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CANTONESE

The Complete Course for Beginners

Dana Scott Bourgerie,
Keith S.T. Tong, and
Gregory James

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Colloquial Cantonese

The Complete Course
for Beginners

Dana Scott Bourgerie, Keith S.T. Tong,
and Gregory James

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Introduction

Cantonese: language or dialect?

The “Chinese language” is extremely diverse, yet the speakers of the different varieties of Chinese do not regard themselves as members of different linguistic communities. All the varieties of Chinese look toward a common “standard” model, fundamentally the linguistic standards of the written language. In modern China, linguistic standards for speech have been based on the pronunciation of the capital, Beijing, and the national language of the People’s Republic of China is called Putonghua, “the common language,” or Mandarin. Cantonese is that variety of Chinese that is spoken in wide areas of the southern coastal provinces of Guangdong (capital Guangzhou, or Canton) and Guangxi (capital Nanning), and in some neighboring places such as Hong Kong and Macao, as well as in numerous places in Southeast Asia outside China proper, such as Cambodia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam. The latter half of the twentieth century witnessed a great deal of accelerated emigration of Cantonese speakers, notably to Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States, and Cantonese is the dominant form of Chinese spoken in many families of the “chinatowns” of the major cities in these countries. Indeed, in the United States, many of the early Chinese immigrants also trace their ancestry not only to Guangdong Province, but to one particular rural district, Taishan (about ninety kilometers southwest of Guangzhou), whose accessible harbor was used by American ships which came to recruit cheap labor along the Chinese coast in the middle of the nineteenth century.

Traditionally, Cantonese has been considered a “dialect” of Chinese. However, this term is misleading, and tends to have more socio-political

than linguistic significance. Over the four thousand and more years of the history of Chinese, the language has developed in different ways in the various regions of China. In particular, the regional varieties of the language that have emerged have been marked by their individual sound systems. Many of the varieties of modern Chinese are mutually incomprehensible when spoken, yet because of the uniformity of the written characters of the language, communication can often be effected successfully through the medium of writing. The situation, generalized throughout the language, is similar to, say, a Spanish speaker not understanding an English speaker saying the word “five,” yet comprehending fully the written figure “5.”

Some varieties of Chinese—like some varieties of English—enjoy more prestige in the language community than others. Ever since the Ming dynasty (1368–1644), by which time the Pearl River delta had become an important economic and cultural center, the Cantonese of Guangzhou has been an important variety of Chinese, and even the medium for an extensive vernacular literature, including ballads, epic poetry, and some fiction writing. Although these styles are regarded as rustic by purists, their popularity has given rise to the generation of special written forms for Cantonese colloquialisms. Indeed, Cantonese is the only variety of Chinese (besides Mandarin) with widely recognized non-traditional written characters for such colloquial words and expressions. Such “dialect writing” is disapproved of in the People’s Republic of China, but is kept alive in the Cantonese press and other publications in Hong Kong and elsewhere. Many of the non-traditional characters of Cantonese are known throughout China—at least in the urban areas. In the north the use of Cantonese colloquialisms, because of the association of this variety of Chinese with the West, through Hong Kong, adds a touch of exoticism or raciness to one’s speech.

Cantonese is thus more than simply a dialect. It is a regional standard, with a national and an international prestige and currency not enjoyed by any other variety of Chinese, except Mandarin. In spite of the special written characters that have emerged, Cantonese remains essentially a spoken language, with no universally recognized written form. The language has several geographical dialects, distinguished largely by their phonological characteristics, but the “Colloquial Cantonese” used in this book would be accepted by native speakers

as a standard form of the language, as spoken in Hong Kong. Within this standard, there are levels of formality and informality in expression. We have aimed for a neutral style in speech, appropriate to a wide range of social and professional situations. In one or two instances, where the formal–informal distinction is significant, for example where the use of particular words in public broadcasting differs from the corresponding words that would be used in conversation, this has been pointed out.

Cantonese grammar

From several points of view, the grammar of Cantonese is extremely straightforward. Verbs do not conjugate for person or number, nor are there different forms for tense, mood, or voice. Nouns and adjectives do not decline, and have no number, gender, or case. There is no subject-verb or adjective-noun agreement. In short, Cantonese is free of the challenges with which learners of European languages are so familiar.

However, superficial simplicity of form does not mean that there is any less functional capability in the language. One can say in Cantonese anything that one would wish to say in English, or any other language; but the relationships between words and meanings that are made formally in English by, for example, inflection or agreements are expressed in different ways in Cantonese. Word order is especially important, and subject to more rigid regulation than in English. Cantonese also possesses a series of “classifiers,” which identify objects largely by shape, and a rich repertoire of “particles” which are used to express mood, emotion, attitude, etc. There are many multifunctional words, which can act as nouns, adjectives, or verbs, depending upon the context (compare the various functions a word such as “right” has in English); indeed, even the formal distinction between nouns, verbs, and adjectives in Cantonese is often extremely blurred.

The varieties of Chinese show a great deal of syntactic uniformity. Yet there do exist some significant differences amongst them. Cantonese and Mandarin, for example, differ in word order in certain constructions. In Cantonese the direct object precedes the indirect object, whereas the opposite obtains in Mandarin:

Cantonese:	béi syū ngóh give + book + (to) me
Mandarin:	gěi wō shū give + (to) me + book.

Certain adverbs (such as **sīn** “first”) which precede the verb in Mandarin follow the verb in Cantonese (as in **heui sīn** “go first” vs. Mandarin **xiān qù** “first go”). Often the differences are more subtle: a Mandarin sentence pattern in Cantonese will sometimes be understood by native Cantonese speakers, but will nevertheless not be accepted as truly idiomatic. Conversely, colloquial Cantonese has a number of patterns that would not be linguistically acceptable in Mandarin.

Cantonese vocabulary

Cantonese, like all varieties of Chinese, is generally considered to be monosyllabic: almost every syllable carries meaning. Although there are many monosyllabic words (words of one syllable), it is by no means true that every word is made up of one syllable: there are many words which are made up of two, or three, syllables, such as:

sáubīu	wristwatch
syutgwaih	refrigerator
fēigēichèuhng	airport
láahngheigēi	air conditioner

Whereas syllables in English are often individually meaningless (e.g. “*syl-la-ble*,” “*car-ries*”), syllables in Cantonese are largely individually meaningful:

sáubīu	sáu = “hand” + bī u = “watch”
syutgwaih	syut = “snow” + gwaih = “cupboard”

This is not always the case, and Cantonese has examples of “bound” syllables, which carry meaning or express function only when they occur with other syllables, but these forms are often the result of foreign borrowing:

bōlēi	glass
pùihwùih	to linger

Neither **bō** nor **lēi** nor **pùih** nor **wùih** carries any meaning apart from in these combinations. Similar examples in English are “cranberry” or “kith and kin.” The syllables “cran-” and “kith” have no individual meanings—that is, they cannot occur meaningfully alone—but they do have meaning when they occur with “-berry” and “and kin” respectively.

While most Cantonese vocabulary is the same as other varieties of Chinese, in some cases words that are common in everyday Cantonese are seen as archaic and literary in Mandarin, for example:

mihn	face
hàahng	walk
sihk	eat
wah	say

There are also examples where the meanings of words differ or are even reversed in Cantonese and Mandarin. The word for “house” in Cantonese, **ūk** (Mandarin **wū**), typically means “room” in Mandarin. Conversely, Cantonese **fòhng** (Mandarin **fáng**), that ordinarily means “room” in Cantonese, refers to “house” in Mandarin.

At the same time, in recent history, Cantonese has, because of its socio-cultural contacts, borrowed a large number of words from other languages, especially English:

jyūgūlik	chocolate
nèihlùhng	nylon
wàihhtāmihng	vitamin
wāisihgéi	whisky

The sound system of Cantonese

The romanization adopted in this book, and in *Cantonese: A Comprehensive Grammar*, also published by Routledge, is the Yale system, which is a widely used and convenient learning tool. Note, however, that this is not the system generally found in official transliterations of personal and place names, where there has been little standardization over the centuries.

Below we list the various sounds of Cantonese, as they are transcribed in the Yale romanization. Two terms may need explanation:

“aspirated” and “unreleased.” Aspirated consonants are pronounced with a puff of air, as in English “p” in “pan” and “lip.” In some cases, such as, in English, after “s” (“span,” “spill”), the same consonants lose the puff of air and are unaspirated. At the end of a word they may not even be completed: the lips close to form the sound but do not open again to make the sound “explode”; such sounds are termed “unreleased.”

A more elaborate description of the Cantonese phonological system can be found in *Cantonese: A Comprehensive Grammar*.



Consonants (CD1; 2)

- b** resembles the (unaspirated) “p” in “span,” “spill”; to an unaccustomed ear, an initial unaspirated *p* can often sound like “b” in “bill.”
- d** resembles the (unaspirated) “t” in “stand,” “still.”
- g** resembles the (unaspirated) “c” in “scan,” and “k” in “skill.”
- gw** resembles the “qu” in “squad,” “square.” There is some evidence that this sound is becoming simplified over time, and words transcribed with **gw-** in this book may actually be heard, in the speech of some native speakers, as beginning with **g-**. As a learner, you are advised to follow the pronunciation of the transcription.
- j** an unaspirated sound something between “ts” in “cats” and “tch” in “catch.”
- p** in initial position resembles the (aspirated) “p” in “pat,” “pin”; in final position, that is, at the end of a syllable, “p” is unreleased.
- t** in initial position resembles the (aspirated) “t” in “top,” “tin”; in final position, “t” is unreleased.
- k** in initial position resembles the “k” in “kick,” “kill”; in final position, “k” is unreleased.
- kw** a strongly aspirated plosive, resembles the “qu” in “quick,” “quill.”
- ch** resembles the (aspirated) “ch” in “cheese,” “chill.”
- f** resembles the “f” in “fan,” “scarf.”
- s** resembles the “s” in “sing,” “sit.”
- h** (only in initial position in the syllable) resembles the “h” in “how,” “hand.” (Where it appears later in the syllable, “h” is explained under Tone, below.)

- l** resembles the “l” in “like,” “love.”
- m** resembles the “m” in “man,” “stem.”
- n** resembles the “n” in “now,” “nice.” There is a widespread tendency, particularly amongst the younger generation of Cantonese speakers, to replace an initial **n** by **l**, and there is consequently some variation in pronunciation: many words which are transcribed with an initial letter *n* in this book may be heard as beginning with *l*, for instance **néih** “you,” may be heard as **léih**. As a learner, you are advised to follow the pronunciation of the transcription.
- ng** resembles the southern British English pronunciation of “ng” as in “sing” (that is, without pronouncing the “g” separately). This sound occurs only after vowels in English, but in Cantonese it can also occur at the beginning of syllables. However, many native speakers do not pronounce this sound initially. And, just as in English, a final **-ng**, particularly after the long vowel **aa**, is often replaced by **-n**, although this variation does not have the social connotation it has in British English (cf. “runnin’ and jumpin’”).
- y** resembles the “y” in “yes,” “yellow.”
- w** resembles the “w” in “wish,” “will.”

Vowels (CD1; 3)



- a** resembles the “u” in the southern British English pronunciation of “but.”
- aa** resembles the southern British English “a” in “father.” When this sound is not followed by a consonant in the same syllable, the second **a** of the **aa** is omitted in writing: **fā** is pronounced as if it were “faa.”
- e** resembles the “e” of “ten.”
- eu** resembles the French “eu” as in “feu,” or the German “ö” as in “schön.” It is pronounced like the “e” of “ten,” but with rounded lips.
- i** resembles the “ee” of “deep.”
- o** resembles the “aw” in “saw.”
- u** resembles the “u” in the southern British English “put.”
- yu** resembles the French “u” as in “tu,” or the German “ü” as in “Tür.” It is pronounced like the “ee” of “deep,” but with the lips rounded instead of spread.



Diphthongs (CD1; 4)

The diphthongs consist of the vowels in different combinations:

- ai** **a + i**, a combination of “a” plus “i,” a very short diphthong, much shorter than the sound of “y” in “my.”
- aai** **aa + i**, resembling the “ie” in “lie.”
- au** **a + u**, resembling the “ou” in “out.”
- aaui** **aa + u**, resembling a long “ou” in “ouch!”
- eui** **eu + i**, a combination of “eu” plus “i,” something like the hesitation form “er” in English (without the “r” sound) followed by “ee”: “e(r)-ee.”
- iu** **i + u**, a combination of “i” plus “u,” something like “yew” in English.
- oi** **o + i**, resembling the “oy” in “boy.”
- ou** **o + u**, resembling the “oe” in “foe.”
- ui** **u + i**, resembling the “ooey” in “phooey.”



Tone (CD1; 11)

Cantonese is a *tone language*. This means that the same syllable pronounced on different pitches, or with different voice contours, carries different meanings. Consider first an example from English. To agree with someone, you might say simply, “Yes.” The voice tends to fall, from a mid-level to a low pitch. If, however, the answer “Yes” to a question is unexpected, you may repeat it as a question: “Yes?” meaning: “Did you really say ‘yes’?” The voice tends to rise from a mid-level to a high pitch, the span of the rise depending upon the amount of surprise you want to convey. A further example might be the answer “Yes!” as an exclamation, to show surprise or amazement, with the voice tending to fall from a high to a mid-level pitch, again with the span of the fall depending on the intensity of the exclamation. These instances demonstrate that, in English, syllables can be pronounced on different pitches and with different voice contours to express different attitudes. The fundamental meaning of the syllable remains the same; “yes” means “yes” whatever the pitch. However, the variations in pitch indicate whether “yes” is a statement “yes,” a questioning “yes?,” an exclamatory “yes!,” etc. In English the combinations of the sounds in individual words carry the formal meanings

of the words, that is, what the words *denote*. The pitch, or intonation, variations indicate the speaker's attitudes or emotions, that is, what the words *connote*.

Another example: if you asked, in English, "What day is it today?" the answer might be "Monday." Normally, this would be said with the voice falling from mid-level to a lower level. Such an intonation contour indicates a plain statement of fact in English. If the answer were to be given with a rise at the end, it might be interpreted as insecurity on the part of the speaker ("I'm not sure. Is it] Monday?"), or perhaps not even understood. On the other hand, a strongly stressed first syllable with a high pitch, followed by an unstressed second syllable on a lower pitch ("*Monday!*") might indicate the speaker's surprise at being asked the question at all, perhaps expressing something like "Don't you know it's Monday?" The differences in pitch contours indicate differences in the speaker's attitude, the *connotation* of the answer. However, in Cantonese, a similar question **Gāmyaht sīngkèih géi?** "What day is it today?" might be answered **Sīngkèih yāt**, with the first syllable high, the second syllable a low fall and the third syllable high. This would mean, "Monday." With one change, from a relatively high pitch to a lower level pitch on the last syllable, **Sīngkèih yaht**, the meaning becomes "Sunday"! The pitch, or tone, variation, indicates a change in the *denotation* of the word: it means something different—in this case, a different day of the week. Every syllable has to be said on a particular pitch for it to carry meaning, and the same syllable said on a different pitch has a different *denotational* meaning.

Connotation, which in English is conveyed by pitch variation in the voice, is often indicated in Cantonese by individual syllables, usually particles which occur at the end of the sentence, such as **gwa** or **lō**, as in the Cantonese equivalents to the answers discussed above:

Sīngkèih yāt gwa	= I'm not sure. Is it Monday?
Sīngkèih yāt lō	= <i>Monday!</i> I'm surprised you asked me.

How many tones are there in Cantonese? Analyses vary: some say six, some seven, some even nine. In this book, we distinguish six tones, not simply because this is the minimum with which to operate comprehensibly and successfully in Cantonese, but because further distinctions actually depend on fine theoretical linguistic arguments.

Native Cantonese speakers appear nowadays to be confining themselves to these six definitive pitch differentiations in their speech, with any minor tonal variations beyond these certainly not being significant from the point of view of someone beginning an acquaintance with the language.

Actual pitch does not matter—everyone’s voice is different in any case—but relative pitch is important. There are three levels of tones: *high*, *mid*, and *low*, and as long as a distinction is made from one level to another, comprehensibility is enhanced.

The *mid* level is the normal level of one’s voice in conversation, and is the point of reference for the other levels.

The *high* level is a pitch somewhat higher than the mid level.

The *low* level is a pitch somewhat lower than the mid level.

Cantonese has words which are distinguished by pitch at each level, such as:

(high)	mā	mother
(mid)	ma	<i>question particle</i>
(low)	mah	to scold
(high)	sī	poetry
(mid)	si	to try
(low)	sih	a matter

It is important to note the transcription adopted here. A macron (ˉ) is used to indicate a high-level tone (**mā**, **sī**). The absence of any such diacritic indicates a mid-level tone (**ma**, **si**) or a low-level tone (**mah**, **sih**), with the latter having an **h** following the vowel to indicate the low-level tone. The letter **h** is pronounced as in “how” or “hand” *only* when it occurs in initial position in the syllable; elsewhere it is merely a marker of low-level tone, and is not pronounced separately.

In addition to words said on a fixed level—high, mid, or low—there are three tone combinations: two rising, and one falling. For some speakers of Cantonese there is a second falling tone, the high falling, which is merged with the high level in most speakers.

The *high rising* tone is a rise from mid to high, rather like asking a question on one word in English: “Monday?”

The *low rising* tone is a rise from low to mid, again like asking a question, but rather suspiciously.

The *low falling* tone is a fall from mid to low, somewhat like an ordinary statement in English.

Note the transcription: an acute accent mark (´) is used for a rising tone, and a grave accent mark (`) is used for a falling tone. Again, remember that the letter **h**, when not in initial position, indicates low level.

Look at the following lists of words, in which the pairs are contrasted by tone only. Try to ensure that you make the tonal distinctions between each pair of words. Return to this exercise often, so as to practice these differences—they *are* important!

<i>High level</i>	tāu (to steal) sīng (star) tōng (soup) chīm (to sign)	<i>Low falling</i>	tàuh (head) sìhng (city) tòhng (sugar) chihm (to dive under water)
<i>High level</i>	dāng (lamp) fān (to divide) jēui (to chase) gām (gold)	<i>Mid level</i>	dang (chair) fan (to sleep) jeui (drunk) gam (to ban)
<i>Mid level</i>	gin (to see) si (to try) seun (letter) yim (to loathe)	<i>Low level</i>	gihn (<i>classifier</i> for clothes) sih (a matter) seuhn (smooth) yihm (to test)
<i>High rising</i>	séui (water) sáu (hand) dím (a point) séi (to die)	<i>Mid level</i>	seui (years of age) sau (thin) dim (shop) sei (four)

For further information on tone see Appendix, p. 292.

Comparison to the Mandarin tone system

In comparison to Mandarin, the Cantonese tone system is more complex and more closely reflects the system of earlier historical periods of Chinese. Although the tone values differ, there exists a mostly predictable correlation between the tone categories. Note that

coming from Mandarin, one can often only narrow the possibilities to one of two Cantonese tones.

<i>Mandarin</i>	<i>Cantonese</i>
first tone (high-level tone)	high level, high falling
second tone (high-rising tone)	low falling
third tone (dipping tone)	low rising
	high rising
fourth tone (falling tone)	mid level, low level

Also, note that when a Cantonese word ends with **-p**, **-t**, or **-k** (the historical entering tone or 入聲 category) the correspondence is greatly complicated. In these cases, the table does not predict the correspondence. For example, the mid-level word 白 **baak** in Cantonese is a second tone (rising) in Mandarin.

Using this book

This book is divided into fifteen units. Each unit has a similar format. At the head of each unit, you will find a short list of the objectives which the unit material aims to help you achieve.

The basic vocabulary of the unit is introduced in the *Vocabulary* sections. Look through the list of words. Read each item aloud, paying particular attention to the tone of every word. If you have the audio material, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

The *Dialogues* are short, realistic exchanges preceded by questions. Read the questions, and then read or listen to each dialogue in order to find the answers to the questions. If you have the audio recordings, listen to the dialogues and answer the questions before reading the texts. It is not necessary to understand every word of the dialogue to be able to answer these questions. At this stage, just concentrate on answering the questions, and do not worry about the rest. As the units progress, material presented in earlier units is recycled, for consolidation.

The *Idioms and structures* sections give explanations of the idiomatic expressions used in the dialogues, as well as comprehensive usage

notes, covering all the grammatical constructions introduced. Review these sections carefully, referring to the dialogues for the examples of usages.

You will find a series of *Exercises* to give you practice in using the vocabulary and structures introduced in the unit. You will also find a selection of *Communicative activities* toward the end of each unit. These are intended as extension exercises to allow you to put your newly acquired language skills into practice with the help of a partner or Cantonese-speaking friend.

Each unit ends with some related Chinese characters for recognition purposes, followed by a *Cultural point* section to provide a sense of the rich environment in which Cantonese is spoken, especially Hong Kong.

Special conventions of the Yale transcription

- 1 The tone mark on a diphthong always falls on the first written vowel, e.g. **yáuh**, **móuh**, but the tone is a characteristic of the diphthong as a whole.
- 2 In the syllable **ng̃h**, which has no vowel letters, the tone mark is written over the **g**, but the tone is characteristic of the whole syllable.
- 3 When **aa** is *not* followed by a consonant in the same syllable, the second **a** is dropped from the written form. Thus, **fā**, for example, is pronounced as if it were **faa**.

Conventions used in this book

- 1 The apostrophe is used to indicate elision of numerals, as in **y'ah** (the elided form of **yih-sahp**), **sā'ah** (the elided form of **sāam-sahp**), etc. See Unit 5, p. 86.
- 2 The hyphen is used to indicate:
 - (a) numbers above ten, e.g. **ng̃h-sahp**, **sei-baak** (see Unit 2, p. 33);
 - (b) verb-object constructions, e.g. **tái-syū**, **dá-dihnwá** (see Unit 3, p. 47);

- (c) reduplicated forms of nouns and adjectives, e.g. **fèih-féi-déi**, **gōu-gōu-sau-sau** (see Unit 5, p. 80);
 - (d) comparative adjectives, e.g. **fèih-dī**, **gwai-dī** (see Unit 6, pp. 82 and 103);
 - (e) verbs with special markers, e.g. **sihk-jó faahn**, **cheung-gán gō** (see Unit 6, pp. 100 and 137);
 - (f) days of the week and months, e.g. **sīngkèih-yāt**, **gáu-yuht** (see Units 3 and 12, pp. 52 and 194).
- 3 The negative prefix for verbs, **m-**, becomes **-mh-** in choice-type questions (see Unit 1, p. 21), e.g. **mhaih/haih-mh-haih**, **msái/sái-mh-sái**. No tone mark is used on **m-** or **-mh-**, but the syllable is always pronounced on the low falling tone.
 - 4 The asterisk is used to indicate sentences or structures that are not grammatically correct, but are for illustration only.

Unit One

Gāaujai

Meeting people



In Unit 1 you will learn about:

- introducing yourself and others
- greeting people
- enquiring about someone
- the verbs “to be” and “can”
- forming negative statements
- forming choice-type questions and questions with question-words
- naming conventions, names of countries, languages, and nationalities





Dialogue 1



(CD1; 12)

John and Carmen are at a gathering of the Cantonese Students' Club, where foreigners learning Cantonese meet and practice their Cantonese. Carmen is talking to Richard.

(a) What country does Carmen come from?

(b) What country does Richard come from?

CARMEN: Néih hóu, ngóh haih Carmen.

RICHARD: Néih hóu, Carmen. Ngóh haih Richard. Carmen, néih haih bīndouh yàhn a?

CARMEN: Ngóh haih Náusāilàahn yàhn.

RICHARD: O, néih haih Náusāilàahn yàhn.

CARMEN: Gám néih nē, Richard?

RICHARD: Ngóh haih Méihgwok yàhn.

CARMEN: How are you? I am Carmen.

RICHARD: How are you, Carmen? I am Richard. Where are you from?

CARMEN: I am a New Zealander.

RICHARD: Oh, you are a New Zealander.

CARMEN: And how about you, Richard?

RICHARD: I am an American.



Dialogue 2



(CD1; 14)

John is talking to Emily.

(a) Where does John come from?

(b) What languages does he speak?

(c) Where does Emily come from?

(d) What languages does she speak?

JOHN: Néih hóu. Ngóh giujouh John. Néih giu mātýéh méng a?

EMILY: Néih hóu. Ngóh giujouh Emily. Haih nē, John, néih haih-mh-haih Yínggwok yàhn a?

JOHN: Mhaih. Ngóh haih Oujāu yàhn. Ngóh sīk góng Yīngmán tùhng Dākmán.

EMILY: Ngóh haih Gānàhdaaih yàhn. Ngóh sīk góng Yīngmán tùhng síusíu Faatmán.

JOHN: How are you? My name is John. What is your name?

EMILY: How are you? My name is Emily. By the way, John, you are English, right?

JOHN: No, I am Australian. I speak English and German.

EMILY: I am Canadian. I speak English and a little French.

Dialogue 3



(CD1; 16)

Carmen is introducing her friend Grace to John.



(a) Where does Grace come from?

(b) What languages can she speak?

CARMEN: Dáng ngóh lèih gaaisiuh. Nīgo haih Grace. Nī go haih John.

GRACE: Néih hóu, John.

JOHN: Néih hóu, Grace.

CARMEN: Grace haih Yahtbún yàhn. Kéuih sīk góng Yahtmán, Yīngmán tùhng Póutūngwá.

JOHN: Ngóh tùhng Carmen sīk góng síusíu Gwóngdōngwá, bātgo ngóhdeih msīk góng Póutūngwá. Haih nē, chéhng mahn Grace néih gwai sing a?

GRACE: Ngóh sing Sawada.

CARMEN: Let me make an introduction. This is Grace. This is John.

GRACE: How are you, John?

JOHN: How are you, Grace?

CARMEN: Grace is Japanese. She speaks Japanese, English, and Mandarin.

JOHN: Carmen and I speak a little Cantonese, but not Mandarin. By the way, Grace, what is your surname?

GRACE: My surname is Sawada.



Vocabulary



Countries (CD1; 18)

Below is a list of some of the countries in the world. Try reading each item aloud. Practice pronouncing each word, using the audio recording if available.

Yīnggwok	Britain, the UK
Méihgwok	the U.S.
Gānàhdaaih	Canada
Oujāu	Australia
Náusāilāahn	New Zealand
Faatgwok	France
Dākgwok	Germany
Yidaaihleih	Italy
Sāibāanngàh	Spain

Fēileuhtbān	the Philippines
Yahtbún	Japan
Hòhngwok	Korea
Yandouh	India
Bāgēisītáan	Pakistan
Of course, we must not forget:	
Hēunggóng	Hong Kong
Jūnggwok	China

Gwok literally means “country.” Hence **Yīnggwok** is “Britain,” and **Faatgwok** is “France,” **Dākgwok** is “Germany,” etc. The Cantonese names for some other countries are rough phonetic equivalents, for example: **Gānàhdaaih** for “Canada,” **Náusāilāahn** for “New Zealand,” **Yandouh** for “India,” and **Bāgēisītáan** for “Pakistan.” Sometimes the transliteration is based on the Mandarin readings of the Chinese characters and so is less obvious still.

To refer to the inhabitants of different countries, the word **yàhn**, which literally means “person(s),” is added to the name of a country. For example, a “Briton” is **Yīnggwok yàhn**, an “Australian” is **Oujāu yàhn**, “Indians” are **Yandouh yàhn**, and “Chinese” are **Jūnggwok yàhn**.

Now try reading out the list of countries again, but this time for each item add the word **yàhn** to the name of the country.



Languages (CD1; 19)

Yīngmán	English
Faatmán	French
Dākmán	German

Yidaaihleihmán	Italian
Yahtmán	Japanese
Hòhnmán	Korean

Mán, wá, and yúh

Mán means “language,” which usually implies both the spoken and written forms. There is another word in Cantonese, **wá**, which refers only to the spoken form of a language. Thus, for the languages spoken by Filipinos, Indians, and Pakistanis, which Cantonese-speaking people may hear being used but will probably never learn to read or write, **wá** is used instead. Hence, they use the vague term **Fēileuhtbānwá** for all languages spoken by Filipinos including Tagalog, **Yandouhwá** for all languages spoken by Indians, and **Bāgēisítāanwá** for all languages spoken by Pakistanis.

Lastly, **yúh** is used for language as well but in a more general and more formal way. Note that with **Gwokýúh** below you cannot substitute **wá** or **mán** for **yúh**, but for national languages you often can. For example, **Faatýúh** for **Faatmán** “French” and **Yíngýúh** for **Yíngmán** “English.”

Jūngmán refers to Chinese in general, including written Chinese and a spoken form of it, while **wá** refers to individual varieties or dialects spoken in different parts of China. Although technically **Jūngmán** refers to the written form of the language, it is widely used to refer to the language as a whole. Hence:

Gwóngdūngwá/	Cantonese
Gwóngjāuwá	
Seuhnghóiwá	Shanghainese
Chìuhjāuwá	The Chiu Chow dialect
Póutūngwá	Putonghua (lit. “the common language”), Standard Mandarin
Gwokýúh	Standard Mandarin (lit. “the national language”)
Wàh gúh	Standard Mandarin (outside of Greater China)

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | Néih hóu | <i>How are you?</i> |
| 2 | Ngóh haih Carmen | <i>I am Carmen.</i> |
| 3 | Néih haih bīndouh yàhn a? | <i>Where are you from?</i> |
| 4 | Ngóh giujouh John. | <i>My name is John.
(lit. "I am called John.")</i> |
| 5 | Néih giu mātyéh méng a? | <i>What is your name?</i> |
| 6 | Gám, néih nē? | <i>So, what about you?</i> |
| 7 | Haih nē, | <i>By the way,</i> |
| 8 | Néih haih-mh-haih
Yīnggwok yàhn a? | <i>Are you British?</i> |
| 9 | Mhaih. | <i>No, I'm not.</i> |
| 10 | Ngóh sīk góng ... | <i>I can speak ...</i> |
| 11 | Yīngmán tùhng Dākmán | <i>English and German</i> |
| 12 | síusíu Faatmán | <i>a little French</i> |
| 13 | Dáng ngóh lèih gaaisiuh. | <i>Let me introduce you.</i> |
| 14 | Nī go haih Grace. | <i>This is Grace.</i> |
| 15 | bātgwo | <i>but</i> |
| 16 | chéhng mahn Grace néih
gwai sing a? | <i>Grace, may I know what
your surname is?</i> |

Greetings

(1)

Néih hóu is a slightly formal greeting expression, which is used at all times of the day and which can be translated into "How are you?" in English, except that it is not a question and the usual response is the same: **Néih hóu**. In practice, it is more akin to saying "hello."

Haih

(2)

The verb **haih** is a copula in Cantonese, meaning it is used to equate (A=B). For example, He **is** Chinese. Note that, unlike the English "to be," **haih** is not a state verb and is not used with adjectivals. For example, the English "She is tall" is rendered **Kéuih gōu** (lit. "s/he tall").

Questions with question-words

(3, 5)

Like “wh” questions in English (why, where, who, etc.), many questions in Cantonese are formed with a question-word. However, the question-word in Cantonese is not put at the beginning of the sentence like the question-word in English, but occupies the position taken by the required information in the answer. Thus, the word order in a Cantonese question is essentially the same as that of a statement. For example, to ask where someone is from you use the question-word **bīndouh** “where” and say: **Néih haih bīndouh yàhn a?**, which literally means “You are where person?” The answer **Ngóh haih Náusāilāahn yàhn** literally means “I am New Zealand person.” To ask someone their name you use the question-word **mātyéh** “what” and say: **Néih giu mātyéh méng a?**, which means “You are called by what name?,” and the answer **Ngóh giujouh Emily** means “I am called Emily.”

Nē

(6)

Nē is a final particle used to ask how the topic at hand relates to a certain subject. So if we were discussing what languages people speak, then **neih nē?** would mean “and what languages do you speak?” Alternatively, if we were asking how people are doing, then **Neih nē?** would mean “And how are you doing?” or “And you?” Put another way, it is like saying “Regarding the topic at hand, how do you relate to it?”

Choice-type questions

(8)

Néih haih-mh-haih Yīnggwok yàhn a? is a “choice-type” question, which is a common structure in Cantonese for “yes/no” questions. The question here literally means “Are you or are you not British?” The positive answer to the question is **Ngóh haih Yīnggwok yàhn** or **Haih** for short. The negative answer is **Ngóh mhaih Yīnggwok yàhn** or **Mhaih** for short.

Choice-type questions are formed by reduplicating the verbal form and inserting the negative prefix **m-** in the middle. (In the romanization used here the **m-** is written as **-mh-** in these types of structures.) In the choice-type question **Néih haih-mh-haih Yīnggwok yàhn a?**, the

verb “to be,” **haih**, is repeated. In the choice-type question **Néih sīk-mh-sīk góng Faatmán a?**, “Can you speak French?,” the modal verb **sīk**, “can, know how to,” is repeated.

Negatives

(9)

Negatives in Cantonese are often formed by inserting the negative prefix **mh** before a verb or an adjective. For example, **Ngóh haih Jūnggwok yàhn** means “I am Chinese” while **Ngoh mhaih Jūnggwok yàhn** means “I am *not* Chinese.”

Classifiers for people

(14)

Nī wái is an honorific and polite way of referring to a person. Here **Nī go haih Grace** “this is Grace” would do if Grace is a peer student, for example. **Nī wái** is more polite than **Nī go** and as such would be the classifier to persons to whom you want to pay special respect. One normally never uses the classifier **wái** to refer to oneself, as it is a marker of respect to other people.

Introducing by surname

(16)

To ask for someone’s surname, the rather formal expression **néih gwai sing a?** is used. **Sing** is a verb, which means “to be surnamed,” while **gwai** is an adverb meaning “honorable.” So **néih gwai sing a?** translates into English as “What is your honorable surname?” The respectful expression **chéhng mahn** further heightens the degree of formality. Note that, because **gwai** is an honorific form, it is never applied to one’s own surname. Moreover, because **gwai sing** always refers to others, it becomes by default a question, even without a question particle at the end.

On formal occasions, it is very common for Chinese people to introduce themselves by surname, such as:

Ngóh sing Léih.

My (sur)name is Lee.

This situation nearly always would call for a response with a title such as **sīnsāang** “Mr.”

Léih sīnsāang, néih hóu.

How are you, Mr. Lee?

Alternatively, the word **síu** “small, insignificant” is sometimes added to **sing** when referring to one’s own surname to be especially polite, as in **Ngoh síu sing Léih**. Politeness would also dictate that you would never use **síu sing** when referring to another person. When introducing somebody else on a formal occasion, you may choose to do so on a last-name basis. In such a circumstance you do not use the verb **sing**, but instead introduce the person as Mr. X or Miss X:

Nī wái haih Wòhng síujé. This is Miss Wong.

Names in Cantonese

Naming practices in Cantonese are complex, especially in Hong Kong Cantonese. Many, if not most, of the educated and professional classes in Hong Kong take English given names at some point, though they are given Chinese names at birth. It is common to use an English name even when speaking Cantonese. However, certain segments of society (the less educated and older people) are not as likely to use an English name even if they have one. When a person has a Chinese and an English name they will sometimes use both in formal situations such as authorship (for example, Jimmy LÀUH Gwok Sihng).

Chinese names always take the form of surname first and given name second, though some people reverse that order when speaking English. For example, with the name **LÀUH Gwok Sihng** that appears in Unit 4, Dialogue 2, **LÀUH** is the surname (or family name) and **Gwok Sihng** is the given name. Brothers or sisters often share the same first character (in this case, **Gwok**). Note that using a Chinese person’s given name alone is much more intimate than using an English given name. The functional equivalent of the English given name in Cantonese is the full name (for example, **LÀUH Gwok Sihng**).

Chéhngh mahn

(16)

Chéhngh mahn, also pronounced **Chíng mahn**, is a polite and respectful way of prefacing a question, which can be translated as “Could I ask ... please?” in English, with **Chéhngh** meaning “please” and **mahn** meaning “ask” by themselves. The expression can be freely added to a question to raise the level of politeness. For example, you can say **Chéhngh mahn Touhsyugun hai bindouh a?** to ask directions to a library or **Chéhngh mahn néih giu mātýéh méng a?** to ask somebody’s name.



Exercise 1 Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then go back to the three dialogues and find the answers. You can listen to the dialogues again if you have the audio recording.

- (a) Who takes the initiative to greet the other person and then introduce himself or herself in Dialogue 1?
 - (i) Carmen
 - (ii) Richard
- (b) What nationality does Emily presume John to be in Dialogue 2?
 - (i) English
 - (ii) Australian
 - (iii) American
- (c) How much French does Emily claim to speak in Dialogue 2?
 - (i) A lot
 - (ii) A little
 - (iii) None
- (d) According to Dialogue 3, do John and Carmen speak Putonghua?
 - (i) Yes, both John and Carmen
 - (ii) No, neither John nor Carmen
 - (iii) Only John
 - (iv) Only Carmen

Exercise 2 Introducing yourself



Imagine you are at a social gathering. Provide the information asked for by completing the following conversation.

STRANGER: Néih hóu. Ngóh giujouh Sam, néih nē?

YOU:

STRANGER: Néih haih bīndouh yàhn a?

YOU:

STRANGER: Ngóh haih Oujāu yàhn. Haih nē, néih sīk-mh-sīk góng Póutūngwá a?

YOU:

Exercise 3 Introducing others



Below is some information about six individuals. Imagine you have to introduce these people to some friends in Cantonese. Practice the language of introduction by yourself. The first one has been done for you. Then try introducing some of your real friends.

- (a) *Name:* Jimmy Walkman
Nationality: American
Languages spoken: English, German

Kéuih giujouh Jimmy Walkman. Kéuih haih Méihgwok yàhn. Kéuih sīk góng Yīngmán tùhng Dākman.

- (b) *Name:* Pierre Gagnon
Nationality: French
Languages spoken: French, Spanish

Kéuih giujouh Pierre Gagnon ...

- (c) *Name:* Paola Giannini
Nationality: Italian
Languages spoken: Italian, French, English

- (d) *Name:* KIM Yoo Sung
Nationality: Korean
Languages spoken: Korean, Japanese, English



Exercise 4 Information gathering

Read the two conversations in which four people introduce themselves saying where they come from and what languages they speak. Use the information you extract from the reading or listening to answer the questions that follow. You may find it useful to complete the table.

RAUL: Néih hóu, ngóh haih Raul.
 JANE: Néih hóu, ngóh giujouh Jane.
 RAUL: Ngóh haih Fēileuhtbān yàhn. Néih nē?
 JANE: Ngóh haih Oujāu yàhn.
 RAUL: Ngóh sīk góng Yīngmán, Sāibāanngàhmán tùhng Fēileuhtbānwá. Néih nē?
 JANE: Ngóh sīk góng sāam júng wá, Yīngmán, Faatmán tùhng síusíu Yidaaihleihmán.

BRUCE: Néih giujouh mātyéh méng a?
 ANTONIA: Ngóh giujouh Antonia. Néih nē?
 BRUCE: Ngóh giujouh Bruce. Ngóh haih Méihgwok yàhn.
 ANTONIA: Ngóh haih Gānàhdaaih yàhn. Ngóh sīk góng Yīngmán, Faatmán tùhng Yidaaihleihmán. Néih nē?
 BRUCE: Ngóh sīk góng Yīngmán, Dākmán, Faatmán tùhng Sāibāanngàhmán.

	<i>Nationality</i>	<i>Languages spoken</i>
Raul		
Jane		
Bruce		
Antonia		

- How many different countries do the four people come from?
- How many different languages do they speak altogether?
- Who speaks the most languages?
- Which language is spoken by all four people?
- Which languages are spoken by *two* of the four people?
- Which languages are spoken by only *one* of the four people?

Recognizing Chinese characters

英國人	Briton, British
美國人	American
法國人	French
德國人	German
韓國人	Korean
日本人	Japanese
印度人	Indian
菲律賓人	Filipino
巴基斯坦人	Pakistani
意大利人	Italian
西班牙人	Spaniard, Spanish
加拿大人	Canadian
澳大利亞人，澳洲人	Australian

The character

人

which appears in each item is pronounced **yàhn** and means “person,” so a

英國人 (**Yīnggwok yàhn**)

is a “British person,” and a

日本人 (**Yahtbún yàhn**)

is a “Japanese person.” The character

國

which appears in the first five items is pronounced **gwok** and means “country,” and so

法國 (**Faatgwok**)

is “the country of France” while

韓國 (**Hòhngwok**)

is “the country of Korea.” The character

洲

is pronounced **jāu** and means “continent,” and

澳洲 (Oujāu)

means “the continent of Australia.” The remaining ones are all straight transliterations (i.e., the rendering is based on the sound of the source language) of the countries’ names read in English. For example,

意大利

is pronounced **Yidaaihleih** and represents “Italy.” (Note that the transliteration for Italy comes through the Mandarin **Yidali**, which is a closer match to the sound.)



Communicative activities

- 1 Interview a Cantonese-speaking friend or study partner about his or her family and circle of acquaintances. Find out the name of each acquaintance and country of origin.
- 2 Do you have friends from other countries? If so, use your new language to describe that circle of friends. Where are they from exactly? What languages do they speak?



Cultural point

Chinese maps

See if you can find the names of the countries that you have learned on the following maps.



Map of Asia



Map of Hong Kong

Unit Two

Máaih-yéh

Shopping



In Unit 2 you will learn about:

- prices in shops
- buying goods by weight or item
- asking for goods and services, and thanking people for them
- terms for payment and change
- personal pronouns
- forming simple statements, and questions with question phrases

Dialogue 1



(CD1; 21)

LAM Fong Ling is at a fruit-stall, asking the hawker about prices of fruit.



- (a) What fruit did LAM Fong Ling buy?
- (b) How many did she buy?
- (c) How much did she pay for them?

HAWKER: Hóu leng ge sāanggwó. Máaih dī lā, síujé.

LAM FONG LING: Dī mōnggwó dím maaih a?

HAWKER: Dī mōnggwó ngh mǎn yāt go.

LAM FONG LING: Ngóh yiu sei go.

HAWKER: Sei go mōnggwó, yih-sahp mǎn lā.

LAM FONG LING: Nīdoh yih-sahp mǎn.

HAWKER: Dōjeh.

LAM FONG LING: Mhgōi.

HAWKER: Very fresh fruit. Would you like to buy some, Miss?

LAM FONG LING: How much for the mangoes?

HAWKER: Mangoes are five dollars each.

LAM FONG LING: I would like four.

HAWKER: Four mangoes, that's 20 dollars.

LAM FONG LING: Here is 20 dollars.

HAWKER: Thank you.

LAM FONG LING: Thank you.

Dialogue 2



(CD1; 23)

LAM Fong Ling's partner, John, is at a fruit-stall, talking to the hawker.



- (a) What fruit did John buy?
- (b) How many did he buy?
- (c) How much did he pay for them?

HAWKER: Sīnsāang, máaih dī sāanggwó lā.

JOHN: Dī cháang géidō chín yāt go a?

HAWKER: Sahp mǎn sei go.
 JOHN: Mhǵōi bái luhk go ā.
 HAWKER: Luhk go cháang, dōjeh sah-p-ngh mǎn.
 JOHN: Nī douh yih-sahp mǎn.
 HAWKER: Jáau fāan ngh mǎn. Dōjeh.
 JOHN: Mhǵōi.

HAWKER: Sir, how about some fruit?
 JOHN: How much for each orange?
 HAWKER: Four for ten dollars.
 JOHN: Six please.
 HAWKER: Six oranges ... 15 dollars please.
 JOHN: Here is 20 dollars.
 HAWKER: Your change is five dollars. Thank you.
 JOHN: Thanks.



Dialogue 3



(CD1; 24)

LAM FONG LING is buying fruit from a hawker.

- What fruit did LAM FONG LING buy?
 - How much did she buy?
 - How much did she pay for it?
-

LAM FONG LING: Tàihjǐ dím maaih a?
 HAWKER: Sahp-yih mǎn yāt bohng.
 LAM FONG LING: Jauh yiu yāt bohng lā.
 HAWKER: Yāt bohng tàihjǐ, dōjeh sah-p-yih mǎn lā.
 LAM FONG LING: Nīdouh sah-p-yih man. Mhǵōi.

LAM FONG LING: How much for the grapes?
 HAWKER: 20 dollars a pound.
 LAM FONG LING: I will take one pound then.
 HAWKER: One pound of grapes ... 12 dollars please.
 LAM FONG LING: Here is 12 dollars. Thank you.

Vocabulary



Below is a list of the fruit commonly found in a Hong Kong market. The list is followed by the cardinal numbers 1–100. Try reading each item aloud, paying special attention to the tones. Model your pronunciation on the audio recordings if available.

Types of fruit (CD1; 26)



sāanggwó	fruit	léi	pear
mōnggwó	mango	sāigwā	water-melon
cháang	orange	muhkgwā	papaya
pìhnggwó	apple	bōlòh	pineapple
hēungjū	banana	laihī	lychee
tàihí	grape	kèihyihgwó	kiwifruit
boulām	plum		

Numbers (CD1; 27–28)



yāt	1	yih-sahp	20
yih	2	yih-sahp yāt	21
sāam	3	yih-sahp yih	22
sei	4	yih-sahp sāam	23
ng̃h	5	yih-sahp sei	24
luhk	6	yih-sahp ng̃h	25
chāt	7	yih-sahp luhk	26
baat	8	yih-sahp chāt	27
gáu	9	yih-sahp baat	28
sahp	10	yih-sahp gáu	29
sahp-yāt	11	sāam-sahp	30
sahp-yih	12	sei-sahp	40
sahp-sāam	13	ng̃h-sahp	50
sahp-sei	14	luhk-sahp	60
sahp-ng̃h	15	chāt-sahp	70
sahp-luhk	16	baat-sahp	80
sahp-chāt	17	gáu-sahp	90
sahp-baat	18	yāt-baak	100
sahp-gáu	19		

Note that there are two forms of the word “two” in Cantonese. When “two” is used as a nominal number, such as in a room number or telephone number, **yih** is used. But when it is used as a measure or to indicate quantity, as in “two times” or “two pounds of bananas,” then **léuhng** is used instead.

Classifiers and measures

yāt go cháang	an orange
yāt dā cháang	a dozen oranges
yāt bohng hēungjīu	a pound of bananas
yāt mǎn	one dollar

In Cantonese, a noun is preceded by a classifier or a measure when it is preceded by a number or specifier (**nī** “this,” or **go** “that”). For example, **bohng** is a measure meaning “pound,” so **yāt bohng hēungjīu** means “one pound of bananas.” (This is the imperial pound, in other words 454 g.) On the other hand, **go** is the classifier for oranges, so **yāt go cháang** means “an orange.” There are many classifiers in Cantonese, the choice of which depends mainly on the shape, size, or function of the object referred to. For example, **go** is used for roundish objects such as oranges and apples, though its use also extends to other “objects” such as “people”—thus **yāt go yàhn** is “a person.” **Tiuh** precedes nouns that are perceived as long and narrow in shape, such as **gāai** “street,” **léngtāai** “necktie,” or even **lùhng** “dragon.” However, other long, narrow things such as pens and other writing implements take the classifier **jī**, while long things with handles (such as knives, swords, and umbrellas) take the classifier **bá**. In general, more specific classifiers take precedence over more broad ones. More classifiers will be introduced gradually with the nouns they accompany.



Idioms and structures (CD1; 29)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 1 | <i>hóu leng ge sāanggwó</i> | <i>very fresh fruit</i> |
| 2 | <i>máaih dī lā</i> | <i>please buy some</i> |
| 3 | <i>sújé</i> | <i>Miss (a polite way of addressing a young woman)</i> |
| 4 | <i>dī mōnggwó</i> | <i>the mangoes</i> |
| 5 | <i>dím maaiah a?</i> | <i>what's the price?</i> |
| 6 | <i>ngéh mǎn yāt go</i> | <i>five dollars each (lit. "five dollars one")</i> |
| 7 | <i>Ngóh yiu sei go.</i> | <i>I would like four.</i> |
| 8 | <i>Sei go mōnggwó, yih-sahp mǎn lā.</i> | <i>Four mangoes, that's twenty dollars.</i> |
| 9 | <i>Nī douh yih-sahp mǎn.</i> | <i>Here's twenty dollars.</i> |
| 10 | <i>Dōjeh.</i> | <i>Thank you (for the money).</i> |
| 11 | <i>Mhgōi.</i> | <i>Thank you (for the favor).</i> |
| 12 | <i>sīnsāang</i> | <i>Mr. (a polite way of addressing a man)</i> |
| 13 | <i>gédō chín yāt go a?</i> | <i>how much each (lit. "for one")?</i> |
| 14 | <i>Mhgōi bái luhk go ā.</i> | <i>Please give (me) six.</i> |
| 15 | <i>dōjeh sahph-ngéh mǎn</i> | <i>fifteen dollars, please</i> |
| 16 | <i>Jáau fāan ngéh mǎn.</i> | <i>Here's five dollars change.</i> |
| 17 | <i>Jauh yiu yāt bohng lā.</i> | <i>Then I'll have one pound.</i> |

Indefinite pronoun **dī**

(2)

The indefinite pronoun **dī** functions as a pronoun referring to an unspecified number or amount of people or things. It is invariable, and is usually translated as "some" in English. For example, **Dī mōnggwó** in Dialogue 1 can mean "some fruit."

Particles

(2, 14; 5, 13)

Cantonese has a system of particles, which speakers use to express moods and achieve certain rhetorical functions. The **lā** in the expression **máaih dī lā** is a particle which helps convey the mood of a cordial invitation. On the other hand, the **lā** in **Mhgōi bái luhk go ā** has a slightly different connotation of giving an affirmation rather than making a cordial invitation. Note that **lā** always occurs at the *end* of a

sentence, so we refer to it as a sentence-final particle. Other particles are used, for example, in questions and polite requests (see below).

Definite determiner

(4)

In this context, **dī** functions as a *definite determiner* used before plural or uncountable nouns to specify people or objects. It translates into “the” or “those” (for plural countable nouns) or “that” (for uncountable nouns) in English.

Questions

(5, 13)

Dím maaih a? is a general question one would use to ask about prices that fluctuate, such as prices of fruit and vegetables in the market, which depend on the quantity and quality of supply and also vary with individual sellers. Another way to ask such a question is to say **Géidō chín yāt go a?** Note that both questions contain a question phrase, namely, **dím maaih** (lit. “how sold?”) and **géidō chín** (lit. “how much money?”), and end with the interrogative, or question, particle **a**.



Personal pronouns (CD1; 30)

(7)

ngóh	I, me	ngóhdeih	we, us
néih	you (singular)	néihdeih	you (plural)
kéuih	he, him, she, her, it	kéuihdeih	they, them

Topic-comment constructions

(8)

In Cantonese, a sentence is often made up of a *topic* followed by a *comment*, the two of which are not joined by any grammatical parts, such as a verb. This type of construction can serve to highlight and make definite the topic. This sentence from Dialogue 1 is typical:

Sei go mōnggwó, yih-sahp mǎn lā.

(lit.) Four mangoes, twenty dollars.

In this case **sei go mōnggwó** is the topic, and **yih-sahp mǎn lā** is the comment about it. This construction is common among questions, too. The questions used when asking for prices are good examples:

Dī mōnggwó dím maaih a?

(lit.) The mangoes, how (are they) sold?

Dī cháang géidō chín yāt go a?

(lit.) The oranges, how much money for one?

Expressing thanks**(10, 11)**

Cantonese distinguishes between two kinds of thanks. We say **dōjeh** to someone for a gift or a treat, but **mhgōi** to someone for a favor or a service rendered. Thus, at the fruit-stall, the hawker will say **dōjeh** to thank the customer for the money paid for the fruit, while the customer will say **mhgōi** to the hawker for his service. In practice, it is not always necessary for the customer to say thank you. Another more colloquial way to say thanks for a favor to a friend (not in a service situation) is to feign how much trouble you have been to the person. For example, if a friend picks you up at the airport, you might say: **Màhfāhn néih!** “(I) troubled you!” To which the friend responds politely **móuh màhfāhn** “no trouble.”

Polite requests**(14, 15)**

The **mhgōi** and **dōjeh** in these two cases are interjections used as a polite way of making a request. The **mhgōi** in **Mhgōi bái luhk go ā** is a request made by the customer for a service by the hawker, while the **dōjeh** in **dōjeh sahp-ngh mǎn** is a request from the hawker for payment by the customer. (In a similar vein, in English a salesperson might say “Five dollars, thank you” in order to solicit payment, that is, in anticipation of receipt, rather than in acknowledgment of it.) The **ā** in **Mhgōi bái luhk go ā** is a particle, conveying here the mood of a polite request.

Exercise 1 Comprehension

Practice the dialogues, using the audio recordings if available. Then find the answers to the following questions.



(a) How much does the hawker say the fruit is in Dialogue 1?

- (i) \$5 each
- (ii) \$5 a pound
- (iii) \$10 for two

- (b) How much does the hawker say the fruit is in Dialogue 2?
- (i) \$10 each
 - (ii) \$10 a pound
 - (iii) \$10 for four
- (c) In Dialogue 2, how much change did the hawker give back to John?
- (i) \$5
 - (ii) \$10
 - (iii) \$15
- (d) How much does the hawker say the fruit is in Dialogue 3?
- (i) \$20 each
 - (ii) \$20 a pound
 - (iii) \$20 for four



Exercise 2 Asking about prices

Imagine you are at a fruit-stall. Ask about the price of each kind of fruit with **a díim maaih a** question. Then guess whether the hawker will give the price for **yāt go** or **yāt bohng**.

(a) **léi**
 YOU: _____ díim maaih a?
 HAWKER: Sei mǎn _____

(b) **sāigwā**
 YOU: _____ díim maaih a?
 HAWKER: Sāam mǎn _____

(c) **muhkgwā**
 YOU: _____ díim maaih a?
 HAWKER: Sei mǎn _____

(d) **bōlòh**
 YOU: _____ díim maaih a?
 HAWKER: Sahp mǎn _____

(e) **laihjī**
 YOU: _____ díim maaih a?
 HAWKER: Sahp-yih mǎn _____

Exercise 3 Giving prices



Imagine you are a hawker selling fruit in the market. The table shows your prices in Hong Kong dollars.

Apples	Lychees	Papayas	Oranges	Water-melons	Pineapples	Pears
\$10 for 3	\$12/lb	\$20 for 3	\$10 for 4	\$4/lb	\$9 each	\$5 each

How would you answer the following enquiries about prices?

- (a) Dī sāigwā dím maaih a?
- (b) Dī léi dím maaih a?
- (c) Dī muhkgwā dím maaih a?
- (d) Dī cháang dím maaih a?
- (e) Dī bōlòh dím maaih a?

Exercise 4 Making a sale



Now complete the following conversations, using the prices from Exercise 3.

- (a) CUSTOMER 1: Dī pìhnggwó dím maaih a?
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 1: Ngóh yiu yāt dā pìhnggwó.
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 1: Géidō chín a?
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 1: Nī douh sei-sahp mǎn. Mhgōi.
 YOU:
- (b) CUSTOMER 2: Dī lai hī dím maaih a?
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 2: Ngóh yiu sām bohng.
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 2: Géidō chín a?
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 2: Nī douh sei-sahp mǎn.
 YOU:
 CUSTOMER 2: Mhgōi.
 YOU:



Exercise 5 Comparing prices

Mrs. Wong is doing some shopping. She wants to buy two pounds of bananas, a dozen oranges and half a dozen apples, and she wants to buy all the fruit at one stall. She asks about the prices of bananas, oranges and apples at two different stalls. Practice modeling the two conversations she has at the two stalls and then decide at which one she gets the better deal.

At Stall A:

MRS. WONG: Dī cháang dím maaih a?

HAWKER A: Sāam mǎn yāt go.

MRS. WONG: Dī pihnggwó nē?

HAWKER A: Pihnggwó sei mǎn yāt go.

MRS. WONG: Hēungjīu yau dím maaih a?

HAWKER A: Hēungjīu sahp-sāam mǎn yāt bohng.

At Stall B:

MRS. WONG: Dī hēungjīu dím maaih a?

HAWKER B: Dī hēungjīu sahp-yāt mǎn yāt bohng.

MRS. WONG: Dī pihnggwó nē?

HAWKER B: Pihnggwó sāam mǎn yāt go.

MRS. WONG: Dī cháang nē?

HAWKER B: Dī cháang sei mǎn yāt go.

- (a) Which hawker offers a better deal to Mrs. Wong?
- (b) How much does she have to pay if she takes this deal?

Exercise 6 What are the prices?



Read the conversation and then fill in the prices in the picture of the fruit-stall.



- CUSTOMER: Dī tàijhí dím maaih a?
 HAWKER: Dī tàijhí sahpngh mǎn yāt bohng.
 CUSTOMER: Gám, dī kèihyihgwó nē?
 HAWKER: Dī kèihyihgwó sāam mǎn yāt go.
 CUSTOMER: Dī pìhnggwó nē?
 HAWKER: Pìhnggwó dōou haih sāam mǎn yāt go.
 CUSTOMER: Dī muhkgwā dím maaih a?
 HAWKER: Muhkgwā baat mǎn yāt bohng.
 CUSTOMER: Gám, sāigwā nē?
 HAWKER: Sāigwā léuhng mǎn yāt bohng.
 CUSTOMER: Dī cháang yauh dím maaih a?
 HAWKER: Dī cháang sahpngh mǎn sei go.
 CUSTOMER: Gám, dī léi nē?
 HAWKER: Dī léi dōou haih sahpngh mǎn sei go.



Exercise 7 Ordering fruit

Imagine you are on the telephone ordering some fruit from a grocery store. Give your order in Cantonese, according to the information shown in the table. The first item has been done for you as an example.

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Place of origin</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
(a) apples	Australia	10
(b) oranges	the U.S.	20
(c) grapes	the U.S.	2 lb
(d) pineapples	the Philippines	3
(e) mangoes	the Philippines	8
(f) pears	Australia	12

(a) **Ngóh yiu sahþ go Oujāu pìhnggwó.**

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

Recognizing Chinese characters

In the local market sometimes the prices are written in a mix of Arabic numerals and Chinese characters (see photo at the beginning of this unit), but sometimes they are in Chinese characters only. The Chinese characters for the numbers one to ten are as follows:

一	1	六	6
二	2	七	7
三	3	八	8
四	4	九	9
五	5	十	10

The Chinese character for “dollar” is

元.

Thus, one dollar is written as

一元.

This is pronounced as **yāt mǎn** in colloquial Cantonese.

The classifier for “roundish” fruits is **go**, and is written as

個 or 个

in Chinese characters. Thus, “three dollars each” is written as

三元一个

and “five dollars each” is written as

五元一个.

The Chinese character for the measure “pound” is

磅.

“Eight dollars a pound” is thus

八元一磅

and “ten dollars per pound” is

十元一磅

Communicative activities



If you have a Cantonese speaking friend or tutor, see if you can use what you have learned in this unit to do the following activities.

- 1 With a partner, take turns playing the roles of vendor and customer. Try to haggle down the price a bit (**pèhng síuú** “a little cheaper”) by first arguing that the quality is not too good (**mleng**). Use whatever props you have handy.
- 2 Follow the patterns above to describe to your partner what you bought on a market trip. Tell them what it cost for each item.



Cultural point

Open markets in Hong Kong and China

Despite modernization and the increasing popularity of Western-style supermarkets in Hong Kong and elsewhere in China, open vegetable markets are still a popular place to buy fresh produce and meats. In these kinds of markets, the prices can fluctuate daily and one can often bargain according to quality and amount. Indoor supermarkets on the other hand typically have fixed priced labels.

In addition to the food markets, there are numerous other open street markets in the Cantonese-speaking world. Hong Kong's Tung Choi Street and Temple Street night markets are widely popular with tourists seeking bargains on clothes, watches, toys, etc. Haggling for the best price is expected for most items here.



Unit Three

Sihou

Interests and leisure activities



In Unit 3 you will learn about:

- discussing interests and leisure activities
- more question-words
- discussing how often you do things
- expressing likes and dislikes
- verb-object constructions
- the uses of **yáuh** “to have” and “to exist”
- the uses of **hái** “(to be) in/at”





Dialogue 1



(CD1; 31)

John and Carmen are having tea with their two new friends at the Cantonese Students' Club.

Carmen is talking to Richard about her own interests and Richard's.

- (a) What does Richard like to do in his spare time?
(b) What about Carmen?

CARMEN: Richard, néih yáuh dī mātýéh sihou a?

RICHARD: Ngóh yáuh hóu dō sihou. Ngóh jūngyi yàuh-séui tùhng dá-móhngkàuh. Háí ngūkkéi jauh jūngyi tēng-yām-ngohk. Gám, néih nē, Carmen?

CARMEN: Ngóh dōu jūngyi tēng-yāmngohk. Ngóh yauh jūngyi tái-syū tùhng tái-dihnsih.

CARMEN: Richard, what kind of hobbies do you have?

RICHARD: I have many hobbies. I like to swim and play tennis. At home I like to listen to music. And how about you, Carmen?

CARMEN: I like to listen to music too. I also like reading and watching television.



Dialogue 2



(CD1; 33)

WONG Git is talking to Emily.

- (a) What does Emily like to do in her spare time?
(b) What about WONG Git? What does he say his likes and dislikes are?

WONG GIT: Emily, néih dākhàahn yáuh dī mātýéh jouh a?

EMILY: Ngóh jungyi hàahng-gāai tùhng tái-hei.

WONG GIT: Ngóh dōu jungyi tái-hei, bātgowo ngóh mjūngyi hàahng-gāai. Kèihsaht ngóh jeui jūngyi heui-léuihàhng, yānwaih ngóh hóu jūngyi yíng-séung.

- WONG GIT: Emily, what do you like to do in your free time?
 EMILY: I like window-shopping and watching movies.
 WONG GIT: I like watching movies too, but I don't like window-shopping.
 In fact, I most like traveling, because I like taking photos.

Vocabulary

A
CB

Interests and leisure activities (CD1; 34)



Below is a list of some common interests. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the accompanying audio for this book, model your pronunciation on the recording.

tái-dihnyíng/tái-hei	to watch a movie
tái-dihnsih	to watch television
heui-léuihhàhng	to go traveling
yíng-séung	to take pictures
tēng-yāmgohk	to listen to music
tēng-sāuyāmgēi	to listen to the radio
dá-móhngkàuh	to play tennis
dá-làahmkàuh	to play basketball
tek-jūkkàuh	to play soccer
cháai-dāanchē	to ride a bicycle
yàuh-séui	to swim
páu-bouh	to run
cheung-gō	to sing
tái-syū	to read
tái-boují	to read the newspaper
hàahng-gāai	to go window-shopping
wáan-yàuhheigēi	to play electronic games

Verb-object constructions

The leisure activities given above are all expressed in *verb-object constructions*, and are thus hyphenated. The first six largely parallel their English counterparts in structure and meaning. The next two (**dá-móhngkàuh**, **dá-làahmkàuh**) use the Cantonese verb **dá**

(lit. “to hit”), which is common for games where there is contact with an object using the hands. By contrast **tek-jūkkàuh** is literally “kick-(a)-football.” And then **cháai-dāanchē** is “pedal-(a)-bicycle,” **yàuh-séui** is “swim-(in)-water,” and **páau-bouh** is “run-paces”; **cheung-gō** is “sing-(a)-song”; **tái-syū** is “read-(a)-book,” while **tái-boují** is “read-(the)-newspaper”; **hàahng-gāai** is “walk-(along-the)-street”; **wáan-yàuhheigēi** is “play-game-machine.”

Expressing likes

jūngyi to like

héifūn to like

Thus, “I like playing tennis” can be expressed as:

Ngóh jūngyi dá-móhngkàuh.

or **Ngóh héifūn dá-móhngkàuh.**

Jūngyi and héifūn

The modal verbs **jūngyi** and **héifūn** are identical in meaning, but **héifūn** ranks higher on the level of formality and it is also used in Mandarin as well as in written Chinese, while **jūngyi** is only used in colloquial Cantonese. Of the two words **jūngyi** is more commonly used in daily conversations.



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 **sihou** *hobbies/interests*
- 2 **Néih yáuh dī mātýéh** What hobbies do you *have*?
sihou a?

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 3 | Ngóh yáuh hóu dō sihou. | I have <i>many</i> hobbies. |
| 4 | hái ngūkkéi | <i>at home</i> |
| 5 | Ngóh hái ngūkkéi jauh jūngyi ... | (When I'm) at home <i>then</i> I like ... |
| 6 | Ngóh dōu jūngyi tēng-yāmgohk. | I like listening to music <i>too</i> . |
| 7 | Ngóh yauh jūngyi tái-syū | I <i>also</i> like reading |
| 8 | dākhàahn | <i>free, not busy</i> |
| 9 | néih dākhàahn yáuh dī mātyéh jouh a? | What do you <i>do</i> in your leisure time? |
| 10 | bātgwo ngóh mjūngyi hàahng-gāai | but I <i>don't</i> like window-shopping |
| 11 | Kèihsaht | <i>In fact</i> |
| 12 | ngóh jeui jūngyi heui-léuihàhng | I like traveling <i>most</i> |
| 13 | yānwaih | <i>because</i> |

Verbal yáuh

(2, 3)

Yáuh is a verbal form, which denotes both *possession* and *existence*. In Dialogue 1, **Ngóh yáuh hóu dō sihou** (“I have many hobbies”) denotes possession; whereas a sentence like **Yáuh pihnggwó** (“There are apples”) denotes existence. Note that the negative of **yáuh** is **móuh**, not ***myáuh**. For example, **Ngóh móuh sihou** is “I don’t have any hobbies,” while **Móuh pihnggwó** means “There are no apples.”

Indefinite pronoun

(2, 9)

Dī here is used as an indefinite pronoun referring to an unspecified number of things. Used in this context it is usually translated as “some” in English. (See Unit 2, p. 35.) Thus, **Néih yáuh dī mātyéh sihou a?** more directly translates into “What are some of the hobbies that you have?” while **Néih dākhàahn yáuh dī mātyéh jouh a?** can be translated as “What are some of the things you do in your leisure time?”

Locative marker

(4)

Hái is a marker of location: it is used in statements about where things are. It can be either *verbal* or *prepositional*. When it is verbal, it means “to be at/in.” For example, **Kéuih hái sāanggwódong** means “He *is at* the fruit-stall.” But in another sentence, **Ngóh hái sāanggwódong maaih sāanggwó** (“I sell fruit *at* a fruit-stall”), **hái** is used as a preposition, denoting *where* I sell fruit. In the longer sentence **Ngóh hái ngūkkéi jauh jūngyi tēng-yāmngohk** (“When I am at home I like listening to music”), **hái** is verbal. The condition **ngóh hái ngūkkéi** (“when I am at home”) specifies the location where the action denoted by the main verb **tēng-yāmngohk** takes place.

Conditional marker

(5)

Jauh is a very common adverb used to state a condition. It is put before the main clause rather than the conditional clause, thus meaning “then” rather than “if.” For example, **Ngóh hái ngūkkéi jauh jūngyi tēng-yāmngohk** specifies that the preferred activity **tēng-yāmngohk** (“listening to music”) takes place under the condition **ngóh hái ngūkkéi** (“I’m at home”).

Dōu

(6)

Dōu is an adverb used in a response to indicate a *shared* fact: in the context of this lesson, a *common hobby*. For example, to **Ngóh jūngyi dá-móhngkàuh** (“I like playing tennis”) one says **Ngóh dōu jūngyi dá-móhngkàuh** (“I like playing tennis, too”). Here the adverb **dōu** qualifies the *subject* of the sentence, **ngóh**, and the use is similar to saying “Me too” in response to “I like playing tennis” in English.

Yauh

(7)

Yauh is an adverb used to introduce a further item on a list (not to be confused with **dōu** above, which is used to respond to what somebody else has said). For example, one can say **Ngóh jūngyi dá-móhngkàuh. Ngóh jauh jūngyi tek-jūkkàuh**. (“I like playing tennis. I also like playing soccer.”) Here the adverb **yauh** qualifies the *object* of the sentence, **tek-jūkkàuh**, and the use is similar to adding “And soccer too” to “I like playing tennis” in English.

Varying degrees of likes and dislikes (10)

To express dislikes, the negative prefix **m-** is used before the modal verb. Thus, “I don’t like swimming” is **Ngóh mjūngyi yàuh-séui** or **Ngóh mhéifūn yàuh-séui**. To express varying degrees of likes and dislikes, the following adverbs can be used *before* the modal:

hóu	very much
gái	quite (a lot)
màh-má-déi	so-so
mhaih géi	not that much

For example:

Kéuih hóu jūngyi tái-hei.	He likes watching movies very much.
Kéuih géi jūngyi tái-hei.	He quite likes watching movies.
Kéuih màh-má-déi jūngyi tái-hei.	He doesn’t like watching movies that much.
Kéuih mhaih géi jūngyi tái-hei.	He doesn’t like watching movies very much.

Note that as both **màh-má-déi** and **mhaih géi** are already inherently negative in meaning, the modal remains *positive* to express a negative sentence meaning.

Exercise 1 Likes and dislikes

Express the following English sentences in Cantonese. The first one has been done for you as an example.



- (a) I like taking pictures very much.

Ngóh hóu jūngyi yíng-séung.

- (b) He doesn’t like swimming.

Kéuih mjūngyi ...

- (c) She quite likes reading.

- (d) We don’t enjoy watching television that much.

- (e) They don’t like singing.



Vocabulary



(CD1; 35)

Days of the week

In Cantonese, a “week” is known as either **sīngkèih** or **láiimbaai**. **Sīngkèih** is more common in writing and **láiimbaai** is more common in speech. Here are the seven days of the week in Cantonese:

sīngkèih-yāt	or	láiimbaai-yāt	Monday
sīngkèih-yih	or	láiimbaai-yih	Tuesday
sīngkèih-sāam	or	láiimbaai-sāam	Wednesday
sīngkèih-sei	or	láiimbaai-sei	Thursday
sīngkèih-ngh	or	láiimbaai-ngh	Friday
sīngkèih-luhk	or	láiimbaai-luhk	Saturday
sīngkèih-yaht	or	láiimbaai-yaht	Sunday

Note that the pronunciation of “Sunday” (**sīngkèih-yaht/láiimbaai-yaht**) differs from that of “Monday” (**sīngkèih-yāt/láiimbaai-yāt**) *in tone only*. Remember that the tone for **yaht** (as in “Sunday”) is *low level*, and is much lower than that for **yāt** (as in “Monday”), which is *high level*.

Time expressions

yāt yaht	a day
yāt go láimbaai	a week
yāt go yuht	a month
yāt nihh	a year

Note that in Cantonese weeks and months take the classifier **go** (the same classifier as for apples, oranges, and people), but days and years do not need any classifiers.

yāt chi	once
léuhng chi	twice
sāam chi	three times
sei chi	four times

Note also that **yāt** can mean “a” or “one” in the expressions above.

Dialogue 3



(CD1; 36)

Carmen is talking to Richard about his hobbies.



- (a) How often does Richard play tennis?
- (b) On what day(s) of the week does he play?

CARMEN: Richard, néih jūngyi dá-móhngkàuh. Gám, néih géinoih dá yāt chi móhngkàuh a?

RICHARD: Ngóh yāt go láihbaai dá yāt chi móhngkàuh. Ngóh fùhng sīngkèih-luhk dá.

CARMEN: Richard, you like playing tennis ... so how often do you play?

RICHARD: I play tennis once a week. I play every Saturday.

Dialogue 4



(CD1; 37)

John is talking to Emily about hobbies.



- (a) How often does Emily watch a movie?
- (b) How often does John go traveling?

JOHN: Emily, néih daaihyeuk géinoih tái yāt chi hei a?

EMILY: Ngóh hóu héifūn tái-hei. Ngóh daaihyeuk yāt go láihbaai tái léuhng chi hei. Gám, John, néih géinoih heui yāt chi léuihàhng a?

JOHN: Ngóh yáuh chèuhng gakèih jauh heui-léuihàhng. Daaiyeuk yāt nihn heui léuhng chi léuihàhng.

JOHN: Emily, about how often do you watch a movie?

EMILY: I really like watching movies. I watch a movie about twice a week. So John, how often do you go traveling?

JOHN: Whenever I have a long holiday, I go on a trip. I go about twice a year.



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 **Néih géinoih dá yāt chi móhngkàuh a?**
How often do you play tennis?
- 2 **Ngóh yāt go láihbaai dá yāt chi móhngkàuh.**
I play tennis once a week.
- 3 **Ngóh fùhng sīngkèih-luhk dá.**
I play (tennis) every Saturday.
- 4 **daaihyeuk** *roughly, approximately*
- 5 **chèuhng gakhèih** *long holiday*

Asking about frequency

(1)

In a question about frequencies of activities, the question phrase **géinoih ... yāt chi** is used. **Géinoih** is used to ask about the interval between occurrences, while **yāt chi** literally means “one time.” Thus **géinoih ... yāt chi?** is equivalent to asking “how often?” in English. However, as most activities are expressed in verb-object constructions, always remember the special word order involved in such expressions of frequency, namely, the verb must be put *before* **yāt chi** while the object is put *after* it. For example, “to watch a movie once” is expressed as **tái yāt chi hei**, and “how often do you watch a movie?” is **néih géinoih tái yāt chi hei a?** Similarly, “how often do you play tennis?” is **néih géinoih dá yāt chi móhngkàuh a?**



Expressing frequency (CD1: 39)

(2)

To say how often an activity happens, an adverbial phrase of frequency is often used. This is typically formed by combining a phrase expressing a period of time and one expressing the number of occurrences in it.

yāt yaht yāt chi	once every day
yāt go láihbaai yāt chi	once a week
yāt go yuht léuhng chi	twice a month
yāt nihñ sām chi	three times a year

Again, as leisure activities are often expressed in verb-object constructions (**tek-jūkkàuh**), the verb and object in the construction are *separated* in a sentence expressing frequency, and the following word order is used:

Subject	Period of time	Verb	Number of times	Object
Ngóh	yāt go yuht	tek	léuhng chi	jūkkàuh.
Ngóh	yāt go láihbaai	dá	yāt chi	móhngkàuh.

Regular activities

(3)

For regular activities that take place on the same day every week, the word **fúhng** can be used. For example:

- fúhng sīngkèih-yaht every Sunday
- fúhng sīngkèih-yih every Tuesday and Thursday
- tùhng (sīngkèih-)sei

Thus, **Ngóh fúhng sīngkèih-yaht tek-jūkkàuh** is “I play soccer every Sunday,” while **Ngóh fúhng sīngkèih-luhk dá-móhngkàuh** is “I play tennis every Saturday.” Note that in Cantonese the time expression always *precedes* the verb.

Exercise 2 “Jack of all sports”

Your friend Jack is a great sportsman. He likes many sports. Look at the picture and write about his interests and his busy schedule.



Example:

Jack yáuh hóu dō sihou. Kéuih jūngyi dá móhngkàuh. Kéuih fūhng sīngkèih-yāt dá móhngkàuh. Kéuih yauh jūngyi ...



Exercise 3 Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then go back to the dialogues and find the answers. If you have the audio recordings, listen to the dialogues first.

- (a) According to Dialogue 1, what hobby do Richard and Carmen share?
 - (i) swimming
 - (ii) playing tennis
 - (iii) listening to music
 - (iv) reading
 - (v) watching TV
- (b) According to Dialogue 2, what is WONG Git's favorite hobby?
 - (i) shopping
 - (ii) going to watch a movie
 - (iii) traveling
 - (iv) photography
- (c) According to Dialogue 4, when does John go traveling?
 - (i) whenever he has money
 - (ii) whenever he has a long holiday



Exercise 4 How often?

Express the following English sentences in Cantonese. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) I play soccer once a week.
Ngóh yāt go láihbaai tek yāt chi jūkkàuh.
- (b) I take a walk twice a week.
Ngóh yāt go láihbaai ...
- (c) I go to watch a movie twice a month.

- (d) I go swimming three times a week.
- (e) I go traveling four times a year.

Exercise 5 Your hobbies



At a social gathering with your Cantonese Club friends, someone asks you: **Néih yáuh dī mātyéh sihou a?** How would you answer?

Exercise 6 Common interests



The table summarizes the likes and dislikes of Richard, Carmen, Emily, John, and WONG Git. Write in your own likes and dislikes in the fifth column. Then write some sentences to describe the common likes and dislikes. Try reading the sentences aloud.

	<i>Richard</i>	<i>Carmen</i>	<i>Emily</i>	<i>John</i>	<i>WONG Git</i>	<i>You</i>
listening to music	✓	✓				
watching movies			✓		✓	
watching TV		✓				
traveling				✓	✓	
taking pictures					✓	
playing tennis	✓					
playing soccer	x	x	x	x		
swimming	✓					
singing	x	✓	✓	x		
reading		✓				
window-shopping			✓		x	

Example:
Richard tùhng Carmen dōu jūngyi tēng-yāmgohk.
Richard, Carmen, Emily tùhng John dōu mjūngyi tek-jūkkàuh.

Recognizing Chinese characters

Of the two Cantonese words for “week,” **sīngkèih** is written as

星期

Thus, for Monday, which is the first day of the week, we write

星期一

and for Tuesday, the second day of the week, we write

星期二

and for Sunday, we write

星期日,

where

日

is the character for “the sun.” Below is a full list of the seven days of the week written in Chinese characters.

星期一	Monday
星期二	Tuesday
星期三	Wednesday
星期四	Thursday
星期五	Friday
星期六	Saturday
星期日	Sunday



Communicative activities

- 1 Interview a Cantonese-speaking acquaintance about his or her recreational practices, asking about activities he or she does at various times (once a week, once a month, twice a year and such).
- 2 Ask a conversation partner or friend about likes and dislikes. What kind of hobbies does he or she have? Switch roles and repeat.



Cultural points

Calendars

In modern times China uses the same calendar as the West, though sometimes with Chinese numbers. However, for observance of traditional holidays (Chinese New Year, Moon Festival, etc.) the Chinese use the lunar calendar. The Chinese zodiac also follows the lunar calendar.



Western numbered calendar with lunar calendar dates

The large character on the top, pronounced *fuk* in Cantonese, means “blessing(s).” Above the large character is the expression 年年有運, meaning “may you be fortunate throughout the year.”



Traditional lunar calendar

This calendar acts as both a lunar calendar and a kind of almanac in the Chinese culture. Although most of the calendar uses Chinese, notice some of the numbering is in Arabic numerals and there are a couple of English words as well. This kind of mixing is especially common in Hong Kong. Note that the word Ramadhan next to the Arabic appears in the middle of the calendar. Because China has a significant Muslim minority, references to Muslim holidays are often included along with the traditional Han Chinese holidays such as the one featured on the page above. To the left of the number 14 are the Chinese characters 中秋節, Chung Chau Jit, meaning Mid-Autumn Festival (or Moon Festival), one of the most important traditional Chinese holidays.

Some traditional Chinese holidays

<i>Name</i>	<i>Calendar date</i>	<i>Chinese name</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Spring Festival (Chinese New Year)	Begins with the first day of the first moon of the lunar calendar.	春節 <i>Chung Jit</i>	The most important of the traditional Chinese holidays, this festival lasts for two weeks, though the first few days are the most important. Celebrations involve fireworks, buying new clothes, eating special foods, and visiting family and friends.
Ching Ming Festival (Tomb Sweeping Day)	April 5 (April 4 in leap years)	清明節 <i>Ching Mihng Jit</i>	A day for paying respects to one's ancestors by sweeping the tombs and offering food sacrifices.
Dragon Boat Festival	Fifth day of the fifth moon (lunar calendar)	端午節 <i>Dun Ngh Jit</i>	Usually occurs in June of the Western calendar. People may celebrate by eating <i>Jung</i> (rice cakes) and holding dragon boat races. The festival is said to have its origins in the death of the famous Chinese poet, Chu Yuan.
Mid-Autumn Festival (Lantern Festival)	Fifteenth day of the eighth moon (lunar calendar)	中秋節 / 翌日 <i>Jung Chau Jit/ Dang Yaht</i>	Usually occurring in September, this celebration is a harvest festival. Activities include lighting of lanterns and eating moon cakes.
Chung Yeung Festival	Ninth day of the ninth moon (lunar calendar)	重陽節 <i>Chung Yeung Jit</i>	Usually occurs in October of the Western Calendar and is a day for honoring the elderly and the deceased. Chinese often celebrate with mountain climbing and paying respects to ancestors by visiting gravesites.

Unit Four

Sìhgaan

Telling the time



In Unit 4 you will learn about:

- asking and telling the time
- discussing daily routines
- discussing what time things happen
- **yi** as a modal verb, “to have to”



Dialogue 1



(CD1; 40)

John is talking to Emily at a Cantonese Students' Club gathering.
Emily is about to leave.

- What time is it now?
 - What time is Emily seeing a movie?
-

EMILY: Yìhgā géidímjūng a, John?
 JOHN: Yìhgā sei díng bun.
 EMILY: Gám ngóh yiu jáu la. Ngóh yiu heui tái-hei a.
 JOHN: Néih géidímjūng tái-hei a?
 EMILY: Ngóh ngh díng bun tái-hei.

EMILY: What time is it now, John?
 JOHN: It is 4:30 (now).
 EMILY: Well, I need to leave now. I am going to see a movie.
 JOHN: What time is the movie?
 EMILY: I will see the movie at 5:30.

Dialogue 2



(CD1; 42)

LÀUH Gwok Sihng is talking to Jack, the all-round sportsman.



- (a) What time does Jack play tennis on Monday?
- (b) What time does he go biking on Saturday?
- (c) What time does he play soccer on Sunday?

LÀUH GWOK SÌHNG: Jack, néih sīngkèih-yāt géidímjūng dá-móhngkàuh a?
 JACK: Ngóh sīngkèih-yāt yehmáahn chāt díngjūng dá-móhngkàuh.
 LÀUH GWOK SÌHNG: Gám, néih sīngkèih-luhk géidímjūng cháai-dāanchē a?
 JACK: Ngóh sīngkèih-luhk hahjau sei díng bun cháai-dāanchē.
 LÀUH GWOK SÌHNG: Sīngkèih-yaht nē? Sīngkèih-yaht néih géidímjūng wúih tek-bōa?
 JACK: Sīngkèih-yaht ngóh seuhngjau gáu díng bun wúih tek-bō.

LÀUH GWOK SÌHNG: Jack, what time will you be playing tennis on Monday?
 JACK: I will be playing at 7 p.m. Monday evening.
 LÀUH GWOK SÌHNG: So what time will you go biking on Saturday?
 JACK: I will go biking at 4:30 on Saturday afternoon.

LÀUH GWOK SÌHNG: And how about Sunday? What time will you be playing soccer?

JACK: I will be playing soccer at 9:30 in the morning on Sunday.



Vocabulary



Reading the clock (CD1; 43–45)

Below is a list of the hours of the day. Try reading out each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

yāt dímjūng	1 o'clock	chāt dímjūng	7 o'clock
léuhng dímjūng	2 o'clock	baat dímjūng	8 o'clock
sāam dímjūng	3 o'clock	gáu dímjūng	9 o'clock
sei dímjūng	4 o'clock	sahp dímjūng	10 o'clock
ngéh dímjūng	5 o'clock	sahp-yāt dímjūng	11 o'clock
luhk dímjūng	6 o'clock	sahp-yih dímjūng	12 o'clock

Note that in speech the **jūng** “clock or hour” in **dímjūng** is often omitted, hence **yāt dím** is 1 o'clock and **léuhng dím** is 2 o'clock, etc. Notice that **léuhng** is used for “two.”

To specify more precisely the time of day, one can add the following expressions:

seuhngjau	in the morning
hahjau	in the afternoon
yehmáahn	in the evening/at night
bunyah	after midnight

Thus,

seuhngjau chāt dímjūng	7 a.m.
hahjau léuhng dímjūng	2 p.m.
yehmáahn gáu dímjūng	9 p.m.
bunyah sāam dímjūng	3 a.m.

In Cantonese, the expression for the time of day always comes *before* the expression for the hour, e.g. **seuhngjau chāt dímjūng** and not ***chāt dímjūng seuhngjau**. To indicate the minutes, one uses **fān**, as below:

léuhng dím sahp fān	ten minutes past two
sāam dím yih-sahp fān	twenty minutes past three
sei dím sei-sahp baat fān	forty-eight minutes past four

Note that when the minutes are indicated we only say **dím**, never **dímjūng**, thus **léuhng dím sahp fān** and never ***léuhng dímjūng sahp fān**.

Like English, Cantonese has special expressions for the half-hour and the quarter-hour, as below:

léuhng dím bun	half past two
sāam dím bun	half past three
sei dím yāt go gwāt/sei dím sāam	a quarter past four
ngéh dím sāam go gwāt/ngéh dím gáu	a quarter to six (lit. “three quarters past five”)

Note that **gwāt** “a quarter of an hour” must take the classifier **go**. Note too that the use of **gwāt** is becoming increasingly uncommon among younger speakers in Hong Kong.

In Cantonese, there is one particular way of counting the minutes, not used in Mandarin Chinese. We divide up an hour into twelve five-minute units and we call each such unit a **jih**. **Jih**, like **gwāt**, must take the classifier **go**. Thus, **yāt go jih**, **léuhng go jih**. Below are some examples:

chāt dím yāt go jih	five past seven
chāt dím léuhng go jih	ten past seven
chāt dím sāam go jih	a quarter past seven
chāt dím sei go jih	twenty past seven

The **jih** in Cantonese refers to the numbers on the clock face. Thus, if it is, say, twenty minutes past two o'clock, the minute-hand of the clock will be pointing at the *fourth* number on the clock, which is the number 4 on the clock face, and hence **léuhng dím sei go jih**. Very often, in colloquial speech, **go jih** is omitted, and so:

baat dím chāt	eight thirty-five
baat dím baat	eight forty
baat dím gáu	a quarter to nine

Note that while **go jih** can be omitted, **fān** (for “minutes”) cannot. Consequently, **baat dím chāt** can only mean thirty-five minutes past eight, *not* seven minutes past eight.



Quick practice 1

Match the times in the left-hand column below with the Cantonese phrases in the right-hand column.


- | | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) 9:50 a.m. | seuhngjau sahp dīm sei |
| (b) 11:35 a.m. | hahjau ng̃h dīm sahp-yāt |
| (c) 10:20 a.m. | hahjau sāam dīm baat |
| (d) 5:55 p.m. | seuhngjau gáu dīm sahp |
| (e) 6:25 p.m. | hahjau luhk dīm ng̃h |
| (f) 3:40 p.m. | seuhngjau chāt dīm bun |
| (g) 7:30 a.m. | seuhngjau sahp-yāt dīm chāt |




Quick practice 2

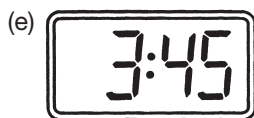
Look at the times on the digital clocks and then tell the time in **go jih**. First write out the answer and then read it aloud. The first one has been done for you.

- (a)  **luhk dīm chāt go jih**

- (b) 

- (c) 

- (d) 



Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 yìhgā | <i>now</i> |
| 2 géidímjūng a? | <i>what time?</i> |
| 3 yiu | <i>must/have to</i> |
| 4 ngóh yiu jáu la | I have to <i>leave</i> |
| 5 heui | <i>go</i> |

Géi

(2)

Géi is an interrogative form in Cantonese, which means “what” or “how.” In Unit 2 we learned that **gédō chín** is literally *and* functionally “how much money?” Here, **géidímjūng** is literally “what point of the clock?” and functionally means “what time?”

Obligation

(3)

Yiu is used here as a modal to express obligation, as in **Ngóh yiu jáu la** “I have to leave.” This is to be distinguished from the use of **yiu** as a main verb, which means “want,” as in Unit 2: **Ngóh jauh yiu yāt bohng lā** lit. “Then I want one pound.”

La

(4)

La is a sentence-final particle in Cantonese to indicate changed status. In Dialogue 1 above, Emily uses **la** with **Ngóh yiu jáu** to indicate she is leaving instead of staying.



Vocabulary

Daily routine

Below are some vocabulary items referring to daily routine. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the audio of this book, model your pronunciation on the recording.

héi-sān	to get up	fong-gūng	to leave work
sihk-jóuchāan	to have breakfast	sihk-máahnfaahn	to have dinner
fāan-gūng	to go to work	fan-gaau	to sleep
sihk-ngaán	to have lunch		

Note that **sihk-jóuchāan**, **sihk-ngaán**, and **sihk-máahnfaahn** are verb-object constructions formed with the verb **sihk** “to eat” and an object denoting a meal, **jóuchāan** for “breakfast,” **ngaán** for “lunch” and **máahnfaahn** for “dinner.”

More time expressions

gāmyaht	today
tīngyaht	tomorrow
chàhmyaht	yesterday
gāmmáahn	this evening/tonight
tīngmáahn	tomorrow evening/tomorrow night
chàhmmáahn	yesterday evening/last night

Note that many Cantonese speakers say **kàhmmáahn** instead of **chàhmmáahn**. This is a kind of free variation, where neither pronunciation is more correct than the other.



Exercise 1 Telling the time

You are in the street. Someone comes up to you and asks, “**Yìhgā géidímjūng a?**” Reply according to the times given below. Remember you have several options as to how to tell the time. Write your answers first and then try reading them aloud. (The first one has been done for you as an example.)

- (a) 12:45 p.m. **Yìhgā (haih) sahp-yih dím gáu.**
 Yìhgā (haih) sahp-yih dím sei-sahp ngh fān.
 Yìhgā (haih) sahp-yih dím sām go gwāt.

- (b) 3:35 p.m.
- (c) 9:18 a.m.
- (d) 11:52 a.m.
- (e) 5:15 p.m.

Types of television program

sānmán	news
tīnhei bougou	weather report
dihnsihkehk	TV drama
dihnyíng	movie/film
géiluhkpín	documentary
táiyuhk	sports
choimáh	horse-racing

Dialogue 3



(CD1; 46)

John is talking to Richard about their daily routine.



- (a) What time does Richard get up in the morning?
- (b) What time does Richard go to bed?
- (c) What about John?

JOHN: Richard, néih tūngsèuhng géidímjūng héi-sān a?
 RICHARD: Ngóh tūngsèuhng seuhngjau chāt dím sām héi-sān.
 JOHN: Gám néih yehmáahn géidímjūng fan-gaau a?
 RICHARD: Ngóh yehmáahn tūngsèuhng sahp-yāt dím bun fan-gaau.
 Néih nē, John?
 JOHN: Ngóh seuhngjau baat dím bun héi-sān. Yehmáahn
 daaihyeuk sahp-yih dím fan-gaau.

JOHN: Richard, what time will you get up tomorrow morning?
 RICHARD: I will get up at 7:15 (tomorrow morning).
 JOHN: So what time will you go to sleep (tonight)?
 RICHARD: I usually go to sleep at 11:30 in the evening. How about
 you, John?
 JOHN: I get up at 8:30 in the morning and go to sleep around
 12:00 in the evening.



Dialogue 4



(CD1; 48)

Carmen is talking to her friend Mary on the phone. Mary has a TV guide and Carmen is asking her about tonight's programs.

- (a) What time is the evening TV movie?
- (b) At what times is the daily news on?
- (c) What time is the weather report?

CARMEN: Mary, néih gāmmáahn géidímjūng tái dihnsih a?

MARY: Gāmmáahn gáu dím bun yáuh hei tái.

CARMEN: Gám, géidímjūng yáuh sánmán tái a?

MARY: Gāmmáahn luhk dím bun tùhng sahp-yāt dím jūng dōu yáuh sánmán tái.

CARMEN: Gám, tìnhei bougou nē? Géidímjūng yáuh dāk tái a?

MARY: Tìnhei bougou hái chāt dím bun jōuh.

CARMEN: Mary, what time will you watch television tonight?

MARY: There is a movie on at 9:30 tonight.

CARMEN: Then what time is the news on?

MARY: The news is on at both 6:30 and 11:00 p.m.

CARMEN: And what about the weather report? What time is that on?

MARY: The weather report is on at 7:30.



Dialogue 5



(CD1; 49)

John is talking to Jack on the phone. Jack is telling him about the sports programs being shown on TV over the next two evenings.

- (a) When is tennis shown on TV?
- (b) When is soccer shown?
- (c) What about horse-racing?

JOHN: Jack, gāmmáahn tùhng tīngmáahn dihnsih yáuh mātŷeh hóutái a?

JACK: Gāmmáahn luhk dím yáuh móhngkàuh tái. Yìnhhauh baat dím bun yáuh jūkkàuh tái.

JOHN: Ngóh mh jūngyi tái móhngkàuh tùhng jūkkàuh. Gāmmáahn yáuh móuh choimáh tái a?

JACK: Gāmmáahn dihsih móuh choimáh tái. Bātgo tīngmáahn yáuh.

JOHN: Tīngmáahn géidímjūng yáuh dāk tái a?

JACK: Tīngmáahn gáu dím chāt yáuh dāk tái.

JOHN: Jack, is there anything good on TV tonight and tomorrow night?

JACK: There is tennis on tonight at 6:00. Afterwards at 8:30 there is soccer.

JOHN: I don't care for either tennis or soccer. Is there any horse-racing on tonight?

JACK: There is not horse-racing on tonight, but there is tomorrow night.

JOHN: When is the horse-racing on tomorrow night?

JACK: Horse-racing is on tomorrow night at 9:35.

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1 tūngsèuhng | usually |
| 2 gāmmáahn géidímjūng yáuh hei tái a? | At what time is the movie on tonight? |
| 3 Géidímjūng yáuh dāk tái a? | At what time <i>can</i> it be seen? |
| 4 hái chāt dím bun jowh | <i>shows at</i> half past seven |
| 5 hóutái | interesting (lit. “good to watch”) |
| 6 yihnhauh | then, later on, afterwards |
| 7 Gāmmáahn yáuh móuh choimáh tái a? | Is there any horse-racing on tonight? |

Existential yáuh

(2)

Yáuh is used existentially here, i.e., to indicate that something exists. (See Unit 3 for the uses of **yáuh**.) **Yáuh hei tái** means literally “There is a movie to see.”

Possibility

(3)

Dāk is a verbal particle, which is used to indicate possibility or permission. For example, in Dialogue 4, in **Géidímjūng yáuh dāk tái a?**, **dāk** follows the existential verb **yáuh** and precedes the main verb **tái**, and the consequent expression **yáuh dāk tái** means “can be seen.”

Point of time

(4)

Here **hái** is a time marker used as a preposition, meaning “at (a certain time).” Thus, **Tínhei bougou hái chāt dím bun jōuh** means “The weather report is shown at half past seven.”

Jōuh

(4)

Jōuh is a verb with a wide range of meanings. Here it is not used with its most common meaning, “to do.” Instead, it refers to a TV program or a movie being on. Thus, **Tínhei bougou hái chāt dím bun jōuh** means “The weather report is shown at half past seven,” while **Nī chēut hei hái Palace Theater jōuh** means “This movie is on at the Palace Theater” (**chēut** being the classifier for **hei**). Note that the word order of such sentences differs in Cantonese and English. In Cantonese, the time expression comes *before* the verb, hence **Tínhei bougou hái chāt dímjūng jōuh**. In English, the time expression comes *after* the verb, as in “The weather report is (shown) at 7 o’clock.”

Yáuh móuh

(7)

A choice-type question with the existential verb **yáuh** is formed from the positive verb **yáuh** and its negative counterpart **móuh**. (Note that **yáuh** is an exception to regular verbs in that it never takes the negative marker **m-**.) This choice-interrogative, **yáuh móuh**, is complemented by the particle **a**, in the function of sentence-question. Hence the question **Gāmmáahn yáuh móuh choimáh tái a?** “Is there horse-racing on tonight?”



Exercise 2 Comprehension

Read the following questions. Then go back to Dialogues 3, 4, and 5 to find the answers.

- (a) According to Dialogue 3, who sleeps longer every night?
- (i) John
 - (ii) Richard
- (b) According to Dialogue 4, how many times is the TV news shown in the evening?
- (i) once
 - (ii) twice
 - (iii) three times
- (c) According to Dialogue 5, what kind of program does John like watching?
- (i) news
 - (ii) soccer
 - (iii) tennis
 - (iv) horse-racing
- (d) According to Dialogue 5, what kinds of program does Jack enjoy watching?
- (i) news and weather
 - (ii) tennis and soccer
 - (iii) horse-racing

Exercise 3 Daily routine



The table shows the daily routines of John, Carmen, and Richard. Write your own routine in the fourth column. Then write sentences to describe each person's routine, including your own. After that, read the sentences aloud. (A few sentences have been written for you as examples.)

	<i>John</i>	<i>Carmen</i>	<i>Richard</i>	<i>You</i>
héi-sān	8:00	7:30	7:15	
fāan-gūng	9:30	9:00	9:00	
sihk-ngaán	1:00	12:30	1:00	
fong-gūng	6:00	5:15	5:30	
sihk-máahnfaahn	8:00	8:00	7:00	
fan-gaau	12:00	1:00	11:30	

(a) *John*

John seuhngjau baat dímjūng héi-sān, gáu dím bun fāan-gūng. Kéuih hajau yāt dímjūng sihk-ngaun, yìnhauh luhk dím fong-gūng

(b) *Carmen*

(c) *Richard*

(d) *You*

Ngóh ... héi-sān ...



Exercise 4 What's on TV tonight?

Referring to the TV guide here, answer all the questions by first writing out the answers and then reading them aloud.

7:05 p.m.	News
7:25 p.m.	Weather report
7:30 p.m.	TV drama
8:30 p.m.	Documentary
9:30 p.m.	TV movie
11:45 p.m.	Late news
12:10 a.m.	Weather report
12:15 a.m.	Soccer

(a) Gāmmáahn géidímjūng yáuh sānmán tái a?

(b) Gāmmáahn géidímjūng yáuh tīnhéi bougou tái a?

(c) Ngóh jūngyi tái géiluhkpín. Gāmmáahn yáuh móuh géiluhkpín tái a? Géidímjūng yáuh dāk tái a?

(d) Gāmmáahn gáu dím bun yáuh mātýéh tái a?

(e) Gāmmáahn géidímjūng yáuh móhngkàuh tái a?

Recognizing Chinese characters

When telling the time in colloquial Cantonese, the expression **dímjūng** is used to refer to “o’clock.” However, in written Chinese, a different expression

時

(pronounced as **sìh** in Cantonese) is used instead. Thus,

一時

is “one o’clock,”

二時

is “two o’clock,” and

三時

is “three o’clock.” The Chinese word for “minute,” namely

分

(**fān**), on the other hand, is shared by spoken Mandarin and colloquial Cantonese, as is the word for the “half-hour,”

半

(**bun**). The written Chinese word for the “quarter-hour,”

刻

(pronounced **hāak** in Cantonese), however, is also a completely different expression from **gwāt**, which is used exclusively in colloquial Cantonese.

一刻

is “a quarter of an hour” and

三刻

is “three-quarters of an hour.” Below are some examples of times written in Chinese characters:

四時 4 o’clock

五時十分 5:10

六時半 6:30

七時一刻 7:15

八時三刻 8:45

The Chinese word for “morning” is written as

上午

(pronounced **seuhngnǎh** in Cantonese), and is different from the most common colloquial Cantonese term of **seuhngjau**, though both share **seuhng**, which means “the upper part.” Similarly, the Chinese word for “afternoon” is written as

下午

(pronounced **hahnǎh** in Cantonese), as opposed to **hahjau** in colloquial Cantonese, **hah** meaning “the lower part.”



Communicative activities

- 1 Ask your partner about his or her daily routine. What time do you get up? What time do you have breakfast? What time do you go to work? Switch roles and repeat.
- 2 Look up a TV guide (電視表 **dihnsih bíu**) on the Internet and see if you can find out what time the news and other programs are on in Hong Kong.



Cultural point

China has a long history of technology and one of the earliest known clocks in the world, the water clock, is attributed to China. The oldest reference dates the use of the water clock in China to the 6th century B.C.E. In the second century C.E. the eminent Chinese astronomer Zhang Heng (78–139) created a mobile water-driven globe, which revolved in correspondence with the movements of celestial bodies. (Reference: Needham, Joseph (2000). *Science & Civilisation in China*. IV:2: *Mechanical Engineering*. Cambridge University Press.)

Unit Five

Ngoihbíu

Physical appearances



In Unit 5 you will learn about:

- describing people's age and physical appearance
- pointing out people and objects
- terms for family members
- possessive forms





Dialogue 1



(CD1; 52)

John is on the phone arranging to meet CHAN Syut Wai, whom he has never met before. They need to find out about each other's appearance so that they can recognize each other when they meet.

- (a) What does John look like?
 (b) What does CHAN Syut Wai look like?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Ching mahn néih haih dímyéung ga?

JOHN: Ngóh daai ngáahngéng, géi gōu.

CHAN SYUT WAI: Gám, néih fèih dihng sau a?

JOHN: Ngóh mhaih hóu fèih, mhaih hóu sau. Gám, néih nē? Néih haih dímyéung ga?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Ngóh haih yāt go dyún tàuhfaat ge néuihjái, sau-sáu-déi, mhaih géi gōu.

JOHN: Gám néih yáuh móuh daai ngáahngéng a?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Móuh, ngóh móuh daai ngáahngéng.

CHAN SYUT WAI: May I ask what you look like?

JOHN: I wear glasses and am fairly tall.

CHAN SYUT WAI: So are you fat or thin?

JOHN: I am not too fat or too thin. How about you, what do you look like?

CHAN SYUT WAI: I am a woman with short hair, fairly thin and not too tall.

JOHN: And do you wear glasses?

CHAN SYUT WAI: No, I don't (wear glasses).



Dialogue 2



(CD1; 54)

John and Carmen are at a gathering of the Cantonese Students' Club. Carmen is pointing out Mr. Tong, her Cantonese teacher, to John.

- (a) What does Mr. Tong, Carmen's Cantonese teacher, look like?
 (b) What does Mrs. Lam, John's Cantonese teacher, look like?

- JOHN: Carmen, bīngō haih Tòhng lóuhsī a?
- CARMEN: Nē! Gó bīn hóu gōu, sau-sáu-déi, daai ngáahngéng gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī laak.
- JOHN: Gó bīn gōu-gōu-sau-sau, daai ngáahngéng, dyún tàuhfaat, géi lengjái gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī àh?
- CARMEN: Haih laak. Gám, néih go Gwóngdūngwá lóuhsī Làhm táai nē? Kéuih hái bīndouh a?
- JOHN: Nē! Gó bīn chèuhng tàuhfaat, móuh daai ngáahngéng, géi leng gó go jauh haih Làhm táai laak.
- CARMEN: Haih-mh-haih ngái-ngái-déi gó go a?
- JOHN: Haih laak.
- CARMEN: Kéuih hóu hauhsāang wo.
- JOHN: Haih a. Kéuih yih-sahp chāt seui ja.

- JOHN: Carmen, which is Teacher Tong?
- CARMEN: Look over there! Teacher Tong is the tall, thin one wearing glasses.
- JOHN: That good-looking tall and thin man with short hair wearing glasses is Teacher Tong?
- CARMEN: Yes. So, where is your Cantonese teacher, Mrs. Lam?
- JOHN: Over there! Mrs. Lam is the pretty woman with long hair and no glasses.
- CARMEN: Is she the fairly short one?
- JOHN: Right.
- CARMEN: She looks quite young.
- JOHN: Yes, she is only 27 years old.

Vocabulary

(CD1; 55)

Physical appearances

Below are some words and expressions for describing people's physical appearances. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the audio recording for this book, model your pronunciation on the recordings.



gōu	tall	lóuh	old
ngái	short	hauhsāang	young
gōudaaiah	big	daai ngáahngéng	wears glasses
ngáisai	small	móuh daai	does not wear
fèih	fat	ngáahngéng	glasses
sau	thin	yáuh wùhsōu	has a moustache/ beard
chèuhng tàuhfaat	long-haired	móuh wùhsōu	does not have a moustache/beard
dyún tàuhfaat	short-haired		
leng	pretty		
lengjái	handsome		

This list gives the adjectives or adjective phrases in pairs of opposite meanings. However, words such as **gōu** “tall” and **ngái** “short” represent two poles between which are intermediate points for various degrees of height. Below is a list of expressions for describing different perceptions of height:

hóu gōu	very tall
géi gōu/gōu-gōu-déi	quite tall
mhaih géi gōu/màh-má-déi gōu	not too tall
géi ngái/ngái-ngái-déi	quite short
hóu ngái	very short

Reduplicated adjective + déi

The pattern “adjective + reduplicated adjective + **déi**,” such as **gōu-gōu-déi**, is common in colloquial Cantonese. However, there is a rule to observe when forming such a pattern. The reduplicated adjective always undergoes a tone change and takes on the *high rising tone*. Thus, **géi sau** can be expressed as **sau-sáu-déi**, **géi fèih** as **fèih-féi-déi**, and **géi lóuh** as **lóuh-lóu-déi**. However, when the adjective is on a high level tone (e.g. **gōu**) or high rising tone (e.g. **ngái**), the tone of the reduplicated adjective remains unchanged, e.g. **gōu-gōu-déi**, **ngái-ngái-déi**.

Adjective phrases such as **daai ngáahngéng** vs. **móuh daai ngáahngéng** and **yáuh wùhsōu** vs. **móuh wùhsōu** belong to another category in that they represent “either-or” situations without any intermediate

possibilities. Thus someone can only be **daai ngáahn-géng** or **móuh daai ngáahngéng** but never ***géi daai ngáahngéng**.

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <i>néih haih dímyéung ga?</i> | <i>What do you look like?</i> |
| 2 <i>néih fèih dihng sau a?</i> | <i>Are you fat or thin?</i> |
| 3 <i>Ngóh haih yāt go dyún tǎuhfaat ge néuihjái.</i> | <i>I am a short-haired woman.</i> |
| 4 <i>néih yáuh móuh daai ngáahngéng a?</i> | <i>Do you wear glasses?</i> |
| 5 <i>Nē!</i> | <i>Look over there!</i> |
| 6 <i>gó bīn</i> | <i>over there</i> |
| 7 <i>gó go</i> | <i>that person</i> |
| 8 <i>Tòhng lóuhsī</i> | <i>my teacher Mr. Tong</i> |
| 9 <i>gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī laak</i> | <i>that is my teacher Mr. Tong</i> |
| 10 <i>gó bīn ... gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī àh?</i> | <i>so, the ... one over there is Mr. Tong (lit. "Teacher Tong")</i> |
| 11 <i>Haih laak.</i> | <i>That's right./Right./Yes.</i> |
| 12 <i>néih go Gwóngdūngwá lóuhsī</i> | <i>your Cantonese teacher</i> |
| 13 <i>Làhm táai</i> | <i>Mrs. Lam</i> |
| 14 <i>Kéuih hóu hauhsāang wo.</i> | <i>She looks very young.</i> |
| 15 <i>Kéuih yih-sahp chāt seui ja.</i> | <i>She's only 27 years old.</i> |

(CD1; 56)

Asking about physical appearance (1, 2, 4)



There are several ways to ask about somebody's appearance. The first way is to ask a general question:

Kéuih (haih) dímyéung ga? What does he/she look like?

Note that to ask what somebody looks like, the particle **ga**, and not **a**, is used. The question **Kéuih dímyéung a?** has a different meaning, that of “How is he/she?,” asking about feelings rather than appearance.

Instead of asking a general question, you can ask about a particular physical feature. There are two ways of doing this. The first way is to use the *unmarked* form of a pair of opposite attributes (for instance, “tall” is used in the pair of “tall vs. short”) and form a choice-type question:

Kéuih gōu-mh-gōu a? Is he/she tall?

Kéuih fèih-mh-fèih a? Is he/she fat?

The second way is to form an “either/or” question with the two opposing attributes by using the word **dihng** “or” in between:

Kéuih gōu dihng ngái a? Is he/she tall or short?

Kéuih fèih dihng sau a? Is he/she fat or thin?

To ask about “glasses vs. no glasses” or “moustache/beard vs. no moustache/beard,” a choice-type question using the existential verbs **yáuh** and **móuh** is used:

**Kéuih yáuh móuh daai
ngáahngéng a?** Does he/she wear glasses?

**Kéuih yáuh móuh
wùhsōu a?** Does he have a beard/moustache?

Describing physical appearance (3)

There are two ways to form sentences to describe somebody’s physical appearance. The first way is to use the adjectives *predicatively*, i.e. without a noun:

Kéuih hóu gōu. He is very tall.

Kéuih gōu-gōu-sau-sau. He is tall and thin.

Kéuih màh-má-déi gōu. He’s not very tall.

The second way is to use the adjectives *attributively*, that is, before the nouns they modify:

Kéuih haih yāt go hóu

He is a very tall boy.

gōu ge nàahmjái.

Kéuih haih yāt go

He is a tall, thin boy.

gōu-gōu-sau-sau ge nàahmjái.

Kéuih haih yāt go

He is not a very tall boy.

màh-má-déi gōu ge nàahmjái.

There are several things to bear in mind when using the adjectives *attributively*. First of all, the verb **haih** is needed. Secondly, a noun phrase is formed with a numeral (in this case, **yāt**), a classifier (in this case, **go**), and a noun (in this case, **nàahmjái**). Lastly, there is a special particle **ge** which must be used after the adjective, hence **hóu gōu ge**, **gōu-gōu-sau-sau ge** and **màh-má-déi gōu ge**.

Nàahmjái can be translated into English as either “man” or “boy,” depending on the context. It is used to refer to boys in their teens or young men in their twenties or thirties. The female counterpart of this is **néuihjái**. To refer to a more mature-looking man, the word **nàahmyán** is used. The female counterpart for **nàahmyán** is **néuihyán**.

Exercise 1 Your family members

Now introduce your own family by first saying how many family members you have, and then describing what each of them looks like.



Ngóh yáuh ... go ngūkkéiyàhn. Kéuihdeih haih ...

Interjective nē

(5)

Nē is used here as an interjection to indicate that someone should look in a particular direction for a particular target. It is totally different in meaning from the **nē** used as a final particle.

Adverbial phrase of place

(6)

Gó bīn is an adverbial phrase of place that refers to people or objects not immediately close to the speaker, and can be translated into English as “over there.” The corresponding adverbial phrase of place for referring to people or objects which are close to the speaker is **nī bīn**, which means “over here.”

Demonstrative pronoun

(7)

Gó go is a demonstrative pronoun used to refer to a person or object not near to the speaker, and can be translated into English as “that.” **Gó go** is made up of two parts, namely the determiner **gó** and the classifier **go**. Hence, it can only refer to nouns that can take the classifier **go**. For example, **gó go yàhn** “that person” and **gó go cháang** “that orange” are fine but ***gó go hei** is not. The corresponding demonstrative pronoun for referring to people or objects close to the speaker is **nī go**, which has the specifier **nī** and means “this.”

Addressing people by title

(8)

Lóuhsī is a respectful word meaning “teacher.” In Cantonese it can be used as a title after the surname of the teacher. Thus, a teacher whose surname is **Tòhng** would be addressed as **Tòhng lóuhsī**. The same applies to some professions that enjoy a high social status. For example, the word for “lawyer” is **leuhtsī**, and the word for “doctor” is **yīsāng**; thus a lawyer whose surname is **Tòhng** is addressed as **Tòhng leuhtsī**, and a doctor named **Tòhng** is addressed as **Tòhng yīsāng**.

Emphasis

(9)

In **gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī laak**, both the adverb **jauh**, which means “precisely,” and the final particle **laak**, which is often used to indicate changed status, are used to give emphasis to **gó go haih Tòhng lóuhsī** “That is Mr. Tong.”

Question with àh

(10)

Gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī àh? is a question which is not asking for new information, but simply acknowledges what has been said and asks for confirmation. **Gó go jauh haih Tòhng lóuhsī** is a repetition of the original statement and the final particle **àh** turns it into a question.

Genitive pronoun (12)

Here **néih go** is used as a genitive (possessive) phrase to mean “your” and so **néih go Gwóngdūngwá lóuhsī** means “your Cantonese teacher.” Notice that the genitive phrase **néih go** is made up of the pronoun **néih** “you” and the classifier **go**. By the same token, “my mango” would be **ngóh go mōnggwó**, and “his book” would be **kéuih bún syū**, **bún** being the classifier for books.

Addressing married women (13)

In Cantonese, we address a married woman by using the word **taai-tái** after her husband’s surname. Thus, “Mrs. Lam” is **Làhm taai-tái**, which in colloquial speech is often shortened into **Làhm tái**. Note, though, that if one asked a married woman’s name in the formal way, **gwai sing** (see Unit 1), it would be common for her to give her maiden name as that remains her surname after marriage. In order to be addressed socially as Mrs. Lam, a woman with the name WONG Ming Fong (married to a man surnamed Lam), might say **Ngóh sing Wòhng, Ngóh sīngsāang sing Làhm** “My surname is Wong, but my husband’s surname is Lam.”

Final particle wo (14)

Wo is a final particle to express emphatic recognition of a mildly surprising fact; in the case of the sentence **Kéuih hóu hauhsāang wo** the unexpected observation is how young Mrs. Lam looks.

Expressing age (15)

Seui means “years of age,” and so **yih-sahp chāt seui** is “twenty-seven years old.” Below are some examples of different ages:

yāt seui	one year old
léuhng seui	two years old
sāam seui	three years old
sahp seui	ten years old
yih-sahp seui	twenty years old
yih-sahp ngóh seui	twenty-five years old
sāam-sahp seui	thirty years old

As the numbers under a hundred are so commonly used in colloquial speech, the two-syllable words such as **yih-sahp**, **sāam-sahp**, **sei-sahp** are often contracted in natural speech to form new shorter sounds. For example, **yih-sahp** is contracted into the single syllable **y'ah** (the apostrophe denotes the elision); thus, **y'ah seui** is “20 years old” and **y'ah yāt seui** is “21 years old.” **Sāam-sahp** is contracted as **sā'ah** and so **sā'ah seui** is “30 years old” and **sā'ah chāt seui** is “37 years old.” Here is a list of such contracted forms:

y'ah seui	yih-sahp seui	twenty years old
sā'ah seui	sāam-sahp seui	thirty years old
sei'ah seui	sei-sahp seui	forty years old
ng'h'ah seui	ng'h-sahp seui	fifty years old
luhk'ah seui	luhk-sahp seui	sixty years old
chāt'ah seui	chāt-sahp seui	seventy years old
baat'ah seui	baat-sahp seui	eighty years old
gáu'ah seui	gáu-sahp seui	ninety years old

To ask somebody's age, you say: **Néih géidō seui a?** (lit. “You how many years old?”) or alternatively, **Néih géidaih?** (lit. “You how big?”) The former is typical when the expected response is smaller, say 1–18 years. The latter can be used with any expected age, but is especially appropriate for those past adolescence.



Exercise 2 Contracted forms of numbers

Read the following contracted forms of numbers and then write the numbers in English. The first one has been done for you as an example. (A more beneficial way of doing this exercise is to listen to the audio recording and write down the numbers.)

- (a) y'ah sei seui 24 years old
- (b) ng'h'ah yih seui
- (c) sā'ah baat seui
- (d) chāt'ah yāt seui
- (e) gáu'ah luhk seui
- (f) sei'ah gáu seui

Final particle *ja*

(15)

Jā is a final particle which adds the meaning of “only.” **Jā** itself is a contraction of the final particle **jē** “only” and **ā** “emphatic marker.” For example, **Kéuih yih-sahp chāt seui ja** means “She’s *only* 27,” while **Ngóh yáuh sahп mān ja** means “I have *only* ten dollars.”

Vocabulary



Kinship terms

Chinese kinship terms are much more specific and complex than English ones. Below is a list of the most common ones. Try reading each aloud, and listen to them if you have the audio recordings.

bàh-bā	father	jèih-jē/gājē	elder sister
màh-mā	mother	(mùih-)múi	younger sister
gòh-gō/daaihlóu	elder brother	jái	son
dàih-dái/sailóu	younger brother	néui	daughter

Notice that the first six are all reduplicated words, but the same character is pronounced on two different tones, though all six terms begin with a *low falling tone*. The alternatives for “elder brother,” “younger brother,” and “elder sister” do not follow the same pattern. **Daaihlóu** literally means “big boy,” **daaih** meaning “big,” **sailóu** literally means “small boy,” **sai** meaning “small,” and **gājē** literally means “big sister at home,” as **gā** by itself means “home.”

Dialogue 3



(CD1; 58)

John is looking at Emily’s family photo. Emily is telling him about the members of her family.



- How old are Emily’s parents?
- How old is Emily’s brother?
- How old is Emily’s sister?

EMILY: Nī géi go jauh haih ngóh dī ngūkkéiyàhn laak.

JOHN: Nī go haih-mh-haih néih bàh-bā a?

- EMILY: Haih laak. Nī go jauh haih ngóh bàh-bā laak. Gaaklèih nī go haih ngóh mǎh-mā. Ngóh bàh-bā tùhng ngóh mǎh-mā dōu haih sei-sahp gáu seui.
- JOHN: Kéuihdeih sei-sahp gáu seui làh? Kéuihdeih go yéung hóu hauhsāang wo.
- EMILY: Haih a. Nē! Gaaklèih gó léuhng go jauh haih ngóh go sailóu tùhng ngóh go mùih-múi laak. Ngóh sailóu gamnín sah-p-yih seui. Ngóh go múi gamnín sah-p-yat seui.

- EMILY: These are my family members.
- JOHN: Is this one your father?
- EMILY: Yes, this is my father. Next (to him) is my mother. My father and mother are both 49 years old.
- JOHN: So they are 49? They appear so young!
- EMILY: Yes (they do). Look! Next to the two of them are my younger brother and my younger sister. My younger brother is 12 years old and my younger sister is 11 years old.



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogue above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1 Nī géi go | these (several people) |
| 2 ngūkkéiyàhn | family members |
| 3 ngóh dī ngūkkéiyàhn | my family members |
| 4 ngóh bàh-bā | my father |
| 5 gaaklèih | by the side/next to |
| 6 Kéuihdeih sei-sahp gáu seui làh? | So they are 49? (showing surprise) |
| 7 Kéuihdeih go yéung | Their appearance/they appear |
| 8 gāmnín | this year |

Demonstrative pronoun with classifier (1)

Nī géi go is the demonstrative pronoun **nī go** with the numeral **géi** (several) in between, meaning “these (several people).” Remember that **go** is a classifier for some nouns only, and other demonstrative pronouns with different classifiers are needed for certain nouns. In **Nī géi go jauh haih ngóh dī ngūkkéiyàhn laak** the noun that **nī géi go** refers to is **yàhn** (people), which takes the classifier **go**.

Modification of plurals (3)

Although Cantonese nouns themselves are not marked for number, there are other ways to express the plural. Note that the marker **dī** precedes the noun it affects. The **dī** in **ngóh dī ngūkkéiyàhn** is a marker of modification for plural nouns. It combines with **ngóh** to form the modifier **ngóh dī** to indicate possession. (Remember **néih go Gwóngdūngwá lóuhsī**, above.) Thus, **ngóh dī ngūkkéiyàhn** means “my family members.” Similarly, **ngóh dī syū** means “my books.”

Possession with family members (4)

Ngóh bàh-bā means “my father.” It is a shortened form of **ngóh go bàh-bā**, where the classifier **go** is used. This kind of deletion ordinarily only takes place with nouns pertaining to close family relationships, such as **néih màh-mā**, and not with other nouns, hence **ngóh bún syū** cannot be replaced by ***ngóh syū**.

Final particle làh (6)

Làh is a final particle used to form questions showing surprise. Here, the question **Kéuihdeih sei-sahp gáu seiui làh?** is a response to **Ngóh bàh-bā tühng ngóh màh-mā dōu haih sei-sahp gáu seiui**. The proposition that both parents are forty-nine is repeated and the anticipated answer is a confirmatory **Haih a**.



Exercise 3 John's college friends

The dialogue below is between John and Carmen. They are looking at a photograph of John's college friends. John is telling Carmen his friends' names. Read the dialogue or, preferably, listen to the audio recording, and then label the picture with the correct names. Also, write their nationalities in brackets under their names.

CARMEN: John, nī go yáuh wùhsōu ge haih bīngō a?

JOHN: Nī go yáuh wùhsōu, daai ngáahngéng ge haih Michael.
Kéuih haih Méihgwok yàhn.

CARMEN: Gám, nī go gōu-gōu-sau-sau, chéuhng tàuhfaat ge néuihjái nē? Kéuih giu mātýeh méng a?

JOHN: Nī go gōu-gōu-sau-sau ge néuihjái haih Christine.
Kéuih haih Faatgwok yàhn.

CARMEN: Gaaklèih nī go daai ngáahngéng ge néuihjái yauh haih bīngō a? Kéuih hóu leng wo.

JOHN: Haih a. Judy géi leng ga. Haih Yīnggwok yàhn.

CARMEN: Nī go ngái-ngái-déi, móuh daai ngáahngéng ge nàahmjái haih bīngō a? Kéuih haih-mh-haih Jūnggwok yàhn a?

JOHN: Haih a. Kéuih haih Jūnggwok yàhn. Kéuih giujouh Léih Mihng.

CARMEN: John, who is the one with the moustache?

JOHN: The one with the moustache and glasses is Michael.
He is American.

CARMEN: And what about the tall, thin girl with long hair?

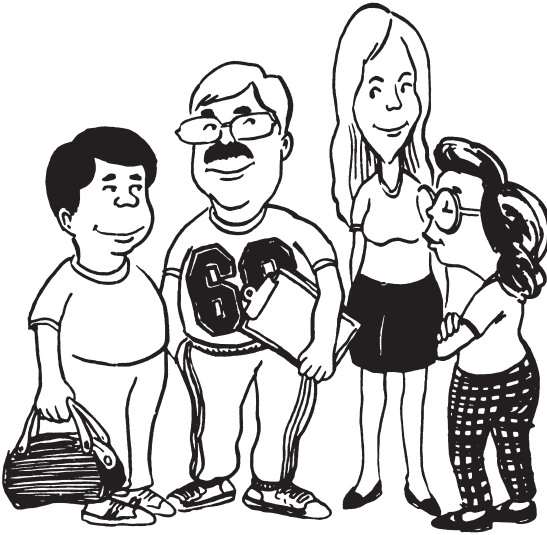
JOHN: The tall, thin girl is Christine. She is French.

CARMEN: And who is the girl next to her wearing glasses? She is really pretty!

JOHN: Yes, Judy is quite pretty! (She) is English.

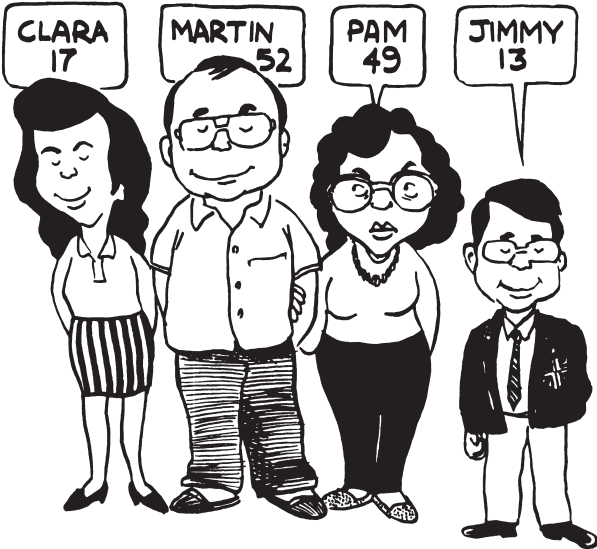
CARMEN: Who is the shorter boy without glasses? Is he Chinese?

JOHN: Yes, he is Chinese. His name is LI Ming.



Exercise 4 Teddy's family

Refer to the picture of Teddy's family and answer the questions. The first answer has been given for you as an example.



- (a) **Teddy yáuh géidō go ngūkkéiyàhn a?**
Teddy yáuh sei go ngūkkéiyàhn. Kéuih bàh-bā giu Martin.
Kéuih màh-mā giu Pam. Kéuih yáuh yāt go gājē, giujouh Clara.
Kéuih yáuh yāt go sailóu, giujouh Jimmy.
- (b) Martin gāmnín géidō sei a? Kéuih dímyéung ga?
 Martin gāmnín ... sei. Kéuih daai ngáahngéng ...
- (c) Pam géidō sei a? Kéuih gōu dihng ngái, fèih dihng sau a?
- (d) Clara nē? Kéuih dímyéung ga? Kéuih leng-mh-leng ga?
- (e) Jimmy gāmnín géidō sei a? Kéuih dímyéung ga?

Recognizing Chinese characters

Below are the kinship terms relating to members of the family, written in Chinese characters.

爸爸	father
媽媽	mother
哥哥	elder brother
弟弟	younger brother
姊姊	elder sister
妹妹	younger sister



Communicative activities

- 1 Interview a partner about his or her family. Find out how many members are in the immediate family. Do members of the extended family live with your friend?
- 2 Describe in detail the physical appearance of a friend or family member. If you have a study partner or a Cantonese friend, try describing someone to him or her while the partner tries to sketch the person.

Cultural points



- 1 When describing one's family it is usual to go from oldest to youngest and male to female, but listing yourself last: for instance, saying who is in one's family as: **bàh-bā, mǎhmā, jèhjē, tùhng ngóh**. "Father, mother, (older) sister, and myself."
- 2 Chinese people tend to refer to unrelated friends or even acquaintances by the family term that would fit that person's age relationship. For example, if you are a female in your late teens or twenties, children of friends might well refer to you as 姊姊 **jèhjē** or "older sister." Likewise, a male in his forties may be called 叔叔 **sūksuk** or "uncle" and a female of the same age may be called 阿姨 **a-yī** or "aunt."
- 3 Westerners are often taken aback by how directly the Chinese refer to aspects of physical appearance. A Chinese friend or even casual acquaintance might mention that you are fat or that your nose is quite large. Such directness is not always intended as rude, but is often just a matter-of-fact comment on how you look. It is best not to make too much of it.

Unit Six

Gachìhn

Prices



In Unit 6 you will learn about:

- larger numbers
- comparing
- using **-jó** for completion of action
- how to indicate the superlative

Dialogue 1



(CD1; 60)

John and Carmen have been invited to dinner at Mrs. Lam's home. They are admiring the furniture in Mrs. Lam's flat.



- (a) How much did Mrs. Lam's sofa cost?
- (b) How much did Mrs. Lam's dining table and dining chairs cost?
- (c) How much did Mrs. Lam's coffee table cost?

CARMEN: Lànhmtáai, néih ngūkkéi dī gāsī hóu leng wo.
 MRS. LAM: Dōjeh. Ngóh dōu hóu jūngyi ngóh ngūkkéi dī gāsī ga.
 CARMEN: Nī jēung sōfá yiu géidō chín a?
 MRS. LAM: Nī jēung sōfá máaih-jó yāt-maahn yih-chīn ngh-baak mǎn.
 CARMEN: Gám, nī jēung chāantói nē?
 MRS. LAM: Nī jēung chāantói máaih-jó chāt-chīn mǎn. Dī chāanyí jauh baat-baak mǎn yāt jēung.
 JOHN: Ngóh jeui jūngyi nī jēung chàhgēi. Yiu géidō chín a?
 MRS. LAM: Nī jēung chàhgēi yiu sei-chīn luhk-baak mǎn.

Dialogue 2



(CD1; 62)

John and Carmen are chatting to Jack, the sportsman.



- (a) According to Jack, about how much does a decent tennis racket cost?
- (b) About how much does a good pair of running shoes cost?
- (c) About how much does a good bicycle cost?

JOHN: Jack, ngóh séung máaih yāt faai hóu ge móhngkàuh-páak. Daaihyeuk yiu géidō chín a?
 JACK: Yāt faai géi hóu ge móhngkàuhpáak daaihyeuk yiu yāt-chīn mǎn lā.
 JOHN: Gám, yāt deui hóu ge páaubouhhàaih nē? Yiu géidō chín a?
 JACK: Yāt deui páaubouhhàaih daaihyeuk yiu ngh-baak mǎn.
 CARMEN: Ngóh séung máaih yāt ga dāanchē. Yiu géidō chín a?
 JACK: Yāt ga hóu ge dāanchē daaihyeuk yiu baat-chīn mǎn.



Vocabulary



(CD1; 64)

Furniture

Below is a list of some items of furniture. The Cantonese word for “furniture,” namely **gāsī**, is, like its English counterpart, a collective and “a piece of furniture” needs the classifier **gihn**, hence **yāt gihn gāsī**. The classifier for specific furniture items such as tables and chairs is **jēung**, hence **yāt jēung sōfá**, **yāt jēung chāantói**. The classifier for other furniture items is often **go**, as in **yāt go syūgá**.

yāt jēung sōfá	a sofa
yāt jēung chāantói	a dining table
yāt jēung chāanyí	a dining chair
yāt jēung chāhgēi	a coffee table
yāt jēung ōnlohkyí	an easy chair
yāt go syūgá	a bookcase

Dining chair and coffee table

Chāandang is sometimes used instead of **chāanyí** to refer to “dining chairs.” To refer to an ordinary chair, probably **dang** is more commonly used in colloquial speech than **yí**, which is used in spoken Mandarin and written Chinese.

A coffee table is referred to as **chāhgēi** (lit. “tea table”) in Cantonese, as Chinese people drink *tea* at the same kind of short, four-legged table usually put in front of a sofa which Westerners drink *coffee* at and call a “coffee table.”

Amounts of money

In Unit 2 we introduced the numbers 1 to 100 and we noted that “dollar” is **mān** in Cantonese. In this unit we will talk about larger amounts of money, up to one million. Below is a list of expressions for different amounts of money. Try reading out each item aloud. If you have the audio material for this book, model your pronunciation on those recordings.

yāt mǎn	\$1
sahp mǎn	\$10
yāt-baak mǎn	\$100
yāt-chīn mǎn	\$1,000
yāt-maahn mǎn	\$10,000
sahp-maahn mǎn	\$100,000
yāt-baakmaahn mǎn	\$1,000,000

The table below shows the Cantonese terms and English terms assigned to the digits up to a million.

<i>baakmaahn</i>	<i>sahpmaahn</i>	<i>maahn</i>	<i>chīn</i>	<i>baak</i>	<i>sahp</i>	<i>go</i>
million	hundred thousand	ten thousand	thousand	hundred	ten	unit

To state a particular number, one reads from the leftmost digit to the right, as in English. The figures in the second table are spelt out below.

<i>baakmaahn</i>	<i>sahpmaahn</i>	<i>maahn</i>	<i>chīn</i>	<i>baak</i>	<i>sahp</i>	<i>go</i>
					8	9
				1	2	3
			6	5	4	3
		5	6	7	8	9
	3	3	0	0	0	0
				2	7	0

- baat-sahp gáu**
- yāt-baak yih-sahp sām**
- luhk-chīn ngh-baak sei-sahp sām**
- ng̃h-maahn luhk-chīn chāt-baak baat-sahp gáu**
- sām-sahp sām maahn**
- yih-baak chāt-sahp maahn**

Quick practice 1



Translate the sums of money into Cantonese. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) \$147 **yāt-baak sei-sahp chāt mǎn**
- (b) \$256
- (c) \$1,789
- (d) \$5,620
- (e) \$15,000
- (f) \$37,500
- (g) \$937,000
- (h) \$562,100
- (i) \$1,520,000
- (j) \$4,689,000

Note that when there are zeros in the middle of a figure, like \$194,022, the word **lihng** is used to link up the two parts. Thus, \$194,022 is read as **sahp-gáu maahn sei chīn lihng yih-sahp yih mǎn**.



Quick practice 2

Translate the following figures into Cantonese. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) \$203 **yih-baak lihng sāam mǎn**
- (b) \$1,030
- (c) \$27,005
- (d) \$500,400
- (e) \$1,900,800



Uncertain amounts of money (CD1; 65)

Sometimes when the speaker is not certain about the exact amount of money, then the Cantonese word **géi** is used as a “wild card” to refer to the uncertain part. For example, **géi mǎn** is “several dollars,” and **géi-baak mǎn** is “a few hundred dollars.” On the other hand, **sahp-géi mǎn** means “ten dollars odd,” while **baak-géi mǎn** means “a hundred odd dollars” or “around a hundred dollars.” Below is a list showing how the word **géi** functions in such uncertain contexts:

géi mǎn	\$?
sahp-géi mǎn	\$1?
géi-sahp mǎn	\$?0
baak-géi mǎn	\$1??
géi-baak mǎn	\$?00
chīn-géi mǎn	\$1,???
géi-chīn mǎn	\$?,000
maahn-géi mǎn	\$1?,???
géi-maahn mǎn	\$?0,000
sahp-géi maahn mǎn	\$1??,???
géi-sahp maahn mǎn	\$?00,000
baak-géi maahn mǎn	\$1,???,???
géi-baak maahn mǎn	\$?,000,000

Several

While the Cantonese word **géi** can be translated into either “several,” as in **géichīn mǎn** (“several thousand dollars”), or “odd,” as in **baakgéi mǎn** (“a hundred dollars odd”), there is apparently no equivalent in English for **géisahp mǎn**, which literally means “several ten dollars.”

Quick practice 3



Translate each of the “uncertain” figures below into Cantonese, using the word **géi**. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) \$32? **sāam-baak yih-sahp géi mǎn**
- (b) \$5??
- (c) \$4,2??
- (d) \$36,???
- (e) \$1??,???
- (f) \$92?,???
- (g) \$1,2??,???
- (h) \$4,???,???



Idioms and structures (CD1; 66)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Nī jēung sōfá yiu géidō chín a? | How much did this sofa cost? |
| 2 <i>máaih-jó</i> | <i>bought</i> |
| 3 Nī jēung sōfá máaih-jó
yāt-maahn yih-chīn ngh-baak mǎn | I bought this sofa for \$12,500. |
| 4 baat-baak mǎn yāt jēung | \$800 each |
| 5 yāt faai hóu ge móhngkàuh-páak | a decent tennis racket |
| 6 yāt <i>deui páaubouhhàaih</i> | a <i>pair</i> of <i>running shoes</i> |
| 7 yāt <i>ga</i> dāanchē | a bicycle (ga is the classifier for vehicles) |

The verb **yi**

(1)

The verb **yi** by itself means “need” or “require.” For example, **Dá móhngkàuh yiu géidō go yàhn a?** is “How many people does it take to play a game of tennis?” In the context of prices, **géidō chín** is used. For example, **Dá yāt chi móhngkàuh yiu géidō chín a?** is “How much does it cost to play a game of tennis?”

The aspect marker **-jó** for completion of action

(2)

Cantonese verbs do not change in the way English verbs do (“buys, bought, buying”) to show past, present, future, and so on. However, certain aspects of the verb—whether it is a completed action or an action in progress, for example—are shown by attaching a particle (an aspect marker) to the end of the verb.

Máaih is a verb that means “buy,” and **-jó** is an aspect marker that indicates completion of an action. Thus, **Nī jēung sōfá ngóh máaih-jó yāt-maahn yih-chīn ngh-baak mǎn** translates into “This sofa was bought for \$12,500.” Similarly, **Ngóh máaih-jó yāt dā pihnggwó** translates into “I have bought a dozen apples.”

The aspect marker **-jó** is a bound form: it cannot exist by itself or be separated from the verb, hence the hyphen before **jó**. In the case of a verb-object construction, **-jó** will come between the verb and the object, as in **Kéuih heui-jó léuihhàhng** (he/she has gone traveling).

Exercise 1 At the travel agent's



John and Carmen plan to go for a ten-day holiday, but have not decided where to go. They are now at the travel agent's, asking the prices of holidays to different destinations. The travel agent is called Grace.

Read the dialogue, then complete the table that follows.

- GRACE: Néihdeih séung heui bīndouh léuihhàhng a?
- CARMEN: Ngóhdeih séung heui Yahtbún léuihhàhng. Heui Yahtbún yiu géidō chīn a?
- GRACE: Heui Yahtbún sahp yaht daaihyeuk yiu yāt-maahn yih-chīn mǎn.
- CARMEN: Gam gwai àh? Gám, heui Hahwāiyih nē? Heui Hahwāiyih yiu géidō chīn a?
- GRACE: Heui Hahwāiyih dōu haih yiu yāt-maahn yih-chīn mǎn.
- JOHN: Hóu gwai wo. Gám, heui bīndouh pèhng-dī a?
- GRACE: Heui Hòhngwok lā. Heui Hòhngwok daaihyeuk baat-chīn nǎh-baak mǎn jēk.
- JOHN: Baat-chīn nǎh-baak mǎn dōu haih gwai wo. Gám, heui bīndouh jeui pèhng a?
- GRACE: Heui Fēileuhtbān lā. Heui Fēileuhtbān yiu sei-chīn mǎn jēk.

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Price of holiday</i>
Japan	
Hawaii	
Korea	
the Philippines	



Dialogue 3



(CD1; 67)

BAAK Yu Ping is talking to his colleague Kathy, who has recently arrived in Hong Kong from the U.S. and wants to find out about the postal rates in Hong Kong.

- (a) How much does it cost to post a local letter?
- (b) How much does it cost to send a postcard or an air-mail letter to the U.S.?
- (c) How much does it cost to send a letter to the U.S. by surface mail?

KATHY: BAAK Yu Ping, hái Hēunggóng gei-seun pèhng-mh-pèhng a?

BAAK YU PING: Hái Hēunggóng gei-seun hóu pèhng.

KATHY: Gám, gei yāt fūng seun yiu géidō chín a?

BAAK YU PING: Gei yāt fūng bún góng seun yiu go sei jēk.

KATHY: Hóu pèhng wo. Gám, gei yāt jēung mihngseunpín heui Méihgwok yiu géidō chín a?

BAAK YU PING: Gei mihngseunpín heui Méihgwok yiu léuhng go sei. Gei seun heui Méihgwok dōu haih sām mǎn jēk.

KATHY: Gám, gei pihngyàuh seun nē? Gei pihngyàuh seun géidō chín a?

BAAK YU PING: Gei pihngyàuh seun pèhng-dī, léuhng mǎn jēk.



Idioms and structures (CD1; 66)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogue above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 ***gei-seun*** *to send something by post*
- 2 ***Gei yāt fūng bún gōng*** *Sending a local letter costs only \$1.40.*
seun yiu go sei jēk.
- 3 ***gei ... heui Méihgwok*** *to send ... to the U.S.*

The verb-object construction *gei-seun* (1)

Gei-seun is a verb-object construction in which **gei** means “to send by post,” while **seun** refers to any postal item(s). Thus, **Ngóh yiu *gei-seun*** means “I have to get something posted” while **Ngóh yiu *gei* yāt fūng *seun*** means “I have to post a letter,” with **seun** meaning literally “a letter.”

Jēk (2)

Jēk is a sentence-final particle which indicates “no more than” or “only,” here emphasizing the cheapness of the rate.

Adjectives for comparing prices

The following three adjectives are probably the most commonly used in comparing prices:

pèhng	cheap
gwai	expensive
dái	good value

When we compare the prices of two items, we use one of the two bound particles of comparison, namely **-gwo** and **-dī**, depending on the structure.

-gwo is used when both items for comparison are mentioned:

Nī faai móhngkàuhpáak gwai-gwo gó faai (móhngkàuhpáak).

This tennis racket is more expensive than that (tennis racket).

Nī ga dāanchē dái-gwo gó ga (dāanchē).

This bicycle is better value than that (bicycle).

However, when only one item is mentioned, **-dī** is used:

Nī faai móhngkàuhpáak gwai-dī.

This tennis racket is more expensive.

Nī ga dāanchē dái-dī.

This bicycle is better value.

When three or more items are compared, the superlative **jeui** is often used, as follows:

Nī deui páaubouhhàaih *jeui* pèhng.

This pair of running shoes is the cheapest.

Nī jēung chāantói *jeui* gwai.

This dining table is the most expensive.

Often—when the context is clear—adjectives have an inherently comparative sense. For example, asking who is the tallest in a group, one can simply say **bīngō gōu?** Or for which is the better of two, one can simply say **bīngō hóu?**



Vocabulary

Small units of money

In Cantonese, a smaller unit of money than the dollar (**mān**) is **hòuhjǐ**, which is a “ten-cent unit.” Thus, “ten cents” is **yāt hòuhjǐ**, “twenty cents” is **léuhng hòuhjǐ**, and “ninety cents” is **gáu hòuhjǐ**. When both dollars and cents are mentioned, we put the dollars before the cents. For example, “three dollars and forty cents” is **sāam mān sei hòuhjǐ**, and “five dollars and seventy cents” is **ng̃h mān chāt hòuhjǐ**. However, in colloquial speech, most people would use a shorter form by dropping the **hòuhjǐ** at the end and using **go** instead of **mān** in between the two numbers. In this way, “three dollars forty” becomes **sāam go sei**, and “five dollars seventy” becomes **ng̃h go chāt**. Below are a few more examples:

chāt go luhk	\$7.60	sāam go yih	\$3.20
baat go yāt	\$8.10	sei go bun	\$4.50
gáu go sei	\$9.40	go chāt	\$1.70
sahp-yih go sāam	\$12.30		

Note that \$3.20 can be read as **sāam mān léuhng hòuhjǐ** or **sāam go yih**, but not ***sāam go léuhng**. (This is because when we say **léuhng hòuhjǐ** we are counting the number of **hòuhjǐ**’s there are, hence we use **léuhng**; but when we say **sāam go yih** we are reading out the number 2 from the figure \$3.20, and hence **yih** is used.) However, \$4.50 is read as **sei mān ng̃h hòuhjǐ** or **sei go bun**, **bun** meaning “half (a dollar),” but not as ***sei go ng̃h**. \$1.70 can be read as **yāt mān chāt hòuhjǐ** or **go chāt**, the **yāt** being dropped for the latter. Similarly, \$1.80 is read as **go baat**.

Quick practice 4



Translate each of the following amounts into Cantonese, using the short colloquial form. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) \$5.90 **ngh go gáu**
 (b) \$9.10
 (c) \$5.50
 (d) \$8.20
 (e) \$1.40
 (f) \$0.60

Postage

Below is a list of different mail items. Pay special attention to the classifiers used—**fūng** for letters, **jēung** for postcards.

yāt fūng seun	a letter
yāt fūng búngóng seun	a local letter
yāt fūng hūngyàuh seun	an air-mail letter
yāt fūng pìhngyàuh seun	a surface mail letter
yāt jēung mihngseunpín	a postcard

Búngóng

The Cantonese word in Hong Kong for “local letter,” **búngóng**, is made up of two forms, **bún**, which means “local,” and **góng**, which is the second half of the name **Heūnggóng** (Hong Kong).

Exercise 2 Buying fruit



Carmen is buying some fruit at Ah-WONG's fruit-stall. Read the dialogue between Carmen and Ah-WONG then complete the table with the information about how much of each fruit Carmen has bought and how much she has paid.

- CARMEN: Dī cháang dím maaih a?
 AH-WONG: Dī cháang léuhng go bun yāt go.
 CARMEN: Ngóh yiu ngh go cháang.

- AH-WONG: Ngh go cháang, sahp-yih go bun lā.
 CARMEN: Ngóh juhng yiu dī pìhnggwó.
 AH-WONG: Pìhnggwó go chāt yāt go.
 CARMEN: Ngóh yiu sei go.
 AH-WONG: Sei go pìhnggwó, luhk go baat lā.
 CARMEN: Yáuh móuh sāigwā a?
 AH-WONG: Yáuh a. Dī sāigwā hóu leng a.
 CARMEN: Sāigwā géidō chín yāt bohng a?
 AH-WONG: Sāigwā go sei yāt bohng ... Nī go jeui leng laak ...
 sahp bohng ... sahp-sei mǎn lā.
 CARMEN: Júngguhng géidō chín a?
 AH-WONG: Dī cháang sahp-yih go bun, pìhnggwó luhk go baat,
 sāigwā sahp-sei mǎn. Júngguhng sām-sahp sām go
 sām lā.
 CARMEN: Nīdoh sām-sahp sām go sām. Mgōi.
 AH-WONG: Dōjeh.

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Price</i>
		Total:



Exercise 3 At the furniture shop

You are a salesperson in a furniture shop. A customer comes in and asks for the prices of various pieces of furniture. Answer the questions by referring to the price-list. The first item has been done for you as an example.

sofa	\$7,800
coffee table	\$1,400
easy chair	\$1,050
dining table	\$8,250
dining chair	\$910
bookcase	\$2,100

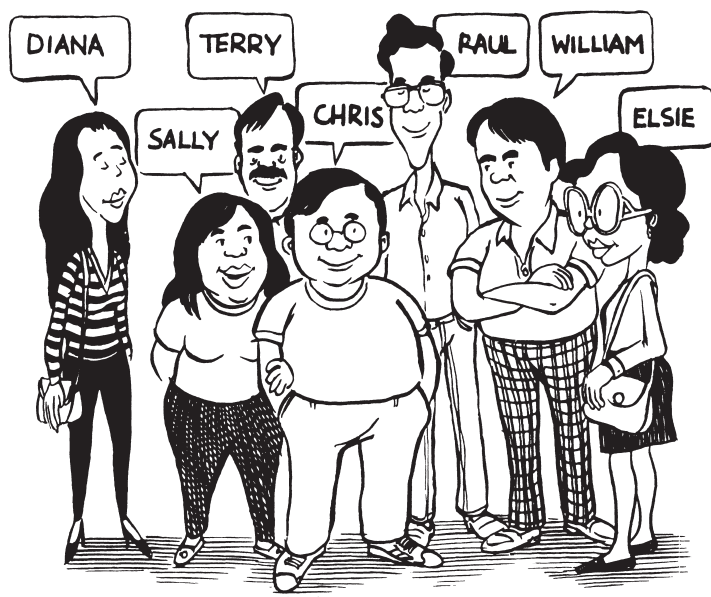
- (a) **Nī go syūgá géidō chín a?**
Nī go syūgá yih-chīn yāt-baak mǎn.
- (b) Gám, nī jēung chāantói nē? Maaih géidō chín a?

- (c) Dī chāanyí géidō chín yāt jēung a?
- (d) Gó jēung sōfá yauh géidō chín a?
- (e) Nī jēung ōnlohkyí yauh géidō chín a?

Exercise 4 Carmen's classmates



Refer to the picture of Carmen's classmates, and answer the questions about their physical appearance. The first one has been done for you as an example.

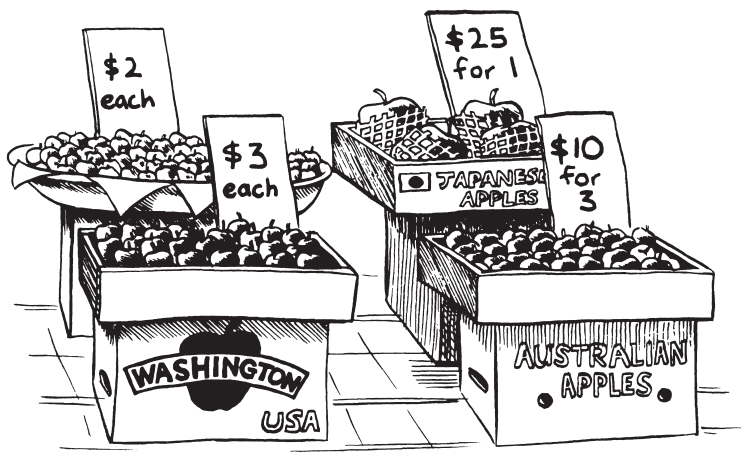


- (a) Bīngō néuihjái jeui gōu a?
Diana jeui gōu.
- (b) Bīngō nàahmjái jeui ngái a?
- (c) Bīngō néuihjái jeui sau a?
- (d) Bīngō nàahmjái jeui fèih a?
- (e) Sally dihng Elsie fèih-dī a?
- (f) William dihng Raul sau-dī a?
- (g) Bīngō néuihjái yáuh daai ngáahngéng a?
- (h) Bīngō nàahmjái yáuh wùhsōu a?



Exercise 5 Which apples?

Four kinds of apples are sold in the supermarket. (See the picture.) They come from four different countries, namely Australia, the U.S., Japan, and China. Compare their prices and then answer the questions. The first has been done for you as an example.



- (a) **Oujāu pihnggwó dím maaih a?**
Oujāu pihnggwó sah p mǎn sām go.
- (b) Méihgwok pihnggwó géidō chín yāt go a?
- (c) Jūnggwok pihnggwó dím maaih a?
- (d) Yahtbún pihnggwó nē? Géidō chín yāt go a?
- (e) Bīndī pihnggwó jeui pèhng a?
- (f) Bīndī pihnggwó jeui gwai a?
- (g) Oujāu pihnggwó tùhng Méihgwok pihnggwó bīndī pèhng-dī a?
- (h) Bīndī pihnggwó jeui dái a?



Exercise 6 Comparisons

Translate the following sentences into Cantonese, using the comparative particles **-gwo** and **dī** and the superlative **jeui** as appropriate. The first has been done for you as an example.

- (a) John is taller than Carmen.
John gōu-gwo Carmen.
- (b) Carmen is thinner than Emily.
- (c) This coffee table is better value than that one.
- (d) That dining chair is prettier.
- (e) My tennis racket is more expensive.
- (f) This sofa is the cheapest.
- (g) Carmen's bicycle is the best value.

Recognizing Chinese characters

十	ten
百	hundred
千	thousand
萬	ten thousand
十萬	hundred thousand
百萬	million

Thus, “two hundred thousand” is

二十萬,

元 being the Chinese character for “dollars,” “three hundred dollars” is

三百元,

“four thousand dollars” is

四千元,

“fifty thousand dollars” is

五萬元,

and “sixty-seven thousand dollars” is

六萬七千元.

Communicative activities

- 1 Take turns discussing some of your recent purchases. What did you buy, how much did it cost?
- 2 Imagine you need to furnish a new apartment or flat. With a partner, role-play a trip to a furniture store. Tell the sales clerk what you are looking for and ask about prices. Assume a budget of HK\$30,000.



Cultural point

Hong Kong currency

The basic unit of currency in Hong Kong is the Hong Kong dollar. The Hong Kong dollar has been historically pegged to the U.S. dollar at about HK\$7.75 to U.S.\$1. Some bank notes are shown below. Note that there are special numbers for currency and accounting in Chinese in place of the simpler Chinese numbers, which can be easily altered. For example, instead of 二十 **yihshap** “twenty,” one sees instead 貳拾. Such numerals were formerly used in markets as well, but have largely given way to Arabic numerals.





Unit Seven

Fāan-gūng

Commuting



In Unit 7 you will learn about:

- describing means of transportation
- discussing how long journeys take
- expressing necessity

Dialogue 1



(CD1; 69)

John and Carmen are chatting to Emily.



- (a) How does Carmen go to work? And how long does it take?
- (b) How does John go to work? How long does it take?
- (c) How about Emily? What means of transportation does she use to go to work? And how long does it take her?

EMILY: Carmen, néih jīujóu dímyéung fāan-gūng a?
 CARMEN: Ngóh jīujóu dōsou daap-deihtit fāan-gūng.
 EMILY: Gám, daap-deihtit yiu géinoih a?
 CARMEN: Yiu daaihyeuk gáu go jih.
 EMILY: Yiu gáu go jih gam noih àh?
 CARMEN: Haih a.
 EMILY: Gám, néih nē, John? Néih daap mātyéh chē fāan-gūng a?
 JOHN: Ngóh jā-chē fāan-gūng.
 EMILY: Gám, yiu jā géinoih chē a?
 JOHN: Yiu jā daaihyeuk y'ah ngh fānjūng chē. Gám, néih nē, Emily? Néih yauh dímyéung fāan-gūng a?
 EMILY: Ngóh msái daap-chē. Ngóh hàahng-louh fāan-gūng. Daaihyeuk hàahng bun go jūngtāuh jauh dāk laak.
 CARMEN: Gám, dōu géi faai wo!

Dialogue 2



(CD1; 71)

HO Syut Hwa and Jack are talking about how each of them goes to work.



- (a) How does Jack go to work? How long does it take?
- (b) How does HO Syut Hwa go to work? How long does it take?

HO SYUT HWA: Jack, néih jyuh hái bīndouh a?
 JACK: Ngóh jyuh hái lèihdóu.
 HO SYUT HWA: Gám, néih haih-mh-haih yiu daap-syùhn fāan-gūng a?
 JACK: Haih a.

- HO SYUT HWA: Gám, yiu daap géinoih syùhn a?
 JACK: Yiu daap yāt go jūngtāuh léuhng go jih. Gám, néih nē, HO Syut Hwa? Néih dím fāan-gūng a?
 HO SYUT HWA: Ngóh dōsou daap-dīksí fāan-gūng. Daaihyeuk daap léuhng go jih dīksí jauh dāk laak.



Vocabulary

Means of transportation

Below is a list of expressions about taking different means of transportation. Note that each of them is a verb-object construction, composed of the verb **daap**, which means “to take a ride on,” and a particular means of transportation. Try reading out each item aloud. If you have the audio material for this book, model your pronunciation on the recording.

daap-deihtit	to take the subway (in Hong Kong, MTR or Mass Transit Railway)
daap-fóchē	to take a train
daap-bāsí	to take a bus
daap-síubā	to take a minibus
daap-dihnhcē	to take a streetcar
daap-dīksí	to take a taxi
daap-syùhn	to take a ferry
daap-fēigēi	to take a plane

“To drive,” on the other hand, is **jā-chē**, which literally means “drive-(a)-car.” “To walk” is **hàahng-louh**, which literally means “walk-(along the)-road.”

Duration of time

Below are ways in which duration of time is expressed in Cantonese. Some items require the classifier **go** while others do not. Try reading each item aloud, or model your pronunciation on the audio recording if you have it.

yāt fānjūng	1 minute
yāt go jūngtāuh	1 hour
yāt yaht	1 day
yāt go láihbaai/sīngkèih	1 week
yāt go yuht	1 month
yāt nihh	1 year

Note that special attention needs to be paid to the pronunciation of **yāt yaht** “one day” as there is only *tonal difference* between **yāt** and **yaht**.

As discussed in Unit 4, **jih** is used to refer to five-minute spans, and it takes the classifier **go**. For example:

yāt go jih	5 minutes
léuhng go jih	10 minutes
sāam go jih	15 minutes

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 **jīujóu** *in the early morning*
- 2 **néih jīujóu dímyéung fāan-gūng a?** *how do you get to work in the morning?*
- 3 **dōsou** *mostly/usually*
- 4 **daap-deihtit yiu géinoih a?** *How long does it take to go by subway?*
- 5 **Yiu gáu go jih gam noih àh?** *Does it really take as long as 45 minutes?*
- 6 **gam noih** *so long (time)*
- 7 **Néih daap mātyéh chē fāan-gūng a?** *What means of transportation do you take to go to work?*
- 8 **yiu jā géinoih chē a?** *How long does it take by car?*
- 9 **Ngóh msái daap-chē** *I don't need to take any means of transportation.*

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 10 | Daaihyeuk hàahng bun go jūngtāuh jauh dāk laak. | I walk for half an hour and that's all it takes. |
| 11 | Gám, dōu géi faai wo! | That's pretty <i>quick</i> ! |
| 12 | Néih jyuh hái bīndouh a? | Where do you <i>live</i> ? |
| 13 | Ngóh jyuh hái lèihdóu. | I live here. |
| 14 | Yiu daap yāt go jūngtāuh léuhng go jih. | It takes one hour ten minutes. |

Means of transportation

(2, 7)

There are two ways of asking somebody what means of transportation they use, say, to commute to work. The first way is to use the question word **dímyéung**, sometimes reduced to **dim**:

Néih dímyéung fāan-gūng a? How do you get to work?

Another way is to form a question with the question-word **mātyéh**:

Néih daap mātyéh chē fāan-gūng a? What means of transportation do you take to go to work?

Note that the word **chē** in the expression **daap mātyéh chē** does not mean “private car,” but refers to all kinds of vehicles, including buses, streetcars, etc.

To say what means of transportation you use to commute to work, you mention the means of transportation *before* the verb **fāan-gūng**:

Ngóh daap-dihnnchē fāan-gūng.	I go to work by streetcar.
Ngóh gòh-gō daap-syùhn fāan-gūng.	My elder brother goes to work by ferry.
Ngóh mùih-múi hàahng-louh fāan-gūng.	My younger sister walks to work.

Asking and saying how long

(4, 8)

To ask about the time taken to do something, for example to go to work, the question word **géinoih** “how long?” is used. Two kinds of structure are possible. The first uses the verb **yiuh** “require” immediately before **géinoih**:

Néih jā-chē fāan-gūng yiu géinoih a?

How long does it take you to drive to work?

Néih hàahng-louh fāan-gūng yiu géinoih a?

How long does it take you to walk to work?

In the second structure, **yiuh** is used as a modal preceding the verb, while the question-word **géinoih** is inserted between the verb and the object in the verb-object construction:

Néih fāan-gūng yiu jā géinoih chē a?

How long do you have to drive to go to work?

Néih fāan-gūng yiu hàahng géinoih louh a?

How long do you have to walk to go to work?

Similarly, two kinds of structure are employed in saying how long it takes to commute to work. The first structure is to use **yiuh** as the main verb as follows:

Ngóh jā-chē fāan-gūng yiu ngóh go jih.

It takes me 25 minutes to drive to work.

Ngóh hàahng-louh fāan-gūng yiu bun go jūngtāuh.

It takes me half an hour to go to work on foot.

The second structure uses **yiuh** as a modal, followed by a *split verb-object construction*:

Ngóh fāan-gūng yiu jā ngóh go jih chē.

I have to drive for 25 minutes to go to work.

Ngóh fāan-gūng yiu hàahng bun go jūngtāuh louh.

I have to walk for half an hour to go to work.

Exercise 1 Durations of time

Translate the following times into Cantonese. Some can have more than one possible answer. The first one is done for you as an example.



- (a) 20 minutes **yih-sahp fānjūng** or **sei go jih**
 (b) 36 minutes
 (c) 45 minutes
 (d) 55 minutes

(e) 1 hour 50 minutes

(f) 2 hours 7 minutes

Question with àh to express surprise (5)

Here the question with **àh** expresses surprise, or in this case, Emily's shock at hearing how long it takes Carmen to commute to work, hence the comment **gám noih àh?**

Msái (9)

Msái, which means “do(es) not need to,” is the opposite of **yiú**, which means “need(s) to.” It is important to remember that **sái** is always used with **m-** to mean the negative while **yiú** “need” is always used in the positive. Hence, ***Ngóh sái daap-chē** is wrong and so, in this context, is **Ngóh myiu daap-chē**. To form a choice-type question to ask about necessity, **sái**, rather than **yiú**, is used, hence **Néih sái-mh-sái daap-chē fāan-gūng a?** but not ***Néih yiu-mh-yiu daap-chē fāan-gūng a?**

Halves (10)

Bun is used to refer to “halves” of time units, as follows:

bun fānjūng	half a minute
bun go jūngtāuh	half an hour
bun yaht	half a day
bun go láihbaai/sīngkèih	half a week
bun go yuht	half a month
bun nìhn	half a year

Special attention has to be paid to the position of **bun** in expressions involving a whole number plus a half. For time durations that do not take the classifier **go**, **bun** comes right after the time unit, for example, “five and a half days” is **ngéh yaht bun**. For time durations that do require the classifier **go**, **bun** comes after **go** rather than the time unit. Thus, “three and a half hours” is **sāam go bun jūngtāuh**, and not ***sāam go jūngtāuh bun**. Below is a list showing how the “halves” are expressed:

yāt fān bun jūng	1½ minutes
yāt go bun jūngtāuh	1½ hours
yāt yaht bun	1½ days
yāt go bun láihbaai/sīngkèih	1½ weeks
yāt go bun yuht	1½ months
yāt nihn bun	1½ years

Note that when the figure is 1½, the word **yāt** is often omitted. Thus 1½ minutes can become **fān bun jūng**, 1½ hours can become **go bun jūngtāuh**, and 1½ days can become **yaht bun**, and so on. Another possible omission is the **tāuh** in **jūngtāuh**, and so 1½ hours can simply be expressed as **go bun jūng**.

Dāk

(10)

Dāk is an adjective which means “OK” or “all right,” indicating successful achievement of a goal. When the expression **jauh dāk laak** is used as the comment of a topic-comment construction it emphasizes the relative ease with which something is done.

Faai

(11)

The adjective **faai** has two meanings. The first meaning is “at a *fast* speed,” and the opposite is **maahn**, which means “slow.” But in this context **faai** refers to the “*short time* it takes,” and is the opposite of **noih**, as in the expression **géinoih**, discussed above.

Lèihdóu

(13)

In Hong Kong, there are a number of outlying islands (**Lèihdóu**), which are linked to Hong Kong Island, the commercial center of the territory, by ferry, the most important being Lantau Island, Cheung Chau, Peng Chau, and Lamma Island.

Durations of time

(14)

When a duration consists of both hours and minutes, the hours (the larger unit) come before the minutes (the smaller unit), as in English:

léuhng go jūngtāuh sei go jih	2 hours 20 minutes
sei go jūngtāuh ngh-sahp fānjūng	4 hours 50 minutes

With units of time larger than the hour, the word **lihng**, which can be translated as “and,” is used to join the larger unit and the smaller one. For example:

sei go láihbaai lihng sāam yaht	4 weeks and 3 days
sāam nihh lihng baat go yuht	3 years and 8 months



Vocabulary

Stations, terminals, and stops

Cantonese does not distinguish between stations, terminals, and stops, and all are called **jaahm** in Cantonese. However, sometimes **jūngjaahm** refers to bus terminals and tram terminals when precise specification is called for or when those places serve as main locations. Below is a list of places where one boards vehicles and ferries.

deihtitjaahm	subway (MTR) station
fóchējaahm	rail station
bāsí jūngjaahm	bus terminal
bāsijaahm	bus stop
dihncē jūngjaahm	streetcar terminal
dihncējaahm	streetcar stop
máhtāuh	ferry pier

Describing a sequence of actions

When a journey involves more than one means of transportation, a detailed step-by-step description of the itinerary might use the following expressions:

sáusīn	first of all
yihnhauh/gānjyuh	and then, later on
joi	and again
jeui hauh	finally

Exercise 2 Traveling to work



Three people are describing their journeys to work. Read the texts and then use the information to draw a diagram. Jane's part has been done for you as an example.

JANE: Ngóh jīujú chāt dímjūng chēut-mùnhnáu, sáusīn hàahng léuhng go jih louh heui fóchējaahm, yīnhauh daap sei-sahp fānjūng fóchē, gānjyuh hàahng yāt go jih louh jauh fāan dou gūngsī laak.

HOME → walk (10 minutes) → train (40 minutes) → walk (5 minutes) → OFFICE

JIM: Ngóh yiu daap-syùhn fāan-gūng. Ngóh chāt dímjūng chēut-mùnhnáu, hàahng sahphng fānjūng louh heui máhtàuh, gānjyuh daap ngh-sahp fānjūng syùhn, joi hàahng sahph fānjūng louh jauh fāan dou gūngsī laak. Júngguhng yiu yāt go jūngtàuh sām go jih.

HOME → ... OFFICE

BILL: Ngóh jīujú baat dím bun chēut-mùnhnáu, hàahng yāt go jih louh heui bāsijaahm, yīnhauh daap sām go jih bāsí heui deihtitjaahm, gānjyuh daap bun go jūngtàuh deihtit jauh fāan dou gūngsī laak. Júngguhng daaihyeuk ngh-sahp fānjūng lā.

HOME → ... OFFICE

Dialogue 3



(CD1; 73)

Richard is telling John how he travels to work.



- How many kinds of transportation does Richard have to take to commute to work?
- How long is his walk to the MTR station?
- How long is his MTR ride?
- How long is his bus ride?
- How long does it take Richard to go from home to work?

JOHN: Richard, néih fāan-gūng sái-mh-sái daap-chē a?

RICHARD: Yiu a. Ngóh fāan-gūng yiu daap deihtit tùhng bāsí.

JOHN: Gám, yiu géinoih a?

- RICHARD: Ngóh jūjáu baat dímjūng chēut-mùnhháu, sáusīn hàahng léuhng go jih louh heui deihtitjaahm, yihnhauh daap bun go jūngtāuh deihtit, gānjyuh daap sei go jih bāsí, daaihyeuk gáu dímjūng jauh fāan dou gūngsī laak.
- JOHN: Gám, jūngguhng yiu géinoih a?
- RICHARD: Yàuh ngūkkéi fāan dou gūngsī jūngguhng yiu daaihyeuk yāt go jūngtāuh lā.



Dialogue 4



(CD1; 75)

Mrs. Wong teaches in the same school as Mrs. Lam. She is asking Mrs. Lam how she travels to work in the morning.

- Altogether how long does it take Mrs. Lam to go to her school?
- How long is her walk to the rail station?
- How long is her train ride?
- How long is her MTR ride?
- How long is her walk to the school?

MRS. WONG: Làhm táai, néih jūjáu dímyéung fāan-hohk a?

MRS. LAM: Ngóh jyuh dāk yúhn, yiu yāt go jūngtāuh sīnji fāan dou hohkhaauh. Ngóh sáusīn hàahng léuhng go jih louh heui fóchējaahm, yihnhauh daap ngh go jih fóchē, yihnhauh jyun deihtit, daap sei go jih deihtit, joi hàahng léuhng go jih louh sīnji fāan dou hohkhaauh.

MRS. WONG: Gám, jān haih yiu sèhng go jūngtāuh wo!



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- Yiu a.** Yes, I do (need to).
- chēut-mùnhháu** *leave home* (lit. “go out the door”)
- hàahng léuhng go jih louh** *subway station*
- daaihyeuk gáu dímjūng jauh fāan dou gūngsī laak** I arrive at work about 9 a.m.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5 jūngguhng | altogether |
| 6 yàuh ngūkkéi fāan dou gūngsī | from home to the office |
| 7 fāan-hohk | go to school |
| 8 Ngóh jyuh dāk yúhn. | I live far away (from school). |
| 9 yìnhnauh jyun deihtit | and then I transfer to the subway |
| 10 joi hàahng léuhng go jih louh sīnji fāan dou hohkhaauh | and (I) walk for another ten minutes <i>and only then</i> do I arrive at the school |
| 11 sèhng go jūngtəuh | a whole hour |
| 12 Gám, jānhaih yiu sèhng go jūngtəuh wo! | So it <i>really</i> does take a whole hour! |

Expressing necessity

(1)

Here **Yiu a** is a short response to the question **néih fāan-gūng sái-mh-sái daap-chē a?**, meaning “Yes, I need to (commute to work).” A long response would be **Ngóh fāan-gūng yiu daap-chē a**. Once again, note that a negative response would be **Msái**, which means “No, I don’t need to (commute to work),” and not **Myiu**, in which **yiu** is not used as a modal of necessity but as a verb meaning “want to.”

Destinations

(3, 4)

In a sentence which describes action or motion, the destination always comes at the end, introduced by the word **heui**:

Ngóh hàahng yih-sahp fāanjūng louh heui deihtitjaahm.

I walk for twenty minutes to the subway station.

Heui is the word used to introduce a destination: for example, **Ngóh séung gei-seun heui Méihgwok** “I want to send some mail to the U.S.” However, for “going to the office” and “going to school” we use **fāan**, which literally means “return,” hence **fāan gūngsī** and **fāan hohkhaauh**. A more predictable use is, of course, **fāan ngūkkéi** “to go home.”

Ngóh jā baat go jih chē fāan gūngsī.

I drive for 40 minutes to go to my office.

Ngóh daap yāt go jūngtāuh syùhn fāan hohkhaauh.

I take a one-hour ferry ride to go to my school.

Dou

(4, 6, 10)

Dou is a particle used between a verb of motion and a noun denoting a destination. **Fāan dou gūngsī** indicates the “successful” arrival at the office. Similar expressions are **fāan dou hohkhaauh** “arrive at the school,” **fāan dou ngūkkéi** “arrive home,” **heui dou deihtitjaahm** “arrive at the subway station,” and **heui dou máhtāuh** “arrive at the pier.”

Fāan-hohk

(7)

Fāan-gūng is a verb-object construction which means “to go to work.” **Fāan-hohk**, on the other hand, means “to go to school,” but it applies to both students, who “go to school to learn,” and teachers, who “go to school to teach.”

Dāk

(8)

The particle **dāk** is used between a verb and an adjective to indicate the result of an action. **Ngóh jyuh dāk yuhn** is “I live far away,” while **Ngóh jyuh dāk káhn** means “I live near.” Similar expressions are **Kéuih páau dāk faai** “He/She runs fast” and **Néih jouh dāk hóu hóu** “You’ve done a good job.”

Sīnji

(10)

Sīnji is an adverb often used with the modal **yiu** to emphasize the fact that a condition has to be satisfied to accomplish something. When used in a question, it stresses the “How long does it take you?” part of the question. When used in a statement, it stresses the effort made to accomplish something, and bears the opposite connotation to that of **jauh dāk laak**, discussed earlier in this unit. A comparison of the sentences below will illustrate the contrast.

Ngóh yiu jā yāt go jūngtāuh chē sīnji fāan dou gūngsī.

It takes me a whole hour to drive to work.

Ngóh jā-chē fāan-gūng ngh go jih jauh dāk laak.

It takes me *only* 25 minutes to drive to work.

Sèhng

(11)

Sèhng go jūngtāuh is an emphatic way of saying “an hour,” and goes together well with the word **sīnji**, as the sentence **yiū sèhng go jūngtāuh sīnji fāandou hohkhaauh** “it takes a whole hour to get to my school” shows. Similar expressions are **sèhng yaht** “a whole day,” **sèhng go láihbaai** “a whole week,” **sèhng go yuht** “a whole month,” and **sèhng nihh** “a whole year.”

Exercise 3 Durations of time

Translate the following time durations into Cantonese, paying special attention to instances where the word **lihng** has to be used. The first one has been done for you as an example.



- (a) 38 minutes **sāam-sahp baat fānjūng**
 (b) 5 hours 55 minutes
 (c) 6 days
 (d) 1 week and 4 days
 (e) 3 months
 (f) 2 years and 11 months

Exercise 4 Durations of time

Translate the following time durations into Cantonese, using the word **bun** if applicable, and paying special attention to its position. The first one has been done for you as an example.



- (a) 30 minutes **bun go jūngtāuh**
 (b) 2 hours 30 minutes
 (c) 4½ hours
 (d) 5½ days
 (e) 9½ weeks
 (f) 7½ months
 (g) 5 years and 6 months

Exercise 5 How you go to work

Now describe how you travel to work and then write out the description in Cantonese.



HOME → ... WORK

Description:

Ngóh ... chēut-mùnháu ...



Exercise 6 The optimist and the moaner

Some people take a long time to commute to work, depending on where they live and where their office is, while others take much shorter times. At the same time, some people are born optimists and accept things cheerfully while others moan about everything. In this exercise, each item provides information about how two people commute to work in exactly the same way and take the same amount of time but describe their journeys in different styles.

Follow the example and write out what each person says.

- (a) A ½-hour bus ride, the optimist:

Ngóh daap bun go jūngtāuh bāsī *jauh* fāan dou gūngsī *laak*.

- (b) A ½-hour bus ride, the moaner:

Ngóh yiu daap bun go jūngtāuh bāsī *sīnji* fāan dou gūngsī *a*.

- (c) A 20-minute walk, the optimist.

- (d) A 20-minute walk, the moaner.

- (e) A 50-minute train ride and a 15-minute walk, the optimist.

- (f) A 50-minute train ride and a 15-minute walk, the moaner.



Exercise 7 Going to Guangzhou

Imagine you work for a travel agency, and specialize in organizing trips between Hong Kong and Guangzhou. Some potential customers are at your office asking for information. Answer their questions by referring to the price-list. The first one is done for you as an example.

*Price-list of trips between Hong Kong and
Guangzhou for the year 2009*

	<i>Price</i>	<i>Duration</i>
by air	HK\$1,210	30 minutes
by train	HK\$190	2 hrs 45 minutes
by ferry	HK\$147 (to Nansha)	1 hr 20 minutes
by bus	HK\$80	3 hrs

Note: Prices and time durations are the same for both HK → GZ and GZ → HK.

Conversation 1:

- CUSTOMER: Chíng mahn yàuh Hēunggóng heui Gwóngjāu dímyéung jeui faai a?
YOU: Yàuh Hēunggóng heui Gwóngjāu daap-fēigēi jeui faai.
CUSTOMER: Gám, daap-fēigēi yiu géidō chín a?
YOU: (i)
CUSTOMER: Gám, yiu daap géinoih a?
YOU: (ii)
CUSTOMER: Gám, daap-syùhn nē? Daap-syùhn yauh géidō chín a?
YOU: (iii)
CUSTOMER: Daap-syùhn yiu daap géinoih a?
YOU: (iv)
CUSTOMER: Hóu, mgōi saai.

Conversation 2:

- CUSTOMER: Chíng mahn Hēunggóng heui Gwóngjāu daap-fóchē dihng daap-bāsi pèhng-dī a?
YOU: (i)
CUSTOMER: Gám, daap-fóchē yiu géinoih a? Daap-bāsi yauh yiu géinoih a?
YOU: (ii)
CUSTOMER: Gám, daap-syùhn nē? Daap-syùhn yauh díng a?
YOU: (iii)
CUSTOMER: Hóu, mgōi saai néih.

Conversation 3:

- CUSTOMER: Chíng mahn heui Gwóngjāu dímyéung jeui dái a?
YOU:

Recognizing Chinese characters

地鐵站	subway station
火車站	rail station
巴士站	bus stop
的士站	taxi rank
飛機場	airport

This list of Chinese characters shows places where different means of public transport can be taken. The word

站

(**jaahm**) is used in all items except the airport (**fēigē ichèuhng**), with

場

(**chèuhng**) meaning literally “field,” though sometimes the word 飛 **fēi** is omitted and 飛機場 **fēigēichèuhng** becomes 機場 **gēichèuhng**.



Communicative activities

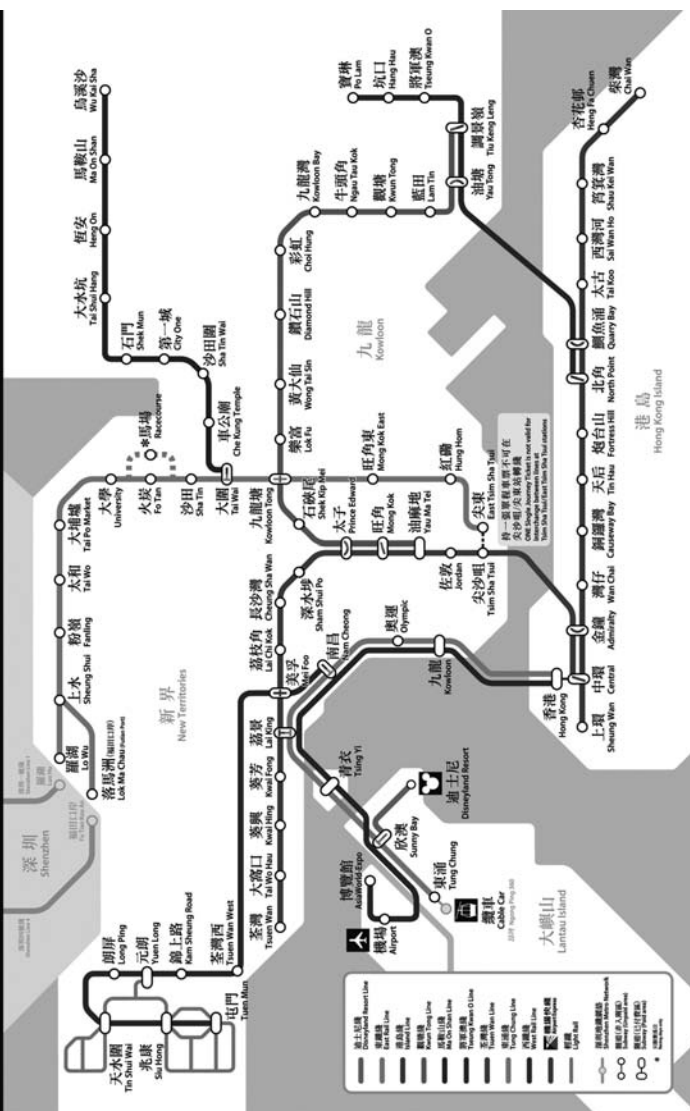
- 1 Ask a Cantonese-speaking acquaintance how he or she gets to work. Include the means of transportation and how long it takes to get there. How long does it take in all?
- 2 Imagine that you have invited your friend over to your new place for dinner. Describe in Cantonese how to get to your home. How long will each section of the trip take?



Cultural point

Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated cities in the world and has a world-class transportation system to serve it that includes a network of subway trains, surface trains, double-decker buses, taxis, minivans, and ferry boats. The subway system (MTR) is among the most efficient and extensive in the world. The light rail and the KCR (Kowloon Canton Railway) both tie in to the MTR system. Its first line was opened in 1979 and the system now has 10 lines and 150 stations, including 68 light rail stops. Below is a map of the system. See if you can recognize any characters on the map.

MTR system map



Unit Eight

Kéuihdeih jouh-gán mātýéh?

What are they doing?



In Unit 8 you will learn about:

- discussing what people are doing and where
- using **-gán** to show action in progress
- more uses of **-jó** for completed actions

Dialogue 1



(CD2; 1)

John and Carmen have been invited to Mrs. Lam's home for dinner. They are having a chat in her sitting room before dinner.



- (a) How many rooms are there in Mrs. Lam's flat? What are they?
- (b) How many people live in the flat? Who are they?
- (c) How old are Mrs. Lam's two children?

JOHN: Làhm táai, néih gāan ngūk hóu daaih wo.
 MRS. LAM: Haih a. Nī gāan ngūk syun géi daaih ga la.
 JOHN: Gám, júngguhng yáuh géidō gāan fóng a?
 MRS. LAM: Júngguhng yáuh léuhng go tēng tùhng sei gāan fóng:
 yāt go haaktēng, yāt go faahntēng, sām gāan seuihfóng,
 tùhng yāt gāan syūfóng. Lihngngoih yáuh yāt go
 chyühfóng, léuhng go chisó, tùhng yāt go gūngyàhnfóng.
 CARMEN: Gám, néihdeih ngūkkéi júngguhng yáuh géidō yàhn a?
 MRS. LAM: Júngguhng luhk go yàhn. Ngóh tùhng ngóh sīnsāang lā,
 ngóh bàh-bā tùhng ngóh màh-mā lā, juhng yáuh ngóh
 go jái Kenny tùhng ngóh go néui Angel.
 CARMEN: Kenny tùhng Angel yáuh géi daaih a?
 MRS. LAM: Kenny gāmnín baat seui, Angel jauh chāt seui.

Vocabulary



In Hong Kong most people live in rather small flats in high-rise residential blocks. Only the wealthy can afford to live in detached houses or mansions. However, there is no distinction between flats, houses, and mansions in Cantonese. They are all referred to as **ngūk**, which takes the classifier **gāan**, hence “a flat” is **yāt gāan ngūk**, “my flat” is **ngóh gāan ngūk**, and “your flat” is **néih gāan ngūk**.

The typical Hong Kong flat consists of a sitting room, a dining room, two to three bedrooms, a kitchen, and toilet/bathroom. Gardens and garages are luxuries found only in the houses of the wealthy, though a servant's room is not uncommon in some of the bigger flats. Below is a list of Cantonese words related to different parts of a flat. All of these take **go** as the classifier, though the items ending in **fóng** can

also take **gāan** as their classifier. Try reading out each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.



(CD2; 5)

yāt go haaktēng	a sitting room
yāt go faahntēng	a dining room
yāt go chisó	a toilet
yāt go fāyún	a garden
yāt go chēfòhng	a garage
yāt go/gāan seuihfóng	a bedroom
yāt go/gāan syūfóng	a study
yāt go/gāan haakfóng	a guest room
yāt go/gāan chyùhfóng	a kitchen
yāt go/gāan yuhksāt	a bathroom
yāt go/gāan gūngyàhnfóng	a servant's room

Rooms

Most of the words for rooms end in **fóng**, which translates satisfactorily into the English word “room.” But Cantonese distinguishes between **tēng** and **fóng**, in that **tēng** refers to bigger rooms often used for entertaining guests. This is a function of the sitting room and the dining room, hence the terms **haaktēng** (lit. “guest room”) and **faahntēng** (lit. “meal room”). Also, the word **chyùhfóng** “kitchen” has the alternative pronunciation of **chèuihfóng**. In fact, the two pronunciations are both common, and can be regarded as free variations. The **fòhng** in **chēfòhng** “garage” refers to the same Chinese word as the **fóng** in **seuifóng** or **syūfóng**, but it takes the *low falling tone* when combined with **chē**, hence **chēfòhng**.



Idioms and structures (CD2; 6)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogue above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 **Nī gāan ngūk syun géi** *I suppose it's quite a large flat.*
daaih ga la.
- 2 **Lihngngoih ...** *In addition, ...*
- 3 **néihdeih ngūkkéi** *your family*
- 4 **ngóh sīnsāang** *my husband*
- 5 **Ngóh tùhng ngóh** *There's me and my husband ...*
sīnsāang lā ...
- 6 **Kenny tùhng Angel yáuh** *How old are Kenny and Angel?*
géi daaih a?

Syun

(1)

Syun is a word used before the comment in a topic-comment sentence to indicate concession, as if saying in English: “Well, I suppose you can say that.” A more literal translation is “... can be regarded as” The mood is often reinforced by the use of the double particle **ga la** at the end of the sentence, as in **Kéuih syun géi gōu ga la**, which translates into “He can be regarded as tall” or “You can say he’s rather tall.”

The possessive néihdeih

(3)

Here **néihdeih** is used as a possessive adjective, and so **néihdeih ngūkkéi** is “your family.” Again, the classifier **go** is omitted because close family relationships are being referred to. (See Unit 5, p. 84.)

Sīnsāang

(4)

The noun **sīnsāang** has several meanings. It is a polite way of addressing a man (see Unit 1). It also means “teacher” (both male and female) as well as “husband.” The distinction between **sīnsāang** meaning “teacher” and meaning “husband” lies in the presence of the classifier **go**. In the former use, this noun is most likely to be qualified by the subject taught and the classifier **go** is used, as in **Kéuih haih ngóh go Yīngmán sīnsāang** “He is my English teacher.” In the latter, as with all intimate family relationships, **go** is omitted and so **Kéuih haih ngóh sīnsāang** has to be “He is my husband.” The Cantonese word for “wife” is **taai-tái**, and “my wife” is **ngóh taai-tái**.

The particle **lā**

(5)

One function of the particle **lā** is listing a number of items of the same nature. In Dialogue 1, Mrs. Lam is listing the people in her family. Another example would be: **Ngóh yáuh hóu dō sihou: yàuh-séui lā, dá-móhngkàuh lā, tek-jūkkàuh lā, tùhng cháai-dāanchē** “I have many hobbies: swimming, playing tennis, playing soccer, and cycling.”

Asking about age

(6)

In Unit 5 we introduced the question **Néih géidō seui a?** to ask somebody’s age. Another way of asking someone’s age is **Kéuih yáuh géi daaih a?**, which literally means “How big is he/she?” The former is typical when the expected age is younger.



Vocabulary



Completed actions (CD2; 5)

In Unit 6, we learned that the bound particle **-jó** is used with a verb to indicate the completion of an action. For example, **Kéuih máaih-jó yāt ga chē** is “He has bought a car.” Below are some more expressions, all beginning with **heui-jó**, some followed by a word denoting a place and some by a word denoting an action. The first expression **heui-jó gāai**, however, means simply “has gone out” but does not specify where or why.

heui-jó gāai	has/have gone out
heui-jó tòuhsyūgún	has/have gone to the library
heui-jó gāaisíh	has/have gone to the market
heui-jó hóitāan	has/have gone to the beach
heui-jó wihngchih	has/have gone to the swimming pool
heui-jó tái-hei	has/have gone to watch a movie
heui-jó yám-bējáu	has/have gone for a beer
heui-jó dá-móhngkàuh	has/have gone to play tennis
heui-jó yàuh-séui	has/have gone swimming
heui-jó tái-jūkkàuh	has/have gone to watch football
heui-jó tēng-yāmngohkwúi	has/have gone to a concert

Very often both the “where” and the “why” are mentioned in a statement. In such a case the “where” always comes before the “why”:

Ngóh taai-tái heui-jó gāaisih máaih sāangwó.

My wife has gone to the market to buy fruit.

Kéuih gòh-gō heui-jó hóitāan yàuh-séui.

His brother has gone to the beach to swim.

In certain instances the word **fāan**, which literally means “return,” is used instead of **heui**. The best examples are **fāan ngūkkéi** “to go home,” **fāan hohkhaauh** “to go to school,” and **fāan gūngsī** “to go to the office.” (See Unit 7, pp. 123–4.) They are fixed expressions and it would be wrong to replace **fāan** by **heui**, regardless of where the speaker is. In other words, both “He has gone home” (said by, say, a colleague in the office on the phone) and “He has come home” (said by, say, one member of the family to another at home) would translate into **Kéuih fāan-jó ngūkkéi**. Below are two more examples:

Kéuih fāan-jó hohkhaauh dá-móhngkàuh.

He/She has gone to his/her school to play tennis.

Kéuih fāan-jó gūngsī hōi-wúi.

He/She has gone to the office for a meeting.

To ask where somebody has gone, however, **heui-jó** is used (and never **fāan-jó**), together with the question-word **bīndouh**, as follows:

Kéuih heui-jó bīndouh a?

Where has he/she gone?

Dialogue 2



(CD2; 3)

John and Carmen are still chatting with Mrs. Lam in the sitting room before dinner.



- (a) Where is Mrs. Lam’s husband?
- (b) Where is Mrs. Lam’s father?
- (c) Where is Mrs. Lam’s mother?

(d) Where has Kenny gone?

(e) Where has Angel gone?

-
- JOHN: Làhm táai, néih sīnsāang hái bīndouh a?
- MRS. LAM: Ngóh sīnsāang juhng hái gūngsī. Kéuih yìhgā hōi-gán wúí. Kéuih daaihyeuk chāt dímjūng jauh fāan lèih ga laak.
- JOHN: Gám, néih bàh-bā tūhng mǎh-mā nē?
- MRS. LAM: Ngóh mǎh-mā hái chyùhfhóng jyū-gán faahn. Ngóh bàh-bā jauh hái kéuih gāan fóng tái-gán dihnsih.
- CARMEN: Gám, Kenny tūhng Angel nē?
- MRS. LAM: Kenny heui-jó yàuh-séui. Angel fāan-jó hohkhaauh.
- CARMEN: Kenny heui-jó bīndouh yàuh-séui a?
- MRS. LAM: Kéuih heui-jó wihngchih yàuh-séui.
- JOHN: Gám, Angel fāan hohkhaauh jouh mǎtyéh a?
- MRS. LAM: Angel fāan-jó hohkhaauh cheung-gō. Kéuihdeih daaihyeuk luhk dím bun jauh fāan lèih ga laak.



Idioms and structures (CD2; 6)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogue above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 <i>néih sīnsāang hái bīndouh a?</i> | <i>Where is your husband?</i> |
| 2 Ngóh sīnsāang juhng hái gūngsī. | My husband is <i>still</i> at his office. |
| 3 <i>Kéuih yìhgā hōi-gán wúí.</i> | He is <i>having a meeting</i> . |
| 4 Keuih daaihyeuk chāt dímjūng jauh fāan lèih ga laak. | <i>I'm sure</i> (he) will be back at seven. |
| 5 Ngóh mǎh-mā hái chyùhfhóng jyú-gán faahn. | My mother is in the kitchen cooking. |

Asking and stating where somebody is (1)

As discussed in Unit 3, **hái** is a locative marker, which can be either *verbal* or *prepositional*. In the question **Néih sīnsāang hái bīndouh a?** “Where is your husband?,” **hái** is used as a verb and the enquiry is about a *state* rather than an action.

Progressive action (CD2; 6)



In Cantonese, we use the aspect marker **-gán** with a verb to describe an action which is in the process of taking place. Thus, **Kéuih dá-gán móhngkàuh** is “He/She is playing tennis,” and **Ngóh tēng-gán yāmn-gohk** is “I am listening to music.” Below are some more examples of “actions in progress.”

tái-gán dihnsih	watching television
jyú-gán faahn	cooking
chūng-gán lèuhng	taking a bath/shower
dūhk-gán syū	studying
fan-gán gaau	sleeping
góng-gán dihnwá	talking on the phone

To ask what somebody is doing at a particular time, we use the verb **jouh** with the aspect marker **-gán**, as follows:

Kéuih (yìhgā) jouh-gán mātýéh a?

What is he/she doing (now)?

Exercise 1 Action in progress



Answer the questions with the cue word provided, using **-gán** for action in progress. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| (a) John jouh-gán mātýéh a?
John yàuh-gán seui. | yàuh-séui |
| (b) HO Syut Hwa jouh-gán mātýéh a? | jyú-faahn |
| (c) CHAN Syut Wai jouh-gán mātýéh a? | cheung-gō |
| (d) Jimmy jouh-gán mātýéh a? | dá-làahmkàuh |
| (e) Wendy jouh-gán mātýéh a? | tái-dihnsih |

Ga laak

(4)

Ga laak is a combination of two sentence-final particles used to express *reassurance*.

Stating whereabouts and action

(5)

Very often, in a statement, information is given about both where somebody is and what he or she is doing there:

Ngóh muih-múi hái syūfóng tái-gán syū.

My younger sister is reading in the study.

There are two ways of interpreting the statement, depending on the emphasis. If it is a response to the question **Néih muih-múi hái bīndouh a?** “Where is your younger sister?,” then the emphasis of the statement is on **hái syūfóng**, while **tái-gán syū** provides supplementary information about what she is doing, and in such cases the function of **hái** remains that of a verb.

On the other hand, if **hái syūfóng** is *known* information and the statement is a response to the question **Néih muih-múi hái syūfóng jouh-gán mātýéh a?** “What is your younger sister doing in the study?,” then the emphasis is shifted from the state of where someone is to the *action* that is taking place, such as **tái-gán syū**, and at the same time the function of **hái** changes from that of a verb to that of a preposition. Bear in mind, though, that regardless of where the emphasis of the statement lies, the prepositional phrase indicating location, such as **hái syūfóng**, *always precedes* the verb phrase (**tái-gán syū**).

**Exercise 2 Comprehension**

Read Dialogue 2 again, or if you have the audio for this book, listen to the recording again, and then answer the following questions.

During Mrs. Lam’s conversation with John and Carmen,

- What is Mr. Lam doing?
- What is Mrs. Lam’s father doing?
- What is Mrs. Lam’s mother doing?
- What is Kenny doing?
- What is Angel doing?

**Exercise 3 Actions in progress vs. habitual actions**

Remember that **-gán** is used only when referring to actions currently taking place, not when referring to habitual actions or likes and dislikes. Translate the English sentences into Cantonese, focusing on the use of the verb. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- He is reading in his study.

Answer: **Kéuih hái syūfóng tái-gán syū.**

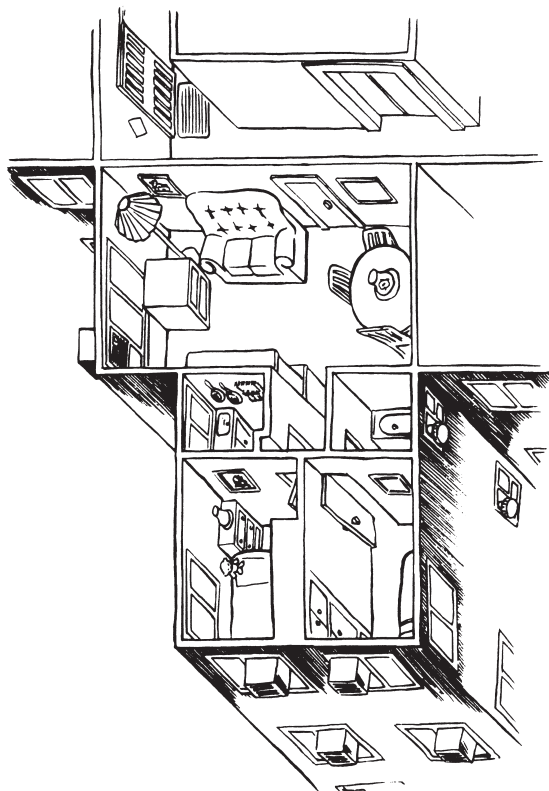
- (b) I go to work by MTR.
- (c) She enjoys watching movies.
- (d) I play tennis every Tuesday.
- (e) My mother is sleeping.
- (f) My father likes listening to music.
- (g) My wife enjoys cooking.
- (h) My older sister is playing games.

Exercise 4 My house



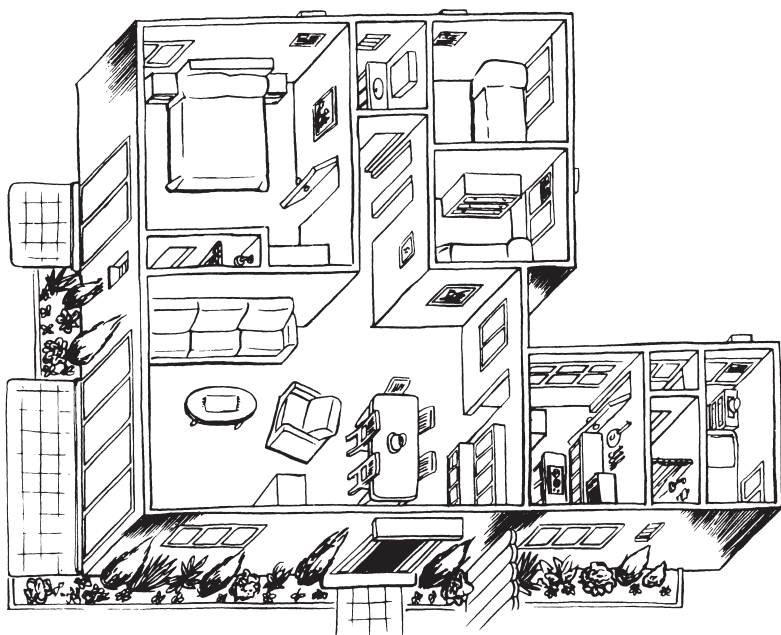
- (a) The Chans live in a flat on the sixth floor of a residential block. Referring to the picture below, complete Mr. Chan's description of his flat.

MR. CHAN: **Ngóhdeih gāan ngūk yáuh yāt go haaktēng, yāt go faahntēng, ...**



- (b) The Poons are one of the few rich families in Hong Kong who can afford to live in a garden house. Referring to the picture below, complete Mr. Poon's description of his house.

MR. POON: **Ngóhdeih gāan ngūk yáuh yāt go haaktēng ...**



- (c) Now describe your own house or flat.

YOU: **Ngóh gāan ngūk yáuh**



Exercise 5 What are they doing?

The Wongs are a nosy couple. They like watching the activities of their neighbors across the street. This evening they are watching the Chans. Mr. Wong, who has poor eyesight, is asking what Mrs. Wong sees. Referring to the picture on p. 141, complete the conversation between Mr. Wong and Mrs. Wong.

MR. WONG: Chàhn tái jouh-gán mǎtyéh a?

MRS. WONG: Chàhn tái hái chyùhfóng sái-gán wún.

- MR. WONG: Gám, Chàhn sīnsāang nē?
MRS. WONG: (a) Chàhn sīnsāang hái faahntēng ...
MR. WONG: Gám, kéuihdeih go jái jowh-gán mātýéh a?
MRS. WONG: (b) Kéuih hái haaktēng ...
MR. WONG: Kéuihdeih go néui nē?
MRS. WONG: (c) Kéuih ...



Exercise 6 Where have they gone?

It is Sunday. John rings Mrs. Lam, and her father answers the phone. He tells John that the whole family have gone out for different activities with various friends, and patiently tells John where each one has gone. Referring to the information below, complete the conversation between John and Mrs. Lam's father.



Mr. Lam: to watch a football match

Mrs. Lam: shopping

Kenny: to play tennis

Angel: to a concert

JOHN: Làhm táai heui-jó bīndouh a?

MRS. LAM'S FATHER: (a) Kéuih heui-jó ...

JOHN: Gám, Làhm sīnsāang nē?

MRS. LAM'S FATHER: (b) Kéuih ...

JOHN: Kenny yauh heui-jó bīndouh a?

MRS. LAM'S FATHER: (c) Kenny ...

JOHN: Gám, Angel nē?

MRS. LAM'S FATHER: (d)

Recognizing Chinese characters

客廳 sitting room

飯廳 dining room

睡房 bedroom

書房 study

客房 guest room

廚房 kitchen

廁所 toilet

浴室 bathroom

工人房 servant's room



Communicative activities

- 1 Ask your partner about things he or she has done recently. (For example, have you been swimming? If so, when and where?)
- 2 Ask your partner to describe the place where he or she lives. Is it large? How many rooms are there? What sorts of rooms are there?

Cultural point



Cantonese has many ways to greet people. We have learned the formal **Néih hóu**, but commonly people greet by stating the obvious, such as **fāangong a?** “So (you) are going to work (then)?” or even **sihkfaahn a?** “So (you) are eating (then)?” The appropriate response then is to affirm that you are doing what the person mentions or sometimes correct their perception. These kinds of exchanges are simply conventional ways to acknowledge someone, just as in English asking how someone is does not really constitute a question but a salutation.



Unit Nine

Bōng ngóh jōuh dī yéh

Can you help me?



In Unit 9 you will learn about:

- asking people to do things
- responding to requests
- using **meih** for actions still to be taken
- using **yùhn** to discuss when actions are completed

Dialogue 1



(CD2; 7)

Mrs. Lam is busy with housework, and wants her children to help.



- (a) What does Mrs. Lam want help with?
- (b) Which of her two children is able to help?

MRS. LAM: Angel, dī sāam meih sái. Néih hó-mh-hóyih tùhng ngóh sái-sāam a?

ANGEL: Mdāk a, māmih. Ngóh yiu heui yàuh-séui a.

MRS. LAM: Gám, Kenny nē? Néih tùhng ngóh sái-sāam dāk-mh-dāk a?

KENNY: Dāk, móuh mahntàih.

Dialogue 2



(CD2; 9)

It is eight in the evening. The Lams have just finished dinner.

Mrs. Lam is distributing the housework to the members of her family.



- (a) Who is going to clear the table?
- (b) Who is going to wash up?
- (c) Who is going to empty the trash bin?

MRS. LAM: Kenny, néih bōngsáu jăp-tói dāk-mh-dāk?

KENNY: Háu ak.

MRS. LAM: Gám, Angel, mgōi néih sái-wún ā.

ANGEL: Dāk, ngóh sái-wún lă.

MRS. LAM: Gám, George, néih hó-mh-hóyih dóu-laahpsaap a?

MR. LAM: Hóyih.

Vocabulary



Housework (CD2; 11)



Below is a list of household tasks. Try reading out each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

jāp-chòhng	to make the bed
jyú-faahn	to cook
jāp-tóí	to clear the table
sái-wún	to wash the dishes/wash up
dóu-laahpsaap	to empty the trash bin
máaih-yéh	to go shopping
máaih-sung	to buy food (for meals)
sái-sāam	to wash the clothes
lohng-sāam	to hang the clothes out
tong-sāam	to iron the clothes
sou-deih	to sweep the floor
kāp-chàhn	to vacuum-clean
maat-chēung	to clean the windows

The examples of housework in the list above are all expressed in *verb-object constructions*, and are thus hyphenated. Most of the translations in the right-hand column are literal translations of the verb and the object. Exceptions include **jyú-faahn**, which literally means “cook-rice,” **dóu-laahpsaap**, which literally means “pour-rubbish,” **máaih-yéh**, which literally means “buy-things,” and **kāp-chàhn**, which literally means “suck-dust.” **Jyú-faahn** is used when it is assumed that a Chinese meal is being prepared, but if the cooking is apparently not Chinese, the more general term of **jyú-yéhsink** (lit. “cook-food”) can be used. Similarly, **sái-wún** (lit. “wash-bowls”) is used if the meal is Chinese, and bowls are used instead of plates; another expression, **sái-díp** (lit. “wash-plates”), can be used if the meal is apparently Western.

Máaih-sung

In the construction **máaih-sung**, the object **sung** refers specifically to raw food (meat and vegetables) which one buys in the traditional Chinese wet market to cook for lunch or dinner. It does not include food one usually buys in a supermarket such as cereals, cheese, cake, ice cream, etc. It has no exact equivalent in English.

Idioms and structures (CD2; 15)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 **dī sāam meih sái** the clothes *have yet to be washed*
- 2 **Néih hó-mh-hóyíh** Can you wash the clothes for me?
tùhng ngóh sái-sāam a?
- 3 **Mā** Mom
- 4 **Néih tùhng ngóh** Can you wash the clothes for me?
sái-sāam dāk-mh-dāk a?
- 5 **Néih bōngsáu jāp-tói** Can you *help* to clear the table?
dāk-mh-dāk a?
- 6 **Dāk, ngóh sái-wún lā.** OK, I'll wash the dishes.

Meih to refer to action not yet taken (1)

Here **meih** indicates action that is not yet taken. Thus, **dī sāam meih sái** means “the clothes have yet to be washed.” Similarly, **dī chēung meih maat** means “the windows have yet to be cleaned,” and **dī laapsaap meih dóu** means “the bin is yet to be emptied.”

Asking a favor and responding to the request (2, 4, 5, 6)

There are four ways of asking a favor, as follows:

- (a) By using the modal **hóyíh** in a choice-type question:

Néih hó-mh-hóyíh tùhng ngóh sái-wún a?

Can you wash the dishes for me?

Note that in a choice-type question, only the first syllable of a two-syllable word is repeated, thus **hó-mh-hóyíh** but not ***hóyíh-mh-hóyíh**. **Tùhng ngóh** means “for me” but note that, unlike English “for me,” it comes *before* the verb.

- (b) By using the question-phrase **dāk-mh-dāk**, plus the particle **a** at the end of the sentence:

Néih tùhng ngóh sái-wún dāk-mh-dāk a?

Is it all right if I ask you to wash the dishes for me? (Or more literally, “Wash the dishes for me, all right?”)

- (c) By using **Mgōi néih** (“Please” or “Would you please ...”) at the beginning of a sentence with an optional **ā** at the end:

Mgōi néih tùhng ngóh sái-wún (ā).

Please wash the dishes for me.

- (d) An alternative to using **Mgōi** is to use **Màhfàahn**. This form is more common when you are asking a favor of someone of similar or greater age and position:

Màhfàahn néih tùhng ngóh sái-wún ā.

Can I trouble you to wash the dishes for me?

The most direct responses to the question in (a) are:

- Hóyih.** Yes, I can.
or **Mhóyih.** No, I can't.

The most direct responses to the question in (b) are:

- Dāk.** Yes, it's all right.
or **Mdāk.** No, it's not all right.

Two universal positive responses to (a), (b), (c) and (d) are:

- Dāk, móuh mahntàih.** Yes, no problem.
Hóu aak. OK.

A universal negative response to (a), (b), (c) and (d) is:

- Mdāk a.** I'm afraid I can't help.

Note that the sentence-final particle **a** in **Mdāk a** helps express regret at not being able to help. You can use the expression **Deuimjyuh** to complement **Mdāk a** to sound more apologetic, for instance, **Mdāk a, deui mjyuh, ngóh mhóyih tùhng néih sái-wún a.**

Lā**(6)**

The sentence-final particle **lā** used here helps to convey cheerful acceptance of the task.

Vocabulary

**Office jobs (CD2; 12)**

Below are a few small jobs one might ask junior staff in an office to do:

gei-seun	to mail letters
dá(-jih)	to type
yíngyan	to make photocopies
yíngyan géi fūng seun	to photocopy several letters
je-syū	to borrow books
je géi bún syū	to borrow several books
máaih-fēi	to buy tickets
máaih jēung fóchē fēi	to buy a train ticket

Exercise 1 What's to be done?

Dora is a part-time domestic helper for the Chans. Today when she arrives at the flat she finds that Mrs. Chan has forgotten to leave her instructions about what work to do. But then the phone rings. It's Mrs. Chan, calling to give her instructions over the phone.

Read the dialogue then fill in the job-list by putting a tick (✓) where something needs to be done and a cross (✗) where something need not be done.

MRS. CHAN: Wái, Dora àh?

DORA: Haih a.

MRS. CHAN: Mgōi néih tùhng ngóh jouh géi yeuhng yéh ā. Jēung chòhng meih jāp. Mgōi néih tùhng ngóh jāp-chòhng. Dī wún meih sái. Mähfàahn néih bōng ngóh sái-jó dī wún. Dī sām sái-jó laak, néih msái sái laak, bātgow mähfàahn néih tùhng ngóh lohng-jó dī sām lā. Juhng yáuh, mgōi néih tùhng ngóh maat-jó dīchēung tùhng káp-chàhn ā.

DORA: Gám, sái-mh-sái máaih-sung a?

MRS. CHAN: Msái la. Ngóh jihgéi máaih-sung dāk la.

making the beds	
washing the dishes	
buying food for dinner	
washing the clothes	
hanging the clothes out	
vacuum-cleaning	
cleaning the windows	



Dialogue 3



(CD2; 13)

Mr. Lam is having a busy day in the office. He is looking for someone to help him with typing and photocopying.

- (a) Who volunteers to help with the typing?
- (b) Who volunteers to help with the photocopying?

MR. LAM: Ngóh séung wán yàhn tùhng ngóh dá géi fūng seun. Bīngō dākhaahn a?

VICKY: Ngóh dākhaahn. Ngóh tùhng néih dá lā, Lahm sīnsaang.

MR. LAM: Mgōi néih, Vicky. Gám, yáuh móuh yàhn hóyih tùhng ngóh yíngyan a?

WONG PUI WAN: Ngóh bōng néih yíngyan lā, Làhm sīnsāang.

MR. LAM: Mgōi saai, WONG Pui Wan.

WONG PUI WAN: Msái mgōi.



Dialogue 4



(CD2; 14)

It's Sunday and Mrs. Lam is organizing some housework.

- (a) Who agrees to do the ironing?
- (b) Who volunteers to sweep the floor?
- (c) Who will clean the windows?

MRS. LAM: Yáuh hóu dō sāam meih tong. Bīngō hóyih tùhng ngóh tong-jó dĩ sāam a? Kenny, néih dāk-mh-dāk a?

KENNY: Mdāk a. Ngóh tái-gán jūkkauh a. Angel nē?

- ANGEL: Hóu lā. Ngóh tùhng néih tong lā.
 MRS. LAM: Mgōi, Angel. Juhng yáuh, deihhá hóu wūjōu, bīngō hóyih tùhng ngóh sou-deih a?
 MR. LAM: Ngóh tùhng néih sou-deih lā.
 MRS. LAM: Mgōi saai, George. Gám, Kenny, néih géidímjūng tái-yùhn jūkkàuh a?
 KENNY: Juhng yáuh sām go jih jauh tái yùhn la.
 MRS. LAM: Gám, néih tái yùhn jūkkàuh tùhng ngóh maat-jó dī chēung dāk-mh-dāk a?
 KENNY: Dāk, móuh mahntàih.

Idioms and structures (CD2; 15)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Ngóh séung wán yàhn
tùhng ngóh dá géi fūng
seun. <i>Bīngō dākhàahn a?</i> | I am looking for someone to
type several letters for me.
<i>Who is free?</i> |
| 2 Yáuh móuh yàhn hóyih
tùhng ngóh yíngyan a? | <i>Is there anyone who can help me
do some photocopying?</i> |
| 3 Ngóh bōng néih
yíngyan lā. | I'll <i>help</i> you to do the
photocopying. |
| 4 <i>Mgōi saai.</i> | <i>Thank you so much.</i> |
| 5 <i>Msái mgōi.</i> | <i>You are welcome./Not at all.</i>
(A conventional response to
mgōi , which literally means
"There's no need to thank me.") |
| 6 Bīngō hóyih tùhng ngóh
tong-jó dī sām a? | Who can help me <i>get the clothes
ironed?</i> |
| 7 Juhng yáuh ... | And also ... |
| 8 <i>deihhá hóu wūjōu</i> | <i>the floor is dirty</i> |
| 9 Néih géidímjūng
tái-yùhn jūkkàuh a? | When will you <i>finish watching
soccer?</i> |
| 10 <i>Juhng yáuh sām go jih
jauh tái yùhn laak.</i> | Fifteen more minutes to go, and
then I'll finish watching (soccer). |

Asking for a volunteer to help**(1, 2)**

One way to ask for a volunteer to help get something done is to say what you want done and then ask who is free:

Ngóh séung wán yàhn tùhng ngóh dá géi fūng seun.

Bīngō dākhàahn a?

I am looking for someone to type several letters for me.

Who is free?

Wán in the phrase **wán yàhn** is a verb which means “to look for.” **Yàhn**, on the other hand, is a noun of an indefinite nature in this context, and can thus be translated into either “someone” or “people.” The modal verb **séung** used before the phrase can be translated into “want to” or “wish to.”

Another way to ask around for a volunteer is to use the question word **bīngō** “who” with the modal **hóyih**, as below:

Bīngō hóyih tùhng ngóh dá géi fūng seun a?

Who can help me type a few letters?

A third way to make an open request for a favor is to use the question phrase **Yáuh móuh yàhn** “Is there anybody?” with the modal **hóyih** to form a question, as follows:

Yáuh móuh yàhn hóyih tùhng ngóh dá-jih a?

Is there anyone who can do some typing for me?

The verbal particle saai**(4)**

The particle **saai** is used with a verb and conveys the meaning of “completely.” Thus, **mgōi saai** is an emphatic form of “thank you” for a favor, while **dōjeh saai** is an emphatic form of “thank you” for a gift.

Anticipating completion of action**(6)**

Unit 6 introduced the use of the aspect marker **-jó** to refer to completed action. Sometimes when we ask people to do a favor we can use the aspect marker **-jó** with the verb to indicate anticipation of some action being completed soon. This use is not unlike the notion of “getting something done” in English. Below are two examples:

Néih hó-mh-hóyíh tùhng ngóh dóu-jó dī laahpsaap a?

Could you get the trash bin emptied for me, please?

Bīngō hóyíh tùhng ngóh gei-jó dī seun a?

Can somebody get these letters posted for me, please?

Hóu

(8)

Hóu in **deihhà hóu wūjōu** functions as an adverb meaning “very,” to qualify the adjective **wūjōu** when it is stressed (i.e. when the tone and segment is fully pronounced). But when it is *not* stressed, **hóu** in colloquial Cantonese does not carry the meaning of “very.” So **hóu wūjōu** simply means “dirty” rather than “very dirty.”

The verbal particle yùhn

(9)

Yùhn is a particle used after a verb to indicate finishing an action. It is different from the aspect marker **-jó** in that it is used to specify the finishing time of an action in progress. The question in Dialogue 4: **néih géidímjūng tái-yùhn jūkkàuh a?** asks when Kenny will finish watching soccer, as he is watching while his mother is talking to him. Similarly, if you telephoned your friend and found that he was having dinner, then you could ask: **Néih géidímjūng sihk yùhn faahn a?** “When will you finish eating your dinner?” If you telephoned your friend for a chat in the evening, you might start the conversation by asking: **Néih sihk-jó faahn meih a?** “Have you eaten your dinner?” This habit of asking whether somebody has had a meal, by the way, is a social norm among Cantonese speakers, and can be compared to English people talking about the weather as an opener to a conversation.

Juhng yáuh ... jauh

(10)

Juhng yáuh in this context means “there is still,” with **yáuh** in its existential use, while **jauh** is used to mean “and then,” leading on to the consequence of a condition. Thus, **juhng yáuh sāam go jih jauh tái yùhn jūkkàuh laak** literally means “There are fifteen more minutes to go and then I’ll finish watching soccer.”



Exercise 2 Mr. Nice Guy

Nick is a very nice person and never says no to a favor asked. You want Nick to do three things for you: type two letters, borrow three books from the library, and buy a train ticket. Complete the conversation with polite requests for favors.

YOU: Nick, néih dāk-mh-dākhàahn tùhng ngóh jōuh géi yeuhng yéh a?

NICK: Dāk, móuh mahntàih.

YOU: (a) Néih hó-mh-hóyíh bōng ngóh ...

NICK: Hóyíh.

YOU: (b) Gám, ...

NICK: (c)

YOU: (d)

NICK: (e)

YOU: Mgōi saai, Nick.

NICK: (f)



Exercise 3 The selfish family

The members of the Chow family are very selfish, and seldom offer to help with housework. This is another typical evening when Mrs. Chow is appealing in vain to her family for help. Everyone claims that he or she is busy doing something else. Referring to the picture, complete the conversation.

MRS. CHOW: Bīngō dākhàahn bōng ngóh sái-wún a?

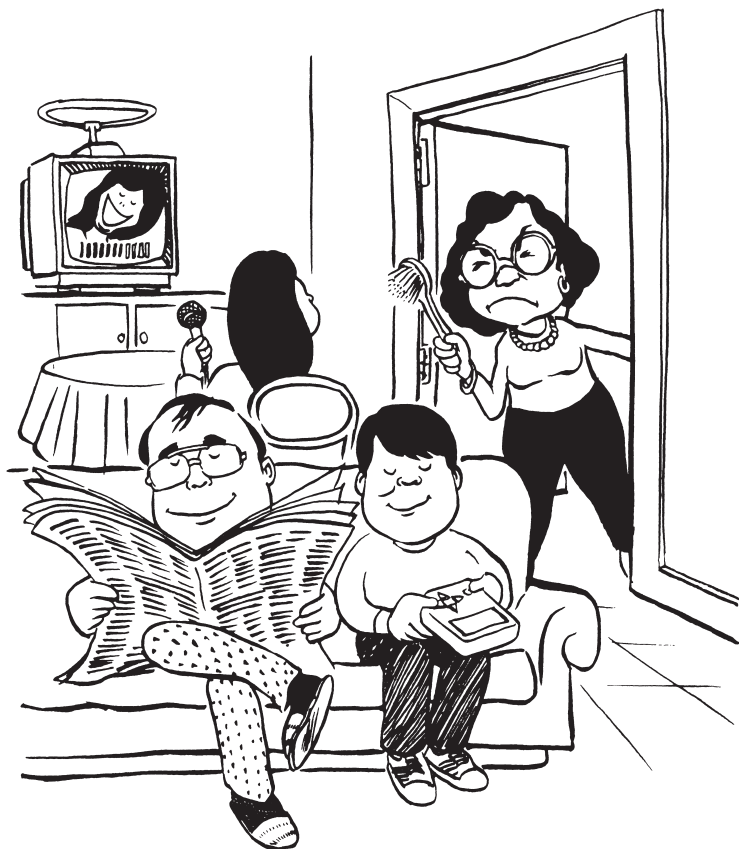
JANE: Ngóh mdākhàahn a, mã. Ngóh cheung-gán gō a.

MRS. CHOW: Gám, néih nē, Kelvin?

KELVIN: (a) Ngóh dōu mdākhàahn a. Ngóh ...

MRS. CHOW: Jane tùhng Kelvin dōu mdākhàahn. Gám, néih bōng ngóh sái-wún dāk-mh-dāk a, bàh-bā?

MR. CHOW: (b) Deui mgyuh ...



Recognizing Chinese characters

煮飯	to cook meals
洗碗	to wash bowls
買餸	to buy food for meals
洗衣	to wash the clothes
掛衣	to hang (the) clothes (out)
燙衣服	to iron the clothes
掃地	to sweep the floor
吸塵	to vacuum-clean
抹窗	to clean the windows



Communicative activities

- 1 Find out from a Cantonese-speaking partner about who does what jobs around his or her home. Who makes the bed? Who washes the dishes? Who vacuums?
- 2 Suppose that you are trying to get out of doing work around the place where you live. With a partner take the role of the reluctant or lazy household member and say why you cannot do what he or she is asking you to do.



Cultural point

Friendship and obligation are viewed in a distinctly different way in Chinese culture as compared with the West. Friendships often take longer to develop, but when they are established expected obligations are typically stronger. The Chinese sometimes see Western friendliness as superficial. When you are traveling to a faraway place, it is common for Chinese friends to ask you to take a package with you for one of their friends. Once you establish a relationship, favors are freely requested and given between friends.

Unit Ten

Hái bīndouh?

Where is it?



In Unit 10 you will learn about:

- discussing where an object is
- discussing where a building is
- using **dǒu** to indicate succeeding in an action





Dialogue 1



(CD2; 16)

The Chans are an untidy family. The children, Sylvan and Sally, often leave things lying around in odd places. Their father Mr. Chan is not much better. Mrs. Chan is probably the only organized person in the house. At the moment Sally is about to go out, and is desperately trying to find her handbag and her gloves.

(a) Where is Sally's handbag?

(b) Where are her gloves?

SALLY: Māmih, ngóh go sáudói mgin-jó a. Néih jī-mh-jī ngóh go sáudói hái bīndouh a?

MRS. CHAN: Nē! Néih go sáudói hái sōfá seuhngmihn a.

SALLY: Haih wo. Gám, ngóh deui sáumaht nē? Ngóh wán mdóu deui sáumaht a.

MRS. CHAN: Néih deui sáumaht hái ōnlohkyí seuhngmihn a. Gin-mh-gin a?

SALLY: Gin dóu la. Mgōi saai, māmih.



Dialogue 2



(CD2; 17)

Mr. Chan is hunting around for his eyeglasses while his son Sylvan is frantically searching for his missing comb and socks.

(a) Where are Mr. Chan's eyeglasses?

(b) Where is Sylvan's comb?

(c) Where are Sylvan's socks?

MR. CHAN: Taai-tái a, ngóh wán mdóu ngóh go ngáahngéng a!

MRS. CHAN: Nē! Néih go ngáahngéng mhaih hái chàhgēi seuhng-mihn lō! Gin-mh-gin a?

MR. CHAN: Bīndouh a? ... Gin dóu la. Hái chàhgēi seuhng-mihn ā ma.

SYLVAN: Māmih, néih yáuh móuh gin dóu ngóh bá sō a? Ngóh bá sō mgin-jó a.

MRS. CHAN: Néih bá sō àh? Nē! Néih bá sō mhaih hái dihnsi-gēi seuhngmihn lō!

SYLVAN: Haih wo. Gám, ngóh deui maht nē? Néih gin-mh-gin a?

MRS. CHAN: Néih deui maht hái deihhá a. Nē, chāantói hahmihn a.
 SYLVAN: Gin dóu la. Mgōi, māmih.

Vocabulary



Personal belongings (CD2; 18)

Below are some things commonly found at home. They are presented with their assigned classifiers.

yāt <i>go</i> sáudói	a handbag
yāt <i>go</i> ngàhnbāu	a purse
yāt <i>go/fu</i> ngáahngéng	a pair of eyeglasses
yāt <i>deui</i> maht	a pair of socks
yāt <i>deui</i> sáumaht	a pair of gloves
yāt <i>deui</i> tōháai	a pair of slippers
yāt <i>jek</i> maht/sáumaht/tōháai	a sock/glove/slipper
yāt <i>jī</i> bāt	a pen
yāt <i>bá</i> jē	an umbrella
yāt <i>bá</i> sō	a comb
yāt <i>go</i> séuibūi	a glass
yāt <i>go</i> chàhbūi	a cup
yāt <i>bouh</i> luhkyínggēi	a video-recorder
yāt <i>béng</i> luhkyíngdái	a video-tape
yāt <i>jek</i> DVD-dín	a DVD
yāt <i>bouh</i> DVD-gēi	a DVD player

Classifiers

Apart from the most common classifier **go**, which is used for “roundish” objects and many other less obviously roundish ones such as people (**yāt go yàhn**) and eyeglasses (**yāt go ngáahngéng**), most classifiers are rationally determined. In the examples given above, **yāt deui** is literally “a pair,” while **jek** is the classifier for single pieces of footwear or gloves. **Jī** is used for long, slender objects which are cylindrical in shape, for instance **yāt jī bāt** “a pen,” while **bá** is used for long, slender objects that are not cylindrical, such as **yāt bá jē** “an umbrella” and **yāt bá sō** “a comb.”



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 <i>mgin-jó</i> | <i>has gone missing/is missing</i> |
| 2 Néih jī-mh-jī ngóh go
sáudói hái bīndouh a? | <i>Do you know where my</i>
<i>handbag is?</i> |
| 3 Néih go sáudói hái sōfá
seuhngmihn a. | <i>Your handbag is on the sofa.</i> |
| 4 wán mdóu | <i>cannot find</i> |
| 5 Gin-mh-gin a? | <i>Do you see them?</i> |
| 6 Gin dóu la. | <i>I can see them now.</i> |
| 7 Néih go ngáahngéng mhaih
hái chàhgēi seuhngmihn lō? | <i>Aren't those your glasses on</i>
<i>the coffee table?</i> |
| 8 Hái chàhgēi seuhngmihn
ā ma. | <i>On the coffee table, as you</i>
<i>said.</i> |
| 9 néih yáuh móuh gin dóu
ngóh bá sō a? | <i>Have you seen my comb?</i> |
| 10 Néih bá sō àh? | <i>Did you say your comb?</i> |

Mgin-jó

(1)

The verb **gin** means “to see,” and the verb **mgin** “to lose” is formed from it by adding the negative prefix **m-**. **Mgin** is very often used with the aspect marker **-jó**, which indicates completion of action, to form the expression **mgin-jó**. In its stative use, describing the state of something, **mgin-jó** would translate into English as “missing,” as in **ngóh go sáudói mgin-jó** “My handbag is *missing*.” In its verbal use **mgin-jó** would translate into English as “has/have lost,” as in **Ngóh mgin-jó ngóh go sáudói** “I have *lost* my handbag.”

Asking where something is

(2)

To ask where something is, the question phrase **hái bīndouh** is used with the interrogative particle **a**. Note particularly the word order: the question phrase comes at the end of the sentence.

Ngóh deui tōháai hái bīndouh a?

Where are my slippers?

Néih jī-mh-jī ngóh go sáudói hái bīndouh a?

Do you know where my handbag is?

Saying where an object is

(3)

To indicate location in Cantonese, the verbal form of the word **hái** is used, together with an adverb of location. However, the use is different from the use of prepositions in English. To indicate location, English employs the following pattern:

<i>Noun A</i>	<i>Verb "to be"</i>	<i>Preposition</i>	<i>Noun B</i>
The book	is	on	the coffee table.

In Cantonese, the constituent parts come in a different order, as follows:

<i>Noun A</i>	hái	<i>Noun B</i>	<i>Adverb of location</i>
Bún syū	hái	jēung chàhgēi	seuhngmihn.
The book	is	the coffee table	on top.

Note that while the definite article "the" is used for a specified noun in English, Cantonese uses the determiner **gó** and an appropriate classifier for a specified noun, such as **gó bún syū** "the book," **gó jēung chàhgēi** "the coffee table." However, the determiner **gó** is often omitted, hence **Bún syū hái jēung chàhgēi seuhngmihn.**

Below is a list of common adverbs of location used in Cantonese. The familiar nouns **syū** "book," **chàhgēi** "coffee table," **sōfá** "sofa," **dihnsihgēi** "TV set," **syūgá** "bookshelves," and **ōnlóhkyí** "easy chair" are used to form sentences to illustrate the use.

Bún syū hái jēung chàhgēi seuhngmihn.

The book *is on* the coffee table.

Bún syū hái jēung chàhgēi hahmihn.

The book *is under* the coffee table.

Jēung chàhgēi hái jēung sōfá gaaklèih.

The coffee table *is beside* the sofa.

Go dihnsihgēi hái jēung sōfá chihnmihn.

The TV set *is in front of* the sofa.

Go syūgá hái jēung sōfá hauhmihn.

The bookshelves *are behind* the sofa.

To say Object A is between Object B and Object C, again the adverb of location comes at the end, as follows:

Jēung sōfá hái jēung chàhgēi tùhng jēung ònlohkyí jūnggāan.

The sofa *is between* the coffee table *and* the easy chair.

To say something (say, the book) is on the floor, you can say:

Bún syū hái deihhá seuhngmihn.

or simply:

Bún syū hái deihhá.

The verbal particle **dóu**

(4, 6)

The verbal particle **dóu** is often used after a verb to indicate success in doing something. For example, the verb **wán** means “to look for” and **wán dóu** means “to be able to find.” Hence **Ngóh wán dóu go sáudói la** is “I found the handbag.” The negative form of **wán dóu** is formed by adding the negative prefix **m-** to **dóu** and the phrase becomes **wán mdóu**, which translates into “to fail to find.” Thus, **Ngóh wán mdóu deui sáumaht** is “I cannot find the gloves.” Later in Dialogue 1, **Gin dóu la** in response to the question **Gin-mh-gin a?** stresses the fact that one can now see something which one failed to see a minute before.

Mhaih ... lō!

(7)

The structure **mhaih ... lō!** gives positive emphasis. Although **mhaih** is negative by itself, the sentence-final particle **lō** turns the whole structure positive. This structure can be compared to the rhetorical question of “Aren’t those your glasses lying on the coffee table?” Another example can be found later in Dialogue 2: **Néih bá sō mhaih hái dihnsihgēi seuhngmihn lō!** “Isn’t that your comb on top of the television?”

The double particle **ā ma** (8)

ā ma are two particles used together at the end of a statement which repeats another speaker's message to acknowledge it. In Dialogue 2, Mrs. Chan tells Mr. Chan his glasses are on the coffee table (**hái chāhgēi seuhngmihn**), and when Mr. Chan finally finds his glasses he acknowledges receipt of the message by saying **Hái chāhgēi seuhngmihn ā ma** "On the coffee table, as you said."

Yáuh móuh ... dóu? (9)

The verb **gin** is very often used with the verbal particle **dóu** to mean "to have seen," with emphasis on someone having seen something in the immediate past. To form a choice-type question with **gin dóu**, the verbs **yáuh** and **móuh** are used. Hence **néih yáuh móuh gin dóu ngóh bá sō a?** "Have you seen my comb?"

Question with **àh** (10)

Here the question with **àh** (see Unit 5, p. 84) acknowledges the first question, and buys time for a reply. In Dialogue 2, Sylvan asks the question **Néih yáuh móuh gin dóu ngóh bá sō a?**, and Mrs. Chan responds by saying **Néih bá sō àh?**, to give herself time to look around for the comb. Similarly, if the question was **Néih yáuh móuh gin dóu Sylvan bún syū a?**, then the response would be **Sylvan bún syū àh?**

Vocabulary



Shops (CD2; 19)



Below is a list of different shops. Try reading out each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, model your pronunciation on the recording.

māhnggeuihdím	stationery shop
syūdím/syūgúk	bookstore
tòhnggwódim	sweet shop
fādim	flower shop
fuhkjōngdim	dress shop

mihnbāaupóu	bakery
fēifaatpóu	barber's shop
hàaihóu	shoe shop
dihnheipóu	electrical appliance store
yeuhkfòhng	drugstore
chīukāpsíhchèuhng	supermarket

Shop/store

Most of the items in the list above are compound nouns ending either in **dim** or **póu**, both of which mean “shop” or “store.” For example, “sweets” is **tòhnggwó**, and a “sweet shop” is **tòhnggwódim**. Two exceptions are **yeuhkfòhng** “drugstore,” in which **fòhng** (lit. “room”) is used, and **chīukāpsíhchèuhng**, which is a literal translation of supermarket, with **chī ukāp** meaning “super” and **síhchèuhng** meaning “market.” Another exception is the alternative term for “bookstore,” **syūgúk**, in which **gúk** is used to refer to a large shop. All these shops use the classifier **gāan**, hence **yāt gāan mihnbāaupóu**, **yāt gāan dihnheipóu**, and so on.



Dialogue 3



(CD2; 20)

Auntie Kate has come to visit the Chans from Canada, and is staying with them for a month. She is asking Sally where she can buy certain things.

- Where is the shoe shop that Sally recommends?
- How far away is it?
- Where is the dress shop that Sally recommends?

AUNTIE KATE: Sally, ngóh séung máaih deui hàaih. Néih jī-mh-jī bīndouh yáuh hàaihóu a?

SALLY: Ngóh jī hái deihtitjaahm deuimihn yáuh yāt gāan hàaihóu. Gódouh dī hàaih géi leng ga.

AUNTIE KATE: Gám, gāan hàaihóu káhn-mh-káhn nīdouh ga?

- SALLY: Hóu káhn ja. Daaihyeuk hàahng léuhng go jih jauh dou la.
- AUNTIE KATE: Gám, nīdoh fuhgahn yáuh móuh fuhkjōngdim a? Ngóh juhng séung máaih géi gihn sāam.
- SALLY: Yáuh yāt gāan, jauh hái hàaihpóu chēhdeui-mihn.
- AUNTIE KATE: Gám, ngāam saai laak!

Dialogue 4



(CD2; 21)

Today Auntie Kate wants to see a movie, and asks Sylvan about the nearest movie theater.



- What is the name of the nearest movie theater?
- How long does it take to walk there?
- How long does it take to go by taxi?

- AUNTIE KATE: Sylvan, ngóh séung heui tái chēut-hei. Lèih ngūkkéi jeui káhn gāan heiyún hái bīndoh a?
- SYLVAN: Lèih nīdoh jeui káhn gāan heiyún haih Capitol Cinema. Bātgo dōu géi yúhn a, yiu hàahng daaihyeuk ngh go jih sīnji douh a.
- AUNTIE KATE: Gám, daap dīksí yiu géinoih a?
- SYLVAN: Daap dīksí jauh hóu faai, léuhng go jih jauh heui douh laak.

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- Néih jī-mh-jī bīndoh yáuh hàaihpóu a?** Do you know *where I can find a shoe store?*
- Hái deihtitjaahm deuimihn yáuh yāt gāan hàaihpóu.** *There's a shoe store opposite the subway station.*
- Ngóh juhng séung máaih géi gihn sāam.** I also want to buy *some clothes*.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 4 Gám, ngāam saai laak! | <i>That's great!</i> |
| 5 Ngóh séung heui tái chēut-hei. | I want to go see a movie.
(Chēut is the classifier for hei or dihnyīng .) |
| 6 Lèih ngūkkéi jeui káhn gāan heiyún hái bīndouh a? | <i>Where is the nearest movie theater to your house?</i> |
| 7 Bātgow dōu géi yúhn a. | <i>Even so it's quite far away.</i> |
| 8 Yiu hàahng daaihyeuk ngyh go jih sīnji douh a. | <i>It takes about 25 minutes to walk there.</i> |

Location

(1, 2)

To indicate the location of buildings, we use similar structures to those discussed earlier in this unit. Below are several examples using a movie theater (**heiyún**) and a supermarket (**chīukāpsíhchèuhng**) as two points of orientation.

(Gāan) mihnbāaupóu hái (gāan) heiyún gaaklèih.

The bakery *is beside* the movie theater.

(Gāan) fādim hái (gāan) heiyún deuimihn.

The flower shop *is opposite* the movie theater.

(Gāan) syūdim hái (gāan) chī ukāp síhchèuhng chèhdeuimihn.

The bookstore *is diagonally across from* the supermarket.

(Gāan) yeuhkfòhng hái (gāan) fādim tùhng (gāan) hàaihpóu jūnggāan.

The drugstore *is between* the flower shop and the shoe store.

(Gāan) dihnheipóu hái (gāan) heiyúhn fuhgahn.

The electrical appliance shop *is near* the movie theater.

To ask whether there is a certain kind of shop nearby, the existential verbs **yáuh** and **móuh** are used, as follows:

Nīdouh fuhgahn yáuh móuh yeuhkfòhng a?

Is there a drugstore nearby?

An alternative is to use the question word **bīndouh** “where”:

Fuhgahn bīndouh yáuh yeuhkfòhng a?

Where can I find a drugstore around here?

To answer these questions, the information about the whereabouts is usually put at the beginning of the sentence:

Hái heiyúhn deuimihn yáuh yāt gāan yeuhkfòhng.

There is a drugstore opposite the movie theater.

Exercise 1 Where is everything?



Translate into Cantonese the following statements about where things are. The first one has been done for you as an example.

(a) The book is on the easy chair.

Bún syū hái jēung ōnlohkyí seuhngmihn.

(b) The umbrella is beside the sofa.

(c) The glasses are on the floor.

(d) The cup is on the bookshelves.

(e) The slippers are under the coffee table.

(f) The glass is on the TV set.

(g) The pen is between the glass and the cup.

Géi gihn sām

(3)

Sām in the phrase **géi gihn sām** refers to items of clothing, and **gihn** is the classifier for **sām**.

Ngāam saai laak

(4)

In the idiomatic expression **ngāam saai laak**, the word **ngāam** is a verb which means “to fit” while **saai** is a particle which means “completely,” and the expression literally means “it fits perfectly well (with my plans).”

Serial construction

(5)

As discussed in previous units, in Cantonese two or more verbs can be used consecutively to express a series of actions. In this example the three verbs **séung** “to want to,” **heui** “to go,” and **tái** “to see” are used serially.

Distances

(6)

The Cantonese words for “near” and “far” are **káhn** and **yúhn** respectively, but structurally they are used slightly differently. The adjective **káhn** can be used alone, as below:

Gāan mihnbāaupóu hóu káhn.

The bakery is very near.

It can also be used *before* a point of reference:

Gāan mihnbāaupóu hóu káhn ngūkkéi.

The bakery is near home.

It can also be used with the word **lèih**, which functions like the English preposition “from,” in which case **káhn** comes after the point of reference:

Gāan mihnbāaupóu lèih ngūkkéi hóu káhn.

The bakery is near home.

As for **yúhn**, it can be used either alone or with the word **lèih**, but it cannot be used before the point of reference. Below are two examples:

Gāan fādim hóu yúhn.

The flower shop is far away.

Gāan fādim lèih ngūkkéi hóu yúhn.

The flower shop is far from home.

To ask whether a shop is near or far away, the adjective **káhn** or **yúhn** is reduplicated in a choice-type question:

Gāan fēifaatpóu káhn-mh-káhn nīdouh a?

Is the barber’s shop near here?

Gāan tòhnggwódim lèih nīdouh yúhn-mh-yúhn a?

Is the sweet shop far from here?

Dōu

(7)

Here the word **dōu** is used to mark the apparent contrast between the expression **jeui káhn gāan heiyún** “the nearest movie theater” and **géi yúhn** “quite far away.” More explicitly, it means “Even if I say it’s the nearest movie theater it is quite a long distance away.”

Subjective distances

(8)

To indicate how long it takes to go, say, on foot, to a certain destination, two kinds of pattern are used, depending on whether the speaker thinks it is near or far away:

(Gāan) mihnbāaupóu hàahng ngh fānjūng **jauh** dou **laak**.

It only takes five minutes to walk to the bakery.

(Gāan) fādim **yiú** hàahng bun go jūngtāuh **sīnji** dou.

It's half-an-hour's walk to go to the flower shop.

The use of the pattern **yiú ... sīnji** to indicate the considerable effort required to get a task accomplished and the use of the pattern **jauh ... lak** to emphasize the ease of doing something were discussed in Unit 7.

Exercise 2 Where are the shops?

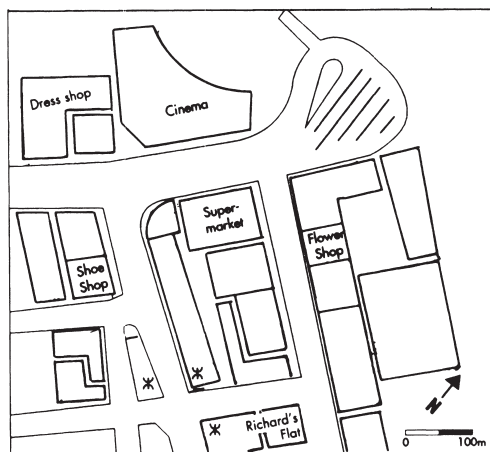


Richard has just moved into a new flat in a housing estate. Today, he wants to do some shopping, but as he is not very familiar with the nearby shops, he asks his neighbor Kathy to give him some directions. Read the dialogue between Richard and Kathy. Then help Richard to complete the sketch map so that he can find the shops easily.

- RICHARD: Kathy, ngóh séung máaih géi bún syū. Néih jī-mh-jī fuhgahn bīndouh yáuh syūgúk a?
- KATHY: Ngóh jīdou hái chīukāpsíhchèuhng gaaklèih, fādim deuimihn yáuh yāt gāan syūgúk. Gódouh géi dō syū maaih ga.
- RICHARD: Gám, hái syūgúk fuhgahn yáuh móuh yeuhkfòhng a?
- KATHY: Yáuh. Jauh hái syūgúk chèhdeuimihn, fādim gaaklèih jauh yáuh gāan yeuhkfòhng laak.
- RICHARD: Ngóh juhng séung máaih dī dihnhei. Jèui káhn gāan dihnheipóu hái bīndouh a?
- KATHY: Dihnheipóu àh? Jèui káhn gó gāan jauh haih hái heiyún chèhdeuimihn, hàaihpóu gaaklèih.
- RICHARD: Gám, mihnbāaupóu nē? Bīndouh yáuh mihnbāaupóu a?
- KATHY: Hái heiyún deuimihn, chīukāpsíhchèuhng gaaklèih mhaih yáuh mihnbāaupóu lō!
- RICHARD: Hái chīukāpsíhchèuhng gaaklèih àh? Hóu lā. Juhng yáuh, fuhgahn yáuh móuh tòhnggwódim a? Ngóh séung máaih dī tòhnggwó.

KATHY: Yáuh. Hái heiyún tùhng fuhkjōngdim jūnggān yáuh yāt gāan tòhnggwódim.

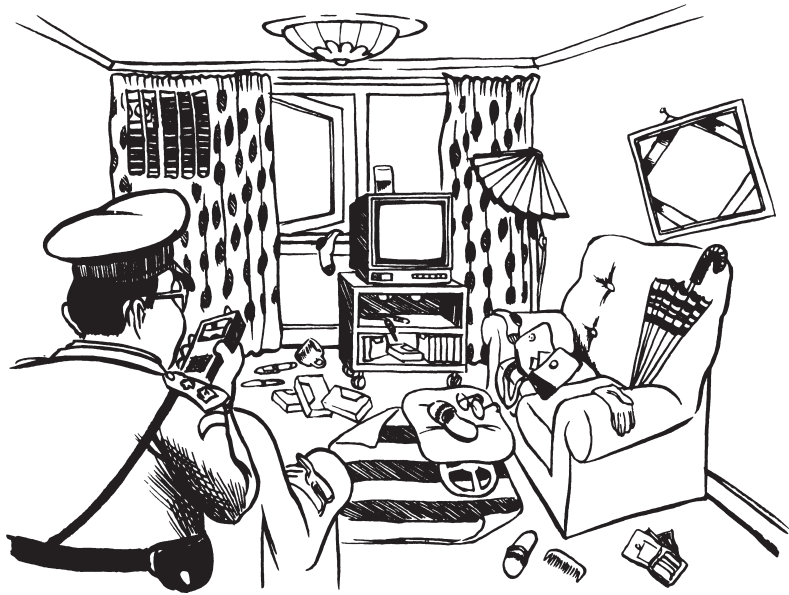
RICHARD: Gāan tòhnggwódim hái heiyún tùhng fuhkjōngdim jūnggān. Hóu. Mgõi saai.



Exercise 3 The scene of the crime

The Poons came home on Saturday evening to find that their house had been burgled and the usually orderly sitting room was in a mess. They telephoned the police, and Inspector Ko and his team arrived shortly after. Inspector Ko is examining the things scattered all over the sitting room and using his recorder to make a list of where different objects are found. Referring to the picture, complete Inspector Ko's monologue.

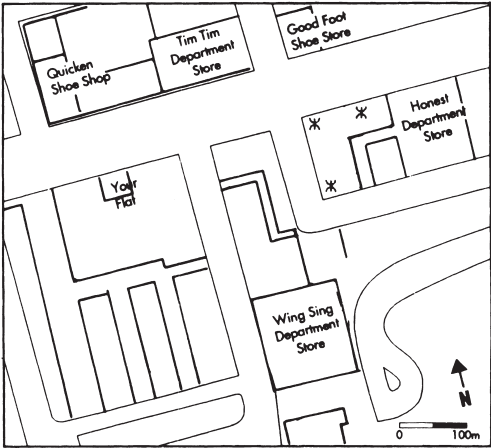
Hái sōfá seuhngmihn yáuh yāt go sáudói, yāt jek maht ...



Exercise 4 The nearest shop



Your friend CHING Ping from Guangzhou is staying with you for a few weeks. Before he leaves, he wants to do some shopping. He is asking you to recommend some nearby shops where he can buy certain things. Referring to the map, complete the dialogue.



- CHING PING: Ngóh séung máaih dī sāam. Nīdouh fuhgahn yáuh móuh fuhkjōngdim a?
- YOU: Yáuh. Yáuh géi gāan, Tim Tim lā, Wing Sing la, tùhng Honest.
- CHING PING: Gám, bīn gāan jeui káhn a?
- YOU: (a)
- CHING PING: Gám, nī gāan haih-mh-haih jeui daaih a?
- YOU: (b)
- CHING PING: Gám, bīn gāan jeui daaih a?
- YOU: (c)
- CHING PING: Nī gāan yúhn-mh-yúhn a?
- YOU: (d)
- CHING PING: Ngóh juhng séung máaih yāt deui hàaih. Nīdouh fuhgahn yáuh móuh hàaihpóu a?
- YOU: (e)
- CHING PING: Gám, léuhng gāan bīn gāan káhn-dī a?
- YOU: (f)
- CHING PING: Yiu hàahng géi noi?
- YOU: (g)

Recognizing Chinese characters

文具店	stationery shop
書店	bookstore
糖果店	sweet shop
花店	flower shop
服裝店	dress shop
藥店(房)	drugstore
超級市場	supermarket

Communicative activities



- 1 Have a partner describe his or her neighborhood or another place of interest. Ask where places are in relation to each other.
- 2 Sketch out a room in your home and then describe the details of it to a partner. Your partner sketches it as you speak. When you have finished, compare your sketches.

Cultural point



Shops and shopping in Hong Kong

Hong Kong is among the most famous shopping destinations in the world. Its dense population and its place as a major import-export hub allow just about any kind of shop to exist. Hong Kong has it all: world class boutiques, upscale shopping centers, street markets, luxury goods markets, and cutting edge electronics. Traditionally, Hong Kong—like many Chinese cities—had districts specializing in certain kinds of goods. Some of these districts still exist. For example, Mongkok district is known for its electronics and cameras. The Jade Market is in the Yau Ma Tei district at Kansu and Battery streets. In these specialty districts, you see shop after shop selling similar products.

Unit Eleven

Giu yéh sihk

Ordering food



In Unit 11 you will learn about:

- ordering food and asking for the bill
- stating preferences

Dialogue 1



(CD2; 23)

John is going to his Cantonese class, which begins at 6:15 p.m. It's now 6 p.m., and he is feeling hungry, so he stops by a noodle shop to get something to eat.



- (a) What does John order?
- (b) What does the waiter suggest that John order?
- (c) How much does John pay for his food?

WAITER: Sīnsāang, sihk dī mātyéh a?

JOHN: Mgōi néih yāt wún wàhtānmihn, tùhng yāt wún gahpdáijūk.

WAITER: Hóu, yāt wún wàhtānmihn, yāt wún gahpdáijūk. Yiu-mh-yiu dihp yàuhchoi tīm a? Gāmyaht dī choisām hóuh leng wo.

JOHN: Hóuh lā, yiu dihp yàuhchoi tīm lā.

(Some time later.)

JOHN: Fógei, mgōi tái-sou.

WAITER: Júngguhng y'ah baat mǎn. Chēutmihn bái lā.

Dialogue 2



(CD2; 24)

It's Sunday and the Lams have gone to their favorite tea-house for a **dímsām** lunch. They are being greeted by a waiter.



- (a) What kinds of tea do the Lams order?
- (b) What kinds of **dímsām** do they order?
- (c) How much does the food cost?
- (d) How much does Mr. Lam pay?

WAITER: Sīnsāang, géidō wái a?

MR. LAM: Sei wái, mgōi.

WAITER: Sei wái àh? Nīdouh lā.

MR. LAM: Hóu, mgōi.

WAITER: Yám mātyéh chàh a?

MRS. LAM: Mgōi yāt wùh hēungpín, yāt wùh bóuléi ā.

(After a few minutes the waiter comes back with the teas.)

WAITER: Yāt wùh hēungpín, yāt wùh bóuléi. Ching mahn giu dī mātyéh dímsām a?

- MRS. LAM: Mgōi léuhng lùhng hāgáau, yāt lùhng sīumáai, tùhng léuhng lùhng chāsīubāau.
- KENNY: Yiu dō yāt dihp daahntāat.
- ANGEL: Tùhngmàaih yāt lùhng fángwó.
- WAITER: Hóu, léuhng lùhng hāgáau, yāt lùhng sīumáai, yāt lùhng fángwó, léuhng lùhng chāsīubāau, tùhng yāt dihp daahntāat.

(Some time later the Lams are ready to go.)

- MR. LAM: Fógei, mgōi màaih-dāan.
- WAITER: Hóu.
- (The waiter returns.)*
- WAITER: Dōjeh yāt-baak gáu-sahp yih mǎn.
- MR. LAM: Nī douh yih-baak mǎn. Msái jáau laak.
- WAITER: Dōjeh.



Vocabulary



In a noodle shop (CD2; 25)

The Chinese restaurants in Hong Kong mainly serve Cantonese-style food, unless otherwise specified. Also commonly found in Hong Kong are small Cantonese-style noodle shops, where noodles, rice, and congee (a kind of rice porridge commonly eaten in south-east Asia) are served. In a noodle shop, food is ordered by the container, such as bowls and plates. Below is a list of common dishes served in a Cantonese-style noodle shop.

yāt wún wǎhntānmihn	a bowl of won-ton noodles
yāt wún yùhdáanmihn	a bowl of fish-ball noodles
yāt wún gahpdáijūk	a bowl of congee with mixed meat
yāt wún ngàuhyuhkjūk	a bowl of congee with beef
yāt dihp yàuhchoi	a plate of vegetables with oyster sauce



In a tea-house (CD2; 26)

One of the favorite pastimes of Cantonese people is to go to a tea-house in a large group for a hearty meal of **dímsām** (dumplings either steamed in bamboo baskets or fried and then served on a plate)

always accompanied by a choice of Chinese teas. When Cantonese speakers say **heui yám-chàh**, which literally means “go-drink-tea,” they mean having **dímsām** in a tea-house.

When people go to a tea-house, after sitting down at a table, they first order tea, and then they order **dímsām** either from **dímsām** trolleys or by placing an order through a waiter (**fógei**). Tea is ordered by the pot (**wùh**), and **dímsām** are ordered either by the bamboo basket (**lùhng**) or by the plate (**dihp**). Below is a list of some of the most popular Chinese teas and **dímsām** offered in a tea-house.

Chinese teas

yāt wùh <i>bóuléi</i>	a pot of <i>Pu-erh</i> (dark) tea
yāt wùh <i>hēungpín</i>	a pot of <i>jasmine</i> tea
yāt wùh <i>lùhngjéng</i>	a pot of <i>Lung-ching</i> (light) tea

Dímsam (CD2; 27)



yāt lùhng <i>hāgáau</i>	a basket of steamed shrimp dumplings
yāt lùhng <i>siumái</i>	a basket of <i>steamed pork dumplings</i>
yāt lùhng <i>chāsiubāau</i>	a basket of <i>steamed barbecued-pork buns</i>
yāt lùhng <i>fángwó</i>	a basket of <i>steamed shrimp and bamboo-shoot dumplings</i>
yāt dihپ <i>chēungyún</i>	a plate of <i>spring rolls</i>
yāt dihپ <i>daahntāat</i>	a plate of <i>custard tarts</i>

Asking for the bill

After eating, you ask for the bill. There are two ways to ask for the bill in Cantonese, depending on the context. In a noodle shop, we usually say **Mgòì tái-sou!**, which literally means “Please see amount!,” i.e. “Please check the amount that I have to pay.” This is because in a small noodle shop the convention is for the waiter to call out an amount to notify the cashier what sum of money he will be receiving. The alternative expression **Mgòì màaih-dāan!** is used in a bigger eating place such as a restaurant or tea-house, where proper bills are issued by the cashier and brought to the table by the waiter—hence the word **dāan** “bill.” This expression literally means “Please close (the) bill.”



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Yiu-mh-yiu dihp yàuhchoi <i>tīm</i> a? | Do you want a plate of yàuhchoi <i>as well?</i> |
| 2 Chēutmihn <i>béi</i> lā! | Please pay <i>at the front</i> . |
| 3 Yám mātýéh chàh a? | What tea would you like to drink? |
| 4 Yiu <i>dō</i> yāt dihp daahntāat. | A plate of custard tarts, <i>too</i> . |
| 5 Tùhngmàaih yāt lùhng fángwó. | <i>And</i> a basket of Fangwo. |
| 6 Msái jáau laak. | <i>Keep the change</i> . |

Suggesting something additional (1)

The word **tīm** means “in addition” and is used for suggesting an additional item. It is always put *at the end of a proposition*, hence **Yiu-mh-yiu dihp yàuhchoi *tīm* a?** and **yiuh dihp yàuhchoi *tīm* lā**, but never *ngóh **tīm** **yiuh yāt dihp yàuhchoi**.

Chēutmihn (2)

Chēutmihn is another adverb of location: it means “outside,” while the word for “inside” is **léuihmihn**. Here, in the context of the noodle shop, the waiter is asking the customer to “pay outside” because conventionally he does not bring the customer the bill. The customer has to go to the cashier, who usually sits at the entrance to the shop.

Asking for something additional (4)

The word **dō** is used with a verb to suggest either an addition or an extension to the action concerned. For example, **Yiu *dō* yāt dihp daahntāat** means “(I) *also* want a plate of custard tarts,” while **Ngóh séung dá *dō* bun go jūngtāuh móhngkàuh** means “I want to play tennis for half an hour *more*.” Notice that **dō** is always positioned immediately after the verb.

To summarize, there are three ways to ask for an additional item, say, a plate of custard tarts. The difference is mostly a matter of style and emphasis.

Ngóh séung yiu dō yāt dihp daahntāat.

Ngóh séung yiu (yāt) dihp daahntāat tīm.

Ngóh juhng séung yiu (yāt) dihp daahntāat.

See Unit 9 (pp. 151 and 153) for **juhng** as “also.”

Msái jáau laak

(6)

The idiom **Msái jáau laak** has exactly the same function as “Keep the change” in English, though they have different literal meanings. The verb **jáau** means “to give money back as change,” and so **Msái jáau laak** more explicitly means “There is no need for you to give me the change.”

Vocabulary

A
CB

At a fast-food shop (CD2; 28)



Below is some of the food one might eat at a fast-food shop. Note the classifier used for each item.

Snacks

yāt go honbóubāau	<i>a hamburger</i>
yāt go jīsí honbóubāau	<i>a cheeseburger</i>
yāt go yùhláuhbāau	<i>a fishburger</i>
yāt jek yihťgáu	<i>a hot-dog</i>
yāt bāau syùhtíu	<i>a packet of chips/French fries</i>

Drinks

yāt búi chành	<i>a cup of tea</i>
yāt búi gafē	<i>a cup of coffee</i>
yāt búi hólohk	<i>a cup of cola</i>
yāt búi cháangjāp	<i>a cup of orange juice</i>

As most fast-food shops are self-service, there is not much negotiation between the customer and the salesperson. One question, though, that the salesperson often asks the customer is: **Hái (nī) douh sihk dihgng līk jáu a?** which means “Eat-in or take-away?”



Exercise 1 Taking food orders

Imagine you work for a fast-food shop. Read or listen to the dialogue. Then note down the food items ordered.

- CUSTOMER: Mgōi néih, ngóh séung yiu léuhng go honbóubāau, sāam go yihtgáu, tùhng léuhng bāau syùhtíu.
- YOU: Hóu. Léuhng go honbóubāau, sāam go yihtgáu, tùhng léuhng bāau syùhtíu. Syùhtíu yiu daaih dihgng sai a?
- CUSTOMER: Yiu daaih ge.
- YOU: Gám, yiu-mh-yiu dī yéh yám tīm a?
- CUSTOMER: Yiu a. Yiu léuhng búi chàh, léuhng búi gafē, tùhng yāt búi cháangjāp.
- YOU: Dāk. Léuhng búi chàh, léuhng búi gafē, tùhng yāt búi cháangjāp.
- CUSTOMER: Haih laak. Mgōi.



Dialogue 3



(CD2; 29)

Carmen is on her way to her Cantonese lesson. She is hungry and stops by a fast-food shop.

- What does Carmen buy?
- Is she eating in or taking the food away?
- How much does the food cost?

- SALESPERSON: Fūnyihng gwōnglàhm.
- CARMEN: Mgòì búi yāt go jìsì honbóubāau, yāt bāau daaih syùhtíu, tùhng yāt búi sai hólohk.
- SALESPERSON: Hái douh sihk dihgng līk jáu a?
- CARMEN: Līk jáu ga.
- SALESPERSON: Dòjeh yì sahp-chāt go bun.
- CARMEN: Nīdouh saām-sahp mǎn.
- SALESPERSON: Dòjeh. Jáau fāan léuhng go bun.
- CARMEN: Mgòì.

Dialogue 4



(CD2; 30)

Carmen is discussing with LEIH Man Chung the kinds of food they like.



- Which does Carmen prefer, Japanese food or Chinese food?
- Which does LEIH Man Chung prefer, Chinese food or French food?
- What is John's favorite food?

LEIH MAN CHUNG: Carmen, néih jūng-mh-jūngyi sihk Yahtbún choi a?
 CARMEN: Jūngyi a. Ngóh hóu jūngyi sihk Yahtbún choi ga.
 LEIH MAN CHUNG: Gám, néih haih-mh-haih jeui jūngyi sihk Yahtbún choi a?
 CARMEN: Mhaih wo. Ngóh dóu hóu jūngyi sihk Jūnggwok choi wo.
 LEIH MAN CHUNG: Gám, néih jūngyi bīn yeuhng dō-dī a?
 CARMEN: Yahtbún choi tùhng Jūnggwok choi, ngóh dóuhaih jūngyi Jūnggwok choi dō-dī. Néih nē, LEIH Man Chung?
 LEIH MAN CHUNG: Ngóh mjūngyi sihk Yahtbún choi. Ngóh jūngyi Faatgwok choi tùhng Jūnggwok choi. Bātowo ngóh dóu haih jūngyi Faatgwok choi dō-gwo Jūnggwok choi.
 CARMEN: Gám néih tùhng John yāt yeuhng laak. John dóu haih jeui jūngyi sihk Faatgwok choi.

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- Fūnyihng gwōnglāhm*** a formal and respectful way of saying "Welcome."
- yāt bāau daaih syùhtíu** one large French fries
- yāt būi sai hólohk** one small cola

- 4 **Jáau fāan léuhng go bun.** Your change is \$2.50.
- 5 **Yahtbún choi tùhng Jūnggwok choi, ngóh dōuhaih jūngyi Jūnggwok choi dō-dī.** *I like Chinese food better than Japanese food.*

Adjectives of size

(2)

Daaih is “large” in Cantonese while **sai** is “small.” Notice here that **daaih** and **sai** are put immediately before **syùhtíu** and **hólohk** and not the containers **bāau** and **būi**.

The verbal particle fāan

(4)

The verbal particle **fāan** in **jáau fāan léuhng go bun** indicates that the action is “in response” to a previous action. Hence the expression more explicitly means “I am giving you HK\$2.50 as change in response to your payment.” Similarly, when returning a borrowed object to the owner, you say **Béi fāan néih** to indicate that it is a return action.

Stating preferences

(5)

In Cantonese, there is no exact equivalent to the expression “I prefer A to B.” Below are sentences showing how preferences are expressed in Cantonese, using Chinese food (**Jūnggwok choi**) and Japanese food (**Yahtbún choi**) as examples.

Jūnggwok choi tùhng Yahtbún choi, ngóh béigaau jūngyi Jūnggwok choi.

(lit.) Chinese food and Japanese food, I comparatively like Chinese food.

Jūnggwok choi tùhng Yahtbún choi, ngóh jūngyi jūnggwok choi dō-dī.

(lit.) Chinese food and Japanese food, I like Chinese food more.

Ngóh jūngyi Jūnggwok choi dō-gwo Yahtbún choi.

(lit.) I like Chinese food more than Japanese food.

Béigaau functions like the English word “comparatively” and is put immediately before a verb or an adjective. For example, **Jūk tùhng**

mihn, ngóh béigaau héifūn sihk jūk means “I prefer eating congee to eating noodles”; while **Nī deui hàaih béigaau pèhng** is “This pair of shoes is comparatively cheap.”

The distinction between the usage of **dō-dī** and **dō-gwo** is very similar to that described in the discussion about comparison of prices. (See Unit 6, p. 103.) When only the preferred item is mentioned in the clause of comparison, **dō-dī** is used, but when both compared items are mentioned, then **dō-gwo** is used, and is positioned *after* the preferred item and *before* the less preferred one. In other words, **dō-dī** always comes in a sentence-final position while **dō-gwo** never does. Below are examples, which both have roughly the same meaning: “I prefer watching soccer to watching horse-racing.”

Tái jūkkàuh tùhng tái páaumáh, ngóh jūngyi tái jūkkàuh dō-dī.
Ngóh jūngyi tái jūkkàuh dō-gwo tái páaumáh.

Exercise 2 Dream holidays



John, Carmen, and Richard are discussing their favorite places for a holiday. Read or listen to the dialogue. Afterwards, note each speaker's favorite or preferred places for a holiday.

- JOHN: Richard, néih jeui jūngyi heui bīndouh léuihàhng a?
 RICHARD: Ngóh heui-gwo hóu dō gwokgā. Ngóh jeui jūngyi Fēileuihtbān tùhng Yandouh.
 CARMEN: Gám, Fēileuihtbān tùhng Yandouh néih jūngyi bīndouh dō-dī a?
 RICHARD: Ngóh béigaau jūngyi Yandouh. Néihdeih nē? Néihdeih jeui jūngyi heui bīndouh a?
 CARMEN: Ngóh jeui jūngyi heui Jūnggwok. Yahtbún ngóh dō jūngyi. Bāt-gwo dōu haih jūngyi Jūnggwok dō-dī. Néih nē, John?
 JOHN: Ngóh jauh jūngyi Yahtbún dō-gwo Jūnggwok laak. Ngóh gokdāk Yahtbún béigaau hóu wáan.

Exercise 3 The noodle shop waiter



Ah-Wing works as a waiter in a noodle shop. As a customer leaves, it is customary for him to work out the total immediately so that the customer knows how much to pay. Complete the following conversations according to the price-list. The first conversation has been completed for you as an example.

Price-list:

won-ton noodles	HK\$9.00 a bowl
fish-ball noodles	HK\$8.00 a bowl
congee with mixed meat	HK\$11.00 a bowl
congee with beef	HK\$10.00 a bowl
vegetables with oyster sauce	HK\$6.00 a plate

- 1 Two customers have just had two bowls of won-ton noodles and one bowl of congee with beef.

CUSTOMER: Mgōi tái-sou.

AH-WING: Hóu. Léuhng wún wàhtān mihn, sahp-baat mǎn.
Yāt wún ngàuhyuhkjūk, sahp mǎn. Júngguhng
y'ah-baat mǎn lā.

CUSTOMER: Nīdouh sā'ah mǎn.

AH-WING: Jáau fāan léuhng mǎn.

CUSTOMER: Mgōi.

AH-WING: Dōjeh.

- 2 Three customers have just finished three bowls of fish-ball noodles, two plates of vegetables, and one bowl of congee with mixed meat.

CUSTOMER: Mgōi tái-sou.

AH-WING: (a)

CUSTOMER: Nīdouh yāt-baak mǎn.

AH-WING: (b)

CUSTOMER: Mgōi saai.

AH-WING: (c)

- 3 Four customers have just eaten four bowls of won-ton noodles, two bowls of fish-ball noodles, three bowls of congee with beef, and two plates of vegetables.

CUSTOMER: Mgōi tái-sou.

AH-WING: (d)

CUSTOMER: Nīdouh ngh-baak mǎn.

AH-WING: (e)

CUSTOMER: Mgōi.

AH-WING: (f)

Exercise 4 Ordering **dímsām**



You enjoy having **dímsām** in a tea-house. Today you are taking some foreign friends to a tea-house. As you are the only one who speaks Cantonese, you have to order the tea and **dímsām**. Complete the conversation.

WAITER: Géidō wái a?

YOU: (a)

WAITER: Nídouh lā.

YOU: (b)

WAITER: Yám mātýéh chàh a?

YOU: (c)

WAITER: Sihk dī mātýéh dímsām a?

YOU: (d)

Exercise 5 Preferences



Translate each sentence from English into Cantonese by using any of the three structures discussed. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) I prefer touring Korea to touring the Philippines.

Ngóh jūngyi heui Hòhngwok léuihhàhng dō-gwo heui Fēileuhtbān léuihhàhng.

or **Hòhngwok tùhng Fēileuhtbān, ngóh jūngyi heui Hòhngwok léuihhàhng dō-dī.**

or **Hòhngwok tùhng Fēileuhtbān, ngóh béigaau jūngyi heui Hòhngwok léuihhàhng.**

- (b) My father likes going to the tea-house more than going to watch a movie.
- (c) My elder brother prefers playing basketball to playing tennis.
- (d) His mother likes listening to the radio more than watching television.
- (e) My younger sister prefers learning French to learning German.

Recognizing Chinese characters

普洱茶	Pu-erh tea
香片	jasmine tea
龍井	Lung-ching tea
點心	dímsām
蝦餃	steamed shrimp dumplings
燒賣	steamed pork dumplings
叉燒包	steamed barbecued-pork buns
粉果	steamed shrimp and bamboo-shoot dumplings
春捲	spring rolls
蛋撻	custard tarts



Communicative activities

- 1 Simulate a dinner at a Chinese restaurant. With a partner, take turns playing the waiter and the customer. Switch roles and repeat.
- 2 Plan a trip to a Cantonese restaurant in your area where waiters are Cantonese speakers. Prepare a list of things you might want to try, then order in Cantonese from the waiters.



Cultural point

The Cantonese tea-house is more than a type of restaurant. It is a kind of institution in Hong Kong and other places where Cantonese have settled. It is a lively gathering place with a culture of its own. Traditional tea-houses are often large multi-story restaurants filled with large round tables. It is common to have small, unrelated groups seated at the same table. The tables are served by carts pushed by vendors. Instead of having menus the vendors call out whatever it is that they have on their carts: shrimp dumplings, pork buns, or even fried squid. Many of these **dímsām** are specialties of Cantonese tea-houses.



Unit Twelve

Tīnhei

The weather



In Unit 12 you will learn about:

- understanding broadcast weather forecasts
- talking about the weather
- making predictions
- giving advice
- dates
- festive greetings

Dialogue 1



(CD2; 32)

Paul is telephoning his brother Peter long-distance from Hong Kong. Peter studies in New Zealand and they are talking about the weather in Hong Kong and in New Zealand. It is mid-June.



- (a) What is the weather like in New Zealand?
(b) What about Hong Kong?

PAUL: Peter, Náusāilàahn yìhgā dī tìnhei dímyéung a?

PETER: Náusāilàahn yìhgā dōu géi dung a, heiwan daaihyeuk sahph douh, bātgho hóu hóutín. Gám, Hēunggóng nē?

PAUL: Hēunggóng yìhgā hóu yiht la, daaihyeuk sām-sahp douh. Tìnhei hóu chiuhshāp, mhaih géi syūfuhk.

Dialogue 2



(CD2; 33)

Here is a radio weather forecast for Hong Kong. It is winter.



- (a) What will the weather be like tomorrow?
(b) Will it rain tomorrow?
(c) What are the predicted highest and lowest temperatures?

FORECASTER: Yuhchāak tīngyaht wúih chēui bāk fūng, tìnhei hòhnlāahng, yáuh mèihyúh. Jeui gōu heiwan daaihyeuk sahph-ngh douh, jeui dāi heiwan daaihyeuk sahph-yāt douh.

Vocabulary



Describing the weather (CD2; 34)



The list below gives the most common words used in Cantonese for describing the weather. Try reading them aloud. If you have the audio for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

tīnhei	the weather
yiht	hot
dung	cold
nyúhn	warm
lèuhng	cool
sāp	humid

gōn	dry
hóutīn	fine/sunny
yāmtīn	overcast
mahtwàhn	cloudy
daaihfung	windy
tòihfung	typhoon

The weather forecast

The broadcast weather forecast is usually written in fairly formal Chinese and then read aloud. As a result, some rather bookish expressions are used. These expressions are usually two-syllable versions of their more colloquial counterparts. For example, **yiht** “hot” becomes **yihmyiht** and **nyúhn** “warm” becomes **wānnyúhn**. The formal version of **dung** is **hòhnláahng**. Below is a list of expressions which are likely to come up in weather forecasts.

yihmyiht	hot
hòhnláahng	cold
wānnyúhn	warm
chīnglèuhng	cool
chiuhsāp	humid

gōnchou	dry
tīnchihng	fine
tīnyām	overcast
mahtwàhn	cloudy
fūngsai kèuhnggihng	windy

When rain, fog, snow, or thunderstorms are predicted, the “existential” **yáuh** is used. For example:

yáuh yúh	(there will be) rain
yáuh mèihyúh	light rain
yáuh jaauhyúh	showers

yáuh lèuibouh	thunderstorms
yáuh mouh	fog
yáuh syut	snow

For forecasting rain or snow, we use verb-object constructions with the verb **lohk**, which means “to come down” or to “fall” but, unlike the English, takes an object:

lohk-yúh	to rain
lohk-syut	to snow

When *change* in weather is predicted, the verb **jyún**, which means “to change,” is used:

jyún yiht	to turn hot
jyún lèuhng	to turn cool

jyún láahng	to turn cold
jyún chihng	to turn fine

Weather forecasts often predict wind directions. In Cantonese, the verb **chēui** is used before the word for the direction and the word for “wind,” **fūng**. For example, **chēui dūng fūng** predicts “easterly winds.”

chēui dūng fūng	easterly winds
chēui nàahm fūng	southerly winds
chēui sāi fūng	westerly winds
chēui bāk fūng	northerly winds

Weather forecasts also predict highest temperatures, lowest temperatures, and relative humidities. Below are the related vocabulary items:

heiwān	air temperature
jeui gōu heiwān	highest temperature
jeui dāi heiwān	lowest temperature
sēungdeui sāpdouh	relative humidity

Temperature and humidity

Normally, the Celsius scale (centigrade) is used, and since this is taken for granted, only the word for “degree,” namely **douh**, is used when referring to temperatures. Hence, 10°C is **sahp douh**, while 20°C is **yih-sahp douh**. Relative humidities, on the other hand, are expressed in percentages. Note the Cantonese structure. For example, 50% is **baak fahn jī ngh-sahp**. Here, the figure 50 (**ngh-sahp**) comes *after* the expression for %: **baak fahn jī**; **baak** means “one hundred” and **fahn** means “parts,” and the whole expression **baak fahn jī ngh-sahp** translates literally into “one hundred parts fifty.” Hence, 60% is **baak fahn jī luhk-sahp** and 65% is **baak fahn jī luhk-sahp ngh**, etc.

Idioms and structures (CD2; 39)

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.



- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 1 | Náusāilàahn yìhgā dī tīnhei dímyéung a? | How is the weather in New Zealand right now? |
| 2 | mhaih géi syūfuhk | it doesn't feel very <i>comfortable</i> |
| 3 | Yuhchāak tīngyaht wúih chēui bāk fūng. | <i>It is predicted</i> that winds will be northerly tomorrow. |

The possessive dī

(1)

The **dī** in this context is used to indicate possession, specifying that the weather being discussed is that of the present moment in New Zealand. Notice that the “possessor” of the weather is **yìhgā** rather than **Náusāilàahn**; thus the expression is very similar in structure to “the present moment’s weather in New Zealand” in English. A similar expression is **Hèunggóng gāmyaht dī tīnhei**, which means “today’s weather in Hong Kong.”

Asking about the weather

(2)

To ask a general question about the weather, you can use the question word **dímyéung**:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Tīngyaht dī tīnhei dímyéung a? | What will the weather be like tomorrow? |
|---------------------------------------|---|

or you can ask a choice-type question:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| Tīngyaht dī tīnhei hóu-mh-hóu a? | Will the weather be good tomorrow? |
|---|------------------------------------|

You can also ask about certain characteristics of the weather with a choice-type question:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| Tīngyaht yíht-mh-yíht a? | Will it be cold tomorrow? |
| Tīngyaht hóu-mh-hóutīn a? | Will it be fine tomorrow? |
| Tīngyaht yáuh móuh yúh lohk a? | Will there be rain tomorrow? |

Predicting the future

(3)

When predicting things that are likely to happen in the future, we use the modal **wúih**. **Wúih** can be used before an adjective, as in:

Tīngyaht wúih hóutīn. It will be fine tomorrow.

It can be used before the “existential” verb **yáuh**, as in:

Tīngyaht wúih yáuh mouh. It will be foggy tomorrow.

It can also be used before other verbs, as in:

Hauhyaht wúih lohk-yúh. It will rain the day after tomorrow.

Jāumuht wúih jyún lèuhng. It will turn cool during the weekend.

Exercise 1 Weather forecast



Here is a forecast of tomorrow's weather in Guangzhou. Read the forecast or listen to the audio recording. Then complete the table.

Tīngyaht tīnhei yihmyiht tùhng chiuhshāp. Jeui gōu heiwān daaih-yeuk sāam-sahp yih douh. Jeui dāi heiwān yih-sahp-baat douh. Sēungdeui sāpdouh baak fahn jī chāt-sahp baat ji baak fahn jī baat-sahp gáu.

General description:

Highest temperature:

Lowest temperature:

Relative humidity: %– %

Vocabulary

A
CB

Wishing others well (CD2; 35)



Below are a number of idiomatic expressions used in wishing others well during festive seasons or on special occasions:

Singdaan faailohk!	Merry Christmas!
Sānnihn faailohk!	Happy New Year!
Sāangyaht faailohk!	Happy birthday!
Yātlouh seuhnfüng!	Have a good flight!
Gūnghéi faatchòih!	greeting said at Chinese New Year



The months of the year (CD2; 36)

In Cantonese, the months do not have special names, but are simply called “the first month” (**yāt-yuht**), “the second month” (**yih-yuht**) and so on. Here is a list of the twelve months in Cantonese:

yāt-yuht	January	chāt-yuht	July
yih-yuht	February	baat-yuht	August
sāam-yuht	March	gáu-yuht	September
sei-yuht	April	sahp-yuht	October
ng̃h-yuht	May	sahp-yāt-yuht	November
luhk-yuht	June	sahp-yih-yuht	December

Days of the month

To refer to a particular day of the month, the word **houh** (lit. “number”) is used. The “first” is **yāt-houh**, the “second” is **yih-houh**, the “third” is **sāam-houh**, etc. If the month is also given in a date, then the month comes *before* the day. Below are a few examples:

yāt-yuht yāt-houh	first of January
chāt-yuht gáu-houh	ninth of July
sahp-yih-yuht yih-sahp-ng̃h-houh	twenty-fifth of December



Dialogue 3



(CD2; 37)

It is Christmas Day and Jimmy is flying out to New York to visit his brother Oscar this evening. He is telephoning Oscar from Hong Kong, asking him about the weather in New York.

- What is the weather in New York like now?
- What is the average temperature?
- What is the outlook for next week?
- What advice does Oscar give to Jimmy about the clothes to bring to New York?

JIMMY: Singdaan faailohk!

OSCAR: Singdaan faailohk!

JIMMY: Oscar, Náuyeuk yìhgā dī tìnhei dímyéung a?

- OSCAR: Náuyeuk yìhgā hóu dūng a, lohk-gán syut a, heiwān daaih-yeuk lìhng hah yih-sahp douh.
- JIMMY: Gám, sái-mh-sái daaih dō-dī sāam lèih Náuyeuk a?
- OSCAR: Jeui hóu daaih dō-dī sāam lèih lā.
- JIMMY: Hóu lā.
- OSCAR: Bātgowo mhóu daaih taai dō sāam wo, yānwai hah go láih baai tìnhei wúih nyúhn fāan dī.
- JIMMY: Hóu lā. Gám, tīngyaht gin lā.
- OSCAR: Hóu lā. Yātlouh seuhnfung.

Dialogue 4



(CD2; 38)

It's a December day in Hong Kong. On the radio the weather forecaster is giving some weather information as well as advice for rivers.



- What will the weather be like today?
- What advice is given to people who are leaving home?
- What advice is given to drivers?

WEATHER FORECASTER: Yuhchāak gāmyaht tìnhei wúih hòhnláahng tùhng yáuh yúh. Daaihgā chēut-gāai geidāk jeuk dō gihn sāam, tùhngmàaih daai fāan bá jē la. Juhng yáuh, yìhgā lohk-gán yúh. Daaihgā yiu síusām jā-chē a.

Idioms and structures (CD2; 39)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.



- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 <i>lìhng hah yih-sahp douh</i> | 20° below zero |
| 2 <i>Jeui hóu daaih dō-dī sāam lèih lā.</i> | <i>It might be best</i> to bring more clothes. |
| 3 <i>Bātgowo mhóu daaih taai dō sāam wo</i> | But <i>don't</i> bring too many clothes |

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 4 | nyúhn fāan dī | it will become warm again |
| 5 | tíngyaht gin lā | see you tomorrow |
| 6 | Daaihgā chēut gāai geidāk
jeuk dō gihn sām | Everyone must <i>remember</i> to put
on more clothes when going out |
| 7 | Daaihgā yiu síusām jā-chē a. | Everyone has to drive <i>carefully</i> . |

Sub-zero temperatures

(1)

Lihng means “zero” and **hah** means “below” or “under”; thus **lihng hah yih-sahp douh** is “twenty degrees below zero.” Similarly, **lihng hah sah p douh** is “minus ten degrees.”

Giving advice

(2, 3)

When giving advice in Cantonese, the two modals **jeui hóu** (similar in meaning to “had better”) and **yi** (similar in meaning to “should”) can be used before the verb. To advise somebody *not* to do something, **mhóu** “don’t” is used before the verb. To say that it is not necessary to do something, **msái** is used. Below are some examples:

Gāmyaht wúih yáuh jaauyúh. Néih chēut gāai jeui hóu daai bá jē.

There will be showers today. You’d better take your umbrella when you go out.

Gāmmáahn wúih hóu dung. Néih yiu jeuk dō gihn sām a.

It will be cold tonight. You have to put on more clothes.

Gāmyaht tínhei hóu dūng. Mhóu heui yàuhséui la.

It’s very cold today. Don’t go swimming.

Tínhei wúih jyún yiht. Msái jeuk taai dō sām la.

The weather is getting hotter. There’s no need to wear too many clothes.

Fāan to indicate change back to normal

(4)

The word **fāan** here has the meaning of “back to normal.” Thus the expression **nyúhn fāan dī** has the connotation of “going back to the warm weather which we had before.”

“See you” (5)

The verb **gin** means “to see.” **Tingyaht gin lā** is equivalent to “See you tomorrow” in English and is often used to close a conversation.

Everyone (6)

Daaihgā is a pronoun which means “everyone,” and is very often used in broadcast messages to appeal to the general public. For example, **Daaihgā yiu síusām jā-chē a** is an appeal to the listeners to drive carefully.

Adverbs of manner (7)

Adverbs of manner, like most other adverbs, are put *before* the verbs they modify. For example:

- Daaihgā yiu síusām jā-chē a.** We must drive *carefully*.
- Daaihgā maahn-máan hàahng a.** Please walk *slowly*.

Exercise 2 The weather in China



The two newspaper cuttings below provide information about two major cities in China, namely Shanghai (Seuhnghói) and Guangzhou (Gwóngjāu). You have friends who plan to go to these cities at different times of the year, and they have come to consult you for the appropriate weather information. Complete the conversation which follows by using the information provided.

Shanghai temperature range and average rainfall				
	Temperature high (°C)	Temperature low (°C)	Number of days with rainfall	Monthly rainfall (in cm)
January	8	0	10	4.8
April	19	9	13	9.1
July	33	24	11	14.7
October	24	13	9	7.4

WHEN TO GO Although Shanghai's climate is subtropical, it does have a distinct change of seasons. Spring weather is usually warm but unsettled. Summer is hot and humid, with the highest incidence of rainy days of all the seasons. Autumn is the best season for visiting: warm and relatively dry. Winter, the longest season, is cold, but although the temperatures often go below freezing, snow is unusual.

Guangzhou temperature range and average rainfall

	<i>Temperature high (°C)</i>	<i>Temperature low (°C)</i>	<i>Number of days with rainfall</i>	<i>Monthly rainfall (in cm)</i>
January	18	9	7	2.2
April	25	18	15	17.3
July	33	25	16	20.5
October	29	19	6	8.6

WHEN TO GO Guangzhou is in a subtropical weather belt. In summer it is hot and humid, the rainfall heavy, with numerous thunderstorms. No pronounced winter season exists; although occasional days can be very cold, generally winter is mild and pleasant. In spring the weather starts to get warmer and the humidity higher; the rainy season begins in April and continues through September, about 80 per cent of the yearly average of 162 cm falling in these six months. Autumn is a delightful season with warm days, low humidity, and infrequent rainfall.

The province is frequently affected by typhoons in August and September. Northerly breezes prevail in October through February; southerly winds are more evident in the other months.

The most pleasant time to visit Guangzhou is October through March.

Conversation 1:

- JOHN: Ngóh yāt-yuht yiu heui Seuhnghói. Seuhnghói yāt-yuht
 dung-mh-dung a?
- YOU: (a) Seuhnghói yāt-yuht dōu géi dung a. Heiwān ...
- JOHN: Gám, sái-mh-sái daaih hóu dō sām a?

- YOU: (b)
JOHN: Seuhnghói yāt-yuht yáuh móuh yúh lohk a? Sái-mh-sái daai bá jē a?
YOU: (c)

Conversation 2:

- CARMEN: Ngóh sei-yuht wúih heui Gwóngjāu. Gwóngjāu ei-yuht dī tīnhei dím a?
YOU: (d) Gwóngjāu sei-yuht ...
CARMEN: Gám, heiwān daaihyeuk géidō douh a?
YOU: (e)
CARMEN: Gám, chiuh-mh-chiuh sāp a?
YOU: (f)

Conversation 3:

- RICHARD: Ngóh sahp-yuht heui Gwóngjāu. Néih jī-mh-jī Gwóngjāu sahp-yuht dī tīnhei wúih dím ga?
YOU: (g)
RICHARD: Wúih-mh-wúih lohk-yúh a?
YOU: (h)
RICHARD: Gám, sái-mh-sái daai bá jē heui a?
YOU: (i)

Exercise 3 Predicting the future



Translate the following sentences into Cantonese, using **wúih** for predictions. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) It will rain tomorrow.
Tīngyaht wúih lohk-yúh.
(b) The weather will become cooler the day after tomorrow.
(c) The weather will become hot next week.
(d) It will be very windy on Saturday.
(e) There will be thunderstorms on Sunday.
(f) It will be humid tomorrow.



Exercise 4 When will they come home?

Mr. and Mrs. Chan's children all live abroad, but they are all coming home this year to celebrate their parents' fortieth wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Chan are looking at their calendar to remind themselves when each of their children will come home to Hong Kong. Using the information provided below, complete the conversation between Mr. Chan and Mrs. Chan.

MR. CHAN: Simon géisih fāan Hēunggóng a?

MRS. CHAN: Simon baat-houh sīngkèih-yih jauh fāan Hēunggóng la.

MR. CHAN: Gám, Samuel nē?

MRS. CHAN: Samuel àh? (a) Samuel ...

MR. CHAN: Gám, Keith nē?

MRS. CHAN: (b)

MR. CHAN: Teresa yauh géisih fāan lèih a?

MRS. CHAN: (c)

March

M	T	W	T	F	S	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Simon back in HK 7	8	9	Samuel 10	back from UK 11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Teresa back 21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31	Keith back from Australia		

Recognizing Chinese characters

炎熱

hot

晴朗

fine

寒冷

cold

陰暗

overcast

溫暖

warm

密雲

cloudy

清涼

cool

有雨

rainy

Communicative activities



- 1 Talk about the weather in your hometown. What is it like during the winter? What is it like during the summer?
- 2 Pair up with a Cantonese-speaking classmate or colleague. Try to find out about where the person grew up and what the climate is like there.

Cultural point



Hong Kong is in a tropical storm belt where tropical cyclones (or typhoons) are common. Tropical cyclones typically occur between the months of May and November, and are particularly common in September. Advisory warnings are issued by the Hong Kong observatory whenever a tropical cyclone centered within 800 km of Hong Kong poses a threat to the territory. Advisory bulletins include the tropical cyclone warning signal issued and its significance, the latest position and expected movement of the center of the tropical cyclone, information on the wind strength, rainfall, and sea level in the territory and advice on precautionary measures. The signals are not on an even scale, but are according to the following sequence 1, 3, 8, 9, 10. Below are the official signal levels for Hong Kong:

T 1

This is a standby signal, indicating that a tropical cyclone is centered within about 800 km of Hong Kong and may affect the territory.

└ 3

Strong wind is expected or blowing generally in Hong Kong near sea level, with a sustained speed of 41–62 km/h and gusts which may exceed 110 km/h, and the wind condition is expected to persist. Winds are normally expected to become generally stronger in Hong Kong within 12 hours after the issue of this signal. Winds over offshore waters and on high ground may reach gale force.



Gale or storm force wind is expected or blowing generally in Hong Kong near sea level, with a sustained wind speed of 63–117 km/h from the quarter indicated and gusts which may exceed 180 km/h.



Gale or storm force wind is increasing or expected to increase significantly in strength.



Hurricane force wind is expected or blowing with sustained wind speed reaching upwards from 118 km/h and gusts that may exceed 220 km/h.

Unit Thirteen

Yīfuhk

The clothes we wear



In Unit 13 you will learn about:

- describing what people are wearing
- colors





Dialogue 1



(CD2; 40)

CHAN Syut Wai and Emily have been shopping together. They have met John in a café, and they are showing him what they bought.

- (a) What did Emily buy?
- (b) What did CHAN Syut Wai buy?
- (c) What did CHAN Syut Wai buy for John?

JOHN: Wā! Néihdeih máaih-jó gam dō yéh àh?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Haih a. Dī yéh hóu pèhng a.

EMILY: Haih a. Néih tái. Ngóh máaih-jó léuhng gihn sēutsāam, léuhng tiuh bunjihtkwàhn, tùhng yāt deui hàaih a.

JOHN: Gám néih nē, CHAN Syut Wai? Néih máaih-jó dī mātýéh a?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Ngóh máaih jó yāt tou toujōng, yāt gihn ngoihtou, tùhng léuhng gihn sēutsāam. Néih tái leng-mh-leng?

JOHN: Haih géi leng wo.

CHAN SYUT WAI: Juhng yáuh. Ngóh máaih-jó yāt yeuhng yéh béi néih.

JOHN: Mātýéh lèih ga?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Ngóh máaih-jó nī tiuh tāai béi néih. Néih jūng-mh-jūngyi a?

JOHN: Jūngyi. Dōjeh.



Dialogue 2



(CD2; 41)

John and Carmen are looking at a photograph of John's colleagues, which was taken on a trip to Beijing. John is telling Carmen who's who in his office.

- (a) Who is the man wearing a coat and a hat?
- (b) Who is the man wearing a scarf?
- (c) Who is the woman wearing a skirt and high-heeled shoes?

CARMEN: Yí, nī go jeuk daaihlāu, daai móu ge haih bīngo a?

JOHN: Nī go daai-jó móu ge haih Ben, ngóhdeih go lóuhbáan.

- CARMEN: Kéuih jauh haih Ben àh? Gám, nī go laahm-jó géng gān ge, fèih-féi-déi ge yauh haih bīngo a?
- JOHN: Laahm-jó génggān nī go haih Teddy. Teddy gaaklèih, jeuk kwàhn tùhng gōujāanghàaih gó go haih kéuih taai-tái.
- CARMEN: Nī go jauh haih Teddy go taai-tái àh?
- JOHN: Haih a, jeuk kwàhn tùhng gōujāanghàaih, chèuhng tàuhfaat nī go jauh haih Teddy go taai-tái laak.

Vocabulary



Clothing

Below is a list of clothing. Notice the different classifiers that are used. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, model your pronunciation on the recording.

Men's wear (CD2; 42)



yāt gihn sēutsāam	a shirt
yāt tou sāijōng	a suit
yāt tiuh (sāijōng) fu	a pair of trousers/slacks
yāt tiuh tāai	a tie
yāt gihn ngoihtou	a jacket
yāt deui (pèih)hàaih	a pair of (leather) shoes
yāt deui maht	a pair of socks
yāt déng móu	a hat/a cap

Ladies' wear (CD2; 43)



yāt gihn sēutsāam	a blouse
yāt tiuh kwàhn	a dress, a skirt
yāt tiuh bunjhtkwàhn	a skirt
yāt tiuh (sāijōng) fu	a pair of slacks
yāt tou toujōng	a suit
yāt gihn ngoihtou	a jacket
yāt deui sīmaht	a pair of pantyhose
yāt deui (pèih)hàaih	a pair of (leather) shoes
yāt deui gōujāanghàaih	a pair of high-heeled shoes



Casual wear (CD2; 44)

yāt gihn tīsēut	a T-shirt
yāt tiuh ngàuhjáifu	a pair of jeans
yāt tiuh dyúnfu	a pair of shorts
yāt deui bōhàaih	a pair of sports shoes
yāt deui lèuhnghàaih	a pair of sandals



Warm clothes (CD2; 45)

yāt gihn lāangsām	a woollen sweater/jumper
yāt gihn (daaih)lāu	a(n) (over)coat
yāt tiuh génggān	a scarf
yāt deui sáumaht	a pair of gloves

Classifiers for items of clothing

Gihn is the classifier used for tops such as **sēutsām** “shirt” and **ngoihtou** “jacket,” **tiuh** is the classifier used for **fu** “slacks” and **kwàhn** “dress and skirt,” while **deui** is the classifier for all things that come in pairs, such as kinds of **hàaih**, **maht**, and **sáumaht** “shoes, socks, and gloves.”



Exercise 1 The spending spree

The Chans are going to Canada. Mrs. Chan has just gone shopping for warm clothes, and Mr. Chan is finding out what she has bought for the family. Read the conversation between Mr. and Mrs. Chan. Then note down what Mrs. Chan has bought.

MRS. CHAN: Néih tái. Ngóh máaih-jó géi dō sām.

MR. CHAN: Haih wo. Néih máaih-jó dī mātýéh a?

MRS. CHAN: Néih tái. Ngóh máaih-jó sām gihn daaihlāu, sei gihn lāangsām. Juhng yáuh sām tiuh génggān.

MR. CHAN: Haih wo. Dī génggān hóu leng wo.

MRS. CHAN: Haih a. Dī génggān hóu leng ga. Bātgow dōu msyun hóu gwai.

MR. CHAN: Gám, nī bāau haih mātýéh lèih ga?

MRS. CHAN: Nī bāau haih sáumaht. Ngóh júngguhng máaih-jó ngh deui sáumaht.

MR. CHAN: Wā! Gam dō àh?

Idioms and structures (CD2; 48)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Wā | an exclamation showing surprise |
| 2 Néihdeih máaih-jó gam
dō yéh àh? | You bought so many things? |
| 3 Néih tái. | Look. |
| 4 Néih tái leng-mh-leng? | Do you think they are pretty? |
| 5 Haih géi leng wo. | They <i>are</i> quite pretty. |
| 6 Ngóh máaih-jó yāt
yeuhng yéh béi néih. | I bought something <i>for you</i> . |
| 7 Mātyéh lèih ga? | What is it? (showing curiosity) |
| 8 Nī go jeuk daaihláu, daai
móu ge haih bīngō a? | Who is this one <i>wearing a coat and a hat</i> ? |
| 9 lóuhbáan | boss |

Question to indicate recognition and slight surprise

(2)

Here **Néihdeih máaih-jó gam dō yéh àh?** is another question which shows recognition and slight surprise. The word **gam** helps indicate the recognition. A genuine question (for instance, if John is asking Carmen on the phone) would be **Néihdeih máaih-jó hóu dō yéh àh?** To both questions a positive response is **Haih a** while a negative one would be **Mhaih aak** “No, not really.”

Haih ... wo

(5)

To comment on something being quite pretty, you can say **Géi leng wo**. However, when you are *asked* to judge whether something is pretty and a positive answer is expected, you can make the emphatic statement **Haih géi leng wo**. The **haih** used before the adjective **leng** coupled with the particle **wo** (see Unit 5) help convey the message “They *are* quite pretty.”

The verbs for “putting on”

(8)

Jeuk is the Cantonese verb which means “to wear” or “to put on.” However, there are a few other verbs which are used specifically for certain kinds of clothes. For example, for **tāai** “tie,” the verb **dá** is used, while **daai** is used for **móu** “hat/cap.” For **génggān** “scarf,” the verb **laahm**, which literally means “to wrap around the body,” is used.

To say what clothes somebody has put on, the aspect marker **-jó** is often used, as follows:

Mary jeuk-jó tou toujōng tùhng gōujāanghàaih.

Mary is wearing a suit and high-heeled shoes.

Tīnhei hóu dung. Jimmy laahm-jó tiuh génggān.

The weather is cold. Jimmy has put on a scarf.

When information about clothes is used to describe people for identification purposes, the aspect marker **-jó** is not used, and the classifiers are omitted. For example:

Jeuk sāijōng gó go haih ngóh bàh-bā.

The one wearing a suit is my father.

Daai móu gó go haih Peter.

The one wearing a cap is Peter.

Jeuk tīsēut, ngàuhjáifu gó go néuihjái hóu leng.

The girl wearing a T-shirt and jeans is very pretty.



Vocabulary



Colors (CD2; 46)

hùhngsīk	red
wòhngsīk	yellow
làahmsīk	blue
luhksīk	green
baahksīk	white

hàaksīk	black
jísīk	violet, purple
fēsīk	brown
cháangsīk	orange
fūisīk	gray

Sīk by itself means “color.” Thus **hùhngsīk**, for example, literally means “red color.”

Dialogue 3



(CD2; 47)

Sam and Elza are discussing the clothes they wear to work. Sam teaches at a university while Elza works in a bank.



- What does Sam wear to work?
- Does he usually wear a tie?
- What does Elza wear to work?
- What does Elza wear when she does not have to go to work?

ELZA: Sam, néih pihngsìh jeuk mātýéh sām fāan-gūng ga?

SAM: Ngóh hái daaihohk gaau-syū, sóyih msái jeuk dāk taai sīmàhn. Ngóh dōsou dōu haih jeuk sēutsām tūhng sái fu.

ELZA: Sái-mh-sái dá tāai a?

SAM: Msái yātdihng dá tāai. Bātgwo ngóh dūngtīn tīnhei dung jauh dōsou dá tāai, hahtīn tīnhei yiht jauh hóu síu dá laak. Néih nē, Elza? Néih fāan-gūng sái-mh-sái jeuk dāk hóu sīmàhn a?

ELZA: Yiu a. Ngóh fāan ngànhòhng, yātdihng yiu jeuk kwàhn tūhng jeuk gōujāanghàaih. Dūngtīn jauh dōsou jeuk tou-jōng. Bātgwo ngóh fongga msái fāan-gūng jauh jeuk fāan tīsēut, ngàuhjáifu tūhng bōhàaih, gámyéung syūfuhk dī.

Idioms and structures (CD2; 48)



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogue above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.



- Ngóh hái *daaihohk gaau-syū*** I *teach* at a university
- msái jeuk dāk taai *sīmàhn*** (I) do not have to be very *smartly dressed*
- Msái yātdihng* dá tāai** I *don't necessarily* have to wear a tie.
- ngóh *dūngtīn* tīnhei dung jauh dōsou dá tāai** In *winter* when the weather is cold I usually wear a tie.
- hahtīn*** (in) summer

6 **Ngóh fāan ngàhnhòhng**

I work in a *bank*

7 **ngóh ... jauh jeuk fāan
tīsēut ...**

(lit.) I will go *back* to wearing
T-shirts

“University”

(1)

Daaihohk is “university,” and it literally means “big school.” **Síuhohk** (lit. “little school”), on the other hand, is “primary school,” and **jūnghohk** (lit. “middle school”) is “secondary school.”

Gaau-syū

(1)

The verb-object construction **gaau-syū** means “teach,” literally “teach books” (**syū** = book).

Dress code

(2)

To comment on *how* somebody is dressed, the resultative particle **dāk** is used after the verb **jeuk**, which is then followed by an adjective. Resultative structure is used to indicate the result or extent of the action of the verb. Below are some examples:

Kéuih jeuk dāk hóu sīmàhn. He is very smartly dressed.

**Kéuih jeuk dāk hóu
chèuihbín.** She is very casually dressed.

**Dī hohksāang jeuk dāk hóu
jíngchàih.** The students are very neatly
dressed.

To say whether one needs to dress up for an occasion, the modals **yiu** “have to,” **msái** “don’t have to,” and **hóyih** “can” are used. For example:

Chàhn sīnsāang fāan-gūng yiu jeuk dāk hóu sīmàhn.

Mr. Chan has to dress up smartly when he goes to work.

Richard fāan-gūng msái jeuk dāk taai sīmàhn.

Richard does not have to dress up too smartly when he goes to work.

**Ngóh sīngkèih-luhk fāan-gūng hóyih jeuk ngàuhjáifu tūhng
bōhàaih.**

On Saturdays I can go to work in jeans and sports shoes.

The idiomatic use of the verb *fāan* to mean “to work in”

(6)

The expression **Ngóh fāan ngànnhòhng** is another way of saying **Ngóh hái ngànnhòhng fāan-gūng** “I work in a bank”; *fāan* is the verb taken from *fāan-gūng*.

The particle *fāan* to mean “back to”

(7)

Fāan in the expression **ngóh jauh jeuk fāan tīsēut ...** has the meaning of “going back to,” and conveys the idea that Elza usually wears T-shirts and other casual clothes.

Exercise 2 Grace’s friends

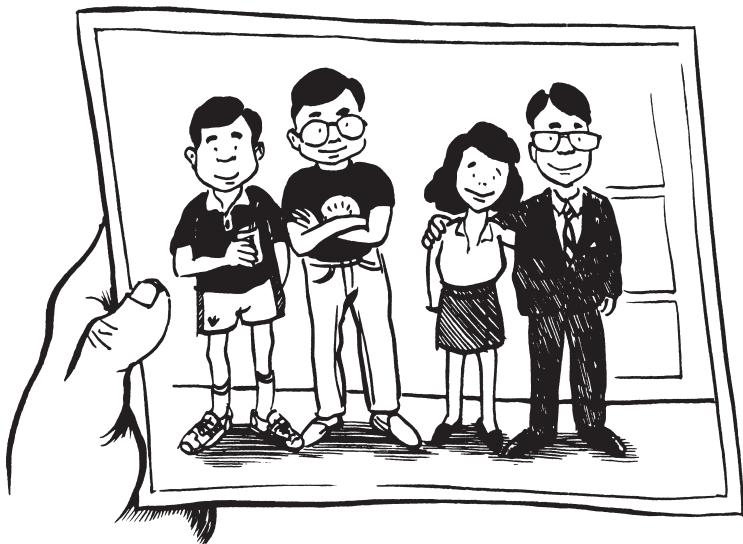


Grace is showing a photograph of her friends in Japan to John and Carmen. Read the conversation, then label the picture with the correct names.

GRACE: Nī géi go dōu haih ngóh hái Yahtbún dī hóu pàhng-yáuh.

JOHN: Nī go jeuk dāk hóu sīmàhn ge haih bīngō a?

GRACE: Kéuih haih Saito. Kéuih haih ngóh tùhngohk.



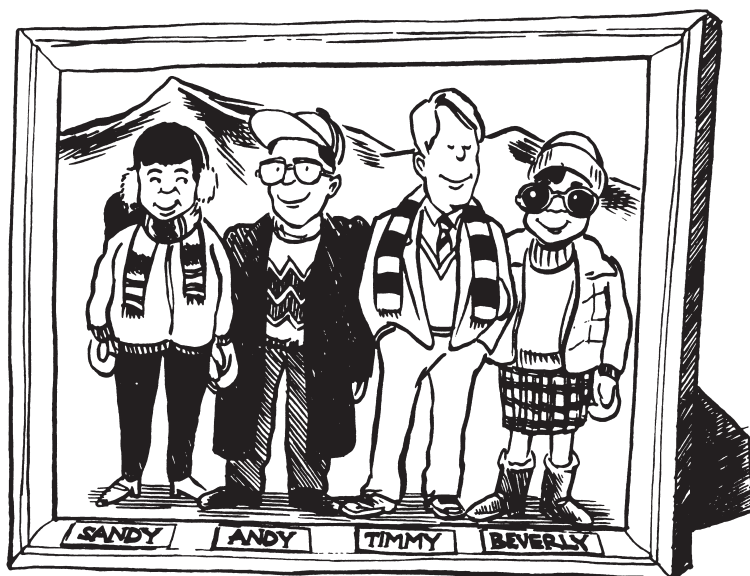
- CARMEN: Nī go nē? Nī go jeuk hùhngsīk kwàhn ge néuihjái nē?
- GRACE: Nī go néuihjái haih Saito go mùih-múi. Kéuih giujouh Mariko.
- JOHN: Gám, nī léuhng go nē? Nī léuhng go jeuk dāk hóu chéuih-bín ge nàahmjái nē?
- GRACE: Kéuihdeih haih Hama tùhng Hideki. Nī go jeuk hāaksīk tīsēut tùhng ngàuhjáifu ge haih Hama. Kéuih haih Hideki go gòh-gō. Jeuk hāaksīk tīsēut tùhng dyúnfu ge haih Hideki. Kéuih haih dàih-dái.



Exercise 3 Old friends

Your friends have come to your home for dinner. After dinner you show them your photos. You are looking at a photo of your college friends taken ten years ago on the snowy mountains. You are telling your dinner guests the names of each of them by describing their appearance and the clothes they were wearing. Complete the monologue by referring to the picture.

- YOU: Jóbīn nī go jeuk fu, laahm-jó génggān, daai-jó sáumaht ge néuihjái ...



Exercise 4 What you wear to work



You are talking with a friend about the clothes that you have to wear to work and the clothes that you like wearing when going out in the evening and on the weekends. Complete the conversation below with true information about yourself.

- YOUR FRIEND: Ngóh múih yaht fāan-gūng yiu jeuk sāijōng dá tāai.
Néih nē? Néih sái-mh-sái a?
- YOU: Ngóh ...
- YOUR FRIEND: Bātgwo ngóh yehmáahn tùhng sīngkèih-luhk sīngkèih
yaht heui gāai jauh mjūngyi jeuk sāijōng dá tāai laak.
Ngóh jūngyi jeuk dāk chēuihbín dī. Ngóh jūngyi jeuk
ngàuhjáifu tùhng tīsēut dō-dī. Gám, néih nē?
- YOU: Ngóh ...

Recognizing Chinese characters

紅色	red
黃色	yellow
藍色	blue
綠色	green
白色	white
黑色	black

Communicative activities



- 1 Describe what your partner is wearing. Make sure you include the colors of their clothing and whether they are casually or smartly dressed.
- 2 Have a Cantonese-speaking friend describe over the phone what he or she is wearing that day. If you are artistically inclined, do a sketch of what you hear and check later for accuracy.



Cultural point

Clothing in Hong Kong

With its small size (1,054 km²/407 sq. miles) and relative lack of natural resources, Hong Kong's economy has always relied on exports. A big part of that export market is textiles. One can find the entire spectrum of clothing for sale in Hong Kong from chic brands to HK\$10 shirts hawked by street vendors. Moreover, tailors stand ready to make any kind of custom clothing you desire. Many of the tailors (as in many places in southeast Asia) are from the local Indian community.

Unit Fourteen

Léuihhàhng gīngyihm

Traveling experiences



In Unit 14 you will learn about:

- discussing past experiences
- asking “how often,” “how long,” and “when”
- describing countries and cities





Dialogue 1



(CD2; 49)

Richard and John are discussing their traveling experiences.

- (a) How many times has John been to China?
- (b) When did he go to China?
- (c) Has Richard been to China?
- (d) When did Richard go to Taiwan?

RICHARD: John, néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Jūnggwok a?

JOHN: Yáuh a, ngóh heui-gwo Jūnggwok la.

RICHARD: Gám, néih heui-gwo géidō chi Jūnggwok a?

JOHN: Ngóh heui-gwo léuhng chi.

RICHARD: Néih géisih heui ga?

JOHN: Ngóh chihnnín heui-gwo yāt chi, gauhnín heui-gwo yāt chi. Néih nē? Néih heui-gwo Jūnggwok meih a?

RICHARD: Ngóh meih heui-gwo Jūnggwok, bātgow ngóh heui-gwo Tòihwāan.

JOHN: Néih géisih heui Tòihwāan ga?

RICHARD: Ngóh seuhng go yuht heui Tòihwāan ge.



Dialogue 2



(CD2; 50)

HO Syut Hwa and CHAN Syut Wai are talking about the sports they have played lately.

- (a) Has CHAN Syut Wai played any tennis this year?
- (b) Why hasn't CHAN Syut Wai done any swimming this year?
- (c) Why hasn't HO Syut Hwa played any sports this year?

HO SYUT HWA: CHAN Syut Wai, néih gāmnín yáuh móuh yàuh-gwo séui a?

CHAN SYUT WAI: Móuh a, ngóh gāmnín móuh yàuh-gwo séui a. Gāmnín tīnhei taai dung la. Bātgow ngóh dá-gwo géi chi móhngkàuh. Néih nē, HO Syut Hwa? Néih gāmnín yáuh móuh jouh-gwo wahnduhng a?

HO SYUT HWA: Móuh a. Ngóh gāmnín hóu mòhng, móuh sihgaan jouh wahnduhng, sóyih móuh yàuh-gwo séui, yauh móuh dá-gwo móhngkàuh.

Vocabulary



(CD2; 51)

Below are some commonly used expressions about past time. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the audio material for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

gāmnín	this year
gauhnín	last year
chihnnín	the year before last
nī go yuht	this month
seuhng go yuht	last month
chihn go yuht	the month before last
nī go láihbaai	this week
seuhng go láihbaai	last week
chihn go láihbaai	the week before last
sāam nihn chihn	three years ago
sāam go yuht chihn	three months ago
sāam go láihbaai chihn	three weeks ago

Note that in the last three expressions, **chihn** means “ago.” However, both **yuht** and **láihbaai** take the classifier **go**, while **nihn** does not. **Nihn** is the same word as **nín** in **gāmnín**, **gauhnín**, and **chihnnín**, but the pronunciation has undergone a tone change.

Idioms and structures



The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- 1 ***néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo*** *Have you ever been to China?*
Jūnggwok a?
- 2 ***néih heui-gwo géidō chi*** *How many times have you been*
Jūnggwok a? *to China?*
- 3 ***Néih géisìh heui ga?*** *When did you go?*
- 4 ***Néih gāmnín yáuh móuh*** *Have you done any sports this*
jouh-gwo wahnduhng a? *year?*

- 5 **Ngóh gāmnín hóu mòhng** I have been *very busy* this year.
 6 **móuh sihgaan jough-wahnduhng** (I haven't had) *time* to do sports

Asking about and describing experiences (1)

To ask whether somebody has had the experience of doing something, you can form a choice-type question with the two existential verbs **yáuh** and **móuh**, and use the aspect marker **-gwo** after the main verb:

Néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Oujāu a? Have you been to Australia?

Néih yáuh móuh gin-gwo doihsyú a? Have you seen kangaroos before?

A positive answer to the first question would then be:

Yáuh a, ngóh heui-gwo Oujāu. Yes, I have been to Australia.

And a negative answer would be:

Móuh a, ngóh móuh heui-gwo Oujāu. No, I have not been to Australia.

A second way to ask the same first question is to offer the two choices of **heui-gwo** and **meih heui-gwo**, **meih** being the adverb for incomplete action. However, in such an interrogative pattern the verb **heui** and the aspect marker **-gwo** are not repeated in the negative option, resulting in the following question:

Néih heui-gwo Oujāu meih a? Have you been to Australia?

And to ask the second question in the same way, you say:

Néih gin-gwo doihsyú meih a? Have you seen kangaroos before?

Positive answers to the questions above can be either long or short, as follows:

Ngóh heui-gwo Oujāu. / Heui-gwo.
Ngóh gin-gwo doihsyú. / Gin-gwo.

Negative answers can also be long or short:

Ngóh meih heui-gwo Oujāu. / Meih heui-gwo.

Ngóh meih gin-gwo doihsyú. / Meih gin-gwo.

Asking about frequency

(2)

A possible follow-up question to whether somebody has experienced something is to ask how many times. The Cantonese expression for asking this is **géidō chi**. Read the following exchange:

A: **Néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Oujāu a?**

Have you been to Australia?

B: **Yáuh a, ngóh heui-gwo Oujāu.**

Yes, I have been to Australia.

A: **Néih heui-gwo géidō chi Oujāu a?**

How many times have you been to Australia?

B: **Ngóh heui-gwo léuhng chi Oujāu.**

I've been to Australia twice.

The point to bear in mind about the pattern is the word order. The expression of frequency comes between the verb-and-aspect marker **heui-gwo** and its object **Oujāu**, so that the literal translation of the Cantonese **Ngóh heui-gwo léuhng chi Oujāu** is “I have been two times (to) Australia.” Here is a further exchange to illustrate the structure:

A: **Néih gāmnín yàuh-gwo séui meih a?**

Have you done any swimming this year?

B: **Yàuh-gwo.**

Yes, I have.

A: **Néih gāmnín yàuh-gwo géidō chi séui a?**

How many times have you been swimming this year?

B: **Ngóh gāmnín yàuh-gwo sām chi séui.**

I've been swimming three times this year.

Asking when

(3)

When discussing experiences, another possible follow-up question is “When ...?” The Cantonese word for “when” is **géisih**. Read the following exchanges:

- A: **Néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Oujāu a?**
Have you been to Australia?
- B: **Yáuh a, ngóh heui-gwo Oujāu.**
Yes, I have been to Australia.
- A: **Néih géisih heui ga?**
So, when did you go?
- B: **Ngóh gauhnín heui ge.**
I went last year.
- C: **Néih yáuh móuh gin-gwo sāyùh a?**
Have you ever seen sharks before?
- D: **Yáuh a, ngóh gin-gwo sāyùh la.**
Yes, I have seen sharks before.
- C: **Néih géisih gin ga?**
When did you see them?
- D: **Ngóh sāam nìhn chihn hái Oujāu gin ge.**
I saw them in Australia three years ago.

Notice that in the follow-up question to “When ...?” the destination or the object can be omitted, and so can the aspect marker **-gwo**. **Ga** is often used instead of **a** as the interrogative (question) particle in such a follow-up question. In answer to a follow-up question, **ge** is often used as a sentence-final particle. In Cantonese, time expressions always come *before* the verb, hence **Ngóh gauhnín heui ge**.



Vocabulary



Major cities of the world (CD2; 52)

Here is a list of some of the world's major cities. Read each item aloud, or if you have the audio material for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

Lèuhndēun	London
Lohkchaamgēi	Los Angeles
Máhnèihlāai	Manila
Náuyeuk	New York
Bālāih	Paris

Sāamfàahnsih	San Francisco
Dūnggīng	Tokyo
Dōlèuhndō	Toronto
Wāngōwàh	Vancouver

Describing countries (CD2; 53)



You may want to say what you like about a particular country. Below are some of the probable reasons for liking a country.

Fūnggíng hóu leng.

The scenery is good.

Wàahngíng hóu gōnjehng.

The environment is clean.

Gāautūng hóu fōngbihn.

The transportation is convenient.

Dī yàhn hóu hóu.

The people are nice.

Máaih-yéh hóu pèhng.

Things are very cheap.

Dī yéh hóu hóusihk.

The food is delicious.

Dialogue 3



(CD2; 54)

Peter is asking John about his recent trip to the United States.



- (a) When did John go to the United States?
- (b) Which cities did he visit?
- (c) How long did he stay in each?

PETER: John, néih seuhng go yuht haih-mh-haih heui-gwo Méihgwok a?

JOHN: Haih a. Ngóh ngāam-ngāam hái Méihgwok fāan lèih.

PETER: Néih heui-jó Méihgwok bīndouh a?

JOHN: Ngóh heui-jó Sāamfāahnsíh tùhng Lohkchaamgēi. Ngóh heui taam-pàhngyáuh.

PETER: Néih heui-jó Sāamfāhnsíh géinoih a?

JOHN: Ngóh heui-jó Sāamfāahnsíh ngóh yaht.

PETER: Gám, Lohkchaamgēi nē? Néih hái Lohkchaamgēi làuh-jó géidō yaht a?

JOHN: Ngóh hái Lohkchaamgēi jauh làuh-jó luhk yaht.

Dialogue 4



(CD2; 55)

Jimmy is asking William about his impressions of Japan, which he visited once.



- (a) How does William find Japan?
 (b) What are the things he likes about Japan?
 (c) What are the things he doesn't like about Japan?

JIMMY: William, néih gak, heui-gwo Yahtbún haih-mh-haih a?

WILLIAM: Haih a.

JIMMY: Néih géisìh heui ga?

WILLIAM: Ngóh chihnnín heui ge.

JIMMY: Gám, néih jūng-mh-jūngyi Yahtbún a?

WILLIAM: Ngóh hóu jūngyi Yahtbún a. Yahtbún dī fūnggíng hóu leng, jāuwàih dōu hóu gōnjehng, dī yàhn hóu hóu, hóu yáuh láihmaauh, bāt-gwo máaih-yéh hóu gwai.

JIMMY: Dī yéh hóu-mh-hóusihk ga?

WILLIAM: Mäh-má-déi lā, tūhngmàaih sihk-yéh dōu hóu gwai.



Exercise 1 Your favorite place

Of all the places you have visited, which is your favorite country or city?
 Using Dialogue 4 as a model, explain why you like this place best.

YOU: Ngóh jeui jūngyi ... yānwaih ...



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 néih seuhng go yuht haih-mh-haih heui-gwo Méihgwok a? | You went to the United States last month, didn't you? |
| 2 Ngóh <i>ngāam-ngāam</i> hái Méihgwok fāan lèih. | I have <i>just</i> come back from the United States. |
| 3 Ngóh heui <i>taam-pàhngyáuh</i>. | I went to <i>visit friends</i> . |
| 4 <i>Néih heui-jó Sāamfàhnsih géinoih a?</i> | <i>How long did you stay in San Francisco?</i> |
| 5 Néih hái Lohkchaamgēi làuh-jó géidō yaht a? | How many days did you stay in Los Angeles? |

6 *jāuwàih dōu hóu gōnjehng* It's very clean *everywhere*.

7 *hóu yáuh láihmaauh* very *polite*

Asking for confirmation (1)

The question asks for confirmation of some information, hence **haih-mh-haih heui-gwo Méihgwok a?** rather than **yáuh móuh heui-gwo Méihgwok a?** or **heui-gwo Méihgwok meih a?** The most appropriate translation into English is the tag question: "You went to the United States last month, didn't you?"

Taam (3)

The verb **taam** can only take human objects and means "to pay somebody a visit." Thus, **heui Méihgwok taam-pàhngyáuh** is correct but ***taam Méihgwok** is wrong.

Asking about the length of an activity (4, 5)

Apart from asking when somebody has visited a country, one might also enquire how long he or she stayed there. For this the question word **géinoih** "how long" is used. Read the exchange below:

- A: **Néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Yahtbún a?**
Have you ever been to Japan?
- B: **Yáuh a. Heui-gwo yāt chi. Gauhín heui ge.**
Yes, I have, once. I went last year.
- A: **Gám, néih heui-jó géinoih a?**
How long did you stay there?
- B: **Ngóh heui-jó sahپ yaht.**
I was there for ten days.

Notice that two different aspect markers, namely **-gwo** and **-jó**, are used with the verb **heui** in this dialogue. **-gwo** is used to refer to an experience, as evident in the question **Néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Yahtbún a?** "Have you ever been to Japan?" and the statement **Heui-gwo yāt chi** "I have been once." **-jó**, on the other hand, focuses on new information about a completed action which is already known about. In the dialogue above, after A has heard that B has been to Japan once, A then asks **néih heui-jó géinoih a?** "How long did you

stay there?,” and B answers **Ngóh heui-jó sahپ yaht** “I was there for ten days,” both of which show recognition of the fact, now known, that B has been to Japan.

Another point worth noting is the word order. Whereas time expressions in Cantonese usually precede the verb, phrases of duration usually *follow* the verb, hence **Ngóh heui-jó sahپ yaht**.



Exercise 2 Where have they been?

Translate the following sentences into Cantonese, using **-gwo** to refer to experiences. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) I went to England last year.
Ngóh gauhnín heui-gwo Yínggwok.
- (b) I went to Japan the month before last.
- (c) He went to France last week.
- (d) She went to China two months ago.
- (e) We went to Taiwan five years ago.
- (f) They went to Canada four weeks ago.

Jāuwàih

(6)

The Cantonese word **jāuwàih** is a noun which means “the surroundings,” and so the sentence **jāuwàih dōu hóu gōnjehng** is literally “The surroundings are all very clean.”

Yáuh láihmaauh

(7)

In the expression **yáuh láihmaauh**, **yáuh** is a verb which means “to have” while **láihmaauh** is a noun which means “good manners,” hence “polite.” The expression for “impolite” is **móuh láihmaauh**.

Exercise 3 Globe-trotters



Winnie, Kitty, and Sally are bragging about their wide traveling experiences. Read the conversation. Then make a record of the girls' traveling experiences and decide which of the three has traveled the most.

WINNIE: Ngóh jeui jūngyi heui-léuihhàhng ga laak. Ngóh heui-gwo sām chi āujāu, léuhng chi Méihgwok, yāt chi Yahtbún, tùhng yāt chi Oujāu.

KITTY: Gám, néih yáuh móuh heui-gwo Jūnggwok tùhng Tòihwāan a?

WINNIE: Móuh wo.

KITTY: Ngóh heui-gwo ngh chi Jūnggwok, sei chi Tòihwāan, léuhng chi Yahtbún. Ngóh dōu yáuh heui-gwo āujāu, Méihgwok, tùhng Oujāu, múih douh heui-gwo léuhng chi.

SALLY: Gám ngóh heui dāk jeui dō léuihhàhng la. Ngóh heui-gwo yāt chi Yandouh, sām chi Fēileuhtbān, léuhng chi Yahtbún, sei chi Jūnggwok, tùhng ngh chi Tòihwāan. Āujāu ngóh heui-gwo yāt chi, Méihgwok sei chi, Gānàh-daaih sām chi. Juhng yáuh, ngóh heui-gwo sām chi Oujāu, tùhng léuhng chi Náusāilàahn.

Exercise 4 Expressing frequency



To familiarize yourself with the structures for expressing frequency of past experiences, answer the following questions with the number given. The first one has been done for you as an example.

- (a) **Néih heui-gwo géidō chi Yahtbún a?** (3)
Ngóh heui-gwo sām chi Yahtbún.
- (b) Néih heui-gwo géidō chi Dākgwok a? (5)
- (c) Néih nī go yuht tái-gwo géidō chi hei a? (2)
- (d) Néih nī go láihbaai dá-gwo géidō chi móhngkàuh a? (2)
- (e) Néih gāmnín heui-gwo géidō chi léuihhàhng a? (4)

Exercise 5 Where have the Chans been?



Mr. and Mrs. Chan love traveling. They have done quite a bit this year, and their neighbors Mr. and Mrs. Wong are asking them about their travels. Complete the conversation with the information given on the calendar.

April							May						
M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
				1	2	3							1
	Philippines												
4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
18	India								Taiwan				
	19	20	21	22	23	24	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
India							30	31					

- MR. WONG: Chàhn sīnsāang, Chàhn táai, néihdeih gāmnín yáuh móuh heui-gwo léuihhàhng a?
- MR. CHAN: Yáuh a. Ngóhdeih gāmnín heui-gwo sām go gwokgā la.
- MR. WONG: Bīn sām go gwokgā a?
- MRS. CHAN: (a) Ngóhdeih heui-jó ...
- MRS. WONG: Néihdeih géisih heui ... ga?
- MR. CHAN: (b) Ngóhdeih ...
- MR. WONG: Néihdeih heui-jó géinoih a?
- MRS. CHAN: (c)
- MRS. WONG: Gám, juhng yáuh nē?
- MRS. CHAN: (d)
- MRS. WONG: Gám, juhng yáuh yāt go gwokgā nē?
- MRS. CHAN: (e)



Exercise 6 Where have you been?

Using Exercise 1 above as a model, write out your traveling experiences in Cantonese below.

YOU: **Ngóh heui-gwo ...**

Recognizing Chinese characters

倫敦	London
馬尼拉	Manila
紐約	New York
巴黎	Paris

三藩市	San Francisco
東京	Tokyo
多倫多	Toronto
溫哥華	Vancouver

Communicative activities



- 1 With a Cantonese-speaking partner, talk about a favorite vacation that you have experienced. Where did you go? What kind of places did you visit while there? What was your favorite thing to do? Engage your partner with the same questions.
- 2 Play the role of a traveler planning a round-the-world trip. Have a partner play the role of travel agent. Switch roles and repeat.

Cultural point



Tourism in Hong Kong

According to the Hong Kong tourism commission, Hong Kong received nearly 30 million visitors in 2008. Tourism-related expenditures of the same year were estimated at HK\$159.0 billion. People come to Hong Kong for many reasons, but shopping and eating are among the most popular pastimes. In fact, many tourists do nothing else *but* shop and eat. Because of its history as a British colony, Hong Kong has a unique blend of East and West. Hong Kong has an amazing array of shopping opportunities ranging from second-hand goods street markets to glitzy malls to boutiques with world-class fashion. It is also a place to buy Chinese traditional goods and cutting-edge electronics.

Besides shopping and dining, visitors come to enjoy some of the most spectacular views found anywhere in the world, including the harbor, the Giant Buddha of Lantau Island, and scenic beaches.

Unit Fifteen

Dá-dihnwá

On the telephone



In Unit 15 you will learn about:

- telephone conversations
- how to invite somebody out
- how to arrange to meet somebody

Dialogue 1



(CD2; 57)

CHAN Wing Sang is out of the office for a while and his colleague Jimmy is answering the phone for him.



- (a) Who is calling?
- (b) What message does he leave?
- (c) What is his phone number?

MR. WONG: Wái, mgōi néih giu CHAN Wing Sang tēng-dihnwá.
 JIMMY: Deui mgyuh, CHAN Wing Sang hàahngghōi-jó. Ching mahn bīnwái wán kéuih a?
 MR. WONG: Ngóh haih Wòhng sīnsāang a. Néih haih bīnwái a?
 JIMMY: Ngóh haih CHAN Wing Sang go tùhngsih Jimmy. Wòhng sīnsāang, sái-mh-sái làuh go háuseun a?
 MR. WONG: Hóu ā. Mgōi néih giu kéuih dá fāan dihnwá bái ngóh ā. Ngóh go dihnwá haih sām-luhk-lihng-sām-luhk-chāt-baat.
 JIMMY: Sām-luhk-lihng-sām-luhk-chāt-baat. Hóu, ngóh giu CHAN Wing Sang dá fāan dihnwá bái néih lā.
 MR. WONG: Hóu. Mgōi saai, Jimmy.
 JIMMY: Bāai-bāai.
 MR. WONG: Bāai-bāai.

Dialogue 2



(CD2; 58)

John is alone at home. The telephone rings and John picks it up.



- (a) Where is Carmen?
- (b) What message does Susan leave?
- (c) Does she want Carmen to call her back?

JOHN: Wái.
 SUSAN: Wái, ching mahn Carmen hái-mh-hái douh a?
 JOHN: Deui mgyuh, Carmen chēut-jó gāi wo. Néih bīnwái wán kéuih a?
 SUSAN: Ngóh haih Susan a. Néih haih-mh-haih John a?
 JOHN: Haih a.
 SUSAN: John, néih hó-mh-hóyíh tùhng ngóh làuh go háu-seun bái Carmen a?

- JOHN: Hóyíh. Néih góng lā.
 SUSAN: Mgoi néih wah béi Carmen tēng, tīngyaht lohk-yúh jauh mheui dá móhngkàuh laak.
 JOHN: Hóu lā. Ngóh wah béi kéuih tēng lā. Gám, sái-mh-sái giu Carmen dá-fāan béi néih a?
 SUSAN: Msái la.
 JOHN: Hóu lā. Bāai-baai.
 SUSAN: Bāai-baai.



Vocabulary



(CD2; 59)

Cantonese speakers have certain conventions when talking on the telephone. Below is a list of the common expressions used. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

dá-dihnwá	to make a phone call
tēng-dihnwá	to answer the phone
dáng (yāt) dáng/dáng (yāt) jahn	to wait a minute
mhái douh	not here
hàahngghōi-jó	has/have gone out
làuh (yāt go) háuseun	leave a message
dá gwo (dihnwá) lèih	to call again
dá fāan (dihnwá) béi néih	to call you back
daap cho sin	wrong number
góng-gán	line engaged
noihsin	extension



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- Wái, mgoi néih giu CHAN** *Hello, can I speak to CHAN*
Wing Sang tēng-dihnwá. *Wing Sang, please?*
- Deui mgyuh, CHAN Wing Sang** *Sorry, CHAN Wing Sang is not*
hàahngghōi-jó. *in at the moment.*

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3 | Ngóh haih <i>CHAN Wing Sang</i> go <i>tùhngsih</i>. | I am <i>CHAN Wing Sang's</i> colleague. |
| 4 | <i>Mgōi néih giu kéuih dá fāan dihnwá</i> béi <i>ngóh ā</i>. | Please ask him to return my call. |
| 5 | <i>Bāai-baai</i>. | Bye-bye. |

Greeting on the phone (1)

To open a telephone conversation, Cantonese speakers say **wái**, whether calling or answering.

Asking for somebody on the phone (1)

To ask for somebody on the phone, you can go straight into it by saying:

Wái, mgōi néih giu ... Hello, can I speak to ... please?
tēng-dihnwá.

Or you can first ask whether somebody is there:

Wái, ching mahn ... Hello, is ... there, please?
hái-mh-hái douh a?

Answering the phone (2)

When a caller asks to speak to somebody else, you might answer:

Hóu, mgōi dáng yāt jahn. Please wait a minute.

When a caller asks whether somebody else is in, you might say:

Hái douh. Mgōi dáng yāt jahn. Yes, he's here. Just a minute.

If someone asks to speak to you, you say:

Ngóh haih. Speaking.

If somebody asked for is not in, you might say:

Deui mgyuh, kéuih mhái I'm sorry, he's not in.
douh wo.

or

Deui mgyuh, kéuih I'm sorry, he's gone out.
hàahnghōi-jó wo.

You may wish to ask who is calling, by saying:

Chíng mahn bīnwái wán kéuih a? May I ask who's calling, please?

You may also want to ask whether the caller needs to leave a message:

Néih sái-mh-sái làuh go háuseun a? Would you like to leave a message?

Colleagues and classmates (3)

The noun **tùhngsih** “colleague” is made up of **tùhng**, which means “together with,” and **sih**, which means “to work.” Thus **tùhngsih** is “someone you work with,” while **tùhngghohk** “classmate” is “someone you learn with,” **hohk** meaning “to learn.”

Leaving a message (4)

To ask to leave a message, you can say:

Mgōi néih tùhng ngóh làuh go háuseun ā.
Could you leave a message for me, please?

In leaving a message, you can say who you are, and then say you'll call back another time:

Mgōi néih wah bái kéuih tēng Chàhn sīnsāang wán-gwo kéuih. Ngóh wúih sei dím jūng dá gwo làih.
Please tell him/her that Mr. Chan called, and I'll call again at 4 o'clock.

You can also ask to have the person return your call:

Ngóh haih Chàhn sīnsāang. Mgōi néih giu kéuih dá fāan dihn-wá bái ngóh ā.
This is Mr. Chan. Please tell him/her to call me back.

You may also leave your own telephone number for someone to call back. “Telephone number” is **dihnwá houhmáh** in Cantonese (though many people just say **dihnwá** in colloquial speech), and the actual number is cited digit by digit:

Ngóh go dihnwá (houhmáh) haih ngóh-chāt-lìhng-gáu-baat-lìhng-sei.

My phone number is 5709804.

Saying goodbye

(5)

The conventional way of saying goodbye at a meeting or on the telephone is **joi gin**, which literally means “see you again.” However, in Hong Kong, because of the Western influence, people tend to say **bāai-baai** instead. **Bāai-baai** is borrowed from the colloquial English “bye-bye,” but when we say it in Cantonese we have to abide by the rules of Cantonese, and get the tones right!

Exercise 1 Taking messages



Your colleague, Pam, has gone out for a while and says she’s coming back at about four o’clock. You have promised to take messages for her. Complete the following conversation between you and a caller.

CALLER: Wái, mgōi néih giu Pam tēng-dihnwá.

YOU: (a) Deui mjyuh, Pam ...

CALLER: Ching mahn kéuih géi dím jūng fāan lèih a?

YOU: (b) Pam wah kéuih ...

CALLER: Mgōi hó-mh-hóyíh tùhng ngóh làuh go háuseun a?

YOU: (c)

CALLER: Mgōi néih giu kéuih hái ngóh dím jūng chihn dá fāan dihnwá béi ngóh ā.

YOU: (d) Hóu, ngóh giu kéuih ...

CALLER: Hóu laak. Mgōi saai. Bāai-baai.

YOU: (e) Msái mgōi ...

Vocabulary

A
CB

Leisure activities (CD2; 60)



Below is a list of popular activities that you might invite somebody out for. Try reading each item aloud. If you have the audio for this book, you can model your pronunciation on the recording.

heui tái-hei	to go to the cinema
sihk máahnfaahn	to have dinner
heui yám-yéh	to have a drink
heui yám-jáu	to go for a drink
heui yám-gafē	to go for a coffee
heui tiu-móuh	to go to a dance
heui yàuh-séui	to go swimming
heui dá-bō	to play a ballgame
heui tēng-yāmngohk	to go to a concert

Specifying the day

When arranging to meet somebody, we need to make it clear which day we are talking about. Read the examples below:

(nī go) sīngkèih-yaht	this (coming) Sunday
(nī go) sīngkèih-yāt	this (coming) Monday
(nī go) sīngkèih-yih	this (coming) Tuesday
hah (go) sīngkèih-yaht	Sunday
hah (go) sīngkèih-yāt	Monday
hah (go) sīngkèih-yih	Tuesday

Note that the other term for week, **láihaai**, can be substituted for **sīngkèih** in the above expressions.



Dialogue 3



(CD2; 61)

John is at home and calls Richard to extend an invitation.

- What activity is John suggesting?
- Who's going?
- How will they meet up?

JOHN: Wái.

RICHARD: Wái, neih haih John a?

JOHN: Haih, ngóh haih John.

RICHARD: Ngóh haih Richard. John, tīngmáahn dāk-mh-dākhàahn a?
Yáuh móuh hīngcheui heui tái-héi a?

JOHN: Dākhàahn a. Tái géi dímjūng a?

RICHARD: Mjī. Dáng ngóh séuhng-mohng tái háh sìhgāan sīn.

(Richard comes back on the phone after finding the show times online.)

RICHARD: Wái. John, Tíngmáahn chāat dím tùhng sahph dím jūng dōu yáuh héi tái. Néih séung tái géi dím jūng a?

JOHN: Tái chāat dím jūng lā, hóu mā?

RICHARD: Hóu. Ngóh dou heiyún houh, faat go dyún sheuhn bái néih.

JOHN: Hóu lā. Tíngmáahn gin.

RICHARD: Tíngmáahn gin.

Dialogue 4



(CD2; 62)

William wants to buy a new cell phone plan but he is not sure which one is best for his needs. He calls his friend Linda for her opinion.



- (a) What plan does Linda have?
- (b) What plan does her brother have?
- (c) What plan does William choose?

LINDA: Wái.

WILLIAM: Wái. Linda, ngóh haih William.

LINDA: William, dím a?

WILLIAM: Géi hóu. Ngóh séung chēut bou saugēi, Néih wah bīngō toih tùhng maaih gaaiwahk hou a? Néih tùhng néih gōgo yuhng gán mātýéh gaaiwahk a?

LINDA: Ngóh yuhng gán Hēung Góng Dihnsheun ge yuhtfai gaaiwahk, ngóh gōgo jauh yuhng gán chùhjik kāk.

WILLIAM: Yātgo yuht, yau géi dō fānjūng a? Dihnwah yáuhmóuh dāk seuhng mōhng ga?

LINDA: Ngóh ge gaaiwahk múih go yuht yáuh yāt chīn yi baak fānjūng, bāau móuhhaang dyúnseuhn, dihnwah yí gīng yáuh WiFi.

WILLIAM: Néih gōgo nē?

LINDA: Kéiuh ge chùhjikāk haih múih faanjung luhk sīn, múih chí jeui síu yiu jāan jik ngh sahph mǎn. Daahnhaaih Keiuh dihn waah mouh WiFi. Kéiuh gaaiwahk pèhng hóudō.

WILLIAM: Gam, ngóhnám ngoh yīnggōi wuih máaih chùhjik kāk lak. Mgōi néih bōngmòhng!

LINDA: Msai mgōi.



Idioms and structures

The items in the list below appear in the same order as they do in the dialogues above. The *italicized* items are *new* items. In the notes, numbers in brackets refer to the expressions listed below.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 Tīngmáahn
dāk-mh-dākhàahn a? | <i>Are you free tomorrow night?</i> |
| 2 Yáuh móuh hīngcheui heui
tái-héi a? | <i>Are you interested in seeing a movie?</i> |
| 3 Dākhàahn a. | <i>(I am) free.</i> |
| 4 Dáng ngóh séuhng-mohng
tái háh sihgān sīn. | Let me go online and check the times. |
| 5 Ngóh dou heiyún houh, faat
go dyún seuhn béi néih. | I'll text you when I get to the movie theater. |
| 6 Néih tùhng néih gōgo yuhng
gán mātyéh gaaiwahk a? | Which plan do you and your (older) brother have? |
| 7 yuhtfai gaaiwahk, chühjik
kāat | monthly plan, prepaid card |

- 8 **Dihnwah yáuhmóuh dāk seuhng mòhng ga?** Can you go on the Internet?
 9 **bāau móuhhaang dyúnseuhn** including unlimited texting

Inviting someone out (1, 2)

To invite someone out, it is common to begin by asking if he or she is free on a certain day:

Néih sīngkèih yaht yehmáahn dāk-mh-dākhàahn a?

Are you free on Sunday evening?

Dākhàahn is the adjective for “free,” and in the example above it is used to form a choice-type question. If the answer is positive, another question can be asked, this time to find out if the person is interested in a certain type of activity:

Néih yáuh móuh hingcheui tühng ngóh heui tái-héi a?

Are you interested in going to a movie with me?

The choice-type question above is formed with the existential verbs **yáuh** and **móuh**, followed by the noun for “interest,” **hingcheui**. In Dialogue 4, **yáuhmóuh** is also used, in **Dihnwah yáuhmóuh dāk séung mòhng ga?** “Can you go on the Internet?”

Another way of suggesting an activity is to use the expression **bātyùh** with the sentence-final particle **ā**:

Tínhei gam yiht, bātyùh heui yàuh-séui ā.

The weather is so hot. Why don't we go swimming?

Daaihga dōu dākhàahn. Bātyùh heui tái-hei ā.

We're all free. Why don't we go to see a movie?

Or you can come straight to the point in inviting somebody out:

Ngóh séung chéng néih heui yāmngohkwúi. Mjī néih dāk-mh-dākhàahn nē?

I'd like to invite you to a concert. I was wondering whether you were free?

The pattern **Mjī ... nē** is a way of asking a question, and functions exactly like the English pattern “I was wondering whether”

The aspect marker -háh

(4)

-háh is an aspect marker used after a verb to indicate that an action is to be taken for a short while. For example, when John says he'll look up the times online, that should take just a moment, as is indicated in **Dáng ngóh séuhng-mohng tái háh sihgāan sīn** "Let me go online and check the times."



Exercise 2 Housewarming

Amy has moved into a new flat and wants to invite Kitty to her new home for dinner. She phones Kitty to discuss a date. Read the conversation, then answer the following questions:

- Why can't Kitty make it on Tuesday evening?
- Why can't she make it on Wednesday evening?
- What day do Amy and Kitty eventually agree on?
- What time does Amy expect Kitty?

AMY: Wái, haih-mh-haih Kitty a?

KITTY: Haih a. Néih haih Amy àh?

AMY: Kitty, ngóh séung chéng néih làih ngóh ngúkkéi sihk máahn-faahn a. Néih hah sīngkèih-yih dāk-mh-dākhàahn a?

KITTY: Hah sīngkèih-yih mdāk a. Ngóh yiu tùhng Peter heui tēng-yāmgohk a.

AMY: Gám, láihbaai-sāam máahn nē?

KITTY: Láihbaai-sāam máahn dōu mdāk a. Ngóh yiu fāan-hohk a. Bātyùh láihbaai-ngh máahn ā, hóu-mh-hóu? Láihbaai-ngh máahn ngóh béigau dākhàahn.

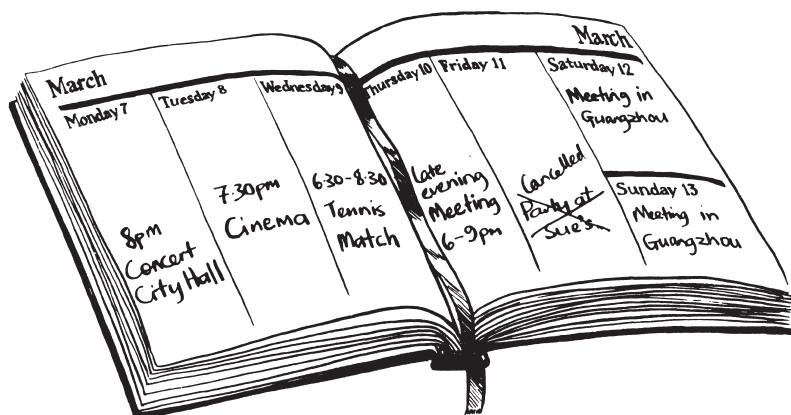
AMY: Hóu lā. Gám jauh láihbaai-ngh máahn lā. Néih yehmáahn chāt dím bun lèih douh ngóh ngúkkéi, dāk-mh-dāk?

KITTY: Dāk, móuh mahntàih.



Exercise 3 When are you free?

Your friend Stephen is leaving Hong Kong at the end of the week, and has phoned to suggest having a drink together after work some time this week. You have a very busy week, and you are trying desperately to fit in a time for Stephen. Complete the conversation with reference to the diary:



STEPHEN: Wái, ngóh haih Stephen a. Ngóh sīngkèih-luhk jauh fāan Méihgwok la. Néih nī go láihbaai géisih dākhàahn tūhng ngóh yám-yéh a?

YOU: Ngóh nī go láihbaai hóu mòhng a.

STEPHEN: Sīngkèih-sāam máahn dāk-mh-dāk?

YOU: (a) Mđāk a. Ngóh yiu ...

STEPHEN: Gám sīngkèih-sei nē?

YOU: (b) Sīngkèih-sei ...

STEPHEN: Sīngkèih-yih nē?

YOU: (c) ... Bātyùh ...

STEPHEN: Hóu lā. Dou sih gin lā.

Recognizing Chinese characters

大會堂	City Hall
文化中心	Cultural Center
藝術中心	Arts Center
演藝學院	Academy for Performing Arts



Communicative activities

- 1 With a Cantonese-speaking partner, role-play several telephone conversations based on the dialogues in this lesson. Call and invite your partner to a concert or a movie or see if a certain manager is in the office.
- 2 You are planning a party at your house. Play the role of the host while your partner plays the various friends as you call to invite them. Switch roles and try again.



Cultural points

Cell phones and numbers

Hong Kong and China generally are passionate about mobile (cell) phones. You will find more models of phones in Hong Kong than in almost any other place in the world. The choice of phone number is quite important, particularly in business. For example, the number eight (八 **baat**) is considered lucky and therefore highly desirable in a phone number, because it sounds a little like the word for prosper (發 **faat**). In contrast, the number four (四 **sei**) is undesirable, because it sounds a little like the word for death (死 **séi**). This practice of number selection extends to all sorts of domains in Chinese culture. A license plate with eights can command huge sums in government auctions, flight numbers to and from China often contain 8, and the opening ceremony of the 2008 Summer Olympics in Beijing began at 8 seconds and 8 minutes past 8 p.m. (local time) on August 8, 2008.

Visiting a Chinese home

Visiting a Chinese home for dinner or for other formal activities invokes certain customs. It is considered polite to bring a gift or certain foods. Traditionally, it has been common to bring nicely packaged seasonal fruit (but for reasons mentioned above, never *four* of anything!). It is also common to bring a gift box of imported chocolates or similar items. Many supermarkets often have sections just for gifts of this sort, including special gift bags. During holiday seasons, such as the mid-autumn festival, you might bring a special item like moon cake.

Translations of dialogues

Unit 6

1

- CARMEN: Mrs. Lam, your furniture is really beautiful.
MRS. LAM: Thank you. I like my furniture very much too.
CARMEN: How much did this sofa cost?
MRS. LAM: I bought this sofa for \$12,500.
CARMEN: So, how about the dining table?
MRS. LAM: The dining table cost \$7,000. The dining chairs were \$800 each.
JOHN: I especially like this coffee table. How much was it?
MRS. LAM: The coffee table cost \$4,600.

2

- JOHN: Jack, I would like to buy a decent tennis racket. About how much would one cost?
JACK: A decent tennis racket would cost about \$1,000.
JOHN: So how about a nice pair of running shoes? How much would they cost?
JACK: A pair of running shoes would cost about \$500.
CARMEN: I would like to buy a bicycle. How much would that cost?
JACK: A good bicycle would cost about \$8,000.

3

- KATHY: BAAK Yu Ping, is sending a letter in Hong Kong expensive?
BAAK YU PING: Sending a letter in Hong Kong is quite cheap.
KATHY: So how much is it to send a letter?
BAAK YU PING: Sending a local letter costs only \$1.40.

- KATHY: That is really cheap! So how much would it cost to send a postcard to the U.S.?
- BAAK YU PING: Sending a postcard to the U.S. would cost \$2.40. To send a letter to the U.S. would cost \$3.00 each.
- KATHY: So how about a surface letter? How much would that cost?
- BAAK YU PING: Sending a surface letter would be cheaper—\$2.00 each.

Unit 7

1

- EMILY: Carmen, how do you get to work in the morning?
- CARMEN: I usually take the subway to work.
- EMILY: So how long does it take to go by subway?
- CARMEN: It takes about 45 minutes.
- EMILY: Does it really take as long as 45 minutes?
- CARMEN: It does.
- EMILY: So how about you, John? What means of transportation do you take to go to work?
- JOHN: I drive to work.
- EMILY: So how long does it take by car?
- JOHN: It takes about 25 minutes by car. What about you Emily? How do you get to work?
- EMILY: I don't need to take any means of transportation. I walk to work. I walk for half an hour and that's all it takes.
- CARMEN: That is pretty quick!

2

- HO SYUT HWA: Jack, where do you live?
- JACK: I live on an outlying island.
- HO SYUT HWA: So do you need to take a ferry to work?
- JACK: Yes.
- HO SYUT HWA: So how long does the ferry take?
- JACK: The ferry takes an hour and ten minutes. So how about you, HO Syut Hwa? How do you get to work?
- HO SYUT HWA: I usually take a taxi to work. It takes about ten minutes and I am there.

3

- JOHN: Richard, do you need to commute to work?
- RICHARD: Yes, I do. I have to take the subway and a bus to work.
- JOHN: So how long does it take?
- RICHARD: I leave home at 8 a.m., and then walk 10 minutes to the subway station. Then I take a half-hour subway ride and afterwards a 20-minute bus ride. I arrive at work about 9 a.m.
- JOHN: So how long does it take altogether?
- RICHARD: From home to the office it takes about an hour.

4

- MRS. WONG: Mrs. Lam, how do you get to school in the morning?
- MRS. LAM: I live far away. It takes an hour for me to get to the school. I have to walk for 10 minutes first to get to the train station, then I take a 25-minute train ride and transfer to the subway for 20 minutes. Finally, I have to walk another 10 minutes and only then do I arrive at the school.
- MRS. WONG: So it really does take a whole hour (to get to work)!

Unit 8

1

- JOHN: Mrs. Lam, your house is quite large.
- MRS. LAM: Yes, I suppose it is quite large.
- JOHN: So how many rooms does it have in all?
- MRS. LAM: In all it has two large rooms and four smaller rooms: a sitting room, a dining room, three bedrooms, and a study. It also has a kitchen, two bathrooms, and a domestic worker's room.
- CARMEN: So how many people are in your family in all?
- MRS. LAM: There are six people altogether. My husband and I, my mother and father, as well as my son Kenny and daughter Angel.
- CARMEN: How old are Kenny and Angel?
- MRS. LAM: Kenny is eight years old and Angel is seven.

2

- JOHN: Mrs. Lam, where is your husband?
MRS. LAM: My husband is still at his office. He is having a meeting. I'm sure he will be back at 7.
JOHN: And what about your father and mother?
MRS. LAM: My mother is in the kitchen cooking and my father is in his room watching television.
CARMEN: And what about Kenny and Angel?
MRS. LAM: Kenny went swimming and Angel is at school.
CARMEN: Where did Kenny go swimming?
MRS. LAM: He went swimming at the pool.
JOHN: So what is Angel doing at the school?
MRS. LAM: Angel went to the school to sing. They will return home around 6:30.

Unit 9

1

- MRS. LAM: Angel, your clothes aren't washed yet. Can you wash them for me?
ANGEL: No mom! I have to go swimming.
MRS. LAM: So how about you, Kenny? Will you help me wash the clothes, OK?
KENNY: OK. No problem.

2

- MRS. LAM: Kenny, can you help to clear the table?
KENNY: OK.
MRS. LAM: And Angel, can you please wash the dishes?
ANGEL: OK, I'll wash (the dishes).
MRS. LAM: So George, can you empty the trash bin?
MR. LAM: I can.

3

- MR. LAM: I am looking for someone to type several letters for me. Who is free?
VICKY: I have time. I can do it for you, Mr. Lam.

- MR. LAM: Thanks, Vicky. Is there anyone who can help me do some photocopying?
- WONG PUI WAN: I'll help you make copies, Mr. Lam.
- MR. LAM: Thank you so much, WONG Pui Wan.
- WONG PUI WAN: You are welcome.

4

- MRS. LAM: There is a lot of ironing to be done. Who can help get the clothes ironed? Kenny, how about you?
- KENNY: No, I am watching soccer. How about Angel?
- ANGEL: OK. I will help you iron.
- MRS. LAM: Thanks, Angel. Another thing, the floor is dirty, who can help sweep?
- MR. LAM: I can help sweep.
- MRS. LAM: Thanks, George. So Kenny, when will you finish watching soccer?
- KENNY: There are still fifteen more minutes to go and then I'll finish watching it.
- MRS. LAM: So when you have finished watching soccer, help me clean the windows, all right?
- KENNY: All right, no problem.

Unit 10

1

- SALLY: Mom, my handbag is missing. Do you know where my handbag is?
- MRS. CHAN: Look! Your handbag is on the sofa.
- SALLY: Oh, right. So how about my gloves? I can't find them.
- MRS. CHAN: Your gloves are on the easy chair. Do you see them?
- SALLY: I can see them now. Thanks, mom.

2

- MR. CHAN: I can't find my eyeglasses!
- MRS. CHAN: Look! Aren't those your glasses on the coffee table? Do you see them?
- MR. CHAN: Where? ... Oh, I see them. On the coffee table, as you said.

- SYLVAN: Mom, have you seen my comb? I've lost it.
MRS. CHAN: Did you say your comb? Look! Isn't that your comb on top of the television?
SYLVAN: Oh, right. What about my socks? Have you seen them?
MRS. CHAN: Your socks are on the floor. Look, under the dining table.
SYLVAN: I see them now. Thanks, mom.

3

- AUNTIE KATE: Sally, I want to buy a pair of shoes. Do you know where I can find a shoe store is?
SALLY: I know there is a shoe store opposite the subway station. The shoes are really nice there.
AUNTIE KATE: So is the shoe store close to here?
SALLY: Very close. It is just a walk of about ten minutes.
AUNTIE KATE: So is there a dress shop nearby? I also want to buy some clothes.
SALLY: There is one, it's diagonally across from the shoe store.
AUNTIE KATE: That's great!

4

- AUNTIE KATE: Sylvan, I want to go see a movie. Where is the nearest theater to your house?
SYLVAN: The nearest movie theater to here is the Capitol Cinema. Even so it's quite far away. It takes about 25 minutes to walk there.
AUNTIE KATE: So how long would it take by taxi?
SYLVAN: It is fast by taxi, ten minutes and you are there.

Unit 11

1

- WAITER: Sir, what would you like to eat?
JOHN: A bowl of won-ton noodles please and a bowl of congee with mixed meat.
WAITER: Good. One bowl of won-ton noodles and one bowl of congee with mixed meat. Would you like a plate of

yauchoi (vegetables with oyster sauce) as well? The choisum is excellent today.

JOHN: Excellent. I would like a plate of **yauchoi** too then.

(Some time later.)

JOHN: Waiter, the bill please.

WAITER: That will be a total of \$28. Please pay at the front.

2

WAITER: Sir, how many are there (in your party)?

MR. LAM: Four, please.

WAITER: Four? This way.

MR. LAM: OK, thank you.

WAITER: What tea would you like to drink?

MRS. LAM: A pot of jasmine tea please and a pot of Pu-erh tea.

(After a few minutes the waiter comes back with the teas.)

WAITER: A pot of jasmine and a pot of Pu-erh. What kind of **dímsām** would you like?

MRS. LAM: Two baskets of Hagaau, one basket of Siumaai, and two baskets of Chasiubaau.

KENNY: I would also like a plate of custard tarts.

ANGEL: And a basket of Fangwo.

WAITER: Very good. Two baskets of Hagaau, one basket of Siumaai, one basket of Fangwo, two baskets of Chasiubaau, and one plate of custard tarts.

(Some time later the Lams are ready to go.)

MR. LAM: Waiter, the bill please.

WAITER: Very good.

(The waiter returns.)

WAITER: \$192 please.

MR. LAM: Here is \$200. Keep the change.

WAITER: Thank you.

3

SALESPERSON: Welcome.

CARMEN: One cheeseburger, one large French fries, and one small cola please.

SALESPERSON: To eat here or take away?

CARMEN: To take away.
SALESPERSON: \$17.50 please.
CARMEN: Here is \$20.
SALESPERSON: Thank you. Your change is \$2.50.
CARMEN: Thank you.

4

LEIH MAN CHUNG: Carmen, do you like Japanese food?
CARMEN: I do. I like eating Japanese food.
LEIH MAN CHUNG: So is Japanese food your favorite?
CARMEN: No, it isn't. I really like Chinese food.
LEIH MAN CHUNG: So which do you like more?
CARMEN: Between Japanese and Chinese food, I like Chinese food better. How about you, LEIH Man Chung?
LEIH MAN CHUNG: I don't like Japanese food. I like French and Chinese food, but I like French food better than Chinese food.
CARMEN: So you are just like John. John likes French the best too.

Unit 12

1

PAUL: Peter, how is the weather in New Zealand right now?
PETER: New Zealand is quite cold right now—it's about 10°C, but nice and sunny. So how about Hong Kong?
PAUL: Hong Kong is really hot right now—about 30°C. It is really humid and not very comfortable.

2

FORECASTER: It is predicted that winds will be northerly tomorrow. The weather will be cold with light rain. The high will be around 15°C and the low around 11°C.

3

JIMMY: Merry Christmas!
OSCAR: Merry Christmas!

- JIMMY: Oscar, how is the weather in New York right now?
OSCAR: New York is really cold right now. It is snowing and about -20°C .
JIMMY: So do I need to bring more clothes?
OSCAR: It might be best to bring more (clothes).
JIMMY: OK.
OSCAR: But don't bring too many clothes because it will get warm again next week.
JIMMY: OK. See you tomorrow, then.
OSCAR: OK. Have a good flight.

4

- WEATHER FORECASTER: It is predicted that today's weather will be cold and rainy. Everyone must remember to put on more clothes when going out and to bring their umbrellas. Also, it is currently raining so everyone has to drive carefully.

Unit 13

1

- JOHN: Wow! You bought so many things?
CHAN SYUT WAI: I have. Things are so cheap.
EMILY: Yes. Look. I bought two blouses, two skirts, and a pair of shoes.
JOHN: And what about you, CHAN Syut Wai? What did you buy?
CHAN SYUT WAI: I bought a (women's) suit, a jacket, and two blouses. Do you think they are pretty?
JOHN: They are quite pretty!
CHAN SYUT WAI: Also, I bought something for you.
JOHN: What is it?
CHAN SYUT WAI: I bought a tie for you. Do you like it?
JOHN: I do. Thanks.

2

- CARMEN: Hey, who is the one wearing the overcoat and a hat?
JOHN: The one wearing a hat is Ben, our boss.
CARMEN: So that is Ben? Who is the heavier one wearing a scarf?

- JOHN: The one wearing a scarf is Teddy. The one next to Teddy wearing a skirt and high heels is his wife.
- CARMEN: Oh, so that is Teddy's wife?
- JOHN: Right. The one wearing high heels and with long hair is Teddy's wife.

3

- ELZA: Sam, what do you usually wear to work?
- SAM: I teach at a university so I don't need to dress up too much. I usually wear a shirt and slacks.
- ELZA: Do you need to wear a tie?
- SAM: I don't necessarily have to wear a tie. But when it gets colder in the winter I usually wear a tie, and when it is hot in the summer I rarely wear one. And how about you, Elza? Do you have to dress up for work?
- ELZA: I do. I work in a bank and so I have to wear a skirt and high heels. During the winter I usually wear a suit. But when I am on vacation and don't need to go to work, I wear a T-shirt, jeans, and casual shoes—it is more comfortable that way.

Unit 14

1

- RICHARD: John, have you ever been to China?
- JOHN: I have been to China.
- RICHARD: So how many times have you been to China?
- JOHN: I have been twice.
- RICHARD: When did you go?
- JOHN: I went once the year before last, and once last year. How about you? Have you been to China?
- RICHARD: I have never been to China, but I have been to Taiwan twice.
- JOHN: When did you go to Taiwan?
- RICHARD: I went to Taiwan last month.

2

- HO SYUT HWA: CHAN Syut Wai, have you been swimming this year?

- CHAN SYUT WAI: No, I have not been swimming this year. The weather this year has been too cold, but I have played tennis a few times. How about you, HO Syut Hwa? Have you done any sports this year?
- HO SYUT HWA: No. I have been very busy this year. I haven't had time to do sports, so I haven't been swimming or played tennis.

3

- PETER: John, you went to the United States last month, didn't you?
- JOHN: I did. I have just come back from the United States.
- PETER: Where did you go in the U.S.?
- JOHN: I went to San Francisco and Los Angeles. I went to visit friends.
- PETER: How long did you stay in San Francisco?
- JOHN: I was in San Francisco for five days.
- PETER: So how about Los Angeles? How many days did you stay in Los Angeles?
- JOHN: I stayed in Los Angeles for six days.

4

- JIMMY: William, you've been to Japan, haven't you?
- WILLIAM: I have.
- JIMMY: When did you go?
- WILLIAM: I went the year before last.
- JIMMY: So did you like Japan?
- WILLIAM: I really liked Japan. The scenery in Japan is really beautiful. It is very clean everywhere, the people are nice and very polite. However, shopping is really expensive.
- JIMMY: Is the food tasty?
- WILLIAM: It is just OK and it is really expensive.

Unit 15

1

- MR. WONG: Hello, can I speak to CHAN Wing Sang, please.
- JIMMY: Sorry, CHAN Wing Sang is not in at the moment. May I ask who is calling?

- MR. WONG: I am Mr. Wong. Who is this?
JIMMY: I am CHAN Wing Sang's colleague Jimmy. Would you like to leave a message, Mr. Wong?
MR. WONG: OK. Please ask him to return my call. My phone number is 3603678.
JIMMY: 3603678. OK, I will have CHAN Wing Sang return your call then.
MR. WONG: OK, thank you so much, Jimmy.
JIMMY: Bye-bye.
MR. WONG: Bye-bye.

2

- JOHN: Hello.
SUSAN: Hello, is Carmen in, please?
JOHN: Sorry, Carmen has gone out. May I ask who is calling?
SUSAN: This is Susan. Is that John?
JOHN: Yes.
SUSAN: John, may I leave a message for Carmen?
JOHN: Yes, you may. What is it?
SUSAN: Please tell Carmen that if it rains tomorrow, we won't be playing tennis.
JOHN: OK. I will tell her then. Does Carmen need to return your call?
SUSAN: No, that is not necessary.
JOHN: OK. Goodbye.
SUSAN: Goodbye.

3

- JOHN: Hello.
RICHARD: Hello, is that John?
JOHN: Yes, this is John.
RICHARD: This is Richard. John, are you free tomorrow night? Are you interested in seeing a movie?
JOHN: I am free. What time is the movie?
RICHARD: I don't know. Let me go online and check the times.

(Richard comes back on the phone after finding the show times online.)

- RICHARD: Hello. John, there is both a 7 p.m. and a 10 p.m. showing tomorrow night. Which do you want to see?

JOHN: How about the 7 p.m. showing?
RICHARD: OK. I'll text you when I get to the theater.
JOHN: Great. I'll see you tomorrow.
RICHARD: See you tomorrow.

4

LINDA: Hello.
WILLIAM: Hello. Linda, this is William.
LINDA: William, how are you doing?
WILLIAM: Pretty well. I want to get a cell phone, and I want to ask you which phone company and cell phone plan you think is the best. Which plan do you and your (older) brother have?
LINDA: I am using a monthly plan from Hong Kong Telecom and my brother has a prepaid card.
WILLIAM: How many minutes do you have each month? Can you go on the Internet?
LINDA: My plan has 1,200 minutes a month, including unlimited texting and the cell phone already has WiFi.
WILLIAM: How about your brother's?
LINDA: His prepaid card is \$0.06 per minute, he needs to add a value of at least \$50 each time, but his phone doesn't have WiFi. His plan is much cheaper.
WILLIAM: I think that I will buy the prepaid plan then. Thanks for your help.
LINDA: No problem.

Key to the exercises

Unit 1

Dialogues

1 (a) New Zealand. (b) The U.S. **2** (a) Australia. (b) English and German. (c) Canada. (d) English and French. **3** (a) Japan. (b) Japanese, English, and Putonghua (Mandarin).

Exercise 1

(a) (i). (b) (i). (c) (ii). (d) (ii).

Exercise 3

(b) Kéuih giujouh Pierre Gagnon. Kéuih haih Faatgwok yàhn. Kéuih sĭk góng Faatmán tùhng Sāibāanngàhmán. (c) Kéuih giujouh Paola Giannini. Kéuih haih Yidaaihleih yàhn. Kéuih sĭk góng Yidaaihleihmán, Faatmán tùhng Yíngmán. (d) Kéuih giujouh Kim Yoo Sung. Kéuih haih Hòhngwok yàhn. Kéuih sĭk góng Hòhnmán, Yahtmán tùhng Yíngmán.

Exercise 4

Raul: Filipino; speaks English, Spanish, and Tagalog. **Jane:** Australian; speaks English, French, and Italian. **Bruce:** American; speaks English, German, French, and Spanish. **Antonia:** Canadian; speaks English, French, and Italian. (a) 4. (b) 6. (c) Bruce. (d) English. (e) Spanish and Italian. (f) Tagalog and German.

Unit 2

Dialogues

1 (a) Mangoes. (b) 4. (c) \$20. **2** (a) Oranges. (b) 6. (c) \$15. **3** (a) Grapes. (b) One pound. (c) \$20.

Exercise 1

(a) (i). (b) (iii). (c) (i). (d) (ii).

Exercise 2

(a) Dī léi ... yāt go. (b) Dī sāigwā ... yāt bohng. (c) Dī muhkgwā ... yāt bohng. (d) Dī bōlòh ... yāt go. (e) Dī laiījī ... yāt bohng.

Exercise 3

(a) Sei mǎn yāt bohng. (b) Ngǎh mǎn yāt go. (c) Sǎhp mǎn sām go. (d) Sǎhp mǎn sei go. (e) Gáu mǎn yāt go.

Exercise 4

(a) (i) Sǎhp mǎn sām go. (ii) Hóu, yāt dā pihnggwó. (iii) Dōjeh sei-sǎhp mǎn lā. (iv) Dōjeh. (b) (i) Sǎhp yih mǎn yāt bohng. (ii) Hóu, sām bohng laiījī. (iii) Dōjeh yih-sǎhp luhk mǎn lā. (iv) Jáau fāan sei mǎn. (v) Dōjeh.

Exercise 5

(a) Hawker A. (b) \$86.

Exercise 6

Grapes—\$15 a pound; kiwifruit—\$3 each; apples—\$3 each; papayas—\$8 a pound; water-melons—\$2 a pound; oranges—\$10 for 4; pears—\$10 for 4.

Exercise 7

(b) Ngóh yiu yih-sǎhp go Méihgwok cháang. (c) Ngóh yiu léuhng bohng Méihgwok tǎihjī. (d) Ngóh yiu sām go Fēileuhtbān bōlòh. (e) Ngóh yiu baat go Fēileuhtbān mōnggwó. (f) Ngóh yiu yāt dā (or sǎhp-yih go) Oujāu léi.

Unit 3

Dialogues

1 (a) Swimming, playing tennis, and listening to music. (b) Listening to music, reading, and watching television. **2** (a) Window-shopping and watching movies. (b) He likes watching movies, traveling, and taking pictures, but he doesn't like window-shopping. **3** (a) Once a week. (b) Saturday. **4** (a) About twice a week. (b) About twice a year.

Exercise 1

(b) Kéuih mjūngyi yàuh-séui. (c) Kéuih géi jūngyi tái-syū. (d) Ngóhdeih mhaih géi jūngyi tái-dihnsih. (e) Kéuihdeih mjūngyi cheung-gō.

Exercise 2

Kéuih yauh jūngyi tek-jūkkàuh. Kéuih fūhng sīngkèih-yaht tek-jūkkàuh. Kéuih yauh jūngyi páau-bouh. Kéuih fūhng sīngkèih-sāam tùhng sīngkèih-ngh páau-bouh. Kéuih yauh jūngyi dá-làahmkàuh. Kéuih fūhng sīngkèih-yih tùhng sīngkèih-sei dá-làahmkàuh. Kéuih yauh jūngyi cháai-dāanchē. Kéuih fūhng sīngkèih-luhk cháai-dāanchē.

Exercise 3

(a) (iii). (b) (iii). (c) (ii).

Exercise 4

(b) Ngóh yāt go láihbaai hàahng léuhng chi gāai. (c) Ngóh yāt go yuht tái léuhng chi hei. (d) Ngóh yāt go láihbaai yàuh sāam chi séui. (e) Ngóh yāt nìhn heui sei chi léuihàhng.

Exercise 6

Example answer: Emily tùhng WONG Git dōu jūngyi tái-hei.

Unit 4

Dialogues

1 (a) 4:30. (b) 5:30. **2** (a) 7 p.m. (b) 4:30 p.m. (c) 9:30 a.m. **3** (a) 7:15 a.m. (b) 11:30 p.m. (c) John gets up at 8:30 a.m. and goes to bed at about 12 midnight. **4** (a) 9:30 p.m. (b) 6:30 p.m. and 11 p.m. (c) 7:30 p.m. **5** (a) At 6 this evening. (b) At 8:30 this evening. (c) Horse-racing is shown at 9:35 tomorrow evening.

Quick practice 1

(a) seuhngjau gáu dīm sahþ. (b) seuhngjau sahþ-yāt dīm chāt. (c) seuhngjau sahþ dīm sei. (d) hahjau ngh dīm sahþ-yāt. (e) hahjau luhk dīm ngh. (f) hahjau sāam dīm baat. (g) seuhngjau chāt dīm bun.

Quick practice 2

(b) sei dīm yāt go jih. (c) sahþ dīm léuhng go jih. (d) gáu dīm sahþ go jih. (e) sāam dīm gáu go jih.

Exercise 1

(b) Yihgā (haih) sām dím chāt. / Yihgā (haih) sām dím sām-sahp ngh fān. (c) Yihgā (haih) gáu dím sahp-baat fān. (d) Yihgā (haih) sahp-yāt dím ngh-sahp yih fān. (e) Yihgā (haih) ngh dím sām. / Yihgā (haih) ngh dím sahp-ngh fān. / Yihgā (haih) ngh dím yāt go gwāt.

Exercise 2

(a) (i). (b) (ii). (c) (iv). (d) (ii).

Exercise 3

(a) ... Kéuih yehmáahn baat dímjūng sihk-máahnfaahn, yìnhauh sahp-yih dím fan-gaau. (b) Carmen seungjau chāt dím bun héi-sān, gáu dímjūng fāan-gūng. Kéuih hahjau sahp-yih dím bun sihk-ngaan, yìnhauh ngh dím sām fong-gūng. Kéuih yehmáahn baat dímjūng sihk-máahnfaahn, yìnhauh yāt dímjūng fan-gaau. (c) Richard seungjau chāt dím sām héi-sān, gáu dímjūng fāan-gūng. Kéuih hahjau yāt dímjūng sihk-ngaan, yìnhauh ngh dím bun fong-gūng. Kéuih yehmáahn chāt dímjūng sihk-máahnfaahn, yìnhauh sahp-yāt dím bun fan-gaau.

Exercise 4

(a) Gāmmáahn chāt dím yāt tūhng sahp-yāt dím gáu yáuh sāmán tái. (b) Gāmmáahn chāt dím ngh tūhng sahp-yih dím yih yáuh tīnhéi tái. (c) Yáuh. Gāmmáahn baat dím bun yáuh géiluhkpín tái. (d) Gāmmáahn gáu dím bun yáuh héi tái. (e) Gāmmáahn móuh móhng-kàuh tái.

Unit 5

Dialogues

1 (a) John is tall, not too fat and not too thin, and wears glasses. (b) CHAN Syut Wai is fairly thin, not too tall, has short hair, and does not wear glasses. 2 (a) He is tall, thin, wears glasses, has short hair, and is good-looking. (b) She is rather short, has long hair, does not wear glasses, is quite pretty, and looks quite young. 3 (a) Both are 49. (b) 12. (c) 11.

Exercise 2

(b) 52. (c) 38. (d) 71. (e) 96. (f) 49.

Exercise 3

From left to right: Li Ming (Chinese), Michael (American), Christine (French), and Judy (English).

Exercise 4

(b) Martin gāmnín ngh-sahp yih seui. Kéuih fèih-féi-déi, mhaih géi gōu, daai ngáahngéng, dyún tàuhfaat. (c) Pam gāmnín sei-sahp gáu seui. Kéuih mhaih géi fèih, mhaih géi sau, daai ngáahngéng. (d) Clara gāmnín sahph-chāt seui. Kéuih géi gōu, géi sau, chéuhng tàuhfaat, móuh daai ngáahngéng. Kéuih géi leng ga. (e) Jimmy gāmnín sahph-sāam seui. Kéuih géi ngái, géi sau, daai ngáahngéng, dyún tàuhfaat.

Unit 6

Dialogues

1 (a) \$12,500. (b) \$7,000; \$800 each. (c) \$4,600. **2** (a) About \$1,000. (b) About \$500. (c) About \$8,000. **3** (a) \$0.80. (b) \$2.30. (c) \$1.80.

Quick practice 1

(b) yih-baak ngh-sahp luhk mǎn. (c) yāt-chīn chāt-baak baat-sahp gáu mǎn. (d) ngh-chīn luhk-baak yih-sahp mǎn. (e) yāt-maahn ngh-chīn mǎn. (f) sāam-maahn chāt-chīn ngh-baak mǎn. (g) gáu-sahp sāam maahn chāt-chīn mǎn. (h) ngh-sahp-luhk maahn yih-chīn yāt-baak mǎn. (i) yāt-baak ngh-sahp yih maahn mǎn. (j) sei-baak luhk-sahp baat maahn gáu-chīn mǎn.

Quick practice 2

(b) yāt-chīn lihng sāam-sahp mǎn. (c) yih-maahn chāt-chīn lihng ngh mǎn. (d) ngh-sahp maahn lihng sei-baak mǎn. (e) yāt-baak gáu-sahp maahn lihng baat-baak mǎn.

Quick practice 3

(b) ngh-baak géi mǎn. (c) sei-chīn yih-baak géi mǎn. (d) sāam-maahn luhk-chīn géi mǎn. (e) sahph-géi maahn mǎn. (f) gáu-sahp yih maahn géi mǎn. (g) yāt-baak yih-sahph-géi maahn mǎn. (h) sei-baak-géi maahn mǎn.

Quick Practice 4

(b) gáu go yāt. (c) ngh go bun. (d) baat go yih. (e) go sei. (f) luhk hòuhjǐ.

Exercise 1

Japan—\$12,000; Hawaii—\$12,000; Korea—\$8,500; the Philippines—\$4,000.

Exercise 2

5 oranges—\$12.50; 4 apples—\$6.80; 1 water-melon—\$14; total—\$33.30.

Exercise 3

(b) Nī jēung chāantói maaih baat-chīn yih-baak ngh-sahp mǎn. (c) Dī chāanyih gáu-baak yāt-sahp mǎn yāt jēung. (d) Jēung sǒfá chāt-chīn baat-baak mǎn. (e) Nī jēung ōnlóhkýí yāt-chīn lǐhng ngh-sahp mǎn.

Exercise 4

(b) Chris jeui ngái. (c) Diana jeui sau. (d) Chris jeui fèih. (e) Sally fèih-dī. (f) Raul sau-dī. (g) Elsie yáuh daai ngáahngéng. (h) Terry yáuh wùsǒu.

Exercise 5

(b) Méihgwok pìhnggwó sǎam mǎn yāt go. (c) Jūnggwok pìhnggwó léuhng mǎn yāt go. (d) Yahtbún pìhnggwó y'ah-ngh mǎn yāt go. (e) Jūnggwok pìhnggwó jeui pèhng. (f) Yahtbún pìhnggwó jeui gwai. (g) Méihgwok pìhnggwó pèhng-dī.

Exercise 6

(b) Carmen sau-gwo Emily. (c) Nī jēung chàhgēi dái-gwo go jēung. (d) Go jēung chāanyí leng-dī. (e) Ngóh go móhngkàuhpáak gwai-dī. (f) Nī jēung sǒfá jeui pèhng. (g) Carmen ga dāanchē jeui dái.

Unit 7

Dialogues

1 (a) The subway; 45 minutes. (b) He drives; 25 minutes. (c) On foot; 30 minutes. **2** (a) By ferry; 1 hour 10 minutes. (b) By taxi; 10 minutes.

- 3** (a) 2. (b) 10 minutes. (c) 30 minutes. (d) 20 minutes. (e) 1 hour.
4 (a) over 1 hour. (b) 10 minutes. (c) 25 minutes. (d) 20 minutes.
 (e) 10 minutes.

Exercise 1

(b) sāam-sahp luhk fānjūng. (c) sei-sahp ngh fānjūng *or* gáu go jih.
 (d) ngh-sahp ngh fānjūng *or* sah-p-yāt go jih. (e) yāt go jūngtāuh ngh-sahp fānjūng *or* yāt go jūngtāuh sah-p go jih. (f) léuhng go jūngtāuh chāt fānjūng.

Exercise 2

Jim: Home → walk (15 minutes) → ferry (50 minutes) → walk (10 minutes) → office.

Bill: Home → walk (5 minutes) → bus (15 minutes) → MTR (30 minutes) → office.

Exercise 3

(b) ngh go jūngtāuh ngh-sahp ngh fānjūng. (c) luhk yaht. (d) yāt go sīngkèih/láihbaai lihng sei yaht. (e) sāam go yuht. (f) léuhng nihng lihng sah-p-yāt go yuht.

Exercise 4

(b) léuhng go bun jūngtāuh. (c) sei go bun jūngtāuh. (d) ngh yaht bun. (e) gáu go bun sīngkèih/láihbaai. (f) chāt go bun yuht. (g) ngh nihng lihng luhk go yuht.

Exercise 6

(c) Ngóh hàahng sei go jih jauh fāan dou gūngsī *laak*. (d) Ngóh yiu hàahng sei go jih *sīnji* fāan dou gūngsī *a*. (e) Ngóh daap ngh sah-p fānjūng fóchē, joi hàahng sāam go jih, jauh fāan dou gūngsī *laak*. (f) Ngóh yiu daap ngh sah-p fānjūng fóchē, joi hàahng sāam go jih, sīnji fāan dou gūngsī *a*.

Exercise 7

1 (i) Daap-féigéi yiu yēt chihn yih-baak yāt sah-p mǎn. (ii) Yiu daap sāam-sahp fānjūng. (iii) Daap-syùhn yiu yāt-baak sei-sahp chāt mǎn. (iv) Daap-syùhn yiu yāt go jūngtāuh sei-sahp ngh fānjūng. **2** (i) Daap-bāsī pèhng-dī. Daap-fóchē yiu yāt-baak gáu-sahp mǎn, daap-bāsī yiu baat sah-p mǎn jēk. (ii) Daap-fóchē yiu léuhng go jūngtāuh gáu go jih,

daap-bāsi jauh yiu sām go jūngtāuh laak. (iii) Daap-syuhn yiu yāt-baak sei-sahp chāt mǎn, yiu daap yāt go jūngtāuh sei go jih. **3** Daap-féigéi jeui dái.

Unit 8

Dialogues

1 (a) 6: 1 sitting room, 1 dining room, 3 bedrooms and 1 study. (b) 6: Mrs. Lam and her husband, her parents, her son Kenny and her daughter Angel. (c) Kenny is eight and Angel is seven. **2** (a) Mr. Lam is still at the office. (b) He is in his room. (c) She is in the kitchen. (d) Kenny has gone to the swimming pool. (e) Angel has gone to her school.

Exercise 1

(b) HO Syut Hwa jyú-gán faahn. (c) Kéuih cheung-gán gō. (d) Kéuih dá-gán làahmkàuh. (e) Kéuih tái-gán dihsih.

Exercise 2

(a) He is having a meeting. (b) He is watching television. (c) She is cooking. (d) He is swimming. (e) She is singing.

Exercise 3

(b) Ngóh daap deihtit fāan-gūng. (c) Kéuih jūngyi tái-héi. (d) Ngóh múihfuhng láihbaai-yih dá-móhngkàuh. (e) Ngóh mǎh-mǎ fan-gán gaau. (f) Ngóh bàh-bā jūngyi tēng-yāmngohk. (g) Ngóh taai-tái jūngyi jyúh-yéhsihk. (h) Ngóh jèh-jē wáan-gán yàuhheigēi.

Exercise 4

(a) Ngóhdeih gāan ngūk yáuh yāt go haaktēng, yāt go faahntēng, léuhng gāan seuifóng, yāt go chyuhfóng tūhng yūt go chisó. (b) Ngóhdeih gāan ngūk yáuh yāt go haaktēng, yāt go faahntēng, sām gāan seuifóng, sām gāan chūnglèuhngfóng, yāt go chyuhfóng tūhng yāt gāan gūngyàhnfóng.

Exercise 5

(a) Chàhn sīnsāang hái faahntēng yám-gán bējáu. (b) Kéuih hái haaktēng tái-gán dihsih. (c) Kéuih hái haaktēng tái-gán syū.

Exercise 6

(a) Kéuih heui-jó hàahng-gāai. (b) Kéuih heui-jó tái-jükkàuh. (c) Kenny heui-jó dá-móhngkàuh. (d) Angel heui-jó tēng-yāmngohk.

Unit 9

Dialogues

1 (a) Washing clothes. (b) Kenny. **2** (a) Kenny. (b) Angel. (c) Mr. Lam. **3** (a) Vicky. (b) WONG Pui Wan. **4** (a) Angel. (b) Mr. Lam. (c) Kenny.

Exercise 1

making the beds	✓
washing the dishes	✓
buying food for dinner	✗
washing the clothes	✗
hanging the clothes out	✓
vacuum-cleaning	✓
cleaning the windows	✓

Exercise 2

(a) Néih hó-mh-hóyíh bōng ngóh dá léuhng fūng seun a? (b) Gám, hó-mh-hóyíh bōng ngóh je sāam bún syū a? (c) Dāk, móuh mahntàih. (d) Gám, tùhng ngóh máaih jēung fóchēfēi, dāk-mh-dāk? (e) Hóu aak. (f) Msái mgōi.

Exercise 3

(a) Ngóh dōu mdākhàahn a. Ngóh wáan-gán yàuhheigēi a. (b) Deui mjyuh. Ngóh dōu mdāk a. Ngóh tái-gán boují a.

Unit 10

Dialogues

1 (a) On the sofa. (b) On the easy chair. **2** (a) On the coffee table. (b) On the television set. (c) On the floor under the dining table. **3** (a) Opposite the subway station. (b) About 10 minutes' walk away. (c) Diagonally across from the shoe store. **4** (a) Capitol Cinema. (b) About 25 minutes. (c) 10 minutes.

Exercise 1

(b) Bá jē hái sōfá gaaklèih. (c) Go ngáahngéng hái deihhá seuhngmihn. (d) Go chàhbūi hái syūgá seuhngmihn. (e) Deui tōháai hái chàhgēi hahmihn. (f) Go séuibūi hái dihsnih gei seuhngmihn. (g) Jī bāt hái séuibūi tūhng chàhbūi jūnggāan.

Exercise 2

(a) bookstore—next to supermarket, opposite flower shop; drugstore—diagonally across from bookstore, next to flower shop; electrical appliance store—diagonally across from movie theater, next to shoe shop; bakery—opposite movie theater, next to supermarket; sweet shop—between movie theater and dress shop.

Exercise 3

Hái sōfá seuhngmihn yáuh yāt go sáudói, yāt jek maht, yāt jek sáumaht, tūhng yāt bá jē. Hái sōfá gaaklèih ge deihhá yáuh yāt go ngàhnbāau, yāt bá sō, yāt jek tōháai. Hái dihsnihgēi seuhngmihn yáuh yāt go séuibūi. Hái dihsnihgēi gaaklèih ge deihhá yáuh yāt jek chàhbūi, léuhng jī bāt, tūhng sām béng luhkýngdāai. Dihnsihgēi hahmihn go luhkýnggēi mgin-jó.

Exercise 4

(a) Tim Tim jeui káhn. (b) Mhaih. (c) Wing Sing jeui daaih. (d) Dōu msyun hóu yúhn, daaihyeuk yiu hàahng sām go jih. (e) Yáuh léuhng gāan, Quicken tūhng Good Foot. (f) Quicken káhn-dī. (g) Hàahng léuhng go jih jauh dou laak.

Unit 11

Dialogues

1 (a) A bowl of won-ton noodles and a bowl of congee with mixed meat. (b) A plate of vegetables with oyster sauce (Yauchoi). (c) \$28. **2** (a) A pot of jasmine tea and a pot of Pu-erh tea. (b) 2 baskets of shrimp dumplings (Hagaau), 1 basket of pork dumplings (Siumaai), 2 baskets of barbecued-pork buns (Chasiubaau), 1 basket of shrimp and bamboo-shoot dumplings (Fangwo), and a plate of custard tarts (Daahntaat). (c) \$192. (d) \$200. **3** (a) 1 cheeseburger, 1 large French fries, and 1 small cola. (b) Taking away. (c) \$17.50. **4** (a) Chinese food. (b) French food. (c) French food.

Exercise 1

Food: 2 hamburgers, 3 hot-dogs, 2 large French fries. **Drinks:** 2 cups of tea, 2 cups of coffee, and 1 orange juice.

Exercise 2

Richard's favorite place: India. Carmen's: China. John's: Japan.

Exercise 3

(a) Sāam wún yùhdáanmihn y'ah sei mǎn, léuhng dihp yàuhchoi sahp-yih mǎn, yāt wún gahpdáijūk jauh sahp-yāt mǎn. Júngguhng sei'ah chāt mǎn lā. (b) Jáau fāan ngh'ah sāam mǎn. (c) Dōjeh. (d) Sei wún wàhtānmihn, sǎ'ah luhk mǎn, léuhng wún yùhdáanmihn, sahp-luhk mǎn, sāam wún ngàuhyuhkjūk, sǎ'ah mǎn, léuhng dihp yàuhchoi, sahp-yih mǎn. Júngguhng gáu'ah sei mǎn lā. (e) Jáau fāan sei-baak lihng luhk mǎn. (f) Dōjeh.

Exercise 5

(b) Ngóh bàh-bā jūngyi heui yám-chàh dō-gwo heui tái-hei. *or* Heui yám-chàh tùhng heui tái-hei, ngóh bàh-bā jūngyi heui yám-chàh dō-dī. *or* Heui yám-chàh tùhng heui tái-hei, ngóh bàh-bā béigaau jūngyi heui yám-chàh. (c) Ngóh gòh-gō jūngyi dá-làahmkàuh dō-gwo dá-móhngkàuh. *or* Dá-làahmkàuh tùhng dá-móhngkàuh, ngóh gòh-gō jūngyi dá-làahmkàuh dō-dī. *or* Dá-làahmkàuh tùhng dá-móhngkàuh, ngóh gòh-go béigaau jūngyi dá-làahmkàuh. (d) Kéuih màhmā jūngyi tēng-sāuyāmgēi dō-gwo tái-dihnsih. *or* Tēng-sāuyāmgēi tùhng tái-dihnsih, kéuih màh-mā jūngyi tēng-sāuyāmgēi dō-dī. *or* Tēng-sāuyāmgēi tùhng tái-dihnsih, kéuih màh-mā béigaau jūngyi tēng-sāuyāmgēi. (e) Ngóh mùih-múi jūngyi hohk-Faatmán dō-gwo hohk-Dākmán. *or* Hohk Faatmán tùhng hohk-Dākmán, ngóh mùih-múi jūngyi hohk-Faatmán dō-dī. *or* Hohk-Faatmán tùhng hohk-Dākmán, ngóh mùih-múi béigaau jūngyi hohk-Faatmán.

Unit 12

Dialogues

1 (a) Quite cold, with temperatures around 10°C, but fine. (b) Very hot, around 30°C, very humid. **2** (a) Cold, with northerly winds and light rain. (b) Yes. (c) 15°C; 11°C. **3** (a) Very cold, with snow. (b) Around

–20°C. (c) Warmer. (d) To bring more clothes but not too many.
4 (a) Cold and rainy. (b) To wear more clothes. (c) To drive carefully.

Exercise 1

Hot and humid; 32°C; 28°C; 78%–89%.

Exercise 2

(a) Seuhnghói yāt-yuht dōu géi dung a. Heiwān līhng douh ji baat dou. (b) Yiu a. (c) Seuhnghói yāt-yuht mhaih géi dō yúh lohk, hói yíh mdaai jē. (d) Gwóngjāu sei-yuht béigaau nyúhn, tùhngmàaih wúih lohk-yúh. (e) Heiwān daaihyeuk sahp-baat douh ji yih-sahp ngh douh. (f) Hóu chiúsāp. (g) Gwóngjāu sahp-yuht wānnyúhn tùhng gōnchou, béigaau syūfuhk. (h) Mhaih géi dō yúh lohk. (i) Msái la.

Exercise 3

(b) Hauhyaht wúih jyún lèuhng. (c) Hah go láihbaai tīnhei wúih jyún yíht. (d) Sīngkèih-luhk wúih hóu daaihfung. (e) Sīngkèih-yaht wúih yáuh lèuihbouh. (f) Tīngyaht wúih chiuh sāp.

Exercise 4

(a) Samuel sahp-houh sīngkèih-sei hái Yīnggwok fāan lèih. (b) Keith jauh sahp-baat-houh sīngkèih-ngíh hái Oujāu fāan lèih. (c) Teresa jauh sahp-sei-houh sīngkèih-yāt fāan Hēunggóng.

Unit 13

Dialogues

1 (a) 2 blouses, 2 skirts, and 1 pair of shoes. (b) 1 suit, 1 jacket, and 2 blouses. (c) A tie. **2** (a) Ben. (b) Teddy. (c) Teddy's wife. **3** (a) A shirt and slacks. (b) Not always. He usually wears one in winter, but not in summer. (c) A skirt and high-heeled shoes, and usually a suit in winter. (d) A T-shirt, jeans, and sports shoes.

Exercise 1

3 coats, 4 woollen jumpers, 3 scarves, and 5 pairs of gloves.

Exercise 2

From left to right: Hideki, Hama, Mariko, and Saito.

Exercise 3

Jóbin nī go jeuk fu, laahm-jó génggān, daai-jó sáumaht ge néuihjái haih Sandy. Gaaklèih nī go daai-jó móu, jeuk daaihlāu, daai ngáahngéng ge nàahmjái haih Andy. Nī go dá tāai, laahm-jó génggān ge haih Timmy. Kéuih gaaklèih nī go daai-jó móu tūhng sáumaht ge néuihjái haih Beverly.

Unit 14

Dialogues

1 (a) Twice. (b) Last year and the year before last. (c) No. (d) Last month. **2** (a) Yes. (b) It was too cold. (c) Too busy. **3** (a) Last month. (b) San Francisco and Los Angeles. (c) 5 days in San Francisco and 6 in Los Angeles. **4** (a) He likes it very much. (b) The beautiful scenery, the clean surroundings, and the nice, polite people. (c) Shopping and food are very expensive.

Exercise 2

(b) Ngóh chihn go yuht heui-gwo Yahtbún. (c) Kéuih seuhng go yuht heui-gwo Faatgwok. (d) Kéuih léuhng go yuht chihn heui-gwo Jūnggwok. (e) Ngóhdeih ngh nihh chihn heui-gwo Tòiwāan. (f) Kéuihdeih sei go láihbaai chihn heui-gwo Gānàhdaai.

Exercise 3

Winnie: 3 times to Europe, twice to the U.S., once to Japan, and once to Australia. **Kitty:** 5 times to China, 4 times to Taiwan, twice to Japan, twice to Europe, the U.S., and Australia. **Sally:** once to India, 3 times to the Philippines, twice to Japan, 4 times to China, 5 times to Taiwan, once to Europe, 4 times to the U.S., 3 times to Canada, 3 times to Australia, and twice to New Zealand. Sally is the most widely traveled girl.

Exercise 4

(b) Ngóh heui-gwo ngh chi Dākgwok. (c) Ngóh nī go yuht tái-gwo léuhng chi hei. (d) Ngóh nī go láihbaai dá-gwo léuhng chi móhngkàuh. (e) Ngóh gāmnín heui-gwo sei chi léuihàhng.

Exercise 5

(a) Ngóhdeih heui-jó Fēileuhtbān, Yandouh, tūhng Tòihwāan ...
(b) Ngóhdeih sei-yuht heui Fēileuhtbān ge ... (c) Ngóhdeih heui-jó
luhk yaht ... (d) Ngóhdeih juhng yáuh heui Yandouh. Dōu haih sei-yuht
heui. Heui-jó baat yaht ... (e) Juhng yáuh, ngóhdeih ngh-yuht heui-jó
luhk yaht Tòihwāan.

Unit 15

Dialogues

1 (a) Mr. Wong. (b) He wants CHAN Wing Sang to ring him back.
(c) 3603678. **2** (a) She has gone out. (b) That they will not be playing
tennis if it rains tomorrow. (c) No. **3** (a) Going to a movie. (b) John
and Richard. (c) John will text Richard when he arrives at the theater.
4 (a) Monthly plan from Hong Kong Telecom. (b) Prepaid card. (c)
Prepaid card.

Exercise 1

(a) Deui mijyuh, Pam mhái douh wo, *or* Deui mijyuh, Pam hàahngō-jó
wo. (b) Pam wah kéuih daaihyeuk sei díng jūng fāan lèih. (c) Dāk, móuh
mahntaih. (d) Hóu, ngóh giu kéuih hái ngh díng jūng chihñ dá fāan
dihñwá béi néih. (e) Msái mgōi. Bāai-baai.

Exercise 2

(a) She has to go to a concert with Peter. (b) She has a class on
Wednesday evening. (c) Friday. (d) 7:30 p.m.

Exercise 3

(a) Mdāk a. Ngóh yiu dá-móhngkàuh a. (b) Sīngkèih-sei máahn ngóh
yiuh hōi-wúi a. (c) Sīngkèih-yih máahn dōu mdāk wo. Ngóh yiu heui
tái-hei. Bātyùh sīngkèih-ngē ā.

Cantonese-English glossary

Abbreviations for grammatical terms

<i>adv</i>	adverb
<i>adj</i>	adjective
<i>asp</i>	aspect marker
<i>conj</i>	conjunction
<i>cl</i>	classifier
<i>dem</i>	demonstrative
<i>i</i>	interjection
<i>ie</i>	idiomatic expression
<i>m</i>	measure
<i>mv</i>	modal verb
<i>n</i>	noun
<i>num</i>	numeral
<i>prep</i>	preposition
<i>prt</i>	particle
<i>prn</i>	pronoun
<i>pw</i>	place word
<i>qw</i>	question-word
<i>tw</i>	time word
<i>v</i>	verb
<i>v-o</i>	verb-object
	construction
<i>v-prt</i>	verbal particle

A

ā (<i>prt</i>)	
a (<i>prt</i>)	
àh (<i>prt</i>)	
ak (<i>prt</i>)	
ā ma (<i>prt</i>)	
Aujāu (<i>pw</i>)	Europe
A-yī	aunt

B

bá (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for long slender objects such as combs and umbrellas
baahksīk (<i>adj</i>)	white
bāai-baai (<i>ie</i>)	bye-bye!
baak (<i>num</i>)	hundred
baakmaahn (<i>num</i>)	million
baat (<i>num</i>)	eight
baat'ah (<i>num</i>)	eighty (elided form)
baat-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	August
bāau (<i>n/m</i>)	packet
bāau (<i>v</i>)	to include
Bāgēisītāan (<i>pw</i>)	Pakistan
Bāgēisītāanwá (<i>n</i>)	any of the languages of Pakistan
bàh-bā (<i>n</i>)	father
bāk (<i>adj</i>)	north
Bākgīng (<i>pw</i>)	Beijing/Peking
Bālàih (<i>pw</i>)	Paris
bāsí (<i>n</i>)	bus
bāsijaahm (<i>n</i>)	bus stop
bāt (<i>n</i>)	pen
bātgwo (<i>conj</i>)	but
bātyuh (<i>ie</i>)	why don't ... ?
béi (<i>v</i>)	to give
béi-chín (<i>v-o</i>)	to pay
béigau (<i>adv</i>)	comparatively
bējáu (<i>n</i>)	beer
béng (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for audio- and video-tapes

bīn (+ <i>cl/dem</i>) (<i>qw</i>)	which?
bīndouh (<i>qw</i>)	where?
bīngo (<i>qw</i>)	who?
bīnwái (<i>qw</i>)	who?
bōhàaih (<i>n</i>)	sports shoe
bohng (<i>m</i>)	pound (in weight)
bōlòh (<i>n</i>)	pineapple
bōng(sáu) (<i>v</i>)	to help
bougou (<i>n</i>)	report
boulām (<i>n</i>)	plum
bóuléi (<i>n</i>)	Pu-erh (dark) tea
būi (<i>n/m</i>)	cup
bún (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for books
bun (<i>n</i>)	half
búngóng (<i>adj</i>)	local (in Hong Kong)
bunjhtkwàhn (<i>n</i>)	skirt
bunyeh (<i>tw</i>)	after midnight

C

cháai-dāanchē (<i>v-o</i>)	to ride a bicycle
chāandang (<i>n</i>)	dining chair
cháang (<i>n</i>)	orange
cháangjāp (<i>n</i>)	orange juice
cháangsik (<i>adj</i>)	orange (color)
chāantói (<i>n</i>)	dining table
chāanyí (<i>n</i>)	dining chair
chàh (<i>n</i>)	tea
chàhbūi (<i>n</i>)	cup
chàhgēi (<i>n</i>)	coffee table
chàhmmáahn (<i>tw</i>)	yesterday evening, last night
chàhmyaht (<i>tw</i>)	yesterday
chāsīubāau (<i>n</i>)	steamed barbecued- pork bun
chāt (<i>num</i>)	seven
chāt'ah (<i>num</i>)	seventy (elided form)
chāt-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	July
chē (<i>n</i>)	car
chēfòhng (<i>n</i>)	garage
chēhdeuimihn (<i>adv</i>)	diagonally across the road
chéng (<i>v</i>)	to invite
chēuhng (<i>adj</i>)	long
chēui (<i>v</i>)	to blow
chēuihbin (<i>adj</i>)	casual (in dress)

chēung (<i>n</i>)	window
cheung-gō (<i>v-o</i>)	to sing
chēungyún (<i>n</i>)	spring roll
chēut (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for movies and documentaries
chēut-gāai (<i>v-o</i>)	to go out
chēutmihn (<i>adv</i>)	outside
chēut-mùnháu (<i>v-o</i>)	to leave home
chi (<i>n</i>)	a time
chihn (<i>adv</i>)	ago, the one (week, month, year, etc.) before last
chiing (<i>adj</i>)	fine (weather)
chiinhmihn (<i>adv</i>)	in front (of)
chiinnín (<i>tw</i>)	the year before last
chín (<i>n</i>)	money
chīn (<i>num</i>)	thousand
chīnglèuhng (<i>adj</i>)	cool
ching mahn (<i>ie</i>)	may I ask
chisó (<i>n</i>)	toilet
Chiuhjāuwá (<i>n</i>)	Chiu Chow dialect
chiuhsāp (<i>adj</i>)	humid
chiūkāp- síhchèuhng (<i>n</i>)	supermarket
chòhng (<i>n</i>)	bed
choi (<i>n</i>)	food, cuisine
choimáh (<i>n</i>)	horse-racing
choisām (<i>n</i>)	a Chinese green vegetable, choisum
chúhjik káat (<i>n</i>)	prepaid (phone) card
chūng-lèuhng (<i>v-o</i>)	to take a bath/shower
chyùhfóng (<i>n</i>)	kitchen

D

dá (<i>v</i>)	to hit, to type
dā (<i>num</i>)	a dozen
daahntāat (<i>n</i>)	custard tart
daai (<i>v</i>)	to put on (eyeglasses, a cap, a hat, etc.); to take, to bring
daaih (<i>adj</i>)	large
daaihfung (<i>adj</i>)	windy
daaihgā (<i>prn</i>)	everyone
daaihhohk (<i>n</i>)	university

daaihlaū (<i>n</i>)	overcoat	deui (<i>m</i>)	pair
daaihlóu (<i>n</i>)	elder brother	deuimihn (<i>adv</i>)	opposite, across the road
Daaihwuih-	City Hall	deui mjuh (<i>ie</i>)	Sorry!
tòhng-	Concert Hall	dī (<i>prn</i>)	some
Yāmgohk-		-dī (<i>prt</i>)	
tēng (<i>pw</i>)		dihncē (<i>n</i>)	streetcar, tram
daaihyeuk (<i>adv</i>)	roughly, approximately	dihncējaahm (<i>n</i>)	streetcar, tram stop
dāan (<i>n</i>)	bill	dihng (<i>conj</i>)	or (in questions with two alternatives)
dāanchē (<i>n</i>)	bicycle	dihnhēipóu (<i>n</i>)	electrical appliance store
daap (<i>v</i>)	to take (a means of transport)	dihnseun (<i>n</i>)	telecom
daap cho sin (<i>ie</i>)	wrong number (on the phone)	dihnsih (<i>n</i>)	television
dá-bō (<i>v-o</i>)	to play a ballgame	dihnsihgēi (<i>n</i>)	television set
dá-dihnwá (<i>v-o</i>)	to make a phone call	dihnsihkehk (<i>n</i>)	television drama
dái (<i>adj</i>)	good value	dihnwá (<i>n</i>)	telephone
dāi (<i>adj</i>)	low	dihnyíng (<i>n</i>)	movie
dàih-dái (<i>n</i>)	younger brother	dihp (<i>m</i>)	plate
dá-jih (<i>v-o</i>)	to type	dīksí (<i>n</i>)	taxi
dāk (<i>v-prt</i>)		dīksíjaahm (<i>n</i>)	taxi rank
dāk (<i>adj</i>)	OK, all right	dím (<i>qw</i>)	how?
Dākgwok (<i>pw</i>)	Germany	dim (<i>n</i>)	shop, store
dākhàahn (<i>adj</i>)	free, not busy	dím(jūng) (<i>tw</i>)	o'clock
Dākmán (<i>n</i>)	German (language)	dím maaih a? (<i>ie</i>)	what is the price?
dāk-mh-dāk (<i>ie</i>)	is it all right?	dímsām (<i>n</i>)	snacks, generally steamed, served in a tea-house
dá-làahmkàuh	to play basketball	dímyéung (<i>qw</i>)	what does he/she look like?; how?, what?
(<i>v-o</i>)		díp (<i>n</i>)	plate
dá-móhngkàuh	to play tennis	dō (<i>adj</i>)	many, much
(<i>v-o</i>)		doihsyú (<i>n</i>)	kangaroo
dáng (<i>v</i>)	to wait	dōjeh (<i>ie</i>)	thank you (for a gift)
dang (<i>n</i>)	chair	dōjeh saai (<i>ie</i>)	thank you very much
dáng ngóh lèih	let me	Dōlèuhndō (<i>pw</i>)	Toronto
gaaisiuh ... (<i>ie</i>)	introduce ...	dōsou (<i>adv</i>)	mostly
dáng yāt jahn/	wait a minute	dóu (<i>v-prt</i>)	
dáng (<i>ie</i>)		dōu (<i>adv</i>)	also, still
dá-tāai (<i>v-o</i>)	to put on a tie	dou (<i>prt</i>)	
deihhá (<i>n</i>)	floor	douh (<i>adv</i>)	there
deihstit (<i>n</i>)	subway, underground railway (in Hong Kong, MTR or Mass Transit Railway)	dóu-laahpsaap	to empty the trash bin
deihstitjaahm (<i>n</i>)	subway (MTR), underground station	(<i>v-o</i>)	
déng (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for headgear		

duhk-syū (<i>v-o</i>)	to study
dūng (<i>adj</i>)	east
dung (<i>adj</i>)	cold
Dūngging (<i>pw</i>)	Tokyo
dūngtīn (<i>tw</i>)	winter
dyún (<i>adj</i>)	short
dyúnfu (<i>n</i>)	shorts
dyún seuhn (<i>n</i>)	text message

F

faahntēng (<i>n</i>)	dining room
faai (<i>adj</i>)	quick; in a short time
fāan (<i>v-prt</i>)	
fāan (<i>v</i>)	to return
fāan ... (ie)	to work at/in ...
fāan-gūng (<i>v-o</i>)	to go to work
fāan-hohk (<i>v-o</i>)	to go to school
Faatgwok (<i>pw</i>)	France
Faatmán (<i>n</i>)	French (language)
fādim (<i>n</i>)	flower shop
fan-gaau (<i>v-o</i>)	to sleep
fān(jūng) (<i>n</i>)	minute
fángwó (<i>n</i>)	steamed shrimp and bamboo- shoot dumpling

fáyún (<i>n</i>)	garden
fēi (<i>n</i>)	ticket
fēifaatpóu (<i>n</i>)	barber's shop
fēigēi (<i>n</i>)	airplane
fēigēichēuhng (<i>n</i>)	airport
fèih (<i>adj</i>)	fat
Fēileuhtbān (<i>pw</i>)	the Philippines
Fēileuhtbānwá (<i>n</i>)	any of the languages of the Philippines
fēsik (<i>adj</i>)	brown
fóchē (<i>n</i>)	train
fóchējaahm (<i>n</i>)	rail station
fógei (<i>n</i>)	waiter
fóng (<i>n</i>)	room
fōngbihn (<i>adj</i>)	convenient
fong-gūng (<i>v-o</i>)	to leave work
fu (<i>cl</i>)	classifier for eyeglasses
fu (<i>n</i>)	trousers, slacks
fuhgahn (<i>adv</i>)	nearby

fuhkjōngdim (<i>n</i>)	dress shop
fūhng (<i>adv</i>)	whenever
fūisik (<i>adj</i>)	gray
fūng (<i>cl</i>)	classifier for a letter
fūng (<i>n</i>)	wind
fūnggíng (<i>n</i>)	scenery
fūngsai kēuhng-gihng (<i>adj</i>)	windy
fūnyihng gwōng-lāhm (<i>ie</i>)	Welcome!

G

ga (<i>cl</i>)	classifier for vehicles
ga (<i>prt</i>)	
gāai (<i>n</i>)	street, road
gāaisih (<i>n</i>)	market
gāaiwahk (<i>n</i>)	(call) plan
gaaklèih (<i>adv</i>)	beside
gāan (<i>cl</i>)	classifier for houses, rooms and shops
gaau-syū (<i>v-o</i>)	to teach (in school or university)
gāautūng (<i>n</i>)	transportation
gafē (<i>n</i>)	coffee
gahpdáijūk (<i>n</i>)	congee with mixed meat
gājē (<i>n</i>)	elder sister
gakèih (<i>n</i>)	holiday
ga la (<i>prt</i>)	
ga laak (<i>prt</i>)	
gám ... (ie)	so ..., then ...
gam (<i>adv</i>)	so, such
gāmmáahn (<i>tw</i>)	this evening, tonight
gāmnín (<i>tw</i>)	this year
gam noi (<i>ie</i>)	such a long time
gāmyaht (<i>tw</i>)	today
gámyéung (<i>adv</i>)	in this way, like this
-gán (<i>asp</i>)	progressive aspect marker
Gānàhdaaih (<i>pw</i>)	Canada
gānjyuh (<i>adv</i>)	and then
gāsī (<i>n</i>)	furniture
gáu (<i>num</i>)	nine
gáu'ah (<i>num</i>)	ninety (elided form)
gauhnnín (<i>tw</i>)	last year
gáu-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	September

ge (<i>prt</i>)		gōu-gōu-sau-sau	tall and thin
géi (<i>adv</i>)	quite	(<i>ie</i>)	
géi (<i>num</i>)	several	gōujānghàaih (<i>n</i>)	high-heeled shoe
gei (<i>v</i>)	to send something	Gūnghéi faat-	greeting at
	by post	chòih (<i>ie</i>)	Chinese New Year
gēichèuhng (<i>n</i>)	airport	gūngsī (<i>n</i>)	office
geidāk (<i>v</i>)	to remember	gūngyàhnfóng (<i>n</i>)	servant's room
géidimjūng (<i>qw</i>)	what time?	gwai (<i>adj</i>)	expensive
géidō (<i>qw</i>)	how much, how many?	gwai (<i>adv</i>)	honorably
géidō seui (<i>ie</i>)	how old?	gwāt (<i>n</i>)	a fifteen-minute unit of time
géluhkpín (<i>n</i>)	documentary	-gwo (<i>prt</i>)	
géinoih (<i>qw</i>)	how long (a period of time)?	-gwo (<i>asp</i>)	experiential aspect marker
gei-seun (<i>v-o</i>)	to send something by post	gwokgā (<i>n</i>)	country
géisih (<i>qw</i>)	when?	Gwóngjāu (<i>pw</i>)	Guangzhou/Canton
génggān (<i>n</i>)	scarf	Gwóngjāuwá/	Cantonese
gihn (<i>cl</i>)	classifier for items of clothing	Gwóngdūngwá (<i>n</i>)	(language)
gin (<i>v</i>)	to see	H	
giujouh (<i>v</i>)	to be called, named	hàahng (<i>v</i>)	to walk
gó (<i>dem</i>)	that	hàahng-gāai (<i>v-o</i>)	to go window-shopping
go (<i>cl</i>)	classifier for people, roundish objects such as apples and custard tarts, containers such as bowls and cups, physical spaces such as rooms and airports, and many abstract concepts such as measures of time	hàahnghōi-jó (<i>ie</i>)	not in, gone out
go (<i>num</i>)	unit	hàahng-louh (<i>v-o</i>)	to walk
góbīn (<i>adv</i>)	over there	hàaih (<i>n</i>)	shoe
gòh-gō (<i>n</i>)	elder brother	hàaihpóu (<i>n</i>)	shoe store
gokdāk (<i>v</i>)	to feel	haakfóng (<i>n</i>)	guest room
gōn(chou) (<i>adj</i>)	dry	hāaksīk (<i>adj</i>)	black
góng (<i>v</i>)	to speak	haaktēng (<i>n</i>)	sitting room
góng-gán (<i>ie</i>)	line busy (on the phone)	hāgāu (<i>n</i>)	steamed shrimp dumpling
gōnjehng (<i>adj</i>)	clean	háh (<i>asp</i>)	delimitative aspect marker
gōu (<i>adj</i>)	tall, high	hah (<i>adj</i>)	next (week, month or year)
gōudaaih (<i>adj</i>)	big (in body build)	hah (<i>prep</i>)	below, under
		hahjau (<i>tw</i>)	afternoon
		hahmihn (<i>adv</i>)	under, beneath
		hahtīn (<i>tw</i>)	summer
		Hahwāiyih (<i>pw</i>)	Hawaii
		hái (<i>v</i>)	to be in/at
		hái (<i>prep</i>)	in/at a place, at a time
		hái douh sihk (<i>ie</i>)	eat-in
		haih (<i>v</i>)	to be
		haih nē (<i>ie</i>)	by the way

hauhmihn (<i>adv</i>)	behind	jauhyúh (<i>n</i>)	shower (of rain)
hauhsāang (<i>adj</i>)	young	jā-chē (<i>v-o</i>)	to drive a car
háuseun (<i>n</i>)	message	jái (<i>n</i>)	son
hei (<i>n</i>)	movie, film	jān haih (<i>ie</i>)	really
héifūn (<i>v</i>)	to like	jāp (<i>v</i>)	to tidy up
héi-sān (<i>v-o</i>)	to get up	jāp-chòhng (<i>v-o</i>)	to make the bed
heiwān (<i>n</i>)	temperature	jāp-tóí (<i>v-o</i>)	to clear the table
heiyún (<i>n</i>)	movies, cinema	jáu (<i>v</i>)	to leave
heui (<i>v</i>)	to go	jāu (<i>n</i>)	continent
heui-gāai (<i>v-o</i>)	to go out	jauh (<i>conj</i>)	(if ...) then
heui-léuihahng (<i>v-o</i>)	to go traveling	jāuwàih (<i>n</i>)	surroundings
Hēunggóng (<i>pw</i>)	Hong Kong	jē (<i>n</i>)	umbrella
hēungjiū (<i>n</i>)	banana	je (<i>v</i>)	to borrow
hēungpín (<i>n</i>)	jasmine tea	jèih-jē (<i>n</i>)	elder sister
hingcheui (<i>n</i>)	interest	jēk (<i>prt</i>)	
hohkhaauh (<i>n</i>)	school	jek (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for single pieces of footwear, gloves, windows, animals, boats, dumplings, bananas and hot-dogs
hohksāang (<i>n</i>)	student		
Hòhngwok (<i>pw</i>)	Korea	jeui (<i>adv</i>)	most
hòhnláahng (<i>adj</i>)	cold	jeui hauh (<i>adv</i>)	finally
Hòhnmán (<i>n</i>)	Korean (language)	jeui hóu ... (<i>ie</i>)	it might be better to ...
hóitāan (<i>n</i>)	beach	jeuk (<i>v</i>)	to wear
hōi-wúí (<i>v-o</i>)	to be at/have a meeting	jēung (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for pieces of furniture with flat surfaces and for other flat objects
hólohk (<i>n</i>)	cola		<i>classifier</i> for long, slender objects such as pens
honbóbāau (<i>n</i>)	hamburger	jī (<i>cl</i>)	to know
hóu (<i>adj</i>)	good, decent		a five-minute unit of time
hóu (<i>adv</i>)	very, quite	jī(dou) (<i>v</i>)	self
hòuhjí (<i>n</i>)	a ten-cent unit of money	jīh (<i>n</i>)	value
houh(máh) (<i>n</i>)	number	jihgéi (<i>prn</i>)	neat (in dress)
hóusihk (<i>adj</i>)	delicious	jik (<i>n</i>)	cheeseburger
hóutái (<i>adj</i>)	good to see (of a movie or television program)	jíngchàih (<i>adj</i>)	
hóutīn (<i>adj</i>)	fine, sunny (weather)	jísí honbóbāau (<i>n</i>)	
hóuwáan (<i>adj</i>)	fun to do, fun to visit, etc.	jísík (<i>adj</i>)	purple, violet
hóyih (<i>mv</i>)	can, could	jīujóu (<i>tw</i>)	early morning
hùhngsík (<i>adj</i>)	red	-jó (<i>asp</i>)	<i>perfective aspect marker</i>
hūngyàuh (<i>n</i>)	air-mail	jóbīn (<i>adv</i>)	on the left
J			
ja (<i>prt</i>)			
jāan (<i>v</i>)	to add		
jáu (<i>v</i>)	to give as change		

joi (<i>adv</i>)	and, again	laak (<i>prt</i>)	
jóuchāan (<i>n</i>)	breakfast	lāangsāam (<i>n</i>)	woollen sweater,
jouh (<i>v</i>)	to do; is shown (of a movie or television program)		jumper
jouh-wahnduhng (<i>v-o</i>)	to play sports	lāh (<i>prt</i>)	
juhng (<i>adv</i>)	still; in addition	lāihbaai (<i>n</i>)	week
jünggāan (<i>adv</i>)	in the middle, between	lāihbaai-luhk (<i>tw</i>)	Saturday
jüngguhng (<i>adv</i>)	in total, altogether	lāihbaai-ngh (<i>tw</i>)	Friday
Jünggwok (<i>pw</i>)	China	lāihbaai-sāam (<i>tw</i>)	Wednesday
jünghohk (<i>n</i>)	secondary school	lāihbaai-sei (<i>tw</i>)	Thursday
jüngjaahm (<i>n</i>)	terminal, terminus	lāihbaai-yaht (<i>tw</i>)	Sunday
Jüngmán (<i>n</i>)	Chinese (language)	lāihbaai-yāt (<i>tw</i>)	Monday
jüngtāuh (<i>n</i>)	hour	lāihbaai-yih (<i>tw</i>)	Tuesday
jüngyi (<i>v</i>)	to like	laihjī (<i>n</i>)	lychee
jiyú (<i>v</i>)	to cook	lāihmaauh (<i>n</i>)	good manners
jiyú-faahn (<i>v-o</i>)	to cook a meal	lāu (<i>n</i>)	coat
jiyh (<i>v</i>)	to live	lāuh (<i>v</i>)	to stay, to leave something behind (e.g. a message)
jiyún (<i>v</i>)	to become, to turn; to change		pear
jiyun (<i>v</i>)	to change (transportation)	léi (<i>n</i>)	
jiyú-yéhsihk (<i>v-o</i>)	to cook (food)	lèih (<i>prep</i>)	from
K		lèihdóu (<i>n</i>)	outlying island
kāhmmáahn (<i>tw</i>)	yesterday evening, last night	leng (<i>adj</i>)	pretty; fresh (of fruit)
kāhmyaht (<i>tw</i>)	yesterday	lengjái (<i>adj</i>)	handsome
káhn (<i>adj</i>)	near	Lèuhndēun (<i>pw</i>)	London
kāp-chāhn (<i>v-o</i>)	to vacuum-clean	léuhng (<i>num</i>)	two
kèihsaht (<i>adv</i>)	actually	lèuhng (<i>adj</i>)	cool
kèihyihgwó (<i>n</i>)	kiwifruit	lèuhnghàaih (<i>n</i>)	sandals
kèuhnggihng (<i>adj</i>)	strong	leuhtsī (<i>n</i>)	lawyer
kéuih (<i>prn</i>)	he, him, she, her, it	lèuihbouh (<i>n</i>)	thunderstorm
kéuihdeih (<i>prn</i>)	they, them	léuihmihn (<i>adv</i>)	inside
kwāhn (<i>n</i>)	dress, skirt	lihng (<i>num</i>)	zero
L		lihng hah (<i>ie</i>)	below zero (of temperatures)
lā (<i>prt</i>)		lihngngoih (<i>adv</i>)	besides
la (<i>prt</i>)		līk jáu (<i>ie</i>)	take-away
laahm (<i>v</i>)	to put on (a scarf)	lō (<i>prt</i>)	
làahmsīk (<i>adj</i>)	blue	lohk (<i>v</i>)	to fall (rain, snow)
lāahng (<i>adj</i>)	cold	Lohkchaamgēi (<i>pw</i>)	Los Angeles
laahpsaap (<i>n</i>)	trash, rubbish	lohk-syut (<i>v-o</i>)	to snow
		lohk-yúh (<i>v-o</i>)	to rain
		lohng-sāam (<i>v-o</i>)	to hang clothes out to dry
		lóuh (<i>adj</i>)	old
		lóuhbáan (<i>n</i>)	boss
		lóuhsī (<i>n</i>)	teacher

luhk (<i>num</i>)	six
luhk'ah (<i>num</i>)	sixty (elided form)
luhksik (<i>adj</i>)	green
luhkyíngdái (<i>n</i>)	video-tape
luhkyínggēi (<i>n</i>)	video-recorder
luhk-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	June
lühng (<i>n/m</i>)	bamboo basket for steaming dimsum
lühngjéng (<i>n</i>)	Lung-ching (light) tea

M

m- (<i>adv</i>)	<i>negative marker</i>
máahn (<i>tw</i>)	evening
maahn (<i>num</i>)	ten thousand
máahnfaahn (<i>n</i>)	dinner
maahn-máan (<i>adv</i>)	slowly
máaih (<i>v</i>)	to buy
maaih (<i>v</i>)	to sell
máaih-fēi (<i>v-o</i>)	to buy tickets
máaih-sung (<i>v-o</i>)	to buy food (for meals)
máaih-yéh (<i>v-o</i>)	to go shopping
maat-chēung (<i>v-o</i>)	to clean the windows
màhfàahn (<i>adj</i>)	problematic, troublesome
màh-mā (<i>n</i>)	mother
màh-má-déi (<i>ie</i>)	not that much
Máhnèihlāi (<i>pw</i>)	Manila
Màhnfa-Jüngsām (<i>pw</i>)	Cultural Center
màhngeuihdím (<i>n</i>)	stationery shop
maht (<i>n</i>)	sock
máhtàuh (<i>n</i>)	ferry pier
mahtwàhn (<i>adj</i>)	cloudy
māmih (<i>n</i>)	mom, mum
mān (<i>m</i>)	dollar
mātyéh (<i>qw</i>)	what?
mdāk a (<i>ie</i>)	not OK
meih (<i>adv</i>)	not yet
Méihgwok (<i>pw</i>)	the U.S.
mèihyúh (<i>n</i>)	light rain, drizzle
méng (<i>n</i>)	name
mgín-jó (<i>ie</i>)	(gone) missing
mgōi (<i>ie</i>)	thank you (for a favor); please

mgōi màaih-dāan (<i>ie</i>)	The bill, please!
mgōi saai (<i>ie</i>)	Thanks a lot!
mgōi tái-sou (<i>ie</i>)	The bill, please!
mháih douh (<i>ie</i>)	not here
mhaih géi (<i>adv</i>)	not that much
mihnbāaupóu (<i>n</i>)	bakery
mihngseunpín (<i>n</i>)	postcard
mjī (<i>v</i>)	to wonder
mòhng (<i>adj</i>)	busy
móhngkàuh-páak (<i>n</i>)	tennis racket
mōnggwó (<i>n</i>)	mango
móu (<i>n</i>)	hat, cap
móuh (<i>v</i>)	<i>negative of yáuh</i>
mouh (<i>n</i>)	fog
móuhhaang (<i>adj</i>)	unlimited
móuh mahntàih (<i>ie</i>)	No problem!
msái (<i>mv</i>)	need not
msái jáau laak (<i>ie</i>)	Keep the change!
msái mgōi (<i>ie</i>)	Not at all! (polite response to mgōi)
muhkgwā (<i>n</i>)	papaya
mùnhháu (<i>n</i>)	entrance
(mùih-)múi (<i>n</i>)	younger sister

N

nàahm (<i>adj</i>)	south
nàahmjái (<i>n</i>)	boy, young man
nàahmyán (<i>n</i>)	man
Náusāilāahn (<i>pw</i>)	New Zealand
Náuyeuk (<i>pw</i>)	New York
nē (<i>prt</i>)	
nē (<i>i</i>)	
néih (<i>prn</i>)	you (singular)
néihdeih (<i>prn</i>)	you (plural)
néih hóu (<i>ie</i>)	How are you?
néui (<i>n</i>)	daughter
néuihjái (<i>n</i>)	girl, young woman
néuihyán (<i>n</i>)	woman
ngáahngéng (<i>n</i>)	eyeglasses
ngāam-ngāam	just, a short while ago
ngāam saai laak (<i>ie</i>)	That's great!

ngàhn bāu (<i>n</i>)	purse
ngàhn hòhng (<i>n</i>)	bank
ngái (sai) (<i>adj</i>)	short (in body build)
ngàuh jái fu (<i>n</i>)	jeans
ngàuh yuhkjūk (<i>n</i>)	congee with beef
ngéh (<i>num</i>)	five
ngéh'ah (<i>num</i>)	fifty (elided form)
ngéh-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	May
ngóh (<i>prn</i>)	I, me
ngóh deih (<i>prn</i>)	we, us
ngoihtou (<i>n</i>)	jacket
ngūk (<i>n</i>)	house, flat
ngükkéi (<i>n</i>)	home
ngükkéiyáhn (<i>n</i>)	family member
nī (<i>dem</i>)	this
nībīn (<i>adv</i>)	over here
nīdouh (<i>adv</i>)	here
nihn (<i>n/m</i>)	year
noih (<i>adj</i>)	long (time)
noihsin (<i>n</i>)	telephone extension
nyúhn (<i>adj</i>)	warm

O

ōnlóhkyí (<i>n</i>)	easy chair
Oujāu (<i>pw</i>)	Australia

P

páu-bouh (<i>v-o</i>)	to run (for exercise)
páubouhhàaih (<i>n</i>)	running shoe
pàhngyáuh (<i>n</i>)	friend
pèhng (<i>adj</i>)	cheap
pèihhàaih (<i>n</i>)	leather shoe
pihnggwó (<i>n</i>)	apple
pihngsih (<i>adv</i>)	usually, generally
pihngyàuh (<i>n</i>)	surface mail
-póu (<i>n</i>)	shop, store
Póutūngwá (<i>n</i>)	Putonghua/ Mandarin (language)

S

sā'ah (<i>num</i>)	thirty (elided form)
saai (<i>v-prt</i>)	
sāam (<i>n</i>)	clothes
sāam (<i>num</i>)	three

Sāamfāahnsih (<i>pw</i>)	San Francisco
sāam-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	March
sāanggwó (<i>n</i>)	fruit
sāanggwódong (<i>n</i>)	fruit-stall
sāangyaht	Happy birthday!
faailohk (<i>ie</i>)	
sahp (<i>num</i>)	ten
sahp-maahn (<i>num</i>)	hundred thousand
sahp-yāt-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	November
sahp-yih-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	December
sahp-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	October
sái (<i>v</i>)	to wash
sāi (<i>adj</i>)	west
sai (<i>adj</i>)	small
Sāibāanngàh (<i>pw</i>)	Spain
Sāibāanngàh-	Spanish
mán (<i>n</i>)	(language)
sái-díp (<i>v-o</i>)	to wash the dishes
sāigwā (<i>n</i>)	water-melon
sāijōng (<i>n</i>)	men's suit
sāijōngfu (<i>n</i>)	trousers, slacks
sailóu (<i>n</i>)	younger brother
sái-sāam (<i>v-o</i>)	to wash clothes
sái-wún (<i>v-o</i>)	to wash the dishes, to wash up
sānmán (<i>n</i>)	news
sānnihñ faailohk (<i>ie</i>)	Happy New Year!
sāp (<i>adj</i>)	humid
sau (<i>adj</i>)	thin
sáudói (<i>n</i>)	handbag
saugēi (<i>n</i>)	cell (mobile) phone
sáumaht (<i>n</i>)	glove
sáusīn (<i>adv</i>)	first of all
sāyùh (<i>n</i>)	shark
sèhng (<i>adj/adv</i>)	whole; fully, completely
sei (<i>num</i>)	four
sei'ah (<i>num</i>)	forty (elided form)
sei-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	April
seuhng (<i>adj</i>)	previous (week, month or year)
seuhng (<i>adv</i>)	on, above, over

Seuhnghói (<i>pw</i>)	Shanghai	siubā (<i>n</i>)	minibus
Seuhnghóiwá (<i>n</i>)	Shanghainese (language)	siuhohk (<i>n</i>)	primary school
seuhngjau (<i>tw</i>)	in the morning	siujé (<i>n</i>)	Miss, young lady
seuhngmihn (<i>adv</i>)	on, above	siumáai (<i>n</i>)	steamed pork dumpling
seuhng mohng (<i>v-o</i>)	to go online	siusām (<i>adj/adv</i>)	careful(ly)
séui (<i>n</i>)	water	siusíu (<i>adj/adv</i>)	a little, some
seui (<i>n</i>)	years of age	sō (<i>n</i>)	comb
séuibūi (<i>n</i>)	(drinking) glass	sōfá (<i>n</i>)	sofa
seuihfóng (<i>n</i>)	bedroom	sou-deih (<i>v-o</i>)	to sweep the floor
seun (<i>n</i>)	letter	sóyih (<i>conj</i>)	so, as
séung (<i>mv</i>)	to want to, to wish to	süksuk	uncle
sēungdeui-sāpdouh (<i>n</i>)	relative humidity	sung (<i>n</i>)	food for cooking a meal
sēutsām (<i>n</i>)	shirt, blouse	syū (<i>n</i>)	book
sihgaan (<i>n</i>)	time	syūdim (<i>n</i>)	bookstore
sihk (<i>v</i>)	to eat	syūfóng (<i>n</i>)	study
sihk-jóuchān (<i>v-o</i>)	to have breakfast	syūfuhk (<i>adj</i>)	comfortable
sihk-máahn-faahn (<i>v-o</i>)	to have dinner	syūgá (<i>n</i>)	bookcase, bookshelves
sihk-ngaan (<i>v-o</i>)	to have lunch	syūgúk (<i>n</i>)	bookstore
sihk-yéh (<i>v-o</i>)	to eat	syūhn (<i>n</i>)	boat, ferry
sihou (<i>n</i>)	hobby	syūhtíu (<i>n</i>)	chips, French fries
sīk (<i>mv</i>)	can, to know how to	syun (<i>v</i>)	can be regarded as ...
sīk (<i>n</i>)	color	syut (<i>n</i>)	snow
Sīknèih (<i>pw</i>)	Sydney	T	
sīmàhn (<i>adj</i>)	smart (in dress)	-tái (<i>n</i>)	Mrs.
sīmaht (<i>n</i>)	pantyhose	tāai (<i>n</i>)	(neck-)tie
sīn (<i>adv</i>)	first, firstly	taai-tái (<i>n</i>)	Mrs., wife
sing (<i>v</i>)	to be surnamed	taam-pāhngyáuh (<i>v-o</i>)	to visit friends
singdaan	Merry Christmas!		
faailohk (<i>ie</i>)			
sīngkèih (<i>n</i>)	week	tái (<i>v</i>)	to see, to watch, to look at, to read
sīngkèih-luhk (<i>tw</i>)	Saturday		
sīngkèih-ngéh (<i>tw</i>)	Friday	tái-boujī (<i>v-o</i>)	to read the newspaper
sīngkèih-sām (<i>tw</i>)	Wednesday	tái-dihnsih (<i>v-o</i>)	to watch television
sīngkèih-sei (<i>tw</i>)	Thursday	tái-dihnyíng (<i>v-o</i>)	to watch a movie
sīngkèih-yaht (<i>tw</i>)	Sunday	tái-hei (<i>v-o</i>)	to watch a movie
sīngkèih-yāt (<i>tw</i>)	Monday	tàihjī (<i>n</i>)	grape
sīngkèih-yih (<i>tw</i>)	Tuesday	tái-jūkkauh (<i>v-o</i>)	to watch soccer, football
sīnji (<i>adv</i>)	only then	tái-syū (<i>v-o</i>)	to read (books)
sīnsāang (<i>n</i>)	Mr., teacher, husband	táiyuhk (<i>n</i>)	sports

tàuhfaat (<i>n</i>)	hair
tek-jùkkàuh (<i>v-o</i>)	to play soccer, football
tēng (<i>v</i>)	to listen (to)
tēng (<i>n</i>)	sitting room, dining room
tēng-dihnwá (<i>v-o</i>)	to answer the phone
tēng-sāuyāmgēi (<i>v-o</i>)	to listen to the radio
tēng-yāmgohk (<i>v-o</i>)	to listen to music
tīm (<i>adv</i>)	in addition
tīnchihng (<i>adj</i>)	fine (weather)
tīngmáahn (<i>tw</i>)	tomorrow evening/night
tīngyaht (<i>tw</i>)	tomorrow
tīngyaht gin lā (<i>ie</i>)	See you tomorrow!
tīnhei (<i>n</i>)	weather
tīnyām (<i>adj</i>)	overcast
tīsēut (<i>n</i>)	T-shirt
tiuh (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for long slender objects such as trousers, streets, and sharks

tiu-móuh (<i>v-o</i>)	to dance
tōhái (<i>n</i>)	slipper
tòhnggwó (<i>n</i>)	sweets
tòhnggwódim (<i>n</i>)	sweet shop
tòihfūng (<i>n</i>)	typhoon
Tòihwān (<i>pw</i>)	Taiwan
tong-sāam (<i>v-o</i>)	to iron clothes
tou (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for a matching suit of clothes

tòuhsyūgún (<i>n</i>)	library
toujōng (<i>n</i>)	women's suit
tùhng (<i>prep</i>)	for, with
tùhng(màaih) (<i>conj</i>)	and
tùhngghohk (<i>n</i>)	classmate, schoolmate
tùhngsih (<i>n</i>)	colleague
tūngsèuhng (<i>adv</i>)	usually

W

wā (<i>i</i>)	<i>interjection</i> showing surprise
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wá	language
wàahngíng (<i>n</i>)	the environment
wáan-	to play electronic games
yàuhheigēi (<i>v-o</i>)	to tell
wah ... tēng (<i>v</i>)	to tell
wahnduhng (<i>n</i>)	sports
wàhtānmihn (<i>n</i>)	won-ton noodles
wái (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for people
wái (<i>ie</i>)	Hello! (greeting on the phone)
wán (<i>v</i>)	to look for
Wāngōwàh (<i>pw</i>)	Vancouver
wānyúhn (<i>adj</i>)	warm
wihngchih (<i>n</i>)	swimming pool
wo (<i>prt</i>)	
wòhngsīk (<i>adj</i>)	yellow
wùh (<i>m</i>)	pot
wùhsōu (<i>n</i>)	moustache, beard
wúih (<i>mv</i>)	shall, will
wūjōu (<i>adj</i>)	dirty
wún (<i>n/m</i>)	bowl

Y

y'ah (<i>num</i>)	twenty (elided form)
yàhn (<i>n</i>)	person, people
yaht (<i>n</i>)	day
Yahtbún (<i>pw</i>)	Japan
Yahtmán (<i>n</i>)	Japanese (language)
yám (<i>v</i>)	to drink
yám-bējáu (<i>v-o</i>)	to go for a beer
yám-chàh (<i>v-o</i>)	to have dimsum in a tea-house
yám-gafē (<i>v-o</i>)	to have coffee
yám-jáu (<i>v-o</i>)	to go for a drink
yāmgohk (<i>n</i>)	music
yāmgohkwúi (<i>n</i>)	concert
yāmtīn (<i>adj</i>)	overcast
yám-yéh (<i>v-o</i>)	to go for a drink
Yandouh (<i>pw</i>)	India
Yandouhwá (<i>n</i>)	any of the languages of India
yānwaih (<i>conj</i>)	because
yāt (<i>num</i>)	one
yātdihng (<i>adv</i>)	sure, surely
yātlouh	Have a good
seuhnfūng (<i>ie</i>)	flight!

yāt yuehng (<i>adj</i>)	the same	yihgā (<i>adv</i>)	now
yāt-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	January	(yihm)yih (<i>adj</i>)	hot
yáuh (<i>v</i>)	to have	yihnhauh (<i>adv</i>)	and then, later on
yáuh (<i>v</i>)	there is/are	yihngáu (<i>n</i>)	hot-dog
yàuh (<i>prep</i>)	from	yih-yuht (<i>tw</i>)	February
yauh (<i>adv</i>)	also	yīnggōi (<i>mv</i>)	should
yauhbīn (<i>adv</i>)	on the right	Yīnggwok (<i>pw</i>)	England, the U.K.
yàuhchoi (<i>n</i>)	vegetables with oyster sauce	Yīngmán (<i>n</i>)	English (language)
yáuh géi daaih (<i>ie</i>)	how old?	yīng-séung (<i>v-o</i>)	to take pictures
yáuh móuh (<i>v</i>)	is/are there?	yīngyan (<i>v</i>)	to make photo- copies
yàuh-séui (<i>v-o</i>)	to swim	Yīnggaih-	Academy for
yéh (<i>n</i>)	thing	Hohkyún (<i>pw</i>)	Performing Arts
yehmáahn (<i>tw</i>)	evening, night	yīsāng (<i>n</i>)	doctor
yeuhkfòhng (<i>n</i>)	drugstore	yiuh (<i>v</i>)	to need, to want, to take (time), to cost
yeuhng (<i>cl</i>)	<i>classifier</i> for events, things in general	yiuh (<i>mv</i>)	must, to have to
yeuhng (<i>n</i>)	kind, sort	yúh (<i>n</i>)	rain
yéung (<i>n</i>)	appearance	yuhchāak (<i>v</i>)	to predict
yí (<i>i</i>)	<i>interjection</i> showing mild surprise	yùhdáanmihn (<i>n</i>)	fish-ball noodles
yí (<i>n</i>)	chair	yuhksāt (<i>n</i>)	bathroom
Yidaaihleih (<i>pw</i>)	Italy	yùhláuhbāau (<i>n</i>)	fishburger
Yidaaihleihmán (<i>n</i>)	Italian (language)	yúhn (<i>adj</i>)	far
yih (<i>num</i>)	two	yùhn (<i>v-prt</i>)	
		yuht (<i>n</i>)	month
		yuhtfai (<i>n</i>)	monthly fee

English–Cantonese glossary

The respective classifiers are given in square brackets where appropriate.

A

above	seuhng(mihn)
Academy for Performing Arts	Yínngaih-Hohkyún
actually	kèihsaht
add, to	jāan
addition, in	juhng, tīm
afternoon	hahjau
again	joi
ago	chihn
air-mail	hūngyàuh
airplane	fēigēi [ga]
airport	(fēi)gēichèuhng [go]
all right	dāk
also	yauh, dōu, tīm
altogether, in total	júngguhng
and	tùhng(màaih)
and then	gānjyuh, yihnhauh
answer the phone, to	tēng-dihnwá
appearance	yéung
apple	phnggwó [go]
approximately	daaihyeuk
April	sei-yuht
at (a place)	hái
(to be)	
August	baat-yuht
Aunt	a-yī
Australia	Oujāu

B

back (to go/to give)	fāan
bakery	mihnbāaupóu [gāan]
banana	hēungjīu [jek]
bank	ngàhnghòhng [gāan]
barbecued-pork bun	chāsīubāau [go]
barber's shop	fēifaatpóu [gāan]
basketball	làahmkàuh
bath, to have/ take a	chūng-lèuhng
bathroom	yuhksāt [gāan]
be, to	haih
beach	hóitāan [go]
beard	wùhsōu [jāp]
be at/in (place), to	hái
because	yānwaih
become, to	jyún
bed	chòhng [jēung]
bed, to make the	jāp-chòhng
bedroom	seuihfóng [gāan]
behind	hauhmihn
Beijing	Bākgīng
below zero	lihng hah
beneath	hah(mihn)
beside	gaaklèih
besides	lihngngoih

better, it might	jeui hóu	Canton	Gwóngjāu
be ... to		Cantonese	Gwóngjāuwá/
between	jūnggāan	(language)	Gwóngdūngwá
bicycle	dāanchē [ga]	cap	móu [dēng]
big (in body build)	gōudaaih	car	chē [ga]
bill	dāan [jēung]	careful(ly)	síusām
(the) bill,	mgōi màaih-dāan/	casual (in dress)	chēuihbin
please!	mgōi tái-sou	cell (mobile) phone	saugēi [bou]
black	hāaksik	chair	dang, yí [jēung]
blouse	sēutsām [gihn]	chair, dining	chāandang,
blow, to	chēui		chāanyí [jēung]
blue	làahmsik	chair, easy	ōnlohkyí [jēung]
boat	syūhn [jek]	change	jyun
book	syū [bún]	(transportation), to	
bookcase,	syūgá [go]	change (money), to	jáau
bookshelves		to give	
bookstore	syūdim, syūgúk	cheap	pèhng
	[gāan]	cheeseburger	jísí honbóubāau
borrow, to	je		[go]
boss	lóuhbáan [go]	China	Jūnggwok
bowl	wún [go]	Chinese	Jūngmán
boy	nàahmjái [go]	(language)	
breakfast	jóuchāan [go]	chips, French fries	syūhtíu
breakfast, to have	sihk-jóuchāan	Chiu Chow dialect	Chiuahjāuwá
bring, to	daai	cinema	heiyún [gāan]
brother, elder	daaihloú, gòh-gō	City Hall	Daaihweihtòhng-
	[go]	Concert Hall	Yámngohktēng
brother,	dàih-dái, sailóu	classmate	tùhngghohk [go]
younger	[go]	clean	gōnjehng
brown	fēsik	clean the	maat-chēung
bus	bāsí [ga]	windows, to	
bus stop	bāsíjaahm [go]	clear the table, to	jāp-tóí
busy	mòhng	clothes	sām [gihn]
but	bātowo	cloudy	mahtwahn
buy, to	máaih	coat	lāu [gihn]
buy food (for	máaih-sung	coffee	gafē
meals), to		coffee table	chàhgēi [jēung]
buy tickets, to	máaih-fēi	cola	hólohk
by the way	haih nē	cold	dung, (hòhng)láng
bye-bye	bāai-baai	colleague	tùhngsih [go]
		color	sīk
C		comb	só [bá]
called, to be	giujouh	come, to	lèih
can (to be able to)	sīk	comfortable	syūfuhk
can (may)	hóiyh	comparatively	béigaau
Canada	Gānàhdaaih	completely	saai, sèhng

concert	yāmgohkwúi [go]	drizzle	mèihyúh
congee with beef	ngàuhyuhkjūk	drugstore	yeuhkfòhng [gāan]
congee with mixed meat	gahpdáijūk	dry	gōn(chou)
continent	jāu [go]	E	
convenient	fōngbihn	early morning	jī ujóu
cook, to	jyú(-yéhsihk)	east	dūng
cook a meal, to	jyú-faahn	easy chair	ōnlóhkyí [jēung]
cool	(chīng)lèuhng	eat, to	sihk
cost, to	yíu	eat-in	hái douh sihk
could, might	hóyih	eight	baat
country	gwokgā [go]	eighty	baat-sahp, baat'ah
cuisine	choi	elder brother	daaihlóu, gòh-gō
Cultural Center	Màhnfa-Jūngsām		[go]
cup	būi, chànbūi [go,	elder sister	jèhjē, gājē [go]
	jek]	electrical appli-	dihnheipóu [gāan]
custard tart	daahntāat [go]	ance store	
cycle, to	cháai-dāanchē	empty the trash bin, to	dóu-laahpsaap
D		England	Yínggwok
dance, to	tiu-móu	English	Yíngmán
daughter	néui [go]	(language)	
day	yaht	entrance	mùnhháu [go]
day before	chihnyaht	environment	wàahngíng
yesterday		Europe	Aujāu
December	sahp-yih-yuht	evening	yehmáahn
decent	hóu	evening, this	gāmmáahn
delicious	hóusihk	every (Sunday,	fùhng (sīngkèih-
diagonally across	chèhdeuimihn	Monday ...)	yaht, sīngkèih-
dining chair	chāangdang,		yāt ...)
	chāanyí [jēung]	everyone	daaihgā
dining room	faahntēng [gāan]	expensive	gwai
dining table	chāantói [jēung]	extension,	noihsin
dinner	máahnfaahn	telephone	
dinner, to have	sihk-máahnfaahn	eyeglasses	ngáahngéng
dirty	wūjōu		[go, fu]
do, to	jouh	F	
doctor	yīsāng [go]	fall, to (of rain,	lohk
documentary	géiluhkpín [chēut]	snow)	
dollar	mān	family member	ngúkkéiyàhn [go]
dozen	dā	far	yúhn
dress	kwàhn [tiuh]	fat	fèih
dress shop	fuhkjōngdim [gāan]	father	bàh-bā [go]
drink, to	yám	February	yih-yuht
drive (a vehicle), to	jā-chē	feel, to	gokdāk

ferry	syùhn [jek]
ferry pier	máhtàuh [go]
fifty	ng̃h-sahp, ng̃h'ah
finally	jeui hauh
fine, sunny (weather)	hóutīn, tīnchihng
first (of all)	sáusīn
fish-ball noodles	yùhdángmihn
fishburger	yùhláuhbāau [go]
five	ng̃h
floor	deihhá [go]
flower shop	fādim [gāan]
fog	mouh
food (cuisine)	choi
food (for cooking)	sung
football, soccer	jūkkàuh
for	tùhng
forty	sei-sahp, sei'ah
four	sei
France	Faatgwok
free, not busy	dākhàahn
French (language)	Faatmán
French fries, chips	syùhtíu
fresh (of fruit)	leng
Friday	sīngkèih-ng̃h, láihbaai-ng̃h
friend	pàhngyáuh [go]
from (a place)	lèih, yàuh
front of, in	chihnmihn
fruit	sāanggwó [go]
fruit-stall	sāanggwódong [go]
fully	sèhng
fun, having	hóuwáan
furniture	gāsi

G

garage	chēfòhng [go]
garden	fāyún [go]
generally	tūngsèuhng, pīhngsih
German (language)	Dākmán
Germany	Dākgwok
get up, to	héi-sān
girl	néuihjái [go]

give, to	béi
give (as change), to	jáau
glass, drinking glasses	séuibūi [go, jek] ngáahngéng [go, fu]
glove	sáumaht [jek]
go, to	heui
go for a beer, to	yám-bējáu
go for a drink, to	yám-yéh, yám-jáu
gone out	hàahngghōi-jó
go out, to	chēut-gāai, heui- gāai
go shopping, to	máaih-yéh
go to school, to	fāan-hohk
go to work, to	fāan-gūng
go traveling, to	heui-léuihhàhng
good	hóu
good (of a movie or television program)	hóutái
good value	
grape	dái
gray	tàihjí [lāp]
green	fūisik
Guangzhou/ Canton	luhksik
guest room	Gwóngjāu

H

hair	haakfóng [gāan]
half	tàuhfaat
hamburger	bun
handbag	honbóubāau [go]
handsome	sáudói [go]
hang clothes	lengjái
out to dry, to	lohng-sāam
Happy birthday!	sāangyaht faailohk
Happy New Year!	sānnihn faailohk
hat	móu [dég]
have, to	yáuh
Have a good flight!	yātlouh seuhnfung
have to, to	yi
Hawaii	Hahwāiyih
he	kéuih
Hello! (on the phone)	wái

help, to
 her
 here
 herself
 high
 him
 himself
 hit, to
 hobby
 holiday
 home
 Hong Kong
 horse-racing
 hot
 hot-dog
 hour
 house
 how
 How are you?
 how long (a
 period of time)?
 how much, how
 many?
 how old?

 humid
 hundred
 hundred thousand
 husband

bōng(sáu)
kéuih
nídouh
kéuih jìhgéi
gōu
kéuih
kéuih jìhgéi
dá
sihou
gakèih
ngükkéi [go]
Héunggóng
choimáh
(yihm)yiht
yihtgáu [jek, go]
jüngtáuh [go]
ngük [gāan]
dím(yéung)
néih hóu
géinoih

géidō
géidō seui/yáuh
géi daaih
(chiuh)sāp
baak
sahp-maahn
sīnsāang

I
 I
 in (a place)
 (to be)
 include, to
 India
 Indian
 language(s)
 inside
 interest
 introduce, to
 invite, to
 iron clothes, to
 it
 Italian (language)
 Italy

ngóh
hái

bāau
Yandouh
Yandouhwá

léuihmihn
hingcheui
gaaisiuh
chéng
tong-sāam
kéuih
Yidaaihleihmán
Yidaaihleih

J
 jacket
 January
 Japan
 Japanese
 (language)
 jasmine tea
 jeans
 July
 jumper, sweater
 June
 just, a short
 while ago

ngoihtou [gihn]
yāt-yuht
Yahtbún
Yahtmán

héungpín
ngàuhjáifu [tiuh]
chāt-yuht
lāahngsāam [gihn]
luhk-yuht
ngāam-ngāam

K
 kangaroo
 Keep the change!
 kind, sort
 kitchen
 kiwifruit
 know, to
 know how to, to
 Korea
 Korean (language)

doihsyú [jek]
msái jáau lak
yeuhng
chyühfóng [gāan]
kèihyihgwó [go]
jī(dou)
sik
Hòhngwok
Hòhnmán

L
 language
 large
 last night

 last year
 later on
 lawyer
 leave, to
 leave (behind)
 (e.g. a
 message), to
 leave home, to
 leave work, to
 left, on the
 letter
 library
 like, to
 like this
 line busy
 (on the phone)

wá [júng], -mán
daaih
chàhmmáahn,
kàhmmáahn
gauhnín
yihnhauh
leuhtsi [go]
jáu
làuh

chēut-mùnhnáu
fong-gūng
jóbín
seun [fūng]
tòuhsyūgún [go]
jūngyi, héifūn
gámýéung
góng-gán

listen (to), to **tēng**
 listen to music, to **tēng-yāmngohk**
 listen to the **tēng-sāuyāmgēi**
 radio, to
 little, a **síusíu**
 live, to **jyuh**
 local (in Hong Kong) **búngóng**
 London **Lèuhndēun**
 long **chèuhng**
 long (time) **noih**
 look at, to **tái**
 look for, to **wán**
 Los Angeles **Lohkchaamgēi**
 lost **mgín-jó**
 low **dāi**
 lunch, to have **sihk-ngaán**
 Lung-ching tea **lùhngjéng**
 lychee **laihjí [lāp]**

M

mail, to **gei**
 man **nàahmyán [go]**
 Mandarin **Póutūngwá**
 (language)
 mango **mōnggwó [go]**
 Manila **Máhnèihlāai**
 manners, good **láihmaauh**
 many **dō**
 March **sāam-yuht**
 market **gāaisih [go]**
 May **ngéh-yuht**
 may I ask **ching mahn**
 me **ngóh**
 meeting, to be **hōi-wúí**
 at/have a
 Merry **singdaan faailohk**
 Christmas!
 message **háuseun [go]**
 message (text) **dyún seuhn [go]**
 middle, in the **jūnggāan**
 midnight, after **bunyeh**
 midnight
 million **baak-maahn**
 minibus **síubā [ga]**
 minute **fān(jūng)**

Miss
 missing
 Monday
 money
 month
 month before last
 monthly fee
 more
 morning
 morning, early
 most
 mostly
 mother
 moustache
 movie, film

movie theater
 Mr.
 Mrs.
 much
 music
 must, to have to
 myself

N

name
 named, to be
 near
 nearby
 neat
 neck-tie
 need, to
 need not
 New York
 New Zealand
 news
 newspaper
 next month
 next week
 next year
 night
 nine
 ninety
 No problem!

síujé
mgín-jó
sīngkèih-yāt
láihaai-yāt
chín
yuht [go]
chihn go yuht
yuhtfai
-dī; juhng
seuhngjau
jī ujóu
jeui
dōsou
màh-mā [go]
wúhsōu [pit]
dihnyíng, hei
[chēut]
heiyún [gāan]
sīnsāang
(taai-)tāai
dō
yāmngohk
yiui
ngóh jihgéi

méng
giujouh
káhn
fuhgahn
jíngchàih
tāai [tiuh]
yiui
msái
Náuyek
Násāilāahn
sānmán
boujī [jēung]
hah go yuht
hah go
láihaai/sīngkèih
hah (yāt) nín
(yeh)máahn
gáu
gáu-sahp, gáu'ah
móuh mahntàih

north **bāk**
 not **m-, -mh-**
 Not at all! **msái mgōi**
 (polite response to **mgōi**)
 not here **mhái douh**
 not in **hàahng hōi-jó**
 not that much **màh-má-déi, mhaih géi**
 not yet **meih**
 November **sahp-yāt-yuht**
 now **yihgā**
 number **houh(máh) [go]**

O

o'clock **dím(jūng)**
 October **sahp-yuht**
 office **gūngsí [gāan]**
 OK **dāk**
 old **lóuh**
 on **seuhng(mihn)**
 one **yāt**
 opposite, across the road **deuimihn**
 or (in questions with two alternatives) **dihng**
 orange **cháang [go]**
 orange (color) **cháangsik**
 orange juice **cháangjāp**
 ourselves **ngóhdeih jihgéi**
 outlying island **lèihdóu [go]**
 outside **chēutmihn**
 overcast **yām tīn, tīnyām**
 overcoat **daaihlāu [gihn]**
 over here **nībīn**
 over there **góbīn**

P

packet **bāau**
 pair **deui**
 Pakistan **Bāgēsītāan**
 pantyhose **simaht [deui]**
 papaya **muhkgwā [go]**
 Paris **Bālāih**
 pay, to **béi-chín**

pear **léi [go]**
 Peking **Bākgīng**
 pen **bāt [jī]**
 person, people **yàhn [go]**
 Philippine **Fēileuhtbānwá**
 language(s) **Fēileuhtbān**
 Philippines, the photocopies, to make **yíngyan**
 pictures, to take **yíng-séung**
 pier **máhtauh [go]**
 pineapple **bōlòh [go]**
 plan (call) **gāaiwahk [go]**
 plate (measure) **dihp**
 plate (object) **díp [jek]**
 play a ballgame, to **dá-bō**
 play basketball, to **dá-làahmkauh**
 play electronic games, to **wāan-yàuhheigēi**
 play, soccer, football, to **tek-jūkkauh**
 play sports, to **jouh-wahnduhng**
 play tennis, to **dá-móhngkauh**
 Please ... **mgōi ...**
 plum **boulām [go]**
 pork dumpling **siumáai [go, jek]**
 post, to **gei**
 postcard **mihngseunpín [jēung]**
 pot (for tea) **wùh**
 pound (weight) **bohng**
 predict, to **yuhchāak**
 prepaid (phone) card **chúhjik kāt**
 pretty **leng**
 previous (week, month, year) **seuhng**
 Pu-erh tea **bóuléi**
 purple **jísik**
 purse **ngàhnbāau [go]**
 put on (a scarf), to **laahm**
 put on (eyeglasses, cap or hat), to **daai**
 put on a tie, to **dá-tāai**
 Putonghua **Póutūngwá**

Q

quick
quite

faai
géi, hóu

R

radio
rail station
rain
rain, to
read, to
really
red
relative
humidity
remember, to
report
return, to
ride a bicycle, to
right, on the
room

sāuyāmgēi [ga, go]
fóchējaahm [go]
yúh
lohk-yúh
tái(-syū)
jān haih
hūhngsīk
sēungdeui-
sāpdouh
geidāk
bougou [go]
fāan
cháai-dānchē
yauhbīn
fóng [gāan, go],
tēng [go]
daaihyeuk

roughly,
approximately
rubbish
run, to (for
exercise)
running shoe

laahpsaap
páau-bouh
páaubouhhàaih
[jek]

S

same, the
San Francisco
sandal
Saturday

yāt yuehng
Sāamfāahnsih
lèuhnghàaih [jek]
sīngkèih-luhk,
lāihbaai-luhk

scarf
scenery
school
school, primary
school, secondary
schoolmate
see, to
see a movie, to
See you
tomorrow!
self

génggān [tiuh]
fūnggíng
hohkhaauh [gāan]
siuhohk [gāan]
jūnghohk [gāan]
tūnghohk [go]
tái, gin
tái-dihnyíng, tái-hei
tīngyaht gin lā

jihgéi

sell, to
send something
by post, to
September
servant's room

seven
seventy
several
shall (in
predictions)
Shanghai
Shanghainese
(language)
shark
she
shirt
shoe
shoe, high-heeled
shoe, leather
shoe, sports
shoe store
shop
shopping, to go
short
short (in body
build)
shorts
should
shower (of rain)

shower, to
(have/take a)
shrimp and
bamboo-shoot
dumpling
shrimp
dumpling
sing, to
sister, elder
sister, younger
sitting room
six
sixty
skirt

maaih
gei(-seun)

gáu-yuht
gūngyāhnfóng
[gāan]
chāt
chāt-sahp, chāt'ah
géi
wúih

Seuhnghói
Seuhnghóiwá

sāyúh [tiuh]
kéuih
séutsāam [gihn]
hàaih [jek]
gōujāanghàaih
pèihhàaih
bōhàaih
hàaih-póu [gāan]
dim, pou [gāan]
máaih-yéh
dyún
ngái

dyúnfu [tiuh]
yīnggōi
jauhyúh
[chèuhng]
chūng-lèuhng

fángwó [jek]

hāgāau [jek]

cheung-gō
jèhjē, gājē [go]
(mùih-)múi [go]
haaktēng [go]
luhk
luhk-sahp, luhk'ah
(bunjiht)kwáhn
[tiuh]

slacks	(sāijōng)fu [tiuh]	such	gam
sleep, to	fan-gaau	suit (men's)	sāijōng [tou]
slipper	tōhái [jek]	suit (women's)	toujōng [tou]
slowly	maahn-máan	summer	hahtin
small	sai	Sunday	singkéih-yaht,
small (in body build)	ngáisai	supermarket	láihbaai-yaht
smart (in dress)	sīmahn	sure(ly)	chīukāp-sihchēuhng [gāan]
snow	syut	surface mail	yātdihng
snow, to	lohk-syut	surname, to	pihngyauh
so	gám; gam	have the	sing
soccer, football	jūkkauh	surroundings	jāuwaih
sock	maht [jek]	sweater, jumper	lāangsāam [gihn]
sofa	sōfá [jēung]	sweep the floor, to	sou-deih
some	dī	sweets	tōhnggwó
son	jái [go]	sweet shop	tōhnggwódim [gāan]
Sorry!	deui mjyuh	swim, to	yauh-séui
south	nàahm	swimming pool	wihngchih [go]
Spain	Sāibāanngàh	Sydney	Sīknèih
Spanish (language)	Sāibāanngàhmán		
speak, to	góng	T	
spectacles, glasses	ngáahngéng [fu, go]	table, coffee	chàhgēi [jēung]
sports	táiyuhk, wahnduhng	table, dining	chāantói [jēung]
sports shoe	bōhàaih [jek, deui]	Taiwan	Tòihwāan
spring roll	chēungyún [tiuh]	take, to	daai
stationery shop	màhnggeuihdim [gāan]	take (a means of transport), to	daap
stay, to	lauh	take-away	līk-jáu
still	dōu, juhng	take pictures, to	yíng-séung
store	dim, -póu [gāan]	tall	gōu
street	gāai [tiuh]	tall and thin	gōu-gōu-sau-sau
streetcar	dihncchē	taxi	dīksí [ga]
streetcar/ tram stop	dihncchējaahm	taxi rank	dīksíjaahm [go]
strong	kēuhnggihng	tea	chàh
student	hohksāang [go]	teach (in school or university), to	gaa-u-syū
study	syūfóng [gāan]	teacher	sīnsāang, lóuhsí [go]
study, to	duhk-syū	telecom	dihmseun
subway	deihntit	telephone	dihnwá [go]
(in Hong Kong, MTR or Mass Transit Railway)		telephone, to	dá-dihnwá
subway	deihntitjaahm [go]	telephone extension	noihsin
(MTR) station		television	dihnsih

television drama	dihnsihkehk [chēut]	total, in	júngguhng
television set	dihnsihgēi [go, ga]	train	fóchē [ga]
tell, to	wah ... tēng	tram	dihnchē [ga]
temperature	heiwān	tram stop	dihnchējaahm [go]
ten	sahp	transport	gāautūng
tennis	móhngkàuh	trash	laahpsaap
tennis racket	móhngkàuhpáak	troublesome	màhfàahn
ten thousand	maahn	trousers	(sāijōng)fu [tiuh]
thank you (very much) (for a favor)	mgōi (saai)	T-shirt	tīsēut [gihn]
thank you (very much) (for a gift)	dōjeh (saai)	Tuesday	sīngkèih-yih, láihbaai-yih
that	gó	twenty	yih-sahp, y'ah
them	kéuihdeih	two	yih, léuhng
themselves	kéuihdeih jihgēi	type, to	dá(-jih)
then	gānjyuh, yihn-hauh, jauh	typhoon	tòihfūng [go]
then, only then	sīnji		
there, over there	gódouh	U	Yínggwok
there is/are	yáuh	UK, the	jē [bá]
they	kéuihdeih	umbrella	sūksuk
thin	sau	uncle	hah(mihn)
thing	yéh [yeuhng]	under, beneath	deih tit
thirty	sāam-sahp, sā'ah	underground	
this	nī	railway (in Hong Kong, MTR or Mass Transit Railway)	
this evening	gāmmáahn	underground (MTR) station	deih titjaahm [go]
this year	gāmnín	university	daaihhohk [gāan]
thousand	chīn	unlimited	móuhhaang
three	sāam	us	ngóhdeih
thunderstorm	lèuihbouh [go]	U.S., the	Méihgwok
Thursday	sīngkèih-sei, láihbaai-sei	usually	tūngsèuhng, pihngsih
ticket	fēi [jēung]		
tidy up, to	jāp	V	
tie	tāai [tiuh]	vacuum-clean, to	kāp-chàhn
time	sihgaan	value	jik
time, a	chi	Vancouver	Wāngōwàh
today	gāmyaht	vegetables with oyster sauce	yàuhchoi
toilet	chisó [go]	very	hóu
Tokyo	Dūnggīng	video-recorder	luhkyínggēi [go, ga]
tomorrow	tīngyaht	video-tape	luhkyíngdāai [béng]
tomorrow	tīngmáahn	violet	jísik
evening/night	gāmmáahn	visit friends, to	taam-pàhngyáuh
tonight	Dólèuhndō		
Toronto			

W

wait, to	dáng
wait a minute, to	dáng yāt
waiter	jahn/dáng
walk, to	fógei [go]
want, to	hàahng(-louh)
want to, to	yiú
warm	séung
wash, to	(wān)nyúhn
wash clothes, to	sái
wash the dishes, to	sái-sāam
wash up, to	sái-díp
watch, to	sái-wún
watch a movie, to	tái
watch football, to	tái-dihnyíng, tái-hei
watch television, to	tái-júkkàuh
water	tái-dihnsih
water-melon	séui
we	sāigwā [go]
wear, to	ngóhdeih
weather	jeuk
Wednesday	tínhei
week	sīngkèih-sāam, láihbaai-sāam
week before last	sīngkèih, láihbaai [go]
Welcome!	chihñ go láihbaai/ sīngkèih
west	fūnyihng
what?	(gwōnglāhm)
what is the price?	sāi
what time?	mātyéh, dímyéung
when?	dím maaih a
where?	géidimjūng
which?	géisih
	bīndouh
	bīn(+ classifier/ demonstrative, e.g. bīn jek, bīndī)

white	baahksīk
who?	bīngo, bīnwái
why don't we ...?	bātyùh
wife	taai-tái [go]
will (in predictions)	wúih
wind	fūng [jahng]
window	chēung [jek]
window-shopping, to go	hàahng-gāai
windy	daaih fūng, fūngsái
winter	kèuhnggihng
wish to, to	dūngtīn
with	séung
woman	tùhng
wonder, to	néuihyán [go]
won-ton noodles	mī
wrong number (on the phone)	wáhtānmihñ
	daap cho sin

Y

year	nihñ
year, last	gauhnín
year, this	gāmnín
year before last	chihnnín
years of age	seui
yellow	wòhngsīk
yesterday	chàhmyaht, kàhmyaht
yesterday evening	chàhmmáahn, kàhmmáahn
you (plural)	néihdeih
you (singular)	néih
young	hauhsāang
younger brother	dàih-dái, sailóu [go]
younger sister	(mùih-)múi [go]
yourself	néih jìhgéi
yourselves	néihdeih jìhgéi

Z

zero	lihng
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Appendix

Here are two graphic representations of the contours of the six tones of Cantonese, made using *VisiPitch*®, a system which displays pitch traces of spoken language.

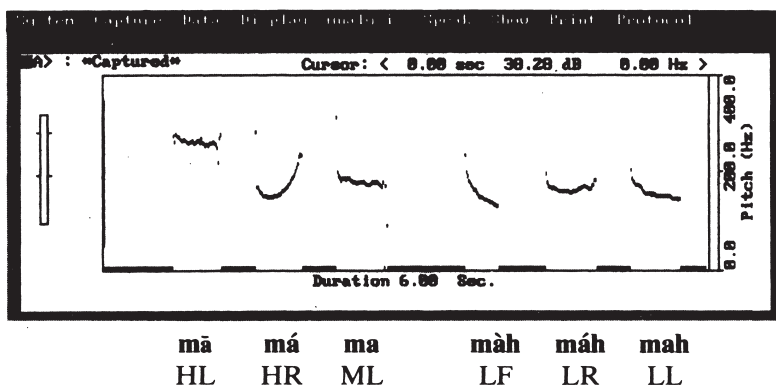


Figure 1 Reproduced by courtesy of Kay Elemetrics Corp.

In Figure 1, the black lines represent the syllable **ma**, pronounced on each of the six tones, in the traditional Chinese sequence. If you have the audio, you may want to listen to the recorded demonstration.

The first tone (**mǎ**) is the high level tone, on a consistent high pitch.

The second tone (**mǎ**) is the high rising tone. Notice the curve, which rises from a fairly low pitch almost to the pitch of the first tone.

The third tone (**mǎ**) is the mid level tone, the tone of one's normal voice.

The fourth tone (**mǎh**) is the falling tone, falling from a medium pitch to a lower pitch.

The fifth tone (**máh**) is the low rising tone, but the rise is far less obvious compared with that of the second tone.

The sixth tone (**mah**) is the low level tone, which stays more or less at the same pitch. But notice that the difference in pitch between this tone and the third (mid level) tone is smaller than that between the first (high level) tone and the third (mid level).

Note that each of these tones is relative to the other. There is no absolute pitch as, of course, no two people's voices are identical. The important thing to remember is to differentiate the relative levels and contours of the tones, with particular respect to the "benchmark" third tone, your normal, or neutral, voice level. Provided that each tone is appropriately distinguished in this way, your Cantonese speech will be readily understood.

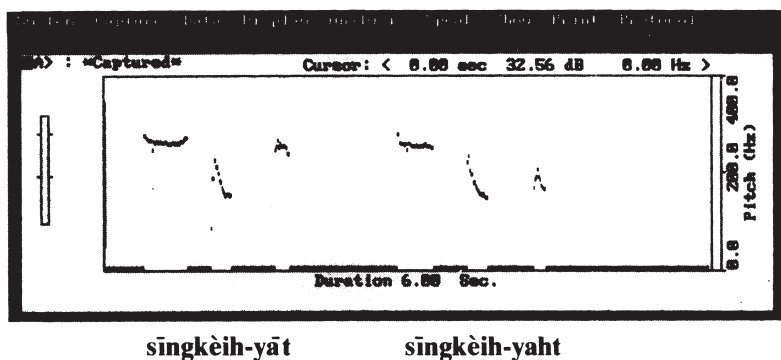


Figure 2 Reproduced by courtesy of Kay Elemetrics Corp.

Figure 2 displays a representation of the words **sīngkèih-yāt** (*Monday*) and **sīngkèih-yaht** (*Sunday*). In both, the first syllable, **sīng**, is pronounced on the first, high level, tone. The second syllable, **kèih**, is pronounced on the fourth, low falling, tone. The words **sīngkèih-yāt** and **sīngkèih-yaht** are distinguished only by the tone of the third syllable. In **sīngkèih-yāt**, the **yāt** is pronounced on the first tone (on the same tone as **sīng**, but note that it is much shorter because of the unexploded final consonant **-t**). In **sīngkèih-yaht**, the **yaht** is pronounced on the sixth, low level, tone. Again, notice how short the word is. However, despite its shortness, its tone is still significant.

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