

UC Berkeley

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Cantonese Decal Intermediate

Student Edition

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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

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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 | | Vowels | |
|--------------------|-----|----------------|------------------|
| Yale | IPA | Yale | IPA |
| b | p | i | i: |
| p | ph | | e (before ng, k) |
| m | m | yu | y: |
| f | f | u | u: |
| d | t | | o (before ng, k) |
| t | th | e | ɛ: |
| n | n | o | ɔ: |
| l | l | eu | oe: |
| g | k | | ø (before n, t) |
| k | kh | a (with final) | ɐ |
| ng | ŋ | a/aa | a: |
| h | h | iu | iw |
| j | ts | eui | øʷ |
| ch | tsh | ui | uʷ |
| s | s | ei | ej |
| y | j | oi | oj |
| gw | kw | ou | ow |
| kw | kwh | ai | ɛj |
| w | w | au | ɐw |
| | | aai | a:j |
| | | aau | a:w |

| Final Consonants | |
|------------------|-----|
| Yale | IPA |
| m | m |
| n | n |
| ng | ŋ |
| p | p |
| t | t |
| k | k |

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*)

| <i>Tone Number</i> | <i>Pitch</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Example Word</i> | <i>English Meaning</i> |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 55 | High level | si ¹ | Silk |
| 2 | 35 | High rising | si ² | Feces |
| 3 | 33 | Mid level | si ³ | To try |
| 4 | 21 | Low level | si ⁴ | Time |
| 5 | 23 | Low rising | si ⁵ | Market |
| 6 | 22 | Low level | si ⁶ | A matter |

Tones with p, t, k finals

| <i>Tone Number</i> | <i>Pitch</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Example Word</i> | <i>English Meaning</i> |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1 | 5 | High level | sik ¹ | To know |
| 3 | 3 | Mid level | sit ³ | Sit (a surname) |
| 6 | 2 | Low level | sik ⁶ | To eat |

Changed tones:

Examples:

| | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| mun ⁴ 'door' | → | hou ⁶ mun ² 'back door'; chin ⁴ mun ² 'front door' |
| dip ⁶ 'dish' | → | fei ¹ dip ² 'Frisbee (lit. flying dish)' |
| geng ³ 'mirror' | → | ngaan ⁵ geng ² 'eyeglasses' |
| maan ³ 'slow' | → | maan ³ maan ¹ '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*

| Consonants | Sound in English |
|------------|-------------------------|
| b | b in bat |
| p | p in pat |
| m | m in mat |
| f | f in fat |
| d | d in dad |
| t | t in tack |
| n | n in no |
| l | l in low |
| g | g in game |
| k | k in kid |

| Consonants | Sound in English |
|------------|---|
| ng | like ng in sing |
| h | h in ham |
| j | ds in dads ; close to j in jeep |
| ch | ts in rats ; close to ch in cheap |
| s | s in see |
| y | y in yes |
| gw | gu in the name Guam |
| kw | qu in quite , queen |
| w | w in wait |

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.

| Consonants | Sound in English |
|------------|-------------------------|
| p | p in map |
| t | t in mat |
| k | k in tick |

| Consonants | Sound in English |
|------------|--------------------------|
| ng | ng in sing |
| m | m in ram |
| n | n in soon |

Vowels

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

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

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

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

| | | | |
|-----|---------|---------|--------------|
| si | sip/sit | sim/sin | [sik/sing] |
| wu | wut | wun | [fuk/fung] |
| seu | seut | seun | [seuk/seung] |

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

| | | | | | |
|-----|--------|---------|---------|---------------|--------|
| sat | [saat] | sang | [saang] | bak | [baak] |
| sai | [saai] | lap | [laap] | bat | [baat] |
| jau | [jaau] | kau/gau | | [kaau]/[gaau] | |

Difficult Vowels

-yu

yu syu jyu jyut tyut syut hyut

-eui

seui jeui keui heui deui teui

-ui

wui gui mui pui bui

-ew

dew jew

Other Vowels

-ou

dou hou mou

-ei

bei nei sei

-oi

hoi goi noi

-iu

giu miu piu chiu liu

References

Hutton, C., & Bolton, K. (2005). *A Dictionary of Cantonese Slang*. Singapore: Singapore University Press.

Matthews, S., Yip, V. (1994). *Cantonese: A Comprehensive Grammar*. Rutledge: New York.

Numbers

| | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|----------------------------|--------|---|
| 0 Zero | 零 | ling ⁴ | 10 Ten | 十 | sap ⁶ |
| 1 One | 一 | yat ¹ | 11 Eleven | 十一 | sap ¹ yat ¹ Lit. <i>ten and one</i> |
| 2 Two | 二 | yi ⁶ | 12 Twelve | 十二 | sap ¹ yi ⁶ Lit. <i>ten and two</i> |
| 3 Three | 兩 | leung ⁵ (<i>before noun/counter</i>) | 20 Twenty | 二十 | yi ⁶ sap ⁶ Lit. <i>two tens</i> |
| 4 Four | 四 | sei ³ | | 廿 | ya ⁶ (<i>colloq short form</i>) |
| 5 Five | 五 | m ⁵ | 30 Thirty | 三十 | saam ¹ sap ⁶ ; sa ¹ a ⁶ <i>colloq</i> |
| 6 Six | 六 | luk ⁶ | 100 One Hundred | 一百 | yat ¹ baak ³ |
| 7 Seven | 七 | chat ¹ | 1,000 One Thousand | 一千 | yat ¹ chin ¹ |
| 8 Eight | 八 | baat ³ | 10,000 Ten thousand | 一萬 | yat ¹ maan ⁶ |
| 9 Nine | 九 | gau ² | | -th | dai ⁶ + (number) |
| | | | | ½ half | bun ³ |

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

52 fifty two 五十二 m⁵ sap⁶ yi⁶

Short Forms

二十 (20) is commonly pronounced 廿 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 a⁶ 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 a¹ 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.

| Tone | Description | Number w/ corresponding tone |
|--|----------------|--|
| 1 st | 55 high level | 3 – saam¹ |
| 2 nd | 35 high rising | 9 – gau² |
| 3 rd | 33 mid level | 4 – sei³ |
| 4 th | 21 low falling | 0 – ling⁴ |
| 5 th | 23 low rising | 5 – ng⁵ |
| 6 th | 22 low level | 2 – yi⁶ |
| short tones with -p/-t/-k endings | | |
| 1 st | 5 high | 1 – yat¹ |
| 3 rd | 3 mid | 8 – baat³ |
| 6 th | 2 low | 6 – luk⁶ or 10 – sap⁶ |

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

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Hey! wai/wei6 喂 | Hello? (on the phone) wai/wei2 喂 | Hello (fml.) nei5 hou2 你好 |
| How are you/What's up? dim2 a3? 點呀 | | |
| How are you? (fml.) nei5 hou2 ma3? 你好嗎 | | |
| How have you been lately? ni1paai4 dim2 a3? 呢排點呀 <i>or</i> jeui3gan6 dim2 a3? 最近點呀? | | |
| How have you been lately? (fml.) ni1paai4/jeui3gan6 gei2 hou2 ma? 呢排/最近幾好嗎 | | |
| Good morning jou2san4 早晨 | Good night jou2tau2 早啱 | |
| Bye! baai1baai3 拜拜 | (fml.) joi3gin3 再見 | See you later! chi4di1gin3 遲啲見 |
| See you tomorrow! ting1yat6 gin3 聽日見 | | |
| My name is... ngo5 giu3 ____ 我叫 ____ | | |
| I'm... years old ngo5 ____ sei3 我...歲 | | |
| I'm from... ngo5 hai2 ____ lei4 ga3 我係 ____ 嚟架 | | |
| Thank you! m5goi1 唔該 (<i>for a favor/service</i>) do1je6 多謝 (<i>for a gift, huge favors, metaphorically</i>) | | |
| You're welcome m4sai2 haak3hei3 唔使(客氣) | | |
| Have you eaten yet? (a greeting) nei5 sik6 jo2 faan6 mei6 a3? 你食咗飯未呀? | | |
| How do you say __ in Cantonese? __ yung6 gwong2dung1wa2 dim2 gong2 a3? __用廣東話點講呀? | | |
| Do you understand? nei5 ming4 m4 ming4 a3? 你明唔明呀? | | |
| Can you understand (what was said)? nei5 teng1 dak1 ming4 ma3? 你聽得明嗎? | | |
| Sorry! m4hou2 yi3si1/3 唔好意思 (more seriously, at fault) deui3m4jyu6 對唔住 | | |
| I don't understand ngo5 m4 ming4 我唔明 | | |
| I can't understand (what was said) ngo5 teng1 m4 ming4 我聽唔明 | | |
| Any questions? yau5mou5 man6tai4 有冇問題 | | |
| Could you speak slower? cheng2 nei5 gong2 maan6 di1 請你講慢啲 | | |
| Could you speak louder? cheng2 nei5 gong2 daai6seng1 di1 請你講大聲啲 | | |
| Could you say that once again? cheng2 nei5 joi3 gong2 do1 yat1 ci3 請你再講多一次 | | |
| Could you please...? cheng2/ma4faan4 nei5.... 請/麻煩你... Please...! m4goi1.! 唔該...! | | |
| Excuse me, I wanna ask... cheng2man6,... 請問,... <i>or</i> m4goi1, ngo5 seung2 man6..., 唔該, 我想問... | | |

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(maai4) 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 tiu3mou5 a3 I (really) don't like to dance.
 2) ni1 bun2 syu1 hai6 fei1seung4ji1 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 yi3 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 gwai3 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 singing 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)
 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

Section _____

Due Date _____

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: lit⁶che¹ jik¹jeung¹
dou³daat⁶, ching²sin¹yeung⁶che¹seung⁶
sing⁴haak³lok⁶che¹ (followed by Mandarin, English)
(Kevin's phone rings)*

Kevin: wei²!

Jerry: wei⁶ Kevin! Jerry a³! nei⁵yi⁴ga¹ hai² bin¹ a³?

Kevin: ngo⁵yi⁴ga¹ daap³-gan² ba¹si², jau⁶faai³ dou³
la³! nei⁵ ne¹?

Jerry: ngo⁵ngaam¹ngaam¹ seung⁵-jo² dei⁶ti³.
hai⁶wo³, nei⁵kyut³ding⁶-jo² heui³ bin¹dou⁶ yam²cha⁶
mei⁶ a³?

Kevin: ngo⁵dei⁶ heui³ Fun¹Lok³Lau⁴, hou²-m⁴-hou²
a³?

Jerry: hou² a⁶! dim² heu...?

*Subway Announcement: ching²mat⁶ kaau³gan⁶
che¹mun⁴ (followed by Mandarin, English)*

Kevin: ...dang², jan⁶gaan¹ gin³! baai¹baai¹!

Jerry: mat¹ye⁵wa²? wei², wei², wei²?

English Translation

*Subway Announcement: The train is arriving.
Please let passengers exit first.*

Kevin: Hello?

Jerry: Hey Kevin. It's Jerry. Where are you right now?

Kevin: I'm riding the bus now, about to arrive.
What about you?

Jerry: I just got on the subway. Oh yea, have you decided where to go to have dim sum yet.

Kevin: We'll go to Happy Happy Restaurant, how's that sound?

Jerry: Sounds good, how do I get...?

Subway Announcement: Please stand back from the doors.

Kevin: ...wait. See you in a bit! Bye!

Jerry: What?? Hello? Hello? Hello?

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

mat¹ye⁵wa²?

Daap³

jau⁶faai³

dei⁶ti³

kyut³ding⁶

yam²cha⁴

che¹mun⁴

jan⁶gaan¹

lok⁶che¹

gin³

Part of Speech

Expression

V

Adv

N

V

VO

N

Time Word/Adv

VO

V

English Meaning

What did you say?

to take/ride

about to, soon

subway

to decide

to have dim sum

car door

in a while, soon; a moment

to get off, alight

to see; to meet

Extra Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

sing⁴haak³

jik¹jeung¹

dou³daat⁶

yeung⁶

lit⁶che³

ching²mat⁶...

kaau³gan⁶

Part of Speech

N

Adv

V

V

N

V

Expression

English Meaning

passenger (fml.)

about to; soon (fml.)

to arrive (fml.)

to yield to, to let

train (fml.)

Please do not...(fml.)

to get close to, near (fml.)

Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

Jerry: bai⁶la³, haang⁴cho³-jo² lou⁶. siu²je²,
cheng²man⁶, ngo⁵seung²heui³Tong⁴Yan⁴Fau⁶.
nei⁵ji¹-m⁴-ji¹ dim²haang⁴ 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 sau²sin¹ hai² ni¹go³ gaai¹hau² jyun³ yau⁶, yin⁴ji¹hau⁶ jik⁶ haang⁴, joi³ gwo³ saam¹ tiu³ ma⁵lou⁶, jeui³hau⁶ hai² Gau²Gaai¹ jyun³ jo².

Jerry: hou², m⁴goi¹! hai⁶wo³, jung⁶yau⁵, ngo⁵ seung² man⁶, Fun¹Lok⁶Lau⁴ hai² bin¹ a³?

Passer-by: hai² ting⁴che¹cheung⁴ deui³min⁶. nei⁵ yat¹ haang⁴dou³ Gau²Gaai¹ jau⁶ wui⁵ gin³ dou² ge³ la³! gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴ wui⁵ hai² nei⁵ jo²-sau²bin⁶

Jerry: m⁴goi¹saai³!

Passer-by: m⁴sai²haak³hei³!

Passer-by: Here, first you turn right on this intersection. Afterwards you go straight, and then cross three streets. Finally, turn left on 9th Street.

Jerry: Ok, thanks! Oh yea, I want to also ask where Happy Restaurant is.

Passer-by: It's across from the parking lot. Once you get to 9th Street, you will see it.

The restaurant will be on your left.

Jerry: Thanks a lot!

Passer Your welcome!

Vocabulary

| <u>Yale Romanization</u> | <u>Part of Speech</u> | <u>English Meaning</u> |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| bai ⁶ la ³ | Expression | Shoot! Darn it! Crap! |
| lou ⁶ | N | road |
| siu ² je ² | N | Miss |
| Tong ⁴ Yan ⁴ Fau ⁶ also Tong ⁴ Yan ⁴ Gaai ¹ | N | Chinatown |
| ji ¹ | V | to know |
| hei ³ ...dim ² haang ⁴ a ³ ? | Expression | How do I get to...? |
| sau ² sin ¹ | Adv | first(ly) |
| gaai ¹ hau ² | N | block, intersection |
| jyun ³ | V | to turn |
| yau ⁶ | Adv | right |
| jo ² | Adv | left |
| yin ⁴ (ji ¹) hau ⁶ | Adv/Conj. | after that; afterwards |
| joi ³ | Adv | in addition, again |
| jik ⁶ | Adv | straight |
| gwo ³ | V | to cross; to pass |
| gaai ³ | N | street |
| jeui ³ hau ⁶ | Adv | last, finally |
| Gau ² Gaai ¹ | Proper N | Ninth Street |
| jung ⁶ yau ⁵ ... | Expression | Also... |
| Fun ¹ Lok ⁶ Lau ⁴ | Proper N | Happy Happy Restaurant |
| ting ⁴ che ¹ cheung ⁴ | N | parking lot |
| deui ³ min ⁶ | N | across from |
| wui ⁵ | V | will, would |
| gin ³ | V | to see |
| gaan ¹ | N | measure for rooms, some buildings |
| cha ⁴ lau ⁴ | MW | restaurant |

Dialogue 3

:: Kevin's Phone Rings::

Yale Romanization

Kevin: wei², ngo⁵dei⁶ sik⁶ yun⁴ la³. gam³ noi⁶ ga³!

Jerry: ngo⁵ wan² m⁴ dou² nei⁵dei⁶ wo³. nei⁵dei⁶ hai² bin¹ a³?

Kevin: nei⁵ seung⁵ lei⁴ la¹! ngo⁵dei⁶ cho⁵ hai² lau⁴seung⁶.

Jerry: ngo⁵ yi⁵wai⁴ nei⁵dei⁵ hai² mun⁴hau² dang² wo³

Kevin: ngo⁵ tau⁴sin¹ dou¹ wa⁶-jo² hai² lau⁴seung⁶ lok³!

Jerry: ngo⁵ tau⁴sin¹ hai² dei⁶tit⁶, mat¹ye⁵ dou² teng¹

English Translation

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

Jerry: Well, I can't find you. Where you 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

m⁴ dou² a³. nei⁵ yau⁶ gam³ faai³ sau¹ sin⁶!
 yau⁵ mou⁵ gaau³ cho³ a³?

anything. You hung up so fast! Come on, you gotta be kidding me!

Vocabulary

| <u>Yale Romanization</u> | <u>Part of Speech</u> | <u>English Meaning</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|--|
| noi ⁶ | Adj | long (time) |
| wan ² | V | to look for; find |
| wo ³ | Part. | [tells listener to take note of the statement] |
| seung ⁵ | V | to go up |
| cho ⁵ | V | to sit |
| lau ⁴ seung ⁶ | N | upstairs |
| yi ⁵ wai ⁴ | V | to think (mistakenly) |
| mun ⁴ hau ² | N | doorway |
| tau ⁴ sin ¹ | Time Word/Adv | a moment ago, earlier |
| wa ⁶ | V | to say, to tell |
| teng ¹ | V | to listen |
| yau ⁶ | Adv | [adds emphasis] <i>lit.</i> again |
| faai ³ | Adj | fast |
| sau ¹ sin ³ | V | to hang up the phone |

Supplementary Vocabulary

| <u>Yale Romanization</u> | <u>Part of Speech</u> | <u>English Meaning</u> |
|---|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| mou ⁵ gei ² noi ⁶ | Time Word/Adv | not long |
| noi ⁶ bat ¹ noi ² | Time Word/Adv | now and then, occasionally |
| yat ¹ jan ⁶ (gaan ¹) | Time Word/Adv | a moment; in a while/soon |
| lau ⁴ ha ⁶ | N | downstairs |
| # + lau ² | N | Nth floor |
| jing ³ wa ⁶ (=tau ⁴ sin ¹) | Time Word/Adv | a moment ago, earlier |
| kei ⁵ | V | to stand |
| da ² din ⁶ wa ² (bei ² ...) | VO | to make a phone call (to...) |
| jip ³ /teng ¹ din ⁶ wa ² | VO | to pick up/answer the phone |
| gong ² | V | to speak, to tell |
| yun ⁵ | Adj | far |
| kan ⁵ | Adj | close, near |
| kei ⁴ sat ⁶ ... | Expression | Actually... |
| yun ⁴ loi ⁴ ... | Expression | It turns out that... |

Grammar

1) Resultative Complement

V + dou³ to arrive at, to get to ... (by V-ing)

Adding dou³ (third tone) to the verb shows that an action has reached a certain point in time or location.

Example:

ngo⁵ duk⁶ dou³ dai⁶ saam¹ yip⁶. keui⁵ faan² dou³ uk¹ kei² la³!
 'I read to page three.' 'He's arrived home!'

ngo⁵ kam⁴ maan⁶ jou⁶ dou³ saam¹ dim² sin¹ ji³ fan³ gaau³.
 Last night, I worked until 3, (and it wasn't until 3) that I went to bed.

2) Resultative Complement

V + dou² to be able to V, could V

By adding *dou*² (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 tau⁴sin¹ gam²gok³ dou².
Can you see me? I could feel it earlier.

keui⁵ yaai² dou² ngo⁵ bou⁶ din⁶ a³! ngo⁵ gin³ dou² keui³ tau¹ye⁵.
He stepped on my computer! I saw him steal.

Negative: V + m⁴ + dou²

ngo⁵ ting¹yat⁶ faan¹ m⁴ dou² uk¹kei⁵.
I won't be able return home tomorrow.

keui⁵ gei³ m⁴ dou² ngo⁵ go³ dei⁶ji² (gei³: to remember, dei⁶ji²: 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.

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| ...sin ¹ or sau ² sin ¹ ... | ¹ First... |
| yin ¹ (ji ¹)hau ⁶ ... or gan ¹ jyu ⁶ ... | And then.../Afterwards... |
| joi ³ | In addition... |
| jeui ³ hau ⁶ | Finally/Lastly.... |

Example:

ngo⁵ gam¹yat¹ yiu³ tiu³mou⁵ sin¹, gan¹jyu⁶ da² mong⁵kau⁴, gan¹jyu⁶ cheung³go¹, jeui³hau⁶ yau⁴seui².

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

Note: ¹Spoken Cantonese places sin¹ after the verb, but when you use sau²sin¹ or use more formal Cantonese, it goes before the verb.

Example:

Formal: ching² sin¹ yeung⁶ che¹ seung⁶ sing⁴haak³ lok⁶che¹
'Please let passengers exit first.' (verb here is yeung⁶ 'to yield/let')

Colloquial: nei⁵ bei² keui⁵ lok⁶che¹ sin¹ la¹! (bei²: to allow/let)
'Let him get off first!'

4) sik¹ versus ji¹ 'to know'

The verb *sik*¹ is used to mean 'to know' when you are talking about knowing a person or knowing some sort of skill. On the other hand, *ji*¹ (sometimes *ji*¹*dou*⁶) is usually used when you know a fact or some sort of information.

Example:

nei⁵ sik¹-m⁴-sik¹ ngo⁵ go³ pang⁴yau⁵ a³? 'Do you know my friend?'

keui⁵ sik³ (gong²) Gwong²Dung¹Wa².
'He knows (how to speak) Cantonese'

ngo⁵ ji¹dou³ saai³ nei⁵ di¹ bei³mat⁶! 'I know all your secrets!'

keui⁵ m⁴ ji¹ nei⁵ 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:

yu⁴gwo² nei⁵ 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 yat¹ding⁶ wui⁵ lei⁴ ngo⁵ go³ pa¹ti⁴
'He will definitely come to my party'

keui⁵ ho²ngang⁴ wui⁵ lei⁴. 'He might come'

6) Pattern: *yat1...jau6*... 'As soon as..., then...'

Examples:

ngo⁵ yat¹ jou⁶ yun⁵ gung¹fo³, jau⁶ fan³gaau³.
'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.'

sin¹saang¹ yat¹ haang⁴ yap⁶ lei⁴, go³go³ jau⁴ m⁴ cheut¹seng¹
(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 pang¹yau⁵ mat¹ye⁵ dou¹ sik⁶ 'Your friend eats anything'

ngo⁵ gei²si⁴ dou¹ dak¹haan⁴ 'I'm free anytime'

Negative: QW + dou¹ + m⁴/mei⁶/mou⁵ + V

ngo⁵ gam¹yat⁶ mat¹ye⁵ dou¹ mei⁶ jou⁶
'I haven't done anything today'

keui⁵ gei²si⁴ dou¹ m⁴ jou⁶ gung¹fo³
'She doesn't do homework anytime'

keui⁵ bin¹dou⁶ dou¹ mou⁵ heui⁵-gwo³
'He hasn't been to anywhere'

9) Pattern: yi⁵wai⁴... 'thought (mistakenly)'

The expression yi⁵wai⁴ is used to mean 'thought' only when if what the speaker says a mistaken thought or notion is. It is typically followed by daan⁶hai⁶ 'but', kei⁴sat⁶ 'actually', and yun⁴loi⁴ 'it turns out that...'

Example:

ngo⁵ yi⁵wai⁴ keui⁵ hai⁶ sin¹saang¹, yun⁴loi⁴ keui⁵ dou¹ hai⁶ hok⁶saang¹
'I thought he was a teacher, but it turns out he is also a student.'

ngo⁵ yi⁵wai⁴ ngo⁴ pang⁴yau⁵ gam¹yat⁶ wui⁶ lei⁴, daan⁶hai⁶ keui⁵ jeui³hau⁶
mou⁵ lei⁴.

'I thought my friend would come, but in the end he did not come.'

ngo⁵ yi⁵wai⁴ keui⁵ hou⁵ lek¹, kei⁴sat⁴ keui⁵ jung⁶ cheun² gwo³ jek³ ma⁵lau¹.
'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 Gwok³Yu⁵ 'speak Mandarin'

gong² gu³si⁶ 'tell a story'

keui⁵ gong² dak¹ hou² ching¹cho² 'he speaks very clearly'

When you quote someone, you must use wa⁶ 'to say...'

keui⁵ wa⁶ nei⁶ hou² jung¹yi³ cheung³go¹ wo³.

'He says that you really like to sing'

ngo⁶ wa⁶-jo² hai² lau⁴seung⁴ 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'

nei⁵ wa⁶/gong² bei² ngo⁵ teng¹ la¹!

'(You) Tell me!'

Note the pattern above:

$A + wa^6/gong^2 + bei^2 + B + teng^1/ji^1$
 'A told B / A let B know'

Transportation

English

car
 car (private)
 automobile
 motorcycle
 bicycle
 bus
 minibus
 taxi
 train
 subway
 light rail
 airplane
 helicopter
 boat
 ferry
 MW for vehicles (car, train, bus, taxi)
 MW for flying machines (airplane, helicopter)
 MW for boat
 to ride
 to ride a bike
 to drive
 driver
 to board (car, taxi, bus, train)
 to alight (car, taxi, bus, train)
 bus/taxi/train fare
 bus stop
 stop/station (bus, train, subway)
 platform
 elevator
 street/road
 freeway
 parking lot
 parking space
 airport

Yale Romanization

che¹
 si¹ ga¹ che¹
 hei³ che¹
 din⁶ daan¹ che¹
 daan¹ che¹
 ba¹ si²
 siu² ba¹
 dik¹ si²
 fo² che¹
 dei⁶ tit³
 hing¹ tit³
 fei¹ gei¹
 jik⁶ sing¹ gei¹
 syun⁴
 dou⁶ leun⁴
 ga³, bou⁶
 ga³
 jek³
 daap³, cho⁵
 chaai²/yaa² daan¹ che¹
 ja¹
 si¹ gei¹
 seung⁵ che¹
 lok⁶ che¹
 che¹ fai³
 ba¹ si² jaam⁶
 jaam⁶
 yut⁶ toi⁴
 lip¹ (<Eng. Lift)
 gaai¹/lou⁶
 gou¹ chuk¹ gung¹ lou⁶
 ting⁴ che¹ cheung⁴
 che¹ wai²
 (fei¹) gei¹ cheung⁴

gate

jaap⁶ (hau²)

Location Outline

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

[a] Subject + hai² + Location + **Localizer** + Verb + Object

keui⁵ hai² Mei⁵ Gwok³ duk⁶ syu¹. (duk⁶ syu¹ 'to attend school; to read')
I go to school in America.

[b] Subject + Verb + hai² + Location + **Localizer**

This construction places the location after the verb, but is more limited to certain verbs in which the action is static.

keui⁵ kei⁵ hai² mun⁴ hau² dou⁶.
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 | chin ⁴ min ⁶ | in front of, before |
| ha ⁶ min ⁶ | below, bottom of | hau ⁶ min ⁶ | in back of; behind |
| dai ² ha ⁶ | below, bottom of | | |
| jo ² sau ² bin ⁶ | on the left of | jo ² bin ¹ | on the left of |
| yau ⁶ sau ² bin ⁶ | on the right of | yau ⁶ bin ¹ | on the right of |
| pong ⁴ bin ¹ | beside | deui ³ min ⁶ | across from |
| gaak ³ lei ⁴ | beside | jung ¹ gaan ¹ | in the middle of |
| yap ⁶ min ⁶ | inside | leui ⁵ min ⁶ | inside |
| leui ⁵ tau ⁴ | inside | cheut ¹ min ⁶ | outside |
| ni ¹ dou ⁶ | here | go ² dou ⁶ | there |
| ni ¹ bin ⁶ | this side | go ² bin ⁶ | that side |
| ni ¹ tau ⁴ | this area | go ² tau ⁴ | that area |
| dung ¹ bin ⁶ | east of | dung ¹ bin ⁶ | south of |
| sai ¹ bin ⁶ | west of | bak ¹ bin ⁶ | north of |

A tung⁴ B ji¹ gaan¹ 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 dai²ha⁶/ha⁶min⁶.

'The book is below the table'

Dwinelle hai² nei² jo²sau²bin⁶.

'Dwinelle is to your left.'

How to express the existence of an object (note: the noun is indefinite):

[a] Location + *Localizer* + yau⁵ + Noun

hok⁶haau⁶ deui³min⁶ yau⁵ yat¹ gaan¹ chaan¹gun².

'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)

keui⁵dei⁶ hai² tou⁴syu¹gun² cheut¹min⁶ duk⁶-gan² syu¹.

'They are reading outside the library'

[b] Subject + Verb + haⁱ² + Location + *Localizer*

ngo⁵ pang⁴yau⁵ kei⁵ hai² ngo⁵ gaak³lei⁴

'My friend is standing beside me.'

keui⁵ fan³ hai² so¹fa² seung³min

'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 sin¹saang¹ hai² fo³sat¹ yap⁶min⁶ gaau³-gan² syu¹.

'There is a teacher teaching inside the classroom'

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

yau⁵ go³ sai³lou⁶ gwai⁶ hai² cheung¹mun² chin⁴min⁶.

'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' | 走嚟學校 |
| 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

[A] Subway Station _____

[B] and [E] Bus Stop _____

[C] and [F] Taxi Stop _____

[D] Light Rail Station _____

| | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Berkeley St _____ V | North Bay St _____ V | Canton Street _____ V | |
| Church _____ [D] | Gym [C] _____ | Hospital _____ | Parking Lot _____ |
| 1st St _____ | | | |
| [A] Cafe _____ | [B] Bookstore _____ | Shopping Mall _____ | Supermarket _____ |
| 2nd St _____ | | | |
| Library _____ | University _____ | Post Office _____ [F] | Bank [E] _____ |
| 3rd St _____ | | | Chinatown |
| Airport _____ | Hotel _____ | Train Station _____ | Restaurant _____ |

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) nei³ gam¹ yat⁶ fong³-jo² hok⁶ heui³ bin¹ a³? (yat¹...jau⁶...)
- b) nei³ jou⁶-jo² gung¹fo³ mei⁶ a³? (QW + dou¹ + V)
- c) keui⁵ dang²-jo² hou² noi⁶ la⁴?
- d) nei⁵ tai²-m⁴-tai² dou² ngo⁵ kei² hai² bin¹ a³?
- e) nei⁵ wui⁵-m⁴-wui⁵ hai² Ga¹Jau¹ wan² gung¹ jou⁶ a³?
- f) ngo⁵ yi⁵wai⁴ _____, yun⁴loi⁴ keui⁵ mat¹ye⁵ dou¹ mei⁶ _____
- g) keui⁵ hai² din²wa² tung⁴ nei⁵ gong² mat¹ye⁵ a³?

Part IV: Fill in the blanks with the correct term

- a) ngo⁵ pang⁴yau⁵ _____ ngo⁵ m⁴ sik¹ _____ Gwok³Yu² (gong²; wa⁶)
- b) nei⁵ _____-m⁴-_____ ngo⁵ _____ da² mong⁵kau⁴ ga³? (ji¹; sik¹)
- c) keui⁵ _____ ngo⁵ hai³ Mei⁵Gwok³Yan⁴, kei⁴sat⁶ ngo⁵ hai⁶ Ying¹Gwok³Yan⁴ (gok³dak¹, yi⁵wai⁴)
- d) ngo⁵ yi⁴wai⁴ yiu³ dang² _____, daan⁶hai⁶ ngo⁵ jing⁶hai⁶ dang²-jo² _____ je¹ (hou²noi⁶, yat¹jan⁶)

Lesson 7: At the Restaurant

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization

Ella: wa⁶! yau⁵ gam³ do¹ yan⁴ dang²-gan².

ngo⁵dei⁶ dim²gaai² lei⁴ ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴ ge²?

Eric: ni¹ dou⁶ di¹ dim²sam¹ jing² dak¹ chiu¹ hou²sik⁶ ga³!

Ella: daan⁶hai⁶ gam³ do¹ yan⁴, ngo⁵ lam² dang² dou³ tin¹hak¹ dou¹ mei⁶ yau⁵ wai² wo³!

Eric: m⁴sai² daam¹sam¹. ngo⁵ bat¹lau¹ dou¹ heui³-hoi¹ ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴ yam²cha⁴ ge³ la¹!

Ella: gam² jik¹hai⁶ mat¹ye⁵ a³?

Eric: gam² jik¹hai⁶ go³ lou⁵baan² tung⁴maai⁴ di³ fo²gei³, keui⁵dei⁶ go³go³ dou¹ sik¹ ngo⁵ ga³.

ngo⁵dei⁶ yat¹ding⁶ lo² dou² wai².

Ella: jan¹hai⁶ a⁴?

Eric: hai⁶ a³, ngo⁵ yi⁵chin⁴ mui⁵ go³ sing¹kei⁴yat⁶ dou¹ lei⁴ bong¹chan³ ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴ ga³.

Waitress: sin¹saang¹, cheng²man⁶, gei² do¹ wai² a³?

Eric: eu³...saam¹ wai², m⁴goi¹...

Ella: jou⁶me¹si⁶ a³?

Eric: ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴ hou²chi⁵ jyun³-jo² lou⁵sai³ la³. di¹ fo²gei³ dou¹ m⁴ tung⁴ saai³ la³!

Ella: gam² dim²syun³ a³?

Eric: gam² jik¹hai⁶ ngo⁵dei⁶ yiu³ dang² do¹ yat¹ jan⁶ lo³!

Ella: yat¹ jan⁶! ngo⁵dei⁶ gam¹yat⁶ m⁴sai² sik⁶ la³!

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)

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

cha⁴lau⁴

dim²sam¹

jing²

lam²

tin¹hak¹

wai²

daam¹sam¹

bat¹lau¹

yam²cha⁴

lou⁵baan²

fo²gei³

yat¹ding⁶

lo²

bong¹chan³

jou⁶me¹si⁶?

hou²chi⁵

jyun³

Part of Speech

N

N

V

V

Time Word

N

Time Word/Adv

N

VO

N

N

Adv

V

V

Expression

Adv

V

English Meaning

restaurant

dim sum

to make

to think

when it gets dark

seat

to worry

all along

to have tea and dim sum at a restaurant; to

drink tea

owner

employees

certainly, definitely

to take; to get

do business with, be a patron to

What's the matter?

seems like

to change; to transfer

lou⁵sai³
tung⁴N
Adjowner
to be similar**Dialogue 2****Yale Romanization****Andy:** ngo⁵dei⁶ sik⁶ maai⁴ lan¹chyu² sin¹
seung⁵tong⁴ hou²-m⁴-hou² a³?**Apple:** hou² a³, nei⁵ seung² sik⁶ di¹ mat¹ye⁵ a³?**Andy:** ngo⁵ mou⁵so²wai⁶.**Apple:** bat¹yu⁴ ngo⁵dei⁶ hai² ni¹dou⁶ sik⁶ la¹!**Andy:** hai⁶wo³...ngo⁵dei⁶ sai²-m⁴-sai² dang² maai⁴
Jackie a³?**Apple:** keui⁵ giu³ ngo⁵dei⁶ sik⁶-jyu⁶ dang².**Andy:** o⁶...gam² ngo⁵dei⁶ yap⁶ heui³ sin¹ la¹.**Waiter:** siu²je², nei⁵ yiu³ di¹ mat¹ye⁵ sik⁶ ne¹?**Apple:** ngo⁵ yiu³ gin⁶ Gung¹Si¹ Saam¹Man⁴Ji⁶
tung⁴maai⁴ yat¹ bui¹ ho²lok⁶.**Waiter:** hou², gam² ni¹ wai² sin¹saang¹ ne¹?**Andy:** ngo⁵ yiu³ wun² Wan⁴Tan¹Min⁶ la¹!**Waiter:** sin¹saang¹, nei⁵ yiu³-m⁴-yiu³ di¹ ye⁵ yam²
a³?**Andy:** m⁴goi¹ bei² bui¹ dung³seui² 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****Yale Romanization**lan¹chyu²mou⁵so²wai⁶giu³Gung¹Si¹ Saam¹Man⁴Ji⁶bui¹ho²lok⁶wai²wun²Wan⁴Tan¹Min⁶dung³seui²**Part of Speech**

N

Expression

Proper Noun

V

MW/N

N

MW

MW/N

Proper Noun

N

English Meaning

lunch (from English)

It doesn't matter

to tell, to call

Club Sandwich

cup

Cola

polite MW for person

bowl

Wonton Noodle Soup

cold water

Dialogue 3**Yale Romanization****Stephy:** ni¹dou⁶ di¹ ye⁵ gam³ naan⁴sik⁶ ga³.**Steve:** hai⁶ lo¹, go³ Dau⁶Fu⁶Bou¹ dung³ bing¹bing¹,
di¹ yu² yau⁶ seng¹ hang¹hang¹! dim² sik⁶ a³?**Stephy:** nei⁵ dim²gaai² m⁴ sik⁶ maai⁴ di¹ tong⁴seui²
a³?**Steve:** m⁴ sik⁶ la³! ngo⁵ ding²m⁴seun⁶ la³! m⁴goi¹
maai⁴daan¹!**Stephy:** ngo⁵ yiu³ heui³ sai²sau²gaan¹, bong¹ ngo⁵
tai²-jyu⁶ go³ sau²doi² la¹,**Waiter:** sin¹saang¹ do¹je⁶ nei⁵ sei³sap⁶baat³ man¹!**(Stephy faan¹ lei⁴, Steve mong⁶-jyu⁶ jeung¹ 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...dim²gai² gam³ gwai³ ge²?

Stephy: jou⁶me¹si⁶ a³?

Steve: hou²chi⁵ gai³ cho³-jo² sou³ wo³.

Stephy: lo² jeung¹ daan¹ bei² ngo⁵ tai²-ha⁵.

Steve: m⁴goi¹...ni¹dou⁶ hou⁵ch⁵ gai³ do¹-jo² sap⁶man¹ wo³.

Waiter: yan¹wai⁶ gam¹yat⁶ hai⁶ Fuk⁶Wut⁶Jit³, so²yi⁵ ngo⁵dei⁶ mui⁵ wai² sau¹ do¹ ng⁵man¹ fuk⁶mou⁶fai³.

Steve: yau⁵mou⁵gaau²cho³ a³! gam¹maan⁵ di¹ fuk⁶mou⁶ yau⁵ mat¹ye⁵ gam³ dak⁶bit⁶ a³?

Stephy: jan¹hai⁶ wan²ban⁶ la³. giu³ nei⁵ di¹ pang⁴yau⁵ chin¹kei⁴ m⁴hou² lei⁴ ni¹dou⁶ sik⁶faan⁶ a³!

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

Yale Romanization

Part of Speech

English Meaning

| | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| ye ⁵ | N | things, stuff |
| Dau ⁶ Fu ⁶ Bou ¹ | roper Noun | Braised Tofu Clay Pot |
| yu ² | P | fish |
| tong ⁴ seui ² | N | sweet soup |
| ding ² m ⁴ seun ⁶ | Expression | cannot stand it |
| sai ² sau ² gaan ¹ | N | restroom |
| bong ¹ | N | to help |
| tai ² -jyu ⁶ | V+Aspect | keep an eye on |
| sau ² doi ² | N | purse |
| # man ¹ | N | # dollars |
| mong ⁶ -jyu ⁶ | V+Aspect | to stare at |
| jeung ¹ | MW | MW for flat objects |
| gai ³ | V | to calculate |
| sou ³ | N | figure (math) |
| lo ² | V | to get, to take |
| Fuk ⁶ Wut ⁶ Ji ^{t3} | Proper Noun | Easter |
| sau ¹ | N | to collect (i.e.: money) |
| fuk ⁶ mou ⁶ (fai ³) | N | service (charge) |
| dak ⁶ bit ⁶ | Adj | special |
| wan ² ban ⁶ | V + O | to rip off |
| chin ¹ kei ⁴ | Adv | whatever you do, don't... (adds emphasis to negative command) |

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?

nei⁵ teng¹ dak¹ ming⁴ ma³? Do you understand?

keui⁵ sik⁵ faan⁶ sik⁵ dak¹ hou⁵ maan⁶. He eats really slowly.

ngo⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ cheung³ go¹ cheung³ dak¹ hou² hou² teng¹.
My friend sings really well.

2) V + do¹/siu² + (MW + 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 di¹ (the MW for some) after the do¹/siu²

Examples:

nei⁵ yam² do¹ bui¹ be¹ jau² la¹! ngo⁵ yiu³ hok⁶ do¹ di¹ Jung¹ Man²
'Drink another cup of beer!' 'I need to learn more Chinese.'

nei⁵ gam³ sau³, yiu³ sik⁶ do¹ di¹ a³! keui⁵ yiu³ yam² siu² di¹ ga³ fe¹
'You're so skinny, you need to eat more!' 'He needs to drink less coffee.'

3) MW + MW (+ Noun) 'every, each': mui⁵ + MW (+ Noun)

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

Examples:

ngo⁵ yat⁶ yat⁶ dou¹ yiu³ faan¹ hok⁶ 'I have to go to school every day'

keui⁵ tou³ tou³ hei³ dou¹ jung¹ yi³ tai². 'I likes to watch every movie'

go³ go³ hok⁶ saang¹ dou¹ seung² bat¹ yip⁶.
'Each and every student wants to graduate.'

The second way is to use mui⁵ + MW, which is shown below using the examples from before.

ngo⁵ mui⁵ yat⁶ dou¹ yiu³ faan¹ hok⁶ 'I have to go to school every day'

keui⁵ mui⁵ tou³ hei³ dou¹ jung¹ yi³ tai². 'I likes to watch every movie'

mui⁵ go³ hok⁶ saang¹ dou¹ seung² bat¹ yip⁶.
'Each and every student wants to graduate.'

4) Aspect Particle hoi¹ 'Habitual Action'

When attached to a verb, the aspect particle hoi¹ 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:

ngo⁵ yi⁵ chin⁴ sik⁶-hoi¹ ni¹ jung² yeuk⁶ ga³.
'I use to take this type of medicine'

keui⁵ heui³-hoi¹ go² gaan¹ cha⁴ lau⁴ jyun³-jo² lou⁵ baan².
'The restaurant that he used to go to changed owners'

nei⁵ tai²-hoi¹ bin¹ go³ din⁶ si⁶ toi⁴ a³?
'Which channel do you usually watch?'

5) Aspect Particle jyu⁶ 'Continuous Action or State'

a) Simple Sentences

When attached to certain verb, the particle *jyu*⁶ indicates that an action is ongoing, but in some sort of unchanging (continuous) state. This contrasts with the progressive aspect *V-gan*², which indicates a progressing, changing action.

Examples of verbs that commonly take *jyu*⁶ are: *lam*²-*jyu*⁶ 'to intend to/plan to', *tai*²-*jyu*⁶ 'to look after', *hon*¹-*jyu*⁶ 'to watch over', *jo*²-*jyu*⁶ 'to block', *gwa*³-*jyu*⁶ 'to miss; to be concerned about', *mong*⁶-*jyu*⁶ 'to stare at', *ja*¹-*jyu*⁶ 'to hold', *jeuk*³-*jyu*⁶ 'to be wearing'

Examples:

*nei*⁵ *dim*²*gaai*² *mong*⁶-*jyu*⁶ *keui*⁵ *a*³? Why are you staring at him?

*bin*¹*go*³ *hon*¹-*jyu*⁶ *go*³ *sai*³*lou*⁶ *a*³? 'Who is watching over the kid?'

*ngo*⁵ *yi*³ *heui*³ *sai*²*sau*²*gaan*¹, *ma*⁴*faan*⁴ *nei*⁵ *bong*¹ *ngo*⁵ *tai*²-*jyu*⁶ *go*³ *syu*¹*baau*¹

I have to go to the restroom, please look after my backpack (for me).

An example which demonstrates the difference between *V-gan*² and *V-jyu*⁶ is with the verb *jeuk*³ 'to put on; to wear'

*keui*⁵ *yi*⁴*ga*¹ *jeuk*³-*gan*² *deui*³ *bo*¹*haai*⁴

'He's putting on his sports shoes now' (Progressive)

*keui*⁵ *gam*¹*yat*⁶ *jeuk*³-*jyu*⁶ *deui*³ *bo*¹*haai*⁴

'He is wearing sports shoes today' (Static)

b) Complex Sentences with Two Verbs V1-*jyu*⁶ V2

When you use *jyu*⁶ in the pattern above involving two verbs, the *jyu*⁶ 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:

*ngo*⁵ *dei*⁶ *sik*⁶-*jyu*⁶ *dang*² *la*¹. We'll wait while eating.

*ngo*⁵ *pang*⁴*yau*⁵ *hou*² *jung*¹*yi*³ *teng*¹-*jyu*⁶ *yam*¹*ngok*⁶ *jou*⁶ *gung*¹*fo*³.
My friend likes to do homework while listening to music.

*go*³ *sai*³*lou*⁶ *ji*²-*jyu*⁶ *go*³ *siu*²*chau*² *siu*³.

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 *jyu*⁶ has the meaning 'yet'

*ni*¹ *fan*⁶ *gung*¹*fo*³ *mei*⁶ *sai*² *gaau*¹-*jyu*⁶

'This homework isn't due yet.'

*ngo*⁵ *mei*⁶ *gong*² *yun*⁴, *ei*⁵ *m*⁴ *hou*² *jau*²-*jyu*⁶!

'I'm not finished talking, don't leave yet!'

6) Resultative Complement *maai*⁴ V + *maai*⁴

A commonly used verbal particle used in Cantonese is the *maai⁴*, 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 *maai⁴* is used in a situation where there is something remaining or needs to be finished.

Example:

sik⁶ *maai⁴* di¹ faan⁶ la¹! ngo⁵ yiu³ jou⁶ *maai⁴* di¹ gung¹fo³ sin¹ jau².
Finish off the rice. I have to finish my homework before leaving.

dang² ngo⁵ gong² *maai⁴* sin¹. dang² *maai⁴* keui⁵ la¹!
Allow me to finish speaking. Wait for him!

b) There are certain action verbs involving closing or concealing objects, which inherently take *maai⁴*. In these cases, the *maai⁴* 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 *maai⁴*

sau¹*maai⁴* (to put away; to conceal)

ngo⁵ sau¹*maai⁴*-jo² di¹ chin⁴ 'I put the money away'

saan¹ *maai⁴* (to close):

saan¹ *maai⁴* dou⁶ mun⁴ la¹! 'Close the door!'

hap⁶ *maai⁴* (to close by putting together)

hap⁶ *maai⁴* go³ hau² la¹! 'Close your mouth'

nei¹/ni¹ *maai⁴* (to hide)

keui⁵ jou⁶ me¹ lei¹*maai⁴* a³? 'Why is he hiding?'

mei¹/mi¹ *maai⁴* (to close one's eyes)

ngo¹ yat¹ mei¹*maai⁴* ngaan⁵ jau⁶ fan³jeuk⁶ la³.

'When I closed my eyes, I feel asleep'

gaap³*maai⁴* (to put or come together)

ngo⁵ dei⁶ gap³*maai⁴* da² keui⁵ 'We teamed up and beat him up'

c) Commonly used with reduplication or *V-maai⁴-sai³*, *maai⁴* is used in the following situations to indicate that there is an accumulation of an object. A lot of the time it's used negatively, but not always.

Example:

nei⁵ hok⁶-hok⁶-*maai⁴*-*maai⁴* di¹ ye⁵ dou¹ mou⁵ yung³ ge²!

All those things you've learned are useless!

nei⁵ gaau³-*maai⁴*-*sai³* ni¹ di¹ ye⁵ bei² di¹ hok⁶saang¹, keui⁵dei⁶
yat¹ding⁶ hok⁶ wai⁶ a³!

By teaching all these things to the students, they'll sure learn the wrong things.

7) Verb *bei²* 'to give'

a) The general word order for Cantonese sentences using *bei²* is:

Subject + *bei²* + 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:

bei² ji¹ bat¹ keui⁵ la¹!

'Give me a pen to him!'

keui⁵ wui⁵ *bei²* yat¹baak³man¹ nei⁵.

'He will give you one hundred dollars.'

bei² ngo⁵ la¹!

'(You) give (it) to me!'

nei⁵ ni¹ jeung¹ kaat¹ *bei²* bin¹go³ ga³?

'Who are you giving this card to?'

b) Verb + bei²**Order: Subject + Verb + Object + bei² + Recipient**

When used in conjunction with a verb, *bei²* then carries the meaning of 'for someone' or 'to someone', that someone being the recipient.

Examples:

nei⁵ lo² bun² syu¹ bei² ngo⁵ la¹, m⁴goi¹!
'Grab the book for me please!'

ngo⁵ sung³-jo² go³ biu¹ bei² keui⁵.
'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 gu³si⁶ 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: hou²chi⁵... 'It seems like/it looks like...'

The adverb *hou²chi⁵*, when it modifies a whole clause or phrase carries the English meaning 'looks like/seems like', and carries the speaker's supposition.

Example:

keui⁵ hou²chi⁵ seung² da² ngo⁵ gam¹yat¹ hou²chi⁵ wui⁵ lok⁶ yu⁵
'It seems like he wants to hit me' 'It seems like it will rain today'

sin¹saang¹ hou²chi⁵ 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 jan¹hai⁶ hou² chi⁵ go³ ming⁴sing¹ a³!
He really looks like a celebrity!

9) Pattern: bat¹yu⁴...la¹/lo³ 'let's...; why don't we...' (Suggestion)

To make a suggestion in Cantonese, the pattern is *bat¹yu⁴... la¹/lo³*.

Example:

bat¹yu⁴ ngo⁵dei⁶ si³-ha⁵ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴ la¹
'Let's try out this restaurant'

With the first person plural 'we', *bat¹yu⁵* can be omitted while still retaining the meaning 'let's'.

ngo⁵dei⁶ yat¹jan⁶ 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 sei² ngo⁵ la¹! 'Give me a cup of water, please!'

10) Negative Command *m⁴hou²*; *mai⁵* 'Don't...!'

To form a negative command in Cantonese, the basic pattern is just *m⁴hou²* or *mai⁵* + 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! *mai⁵* jau²-jyu⁶! '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 ngo⁵dei⁶ *m⁴hou²* lei⁴ ni¹ gaan¹ cha⁴lau⁴.
 'He told us not to come to this restaurant'

11) Review of Auxiliary Verbs 'to want' and 'to need'

| Affirmative | Negative | Question | English |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|--------------------------|
| seung ² V | m ⁴ seung ² V | seung ² -m ⁴ -seung ² V | to want/not want to V |
| seung ² yiu ³ N | m ⁴ seung ² yiu ³ N | seung ² -m ⁴ -seung ² yiu ³ N | would/wouldn't like N |
| yi ³ N | m ⁴ yi ³ N | yi ³ -m ⁴ -yi ³ N | to want/not want N |
| yi ³ V | m ⁴ sai ² V | sai ² -m ⁴ -sai ² V | to need to/not need to V |
| sei ¹ yiu ³ N/V | m ⁴ sei ¹ yiu ³ V | sei ¹ -m ⁴ -sei ¹ yiu ³ N/V | to need/not need to N/V |

At the Restaurant

| | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| breakfast | 早餐 | jou ² chaan ¹ |
| lunch | 晏(晝) | aan ³ (jau ³) (colloq: lan ¹ chy ²) |
| dinner/supper | 晚飯 / 飯 | maan ⁵ faan ⁶ |
| dim sum | 點心 | dim ² sam ¹ |
| restaurant | 餐廳 | chaan ¹ teng ¹ |
| | 餐館 | chaan ¹ gwun ² |
| | 茶樓 | cha ⁴ lau ⁴ |
| | 酒樓 | jau ² lau ⁴ |
| | bill (bill, please!) | 單(埋單) |
| owner/boss | 老闆 | lou ⁵ baan ² |
| | 老細 | lou ⁵ sai ³ |
| | 事頭 | si ⁶ tau ² |
| owner's wife or female owner | 事頭婆 | si ⁶ tau ⁴ po ⁴ |
| owner's wife only | 老闆娘 | lou ⁵ baan ² leung ⁴ |
| chef | 廚 or 廚師 | chy ² or chy ⁴ si ¹ |
| guest/customer (colloq.) | 客(仔) | haak ³ (jai ²) |
| frequent customer | 熟客 | suk ⁶ haak ⁶ |
| menu | 餐牌 | chaan ¹ paai ² |
| tip | 貼士 | tip ¹ si ² |
| restroom | 洗手間 | sai ² sau ² gaan ¹ |
| waiter (position) | 企枱 | kei ⁵ toi ² |
| waiter or worker (position) | 伙記 | fo ² gei ³ |
| young waiter (to address) | 哥哥(仔) | go ¹ go ¹ (jai ²) |
| waitress (HK and overseas) | 小姐 | siu ² je ² |
| waiter (to address) | 先生 | sin ¹ saang ¹ |

*Notes: Forms of address are not always needed, "m⁴ goi¹..." is usually sufficient

Phrases

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| How many people? | 幾多位呀? | gei ² do ¹ wai ² a ³ ? |
| a table for (# of people), please | 唔該 (#) 位? | m ⁴ goi ¹ (#) wai ² |
| can you recommend any dishes? | 有乜嘢好介紹呀? | yau ⁴ mat ¹ ye ⁵ hou ² gai ³ siu ⁶ a ³ ? |
| I'd like to order ... and ... | 我想叫...同埋... | ngo ⁵ seung ² giu ³ ... tung ⁴ maai ⁴ ... |
| can you please bring me (an object)? | 唔該俾 (MW + OBJ)我 | m ⁴ goi ¹ bei ² (MW+obj) ngo ⁵ |

How you feel?

| | | |
|---------|----------|--|
| full | 飽 | baau ² (ex: sik ⁶ baau ² la ³ ! 食飽喇!) |
| hungry | 肚餓 | tou ⁵ ngo ⁶ |
| thirsty | 口渴/頸渴/喉乾 | hau ² hot ³ / geng ² hot ³ / hau ⁴ gon ¹ |

How's the food

| | | |
|-----------------|----|--|
| burnt | 燻 | lung ¹ |
| cold | 凍 | dung ³ (also: 凍冰冰 dung ³ bing ¹ bing ¹) |
| cooked | 熟 | suk ⁶ |
| good, delicious | 好食 | hou ² sik ⁶ |

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--------|--|
| fresh | 新鮮 | san ¹ sin ¹ |
| gone bad | 變壞 | bin ³ waai ⁶ |
| gamey (esp. lamb) | 騷 | sou ¹ |
| rotten, spoiled | 餿 | suk ¹ (also: 餿坎坎 suk ¹ ham ¹ ham ¹) |
| hot | 熱 | yit ⁶ (also: 熱辣辣 yit ⁶ laat ⁶ laat ⁶) |
| boiling hot | 滾 | gwan ² (also: 滾烔烔 gwan ² hap ⁶ hap ⁶) |
| raw | 生 | saang ¹ |
| fishy smell | 腥 | seng ¹ (also: 腥惺惺 seng ¹ hang ¹ hang ¹) |
| stinky, smelly | 臭 | chau ³ (also: 臭崩崩 chau ³ bang ¹ bang ¹) |
| smells good | 香 | heung ¹ (also: 香噴噴 heung ¹ pan ³ pan ³) |
| tasty | 好味 | hou ² mei ⁶ |
| bad, not tasty | 難食 | naan ⁴ sik ⁶ |
| warm | 暖 | nyun ⁵ |
| makes me drool, just seeing it | 見到都流口水 | gin ³ dou ² dou ¹ lau ⁴ hau ² seui ² |

Drinks

| | | |
|------------------------------|---------------|--|
| alcohol/wine (red~, white~) | 酒 (紅~, 白~) | jau ¹ (hung ⁴ ~, baak ³ ~) |
| beer | 啤酒 | be ¹ jau ² |
| coffee (a cup of) | 咖啡 | ga ³ fe ¹ |
| fruit juice (apple~, grape~) | 果汁 (苹果~, 提子~) | gwo ² jap ¹ (ping ⁴ gwo ² ~, tai ⁴ ji ² ~) |
| milk | 奶 | naai ⁵ |
| water | 水 | seui ¹ |
| tea | 茶 | cha ⁴ |
| soda | 汽水 | hei ³ seui ² |
| cola | 可樂 | ho ² lok ⁶ |
| Coca-Cola | 可口可樂 | ho ² hau ² ho ² lok ⁶ |
| Pepsi Cola | 百事 (可樂) | baak ³ si ⁶ (ho ² lok ⁶) |
| 7 Up | 七喜 | chat ¹ hei ² |
| Sprite | 雪碧 | syut ³ bik ¹ |
| soup | 湯 | tong ¹ |
| MW: bottle | 樽, 支 | jeun ¹ , ji ¹ |
| MW: cup, glass | 杯 | bui ¹ |
| MW: bowl | 碗 | wun ² |
| MW: can | 罐 | gun ³ |
| MW: kettle of (soup) | 煲 | bou ¹ |

Meat

| | | |
|------------------|--------|---|
| meat | 肉 | yuk ⁶ |
| beef | 牛肉 | ngau ⁴ yuk ⁶ |
| chicken | 雞肉 | gai ¹ yuk ⁶ |
| duck | 鴨 | ngaap ³ |
| pork | 豬肉 | jyu ¹ yuk ⁶ |
| lamb | 羊肉 | yeung ⁴ yuk ⁶ |
| fish (fish meat) | 魚 (魚肉) | yu ² (yu ⁴ yuk ⁶) |

Vegetarian

| | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| vegetarian food | 齋 | jaai ¹ |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|

tofu

豆腐

dau⁶ fu⁶**Ways of Cooking**

bake

焗

guk⁶

boil

滾

gwan²

boil

燂

saap⁶

boil

淥

luk⁶

boil (soup, water, tea)

煲

bou¹

braised

紅燒

hung⁴siu¹

steam

蒸

jing¹

steam

燉

dan⁶

deep fry

炸

ja³

pan fry

煎

jin¹

stir fry

炒

chaau²

grill , barbecue, roast

燒

siu¹

roast

烤

haau¹

blanch

灼

cheuk³

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) yu⁴gwo² nei⁵ seung² haau²si⁵ haau² dak¹ hou², nei⁵ yiu³ jou⁶ di¹ mat¹ye⁵ ne¹? (V do¹/siu²)
- 2) ngo⁵dei⁶ sik⁶ yun⁴ faan⁶ jou⁶ di¹ mat¹ye⁵ hou² ne¹? (bat¹yu⁴...)
- 3) keui⁵ di¹ Gwong²Dung¹Wa² gong² dak¹ dim² a³? (V dak¹)
- 4) nei⁵ gam¹yat⁶ gei²dim² seung⁵tong⁴ a³? (hou²chi⁵)
- 5) ting¹yat⁶ hai⁶ keui⁵ saang¹yat⁶, nei⁵ wui⁵ jou⁶ di¹ mat¹ye⁵? (V bei²)

Part V: Fill in the blanks with the correct verbal particle.

(A) dak¹ (B) maai⁴ (C) jyu⁶

- 1) keui⁵ teng¹ _____ ni¹ sau² go¹ sin¹ fan³gaau⁶
- 2) nei⁵ teng¹ _____ ngo⁵ gong² a³!

3) ngo⁵ teng¹ _____ m⁴ ching¹cho²

Part VI: Fill in blanks with the correct negative expression

(A) m⁴seung² (B) m⁴sai² (C) m⁴hou² (D) m⁴yi³

1) ngo⁵ _____ ni¹ gin⁶ saam¹!

2) ngo⁵ _____ jou⁶ ni¹ fan⁶ gung¹fo³, yan¹wai⁶ hou² naan⁴jou⁶ a³!

3) ngo⁵ gam¹yat⁶ _____ seung⁵tong⁴ yan¹wai⁶ gam¹yat⁶ hai⁶ ga³kei⁴

4) ngo⁵ giu³ keui⁵ _____ ji⁶gei² ye⁶maan⁵ cheut¹gai¹.

Lesson 8: Going Shopping I

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization

Sales: fun¹ying⁴gwong¹lam⁴! leung⁵ wai² cheui⁴bin² tai² la¹.

Theresa: hou² a³, ngo⁵dei⁶ tai²-ha⁵ sin¹ la¹. yi², nei⁵ tai²-ha⁵ ni¹ gin⁶ saam¹. hou²chi³ hou² ngaam¹ nei⁵ wo³. jat¹dei² dou¹ m⁴cho³ wo³.

Kay: daan⁶hai⁶ ngo⁵ gok³dak¹ laam⁴sik¹ hou² tai² gwo³ hung⁴sik¹. bat¹yu⁴ ngo⁵ si³-ha⁵ lo³. m⁴goi¹, si³san¹sat¹ hai² bin¹dou⁶ a¹?

Sales: hai² ni¹bin¹ a³. maan⁶maan¹ si³.

Kay: hou² a³. ngo⁵ si³-jo² ni¹ gin⁶ saam¹ sin¹ la¹.

(**Kay** changes, then asks **Theresa**)

Kay: nei⁵ gok³dak¹ dim² a³?

Theresa: dou¹ gei² hou² tai² a¹. daan⁶hai⁶ hou²chi⁵ fut³-jo² di¹ wo³, yu⁴gwo² sai³ yat¹ go³ ma⁵ wui⁵ ngaam¹san¹ di¹. bat¹yu⁴ giu¹ keui⁵ wun⁶ gin⁶ jung¹ma⁵ la¹.

Kay: siu²je², m⁴goi¹. ho²-m⁴-ho²yi⁵ bong¹ ngo⁵ wun⁶ gin⁶ jung¹ma⁵ a³?

Sales: m⁴hou²yi³si³. jung¹ma⁵ ge³ laam⁴ sik¹ yi⁵ging¹ maai⁶ saai³ la³. nei⁵ seung²-m⁵-seung² si³-ha⁵ hak¹sik¹ waak⁶je² dai⁶yi⁶ go³ ngaan⁴sik¹ a³?

Kay: gam² a⁴... waang⁴dim⁶ dou¹ lei⁴ dou³, ngo⁵ si³ maai⁴ kei⁴ta¹ ngaan⁴sik¹ la¹. wei⁶ Theresa, nei⁵ gok³dak¹ hak¹sik¹ dim² a³?

Theresa: ngo⁵ gok³dak¹ hak¹sik¹ mou⁵ laam⁴sik¹ gam³ hou²tai². siu²je², nei⁵dei⁶ kei⁴ta¹ fan¹dim³ yau⁵ mou⁵ a³? ma⁴faan⁴ nei⁵ bong¹ ngo⁵dei⁶ cha⁴-ha⁵ la¹

Sales: hou² a³. ngo⁵ bong¹ nei⁵dei⁶ man⁶-ha⁵ la¹. Ok, ngo⁵dei⁶ ling⁶ngo⁶ leung⁵ gaan¹ fan¹dim³ dou¹ jung⁶ yau⁵.

Theresa: nei⁵ ho²-m⁵-ho²yi⁵ se²-dai¹ go² leung⁵ gaan² go³ dei⁶ji² bei² ngo⁵ a³?

Sales: mou⁵ man⁶tai⁴. ngo⁵ jeung¹ go³ dei⁶ji² se² hai² jeung¹ kaat¹pin² dou⁶ la¹!

Kay: m⁴goi¹ saai³!

Sales: m⁴sai² haak³hei³. dak¹haan⁴ joi³ lei⁴ tai²-gwo³ la¹!

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

fun¹ying⁴gwong¹lam⁴
cheui⁴bin²

Part of Speech

Expression
Adv

English Meaning

Welcome!
as one pleases

| | | |
|---|-------|-------------------------|
| jat ¹ dei ² | N | quality (of material) |
| si ³ | V | to try (on) |
| si ³ san ¹ sat ¹ | N | fitting room |
| maan ⁶ maan ^{1/2} | Adv | slowly (take your time) |
| dou ¹ (e.g. dou ¹ m ⁴ cho ³) | Adv | still; moderately |
| sai ³ | Adj | small |
| (sai ³ /jung ¹ /daai ⁶ /ga ¹ daai ⁶)ma ⁵ | N | size (S/M/L/XL) |
| wun ⁶ | V | to exchange |
| yi ⁵ ging ¹ | Adv | already |
| maai ⁵ | V | to buy |
| maai ⁶ | V | to sell |
| kei ⁴ ta ¹ | Adj | other |
| waak ⁶ je ² | Conj. | or |
| dai ⁶ yi ⁶ + (MW + N) | Adj | another |
| <i>*often contracted to dai⁶, with a longer 'i' sound</i> | | |
| waang ⁴ dim ⁶ ... | Conj. | since... anyway |
| fan ¹ dim ³ | N | branch store |
| cha ⁴ | V | to check, look into |
| ling ⁶ ngoi ⁶ (+ # + MW [+ N]) | Adj | other |
| dei ⁶ ji ² | N | address |
| kaat ¹ pin ² | N | business card |

Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

Niki: wei⁶ Toby, ni¹ dou⁶ hai² bin¹ dou⁶ lei⁴ ga³?

Toby: ni¹ dou⁶ jeui⁶ cheut¹ meng² hai⁶ maai⁶ sei² fo³, A fo³, tung⁴ maai⁴ lou⁵ faan¹.

Niki: yau⁵ mou⁵ gaau² cho³ a³? nei⁵ daai³ ngo⁵ lei⁴ ni¹ dou⁶ jou⁶ me¹ a³?

Toby: nei⁶ wa⁶ nei⁵ biu² go¹ hau⁶ yat⁶ saang¹ yat⁶, so² yi⁵ jau⁶ yiu³ maai⁵ fan⁶ lai⁵ mat⁶ bei² keui⁵.

Niki: ngo⁵ mou⁵ wa⁶-gwo⁶ sung³ ni¹ di¹ ye⁵ bei² keui⁵ wo³.

Toby: hai⁶ a³, nei⁵ dou¹ mou⁶ wa⁶-gwo³ sung³ mat¹ ye⁵ bei² keui⁵, so² yi⁵ ngo⁵ jau⁶ daai³ lei⁵ ni¹ go³ seung¹ cheung⁴ lo¹. ni¹ dou⁶ di¹ ye⁵ bei² gaau³ ging¹ jai³.

Niki: hou² la¹, yap⁶ heui³ tai²-ha⁵ la¹!

Vendor: maai⁴ lei⁴ tai²-ha⁵, yau⁵ peng⁴ yau⁶ leng³ yau⁶ jeng³!

Toby (whispers): la⁴... sei¹ yin⁴ ni¹ di¹ doi² hai⁶ ga² ye⁵, daan⁶ hai⁶ nei⁵ biu² go¹ mei⁶ bit¹ tai² dak¹ cheut¹ a³!

Niki: jau⁶ syun³ keui⁵ tai² m⁴ cheut¹, ngo⁵ dou¹ m⁴ seung² sung³ di¹ ga² ye⁵ bei² keui⁵.

Toby: gam² nei⁵ seung² sung³ di¹ mat¹ ye⁵ bei² keui⁵ a³? keui⁵ jung¹-m⁴-jung¹ yi³

English Translation

Niki: Hey Toby, where is this place?

Toby: This 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

da²gei¹ a³? bat¹yu⁴ maai⁵ gei² jek³
lou⁵faan¹ bei² keui⁵ la¹.

Niki: yau⁵mou⁵ gaau² cho³ a³? jung⁶ yau⁵
mou⁵ chip¹ di¹ a³? ngo⁵ lam² dou² la³. ngo⁵
sung³ jek³ sau²biu¹ bei² keui⁵ la¹

Toby: ngaam¹ngaam¹ hou², ni¹dou⁶
mat¹ye⁵ paai⁴ji² ge³ seui²fo³ dou¹ yau⁵.

Niki: gam² di¹ ye⁵ hai⁶-mai⁶ jan¹ ga³?

Toby: seui²fo³ gang²hai⁶ jan¹ ge³ la¹,
ga³chin⁴ yau⁶ peng⁴ gwo³ cheut¹bin⁶ di¹
pou³tau².

Niki: ngo⁵ yap⁶ heui³ ni¹ gaan¹ pou³tau²
tai²-ha⁵ sin¹.

(**Niki** goes in and **Toby** yells inside)

Toby: wei⁶, m⁴hou² tai² la³! ging²chaat³ lei⁴
kam² dong³ la³.

Niki: sei⁵la³! faai³di¹ jau² la¹! ngo⁵ wa⁶-jo²
m⁴hou² lei⁴ ni¹ di¹ dei⁶fong¹ maai⁵ ye⁵ lo³!

don't you buy him a few pirated discs?

Niki: What the heck? Can you be any
cheaper? I've thought of it, I'll give him a
watch.

Toby: Just right, they have illegally
imported goods for all brands.

Niki: Then, is the stuff real?

Toby: Of course they're real. The price is
also cheaper than store elsewhere.

Niki: I'll go into this store and take a look
first.

Toby: Hey, stop looking at stuff, the police
are coming to raid this place!

Niki: Oh no! Run faster! I told you not to
come to these places to buy stuff!

Vocabulary

Yale Romanization

cheut¹meng²

seui²fo³

A fo³ (also: mou⁶paai⁴fo³)

lou⁵faan¹ (also: faan¹baan¹)

daai³

seung¹cheung⁴

bei²gaau³

ging¹jai³

peng⁴, leng³, jeng³

Part of Speech

Adj

N

N

N

V

N

Adv

Adj

Expression

English Meaning

famous; well-known

illegally imported products

counterfeit products

pirated version

to bring along

shopping center

rather; comparatively

economical

often written together on

signs, meaning "cheap,

looks good, excellent!"

fake

not necessarily

to be able to tell from

looking

play video games

cheap

wristwatch

brand

price; cost

outside; elsewhere

police

raid a premise with

suspected illegal activity

place

ga²

mei⁶bit¹ (= m⁴yat¹ding⁶)

tai² dak¹ cheut¹

Adj

Adv

V + Comp

da²gei¹

chip¹

sau²biu¹

paai⁴ji²

ga³chin⁴

cheut¹bin⁶

ging²chaat³

kam² dong³

V + O

Adj

N

N

N

N

N

V + O

dei⁶fong¹

Additional Vocabulary

hong⁴fo³

jing³baan²

ming⁴paai⁴

baak³fo³gung¹si¹

din⁶hei³

N

N

N

N

N

N

legally imported goods

legal version

name brand

department store

electronics

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:

ni¹ tou³ hei³, ngo⁵ N-nin⁴ chin⁴ tai²-gwo³ la³!

'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: *ngo⁵ tai²-gwo³ N-gam³ do¹ chi³ la³*. 'I've seen it a million of times')

ni¹ ga³ che¹, nei⁵ jung¹-m⁴-jung¹ yi³ a³?

'As for this car, do you like it?'

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

go³ daan⁶ gou¹ jing² hou² la³

'The cake is done.'

hung⁴ sik¹ maai⁶ saai³ la³.

'Red has been sold out'

ting¹ yat⁶ wui⁵-m⁴-wui⁵ lok⁶ yu⁵ a³?

'Will it rain tomorrow?'

2) *jeung¹* Structure

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

ngo⁵ sung³-jo² fan⁶ lai⁵ mat⁶ bei² keui⁵ la³.

(Sub - Verb - Obj)

fan⁶ lai⁵ mat⁶, ngo⁵ sung³-jo² bei² keui⁵ la³.

(Topic-Comment)

However, there is another way to say it with the use of the *jeung¹* construction, which is unique to Chinese. It is a near-equivalent of the Mandarin *ba*-structure, but *jeung¹* in Cantonese has slightly different restrictions and is not as frequently used. The *jeung¹* structure uses the following pattern:

Subject + *jeung¹* + Object + Verb + Complement (or *bei²/hai²*)

Thus, to say the example sentence using the *jeung¹* structure, you would say:

ngo⁵ jeung¹ fan⁶ lai⁵ mat⁶ sung³-jo² bei² keui⁵ la³.

So why use *jeung*¹ instead of the other two? For one, using the *jeung*¹ construction, places more emphasis and focus on the object. So, in the example above, perhaps the situation is that a person is questioning what happened to the present. Also, when using both objects and complements in a sentence, using the regular word order may sometimes make the sentence harder to understand, especially if the object is lengthy.

Some basic rules with using the *jeung*¹ structure are:

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

(*keui*¹ *jeung*¹ *syu*¹ *fong*³ *hai*² *ni*¹ *dou*⁶ is incorrect, a *di*¹ or *bun*² before *syu*¹ is needed)

b) The **verb** cannot just be a bare verb; it must be followed by a complement (resultative, directional, descriptive, extent), *bei*² (to give/for), or *hai*² (at)

c) The **verb** must involve some sort of placement, manipulation, or disposal of the object (physically or metaphorically), therefore verbs such as *jung*¹ *yi*³, *teng*¹, *daam*¹ *sam*¹ do not work.

More examples:

ngo⁵ fong³ jeun¹ hei³seui² hai² ni¹dou⁶ la¹! (Sub – Verb – Obj)
 ngo⁵ *jeung*¹ jeun¹ hei³seui² fong³ hai² ni¹dou⁶ la¹! (jeung¹ structure)
 'I'll put the bottle of soda here'

ngo⁵ dew⁶ saai³ nei⁵ di¹ syu¹ la³ (S V O)
 ngo⁵ *jeung*¹ nei⁵ di¹ syu¹ dew⁶ saai³ la³. (jeung¹)
 'I threw away all your books'

keui⁵ saan¹maai⁴-jo² dou³ mun⁴ (S V O)
 keui⁵ *jeung*¹ dou³ mun⁴ saan¹maai⁴-jo². (jeung¹)
 'He closed the door'

keui⁵ maat³ jeung¹ toi² maat³ dak¹ hou² gon¹ jeng⁶ (S V O)
 keui⁵ *jeung*¹ jeung¹ toi² maat³ dak¹ hou² gon¹ jeng⁶ (jeung¹)
 'He wiped the table clean.'

m⁴goi¹ nei⁵ ling¹ kam⁶yat⁴ sou³hok⁶ go² fan⁶ gung¹fo³ cheut¹ lei⁴. (S V O)
 m⁴goi¹ nei⁵ *jeung*¹ kam⁶yat⁴ sou³hok⁶ go² fan⁶ gung¹fo³ ling¹ cheut¹ lei⁴. (jeung¹)
 'Please take out yesterday's math homework.'

3) Directional Complement: V *dai*¹ 'down'

The complement *dai*¹ 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 *dai*¹ complement:

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| cho ⁵ dai ¹ | 'sit down' | fan ³ dai ¹ | 'lie down' |
| gwai ⁶ dai ¹ | 'kneel down' | mau ¹ dai ¹ | 'squat down' |
| dit ³ dai ¹ | 'fall down' | puk ¹ dai ¹ | 'fall down (forwards)' |
| fong ³ dai ¹ | 'put/place down' | baai ² dai ¹ | 'put/place down' |
| dew ⁶ dai ¹ | 'throw down' | tek ³ dai ¹ | 'kick down' |
| se ² dai ¹ | 'write down' | wan ⁴ dai ¹ | 'to faint' |

laai⁴ dai¹

'left behind'

lau⁴ dai¹

'leave/remain behind'

4) Pattern: *jau⁶syun³...dou¹***'Even if..., still'**

Examples:

go¹ gaan¹ chaan¹gun² di¹ ye⁵ gam³ naan⁴sik⁴, *jau⁶syun³* nei⁵ bei² chin⁵ ngo⁵, ngo⁵ *dou¹* m⁴ sik⁴ a³!

'The food at that restaurant is so nasty; even if you gave me money, I still wouldn't eat.'

jau⁶syun³ ngo⁵ m⁴ seung² tai² go² tou³ hei³, ngo⁵ *dou¹* wui⁵ tung⁴ nei⁵ heui³ tai².

'Even if I don't want to watch that movie, I will still go watch it with you.'

jau⁶syun³ nei⁵ tung⁴ keui⁵ gong² *dou¹* mou⁵ yung⁶, yan¹wai⁶ keui⁵ m⁴ wui⁵ teng¹ nei⁵ gong².

'Even if you speak with him, it will still be pointless, because he won't listen to you'

jau⁶syun³ ting¹yat⁶ hai⁶ ga³kei⁴, ngo⁵ *dou¹* yiu³ faan¹gung¹.

'Even if tomorrow is a holiday, I still have to go to work.'

5) Conjunction: *waak⁶je²* versus *ding⁶hai⁶***'or'**

While both mean 'or', *ding⁶hai⁶* can only be used in a choice-type question, while *waak⁶je²* 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 ga³fe¹ *waak⁶je²* cha⁴ a³?

The second one, which is the choice-type question, would be:

nei⁵ yiu³ ga¹fe¹ *ding⁶hai⁶* cha⁴ a³?

Here are other examples:

nei⁵ seung² heui³ *Crossroads* sik⁶faan⁶ *ding⁶hai⁶* heui³ *Unit 3* a³?

'Do you want to go to Crossroads to eat or go to Unit 3?'

yat¹baak³ man¹, ho²yi⁵ maai⁵ dou² saam¹ gin⁶ saam¹ *waak⁶je²* leung⁵ tiu⁴ fu³.

'With \$100, you can buy three shirts or two pairs of pants.'

nei⁵ bei² Mei⁵Gam¹ *waak⁶je²* Gong²Ji² dou¹ dak¹.

'You can pay with US or HK dollars.'

ngo⁵ m⁴ ji¹ keui⁵ yiu³ laam⁴sik¹ *ding⁶hai⁶* luk⁶sik¹.

'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', *sing²muk⁶ di¹* 'smarter, more clever', *kan⁴lik⁶ di¹* 'more diligent; more hardworking'

Examples:

ni¹ gin⁶ saam¹ ho²-m⁴-ho²yi⁵ peng⁴ di¹ maai⁶ bei² ngo⁵ a³?
 'Can you sell this shirt to me at a cheaper price?'

yu⁴gwo² tiu³ fu³ jaak³ di¹ jau⁶ wui⁵ hou² di¹.
 'It would be better if these pants were tighter-fitting (lit. narrower).'

nei⁵ lam² ching¹cho² di¹ sin¹ kyut³ding⁶ la¹.
 'Think more clearly before deciding!'

chi⁴ di¹ gin³ la¹!
 'See you later!'

aan³ di¹ 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 go³ hok⁶kei⁴ mou⁵ seung⁶ go³ hok⁶kei⁴ gam³ mong⁴.
 'This semester isn't as busy as last semester'

keui⁵ gang²hai⁶ mou⁵ nei⁵ gam³ lek¹ la¹!
 'Of course he isn't as smart as you.'

ni¹ tiu⁴ ngau⁴jai²fu³ mou⁵ go² tiu³ sai¹fu³ gam³ gwai³!
 'This pair of jeans isn't as expensive as that pair of dress slacks'

ngo⁵ mou⁵ keui⁵ 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: gin⁶ (件)

| | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|-----|
| saam ¹ | N | shirt | 衫 |
| seut ¹ saam ¹ | N | dress shirt | 恤衫 |
| T-seut ¹ | N | t-shirt | T-恤 |
| *cheung ⁴ jau ⁶ | | long sleeve | 長袖 |
| *dyun ² jau ⁶ | | short sleeve | 短袖 |
| laang ¹ saam ¹ | N | sweater | 冷衫 |
| lau ¹ | N | jacket | 褸 |
| yu ⁵ lau ¹ | N | raincoat | 雨褸 |
| dai2saam1 | N | undershirt | 低衫 |

MW: tiu⁴ (條)

| | | | |
|---|---|------------------------|-------|
| kwan ⁴ | N | dress; skirt | 裙 |
| mai ⁴ nei ⁵ kwan ⁴ | N | mini-skirt | 迷你裙 |
| dyun ² kwan ⁴ | N | short skirt; miniskirt | 短裙 |
| cheung ⁴ kwan ⁴ | N | long skirt | 長裙 |
| fu ³ | N | pants | 褲 |
| ngau ⁴ jai ² fu ³ | N | jeans | 牛仔褲 |
| dyun ² fu ³ | N | shorts | 短褲 |
| sai ¹ (jong ¹) fu ³ | N | dress slacks | 西(裝)褲 |
| pei ⁴ daai ² | N | belt | 皮帶 |
| geng ² gan ¹ | N | scarf | 頸巾 |
| taai ¹ | N | tie (<Eng) | 呔 |
| geng ² lin ² | N | necklace | 頸鏈 |
| mou ⁴ gan ¹ | N | towel | 毛巾 |
| dai2fu3 | N | underwear | 低褲 |

MW: deui³ [pair] (對)

| | | | |
|--|---|----------------|-------|
| haai ⁴ | N | shoes | 鞋 |
| pei ⁴ haai ⁴ | N | leather shoes | 皮鞋 |
| bo ¹ haai ⁴ | N | sneakers | 波鞋 |
| to ¹ haai ² | N | slippers | 拖鞋 |
| leung ⁴ haai ⁴ | N | sandals | 涼鞋 |
| heu ¹ | N | boots | 靴 |
| gou ¹ jaang ¹ haai ⁴ | N | high heels | 高踭鞋 |
| mat ⁶ | N | socks | 襪 |
| sau ² tou ³ /sau ² mat ⁶ | N | gloves/mittens | 手套/手襪 |
| yi ⁵ waan ² | N | earrings | 耳環 |

Note: to make the above nouns singular, use the MW jek³ (隻)MW: fu³ (副)

| | | | |
|--|---|------------|------|
| ngaan ⁵ geng ² | N | glasses | 眼鏡 |
| taai ³ yeung ⁴ ngaan ⁵ geng ² | N | sunglasses | 太陽眼鏡 |

| | | | |
|--|-----|---|-------------|
| hak1chiu1 | N | stylish sunglasses (colloquial) | 黑超 |
| chim ⁴ seui ² geng ³ | N | goggles | 潛水鏡 |
| MW: deng ² (頂) | | | |
| mou ² | N | hat | 帽 |
| laang ¹ mou ² | N | wool/winter hat | 冷帽 |
| MW: tou ³ (套) | | | |
| wing ⁶ yi ¹ | N | swimsuit | 泳衣 |
| sai ¹ jong ¹ | N | suit | 西裝 |
| maan ⁵ lai ⁵ fuk ⁶ | N | evening dress | 晚禮服 |
| MW: jek ³ (隻) | | | |
| (sau ²)biu ¹ | N | watch | 手錶 |
| (sau ²)ngaak ² | N | bracelet | 手鈿 |
| gaai ³ ji ² | N | ring | 戒子 |
| MW: ba ² (把) | | | |
| je ¹ | N | umbrella | 遮 |
| MW: go ³ (個) | | | |
| ngan ⁴ baau ¹ | N | wallet | 銀包 |
| sau ² doi ² | N | purse | 手袋 |
| syu ¹ baau ¹ | N | backpack | 書包 |
| ce ³ me ¹ doi ² | N | messenger bag | 斜揸袋 |
| Related Verbs | | | |
| jeuk ³ | V | to put on (clothes, shoes, socks) | 著 |
| daai ³ | V | to put on (accessories: watch, earrings, hat, mitt; to bring along) | 帶 |
| laam ⁶ | V | to put on belt | 纜 |
| me ¹ | V | to carry/wear on back | 揸 |
| cheui ⁴ | V | to take off | 除 |
| Related Vocabulary | | | |
| # + hou ⁶ | N | size # | # 號 |
| (sai ³ /jung ¹ /daai ⁶ /ga ¹) | N | size (S/M/L/XL) | (細/中/大/加大)碼 |
| daai ⁶ ma ⁵ | | | |
| fut ³ | Adj | wide | 闊 |
| jaak ³ | Adj | narrow | 窄 |
| cheung ⁴ | Adj | long | 長 |
| dyun ² | Adj | short | 短 |
| deng ⁶ | V | to order/reserve | 定/訂 |
| goi ² | V | to alter | 改 |
| fun ² | N | style | 款 |
| kam ¹ (yung ⁶) | Adj | durable | 襟 |

Part II: Colors (ngaan⁴sik¹ 顏色)

| | | | |
|---|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| hung ⁴ sik ¹ | N | red | 紅色 |
| fan ² hung ⁴ sik ¹ | N | pink | 粉紅色 |
| chaang ² sik ¹ | N | orange | 成色 |
| wong ⁴ sik ¹ | N | yellow | 黃色 |
| luk ⁶ sik ¹ | N | green | 綠色 |
| laam ⁴ sik ¹ | N | blue | 藍色 |
| cheng ¹ sik ¹ | N | lime-green (HK); blue or green | 青色 |
| ji ² sik ¹ | N | purple | 紫色 |
| baak ⁶ sik ¹ | N | white | 白色 |
| hak ¹ sik ¹ | N | black | 黑色 |
| fui ¹ sik ¹ | N | gray | 灰色 |
| mai ⁵ sik ¹ | N | beige, off-white, cream colored | 米色 |
| fe ¹ sik ¹ | N | brown | 啡色 |
| gam ¹ sik ¹ | N | gold | 金色 |
| ngan ⁴ sik ¹ | N | silver | 銀色 |
| jing ⁶ sik ¹ | N | solid color | 靜色 |
| chin ² ... | Adj | light | 淺 |
| sam ¹ ... | Adj | dark | 深 |

Part III: Shopping Related Vocabulary and Expressions

| | | | |
|--|------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| maai ⁵ / maai ⁶ | V | to buy / to sell | 買 / 賣 |
| gei ² do ¹ chin ² a ³ ? | Expression | How much is it? | 幾多錢呀? |
| yau ⁵ mou ⁵ gaam ² gaa ³ a ³ ? | Expression | Is there a sale? | 有冇減價呀? |
| yau ⁵ mou ⁵ <i>discount</i> a ³ ? (also: jit ³ kou ³) | Expression | Is there a discount? | 有冇 <i>discount</i> 呀? (also: 折扣) |
| daai ⁶ gaam ² ga ³ | V | Big Sale | 大減價 |
| daai ⁶ peng ⁴ maai ⁶ | V | Big Sale | 大平賣 |
| peng ⁴ | Adj | inexpensive | 平 |
| gwai ³ | Adj | expensive | 貴 |
| chip ¹ | Adj | cheap (negative) | -- |
| jat ¹ dei ² | N | quality (material) | 質地 |
| ga ³ chin ⁴ | N | price | 價錢 |
| dai ² / [+V] | Adj/Adv | worth it (colloq.) | 抵 |
| jik ⁶ dak ¹ / [+V] | Adj/Adv | worth it | 值得 |
| taai ³ [Adj] la ³ ! | Expression | Too...! | 太...喇! |
| [Adj] dak ¹ jai ⁶ la ³ ! | Expression | Too...! | ...得滯喇! |
| [Adj] + di ¹ | Adv | ...-er | ...啲 |
| si ³ | V | to try (on) | 試 |
| wun ⁶ | V | to exchange | 換 |
| teui ³ fo ³ | VO | to return a product | 退貨 |
| saai ¹ | V | to waste | 噍(ㄩ) |
| haan ¹ | V | to save | 慳 |
| sai ² chin ² | VO | to spend money | 洗錢 |
| yin ⁶ gam ¹ /chin ² | N | cash | 現金/現錢 |
| ji ¹ piu ³ | N | check | 支票 |
| (seun ³ yung ⁶) kaat ¹ | N | (credit/debit) card | (信用)卡 |

| | | | |
|---|----|-------------------------|-----|
| luk ¹ kaat ¹ | VO | to pay with credit card | 碌卡 |
| wui ² yun ⁴ kaat ¹ | N | membership card | 會員卡 |
| chim ¹ meng ² | V | to sign (your) name | 簽名 |
| sau ⁶ fo ³ yun ⁴ /sew ¹ si ² | N | salesperson | 售貨員 |

Part IV: Monetary Terms

| | | | |
|--|----|-----------------------------|-------|
| ngan ⁴ ji ² | N | bank note | 銀紙 |
| saan ² ji ² | N | small denomination notes | 散紙 |
| saan ² ngan ² | N | small change | 散銀 |
| ngan ² jai ² | N | coins | 銀仔 |
| # man ¹ ji ² | N | \$ # bill | # 蚊紙 |
| Mei ⁵ Gam ¹ | N | U.S. currency | 美金 |
| Gong ² Ji ² | N | H.K. currency | 港紙 |
| Ou ³ Bai ⁶ | N | Macau currency | 澳幣 |
| Yan ⁴ Man ⁴ Bai ⁶ | N | Chinese currency (Renmenbi) | 人民幣 |
| San ¹ Toi ⁴ Bai ⁶ | N | Taiwan currency | 新台幣 |
| yin ⁶ gam ¹ /chin ² | N | cash | 現金/現錢 |
| wun ⁶ chin ² | VO | exchange money | 換錢 |
| gam ⁶ gei ¹ /chin ² | VO | withdraw money from ATM | 掙機/錢 |
| jaau ² chin ² | VO | to give change | 找錢 |
| wui ⁴ seui ² | VO | to refund money (colloq.) | 回水 |
| # gau ⁶ seui ² | N | # hundred dollars (colloq.) | # 嚟水 |
| # man ¹ gai ² | N | # dollars (colloq.) | # 蚊雞 |
| gam ¹ ngau ⁴ | N | HKD \$1000 bill (colloq.) | 金牛 |
| daai ⁶ ngau ⁴ | N | HKD \$500 bill | 大牛 |
| hung ⁴ saam ¹ yu ² | N | HKD \$100 bill (colloq.) | 紅衫魚 |

Counting Money

Units

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|------|
| man ¹ | dollar | 蚊 |
| hou ⁴ (ji ²) | ten cents | 毫(子) |
| sin ¹ | cents | 仙 |

Counting Whole Number Units

Dollars: # + man¹

Examples: leung⁵ man¹ (\$2), ng⁵sap⁶ man¹ (\$50), yat¹baak³ man¹ (\$100)

Ten Cents: # + hou⁴ (ji²)

Examples: saam¹ hou⁴(ji²) (\$0.30), chat¹ hou⁴(ji²) (\$0.70), gau² hou⁴(ji²) (\$0.90)

Cents: # + go³ + sin¹ [# < 10]

Examples: yat¹ go³ sin¹ (\$0.01), luk⁶ go³ sin¹ (\$0.06), baat³ go³ sin¹ (\$0.08)

Counting Mixed Number Units

Cents: #Tens + hou⁴ + #Ones

Use of bun³ (半): In the Ones place, it represents five cents

Examples: leung⁵ hou⁴ bun³ (\$0.25), ng⁵ hou⁴ gau² (\$0.59), baat³ hou⁴ baat³ (\$0.88)

Note: "yat¹" (one) can be omitted from the tens place, e.g. hou⁴ gau² (\$0.19)

Dollars and Cents: #Dollars + man¹/go³ + #Tens + #Ones

Use of bun³ (半): In the Tens place, it represents fifty cents

Examples: yat¹ go³ baat⁸ hou⁴ gau² (\$1.87), leung⁵ man¹ saam¹ hou⁴ bun³ (\$2.35)

Note: (1) If you use bun³ in the Tens place, then you have to use go³ for the #Dollar amount. Remember, bun³ must be exactly half a unit, 5 or 50 cents. (2) "yat¹" (one) can be from the Tens place if it is the leading digit, but not the Ones place.

Examples (1): go³ bun³ (\$1.50), saam¹sap⁶yat¹ go³ bun³ (\$31.50)

Examples (2): luk⁶ man¹ yat¹ hou⁴ chat¹ (\$6.17), sei³sap⁶ng⁵ man¹ yat¹ hou⁶ gau² (\$45.17)

Dollars and Whole Number Ten Cents: #Dollars + go³ + #Tens

Examples: go³ luk⁶ (\$1.60), gau³ go³ baat³ (\$9.80), ya⁶ gau² go³ chat⁷ (\$29.70)

Lesson 8: Exercise A

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

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Example:  | 1  | 2  | 3  |
| \$25.99 | \$34.90 | \$89.75 | \$0.90 |
| A: ni1 gin6 saam1 gei2do1 chin2 a3? | | | |
| B: yi6sap6ng5 go3 gau2hou4gau2. | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4  | 5  | 6  | 7  |
| \$10.88 | \$42.86 | \$54.27 | \$26.40 |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 8  | 9  | 10  | 11  |
| \$5.38 | \$365.00 | \$276.64 | \$119.47 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |
| \$61.15 | \$56.70 | \$7.96 | \$11.10 |

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 gok³dak¹ bin¹ go³ ngaan⁴sik¹ hou²tai² di¹ a³, laam⁴sik¹ ding⁶hai⁶ luk⁶sik¹? (A mou⁵ B gam¹)
- 2) ting¹yat⁶ m⁴sai² faan¹hok⁶ wo³. (jau⁶syun³...dou¹)
- 3) ni¹ fan⁶ gung¹fo³, lai⁵baai³yat¹ yiu³ gaau¹. (ho²yi⁵ or dak¹)
- 4) ngo⁵ bun² syu¹ hai² bin¹dou⁶ a³? (jeung¹)

Lesson 9: Going Shopping II

Dialogue 1

Yale Romanization

Daniel: wei⁶, mat¹ gam³ ngaam¹ ge²? nei⁵
yat¹ go³ yan¹ hai² dou⁶ jou⁶ mat¹ ye⁵ a³?
dak¹ haan⁴ dou³ lei⁴ yam² ga³ fe¹ a⁴?

Louis: gang² hai⁶ m⁴ hai⁶ la¹. ngo⁵
nei⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ wa⁶ gam¹ yat⁶ yat¹ ding⁶ yiu³
lei⁴ maai⁵ ye⁵. so² yi⁵ ngo⁵ jau⁶ lei⁴ pui⁴ jyu⁶
keui⁵ lo¹. ngo⁵ yi⁴ ga¹ mun⁶ dou³ au² a³!

Daniel: gam² keui⁵ hai² bin¹ a³?

Louis: m⁴ ji¹ a³... keui⁵ yap⁶-jo² gaan¹
pou³ tau² maai⁵ ye⁵, seng⁴ go³ jung¹ dou¹
jung⁶ mei⁶ cheut¹ faan¹ lei⁴.

Daniel: keui⁵ maai⁵ mat¹ ye⁵ gam³ jung⁶ yiu³
a³?

Louis: keui⁵ maai⁵ fa³ jong¹ ban² lo¹.
jau⁶ syun³ hou² gwai³, keui⁵ dou¹ wui⁵
maai⁵, yan¹ wai⁶ keui⁵ hou² jung¹ yi³ baan⁶
leng³. ngo⁵ di¹ chin² jau⁶ faai³ bei² keui⁵ sai²
sai³ la³!

Daniel: nei⁵ jou⁶ me¹ m⁴ giu³ keui⁵ haan¹
di¹ a³?

Louis: ngo⁵ gam¹ jiu¹ tung⁴ keui⁵ gong²-
gwo³ la³, daan⁶ hai⁶ jeui³ hau⁶ bei² keui⁵
naau⁶ dou³ mou⁵ seng¹ cheut¹! keui⁵ wa⁶
yu⁴ gwo² ngo⁵ jan¹ hai⁶ jung¹ yi³ keui⁵, ngo⁵
jau⁶ wui⁵ bei² keui⁵ lei⁴ maai⁵ ye⁵.
dim² syun³ a³?

Daniel: gam² a⁴... nei⁵ sat⁶ bei² keui⁵
waan² sei² a³! m⁴ sai² lam² la³, jik¹ haak¹
fei¹-jo² keui⁵ la¹!

Louis: ngo⁵ lam²-ha⁵ sin¹ la¹. ngo⁵ heui³
tai²-ha⁵ keui⁵ jau² dak¹ mei⁶.

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 and by 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

yat¹ go³ yan¹ga³ fe¹nei⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵pui⁴pou³ tau²seng⁴jung⁶ yiu³fa³ jong¹ ban²baan⁶ leng³sai² chin²haan¹sai¹laau⁶/naau⁶

Part of Speech

Adj

N

N

V

N

Adj

Adj

N

V

VO

V/Adj

V/Adj

V

English Meaning

by yourself

coffee

girlfriend

to accompany

store

the entire, the whole

important

cosmetics

to make oneself look pretty

to spend money

to save/frugal

to waste/wasteful

to yell at

| | | |
|--|---------------|--|
| ...mou ⁵ seng ¹ cheut ¹ | Expression | nothing to say, no comebacks (in argument) |
| sat ⁶ (= yat ¹ ding ⁶) waan ² sei ² | Adv V | definitely, certainly <i>lit.</i> to play (someone) till they're dead |
| jik ¹ haak ¹ fei ¹ jau ² | Adv V V | immediately to fly (here: to dump) to run; to leave |

Dialogue 2

Yale Romanization

Sales: siu²je², ngo⁵ yau⁵ mat¹ye⁵ ho²yi⁵
bong¹ dou² nei⁵ a³?

Kay: ngo⁵ ngaam¹ngaam¹ hai² nei⁵dei⁶
Jung¹Waan⁴go² gaan¹ fan¹dim³ gwo³ lei⁴.
keui⁵dei⁶ wa⁶ nei⁵dei⁶ jung⁶ yau⁵ yat¹ gin⁶
laam⁴sik¹ jung¹ma⁵ ge³ laang¹saam¹.

Sales: hai⁶... ngo⁵dei⁶ jung⁶ yau⁵ yat¹ gin⁶.
ngo⁵ yi⁴ga¹ heui³ lo² lei⁴ bei² nei⁵ la¹,
ma⁴faan⁴ nei⁵ dang² yat¹jan⁶.

(**Sales** brings T-Shirt to **Kay**)

Sales: siu²je², nei⁵ seung²-m⁴-seung² si³
ha² sin¹ a³?

Kay: hou² a³.

(**Kay** tries on the shirt and comes back to the counter)

Sales: ngo⁵dei⁶ gam¹yat⁶ yau⁵ go³ dak⁶bit⁶
ge³ yau¹wai⁶, yu⁴gwo² nei⁵ maai⁵ mun⁵
saam¹baak³ man¹ (\$300) jau⁶ yau⁶ gin⁶ T-
seut¹ sung³. nei⁵ seung⁵-m⁴-seung⁴ gaan²
do¹ yat¹ gin⁶ saam¹ a³?

Kay: hou² a³, nei⁵ bei² maai⁴ gin⁶ hak¹sik¹
jung¹ma⁵ ngo⁵ la¹.

Sales: gam²...gin⁶ T-seut¹, nei⁵ seung²yi³
hung⁴sik¹ ding⁶hai⁶ ji²sik¹ a³?

Kay: cheui⁴jo² ni¹ leung⁵ go³ ngaan⁴sik¹
ji¹ngo⁶, jung⁶yau⁵ mat¹ye⁵ ngaan⁴sik¹ a³?

Sales: m⁴hou²yi³si³, ngo⁵dei⁶ jing⁶hai⁶ dak¹
faan¹ hung⁴sik¹ tung⁴ji²sik¹.

Kay: gam²...bei² gin⁶ ji²sik¹ ngo⁵ la¹.

Sales: hou², ngo⁵ jeung¹ gin⁶ T-seut¹ fong³
maai⁴ yap⁶ heui³ la¹.

Kay: cheng²man⁶, nei⁵dei⁶ sau¹-m⁴-sau¹
Mei⁵Gam¹ a³?

Sales: m⁴hou²yi³si³, ngo⁵dei⁵ jing⁶hai⁶ sau¹
Gong²Ji² tung⁴maai⁴ Yan⁴Man⁴Bai⁶... nei⁵
yau⁵ mou⁵ ngo⁵dei⁶ ge³ wui²yun⁴kaat¹ a³?

Kay: mou⁵ a³.

Sales: siu²je², do¹je⁶ nei⁵ saam¹baak³
yi⁶sap⁶ 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 baak³ baat³ sap⁶ man¹ (\$180), do¹ je⁶ saai³. dak¹ haan⁴ joi⁶ lei⁴ tai-gwo³ 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

Yale Romanization

Jung¹ Waan⁴

lo²

gwai⁶ min²

dak⁶ bit⁶

yau¹ wai⁶

maai⁵ mun⁵ \$#

sung³

gaan²

ding⁶ hai⁶

jing⁶ hai⁶

dak¹ faan¹

fong³

sau¹

wui² yun⁴ kaat¹

jaau²

Part of Speech

Proper N

V

N

Adj

N

V

V

N

Conj

Adv

V

V

V

N

V

English Meaning

Central (district in HK)

to get; to take and bring

counter

special

(special) offer

to spend a total of \$#

to give (as a gift)

to choose

or

only

to have left; remain

to place; to put

to receive; to take in

membership card

to give (change)

Grammar

1) Use of V-jo² in commands

In past lessons jo² is said to indicate 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!
'Throw the book away'

chaat³-jo² ni¹ go³ ji⁶ la!
'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', *maai⁶* '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:

ngo⁵ yiu³ maai⁶-jo² gaan¹ uk⁶ (heui³)
 'I have to sell my house'

2) Passive sentences with *bei*²

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

A + *bei*² + B + 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:

go³ sai³lou⁶ *bei*² keui⁵ di¹ tung⁴hok⁶ siu³.
 'The kid was laughed at by his classmates'

keui⁵ *bei*² keui⁵ ba⁴ba¹ laau⁶-jo² yat¹ chaan¹
 (yat¹ chaan¹ 'one meal' quantifies verbs such as da² 'hit' and laau⁶ 'to yell')
 He was yelled at by his father.

keui⁵ go³ ngan⁴baau¹ *bei*² go³ chaak⁶jai² tau²-jo². (tau²: to steal)
 'His wallet was stolen by the thief'

go³ chaak⁶jai² *bei*² ging²chaat³ laai¹-jo² (*chaak⁶jai²*: thief; *laai¹*: to arrest, catch)
 'The thief was arrested by the police.'

With the Cantonese passive, an agent is always required. If it is unknown, then *yan*⁴ 'person' can be used if the agent is human or *ye*⁵ 'thing' if the agent is non-human.

ngo⁵ ga³ che¹ *bei*² yan⁴ tau¹-jo².
 'My car was stolen (by somebody)'

ngo⁵ ga³ che¹ di¹ cheung¹ *bei*² ye⁵ da² laan⁶. (laan⁶: broken)
 'My car windows were broken (by something)'

3) *bei*² 'to allow, to let'

The word *bei*² can also mean 'to allow' or 'to let', with the following pattern:

A + *bei*² + B + Verb + 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 *bei*² can be negated with *m*⁴; therefore, *m*⁴ *bei*² means 'to not allow'

For example, take *da*² *din*⁶*wa*² 'making a phone call'. If a daughter complained to her mom about not letting her use the phone:

nei⁵ dim²gaai² *bei*² a³go¹ da², *m*⁴*bei*² ngo⁵ da² a³?

'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 *da*² meant to 'hit a person', (b) the second *bei*² is negated, and (c) usually you would have to include an object, unless it is known from context.

Here are more examples of the *bei*²:

ngo⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ m⁴ bei² ngo⁵ heui³ keui⁵ uk¹ kei² siu¹ ye⁵ 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 nei⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ maai⁵ fa³ jong¹ ban², so² yi⁵ keui⁵
nei⁵ pang⁴ yau⁵ m⁴ bei² keui⁵ maai⁵ bou³ seung² gei¹ (*seung² gei¹*: camera)
'Since he didn't let his girlfriend buy cosmetics, his girlfriend didn't let him buy a camera.'

4) *ho*²*yi*⁵ V and V *dak*¹

a) *ho*²*yi*⁵ V

One way to ask or give permission is using *ho*²*yi*⁵, as seen in the following examples:

ngo⁵ dei⁶ *ho*²-*m*⁴-*ho*²*yi*⁵ seung⁵ tong⁴ ge³ si⁴ hau⁶ sik⁶ ye⁵ a³?
'Can we eat in class?'

fan⁶ gung¹ fo³, *ho*²-*m*⁴-*ho*²*yi*⁵ chi⁴ di¹ gaau¹ a³?
'Can I turn in the homework later?'

nei⁵ dei⁶ haau² yun⁴ si⁵ jau⁶ *ho*²*yi*⁵ jau² la³.
'When you finish the exam, you may leave'

nei⁵ ting¹ yat⁶ jau⁶ *ho*²*yi*⁵ lei⁴ hoi¹ gung¹ la³.
'You can come start work tomorrow.'

Sometimes, *ho*²*yi*⁵ may also indicate a possibility, for example:

nei⁵ *ho*²-*m*⁴-*ho*²*yi*⁵ peng⁴ di¹ maai⁶ bei² ngo⁵ a³?
'Would it be possible for you/Can you sell it to me cheaper?'

ngo⁵ *ho*²*yi*⁵ bong¹ nei⁵ man⁶-ha⁵ ngo⁵ go³ pang⁴ yau⁴.
'I can/could help you ask my friend'

ngo⁵ ting¹ yat⁶ aan³ jau³ *ho*²*yi*⁵ tung⁴ nei⁵ wan¹ *Econ*. (wan¹ + Obj: to review/study)
'I can study Econ with you tomorrow afternoon'

lok⁶ yun⁴ yu⁵ la³, ngo⁵ dei⁶ *ho*²*yi*⁵ cheut¹ heui³ waan²
'The rain has stopped, we can go outside and play'

b) V *dak*¹

Another way to ask/give permission and potential is use the V *dak*¹. For example:

nei⁵ jau² dak¹ ge³ la³
 'You can leave'

sik⁶ dak¹ faan⁶ mei⁶ a³?
 'Can we eat yet?'

ni¹ jeun¹ hei³seui⁵, yam²-m⁴-yam² dak¹ a³? /
 'Can I drink this soda'

...yam²-m⁴-yam² dak¹ ga³?
 'Is this soda drinkable'

dak¹ can also mean 'okay', 'alright', or 'it'll do'

haang⁴ dak¹ mei⁶?
 'Ready to head out yet?'

nei⁵ fan⁶ gung¹fo³ dak¹-m⁴-dak¹ a³?
 'Did the homework go alright?'

maai⁵ gin⁶ chip¹ ye⁵ bei² keui⁵ 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 gung³go³ chiu¹ naan⁴jou⁶ a³, ngo⁵ yat¹ding⁶ jou⁶ m⁴ saai³.
 'This homework is really hard to do, I certainly won't be able to finish it all'

ha²! keui⁵ gam³ naan⁴ dou³ jou⁶ dak¹ saai³ a⁴?
 'What? So difficult yet he was able to finish it all?'

kam⁴maan⁵ ngo⁵ roommate chou⁴ dou³ ngo⁵ fan³ m⁴ jeuk⁶.
 'Yesterday, my roommate was so noisy that I couldn't fall asleep'

nei⁵ teng¹ yat¹jan⁶ yam¹ngok⁶ jau³ fan¹ dak¹ jeuk⁶ ge³ la³!
 '(If) you listen to music for a short while, you'll then be able to fall asleep'

ngo⁵ teng¹ m⁴ ming⁴ keui⁵ ngaam¹ngaam¹ gong² go² di¹ ye⁵.
 'I couldn't understand the stuff he was just talking about'

m⁴hai⁶ wo³, ngo⁵ teng¹ dak¹ ming⁴ wo³!
 'Nope, I could understand'

nei⁵ gon²-m⁴-gon² dak¹ chit³ a³? (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 a³!
 'I run so slow, I'll definitely won't make it on time'

6) Directional Complement: V *faan*¹

You've encountered the complement *faan*¹ when used with verbs of motion plus some sort of directional word, such as *walk* and *run*, where adding *faan*¹ means 'to return; to go/come back', for example:

haang⁴ *faan*¹ gwo³ lei⁴
'come(walk) back here'

jau² *faan*¹ heui³ uk¹kei²
'run back home'

However, *faan*¹ can be added to words other than motion verbs, in which it still carries the directional meaning of 'back; in return'.

bei² *faan*¹ ngo⁵ la¹!
'give it back to me!'

waan⁴ *faan*¹ bun² syu¹ bei² keui⁵
'return the book to him'

ngo⁵ man⁶ *faan*¹ keui⁵ jyun³tau⁴
'I asked him in return'

seng⁴yat⁶ dou¹ gong² *faan*¹ yi⁵chin⁴ di¹ ye⁵
'always talk about things of the past'

ngo⁵ kam⁴yat⁶ beng⁶-jo², daan⁶hai⁶ ngo⁵ gam¹yat⁶ hou² *faan*¹ saai³ la³
'I was sick yesterday, but I'm all better today'

7) Extent Complement: V/Adj *dou*³ + [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 ji¹hau⁶ gui⁶ *dou*³ wan⁴ dai¹.
'After the exam, I was so tired that I (nearly) fainted'

ni¹ tou³ hei³ jan¹hai⁶ mun⁶ *dou*³ au². (*mun*⁶: boring; *au*²: to vomit)
'This movie was boring as hell' (*lit.* The movie was so boring that I nearly vomited.)

ni¹ tiu⁴ ngau⁴jai²fu³ gwai³ *dou*³ bat¹dak¹liu⁵ (*adj + dou*³ *bat*¹*dak*¹*liu*⁵: 'extremely')
'These pair are extremely expensive'

keui⁵ gik¹ *dou*³ ngo⁵ m⁴ cheut¹ dak¹ seng¹. (*gik*¹: to piss someone. off, anger, annoy)
'He pissed me off to the point where I had nothing to say'

di¹ yam³ngok⁶ chou⁴ *dou*³ ngo³ fan³ m⁴ jeuk⁶. (*chou*⁴: to disturb, to be noisy)
'The music was so noisy that I couldn't go to sleep'

keui⁵ lam² go³ daap³on³ lam² *dou*³ tau⁴ tung³ (*daap*³*on*³: answer; *tung*³: hurt)
'I thought about the answer until my head hurt'

keui⁵ go³ pang⁴yau⁵ laan⁵ *dou*³ baau³ (*adj + dou*³ *baau*³: extremely; *baau*³: to explode)
'His friend is extremely lazy'

keui⁵ waan² *dou*³ m⁴ gei³dak¹ jou⁶ gung¹fo³.
'He played to the point where he forgot to do his homework'

8) Pattern: *cheui⁴jo²...ji¹ngoi⁶* 'Other than/aside from...,'

Examples:

cheui⁴jo² Candy *ji¹ngoi⁶*, *jung⁶ yau³ bin¹go³ tung⁴ ngo⁵ heui³ cheung³ K a³?*
 'Other than Candy, who else is going to sing karaoke with me?'

nei⁵ syu²ga³ cheui⁴jo² *heui³ Faat³Gwok³ ji¹ngoi⁶*, *jung⁶ wui⁵ heui³ bin¹dou⁶ a³?*
 'In the summer, other than going to France, where else will you go?'

cheui⁴jo² da²gei¹ ji¹ngoi⁶, *keui⁵ mat¹ye⁵ dou¹ m⁴ jou⁶.*
 'Aside from for playing games, he doesn't do anything.'

cheui⁴jo² hung⁴sik¹ ji¹ngoi⁶, *so²yau⁵ ngaan⁴sik¹ dou¹ yau⁵ discount.*
 'Aside from red, all colors are discounted'

ni¹ go³ bei³mat⁶, cheui⁴jo² nei⁵ ji¹ngoi⁶, *mou⁵ yan⁴ ji¹dou⁶ 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 dak¹ haan⁴ jung¹ yi³ jou⁶ di¹ mat¹ ye⁵ a³? (cheui⁴ jo²...ji¹ ngoi⁶)
- 2) nei⁵ dim² gaai² m⁴ hoi¹ sam¹ a³? (bei²)
- 3) laai¹ si¹ wai⁴ ga¹ si¹ (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 heui³ sik⁶ sai¹ caan¹ _____ jung¹ chaan¹ a³? (ding⁶ hai⁶; waak⁶ je²)
- 2) ngo⁵ syu¹ ga³ seung² duk⁶ hon⁴ man² _____ yat⁶ man². (ding⁶ hai⁶; waak⁶ je²)
- 3) ni¹ tou³ hei³ mun⁶ _____ bat¹ dak¹ liu⁵. (dak¹; dou³)
- 4) nei⁵ yam²-m⁴-yam² _____ saai³ a³? (dak¹; dou³)
- 5) keui⁵ beng⁶ _____ yiu³ heui³ tai² yi¹ sang¹. (dak¹; dou³)
- 6) ngo⁵ teng¹ _____ dou² keui⁵ gong² mat¹ ye⁵. (mou⁵; m⁴)
- 7) nei⁵ jau² dak¹ _____ a³? (mou⁵; mei⁶)
- 8) siu¹ maai² _____ ha¹ gaau² gam² hou² sik⁶. (mou⁵; m⁴)

Holidays and Festivals

Holidays (US)

| <u>Holiday</u> | <u>Cantonese Name</u> |
|-------------------------|---|
| New Year | san ¹ nin ⁴ |
| Valentine's Day | ching ⁴ yan ⁴ jit ³ |
| President's Day | jung ² tung ² yat ⁶ |
| Martin Luther King Day | ma ⁵ ding ¹ lou ⁶ dak ¹ gam ¹ yat ⁶ |
| Saint Patrick's Day | sing ³ ba ¹ dak ¹ lei ⁵ hak ¹ jit ³ |
| Easter | fuk ⁶ wut ⁶ jit ³ |
| Mother's Day | mou ⁵ chan ¹ jit ³ |
| Memorial Day | chan ⁴ mong ⁴ jeung ¹ si ⁶ gei ³ nim ⁶ yat ⁶ |
| Father's Day | fu ⁶ chan ¹ jit ³ |
| Independence Day | duk ⁶ laap ⁶ gei ³ nim ⁶ yat ⁶ |
| National Day (US:July4) | gwok ³ hing ³ yat ⁶ |
| Labor Day | nou ⁴ gung ¹ jit ³ /yat ⁶ (day/holiday) |
| Columbus Day | go ³ leun ⁴ bou ² yat ⁶ |
| Halloween | maan ⁶ sing ³ jit ³ |
| Veteran's Day | teui ³ ng ⁵ gwan ¹ yan ⁴ jit ³ |
| Thanksgiving Day | gam ² yan ¹ jit ³ |
| Christmas Day | sing ³ daan ³ jit ³ |

Holidays and Festivals (Lunar Calendar)

| <u>Holiday</u> | <u>Cantonese Name</u> |
|------------------------|--|
| Chinese New Year's Eve | cheui ⁴ jik ⁶ |
| Lunar New Years | nung ⁴ lik ⁶ san ¹ nin ⁴ |
| Lantern Festival | yun ⁴ siu ¹ jit ³ |
| Tomb Sweeping Day | ching ¹ ming ⁴ jit ³ |
| Dragon Boat Festival | dyun ¹ ng ⁵ jit ³ |
| Spirit Festival | jung ¹ yun ⁴ jit ³ |
| Mid-Autumn Festival | jung ¹ chau ¹ jit ³ |
| Chung Yeung Festival | chung ⁴ yeung ⁴ jit ³ |

Chinese New Year

English Characters

Lunar (Chinese) New Year

New Year's Eve

Celebrate the New Year

First day of New Year

Second day of New Year

Third day of New Year

(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

(This is also the Chinese Valentine's Day)

Yale Romanization

nung⁴lik⁶san¹nin⁴cheui⁴jik⁶gwo³nin⁴nin⁴cho¹yat¹nin⁴cho¹yi⁶nin⁴cho¹saam¹yun⁴siu¹

Activities during Chinese New Year

Reunion dinner (Held on New Year's Eve)

Shopping at the flower market

Visit relatives and friends during New Year

Giving out red pocket

(Married Adults and elderly do)

Getting red pocket

Play firecrackers

Play fireworks

nin⁴ye⁶faan⁶/ tyun⁴nin⁴faan⁶haang⁴fa¹si⁵baai³nin⁴paai³lei⁶si⁶dau⁶lei⁶si⁶siu¹paau³jeung²fong³yin¹fa¹

Food

Dumpling (because it looks like Chinese gold ingots)

New Year's cake

Glutinous rice dumpling

Candy

gaau²ji²nin⁴gou¹tong¹yun²tong²

Decorations

Red banners (with greetings on it)

Flowers

Mandarin Orange

fai¹cheun¹fa¹gam¹

Chinese New Year Greetings

Congratulations and be prosperous

Congratulations and be prosperous, please give me red pockets (usually children say this)

gung¹hei²faat³choi⁴, lei⁶si⁶dau⁶loi⁴gung¹hei²faat³choi⁴

May all your wishes come true

Good luck

May there be surpluses every year

sam¹seung²si⁶sing⁴daai⁶gat¹daai⁶lei⁶nin⁴nin⁴yau⁵yu⁴

Valentines Day

Common Phrases

| | |
|--|--|
| ngo ⁵ oi ³ nei ⁵ | <i>I love you</i> |
| ngo ⁵ (hou ²) jung ¹ yi ³ nei ⁵ | <i>I (really) like you</i> |
| ngo ⁵ jung ¹ yi ³ -jo ² nei ⁵ hou ² noi ⁶ la ³ | <i>I've liked you for a long time.</i> |
| nei ⁵ ho ² -m ⁴ -ho ² yi ⁵ tung ⁴ ngo ⁵ yat ¹ chai ⁴ a ³ ? | <i>Can we be together?</i> |
| ngo ⁵ ho ² -m ⁴ -ho ² yi ⁵ sek ³ nei ⁵ a ³ ? | <i>May I kiss you?</i> |
| nei ⁵ hou ² leng ³ jai ² /neui ² a ³ | <i>You are so handsome/ beautiful</i> |
| ngo ⁵ /nei ⁵ dou ¹ hai ⁶ | <i>Me/ you too</i> |
| ngo ⁵ hou ² gwa ³ -jyu ⁶ nei ⁵ | <i>I (really) miss you</i> |
| bat ¹ yu ⁴ ngo ⁵ dei ⁶ heui ³ sik ⁶ faan ⁶ lo ³ | <i>Let's go to have dinner</i> |

Vocabulary

| Vocabulary | English | Part of Speech |
|--|--------------------------------|-------------------|
| oi ³ | <i>love/to love</i> | <i>N/V</i> |
| jung ¹ yi ³ | <i>like</i> | <i>V</i> |
| noi ⁶ | <i>a long time</i> | <i>Adj</i> |
| ho ² -m ⁴ -ho ² yi ⁵ | <i>May I... ?/ Can I... ?</i> | <i>Expression</i> |
| tung ⁴ | <i>with</i> | <i>Conj</i> |
| yat ¹ chai ⁴ | <i>(to be) together</i> | <i>Adv</i> |
| paak ³ to ¹ | <i>to be in a relationship</i> | <i>V</i> |
| sek ³ | <i>to kiss</i> | <i>V</i> |
| dou ¹ | <i>also</i> | <i>Adv</i> |
| leng ³ | <i>handsome/ pretty</i> | <i>Adj</i> |
| jai ² | <i>male</i> | <i>N</i> |
| neui ² | <i>female</i> | <i>N</i> |
| heui ³ | <i>(to) go to</i> | <i>V</i> |
| bat ¹ yu ⁴ (ngo ⁵ dei ⁶)... | <i>Let (us)...</i> | <i>Expression</i> |

Grammar

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

Structure: (person, usually 2nd person pronoun) **ho²-m⁴-ho²yi⁵** (request)?

Example: nei⁵ ho²-m⁴-ho²yi⁵ tung⁴ ngo⁵ yat¹chai⁴ a³?
 You can/cannot with me together (QW)
 (can you/ would you like to (be))

To answer this kind of question:

Positive: ho²yi⁵ *can* Negative: m⁴ho²yi⁵ *cannot*
 OR: hou² *good/okay* m⁴hou² *no*

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

Structure: **bat¹yu⁴ (ngo⁵dei⁶) heui³** (suggestion: places or things to do)... **lo³**

Example: bat¹yu⁴ ngo⁵dei⁶ heui³ sik⁶fan⁶ lo³
 Let us go eat dinner (particle)

To answer this kind of question:

Positive: hou² *good/okay* Negative: m⁴hou² *no/ not okay/ don't want to*

Some common places and activities

| | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| haang ⁴ gaai ¹ | <i>shopping</i> |
| tai ² hei ³ | <i>watch movie</i> |
| hei ³ yun ² | <i>theater/ cinema</i> |
| chaan ¹ teng ¹ | <i>restaurant</i> |
| leui ⁵ hang ⁴ | <i>traveling</i> |
| haang ⁴ saan ¹ | <i>hiking</i> |
| cheung ³ K | <i>sing karaoke</i> |
| hoi ² taan ¹ | <i>beach</i> |
| saan ¹ deng ² | <i>the top of a hill/ mountain</i> |
| tai ² sing ¹ sing ¹ | <i>watch stars</i> |
| gung ¹ yun ² | <i>park</i> |
| saan ³ bou ⁶ | <i>to have a walk</i> |
| yaau ⁴ lok ⁶ cheung ⁴ | <i>theme park</i> |
| waat ⁶ syut ³ | <i>skiing</i> |

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

| Mandarin | Cantonese | English | Mandarin | Cantonese | English |
|------------------|--|--|-------------------------------|--|---|
| 不 | 唔 m4 | negative | 可以(+V) | 可以 ho2 yi5 | allowed to |
| 沒, 沒有 | 冇 mou5 | not-have | 能(+V) | 可以/能夠 nang4 | can/be capable of |
| 沒, 還沒 | 未 mei4, 未曾 mei4 chang4 重未 | not yet | 可以/能 +V(O) | 可以 + V(O) V 得 (O) | allowed to/able to |
| 別, 不要 | 唔好 m4 hou2 (mou2), 咪 mai2 | not yet (emphatic) don't (negative imperative) | 不可以/不 能(+V) | 唔可以(+V) m4 ho2 yi5 唔 (+V) 得 m4_dak1 (V+) 唔到 m4 dou2 | not allow |
| 不用 | 唔使 m4sai2 | no need to | 不能(+V) | 唔能夠 m4 nang4 gau3 (+V) | unable to unable to must |
| 千萬 | 千祈 chin1 kei4 | (emphatic) | 不可以/不 能 | 冇得 mou2 dak1 | not/incapable of don't get to/not possible for |
| 想 + Phrase | 諗 + Phrase lam2 | I think... | <i>Examples:</i> 你可以走 了 | 你可以走喇! nei5 ho2 yi5 jau2 la3 你走得喇 nei5 jau2 dak1 la3 | <i>You can leave now. You can leave now</i> |
| 難道... | 唔通... m4 tung1 | it can't be that... | 現在下 雨, 我不 能走 | 而家落緊雨, 我唔走 得 yi4 ga1 lok6 gan2 yu5, ngo5 jau2 m4 dou2 | <i>It's raining now, I'm unable to leave.</i> |
| 難怪, 怪不 得 | 唔怪得之 / 之得 m4 gwaai6 dak1 ji1 | no wonder... | Also: 我走 不到 | 我有得走 ngo5 mou5 dak1 jau2 我走唔到 ngo5 jau2 m4 dou2 | <i>I don't get to leave/No way I can leave I'm can't leave.</i> |
| 還 還 | 重 jung6 都 dou1 | still still; nevertheless | 這, 那 | 呢 ni1, 嗰 go2 | this, that |
| Examples: 還不錯 | 都唔錯 dou1 m4 cho3 | <i>Not bad</i> | 這麼/那麼 + Verb | 咁 gam2 +Verb 咁樣 gam2yeung2 + Verb | this/that way |
| 還在家裏 | 重喺屋企 jung6 hai2 uk1 kei2 | <i>Still at home</i> | 這樣/那樣 + Verb | 咁 gam3 + Adjective | so |
| 很 也 | 好 hou2 都 dou1, 又 yau6, 亦 都 yik6 dou1 | very also | 的 | MW (ex:我本書) 啲 di1 (plural) 嘅 ge3 | possessive |
| 一點兒 | (一)啲 yat1 di1 啲多 dit1 | a bit a tiny bit | 還是 | 定係 ding6 hai6 | or (choice |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|--|--|
| | deu1 | | | 抑或 yik1 waak6 | question) |
| (一)些 | (一)啲 yat1 di1 | some | 或者 也許 | 或者 waak6 je2 或者 waak6 je2 | or (declarative) perhaps, |
| 只是 | 只係 ji2 hai6 | only | 一定 | 一定, 實 yat1ding6, sat6 | maybe certainly, surely |
| 只是 (cont'd) | 靜係 jing6 hai6 | only | 不一定, 不見得 | 未必, 唔一定 mei6bit1, m4yat1ding6 | not necessarily |
| (只)剩下 | 得番 dak1 faan1 靜低 jing6 dai1 | only ...left | 和, 跟, 與 | 同(埋) tung4 maai4 | and; with |
| | | | 從 | 由 yau4 (time/loc) 嚟 hai2 (locative) | from |
| 有點 | 有啲 yau5 di1 | there's a bit | 在 | 嚟 hai2, 响 heung2 | at |
| 一點...也 | 一啲...都 yat1 di1...dou1 | didn't even...a bit... of | 在, 向 ...以前/以後 以前/以後 | 向 heung3 ...之前/之後 ji1 chin4/ ji1 hau6 以前/以後 yi5 “ “ | towards, facing before.../after... In the past/future |
| 剛剛 | 啱啱 ngaam1 ngaam1 | Just (a moment ago) | 整... | 成 seng4 | the entire... |
| 剛才 | 頭先 tau2 sin1 正話 jing3 wa6 | A moment ago | 每.. Ex: 每 個, 每天 | 每 mui5 or repeat measure word 個個/日日 | each... |
| 才 | 先(至) sin1 ji3 | not until; (emphatic) | 讓, 被 給 偶爾 一直 | 畀 bei2 + Agent 俾 bei2 耐不耐 一路 yat1 lou6 | let, by (passive) give occasionally all along |
| <i>Example:</i> 我才不相信. | 我先至唔信 ngo5 sin1 ji3 m4 seun3 | <i>I, for one, don't believe it.</i> | 在 V | V 緊 gan2 | progressing action |
| 他才是好人。 | 佢先至係好人 keui5 sin1 ji3 hai6 hou2 yan4 | <i>He's what a good person is.</i> | V 著 | V 住 jyu6 | continuous/ simultaneous action long time sometimes |
| 常常 | 成日 seng4 yat6 | always; frequently | 久 有時候 | 耐 noi6 有時 yau5 | |
| 經常 | 週詩 jau1 si4 經常 ging1 soeng4 | always | | | |