui4** V  to take off  除

**Related Vocabulary**

# + **hou6** N  size #  # 號

**(sa1/jung1/daai6/ga1** N  size (S/M/L/XL) (細/中/大/加大)碼

**daai5ma5**

**fut3** Adj  wide  闊

**jaak3** Adj  narrow  窄

**cheung4** Adj  long  長

**dyun2** Adj  short  短

**deng6** V  to order/reserve  定/訂

**goi2** V  to alter  改

**fun2** N  style  款

**kam1(yung6)** Adj  durable  襟

**Part II: Colors (ngaan4sik1顔色)**
Part III: Shopping Related Vocabulary and Expressions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cantonese</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hung⁴sik¹</td>
<td>紅</td>
<td>red</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fan²hung⁴sik¹</td>
<td>粉紅色</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chaang⁴sik¹</td>
<td>黃色</td>
<td>orange</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wong⁴sik¹</td>
<td>綠色</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>luk³sik¹</td>
<td>藍色</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laam⁴sik¹</td>
<td>紅</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheng¹sik¹</td>
<td>粉紅色</td>
<td>lime-green (HK); blue or green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ji²sik¹</td>
<td>紫色</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baak⁶sik¹</td>
<td>白色</td>
<td>white</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hak¹sik¹</td>
<td>黑色</td>
<td>black</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fui¹sik¹</td>
<td>灰色</td>
<td>gray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mai⁵sik¹</td>
<td>米色</td>
<td>beige, off-white, cream colored</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fe¹sik¹</td>
<td>咖啡色</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gam¹sik¹</td>
<td>金色</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngan⁶sik¹</td>
<td>銀色</td>
<td>silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jing⁶sik¹</td>
<td>靜色</td>
<td>solid color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chin²…</td>
<td>浅</td>
<td>light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sam¹…</td>
<td>深</td>
<td>dark</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Expression:
- to buy / to sell: maai⁶ / maai⁶
- How much is it?: gei¹do¹ chin² a³?
- Is there a sale?: yau⁵ mou⁶ gaam²gaa³ a³?
- Is there a discount?: yau⁵ mou⁶ discount a³?

Big Sale: daai⁶gaam²ga³
dai⁶peng¹maai⁶
gwai³
chip¹
jat¹dei²
ga³ chin⁴
daai² / [+V]
[jik³dak¹ / [+V]
taa³ [Adj] la³!
[Adj] dak¹ jai⁶ la³!
[Adj] + di¹
si³
wun⁶
teui³fo³
saai¹
haan¹
sai² chin²
yin⁴gam¹chin²
ji³piu³
(seun³yung⁶) kaat¹

V to try (on)
V to exchange
VO to return a product
V to waste
V to save
VO to spend money
N cash
N check
N (credit/debit) card
luk¹ kaat¹ VO to pay with credit card 碌卡
wui² yun⁴ kaat¹ N membership card 會員卡
chim¹ meng² V to sign (your) name 簽名
sau⁶ fo³ yun⁴ sew¹ si² N salesperson 售貨員

Part IV: Monetary Terms

ngan⁴ ji² N bank note 銀紙
saan² ji² N small denomination notes 散紙
saan³ ngan² N small change 散銀
ngan³ jai² N coins 銀仔
# man¹ ji² N $ # bill # 蚊紙
Mei⁵ Gam¹ N U.S. currency 美金
Gong² Ji² N H.K. currency 港紙
Ou³ Bai⁶ N Macau currency 澳幣
Yan⁴ Man⁴ Bai⁶ N Chinese currency (Renmenbi) 人民幣
San¹ Toi¹ Bai⁶ N Taiwan currency 新台幣
yin⁶ gam¹ chin² N cash 現金/現錢
wun⁶ chin¹ VO exchange money 換錢
gam⁶ gei¹ chin² VO withdraw money from ATM 價錢/錢
jaau² chin² VO to give change 找錢
wui² seui² VO to refund money (colloq.) 回水
# gau⁶ seui² N # hundred dollars (colloq.) # 蚊雞
# man¹ gai² N # dollars (colloq.) # 蚊雞
gam¹ ngau⁴ N HKD $1000 bill (colloq.) 金牛
daal⁶ ngau⁴ N HKD $500 bill 大牛
hung⁴ saam¹ yu² N HKD $100 bill (colloq.) 紅衫魚
Counting Money

Units
man^1 dollar (蚊)
hou^4 (ji^2) ten cents (毫)
sin^1 cents (仙)

Counting Whole Number Units

Dollars: # + man^1
Examples: leung^5 man^1 ($2), ng^6 sap^6 man^1 ($50), yat^1 baak^3 man^1 ($100)

Ten Cents: # + hou^4 (ji^2)
Examples: saam^1 hou^4 (ji^2) ($0.30), chat^1 hou^4 (ji^2) ($0.70), gau^2 hou^4 (ji^2) ($0.90)

Cents: # + go^3 + sin^1 [# < 10]
Examples: yat^1 go^3 sin^1 ($0.01), luk^6 go^3 sin^1 ($0.06), baat^3 go^3 sin^1 ($0.08)

Counting Mixed Number Units

Cents: #Tens + hou^4 + #Ones
Use of bun^3 (半): In the Ones place, it represents five cents

Examples: leung^5 hou^4 bun^3 ($0.25), ng^6 hou^4 gau^2 ($0.59), baat^3 hou^4 baat^3 ($0.88)

Note: “yat^1” (one) can be omitted from the tens place, e.g. hou^4 gau^2 ($0.19)

Dollars and Cents: #Dollars + man^1/go^3 + #Tens + #Ones
Use of bun^3 (半): In the Tens place, it represents fifty cents

Examples: yat^1 go^3 baat^6 hou^4 gau^2 ($1.87), leung^5 man^1 saam^1 hou^4 bun^3 ($2.35)

Note: (1) If you use bun^3 in the Tens place, then you have to use go^3 for the #Dollar amount.
Remember, bun^3 must be exactly half a unit, 5 or 50 cents. (2) “yat^1” (one) can be from the Tens place if it is the leading digit, but not the Ones place.
Examples (1): go^3 bun^3 ($1.50), saam^1 sap^6 yat^1 go^3 bun^3 ($31.50)
Examples (2): luk^6 man^1 yat^1 hou^4 chat^1 ($6.17), sei^3 sap^6 ng^5 man^1 yat^1 hou^6 gau^2 ($45.17)

Dollars and Whole Number Ten Cents: #Dollars + go^3 + #Tens

Examples: go^3 luk^6 ($1.60), gau^3 go^3 baat^3 ($9.80), ya^6 gau^2 go^3 chat^7 ($29.70)
Lesson 8: Exercise A

Directions: Create a dialogue for each item and its price.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Example:</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: ni1 gin6 saam1 gei2do1 chin2 a3?</td>
<td>$25.99</td>
<td>$34.90</td>
<td>$89.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: yi6sap6ng5 go3 gau2hou4gau2.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
<td>$10.88</td>
<td>$42.86</td>
<td>$54.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
<td>$5.38</td>
<td>$365.00</td>
<td>$276.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A:</td>
<td>$61.15</td>
<td>$56.70</td>
<td>$7.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lesson 8: Activity B

Part I: Mini-Skit
Create short dialogues for the situations below in groups of 2-3. Please use 3 different grammar points
1) You are trying on clothes at the clothing store.
2) You are comparing products (color, quality, cost, etc.)

Part II: Short Composition
Talk about your favorite store. Where is it located? What do they sell? Why do you like shopping there?

Part III: Translation
1) Even if he doesn’t go to class, he still does well on tests.
2) I can choose two pairs of shoes or a pair of pants.
3) I think that 7-up is not as good (to drink) as cola.
4) Would you like a small size or medium size shirt?
5) Put the cup of coffee on the table. (Try to make 2 sentences, one using the regular word order, and one with jeung1)

Part IV: Answer the questions below with the grammar pattern.
1) nei5 gok3 dak1 bin1 go3 ngaan4 sik1 hou3 tai2 di1 a3, laam4 sik1 ding6 hai6 luk6 sik1? (A mou5 B gam1)
2) ting1 yat6 m4 sai2 faan1 hok6 wo3. (jau6 syun3 … dou1)
3) ni1 fan6 gung1 fo3, lai5 baa1 yat1 yiu3 gaau1. (ho2 yi5 or dak1)
4) ngo5 bun2 syu1 hai2 bin1 dou6 a3? (jeung1)
Lesson 9: Going Shopping II

Dialogue 1
Yale Romanization

Daniel: wei³, mat¹ gam³ ngaam¹ ge²? nei⁵ yat’go³ yan¹ hai² dou⁶ jou⁶ mat’ye⁵ a³?
dak’haan⁶ dou³ lei¹ gam² fe¹ a⁴?

Louis: gang² hai⁶ m⁴ hai² la¹. ngo⁵ neui⁶ pang⁴ yau⁵ wa⁶ gam’ya⁵ yat¹ ding⁶ yiu³ lei¹ mai³ ye⁵. so’yi⁵ ngo⁵ jau⁶ lei¹ pu¹ jyu⁴ keui³ lo¹. ngo⁵ yi⁵ ga¹ mun⁶ dou³ au² a⁴!

Daniel: gam² keui⁵ hai⁵ bin¹ a³?

Louis: m¹ ji¹ a³…keui⁵ yap⁶ jo² gaan¹ pou⁴ tau² maa⁰ ye⁵, seng⁴ go³ jing¹ dou¹ jung⁶ mei¹ cheut¹ faan¹ lei⁴.

Daniel: keui⁵ maa⁰ mat’ye⁵ gam³ jing⁶ yiu³ a³?

Louis: keui⁵ maa⁰ fa³ jong¹ ban² lo¹. jau⁶ syun³ hou² gwai³ keui⁵ dou¹ wui⁵ maa⁰, yan¹ wai⁶ keui³ hou² jung⁶ yì¹ baan⁶ leng². ngo⁵ di⁴ chin¹ jau⁴ taai⁰ bei⁰ keui⁵ sai² saai³ la¹!

Daniel: nei⁵ jou⁶ me¹ m⁴ giu² keui⁵ haan¹ di¹ a³?

Louis: ngo⁵ gam’jiu¹ tung⁴ keui⁵ gong² gwo⁵ la¹, daan’hai² jeui⁴ hau² bei² keui⁵ naau² dou⁶ mou⁴ seng¹ cheut¹ l keui⁵ wa⁶ yu¹ gwo⁰ ngo⁵ jan¹ hai² jung⁶ yì³ keui⁵, ngo⁵ jau² wui⁵ bei⁰ keui³ lei¹ maa⁰ ye⁵.

dim² syun² a³?

Daniel: gam² a³…nei⁵ sat⁶ bei² keui⁵ waan⁵ sei¹ a³¹ m³ sai² lam² la³, jik¹ haak¹ fei¹ jo² keui² la¹!

Louis: ngo⁵ lam² ha⁵ sin¹ la¹. ngo⁵ heui³ tai² ha⁵ keui³ jau² dak¹ mei².

English Translation

Daniel: Hey, what a coincidence! What are you doing here by yourself? You have so much free time that you come to have coffee?

Louis: Of course not. My girlfriend said she has to come here to shop today. So I came here to keep her company. I’m bored stiff!

Daniel: So, where is she?

Louis: Don’t know. She went into a store to buy stuff, (it’s been) an entire hour and hasn’t come back out yet.

Daniel: What’s she buying that’s so important?

Louis: She’s buying cosmetics, Even if it’s very expensive, she still would buy it, because she likes to make herself look pretty. My money is about to be used up by her.

Daniel: Why don’t you tell her to save more?

Louis: This morning, I tried talking to her, but in the end, I was yelled at to the point where I couldn’t speak. She said, if I really liked her, then I would let her come by and buy stuff. What should I do?

Daniel: Well…you will definitely get played by her. You don’t need to think about it, dump her immediately!

Louis: I’ll think about it. I’ll go see if she can leave yet.

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yat’go³ yan¹</td>
<td>by yourself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga² fe¹</td>
<td>coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neui⁶ pang⁴ yau⁵</td>
<td>girlfriend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pu¹</td>
<td>to accompany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pou³ tau²</td>
<td>store</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seng⁴</td>
<td>the entire, the whole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jung⁶ yiu³</td>
<td>important</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa³ jong¹ ban²</td>
<td>cosmetics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baan¹ leng³</td>
<td>to make oneself look pretty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sai² chin⁷</td>
<td>to spend money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haan¹</td>
<td>to save/frugal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saai⁵</td>
<td>to waste/wasteful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laau⁶ naau⁶</td>
<td>to yell at</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

Sales: siu²je², ngo⁵ yau⁵ mat³ye⁶ ho²yi⁵ bong⁴ dou⁴ nei⁹ a³?
Kay: ngo⁵ ngaam¹ ngaam¹ hai² nei⁶ dei⁶ Jung⁶ Waan⁴ go² gaan¹ fan³ dim³ gwo² lei¹ keui⁵ dei⁶ wa⁶ nei⁶ dei⁶ jung⁶ yau⁵ yat¹ gin⁶ laam⁵ sik¹ jung¹ ma⁵ ge³ laang⁵ saam¹.
Sales: hai⁶... ngo⁵ dei⁶ jung⁶ yau⁵ yat¹ gin⁶ ngo⁵ y⁴ ga¹ heui¹ lo² lei¹ bei⁵ nei⁹ la¹, ma⁴ faan⁴ nei⁶ dang² yat⁴ jan⁶.
(Sales brings T-Shirt to Kay)
Sales: siu² je², nei⁶ seung²-m⁴ -seung⁲ si³ ha⁴ sin¹ a⁳?
Kay: hou³ a³. (Kay tries on the shirt and comes back to the counter)
Sales: ngo⁵ dei⁶ gam¹ yat⁶ yau⁵ go³ dak⁶ bit⁶ ge⁶ yau⁵ wai¹, yu⁴ gwo² nei⁶ maa⁴ mun⁵ saam¹ baak⁶ man¹ ($300) jau⁴ yau⁵ gin⁵ T-seut¹ sung⁵. nei⁶ seung⁵-m⁴-seung⁵ gaan² do¹ yat⁴ gin⁶ saam¹ a³?
Kay: hou³ a³, nei⁶ bei⁵ maa⁴ gin⁵ hak¹ sik¹ jung⁴ ma⁵ ngo⁵ la¹.
Sales: gam¹... gin⁵ T-seut¹, nei⁶ seung²-yiu³ hung⁴ sik¹ ding² hai¹ ji² sik¹ a³?
Kay: cheui¹ jo² ni¹ leung⁵ go³ ngaan⁴ sik¹ ji¹ ngo⁵, jung⁶ yau⁵ mat³ ye¹ ngaan⁴ sik¹ a³?
Sales: m¹ hou⁴ y³ si³, ngo⁵ dei⁶ jing⁶ hai⁶ dak¹ faan¹ hung⁴ sik¹ tung⁴ ji² sik¹.
Kay: gam¹... bei⁵ gin⁵ ji² sik¹ ngo⁵ la¹.
Sales: hou², ngo⁵ jeung⁵ gin⁶ T-seut¹ fong³ maa⁴ yap⁶ heui¹ la¹.
Kay: cheng² man⁶, nei⁵ dei⁶ sau²-m⁴-sau¹ Mei³ Gam¹ a³?
Sales: m¹ hou⁴ y³ si³, ngo⁵ dei⁶ jing⁶ hai⁶ sau¹ Gong⁴ Ji¹ tung⁴ maa⁴ Yan³ Man⁴ Bai³... nei⁹ yau⁵ mou⁵ ngo⁵ dei⁶ ge³ wui⁴ yun⁴ kaat¹ a³?
Kay: mou⁵ a³.
Sales: siu² je², do¹ je⁶ nei⁵ saam¹ baak³ yi⁰ sap⁵ man¹ la¹.

English Translation

Sales: Miss, how can I help you?
Kay: I just came from your Central store. They said you still have one blue medium sweater left.
Sales: Yes, We still have one. I will go get it for you now. Please wait a moment.
Sales: Miss, do you want to try it on first?
Kay: Ok.
Sales: We have a special offer today. If you spend $300 dollars here, you get a T-shirt for free. Do you wish to choose another shirt?
Kay: Ok, give me the black medium (sweater) too.
Sales: So...the t-shirt, would you like red or purple one?
Kay: Other than these two colors, what colors do you have?
Sales: Sorry, we only have red and purple left.
Kay: Well then, give me a purple one please.
Sales: Ok, I'll also put the t-shirt inside (the bag).
Kay: Excuse me. Do you take U.S. Dollars?
Sales: Sorry, we only take HK dollars and Renmenbi (Chinese currency). Miss, do you have our membership card?
Kay: Nope.
Sales: Miss, that will be 320 dollars.
(Kay gives the Sales $500)

Sales: sau¹ nei⁵ ng⁵ baak³ ... jaau² faan¹ yat¹ baak¹ baat¹ sap⁸ man¹ ($180), do¹ je⁶ saa¹, dak¹ haan⁴ jo¹ lei⁵ tai-gwo¹ la¹!
Kay: m⁴ goi¹!

Sales: Out of $500, your change is 180 dollars. Thank you very much! Please come again (and take a look)!
Kay: Thanks!

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jung⁴ Waan⁴</td>
<td>Proper N</td>
<td>Central (district in HK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lo²</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to get; to take and bring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwai⁶ min²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>counter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak⁶ bit⁶</td>
<td>Adj</td>
<td>special</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yau¹ wai⁶</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>(special) offer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maa⁵ mun⁵ $#</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to spend a total of $#</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sung³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to give (as a gift)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gaan²</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>to choose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ding⁶ hai⁶</td>
<td>Conj</td>
<td>or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jing⁶ hai⁶</td>
<td>Adv</td>
<td>only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dak¹ faan¹</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to have left; remain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fong³</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to place; to put</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sau¹</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to receive; to take in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wui⁴ yun⁴ kaat¹</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>membership card</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jaau²</td>
<td>V</td>
<td>to give (change)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

1) Use of V-jo² in commands

In past lessons jo² is said to indicated a completed action. However, it can also be used in certain verbs in commands, even if there is no indication of completed action. For example:

dew⁶-jo² bun² syu¹ la¹! chaat³-jo² ni¹ go³ ji⁶ la!
‘Throw the book away’ ‘Erase this letter/word’

sik⁶-jo² keui⁵ la¹, ngo⁵ dei⁶ go³ go³ dou¹ baau² la³!
‘Eat it, all of us are full.’

dam²-jo² keui⁵ la¹, waai⁶-jo² la³!
‘Dump it, it’s broken/out of order.’
(In these commands, the use of keui⁵ to mean ‘it’, in addition to ‘he/she’, is allowed.)

Other common verbs which will take -jo² in command form include, fei¹ ‘to dump (a person)’, maat³ ‘to wipe’, saat³ ‘to kill’, maap⁶ ‘to sell’, yam² ‘to drink’, sik¹ ‘to turn off’, saan¹ ‘to close’, mit¹ ‘to tear’. The list includes many others. As for why these verbs can take jo², while others can’t is a difficult topic. In short, linguists have basically said these verbs usually involve disposal of an object.

Use of jo² with these verbs is not always limited to command forms, for example:
2) **Passive sentences with bei2**

In Cantonese, passive sentences are formed using the following pattern:

\[ A + \text{bei}^2 + B + \text{Verb} \]

(A was V-ed by B)

in which \( A \) is the receiver/experiencer of the action, and \( B \) is the Agent, who initiates the action. The big difference with English passives is that Cantonese passives are typically only restricted to contexts where the verb has a negative impact on \( A \). There are some instances in which the verb is neutral, but the majority are on the negative side, for example:

- \( \text{go}^3 \text{ sai}^3 \text{lou}^6 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ keui}^5 \text{ di}^1 \text{ tung}^4 \text{ hok}^6 \text{ siu}^3. \)
  - ‘The kid was laughed at by his classmates’

- \( \text{keui}^5 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ keui}^5 \text{ ba}^4 \text{ba}^1 \text{ laau}^6 \text{jo}^2 \text{ yat}^1 \text{ chaan}^1 \)
  - (yat\(^1\) chaan\(^1\) ‘one meal’ quantifies verbs such as da\(^2\) ‘hit’ and laau\(^6\) ‘to yell’)
  - He was yelled at by his father.

- \( \text{go}^3 \text{ chaak}^6 \text{ja}^2 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ go}^3 \text{ chaak}^6 \text{ja}^2 \text{ tau}^2 \text{jo}^2. \) (tau\(^2\): to steal)
  - ‘His wallet was stolen by the thief’

- \( \text{go}^3 \text{ chaak}^6 \text{ja}^2 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ ging}^2 \text{chaat}^3 \text{ laai}^1 \text{jo}^2 \) (chaak\(^6\)ja\(^2\): thief; laai\(^1\): to arrest, catch)
  - ‘The thief was arrested by the police.’

With the Cantonese passive, an agent is always required. If it is unknown, then \( \text{yan}^4 \) ‘person’ can be used if the agent is human or \( \text{ye}^5 \) ‘thing’ if the agent is non-human.

- \( \text{ngo}^5 \text{ ga}^3 \text{ che}^1 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ yan}^4 \text{ tau}^1 \text{jo}^2. \)
  - ‘My car was stolen (by somebody)’

- \( \text{ngo}^5 \text{ ga}^3 \text{ che}^1 \text{ di}^1 \text{ cheung}^1 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ ye}^5 \text{ da}^2 \text{ laan}^6. \) (laan\(^6\): broken)
  - ‘My car windows were broken (by something)’

3) **bei2**

‘to allow, to let’

The word \( \text{bei}^2 \) can also mean ‘to allow’ or ‘to let’, with the following pattern:

\[ A + \text{bei}^2 + B + \text{Verb} + \text{Object} \]

Note that this pattern resembles the passive, and if there is no object following the verb, then it is completely identical to the passive. In those cases, it is important to pay attention to the verb, although there is usually no confusion. Also, this \( \text{bei}^2 \) can be negated with \( \text{m}^4 \); therefore, \( \text{m}^4 \text{ bei}^2 \) means ‘to not allow’

For example, take \( \text{da}^2 \text{ din}^6 \text{wa}^2 \) ‘making a phone call’. If a daughter complained to her mom about not letting her use the phone:

- \( \text{nei}^5 \text{ dim}^2 \text{gai}^2 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ a}^3 \text{go}^1 \text{ da}^2, \text{ m}^4 \text{ bei}^2 \text{ ngo}^5 \text{ da}^2 \text{ a}^3? \)
'Why are you allowing brother to call, and not letting me call'

You would have to realize that (a) it wouldn’t make sense if the da⁵ meant to ‘hit a person’, (b) the second bei² is negated, and (c) usually you would have to include an object, unless it is known from context.

Here are more examples of the bei²:

ngo⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ m⁴ bei² ngo⁵ heui³ keui⁵ uk¹ kei² siu¹ ye⁶ sik⁶.

‘My friend wouldn’t let me go to his house and have a barbecue’

go³ sin¹ saang¹ wa⁶ “bei² ngo⁵ gong² yun⁵ sin¹ jau²!”

‘The teacher said: “Let me finish before (you) leave!”

yan¹ wai⁶ keui⁵ m⁴ bei² keui⁵ neui⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ mao⁵ fa³ jōng¹ ban², so² yi⁵ keui⁵ neui⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ m⁴ bei² keui⁵ maa³ seung² gei¹ (seung² gei¹: camera)

‘Since he didn’t let his girlfriend buy cosmetics, his girlfriend didn’t let him buy a camera.’

4) ho² yī⁵ V and V dak¹

a) ho² yī⁵ V

One way to ask or give permission is using ho² yī⁵, as seen in the following examples:

ngo⁵ de⁵ ho²-m⁴-ho² yī⁵ seung⁴ tong⁴ ge³ si¹ hau⁶ sik⁶ ye⁶ a³?

‘Can we eat in class?’

fan⁶ gung⁴ fo³, ho²-m⁴-ho² yī⁵ chi⁴ di¹ gaau¹ a³?

‘Can I turn in the homework later?’

nei⁵ de⁵ hau⁴ yun⁴ si⁵ jau⁶ ho² yī⁵ jau² la³.

‘When you finish the exam, you may leave’

nei⁵ ting¹ yat⁶ jau⁶ ho² yī⁵ lei⁴ hoi’ gung¹ la³.

‘You can come start work tomorrow.’

Sometimes, ho² yī⁵ may also indicate a possibility, for example:

nei⁵ ho²-m⁴-ho² yī⁵ peng⁴ di¹ maa⁵ bei² ngo⁵ a³?

‘Would it be possible for you/Can you sell it to me cheaper?’

ngo⁵ ho² yī⁵ bong¹ nei⁵ man⁶-ha⁵ ngo⁵ go³ pang⁴ yau⁴.

‘I can/could help you ask my friend’

ngo⁵ ting¹ yat⁶ aan⁵ jau³ ho² yī⁵ tung⁴ nei⁵ wan¹ Econ. (wan¹ + Obj: to review/study)

‘I can study Econ with you tomorrow afternoon’

lok⁶ yun⁴ yu⁵ la³, ngo⁵ de⁵ ho² yī⁵ cheut¹ heui³ waan²

‘The rain has stopped, we can go outside and play’

b) V dak¹

Another way to ask/give permission and potential is use the V dak¹. For example:
nei⁵ jau² dak¹ ge³ la³  
“You can leave”

sik⁶ dak¹ faan⁶ mei⁶ a³⁴?  
“Can we eat yet?”

dak¹ can also mean ‘okay’, ‘alright’, or ‘it’ll do’

haang⁴ dak¹ mei⁶?
‘Ready to head out yet?’

nei⁵ fan⁶ gung¹ fo³ dak¹-m⁴-dak¹ a³⁴?
‘Did the homework go alright?’

maai⁵ gin⁶ chip¹ ye⁵ bei² keui² jau⁶ dak¹ ge³ la¹
‘Buy him something cheap and it’ll do’

gang² hai² m⁴ dak¹ la¹!
‘Of course it won’t be ok!’

5) Potential Complement: V dak¹ Comp / V m⁴ Comp

The potential complement has come up in previous lessons in the negative form V m⁴ dou² ‘cannot/could not’. It is often used in the negative or in questions in which ability is in question. For example:

ni¹ fan⁶ gung¹ go³ chiu¹ naan⁴ jou⁶ a³⁴, ngo⁵ yat¹ ding⁶ jou⁶ m⁴ saai³.
‘This homework is really hard to do, I certainly won’t be able to finish it all’

ha²! keui⁶ gam³ naan⁴ dou³ jou⁶ dak⁴ saai³ a⁴³?
‘What? So difficult yet he was able to finish it all?’

kam⁴ maan⁵ ngo⁵ roommate chou⁴ dou³ ngo⁵ fan³ m⁴ jeuk⁶.
‘Yesterday, my roommate was so noisy that I couldn’t fall asleep’

nei⁵ teng¹ yat¹ jan⁶ yam¹ ngok⁶ jau³ fan¹ dak¹ jeuk⁶ ge³ la³⁷!
‘(If) you listen to music for a short while, you’ll then be able to fall asleep’

ngo⁵ teng¹ m⁴ ming⁴ keui⁵ ngaam¹ ngaam¹ gong² go² di¹ ye⁵.
‘I couldn’t understand the stuff he was just talking about’

m⁴ hai⁶ wo³, ngo⁵ teng¹ dak¹ ming⁴ wo³!
‘Nope, I could understand’

nei⁵ gon²-m⁴-gon² dak¹ chit³ a³⁷? (gon² dak¹ chit³: to be able to make it in time)
‘Will you be able to make it in time?’

ngo⁵ jau² dak¹ gam³ maan⁶, sat⁶ gon² m⁴ chit³ a³¹!
‘I run so slow, I’ll definitely won’t make it on time’
6) Directional Complement: V faan¹

You’ve encountered the complement faan¹ when used with verbs of motion plus some sort of directional word, such as walk and run, where adding faan¹ means ‘to return; to go/back’, for example:

haang⁴ faan¹ gwo³ lei⁴  jau² faan¹ heui³ uk’kei²
‘come(walk) back here’  ‘run back home’

However, faan¹ can be added to words other than motion verbs, in which it still carries the directional meaning of ‘back; in return’.

bei² faan¹ ngo⁵ la¹!  waan⁴ faan¹ bun² syu¹ bei² keui⁵
‘give it back to me!’  ‘return the book to him’

ngo⁵ man⁶ faan¹ keui⁵ jyun⁴tau⁴  seng⁴ yat⁵ dou¹ gong² faan¹ yi⁵ chin⁴ di¹ ye⁵
‘I asked him in return’  ‘always talk about things of the past’

ngo⁵ kam⁴ yat⁶ beng⁶-jo², daan⁶ hai⁶ ngo⁵ gam⁴ yam⁴ hou² faan¹ saai³ la³
‘I was sick yesterday, but I’m all better today’

7) Extent Complement: V/Adj dou³ + [extent]  (to the extent of, to the point of)

The extent complement is a word, phrase, or clause added to verb or adjective to show the extent of that verb or adjective.

Examples:

ngo⁵ haau² yun⁴ si⁵ ji¹ hau⁶ gui⁶ dou³ wan⁴ dai¹.
‘After the exam, I was so tired that I (nearly) fainted’

ni¹ tou³ hei³ jan¹ hai⁶ mun⁶ dou³ au². (mun⁶: boring; au²: to vomit)
‘This movie was boring as hell’ (lit. The movie was so boring that I nearly vomited.)

ni¹ tiu⁴ ngau⁴ jai² fu³ gwai³ dou³ bat¹ dak¹ liu⁵ (adj + dou³ bat¹ dak¹ liu⁵: ‘extremely’)
‘These pair are extremely expensive’

keui⁵ gik¹ dou³ ngo⁵ m⁴ cheut⁴ dak¹ seng¹. (gik¹: to piss someone. off, anger, annoy)
‘He pissed me off to the point where I had nothing to say’

di¹ yam³ ngok⁶ chou⁴ dou³ ngo³ fan³ m⁴ jeuk⁶. (chou⁴: to disturb, to be noisy)
‘The music was so noisy that I couldn’t go to sleep’

keui⁵ lam² go² daap³ on³ lam² dou³ tau⁴ tung³  (daap³ on³: answer; tung³: hurt)
‘I thought about the answer until my head hurt’

keui⁵ go³ pang⁴ yau⁵ laan⁶ dou³ baau³ (adj + dou³ baau³: extremely; baau³: to explode)
‘His friend is extremely lazy’

keui⁵ waan² dou³ m⁴ gei³ dak¹ jou⁵ gung¹ fo².
‘He played to the point where he forgot to do his homework’
8) Pattern: cheui¹jo² ... ji¹ ngoi⁶  ‘Other than/aside from…,

Examples:
cheui¹jo² Candy ji¹ ngoi⁶, jung⁶ yau³ bin¹ go³ tung⁴ ngo⁵ heui⁵ cheung³ K a³?
‘Other than Candy, who else is going to sing karaoke with me?’

nei⁵ syu² ga³ cheui¹jo² heui³ Faat³ Gwok³ ji¹ ngoi⁶, jung⁶ wui⁵ heui³ bin¹ dou⁶ a³?
‘In the summer, other than going to France, where else will you go?’

cheui¹jo² da² gei¹ ji¹ ngoi⁶, keui⁵ mat¹ ye⁶ dou¹ m⁴ jou⁶.
‘Aside from for playing games, he doesn’t do anything.’

cheui¹jo² hung¹ sik¹ ji¹ ngoi⁶, so² yau⁵ ngaan⁴ sik¹ dou¹ yau⁵ discount.
‘Aside from red, all colors are discounted’

ni¹ go³ bei³ mat⁶, cheui¹jo² nei⁵ ji¹ ngoi⁶, mou⁵ yau⁴ ji¹ dou⁶ ga³!
‘Aside from you, no one knows this secret!’
Lesson 9: Activity

Part I: Mini-Skit
Create short dialogues for the situations below in groups of 2-3. Please use 3 different grammar points
1) You are figuring out what to buy for your friend
2) You are paying for items at the store.

Part II: Translation
1) Aside from sleeping and eating, he doesn't do anything.
2) Other than pirated goods, what else does that store sell?
3) Throw away the bottle immediately!
4) He won't let me speak with you.
5) This homework is so long, how can I finish it all?
6) If you don’t walk faster, we won’t make it on time.
7) I want to give him a shirt (as a present) in return.

Part III: Answer the questions below with the grammar pattern.
1) nei⁵ dak¹haan⁴ jung¹yi³ jou⁶ di¹ mat¹ye⁵ a³? (cheui⁴jo² ji¹ ngoi⁶)
2) nei⁵ dim²gaai² m⁴hoi¹sam¹ a³? (bei²)
3) laai¹si¹wa¹ga¹si¹ (Las Vegas) hou²-m⁴-hou² waan² a³? (V/Adv dou³ [extent])
4) ngo⁵ m⁴ yiu³ ni¹ hap⁶ CD la³. (V-jo²)

Part IV: Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.
1) nei⁵ seung² heui⁵ sik⁶ sai¹caan¹ jung¹chaan¹ a³? (ding⁶hai⁶; waak⁶je²)
2) ngo⁵ syu¹ga³ seung² duk⁶ hon¹man² yat⁴man². (ding⁶hai⁶; waak⁶je²)
3) ni¹ tou³ hei³ mun⁶ bat¹dak¹liu⁵. (dak¹; dou³)
4) nei⁵ yam²-m⁴-yam² saai³ a³? (dak¹; dou³)
5) keui⁵ beng⁶ yiu³ heui³ tai² yi¹sang¹. (dak⁴; dou³)
6) ngo⁵ teng¹ dou² keui⁵ gong² mat¹ye⁵. (mou⁵; m⁴)
7) nei⁵ jau² dak¹ a³? (mou⁵; mei⁶)
8) siu¹maai² ha¹ gaau² gam² hou² sik⁶. (mou⁵; m⁴)
Holidays and Festivals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>Cantonese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year</td>
<td>san¹ nin⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valentine’s Day</td>
<td>ching⁴ yan⁴ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>President’s Day</td>
<td>jung² tung² yat⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Martin Luther King Day</td>
<td>ma⁶ ding¹ lou⁶ dak¹ gam¹ yat⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saint Patrick’s Day</td>
<td>sing⁴ ba¹ dak¹ lei⁵ hak¹ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Easter</td>
<td>fuk⁸ wut⁶ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mother’s Day</td>
<td>mou⁵ chan¹ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Day</td>
<td>chan⁴ mong⁴ jeung¹ si⁶ gei³ nim⁶ yat⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Father’s Day</td>
<td>fu⁶ chan¹ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independence Day</td>
<td>duk⁶ laap⁶ gei³ nim⁶ yat⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Day (US:July4)</td>
<td>gwok³ hing³ yat⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor Day</td>
<td>nou⁴ gung⁴ jit³ yat³ (day/holiday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbus Day</td>
<td>go³ leun⁴ bou² yat⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halloween</td>
<td>maan⁶ sing³ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Veteran’s Day</td>
<td>teui³ ng⁶ gwan¹ yan⁴ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanksgiving Day</td>
<td>gam² yan¹ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christmas Day</td>
<td>sing³ daan³ jit³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Holidays and Festivals (Lunar Calendar)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Holiday</th>
<th>Cantonese Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chinese New Year’s Eve</td>
<td>cheui⁴ jik⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lunar New Years</td>
<td>nung⁴ lik⁶ san¹ nin⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lantern Festival</td>
<td>yun⁴ siu¹ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomb Sweeping Day</td>
<td>ching¹ ming⁴ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dragon Boat Festival</td>
<td>dyun¹ ng⁶ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spirit Festival</td>
<td>jung¹ yun⁴ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Autumn Festival</td>
<td>jung¹ chau¹ jit³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chung Yeung Festival</td>
<td>chung⁴ yeung⁴ jit³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Chinese New Year

## English Characters & Yale Romanization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lunar (Chinese) New Year</th>
<th>nung⁴lik⁴san⁴nin⁴</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>New Year’s Eve</td>
<td>cheui⁴jik⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebrate the New Year</td>
<td>gwo³nin⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First day of New Year</td>
<td>nin⁴cho¹yat¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second day of New Year</td>
<td>nin⁴cho¹yi⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Third day of New Year</td>
<td>nin⁴cho¹saam¹</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Up to the fifteenth day because Chinese Year New is from 1/1 – 1/15 according to the lunar calendar)

| Last day of New Year    | yun⁴siu¹         |
| (This is also the Chinese Valentine’s Day) | 

## Activities during Chinese New Year

- **Reunion dinner** (Held on New Year’s Eve)   nin⁴ye⁶faan⁶/ tyun⁴nin⁴faan⁶
- **Shopping at the flower market**           haang⁴fa¹si⁵
- **Visit relatives and friends during New Year** baai³nin⁴
- **Giving out red pocket** (Married Adults and elderly do) paa³lei³si⁶
- **Getting red pocket**                      dau⁶lei³si⁶
- **Play firecrackers**                       siu¹paau²jeung²
- **Play fireworks**                          fong³yin¹fa¹

## Food

- **Dumpling** (because it looks like Chinese gold ingots) gaau²ji²
- **New Year’s cake**                         nin⁴gou¹
- **Glutinous rice dumpling**                 tong¹yun²
- **Candy**                                  tong²

## Decorations

- **Red banners (with greetings on it)**      fai¹cheun¹
- **Flowers**                                fa¹
- **Mandarin Orange**                        gam¹

## Chinese New Year Greetings

- **Congratulations and be prosperous**       gung¹hei²faat³choi⁴
- **Congratulations and be prosperous, please give me red pockets** (usually children say this) gung¹hei²faat³choi⁴, lei⁸si⁸dau⁶loi⁴
- **May all your wishes come true**           sam¹seung²si⁶sing⁴
- **Good luck**                              daai³gat¹daai³lei⁵
- **May there be surpluses every year**       nin⁴nin⁴yau³yu⁴
Valentines Day

Common Phrases

ngo⁵ oi³ nei⁵ I love you
ngo⁵ (hou³) jung¹ yi³ nei⁵ I (really) like you
ngo⁵ jung¹ yi³-jou² nei⁵ hou² nei⁵ la³ I've liked you for a long time.
nei⁵ ho²-m⁴-ho² yi⁵ tung⁴ ngo⁵ yat¹ chai⁴ a³? Can we be together?
ngo⁵ ho²-m⁴-ho² yi⁵ sek³ nei⁵ a³? May I kiss you?
nei⁵ hou² leng¹/jai²/neui² a³ You are so handsome/beautiful
ngo⁵/nei⁵ dou¹ hai⁸ Me/you too
ngo⁵ hou² gwa²-jyu⁶ nei⁵ I (really) miss you
bat¹ yu⁴ ngo⁵/dei⁶ heui³ sik⁶/faan⁶ lo³ Let's go to have dinner

Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Part of Speech</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oi³</td>
<td>love/to love</td>
<td>N/V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jung¹ yi³</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>noi⁵</td>
<td>a long time</td>
<td>Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ho²-m⁴-ho² yi⁵</td>
<td>May I...?/ Can I...?</td>
<td>Expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tung⁴</td>
<td>with</td>
<td>Conj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yat¹ chai⁴</td>
<td>(to be) together</td>
<td>Adv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paak¹ to¹</td>
<td>to be in a relationship</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sek³</td>
<td>to kiss</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dou¹</td>
<td>also</td>
<td>Adv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>leng³</td>
<td>handsome/pretty</td>
<td>Adj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jai²</td>
<td>male</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neui²</td>
<td>female</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>heui³</td>
<td>(to) go to</td>
<td>V</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bat¹ yu⁴ (ngo⁵/dei⁶)…</td>
<td>Let (us)…</td>
<td>Expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Grammar

(1) To ask a question: Can you/would you like to...

Structure: (person, usually 2nd person pronoun) ho²-m⁴-ho² yi⁵ (request)?

Example: nei⁵ ho²-m⁴-ho² yi⁵ tung⁴ ngo⁵ yat¹ chai⁴ a³?
You can/cannot with me together (QW)
(can you/ would you like to (be))

To answer this kind of question:
Positive: ho² yi⁵ can
Negative: m⁴ ho² yi⁵ cannot

OR: hou² good/okay
m⁴ hou² no

(2) To make a suggestion: Let (us)...

Structure: bat¹ yu⁴ (ngo⁵/dei⁶) heui³ (suggestion: places or things to do)… lo³

Example: bat¹ yu⁴ ngo⁵/dei⁶ heui³ sik⁶/faan⁶ lo³
Let us go eat dinner (particle)

To answer this kind of question:
Positive: hou² good/okay
Negative: m⁴ hou² no/ not okay/ don't want to
Some common places and activities

haang⁴ gaai¹  shopping
cai³ hei³  watch movie
hei³ yun²  theater/ cinema
chaan¹ teng¹  restaurant
leui⁶ hang⁴  traveling
haang⁴ saan¹  hiking
cheung³ K  sing karaoke
hoi² taan¹  beach
saan¹ deng²  the top of a hill/ mountain
tai² sing¹ sing¹  watch stars
gung¹ yun²  park
saan¹ bou⁶  to have a walk
yaau⁴ lok⁶ cheung⁴  theme park
waat⁶ syut³  skiing

Activities

Pair up in groups of two. Make a skit of asking each other out. Try to use both of the sentence structures you have learned in this lesson.
### Comparison of Commonly Used Words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>Cantonese</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Mandarin</th>
<th>Cantonese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>不</td>
<td>唔 m4</td>
<td>negative</td>
<td>可以(+V)</td>
<td>可以 ho2 yi5</td>
<td>allowed to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>没, 没有</td>
<td>有 mou5</td>
<td>not-have</td>
<td>能(+V)</td>
<td>可以/能夠 nang4 gau3</td>
<td>can/be capable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>没, 還没</td>
<td>未 mei4,</td>
<td>not yet</td>
<td>可以/能</td>
<td>唔得 (O)</td>
<td>allowed to/able to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>未曾 mei4 chang4</td>
<td></td>
<td>+V(O)</td>
<td></td>
<td>not allow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>重未</td>
<td>not yet (emphatic)</td>
<td>唔可以(+V) m4 ho2 yi5</td>
<td></td>
<td>unable to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>別, 不要</td>
<td>唔好 m4</td>
<td>don't (negative imperative)</td>
<td>唔 (V+) 得 m4_dak1</td>
<td></td>
<td>unable to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hou2 (mou2), 咪 mai2</td>
<td></td>
<td>唔能夠 m4 nang4 gau3 (+V)</td>
<td></td>
<td>must</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>不用</td>
<td>唔使 m4sai2</td>
<td>no need to</td>
<td>有得 mou2 dak1</td>
<td></td>
<td>not/incapable of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>千萬</td>
<td>千祈 chin1 kei4</td>
<td>(emphatic)</td>
<td>Exampes:</td>
<td>You can leave now.</td>
<td>don't get to/not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>想 + Phrase</td>
<td>談 + Phrase lam2</td>
<td>I think…</td>
<td>你可以走了</td>
<td>I don't get to leave/No way I can leave.</td>
<td>possible for</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難道…</td>
<td>唔通… m4 tung1</td>
<td>it can't be that…</td>
<td>你走得喇 nei5 jau2 la3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>難怪，怪不得</td>
<td>唔怪得之 / 之得 m4 gwaa16 dak1 ji1</td>
<td>no wonder…</td>
<td>現在下雨，我不 能走 yi4 ga1 lok6 gan2 yu5, ngo5 jau2 m4 dou2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>還</td>
<td>重 jung6</td>
<td>still; nevertheless</td>
<td>你走唔到</td>
<td>I'm unable to leave.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>還</td>
<td>都 dou1</td>
<td></td>
<td>我走唔到</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>還不錯</td>
<td>都唔錯 dou1 m4 cho3</td>
<td>Not bad</td>
<td>這, 那</td>
<td>ni1, 唔 go2</td>
<td>this, that</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>還在家裏</td>
<td>重喺屋企 jung6 hai2 uk1 kei2</td>
<td>Still at home</td>
<td>這麽/那麼 + Verb</td>
<td>唔 gam2 +Verb</td>
<td>this/that way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>很</td>
<td>好 hou2</td>
<td>very also</td>
<td>唸樣 gam2 yeung2 + Verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>也</td>
<td>都 dou1, 又 yau6, 亦都 yik6 dou1</td>
<td></td>
<td>這麽/那麼/這樣/那樣 + + Verb</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>一點兒</td>
<td>(一)啲 yat1 di1</td>
<td>a bit</td>
<td>唸 gam3 + Adjective</td>
<td>so</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>啲多 dit1</td>
<td>a tiny bit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Examples:**

- **Mandarin:** 我本書
  **Cantonese:** 我本書
  **English:** my book

- **Mandarin:** 這個/那麼 + Verb
  **Cantonese:** 呔 gam2 +Verb
  **English:** this/that way

- **Mandarin:** 這個/那麼 + Adjective
  **Cantonese:** 呔 gam3 + Adjective
  **English:** so

- **Mandarin:** 不好
  **Cantonese:** 不好
  **English:** not bad

- **Mandarin:** 不行
  **Cantonese:** 不行
  **English:** no

- **Mandarin:** 還是
  **Cantonese:** 還是
  **English:** or (choice)
deu1    some  抑或 yik1 waak6  question)  
di1    只     或者 waak6 je2  or (declarative)
只係  hai6  或者 waak6 je2  perhaps,
ji2    only  maybe
hai6    一定  certainly, surely

只是  jing6    不一定，未必，唔一定
(cont'd)  hai6  not necessarily
得  dak1    和，跟，

(只)剩下  faan1  係
靜低  jing6    同(埋) tung4 maai4  and; with
 dai1

有啲  yat1  დაუ1

只係  hai6    係

只  只係  hai6

(一)啲  yat1    係
deu1

(一)啲 yat1  some  或者 waak6 je2  or (declarative)

只是  hai6    也許
ji2    only

只是  hai6    一定

(cont'd)  不一定，未必，唔一定
得  dak1    not necessarily

得番  dak1  係
faan1    係
靜低  jing6    同(埋) tung4 maai4  and; with
 dai1

有點  yau5    係

有啲  yau5  係
di1

一點…也  yat1    係
di1…dou1  係

剛剛  ngaam1  Just (a  from
ngaam1

剛才  頭先  tau2  ก๊าム
sin1  A moment

正話  jing3  係
wa6    係

才  先(至)  sin1  係
ji3    係

Ex:

Example:

我才不相信  ngo5 sin1    係
ji3 m4  係
seun3  係

他才是好人。  keui5    係
sin1 ji3 hai6  係
hou2 yan4  係

他才是好人。  keui5    係
sin1 ji3 hai6  係
hou2 yan4  係

常常  成日  seng4    係
yat6    係

經常  運詩 jau1    係
si4    係
經常 ging1    係
soeng4  係

長...  成 seng4  the entire...
整...  每 muc5 or  each...

讓, 被  畢 bei2 + Agent  let, by (passive)
給  被 bei2  give

偶尔  偶爾  noi6  long time
耐不耐  係
一直  係
路 yat1 lou6  係

在  V  緊 gan2  progressing
V  著  jyu6  action

long time

有時候  係
有時 yau5  sometimes

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