

# Basic Expressions

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## Unit 1 Numbers 1-100

### 1.1 0 - 100

1	yāt	一
2	yih	二
3	sāam	三
4	sei	四
5	ígh	五
6	luhk	六
7	chāt	七
8	baat	八
9	gáu	九
10	sahp	十
100	yāt-baak	一百

### 1.2 Remarks

- 1) When people say “two of something”, “léuhng” is used instead of “yih”.
- 2) “Die” or “dead” sounds: “séi”, sounds like “4: sei”. Therefore Chinese don’t like the number of “4”
- 3) “5” should be pronounced as “ígh” according to dictionaries. However most people say “ímh” instead and it is generally accepted by most people.

### 1.3 The short form of numbers

- 1) Most of the time, native speakers use the short form instead, even though it is not much shorter, it makes the sounds smoother.
- 2) In short forms:  
21-29: yih-sahp is changed into yah  
31-39: sāam-sahp is changed into sā-ah  
41-99: sah p is changed into ah

1.4 11-99

English	Original Form	Short Form	Chinese
11	sahp yāt	-	十一
12	sahp yih	-	十二
13	sahp sām	-	十三
14	sahp sei	-	十四
15	sahp ŋgh	-	十五
16	sahp luhk	-	十六
17	sahp chāt	-	十七
18	sahp baat	-	十八
19	sahp gáu	-	十九
20	yih sah		二十
21	yih sah yāt	yah yāt	二十一
22	yih sah yih	yah yih	二十二
23	yih sah sām	yah sām	二十三
24	yih sah sei	yah sei	二十四
25	yih sah ŋgh	yah ŋgh	二十五
26	yih sah luhk	yah luhk	二十六
27	yih sah chāt	yah chāt	二十七
28	yih sah baat	yah baat	二十八
29	yih sah gáu	yah gáu	二十九
30	sām-sahp		三十
31	sām-sahp yāt	sā-ah yāt	三十一
32	sām-sahp yih	sā-ah yih	三十二
33	sām-sahp sām	sā-ah sām	三十三
34	sām-sahp sei	sā-ah sei	三十四
35	sām-sahp ŋgh	sā-ah ŋgh	三十五
36	sām-sahp luhk	sā-ah luhk	三十六
37	sām-sahp chāt	sā-ah chāt	三十七
38	sām-sahp baat	sā-ah baat	三十八
39	sām-sahp gáu	sā-ah gáu	三十九

40	sei-sahp		四十
41	sei-sahp yāt	sei-ah yāt	四十一
42	sei-sahp yih	sei-ah yih	四十二
43	sei-sahp sām	sei-ah sām	四十三
44	sei-sahp sei	sei-ah sei	四十四
45	sei-sahp ŋgh	sei-ah ŋgh	四十五
46	sei-sahp luhk	sei-ah luhk	四十六
47	sei-sahp chāt	sei-ah chāt	四十七
48	sei-sahp baat	sei-ah baat	四十八
49	sei-sahp gáu	sei-ah gáu	四十九
50	ŋgh-sahp		五十
51	ŋgh-sahp yāt	ŋgh-ah yāt	五十一
52	ŋgh-sahp yih	ŋgh-ah yih	五十二
53	ŋgh-sahp sām	ŋgh-ah sām	五十三
54	ŋgh-sahp sei	ŋgh-ah sei	五十四
55	ŋgh-sahp ŋgh	ŋgh-ah ŋgh	五十五
56	ŋgh-sahp luhk	ŋgh-ah luhk	五十六
57	ŋgh-sahp chāt	ŋgh-ah chāt	五十七
58	ŋgh-sahp baat	ŋgh-ah baat	五十八
59	ŋgh-sahp gáu	ŋgh-ah gáu	五十九
60	luhk-sahp		六十
61	luhk-sahp yāt	luhk-ah yāt	六十一
62	luhk-sahp yih	luhk-ah yih	六十二
63	luhk-sahp sām	luhk-ah sām	六十三
64	luhk-sahp sei	luhk-ah sei	六十四
65	luhk-sahp ŋgh	luhk-ah ŋgh	六十五
66	luhk-sahp luhk	luhk-ah luhk	六十六
67	luhk-sahp chāt	luhk-ah chāt	六十七
68	luhk-sahp baat	luhk-ah baat	六十八
69	luhk-sahp gáu	luhk-ah gáu	六十九
70	chāt-sahp		七十
71	chāt-sahp yāt	chāt-ah yāt	七十一

72	chāt-sahp yih	chāt-ah yih	七十二
73	chāt-sahp sām	chāt-ah sām	七十三
74	chāt-sahp sei	chāt-ah sei	七十四
75	chāt-sahp ngh	chāt-ah ngh	七十五
76	chāt-sahp luhk	chāt-ah luhk	七十六
77	chāt-sahp chāt	chāt-ah chāt	七十七
78	chāt-sahp baat	chāt-ah baat	七十八
79	chāt-sahp gáu	chāt-ah gáu	七十九
80	baat-sahp		八十
81	baat-sahp yāt	baat-ah yāt	八十一
82	baat-sahp yih	baat-ah yih	八十二
83	baat-sahp sām	baat-ah sām	八十三
84	baat-sahp sei	baat-ah sei	八十四
85	baat-sahp ngh	baat-ah ngh	八十五
86	baat-sahp luhk	baat-ah luhk	八十六
87	baat-sahp chāt	baat-ah chāt	八十七
88	baat-sahp baat	baat-ah baat	八十八
89	baat-sahp gáu	baat-ah gáu	八十九
90	gáu-sahp		九十
91	gáu-sahp yāt	gáu-ah yāt	九十一
92	gáu-sahp yih	gáu-ah yih	九十二
93	gáu-sahp sām	gáu-ah sām	九十三
94	gáu-sahp sei	gáu-ah sei	九十四
95	gáu-sahp ngh	gáu-ah ngh	九十五
96	gáu-sahp luhk	gáu-ah luhk	九十六
97	gáu-sahp chāt	gáu-ah chāt	九十七
98	gáu-sahp baat	gáu-ah baat	九十八
99	gáu-sahp gáu	gáu-ah gáu	九十九

## 1.5 The short form of 20, 30 etc

If talking about twenty, thirty etc, it's too short to use the short form, so people still say the original form.

However if people talk about twenty of something (20 units), thirty of

something etc, people use the short form.

dollar	mān		蚊
\$20	yah	mān	廿蚊
\$30	sā-ah	mān	三呀蚊
\$40	sei-ah	mān	四呀蚊
\$50	ngh-ah	mān	五呀蚊
\$60	luhk-ah	mān	六呀蚊
\$70	chāt-ah	mān	七呀蚊
\$80	baat-ah	mān	八呀蚊
\$90	gáu-ah	mān	九呀蚊

## 1.6 New vocab

1	yāt	一
2	yih	二
3	sām	三
4	sei	四
5	ngh	五
6	luhk	六
7	chāt	七
8	baat	八
9	gáu	九
10	sahp	十
20	yah	廿
100	yāt-baak	一百
dollar	mān	蚊

## 1.7 Exercise

### 1.7.1 Use the original form

- 1) 11 \_\_\_\_\_  
sahp yāt 十一
- 2) 17 \_\_\_\_\_  
sahp chāt 十七
- 3) 25 \_\_\_\_\_  
yih-sahp íng 二十五
- 4) 36 \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam-sahp-luhk 三十六

- 5) \$49 \_\_\_\_\_  
sei-sahp-gáu mǎn 四十九蚊
- 6) \$18 \_\_\_\_\_  
sahp-baat mǎn 十八蚊
- 7) \$80 \_\_\_\_\_  
baat-sahp mǎn 八十蚊
- 8) \$99 \_\_\_\_\_  
gáu-sahp gáu mǎn 九十九蚊

### 1.7.2 Use the short form

- 1) 66 \_\_\_\_\_  
luhk-ah-luhk 六呀六
- 2) 74 \_\_\_\_\_  
chāt-ah-sei 七呀四
- 3) 86 \_\_\_\_\_  
baat-ah-luhk 八呀六
- 4) 98 \_\_\_\_\_  
gáu-ah-baat 九呀八
- 5) 100 \_\_\_\_\_  
yāt-baak (no short form)
- 6) \$20 \_\_\_\_\_  
yah mǎn 廿蚊
- 7) \$28 \_\_\_\_\_  
yah-baat mǎn 廿八蚊

- 8) \$36 \_\_\_\_\_  
sā-ah luhk mǎn 三呀六蚊
- 9) \$40 \_\_\_\_\_  
sei-ah mǎn 四呀蚊
- 10) \$42 \_\_\_\_\_  
sei-ah-yih mǎn 四呀二蚊
- 11) \$50 \_\_\_\_\_  
íng-ah mǎn 五呀蚊
- 12) \$56 \_\_\_\_\_  
íng-ah-luhk mǎn 五呀六蚊
- 13) \$63 \_\_\_\_\_  
luhk-ah-sāam mǎn 六呀三蚊
- 14) \$78 \_\_\_\_\_  
chāt-ah-baat mǎn 七呀八蚊

## Unit 2 Money

### 2.1 Less than \$1

dime (10cents)	<b>hòuh-jí</b>	毫子
one dime (10 cents)	<b>yāt hòuh-jí</b>	一毫子
two dimes (20 cents)	<b>léuhng hòuh-jí</b>	兩毫子
five dimes (50 cents)	<b>íng hòuh-jí</b>	五毫子

When people say “two of something”, “**léuhng**” is used instead of “**yih**”.

### 2.2 More than \$1 – Whole numbers

\$1	<b>yāt mǎn</b>	一蚊
\$2	<b>léuhng mǎn</b>	兩蚊
\$12	<b>sahp-yih mǎn</b>	十二蚊
\$20	<b>yih-sahp mǎn</b>	二十蚊
\$50	<b>íng-sahp mǎn</b>	五十蚊

### 2.3 For decimal

- 1) “**go**” is the measure word for the coins of dollars, measure words will be talked about in more detail in another chapter. Here “**go**” is used instead of “dollar” and, so “dollar: **mǎn**” is not said.
- 2) For decimals, where you put the “point”, such as “one point one dollar”, you put “**go**”.

### 2.4 \$1.1 – \$1.9

For \$1.1-\$1.9, the first “**yāt**, one” is skipped.

MW	<b>go</b>	個
\$1.1	<b>go yāt</b>	個一
\$1.2	<b>go yih</b>	個二
\$1.3	<b>go sāam</b>	個三
\$1.4	<b>go sei</b>	個四

\$1.5	go bun *	個半
\$1.6	go luhk	個六
\$1.7	go chāt	個七
\$1.8	go baat	個八
\$1.9	go gáu	個九

\* “bun: half” is used instead of “ngh: 5” here

## 2.5 \$2.1 and up

\$2.1	léuhng	go	yāt	兩個一
\$2.2	léuhng	go	yih	兩個二
\$2.3	léuhng	go	sāam	兩個三
\$2.4	léuhng	go	sei	兩個四
\$2.5	léuhng	go	bun	兩個半
\$10.5	sahp	go	bun	十個半
\$17.2	sahp-chāt	go	yih	十七個二
\$65.8	luhk-sahp-ngh	go	baat	六十五個八
\$99.9	gáu-sahp-gáu	go	gáu	九十九個九

## 2.6 New Vocab

dime (10 cents)	hòuh-jí	毫子
2 (two of something)	léuhng	兩
MW (measure word)	go	個
half	bun	半

## 2.7 Exercise

- |    |                    |     |                            |
|----|--------------------|-----|----------------------------|
| 1) | two dimes (20¢)    | 10) | \$10 _____                 |
|    | léuhng hòuh-jí 兩毫子 |     | sahp-mān 十蚊                |
| 2) | five dimes (50¢)   | 11) | \$10.6 _____               |
|    | ńgh hòuh-jí 五毫子    |     | sahp go luhk 十個六           |
| 3) | \$1.5 _____        | 12) | \$18.3 _____               |
|    | go-bun 個半          |     | sahp-baat go sāam 十八個三     |
| 4) | \$1.6 _____        | 13) | \$12 _____                 |
|    | go-luhk 個六         |     | sahp-yih mān 十二蚊           |
| 5) | \$2.2 _____        | 14) | \$20.5 _____               |
|    | léuhng go yih 兩個二  |     | yih-sahp go bun 二十個半       |
| 6) | \$3.7 _____        | 15) | \$37 _____                 |
|    | sāam go chāt 三個七   |     | sāam-sahp chāt mān 卅呀七蚊    |
| 7) | \$4.5 _____        | 16) | \$60 _____                 |
|    | sei go bun 四個半     |     | luhk-sahp mān 六十蚊          |
| 8) | \$8 _____          | 17) | \$99.8 _____               |
|    | baat mān 八蚊        |     | gáu-sahp-gáu go baat 九十九個八 |
| 9) | \$9.9 _____        | 18) | \$100 _____                |
|    | gáu go gáu 九個九     |     | yāt-baak mān 一百蚊           |

## Unit 3 Modal Particles

### 3.1 Modal Particles

“PM, Particle Modal” stands for “Modal Particle” and which shows different modals or intonations.

### 3.2 Modal Particle “a”

“a” in the following questions is a modal particle which helps to show the intonation or give a sign of a question. Sometimes people call “a” here a “question particle”.

Some speakers may skip the “a” here. However using “a” can make the tone milder and be more polite. Most native speakers do say “a” in the following questions.

- 1) How do you say “wash room”?

“Wash room” **dím góng a?** “Wash room” 點講呀?

“Wash room” “ how say PM?”

- 2) “Wash room” is “sái-sáu-gāan”

“Wash room” **haih “sái-sáu-gāan”** “Wash room”係“洗手間”

“ Wash room ” is “sâang-yaht faai-lohk”

- 3) What is the meaning of “chī-sin”?

“chī-sin” **dím gáai a?** “竊綫”點解呀?

“ crazy “ how explain PM?”

- 4) “chī-sin” means “crazy”

“chī-sin” **jīk-haih “crazy”** “竊綫”即係“crazy”

“chī-sin “ means “crazy “

### 3.3 New Vocab

how do you say?	<b>dím-góng</b>	點講
what does it mean?	<b>dím-gáai</b>	點解
how	<b>dím</b>	點
say/speak	<b>góng</b>	講
explain	<b>gáai</b>	解
be	<b>haih</b>	係

means	<b>jīk-haih</b>	即係
washroom	<b>sái-sáu-gāan</b>	洗手間
crazy	<b>chī-sin</b>	竊綫
excuse me	<b>m̀h-hóu yi-si</b>	唔好意思
MTR	<b>deih-tit</b>	地鐵
MTR station	<b>deih-tit-jaahm</b>	地鐵站
idiot	<b>baahk-chī</b>	白痴
big sale	<b>daaih-gáam-ga</b>	大減價
PM – questions	<b>a</b>	呀

### 3.4 Exercise

- How do you say “excuse me”? \_\_\_\_\_  
“excuse me” is “-h-hóu yi-si” \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “excuse me” **dím góng a?** “excuse me”點講呀?  
B: “excuse me” **haih “m̀h-hóu yi-si”** “excuse me”係“唔好意思”
- How do you say “MTR station”? \_\_\_\_\_  
“MTR station” is “deih-tit-jaahm” \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “MTR station” **dím góng a?** “MTR station” 點講呀?  
B: “MTR station” **haih “deih-tit-jaahm”** “MTR station”係“地鐵站”
- What is the meaning of “baahk-chī”? \_\_\_\_\_  
“baahk-chī” means “idiot” \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “baahk-chī” **dím gáai a?** “baahk-chī”點解呀?  
B: “baahk-chī” **jīk-haih “idiot”** “baahk-chī”即係“idiot”
- What is the meaning of “daaih-gáam-ga”? \_\_\_\_\_  
“daaih-gáam-ga” means “big sale” \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “daaih-gáam-ga” **dím gáai a?** “daaih-gáam-ga”點解呀?  
B: “daaih-gáam-ga” **jīk-haih “big sale”** “daaih-gáam-ga”即係“big sale”

## Unit 4 Greetings & Thanks

### 4.1 Greeting and Goodbye

- 1) Good morning

**jóu** **sàhn** 早晨  
*early/morning morning*

Ordinarily, Cantonese **do not say good afternoon and good evening** to each others. Only telephone operators and TV or radio presenters do. Moreover, people don't say good night, but **just before going to sleep**, people say **jóu táu**.

If someone says “**jóu táu lā**” (where “**lā**” is the modal particle) to another person during daytime, he means the addressee bothers him and asks him to go away. This is because the literal meaning for “**jóu táu**” is “early rest” but not “good night.”

- 2) Nice to meet you / I wish you well

**néih hóu** 你好 (formal greeting words)  
*you good*

It is rather formal. people use it when first meeting a new friend; the usage is then the same as ‘nice to meet you’.

You can also use **néih hóu** to greet your friends that you already know. But it must not be for old friends and teenage people, supposing that greeting them should be in a casual way; saying **Hi, Hey or Hello** are much more common. The usage is the same as that in English and quite often people will nod their heads a little bit the same that English speakers do. These are also common casual greetings when people first meet a new friend in casual situations.

If someone says **néih hóu** to you, you should also say **néih hóu** back to him, Native Hong Kong **Cantonese do not say “How are you / néih hóu ma/?”** to each others as English speakers and Mandarin speakers do in daily greetings

- 3) Bye

**bāai baai** 拜拜

### 4.2 Thanks

- 1) Thanks for help /service

**m̀h gōi** 唔該  
*not should be*

For e.g., you should say it when someone opens the door for you, helps you to hold the lift. Also, you can say this to the staff of shops or restaurants

- 2) Thanks for a gift

**dō jeh** 多謝  
*many thanks*

It's a common saying for a sales person to their customers. But if you are the customer, do not say “**dō jeh**”, instead you should say “**-h gōi**” as in above.

You can also say “**dō-jeh**” when someone gives you **compliments** or **congratulations**

- 3) You are welcome, don't mention it, it doesn't matter.

**m̀h sái (haak hei)** 唔駛(客氣)  
*no need polite*

Cantonese do not say ‘you are welcome’, instead they say ‘need not be so polite’.

### 4.3 Requests

- 1) Please ...

**m̀h gōi ...** 唔該 ...

“**-h gōi**” has two meanings, one means ‘thanks for service’ and the second one is used in request, means ‘please’.

In English, people say “Excuse me” when they start to ask strangers questions. However quite often, Cantonese say “please: **-h gōi**” instead.

- 2) Please wait a moment.

**m̀h gōi dǎng dǎng** 唔該等等  
*please wait wait*

When Cantonese repeat the verbs, it means the actions last for a short while.

- 3) Please make way for me

**m̀h gōi ( je je )** 唔該(借借)  
*please borrow borrow*

Here means “borrow” the way from others. However very often, it is skipped if it is obvious, such as when people try to get off public transport

### 4.4 Apologies

- 1) Sorry / Excuse me

**m̀h hóu yi si** 唔好意思  
*not good meaning*

- 2) I'm sorry, I am late .

**m̀h hóu yi si, ngóh ch̀h dou** 唔好意思，我遲到  
*sorry , I late (arrive)*

- 3) Never mind

**m̀h gán yiu** 唔緊要  
*not important*

- 4) No problem

**móuh mahn tàih** 冇問題  
*have not problem*

Cantonese do not say “don’t worry” when someone apologize.

## 4.5 Meeting a new friend

1) What is your name?

**néih giu māt-yéh méng a?** 你叫乜嘢名呀?  
*you called what name a?*

2) I’m called Kelvin

**ngóh giu Kelvin** 我叫 Kelvin  
*I called Kelvin*

## 4.6 Word order for a question

The order of a question is the same as the order of a statement or of the answer.

1) What is his name? (He called what name?)

**kéuih giu māt-yéh méng a?** 佢叫乜嘢名呀?  
*he called what name a?*

2) He is called Martin

**kéuih giu Martin** 佢叫 Martin  
*he called Martin*

3) Where are you going? (You go where?)

**néih heui bīn-douh a?** 你去邊嘍呀?  
*you go where a?*

4) I will go to Central

**ngóh heui Jūng-Wàahn** 我去中環  
*I go Central*

## 4.7 New Vocab

good morning	<b>jóu-sàhn</b>	早晨
you	<b>néih</b>	你
good	<b>hóu</b>	好
goodbye	<b>bāai-baai</b>	拜拜
thank/please	<b>m̄h-gōi</b>	唔該
thank	<b>dō-jeh</b>	多謝
need not (no need)	<b>m̄h-sái</b>	唔駛
polite	<b>haak-hei</b>	客氣
wait	<b>dáng</b>	等

borrow	<b>je</b>	借
excuse me / sorry	<b>m̄h-hóu-yi-si</b>	唔好意思
I	<b>ngóh</b>	我
late (late arrive)	<b>chìh-dou</b>	遲到
not	<b>m̄h</b>	唔
important	<b>gán-yiu</b>	緊要
don’t have	<b>móuh</b>	冇
problem	<b>mahn-tàih</b>	問題
call	<b>giu</b>	叫
what	<b>māt-yéh</b>	乜嘢
name	<b>méng</b>	名
he/she/it/him/her	<b>kéuih</b>	佢
go	<b>heui</b>	去
where	<b>bīn-douh</b>	邊嘍
Central	<b>Jūng-wàahn</b>	中環
Admiralty	<b>Gām-jūng</b>	金鐘
Wan Chai	<b>Wāan-jái</b>	灣仔
Tsim Sha Tsui	<b>Jīm-sā-jéui</b>	尖沙咀

## 4.8 Exercise

### 4.8.1 What do you say?

- Someone opens the door for you. \_\_\_\_\_  
**m̄h-gōi** 唔該
- Your friend gives you a birthday present. \_\_\_\_\_  
**dō-jeh** 多謝
- You are a customer and want to say thanks to the sales person  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**m̄h-gōi** 唔該
- You are a sales person and want to say thanks to your customer for buying things from your shop.  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**dō-jeh** 多謝



- 5) You are a sales person, you drop a pen, a customer helps you to pick it up.  
What do you say to him/her?

\_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-gōi 唔該

- 6) You ask someone to make the way for you in order to get off the MTR

\_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-gōi (je je) 唔該(借借)

- 7) You sneeze in the library and you want to say “excuse me” to others

\_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-hóu yi-si 唔好意思

#### 4.8.2 Dialogues

- 1) A: Please wait \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No problem \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_  
B: You are welcome. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: m̀h-gōi dáng dáng 唔該等等  
B: móuh mahn-tàih 冇問題  
A: m̀h-gōi 唔該  
B: m̀h-sái (haak-hei) 唔駛(客氣)

- 2) A: I'm sorry, I'm late. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: What is the meaning of “chih-dou”? \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “chih-dou” means “late” \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Never mind, no problem \_\_\_\_\_  
A: m̀h-hóu yi-si, ngóh chih-dou 唔好意思，我遲到  
B: “chih-dou” díng gáai a? “遲到”點解呀?  
A: “chih-dou” jik-haih “late” “遲到”即係“late”  
B: m̀h gán-yiu, móuh mahn-tàih 唔緊要,冇問題

- 3) A: Good morning, nice to meet you \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Nice to meet you \_\_\_\_\_  
A: What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I'm called Kelvin. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Where will you go? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I will go to Tsim Sha Tsui \_\_\_\_\_  
A: jóu-sàhn, néih hóu 早晨,你好  
B: néih hóu 你好  
A: néih giu māt-yéh méng a? 你叫乜嘢名呀?  
B: ngóh giu Kelvin 我叫 Kelvin  
A: néih heui bīn-douh a? 你去邊嘍呀?  
B: ngóh heui Jīm-sā-jéui 我去尖沙咀

## Unit 5 Measure Words

- 1) A measure word (MW) is used before nouns for measuring purposes. It is like the function of “piece” in “a piece of paper.
- 2) There are only a few nouns that don’t need measure words. Those nouns are somehow measurable by themselves, eg. years, days, nights, minutes, seconds, pages and lessons.
- 3) Different categories of objects may take different MWs. While “**go**” is the most general MW, if you do not know which MW has to be used, it is best to use “**go**” instead of just leaving it out. Although it maybe wrong, it’s easier for Hong Kong people to understand you.
- 4) Some books call measure words “noun classifiers”
- 5) Measure words are used in two cases, after a number and for specific reference. If the nouns are not used in these two cases, do not put measure words before the nouns.

### 5.2 After a number

- 1) a person  
**yāt go yàhn**                      一個人  
1      MW      person
- 2) two people  
**léuhng go yàhn**                      兩個人  
2              MW      person
- 3) three people  
**sāam go yàhn**                      三個人  
3              MW      person

### 5.3 Specific reference

- 1) This piece of clothing  
**nī gihn sāam**                      呢件衫  
this      MW      clothing
- 2) That piece of clothing  
**gó gihn sāam**                      嗰件衫  
that      MW      clothing
- 3) The clothing  
**gihn sāam**                      件衫  
MW              clothing

Cantonese has the word “**sāam**” which is used to refer to clothing which is worn on the top.

For example, shirts, T-shirts and overcoats are kinds of “**sāam**”. “**sāam**” is a common word in Cantonese

### 5.4 More Nouns and their MWs

Description	MWs	Nouns	Char.
people related nouns	<b>yāt go yàhn</b>	a person	一個人
	<b>yāt go hohk-sāang</b>	a student	一個學生
clothes	<b>yāt gihn sāam</b>	an item of clothing	一件衫
	<b>yāt gihn T-sēut</b>	a T-shirt	一件 T 恤
long, thin objects	<b>yāt tùh fu</b>	a pair of trousers	一條褲
	<b>yāt tùh kwàhn</b>	a dress	一條裙
cylindrical objects (eg. a bottle of sth.)	<b>yāt jī bāt</b>	a pen	一支筆
	<b>yāt jī hó-lohk</b>	a coke	一支可樂
round objects	<b>yāt jek sáu-bīu</b>	a watch	一隻手錶
	<b>yāt jek CD</b>	a CD	一隻手錶

### 5.5 New Vocab

this ...	<b>nī</b>	呢
that ...	<b>gó</b>	嗰
person	<b>yàhn</b>	人
student	<b>hohk-sāang</b>	學生
clothes/clothing	<b>sāam</b>	衫
T-shirt	<b>T-sēut</b>	T 恤
trousers	<b>fu</b>	褲
dress	<b>kwàhn</b>	裙
pen	<b>bāt</b>	筆
coke	<b>hó-lohk</b>	可樂
watch	<b>sáu-bīu</b>	手錶

hand	sáu	手
MW - people related nouns	go	個 (U2)
MW - clothes	gihn	件
MW - long, thin objects	tùh	條
MW - cylindrical objects	jī	支
MW - round objects	jek	隻

## 5.6 Exercise

- 4 people \_\_\_\_\_  
sei-go yàhn 四個人
- Two students \_\_\_\_\_  
léuhng-go hohk-sāang 兩個學生
- That T-shirt \_\_\_\_\_  
gó-gihn T-sēut 嗰件 T 恤
- This pen \_\_\_\_\_  
nī-jī bāt 呢支筆
- the pen \_\_\_\_\_  
jī bāt 支筆
- One coke (in bottle shape) \_\_\_\_\_  
yāt-jī hó-lohk 一支可樂
- the watch \_\_\_\_\_  
jek sáu-bīu 隻手錶

## Unit 6 Shopping – price and request

### 6.1 How much ?

- How much is this ?  
nī go géi chín a ? 呢個幾錢呀?  
*this MW how money PM?*
- How much is this piece of clothing ?  
nī gihn sām géi chín a ? 呢件衫幾錢呀?  
*this MW clothing how (much)money PM?*
- How much is this T-shirt ?  
nī gihn tī sēut géi chín a ? 呢件 T 恤幾錢呀?  
*this MW T-shirt how (much)money PM?*
- This is \$70  
nī go chāt sahp mán 呢個七十蚊  
*this MW 70 dollar*
- One please  
m̀h gōi yāt go ā 唔該一個吖  
*please 1 MW PM*

### 6.2 Modal Particle “â”

PM “â” in high level is used for requests and help to give a polite intonation.

### 6.3 Habits in ordering things

People seldom say something like “please give me one” or “May I have this one”. They say it much shorter and direct no matter if in shops or restaurants. Quite often, as the object that one is going to buy is understood, people skip the object but they still have to say the MW. (MWs are always used after numbers) When people make requests to someone, they usually put “-h gōi” at the beginning of a sentence. It sounds more polite than putting it at the end. However in shopping, it’s okay to put “please: -h gōi” at the beginning or at the end.

- Two please (refer to clothes)  
m̀h-gōi léuhng gihn ā 唔該兩件吖  
*please 2 MW PM*

- 2) Three please (refer to pens)  
**m̀h-gōi sām jī ā**  
*please 3 MW PM*

唔該三支咗

## 6.4 Take a look

“want: séung” is not used in ordering, it only shows the intention of doing something. It is always followed by a verb but not a noun.

- 1) I want to take a look at this please.

**m̀h goī ngóh séung tái tái nī go** 我想睇睇呢個  
*please I want look look this one*

## 6.5 Try

- 1) May I try it? (Can it be tried?)

**yáuh móuh dāk si ga?** 有冇得試㗎?  
*have not have PS try PM?*

“dāk” is a structural particle which shows the potential of doing something.

- 2) Yes, you can

**yáuh dāk si** 有得試  
*have PS try*

You have to answer with what people ask. Since people ask “yáuh móuh dāk”, the answer should be “have: yáuh” or “not have: móuh”.

- 3) I’m sorry, you can’t

**m̀h hóu yi si, móuh dāk si** 唔好意思,冇得試  
*sorry, not have PS try*

- 4) I want to try these trousers

**ngóh séung si si nī tuih fu** 我想試試呢條褲  
*I want try try this MW trousers*

## 6.6 Repeat the verbs

Under the following situations, the verbs will be repeated

- 1) short duration of the actions
- 2) try something out
- 3) sounds more polite

- 1) Please wait a moment.

**m̀h gōi dǎng dǎng** 唔該等等  
*please wait wait*

- 2) take a look.

**tái tái** 睇睇  
*look look*

- 3) try it out

**si si** 試試  
*try try*

## 6.7 New Vocab

this one	<b>nī go (MW)</b>	呢個
money	<b>chín</b>	錢
how much	<b>géi-chín</b>	幾錢
want	<b>séung</b>	想
watch, look	<b>tái</b>	睇
try	<b>si</b>	試
have	<b>yáuh</b>	有
PS – potential	<b>dāk</b>	得
PM - request	<b>ā</b>	㗎
PM - questions-general cases	<b>ga</b>	㗎

## 6.8 Exercises

- 1) A: How much for this one ? \_\_\_\_\_

B: This one is \$60 \_\_\_\_\_

A: One please \_\_\_\_\_

B: Thanks for \$60 \_\_\_\_\_

A: nī-go géi-chín a? 呢個幾錢呀?

B: nī-go luhk-sahp mǎn 呢個六十蚊

A: m̀h-gōi yāt-go ā 唔該一個㗎

B: dō-jeh luhk-sahp mǎn 多謝六十蚊

- 2) A: How much for this pair of trousers ? \_\_\_\_\_

B: \$200 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I want to take a look please \_\_\_\_\_

B: No problem \_\_\_\_\_

.....

A: One please \_\_\_\_\_

A: nī-tùh fu géi-chín a? 呢條褲幾錢呀?

B: yih-baak mǎn 二百蚊

A: ngóh séung tái tái 我想睇睇

B: móuh mahn tàih 冇問題

.....

A: mǎh-gōi yāt-tùh ā 唔該一條吖

3) A: Can it be tried on? \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_

A: I want to try this dress \_\_\_\_\_

B: No problem \_\_\_\_\_

.....

A: One please \_\_\_\_\_

A: yáuh móuh dāk si ga? 有冇得試㗎?

B: yáuh (dāk-si) 有(得試)

A: ngóh séung si si nī tùh kwàhn 我想試試呢條裙

B: móuh mahn tàih 冇問題

.....

A: mǎh-gōi yāt-tùh ā 唔該一條吖

4) A: How much for this item of clothing? \_\_\_\_\_

B: \$120 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I want to take a look \_\_\_\_\_

B: No problem \_\_\_\_\_

A: Can it be tried on? \_\_\_\_\_

B: I'm sorry, no \_\_\_\_\_

A: It's doesn't matter, one please \_\_\_\_\_

B: Thanks for \$120 \_\_\_\_\_

A: nī-gihn sāam géi chín a? 呢件衫幾錢呀?

B: yāt-baak yih-sahp mǎn 一百二十蚊

A: ngóh séung tái tái 我想睇睇

B: móuh mahn tàih 冇問題

A: yáuh móuh dāk si ga? 有冇得試㗎?

B: mǎh-hóu yi-si, móuh dāk si 唔好意思,冇得試

A: mǎh gán-yiu, yāt-gihn ā 唔緊要,一件吖

B: dō-jeh yāt-baak yih-sahp mǎn 多謝一百二十蚊

5) A: How much for this watch? \_\_\_\_\_

B: \$850 \_\_\_\_\_

A: I want to try it on \_\_\_\_\_

B: No problem \_\_\_\_\_ ...

A: Two please \_\_\_\_\_

A: nī-jek sáu-bīu géi chín a? 呢隻手錶幾錢呀?

B: baat-baak ngh-sahp mǎn 八百五十蚊

A: ngóh séung si si 我想試試

B: móuh mahn tàih ... 冇問題...

A: mǎh-gōi léuhng jek ā 唔該兩隻吖

## Unit 7 Shopping - Size and Colour

### 7.1 Do you have ...

- 1) Do you have a large one ?  
**yáuh móuh daaih máh ga ?** 有冇大碼嘍?  
*have not have large size PM?*
- 2) Yes  
**yáuh** 有  
*have*
- 3) One large one please (referring to a clothing)  
**m̀h gōi yāt-gihn daaih máh ā** 唔該一件大碼嘍  
*please 1 MW large size PM*

### 7.2 Modal Particle “ga”

“ga” is a modal particle which is also used in questions as the modal particle “a”. “ga” is used for general questions while “a” is used for specific questions. Quite often, “a” and “ga” are interchangeable such as here.

- 1) Do you have a larger one ?  
**yáuh móuh daaih-dī ga/a ?** 有冇大碼嘍?  
*have not have large er PM?*

### 7.3 Answer to a Yes/No question

Since Cantonese do not have the words “Yes” and “No”, when people give an answer to a Yes/No question, they just repeat what people ask

- 1) Do you have other colours?  
**yáuh móuh kèih tā sīk ga/a?** 有冇其他色嘍?  
*have not have other colour PM?*
- 2) Yes  
**yáuh** 有  
*have*
- 3) No  
**móuh** 冇  
*not have*

### 7.4 New Vocab

size	<b>máh</b>	碼
large	<b>daaih</b>	大
medium	<b>jūng</b>	中
small	<b>sai</b>	細
Suffix for adj+er	<b>dī</b>	啲
colour	<b>sīk</b>	色
black	<b>hāak-sīk</b>	黑色
blue	<b>làahm-sīk</b>	藍色
other	<b>kèih-tā</b>	其他

### 7.5 Exercise

- 1) A: Do you have a larger one? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes, this (referring to a clothing) is larger \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$80 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yáuh móuh daaih-dī ga?** 有冇大啲嘍?  
 B: **yáuh, nī gihn daaih-dī** 有,呢件大啲  
 A: **gèi chín a?** 幾錢呀?  
 B: **baat-sahp mán** 八十蚊  
 A: **yāt-gihn ā** 一件嘍
- 2) A: Do you have a small one? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$100 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One small one please (referring to a clothing) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yáuh móuh sai-máh ga?** 有冇細碼嘍?  
 B: **yáuh** 有  
 A: **gèi chín a?** 幾錢呀?  
 B: **yāt-baak mán** 一百蚊  
 A: **yāt-gihn sai-máh ā** 一件細碼嘍

- 3) A: Do you have a black one? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$ 98 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please (referring to a pair of jeans) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: yáuh móuh hāak-sīk ga? 有冇黑色㗎?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: géi chín a? 幾錢呀?  
 B: gáu-sahp baat mǎn 九十八蚊  
 A: yāt-tùh ā 一條㗎
- 4) A: Do you have other colours? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes, we have blue \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$ 60 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please (referring to a dress) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: yáuh móuh kèih-tā sīk ga? 有冇其他色㗎?  
 B: yáuh, yáuh làahm sīk 有,有藍色  
 A: géi chín a? 幾錢呀?  
 B: luhk-sahp mǎn 六十蚊  
 A: yāt-tùh ā 一條㗎

## Unit 8 Shopping – Asking Info

### 8.1 Do you sell...?

- 1) Do you sell maps?  
 yáuh móuh deih tòuh maaih a? 有冇地圖賣呀?  
 have not have map sell PM?
- 2) Do you sell chocolate?  
 yáuh móuh jyū gū līk maaih a? 有冇朱古力賣呀?  
 have not have chocolate sell PM?
- 3) Do you sell birthday card?  
 yáuh móuh sāang yaht kāt maaih a? 有冇生日咭賣呀?  
 have not have birthday card sell PM?

### 8.2 Where is ...?

- 1) Where is the soft drink kept?  
 hei séui jāi hái bīn douh ga? 汽水擠喺邊㗎?  
 gas water placed at where PM?
- 2) Where is the shampoo kept?  
 sái tàuh séui jāi hái bīn douh ga? 洗頭水擠喺邊㗎?  
 wash head water placed at where PM?
- 3) It's over there  
 hái gó douh 喺嗰度  
 at there
- 4) It's on the left  
 hái jó bihn 喺左邊  
 at left side
- 5) It's on the right  
 hái yauh bihn 喺右邊  
 at right side

### 8.3 Change goods

- 1) If it doesn't suit, can it be changed?  
 yùh gwó m̀h-āam, yáuh móuh dāk wuhn a?  
 如果唔啱 有冇得換呀?  
 if not suit have not have PS change PM

- 2) If it's too small, can it be changed?  
**yùh gwó taai-sai, yáuh móuh dāk wuhn a?**  
 如果太細有冇得換呀?  
*if too small have not have PS change PM*
- 3) Yes, it can be changed  
**yáuh dāk wuhn**  
*have PS change* 有得換
- 4) No, it can't be changed  
**móuh dāk wuhn**  
*not have PS change* 冇得換

### 8.4 Pattern – Can it be ...

yáuh-móuh dāk 有冇得 Can it be	si a? 試呀? tried?
	wuhn a? 換呀? changed?
	pèhng-dí a? 平啲呀? cheaper?

### 8.5 Delivery

- 1) delivery  
**sung fo**  
*deliver goods* 送貨
- 2) Do you deliver?  
**sung òh sung fo ga?**  
*deliver not deliver goods PM?* 送唔送貨㗎?
- 3) Yes  
**sung**  
*deliver* 送
- 4) No  
**òh sung**  
*not deliver* 唔送
- 5) Add \$50 (to cover delivery)  
**gā ñgh-sahp mǎn**  
*add \$50* 加\$50

### 8.6 Payment

- 1) Do you accept credit cards?  
**sāu òh sāu kāat ga?**  
*receive not receive card PM?* 收唔收咭㗎?
- 2) Do you accept EPS?  
**sāu òh sāu EPS ga?**  
*receive not receive EPS PM?* 收唔收 EPS 㗎?

### 8.7 Other Expressions

- 1) This one is okay  
**nī go āam**  
*this MW suit/correct* 呢個啱
- 2) This one is not okay  
**nī go òh āam**  
*this MW not suit/correct* 呢個唔啱
- 3) I don't need the bag.  
**òh sái dói la**  
*no need bag PM* 唔駛袋喇

### 8.8 Modal particle “la”

“la” is used in changing the current situation. Before the cashier was trying to give you a bag but now you stop her from doing it.

### 8.9 New Vocab

map	<b>deih-tòuh</b>	地圖
chocolate	<b>jyū-gū-līk</b>	朱古力
birthday card	<b>sāang-yaht-kāat</b>	生日咭
soft drink	<b>hei-séui</b>	汽水
shampoo	<b>sái-tàuh-séui</b>	洗頭水
placed/put	<b>jāi</b>	擠
left	<b>jó bihn</b>	左邊
right	<b>yauh bihn</b>	右邊
if	<b>yùh-gwó</b>	如果
correct/suit	<b>āam</b>	啱



change	wuhn	換
too	taai	太
deliver	sung-fo	送貨
add	gā	加
collect, receive	sāu	收
card, credit card	kāat	咭
bag	dóí	袋
PM - change the current situations	la	喇
cheap	pèhng	平
cheaper	pèhng-dī	平啲

## 8.10 Exercises

- 1) A: Do you sell chocolate? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Where is it kept? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: It's over there \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: You are welcome \_\_\_\_\_
- A: yáuh móuh jyū-gū-līk maaih a? 有冇朱古力賣呀?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: jāi-hái bīn-douh ga? 擠喺邊度㗎?  
 B: hái gó-douh 喺個度  
 A: m̀h-gōi 唔該  
 B: m̀h-sái (haak-hei) 唔駛(客氣)
- 2) A: How much for this item of clothing ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: This one is \$60 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Can it be tried? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: I'm sorry, it can't be tried \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: If it doesn't suit me, can it be changed?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes, you can \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: nī-go géi-chín a? 呢件衫幾錢呀?  
 B: nī-go luhk-sahp mǎn 呢件六十蚊

- A: yáuh móuh dāk si ga 有冇得試㗎?  
 B: m̀h-hóu yi-si, móuh dāk si 唔好意思,冇得試  
 A: yùh-gwó m̀h-āam, yáuh móuh dāk wuhn a? 如果唔啱有冇得換呀?  
 B: yáuh dāk wuhn 冇得換  
 A: m̀h-gōi yāt-gihn ā 唔該一件㗎

- 3) A: Do you deliver? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: sung m̀h sung fo ga? 送唔送貨㗎?  
 B: sung 送
- 4) A: Do you take credit cards ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: No \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: sāu m̀h sāu kāat ga? 收唔收咭㗎?  
 B: m̀h sāu 唔收
- 5) A: Do you have a smaller one? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: This one (clothing) is okay, how much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$78 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please, I don't need the bag \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: yáuh móuh sai-dī ga? 有冇細啲㗎?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: nī-gihn āam, géi chín a? 呢件啱,幾錢呀?  
 B: chat-sahp-baat mǎn 七十八蚊  
 A: yāt- gihn ā, m̀h-sái dói la 一件㗎,唔駛袋喇

## Unit 9 Shopping – Bargaining

### 9.1 Bargaining Habits

In bargaining, Hong Kong people do not say “too expensive”, “very expensive”, it sounds a bit rude to say this. Also, people don’t say “I have no money” in bargaining.

Instead, people may use the following expressions in bargaining.

### 9.2 Bargaining Expressions

- 1) Can it be cheaper ?

**pèhng dī dāk m̀h dāk a?** 平啲得唔得呀?  
*cheap er can not can PM?*

- 2) Can it be \$100? (How about \$100 ?)

**yāt baak m̀n dāk m̀h dāk a?** 一百蚊得唔得呀?  
*1 hundred dollar ok not ok PM?*

### 9.3 Pattern – Can it be ...

pèhng dī 平啲 cheaper	dāk -h-dāk a? 得唔得呀? Can it be ?
yih-baak m̀n 二百蚊 \$200	
baat-jit 八折 20% off	

### 9.4 Other Bargain expressions

- 1) Do you have any discount ?

**yáuh móuh jit ga?** 有冇折㗎?  
*have not have discount PM?*

- 2) How much discount ?

**géi dō jit a?** 幾多折呀?  
*how much discount PM?*

- 3) What is the cheapest price?

**jeui pèhng géi chín a?** 最平幾錢呀?  
*most cheap how money PM*

- 4) If I pay cash, can it be cheaper?

**yùh gwó béi yih gām,** 如果畀現金,  
*if give cash*  
**yáuh móuh dāk pèhng dī a?** 有冇得平啲呀?  
*have not have PS cheaper PM?*

### 9.5 Discount

In Cantonese, people talk about how much they pay after the discount. Here it means people just have to pay 90%.

“jit” itself is a measuring unit. “1 jit” = 10%, there “9 jit” = “90%”.

Don’t not say “gáu sah p cgh jit” for 5% off, it’s wrong

- 1) 10% off

**gáu jit** 九折

- 2) 20% off

**baat jit** 八折

- 3) 5% off

**gáu ígh jit** 九五折

- 4) 15% off

**baat ígh jit** 八五折

## 9.6 New Vocab

cash	yihn-gām	現金
10% (in discount)	jit	折
most	jeui	最

## 9.7 Exercise

- 1) A: How much for this pen? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$200 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Can it be cheaper? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$180 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
A: nī-jī bāt géi chín a? 呢支筆幾錢呀?  
B: yih-baak mǎn 二百蚊  
A: pèhng-dī dāk m̀h dāk a? 平啲得唔得呀?  
B: yāt-baak baat-sahp mǎn 一百八十蚊  
A: yāt-jī ā
- 2) A: How much for this watch? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$760 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: What is the cheapest price? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$700 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: How about \$600? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No. The cheapest price is \$650 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
A: nī-jek sáu-bīu géi chín a? 呢隻手錶幾錢呀?  
B: chāt baak luhk-sahp mǎn 七百六十蚊  
A: jeui-pèhng géi chín a? 最平幾錢呀?  
B: chāt-baak mǎn 七百蚊  
A: luhk baak mǎn dāk m̀h dāk a? 六百蚊得唔得呀?  
B: m̀h-dāk. jeui-pèhng luhk-baak ngh-sahp man 唔得,最平六百五十蚊  
A: yāt-jek ā 一隻咁

- 3) A: How much for this item of clothing? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$240 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Is there any discount? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: 10% off \_\_\_\_\_  
A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
A: nī-gihn sām géi-chín a? 呢件衫幾錢呀?  
B: yih-baak sei-sahp mǎn 二百四十蚊  
A: yáuh móuh jit ga? 有冇折㗎?  
B: gáu-jit 九折  
A: yāt-gihn ā 一件咁
- 4) A: How much for this one? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$930 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: What is the cheapest price? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$900 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: If I pay cash, can it be cheaper? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No \_\_\_\_\_  
A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
A: nī-go géi chín a? 呢個衫幾錢呀?  
B: gáu-baak sām-sahp mǎn 九百三十蚊  
A: jeui-pèhng géi chín a? 最平幾錢呀?  
B: gáu-baak mǎn 九百蚊  
A: yùh-gwó béi yihn-gām, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng dī a?  
如果畀現金, 有冇得平啲呀?  
B: móuh 冇  
A: yāt-go ā 一個咁

# Unit 10 Pronouns

## 10.1 Personal Pronouns

I, me	<b>ngóh</b>	我
you (singular)	<b>néih</b>	你
he, she, it, him, her	<b>kéuih</b>	佢
we, us	<b>ngóh deih</b>	我哋
you (plural)	<b>néih deih</b>	你哋
they, them	<b>kéuih deih</b>	佢哋

## 10.2 Demonstrative Pronouns

this	<b>nī go (MW)</b>	呢個
that	<b>gó go (MW)</b>	嗰個
these	<b>nī dī</b>	呢啲
those	<b>gó dī</b>	嗰啲
here	<b>nī douh</b>	呢度
there	<b>gó douh</b>	嗰度

## 10.3 MW for plural and uncountable things

“**dī**” is an universal measure word for plural (without stating specific number) and uncountable things (eg. water)

- 1) These pens

**nī dī bāt**  
*these MW pen*

呢啲筆

- 2) Those clothes

**gó dī sāam**  
*those MW clothes*

嗰啲衫

## 10.4 Existential Sentences

Instead of saying “There is ...”, in Cantonese, people say “There have...”

- 1) There are many people  
**gó-douh yáuh hóu-dō yàhn**      嗰度有好多人  
*there have many people*
- 2) There are many people in Hong Kong  
**Hēung-Góng yáuh hóu-dō yàhn**      香港有好多人  
*Hong Kong have many people*

## 10.5 Interrogative Pronouns

which ...	<b>bīn</b>	邊
who (which person)	<b>bīn go</b>	邊個
which (which thing)	<b>bīn go (MW)</b>	邊個
where (which place)	<b>bīn douh</b>	邊度
how ...(quantity)	<b>géi</b>	幾
how many (how many + ...)	<b>géi dō</b>	幾多
how long (how many + duration)	<b>géi noih</b>	幾耐
when (how many + time)	<b>géi sìh</b>	幾時
what time (how many + o'clock)	<b>géi dím</b>	幾點
why (how to + explain)	<b>dím gái</b>	點解
what	<b>māt yéh, mē</b>	乜嘢

## 10.6 New Vocab

Suffix-place	<b>douh</b>	度
many	<b>hóu dō</b>	好多
very	<b>hóu</b>	好
many	<b>dō</b>	多

## 10.7 Exercise

- 1) A: Where are they going? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: They are going to Central \_\_\_\_\_  
A: kéuih-deih heui bīn-douh a? 佢哋去邊嘍呀?  
B: kéuih-deih heui Jūng-Wàahn 佢哋去中環
- 2) A: How many people? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: géi-dō yàhn a? 幾多人呀?  
B: sei-go 四個
- 3) A: How many people are there? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: gó-douh yáuh géi-dō yàhn a? 嗰嘍有幾多人呀?  
B: luhk-go 六個
- 4) A: Which pen is cheaper? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: This pen is cheaper \_\_\_\_\_  
A: bīn-jī bāt pèhng-dī a? 邊支筆平啲呀?  
B: nī-jī bāt pèhng-dī 呢支筆平啲
- 5) A: Which piece of clothing is better? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: That piece of clothing is better \_\_\_\_\_  
A: bīn-gihn sām hóu-dī a? 邊邊件衫好啲呀?  
B: gó-gihn sām hóu-dī 嗰件衫好啲
- 6) A: Is he a student? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No, he is not a student \_\_\_\_\_  
A: kéuih haih m̀h hah hohk sāang a? 佢係唔係學生呀?  
B: m̀h-haih. kéuih m̀h-hah hohk-sāang 唔係,佢唔係學生
- 7) A: Is this a watch? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes, this is a watch \_\_\_\_\_  
A: nī-jek haih m̀h haih sáu-bīu a? 呢隻係唔係手錶呀?  
B: haih, nī-jek haih sáu-bīu 係,呢隻係手錶

## Unit 11 Months and Weeks

### 11.1 Months

month	yuht	月
January	yāt-yuht	一月
February	yih-yuht	二月
March	sām-yuht	三月
April	sei-yuht	四月
May	ńgh-yuht	五月
June	luhk-yuht	六月
July	chāt-yuht	七月
August	baat-yuht	八月
September	gáu-yuht	九月
October	sahp-yuht	十月
November	sahp-yāt-yuht	十一月
December	sahp-yih-yuht	十二月

### 11.2 Week

Both “láih-baai” and “sīng-kèih” means week and both are commonly used. “sīng-kèih” is a bit more formal than “láih-baai”

week	sīng-kèih	星期
Monday	sīng-kèih-yāt	星期一
Tuesday	sīng-kèih-yih	星期二
Wednesday	sīng-kèih-sām	星期三
Thursday	sīng-kèih-sei	星期四
Friday	sīng-kèih-ńgh	星期五
Saturday	sīng-kèih-luhk	星期六
Sunday	sīng-kèih-yaht	星期日

week	<b>lái-h-baai</b>	禮拜
Monday	<b>lái-h-baai-yāt</b>	禮拜一
Tuesday	<b>lái-h-baai-yih</b>	禮拜二
Wednesday	<b>lái-h-baai-sāam</b>	禮拜三
Thursday	<b>lái-h-baai-sei</b>	禮拜四
Friday	<b>lái-h-baai-ńgh</b>	禮拜五
Saturday	<b>lái-h-baai-luhk</b>	禮拜六
Sunday	<b>lái-h-baai-yaht</b>	禮拜日

### 11.3 Adverbs are put before the verbs

The following time expressions are adverb of time, therefore they are put before the verbs.

- He went to Wan Chai on Wednesday  
**kéuih lái-h-baai-sāam heui Wāan-jái**      佢禮拜三去灣仔  
*he Wednesday go Wan Chai*
- When did he go to Wan Chai?  
**kéuih géi-sìh heui Wāan-jái a?**      佢幾時去灣仔呀?  
*he when go Wan Chai PM?*

### 11.4 New Vocab

Refer to the above tables

### 11.5 Exercise

- October \_\_\_\_\_  
sahp-yuht 十月
- March \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam-yuht 三月
- July \_\_\_\_\_  
chāt-yuht 七月
- Monday \_\_\_\_\_  
sīng-kèih-yāt / lái-h-baai-yāt 星期一 / 禮拜一
- Sunday \_\_\_\_\_  
sīng-kèih-yaht / lái-h-baai-yaht 星期日 / 禮拜日

- Saturday \_\_\_\_\_  
sīng-kèih-luhk / lái-h-baai-luhk 星期六 / 禮拜六
- I went on Friday \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh sīng-kèih-ńgh / lái-h-baai-ńgh heui 我星期五/禮拜五去
- A: When did you go to Wan Chai? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I went to Wan Chai on Tuesday \_\_\_\_\_  
A: néih géi-sìh heui Wāan-jái ga? 你幾時去灣仔嘍?  
B: ngóh lái-h-baai-yih heui Wāan-jái 我禮拜二去灣仔
- A: When did she go to Central? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: She went to Central on Wednesday \_\_\_\_\_  
A: kéuih géi-sìh heui Jūng-wàahn ga? 佢幾時去中環嘍?  
B: kéuih lái-h-baai-sāam heui Jūng-wàahn 佢禮拜三去中環

## Unit 12 Date

### 12.1 Months (MW: go)

month	yuht	月
last month	seuhng-go yuht	上個月
this month	nī-go yuht	呢個月
next month	hah-go yuht	下個月
one month	yāt go yuht	一個月

### 12.2 Weeks (MW: go)

week	lái-h-baai	禮拜
last week	seuhng-go lái-h-baai	上個禮拜
this week	nī-go lái-h-baai	呢個禮拜
next week	hah-go lái-h-baai	下個禮拜
one week	yāt-go lái-h-baai	一個禮拜

### 12.3 Days (No MW)

day	yaht	日
yesterday	kàhm-yaht/ chàhm-yaht	琴日/ 噶日
today	gām-yaht	今日
tomorrow	tīng-yaht	聽日
one day	yāt-yaht	一日

### 12.4 Nights (No MW)

night	máahn	晚
last night	kàhm-máahn/ chàhm-máahn	琴晚/ 噶晚

tonight	gām-máahn	今晚
tomorrow night	tīng-máahn	聽晚
one night	yāt-máahn	一晚

### 12.5 New Vocab

last	seuhng-go	上個
this	nī-go	呢個(U6)
next	hah-go	下個
day	yaht	日
yesterday	kàhm-yaht/ chàhm-yaht	琴日/ 噶日
today	gām-yaht	今日
tomorrow	tīng-yaht	聽日
night	máahn	晚
last night	kàhm-máahn/ chàhm-máahn	琴晚/ 噶晚
tonight	gām-máahn	今晚
tomorrow night	tīng-máahn	聽晚

### 12.6 Exercise

- 1) Tomorrow is Friday

tīng-yaht (haih) lái-h-baai ígh 聽日(係)禮拜五

- 2) Today is Monday

gām-yaht (haih) lái-h-baai yāt 今日(係)禮拜一

- 3) Yesterday was Sunday

chàhm-yaht (haih) lái-h-baai yaht 噶日(係)禮拜日

4) I will go to Central tonight

ngóh gām-máahn heui Jūng-wàahn 我今晚去中環

5) They won't go to Central tomorrow night

kéuih-deih tīng-máahn m̀h (wúih) heui Jūng-wàahn  
佢哋聽晚唔(會)去中環

6) There were many people last night

(last night has many people)

chàahm-máahn yáuh hóu-dō yàhn 嚟晚有冇多人

7) Last month was May

seuhng-go yuht haih ígh yuht 上個月係五月

8) Next month is July

hah-go yuht haih chāt yuht 下個月係七月

9) This month is November

nī-go yuht haih sahp-yāt yuht 呢個月係十一月

## Unit 13 Time Telling

### 13.1 Casual Time Telling

In telling the time, 'jih' = 'a five minute' is used.

A-five-minute period is called as "yāt go jih 一個字", very often, "go jih" is skipped in time telling

8:05	baat-dím-yāt	八點一
8:10	baat-dím-yih	八點二
8:15	baat-dím-sāam	八點三
8:20	baat-dím-sei	八點四
8:25	baat-dím-ígh	八點五
8:30	baat-dím bun	八點半
8:35	baat-dím-chāt	八點七
8:40	baat-dím-baat	八點八
8:45	baat-dím-gáu	八點九
8:50	baat-dím-sahp	八點十
8:55	baat-dím-sahp-yāt	八點十一

### 13.2 Formal Time Telling

1) 8:30  
 baat-dím sām-sahp fān 八點三十分  
 8:00 30 minute

### 13.3 Asking the time

1) What time is it now?  
 yìh gā géi dím a? 而家幾多點呀?  
 now what time PM?

2) It's 10:15 now.  
 yìh gā haih sahp-dím sām 而家係十點三  
 now be 10:15



### 13.4 Time Intervals

- 1) morning  
**jīu-jóu** 朝早
- 2) afternoon  
**aan-jau** 晏晝
- 3) night  
**yeh-máahn** 夜晚

### 13.5 Time telling with time intervals

There's no "a.m." and "p.m." in Cantonese.

- 1) 9:00 am  
**jīu-jóu** **gáu-dím** 朝早九點  
*morning* *9:00*
- 2) 2:30 pm  
**aan-jau** **léuhng-dím bun** 晏晝兩點半  
*afternoon* *2:30*
- 3) 7:00 pm  
**yeh-máahn** **chāt-dím** 夜晚七點  
*night* *7:00*

### 13.6 New Vocab

o'clock	<b>dím</b>	點
minute	<b>fān</b>	分
now	<b>yìh-gā</b>	而家
morning	<b>jīu-jóu</b>	朝早
afternoon	<b>aan-jau</b>	晏晝
night	<b>yeh-máahn</b>	夜晚

### 13.7 Exercise

- 1) 3:00 \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam díng 三點
- 2) 4:30 \_\_\_\_\_  
sei-dím bun 四點半
- 3) 6:10 \_\_\_\_\_  
luhk-dím yih 六點二
- 4) 7:55 \_\_\_\_\_  
chāt díng sahp-yāt 七點十一
- 5) 9:00 am \_\_\_\_\_  
jīu-jóu gáu-dím 朝早九點
- 6) 2:40 pm \_\_\_\_\_  
aan-jau léuhng-dím baat 晏晝兩點八
- 7) 7:15 pm \_\_\_\_\_  
yeh-máahn chāt-dím sāam 夜晚七點三

## Unit 14 Drinks

### 14.1 Ordering Drinks

- 1) One coke

**yāt-go hó-lohk**

one MW coke

"個 go" can be replaced by "杯 búi" which means "glass or cup"

一個可樂

- 2) One iced coffee

**yāt-go dung ga-fē**

one MW cold coffee

一個凍咖啡

- 3) One hot coffee

**yāt-go yiht ga-fē**

one MW hot coffee

一個熱咖啡

- 4) Please give me a glass of water

**m̀h-gōi b́ei (yāt) b́ui séui ā**

please give one glass water PM

Usually, the "yāt" is skipped here.

唔該畀杯水啱

- 5) A moment please

**dáng dáng**

wait wait

等等

### 14.2 New Vocab

coffee	<b>ga fē</b>	咖啡
black coffee	<b>jāai fē</b>	齋啡
tea	<b>chàh</b>	茶
tea with milk (milk tea)	<b>náaih-chàh</b>	奶茶
orange juice	<b>cháang-jāp</b>	橙汁
water	<b>séui</b>	水
beer	<b>bē-jáu</b>	啤酒
give	<b>b́ei</b>	畀
glass/cup	<b>b́ui</b>	杯
cold	<b>dung</b>	凍
hot	<b>yiht</b>	熱

### 14.3 Exercise

- A: One hot tea with milk \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$7.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yāt-go yiht náaih-chàh** 一個熱奶茶  
 B: **chāt-go-bun** 七個半
- A: One iced coffee \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$8 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yāt-go dung ga-fē** 一個凍咖啡  
 B: **baat-mān** 八蚊
- A: One large coke \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$8.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yāt go daaih hó-lohkh** 一個大可樂  
 B: **baat-go bun** 八個半
- A: One small coke \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$6.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yāt go sai hó-lohkh** 一個細可樂  
 B: **luhk-go bun** 六個半
- A: Two hot coffee \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$28 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **léuhng-go yiht ga-fē** 兩個熱咖啡  
 B: **yah-baat mān / yih-sahp baat mān** 廿八蚊/二十八蚊
- A: Please give me a cup of water \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: A moment please \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **m̀h-gōi b́ei b́ui séui ā** 唔該畀杯水啱  
 B: **dáng dáng** 等等

## Unit 15 Ordering Food

### 15.1 Expressions

- 1) Do you have fried rice?  
**yáuh móuh cháau faahn a?** 有冇炒飯呀?  
*have not have stir-fried rice PM?*
- 2) Yes  
**yáuh** 有
- 3) No  
**móuh** 冇
- 4) Sold out  
**maaih saai** 賣晒  
*sell entirely*
- 5) The bill please  
**màaih dāan** 埋單  
*close bill*

### 15.2 New Vocab

fried rice	<b>cháau-faahn</b>	炒飯
fried noodles	<b>cháau-mihn</b>	炒麵
fried flat rice noodles	<b>cháau hó</b>	炒河
Sweet & sour pork	<b>Gū-lōu-yuhk</b>	咕嚕肉
sold out	<b>maaih saai</b>	賣晒
bill-the bill please	<b>màaih dāan</b>	埋單

- 1) A: Do you have fried rice? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
 .....  
 A: The bill please \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$38 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yáuh-móuh cháau-faahn a?** 有冇炒飯呀?  
 B: **yáuh** 有  
 A: **m̀h-gōi yāt go ā.** 唔該一個呀

.....  
 A: **m̀h-gōi màaih-dāan** 唔該埋單

B: **sāam-sahp-baat mǎn** 三十八蚊

- 2) A: Do you have sweet and sour pork? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: sold out \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Do you have fried noodles? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$42 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yáuh-móuh Gū-lōu-yuhk a?** 有冇咕嚕肉呀?  
 B: **maaih-saai** 賣晒  
 A: **yáuh-móuh cháau-mihn a?** 有冇炒麵呀?  
 B: **yáuh** 有  
 A: **gái chín a?** 幾錢呀?  
 B: **sei-sahp-yih mǎn** 四十二蚊  
 A: **m̀h-gōi yāt go ā.** 唔該一個呀

## Unit 16 Taxi and Minibus

### 16.1 Ask for Destination

- 1) The Central MTR station please  
**Jung-wàahn deih-tit-jaahm m̀h-gōi** 中環地鐵站唔該  
*Central MTR station please*
- 2) 80 Nathan Road please  
**Nèih-dēun douh baat-sahp houh m̀h-gōi** 彌敦道 80 號唔該  
*Nathan Road 80 number please*

### 16.2 Ask for Stop

- 1) Stop for taxi  
**t̀hng** 停  
It is used for a hired vehicle only, such as a taxi. In a minibus, it sounds rude if you say “t̀hng”
- 2) Stop for minibus  
**yáuh lohk** 有落  
*have off*  
It is used for a minibus. Because they don't hire the minibus, they just say “yáuh lohk” means “someone has to get off” and then the driver will stop the minibus for the passengers

### 16.3 Taxi

- 1) Stop here  
**nī douh t̀hng ā** 呢度停咗  
*here stop PM*
- 2) Stop further ahead  
**ch̀ihn bihn t̀hng ā** 前邊停咗  
*front side stop PM*

- 3) Stop at Park'n shop  
**Baak Gāai t̀hng ā** 百佳停咗

### 16.4 Minibus

- 1) Stop at the MTR station  
**deih tit jaahm yáuh lohk** 地鐵站有落  
*MTR station have off*
- 2) Stop at the street intersection / junction  
**gāai háu yáuh lohk** 街口有落  
*street mouth have off*
- 3) Stop at the bus stop  
**bā sí jaahm m̀h gōi** 巴士站唔該  
*bus station please*

### 16.5 Payment

- 1) Keep the change  
**m̀h sái jáau la** 唔駛找喇  
*no need give back the change PM*  
(In Cantonese, “jáau” is a **verb** which means “give back the change”)
- 2) \$10 change is okay  
**jáau sahp-mān dāk la** 找十蚊得喇  
*give back the change \$10 okay PM*
- 3) Can you give change?  
**yáuh móuh dāk jáau a?** 有冇得找呀  
*have not have PS give back the change PM?*

### 16.6 Instructions

- 1) I'll show you the way.  
**ngóh daai louh ā** 我帶路咗  
*I lead road (way) PM*
- 2) go straight  
**jihk heui** 直去  
*straight go*
- 3) turn left  
**jyun jó** 轉左  
*turn left*

4) turn right

**jyun yauh**  
turn right

轉右

5) Please go faster

**m̀h gōi faai dī ā**  
please faster PM

唔該快啲

6) Please go slower

**m̀h gōi maahn dī ā**  
please slower PM

唔該慢啲

### 16.7 New Vocab

stop	<b>t̀hng</b>	停
off/fall	<b>lohk</b>	落
front	<b>ch̀hn-bih</b>	前邊
Park'n Shop	<b>Baak-gāi</b>	百佳
bus	<b>bā-sí</b>	巴士
bus stop/station	<b>bā-sí jaahm</b>	巴士站
taxi	<b>dīk-sí</b>	的士
taxi stand	<b>dīk-sí jaahm</b>	的士站
intersections	<b>gāi háu</b>	街口
street	<b>gāi</b>	街
mouth	<b>háu</b>	口
give back the change	<b>jáau</b>	找
bring/lead	<b>daai</b>	帶
road	<b>louh</b>	路
go straight	<b>jihk heui</b>	直去
turn	<b>jyun</b>	轉
left	<b>jó</b>	左
right	<b>yauh</b>	右
fast	<b>faai</b>	快
slow	<b>maahn</b>	慢

### 16.8 Exercise

- 1) A: Go to Central please \_\_\_\_\_  
.....  
A: Stop at Park'n shop \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$68 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Keep the change \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **m̀h-gōi (heui) J̀ng-Wàahn** 唔該(去)中環  
.....  
A: **Baak-gāi t̀hng ā** 百佳停  
B: **luhk-sahp-baat mán** 六十八蚊  
A: **m̀h-sái jáau la** 唔駛找喇  
B: **dō-jeh** 多謝
- 2) A: Go straight, then turn left \_\_\_\_\_  
.....  
A: Stop here \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$37.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: \$10 change is okay \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **jihk heui, gān-jyuh jyun jó** 直去, 跟住轉左  
.....  
A: **nī-douh t̀hng ā** 呢度停  
B: **sāam-sahp-chāt-go bun** 三十七個半  
A: **jáau sah p mán dāk la** 找十蚊得喇  
B: **dō-jeh** 多謝

## Unit 17 Asking for Directions

### 17.1 Where is...

- 1) Where is the washroom?  
**sái sáu gāan hái bīn douh a?** 洗手間喺邊嘅呀?  
*wash room at where PM?*
- 2) Go straight and then turn left  
**jihk heui, gān-jyuh jyun jó** 直去, 跟住轉左  
*straight go, then turn left*

### 17.2 Is there...

- 1) Are there any telephone here?  
**nī-douh yáuh móuh dihn wá a?** 呢嘅有冇電話呀?  
*here have not have telephone PM*
- 2) Are there any telephone nearby?  
**fuh gahn yáuh móuh dihn wá a?** 附近有冇電話呀?  
*nearby have not have telephone PM*

### 17.3 How do you get to ...?

- 1) How do you get to the MTR station?  
**dím yéung heui deih-tit jaahm a?** 點樣去地鐵站呀?  
*how go MTR station PM?*

### 17.4 New Vocab

washroom	<b>sái-sáu-gāan</b>	洗手間
telephone	<b>dihn-wá</b>	電話
at/in	<b>hái</b>	喺
nearby	<b>fuh-gahn</b>	附近
how	<b>dím-yéung</b>	點樣

### 17.5 Exercise

- 1) A: Where is the telephone? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Go straight, then turn left \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Thanks! \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: You are welcome \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: dihn-wá hái bīn-douh a? 電話喺邊嘅呀?  
 B: jihk-heui, gān-jyuh jyun-jó 直去, 跟住轉左  
 A: òh-gōi 唔該  
 B: òh-sái 唔駛
- 2) A: Is there a toilet here? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How to go there? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Go straight, then turn right \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Thanks! \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: You are welcome \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: nī-douh yáuh móuh sái-sáu-gāan a? 呢嘅有冇洗手間?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: díng-yéung heui a? 點樣去呀?  
 B: jihk-heui, gān-jyuh jyun-yauh 直去, 跟住轉右  
 A: òh-gōi 唔該  
 B: òh-sái 唔駛
- 3) A: Is there an MTR station near by? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How to go there? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Turn left, then go straight \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: fuh-gahn yáuh móuh deih-tit-jaahm a? 附近有冇地鐵站呀?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: díng-yéung heui a? 點樣去呀?  
 B: jyun-jó, gān-jyuh jihk-heui 轉左, 跟住直去

# Unit 18 Telephone

## 18.1 Expressions

- 1) Hello  
**wái** 喂  
(“wái” is used as “Hello” on the phone only, not for greeting)
- 2) May I speak to Peter?  
**m̀h gōi Peter** 唔該  
*please Peter*
- 3) Yes, speaking  
**ngóh haih a** 我係呀  
*I am PM*
- 4) Please hold on.  
**m̀h gōi dǎng dǎng** 唔該等等  
*please wait wait*
- 5) He is not here  
**kéuih m̀h hái douh** 佢唔喺度  
*he not at here*  
(“n̄i-douh, here” is shorten as “douh”)
- 6) Wrong number.  
**dá cho la** 打錯喇  
*dial wrongly PM*

## 18.2 Vocab revision

dial / hit	<b>dá</b>	打
wrong	<b>cho</b>	錯

- 1) A: May I speak to Kelvin? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes speaking \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **m̀h-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
B: **ngóh haih a 我係呀**

- 2) A: May I speak to Kelvin? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Please hold on \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **m̀h-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
B: **m̀h-gōi dǎng dǎng 唔該等等**  
A: **m̀h gōi 唔該**
- 3) A: Hello \_\_\_\_\_  
B: May I speak to Kelvin \_\_\_\_\_  
A: He is not here \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Welcome \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **wái 喂**  
B: **m̀h-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
A: **kéuih m̀h hái douh 佢唔喺度**  
B: **m̀h-gōi 唔該**  
A: **m̀h-sái 唔駛**
- 4) A: May I speak to Kelvin \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Wrong number \_\_\_\_\_  
A: I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Never mind \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **m̀h-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
B: **dá-cho la 打錯喇**  
A: **m̀h-hóu yi si 唔好意思**  
B: **m̀h gán-yiu 唔緊要**

## Unit 19 Revisions

### 19.1 Grammar Notes

1.	Modal Particles	U3
2.	Word order of a question	U4
3.	Measure Words	U5
4.	Repeat the Verbs	U6
5.	Answer to a Yes/No question	U7
6.	Existential Sentences – There is ...	U10
7.	Position of an adverb	U11

### 19.2 Sentence Pattern

1.	Do you have ... ?	yáuh móuh	U7
2.	Can it be	yáuh móuh dāk... ?	U8
3.	Can it be	... dāk m̀h dāk ?	U9
4.	Where is ...	... hái bīn-douh a ?	U17
5.	Are there any...	yáuh-móuh ...?	U17
6.	How do you get to ...?	dím-yéung heui ...?	U17

## Unit 20 Abbreviation used in the glossaries

The parts of speech are classified according to the Cantonese but not the English. There may be more than one kind of parts of speech for a single word. Only the commonly used part of speech is shown.

1.	n	noun	n.p.: proper noun
2.	pron	pronoun	
3.	a	adjective	
4.	v	verb	v.aux: auxiliary verb
5.	num	numeral	
6.	m.w.	measure word	
7.	ad	adverb	
8.	prep	preposition	
9.	conj	conjunction	
10.	p	particle	PS: structural particle PA: aspectual particle PM: modal particle
11.	intj	interjection	
12.	ono	onomatopoeia	
13.	PF	prefix	
14.	SF	suffix	



## Unit 21 Glossaries – English to Cantonese

1. add	<b>gā</b>	v	U8	加
2. Admiralty	<b>Gām-jūng</b>	n.p.	U4	金鐘
3. afternoon	<b>aan-jau</b>	n	U13	晏晝
4. April	<b>sei-yuht</b>	n	U11	四月
5. August	<b>baat-yuht</b>	n	U11	八月
6. bag	<b>dóí</b>	n	U8	袋
7. be	<b>haih</b>	v	U3	係
8. beer	<b>bē-jáu</b>	n	U14	啤酒
9. big sale	<b>daaih-gáam-ga</b>	-	U3	大減價
10. bill-the bill please	<b>màaih dāan</b>	-	U15	埋單
11. black	<b>hāak-sīk</b>	n	U7	黑色
12. black coffee	<b>jāai fē</b>	n	U14	齋啡
13. blue	<b>làahm-sīk</b>	n	U7	藍色
14. borrow	<b>je</b>	v	U4	借
15. bring	<b>daai</b>	v	U16	帶
16. bus	<b>bā-sí</b>	n	U16	巴士
17. bus stop/station	<b>bā-sí jaahm</b>	n	U16	巴士站
18. call	<b>giu</b>	v	U4	叫
19. card, credit card	<b>kāat</b>	n	U8	咭
20. cash	<b>yihn-gām</b>	n	U9	現金
21. Central (Central District)	<b>Jūng-Wáahn</b>	n.p.	U4	中環
22. change	<b>wuhn</b>	v	U8	換
23. cheap	<b>pèhng</b>	a	U8	平
24. cheaper	<b>pèhng dī</b>	-	U8-	平啲
25. clothes	<b>sāam</b>	n	U5	衫
26. coffee	<b>gā fē</b>	n	U14	咖啡
27. coke	<b>hó lohk</b>	n	U5	可樂
28. cold	<b>dung</b>	a	U14	凍
29. collect, receive	<b>sāu</b>	v	U8	收
30. colour	<b>sīk</b>	n	U7	色

31. correct/suit	<b>āam</b>	a	U8	啱
32. crazy	<b>chī-sin</b>	a	U3	癲綫
33. day	<b>yaht</b>	n	U12	日
34. December	<b>sahp-yih-yuht</b>	n	U11	十二月
35. deliver	<b>sung-fo</b>	-	U8	送貨
36. dial / hit	<b>dá</b>	v	U18	打
37. dime (10cents)	<b>hòuh-jí</b>	n	U2	毫子
38. dollar	<b>mān</b>	n	U1	蚊
39. don't have	<b>móuh</b>	ad	U4	冇
40. dress	<b>kwàhn</b>	n	U5	裙
41. eight	<b>baat</b>	num	U1	八
42. excuse me / sorry	<b>m̀h-hóu-yi-si</b>	-	U3	唔好意思
43. explain	<b>gáai</b>	v	U3	解
44. fall/off	<b>lohk</b>	v	U16	落
45. fast	<b>faai</b>	a	U16	快
46. February	<b>yih-yuht</b>	n	U11	二月
47. five	<b>ńgh</b>	num	U1	五
48. four	<b>sei</b>	num	U1	四
49. Friday	<b>sīng-kèih-ńgh</b>	n	U11	星期五
50. Friday	<b>lái-h-baai-ńgh</b>	n	U11	禮拜五
51. fried noodles	<b>cháau-mihn</b>	n	U15	炒麵
52. fried rice	<b>cháau-faahn</b>	n	U15	炒飯
53. front	<b>chíhn-bihn</b>	n	U16	前邊
54. give	<b>béi</b>	v	U14	畀
55. give back the change	<b>jáu</b>	v	U16	找
56. glass/cup	<b>būi</b>	n	U14	杯
57. go	<b>heui</b>	n	U4	去
58. go straight	<b>jihk heui</b>	-	U16	直去
59. good morning	<b>jóu-sàhn</b>	-	U4	早晨
60. good/very	<b>hóu</b>	a/ad	U4	好
61. goodbye	<b>bāai-baai</b>	-	U4	拜拜
62. half	<b>bun</b>	n	U2	半

63. hand	sáu	n	U5	手
64. have	yáuh	v	U6	有
65. he, she, it, him, her	kéuih	pron	U4	佢
66. hello (used on the phone)	wái	intj	U18	喂
67. here	nī douh	pron	U5	呢度
68. hot	yiht	a	U14	熱
69. how to	dím-yéung	pron	U17	點樣
70. how to	dím	pron	U3	點
71. how (many, quantity)	géi	pron	U10	幾
72. how long (refer time, not length)	géi noih	pron	U10	幾耐
73. how many	géi dō	pron	U10	幾多
74. how much (money)	géi-chín	-	U6	幾錢
75. hundred (one hundred)	yāt-baak	num	U1	一百
76. I, me	ngóh	pron	U4	我
77. idiot	baahk-chī	n	U3	白痴
78. if	yùh-gwó	conj	U8	如果
79. important	gán-yiu	a	U4	緊要
80. in, at	hái	prep	U17	喺
81. intersections	gāai háu	n	U16	街口
82. January	yāt-yuht	n	U11	一月
83. July	chāt-yuht	n	U11	七月
84. June	luhk-yuht	n	U11	六月
85. large	daaih	a	U7	大
86. last (week, etc)	seuhng-go	-	U12	上個
87. last night	chāhm-máahn	n	U12	嚟晚
88. last night	kāhm-máahn	n	U12	琴晚
89. late (late arrive)	chih-dou	-	U4	遲到
90. left	jó	n	U16	左
91. many	hóu dō	-	U10	好多
92. many	dō	a/ad	U10	多
93. March	sāam-yuht	n	U11	三月
94. May	ńgh-yuht	n	U11	五月

95. means	jīk-haih	v	U3	即係
96. medium	jūng	a	U7	中
97. minute	fān	n	U13	分
98. Monday	sīng-kèih-yāt	n	U11	星期一
99. Monday	lái-h-baai-yāt	n	U11	禮拜一
100. money	chín	n	U6	錢
101. month	yuht	n	U11	月
102. morning	jū-jóu	n	U13	朝早
103. most	jeui	ad	U9	最
104. mouth	háu	n	U16	口
105. MTR station	deih-tit-jaahm	n	U3	地鐵站
106. MW - clothes	gihn	MW	U5	件
107. MW - cylindrical objects	jī	MW	U5	支
108. MW - long, thin objects	tūh	MW	U5	條
109. MW - people related nouns	go	MW	U2	個
110. MW - plural and uncountable things / Suffix - adj + er	đī	MW/S F	U7	啲
111. MW - round objects	jek	MW	U5	隻
112. name	méng	n	U4	名
113. nearby	fuh-gahn	n	U17	附近
114. need not (no need)	nh-sái	-	U4	唔駛
115. next (week, etc)	hah-go	-	U12	下個
116. night	máahn	n	U12	晚
117. night	yeh-máahn	n	U13	夜晚
118. nine	gáu	num	U1	九
119. not	nh	ad	U4	唔
120. November	sahp-yāt-yuht	n	U11	十一月
121. now	yih-gā	n	U13	而家
122. o'clock	dím	n	U13	點
123. October	sahp-yuht	n	U11	十月
124. one	yāt	num	U1	一
125. orange juice	cháang-jāp	n	U14	橙汁

126. other	<b>kèih-tā</b>	a	U7	其他
127. PM - change the current situations	<b>la</b>	PM	U8	喇
128. PM - questions	<b>a</b>	PM	U3	呀
129. PM - questions-general cases	<b>ga</b>	PM	U6	㗎
130. PM - request	<b>ā</b>	PM	U6	咁
131. PS/can/okay	<b>dāk</b>	PS	U6	得
132. Park'n Shop	<b>Baak-gāai</b>	n.p.	U16	百佳
133. pen	<b>bāt</b>	n	U5	筆
134. person	<b>yàhn</b>	n	U5	人
135. polite	<b>haak-hei</b>	a	U4	客氣
136. problem	<b>mahn-tàih</b>	n	U4	問題
137. right	<b>yauh</b>	n	U16	右
138. road	<b>lauh</b>	n	U16	路
139. Saturday	<b>lāih-baai-luhk</b>	n	U11	星期六
140. Saturday	<b>sīng-kèih-luhk</b>	n	U11	禮拜六
141. say/speak	<b>góng</b>	v	U3	講
142. September	<b>gáu-yuht</b>	n	U11	九月
143. seven	<b>chāt</b>	num	U1	七
144. six	<b>luhk</b>	num	U1	六
145. size	<b>máh</b>	n	U7	碼
146. slow	<b>maahn</b>	a	U16	慢
147. small	<b>sai</b>	a	U7	細
148. sold out	<b>maaih saai</b>	-	U15	賣晒
149. stir-fried flat rice noodles	<b>cháau hòh</b>	n	U15	炒河
150. stop	<b>tīhng</b>	v	U16	停
151. street	<b>gāai</b>	n	U16	街
152. student	<b>hohk-sāang</b>	n	U5	學生
153. Suffix – place	<b>douh</b>	SF	U10	嘍
154. Sunday	<b>sīng-kèih-yaht</b>	n	U11	星期日
155. Sunday	<b>lāih-baai-yaht</b>	n	U11	禮拜日
156. Sweet & sour pork	<b>Gū-lō-yuhk</b>	n	U15	咕嚕肉
157. taxi	<b>đīk-sí</b>	n	U16	的士

158. taxi stand	<b>đīk-sí jaahm</b>	n	U16	的士站
159. tea	<b>chàh</b>	n	U14	茶
160. tea with milk (milk tea)	<b>náaih-chàh</b>	n	U14	奶茶
161. telephone	<b>đihn-wá</b>	n	U17	電話
162. ten	<b>sahp</b>	num	U1	十
163. ten percent (discount)	<b>jit</b>	n	U9	折
164. thank	<b>đō-jeh</b>	v	U4	多謝
165. thank/please	<b>nh-gōi</b>	-	U4	唔該
166. that	<b>gó</b>	pron	U5	嗰
167. that one	<b>gó go (MW)</b>	pron	U10	嗰個
168. there (that place)	<b>gó douh</b>	pron	U10	嗰嘍
169. these	<b>nī đī</b>	pron	U10	呢啲
170. they, them	<b>kéuih deih</b>	pron	U10	佢哋
171. this	<b>nī</b>	pron	U5	呢
172. this one	<b>nī go (MW)</b>	pron	U6	呢個
173. those	<b>gó đī</b>	pron	U10	嗰啲
174. three	<b>sāam</b>	num	U1	三
175. Thursday	<b>sīng-kèih-sei</b>	n	U11	星期四
176. Thursday	<b>lāih-baai-sei</b>	n	U11	禮拜四
177. today	<b>gām-yaht</b>	n	U12	今日
178. tomorrow	<b>tīng-yaht</b>	n	U12	聽日
179. tomorrow night	<b>tīng-máahn</b>	n	U12	聽晚
180. tonight	<b>gām-máahn</b>	n	U12	今晚
181. too	<b>taai</b>	ad	U8	太
182. trousers	<b>fu</b>	n	U5	褲
183. try	<b>si</b>	v	U6	試
184. T-shirt	<b>T-sēut</b>	n	U5	T恤
185. Tsim Sha Tsui	<b>Jīm-sā-jéui</b>	n.p.	U4	尖沙咀
186. Tuesday	<b>sīng-kèih-yih</b>	n	U11	星期二
187. Tuesday	<b>lāih-baai-yih</b>	n	U11	禮拜二
188. turn	<b>jyun</b>	v	U16	轉
189. twenty	<b>yah</b>	num	U1	廿

190. two	yih	num	U1	二
191. two (two of something)	léuhng	num	U2	兩
192. wait	dáng	v	U4	等
193. Wan Chai	Wāan-jái	n	U4	灣仔
194. want	séung	v.aux	U6	想
195. washroom	sái-sáu-gāan	n	U17	洗手間
196. watch	sáu-bīu	n	U5	手錶
197. watch, look	tái	v	U6	睇
198. water	séui	n	U14	水
199. we, us	ngóh deih	pron	U10	我哋
200. Wednesday	sīng-kèih-sāam	n	U11	星期三
201. Wednesday	lái-h-baai-sāam	n	U11	禮拜三
202. week	lái-h-baai	n	U11	星期
203. week	sīng-kèih	n	U11	禮拜
204. what	māt yéh, mē	pron	U4	乜嘢
205. what time	géi dím	pron	U10	幾點
206. when	géi sīh	pron	U10	幾時
207. where (which place)	bīn douh	pron	U4	邊嘍
208. which (which thing)	bīn go (MW)	pron	U10	邊個
209. which ...	bīn	pron	U10	邊
210. who (which person)	bīn go	pron	U10	邊個
211. why	dím gáai	-	U10	點解
212. wrong	cho	a	U18	錯
213. yesterday	chàhm-yaht	n	U12	噶日
214. yesterday	kàhm-yaht	n	U12	琴日
215. you (plural)	néih deih	pron	U10	你哋
216. you (singular)	néih	pron	U4	你

## Unit 22 Glossaries – Cantonese to English

1.	a	呀	PM - questions	PM	U3
2.	ā	咁	PM - request	PM	U6
3.	āam	啱	correct/suit	a	U8
4.	aan-jau	晏晝	afternoon	n	U13
5.	bāai-baai	拜拜	goodbye	-	U4
6.	bā-sí	巴士	bus	n	U16
7.	bā-sí jaahm	巴士站	bus stop/station	n	U16
8.	bāt	筆	pen	n	U5
9.	baahk-chī	白痴	idiot	n	U3
10.	Baak-gāai	百佳	Park'n Shop	n.p.	U16
11.	baat	八	eight	num	U1
12.	baat-yuht	八月	August	n	U11
13.	bē-jáu	啤酒	beer	n	U14
14.	béi	畀	give	v	U14
15.	bīn	邊	which ...	pron	U10
16.	bīn douh	邊嘍	where (which place)	pron	U4
17.	bīn go (MW)	邊個	which (which thing)	pron	U10
18.	bīn go	邊個	who (which person)	pron	U10
19.	būi	杯	glass/cup	n	U14
20.	bun	半	half	n	U2
21.	chāt	七	seven	num	U1
22.	chāt-yuht	七月	July	n	U11
23.	cháang-jāp	橙汁	orange juice	n	U14
24.	cháau-faahn	炒飯	fried rice	n	U15
25.	cháau hòh	炒河	stir-fry flat rice noodles	n	U15
26.	cháau-mihn	炒麵	fried noodles	n	U15
27.	chàh	茶	tea	n	U14
28.	chàhm-máahn	噶晚	last night	n	U12
29.	chàhm-yaht	噶日	yesterday	n	U12

30.	<b>chī-sin</b>	癡綫	crazy	a	U3
31.	<b>chín</b>	錢	money	n	U6
32.	<b>chih-dou</b>	遲到	late (late arrive)	-	U4
33.	<b>chihh-bihn</b>	前邊	front	n	U16
34.	<b>cho</b>	錯	wrong	a	U18
35.	<b>dāk</b>	得	PS/can/okay	PS	U6
36.	<b>dá</b>	打	dial / hit	v	U18
37.	<b>dáng</b>	等	wait	v	U4
38.	<b>daai</b>	帶	bring	v	U16
39.	<b>daaih</b>	大	large	a	U7
40.	<b>daaih-gáam-ga</b>	大減價	big sale	-	U3
41.	<b>deih-tit-jaahm</b>	地鐵站	MTR station	n	U3
42.	<b>dī</b>	啲	MW – plural and uncountable things / Suffix – adj + er	MW/ SF	U7
43.	<b>dīk-sí</b>	的士	taxi	n	U16
44.	<b>dīk-sí jaahm</b>	的士站	taxi stand	n	U16
45.	<b>dím</b>	點	o'clock	n	U13
46.	<b>dím</b>	點	how (how the way)	pron	U3
47.	<b>dím gáai</b>	點解	why	-	U10
48.	<b>dím-yéung</b>	點樣	how (how the way)	pron	U17
49.	<b>dihh-wá</b>	電話	telephone	n	U17
50.	<b>dō</b>	多	many	a/ad	U10
51.	<b>dō-jeh</b>	多謝	thank	v	U4
52.	<b>dóí</b>	袋	bag	n	U8
53.	<b>douh</b>	嘍	Suffix – place	SF	U10
54.	<b>dung</b>	凍	cold	a	U14
55.	<b>fān</b>	分	minute	n	U13
56.	<b>faai</b>	快	fast	a	U16
57.	<b>fu</b>	褲	trousers	n	U5
58.	<b>fuh-gahn</b>	附近	nearby	n	U17
59.	<b>ga</b>	㗎	PM - questions-general cases	PM	U6
60.	<b>gā</b>	加	add	v	U8

61.	<b>gāai</b>	街	street	n	U16
62.	<b>gāai háu</b>	街口	intersections	n	U16
63.	<b>Gām-jūng</b>	金鐘	Admiralty	n.p.	U4
64.	<b>gām-máahn</b>	今晚	tonight	n	U12
65.	<b>gām-yaht</b>	今日	today	n	U12
66.	<b>gáai</b>	解	explain	v	U3
67.	<b>gán-yiu</b>	緊要	important	a	U4
68.	<b>gáu</b>	九	nine	num	U1
69.	<b>gáu-yuht</b>	九月	September	n	U11
70.	<b>gā fē</b>	咖啡	coffee	n	U14
71.	<b>géi</b>	幾	how ... (quantity)	pron	U10
72.	<b>géi-chín</b>	幾錢	how much (money)	-	U6
73.	<b>géi díim</b>	幾點	what time	pron	U10
74.	<b>géi dō</b>	幾多	how many	pron	U10
75.	<b>géi noih</b>	幾耐	how long (refer time, not length)	pron	U10
76.	<b>géi sìh</b>	幾時	when	pron	U10
77.	<b>gihn</b>	件	MW – clothes	MW	U5
78.	<b>giu</b>	叫	call	v	U4
79.	<b>go</b>	個	MW - people related nouns	MW	U2
80.	<b>gó</b>	嗰	that	pron	U5
81.	<b>gó dī</b>	嗰啲	those	pron	U10
82.	<b>gó douh</b>	嗰嘍	there (that place)	pron	U10
83.	<b>gó go (MW)</b>	嗰個	that one	pron	U10
84.	<b>góng</b>	講	say/speak	v	U3
85.	<b>Gū-lō-yuhk</b>	咕嚕肉	Sweet & sour pork	n	U15
86.	<b>hāak-sīk</b>	黑色	black	n	U7
87.	<b>hái</b>	喺	in, at	prep	U17
88.	<b>háu</b>	口	mouth	n	U16
89.	<b>haak-hei</b>	客氣	polite	a	U4
90.	<b>hah-go</b>	下個	next (week, etc)	-	U12
91.	<b>haih</b>	係	be	v	U3

92.	<b>heui</b>	去	go	n	U4
93.	<b>hó lohk</b>	可樂	coke	n	U5
94.	<b>hóu</b>	好	good/very	a/ad	U4
95.	<b>hóu dō</b>	好多	many	-	U10
96.	<b>hòuh-jí</b>	毫子	dime (10cents)	n	U2
97.	<b>hohk-sāang</b>	學生	student	n	U5
98.	<b>jāai fē</b>	齋啡	black coffee	n	U14
99.	<b>jáau</b>	找	give back the change	v	U16
100.	<b>je</b>	借	borrow	v	U4
101.	<b>jek</b>	隻	MW - round objects	MW	U5
102.	<b>jeui</b>	最	most	ad	U9
103.	<b>jī</b>	支	MW - cylindrical objects	MW	U5
104.	<b>jīk-haih</b>	即係	means	v	U3
105.	<b>Jīm-sā-jéui</b>	尖沙咀	Tsim Sha Tsui	n.p.	U4
106.	<b>jīu-jóu</b>	朝早	morning	n	U13
107.	<b>jīhk heui</b>	直去	go straight	-	U16
108.	<b>jit</b>	折	ten percent (discount)	n	U9
109.	<b>jó</b>	左	left	n	U16
110.	<b>jóu-sàhn</b>	早晨	good morning	-	U4
111.	<b>jūng</b>	中	medium	a	U7
112.	<b>Jūng-Wàahn</b>	中環	Central (Central District)	n.p.	U4
113.	<b>jyun</b>	轉	turn	v	U16
114.	<b>kāat</b>	咭	card, credit card	n	U8
115.	<b>kàhm-máahn</b>	琴晚	last night	n	U12
116.	<b>kàhm-yaht</b>	琴日	yesterday	n	U12
117.	<b>kéuih</b>	佢	he, she, it, him, her	pron	U4
118.	<b>kéuih deih</b>	佢哋	they, them	pron	U10
119.	<b>kèih-tā</b>	其他	other	a	U7
120.	<b>kwàhn</b>	裙	dress	n	U5
121.	<b>la</b>	喇	PM - change the current situations	PM	U8
122.	<b>sīng-kèih</b>	禮拜	week	n	U11

123.	<b>sīng-kèih-luhk</b>	禮拜六	Saturday	n	U11
124.	<b>láih-baai-ńgh</b>	禮拜五	Friday	n	U11
125.	<b>láih-baai-sāam</b>	禮拜三	Wednesday	n	U11
126.	<b>láih-baai-sei</b>	禮拜四	Thursday	n	U11
127.	<b>láih-baai-yāt</b>	禮拜一	Monday	n	U11
128.	<b>láih-baai-yaht</b>	禮拜日	Sunday	n	U11
129.	<b>láih-baai-yih</b>	禮拜二	Tuesday	n	U11
130.	<b>làahm-sīk</b>	藍色	blue	n	U7
131.	<b>léuhng</b>	兩	two (two of something)	num	U2
132.	<b>lohk</b>	落	fall/off	v	U16
133.	<b>lauh</b>	路	road	n	U16
134.	<b>luhk</b>	六	six	num	U1
135.	<b>luhk-yuht</b>	六月	June	n	U11
136.	<b>m̀h</b>	唔	not	ad	U4
137.	<b>m̀h-gōi</b>	唔該	thank/please	-	U4
138.	<b>m̀h-hóu-yi-si</b>	唔好意思	excuse me / sorry	-	U3
139.	<b>m̀h-sái</b>	唔駛	need not (no need)	-	U4
140.	<b>mān</b>	蚊	dollar	n	U1
141.	<b>māt yéh, mē ↗</b>	乜嘢	what	pron	U4
142.	<b>máahn</b>	晚	night	n	U12
143.	<b>máh</b>	碼	size	n	U7
144.	<b>màaih dāan</b>	埋單	bill-the bill please	-	U15
145.	<b>maahn</b>	慢	slow	a	U16
146.	<b>maaih saai</b>	賣晒	sold out	-	U15
147.	<b>mahn-tàih</b>	問題	problem	n	U4
148.	<b>méng</b>	名	name	n	U4
149.	<b>móuh</b>	冇	don't have	ad	U4
150.	<b>ńgh</b>	五	five	num	U1
151.	<b>ńgh-yuht</b>	五月	May	n	U11
152.	<b>náaih-chàh</b>	奶茶	tea with milk (milk tea)	n	U14
153.	<b>néih</b>	你	you (singular)	pron	U4
154.	<b>néih deih</b>	你哋	you (plural)	pron	U10

155.	<b>ngóh</b>	我	I, me	pron	U4
156.	<b>ngóh deih</b>	我哋	we, us	pron	U10
157.	<b>nī</b>	呢	this	pron	U5
158.	<b>nī dī</b>	呢啲	these	pron	U10
159.	<b>nī douh</b>	呢度	here	pron	U5
160.	<b>nī go (MW)</b>	呢個	this one	pron	U6
161.	<b>pèhng dī</b>	平啲	cheaper	-	U8-
162.	<b>pèhng</b>	平	cheap	a	U8
163.	<b>sāam</b>	衫	clothes	n	U5
164.	<b>sāam</b>	三	three	num	U1
165.	<b>sāam-yuht</b>	三月	March	n	U11
166.	<b>sāu</b>	收	collect, receive	v	U8
167.	<b>sái-sáu-gāan</b>	洗手間	washroom	n	U17
168.	<b>sáu</b>	手	hand	n	U5
169.	<b>sáu-bīu</b>	手錶	watch	n	U5
170.	<b>sahp</b>	十	ten	num	U1
171.	<b>sahp-yāt-yuht</b>	十一月	November	n	U11
172.	<b>sahp-yih-yuht</b>	十二月	December	n	U11
173.	<b>sahp-yuht</b>	十月	October	n	U11
174.	<b>sai</b>	細	small	a	U7
175.	<b>séui</b>	水	water	n	U14
176.	<b>séung</b>	想	want	v.aux	U6
177.	<b>sei</b>	四	four	num	U1
178.	<b>sei-yuht</b>	四月	April	n	U11
179.	<b>seuhng-go</b>	上個	last (week, etc)	-	U12
180.	<b>si</b>	試	try	v	U6
181.	<b>sīk</b>	色	colour	n	U7
182.	<b>láih-baai</b>	星期	week	n	U11
183.	<b>láih-baai-luhk</b>	星期六	Saturday	n	U11
184.	<b>sīng-kèih-fǎh</b>	星期五	Friday	n	U11
185.	<b>sīng-kèih-sāam</b>	星期三	Wednesday	n	U11
186.	<b>sīng-kèih-sei</b>	星期四	Thursday	n	U11

187.	<b>sīng-kèih-yāt</b>	星期一	Monday	n	U11
188.	<b>sīng-kèih-yaht</b>	星期日	Sunday	n	U11
189.	<b>sīng-kèih-yih</b>	星期二	Tuesday	n	U11
190.	<b>sung-fo</b>	送貨	deliver	-	U8
191.	<b>tái</b>	睇	watch	v	U6
192.	<b>taai</b>	太	too	ad	U8
193.	<b>tīng-máahn</b>	聽晚	tomorrow night	n	U12
194.	<b>tīng-yaht</b>	聽日	tomorrow	n	U12
195.	<b>tīhng</b>	停	stop	v	U16
196.	<b>tūh</b>	條	MW - long, thin objects	MW	U5
197.	<b>T-sēut</b>	T恤	T-shirt	n	U5
198.	<b>Wāan-jái</b>	灣仔	Wan Chai	n	U4
199.	<b>wái</b>	喂	hello (used on the phone)	intj	U18
200.	<b>wuhn</b>	換	change	v	U8
201.	<b>yāt</b>	一	one	num	U1
202.	<b>yāt-baak</b>	一百	hundred (one hundred)	num	U1
203.	<b>yāt-yuht</b>	一月	January	n	U11
204.	<b>yáuh</b>	有	have	v	U6
205.	<b>yàhn</b>	人	person	n	U5
206.	<b>yah</b>	廿	twenty	num	U1
207.	<b>yaht</b>	日	day	n	U12
208.	<b>yauh</b>	右	right	n	U16
209.	<b>yeh-máahn</b>	夜晚	night	n	U13
210.	<b>yih-gā</b>	而家	now	n	U13
211.	<b>yih</b>	二	two	num	U1
212.	<b>yihn-gām</b>	現金	cash	n	U9
213.	<b>yiht</b>	熱	hot	a	U14
214.	<b>yih-yuht</b>	二月	February	n	U11
215.	<b>yùh-gwó</b>	如果	if	conj	U8
216.	<b>yuht</b>	月	month	n	U11

# Basic Expressions

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The end of the book

A series of 20 horizontal lines for writing.

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