

Cantonese Expressions - 1

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Key:

[h]	hint	There's a hint for that question.
[T#]	Track number	Sound track no. for the CD
MW	measure word	it works like "piece of"
PM	modal particle	it suggests tones of sentences

Vocab format:

English	Cantonese	Chinese character	Literal meanings	Measure word
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CD sound track records:

1.1	1 to 10 [T1]	10.1	Asking price [T21]
1.2	Tens [T2]	10.2	Ordering [T22]
2.1	11 to 19 [T3]	11.1	Take a look [T23]
2.2	Full form for 21-99 [T4]	11.2	Can it be tried? [T24]
2.3	Short form for 21-99 [T5]	12.1	Size [T25]
2.4	The short form for 20, 30 etc [T6]	12.2	Colour [T26]
2.5	Extra [T7]	13.1	Delivery [T27]
3.1	Coins and Banknotes in HK [T8]	13.2	Credit card [T28]
3.2	Money telling [T-]	14.1	Bargaining expressions [T29]
4.1	Months [T9]	14.2	Discount [T30]
4.2	Weeks [T10]	15.1	Food ordering [T31]
5.1	Modal particles [T11]	16.1	Drinks ordering [T32]
6.1	When to use measure words [T12]	17.1	Kinds of transports [T33]
6.2	More Nouns and their MWs [T13]	17.2	Stations or stops [T34]
6.3	Measure word "dī" [T14]	18.1	Stop [T35]
7.1	Common nouns [T15]	18.2	Minibus [T36]
7.2	Articles - a, an, the [T16]	18.3	Taxi [T37]
8.1	Personal Pronouns [T17]	19.1	Where is the ...? [T38]
8.2	Demonstrative Pronouns [T18]		
8.3	Interrogative Pronouns [T19]		
9.1	Greetings [T20]		
9.2	Goodbye [T20]		
9.3	Thanks [T20]		
9.4	Requests [T20]		
9.5	Apologies [T20]		

CD sound track records for the fast version:

Unit 1	T 39	Unit 11	T 49
Unit 2	T 40	Unit 12	T 50
Unit 3	T 41	Unit 13	T 51
Unit 4	T 42	Unit 14	T 52
Unit 5	T 43	Unit 15	T 53
Unit 6	T 44	Unit 16	T 54
Unit 7	T 45	Unit 17	T 55
Unit 8	T 46	Unit 18	T 56
Unit 9	T 47	Unit 19	T 57
Unit 10	T 48		

Section 1 Vocab

Unit 1 1 to 10

1.1 1 to 10 [T1]

1.1.1) Vocab

1	yāt	一
2	yih	二
3	sāam	三
4	sei	四
5	ńgh	五
6	luhk	六
7	chāt	七
8	baat	八
9	gáu	九
10	sahp	十
0	lìhng	零

1.1.2) Note

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

4 - “Die” or “dead” sounds: “**seí**”, which sounds like “4: **sei**”. Therefore Chinese don’t like the number of “4”

5 - It should be pronounced as “**ńgh**” according to dictionaries. However most people say “**nh**” instead and it is generally accepted.

1.1.3) Exercises

a) Practice

- 1) What is your telephone number? _____
- 2) How many family members do you have? _____
- 3) How many days are there in a week ? _____
- 4) How many people are here ? _____

1.2 Tens [T2]

1.2.1) Expressions

10	sahp	十
20	yih sahп	二十
30	sāam sahп	三十
40	sei sahп	四十
50	ńgh sahп	五十
60	luhk sahп	六十
70	chāt sahп	七十
80	baat sahп	八十
90	gáu sahп	九十

1.2.2) Exercises

- 1) 20 _____
yih-sahп 二十
- 2) 60 _____
luhk-sahп 六十
- 3) 90 _____
gáu-sahп 九十

2.1 11 to 19 [T3]2.1.1) **Vocab**

11	sahp yāt	十一
12	sahp yih	十二
13	sahp sām	十三
14	sahp sei	十四
15	sahp ígh	十五
16	sahp luhk	十六
17	sahp chāt	十七
18	sahp baat	十八
19	sahp gáu	十九

2.1.2) **Exercises**a) Translation

1) 11 _____
sahp yāt 十一

2) 13 _____
sahp sām 十三

3) 17 _____
sahp chāt 十七

b) Practice

4) How many months are there in a year? _____

5) How many units are there in this book? _____

2.2 Full form for 21-99 [T4]2.2.1) **Vocab**

English	Original Form	Short Form	Chinese
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 ígh	yah ígh	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 ígh	sā-ah ígh	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 ígh	sei-ah ígh	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	ńgh-sahp		五十
51	ńgh-sahp yāt	ńgh-ah yāt	五十一
52	ńgh-sahp yih	ńgh-ah yih	五十二
53	ńgh-sahp sām	ńgh-ah sām	五十三
54	ńgh-sahp sei	ńgh-ah sei	五十四
55	ńgh-sahp ńgh	ńgh-ah ńgh	五十五
56	ńgh-sahp luhk	ńgh-ah luhk	五十六
57	ńgh-sahp chāt	ńgh-ah chāt	五十七
58	ńgh-sahp baat	ńgh-ah baat	五十八
59	ńgh-sahp gáu	ńgh-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 ńgh	luhk-ah ńgh	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 ńgh	chāt-ah ńgh	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 ńgh	baat-ah ńgh	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 ńgh	gáu-ah ńgh	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

2.2.2) Exercises

a) Translation

- 1) 25 _____
yih-sahp ńgh 二十五
- 2) 36 _____
sām-sahp-luhk 三十六

b) Practice

- 3) How many days are there in a January ? _____
- 4) How many days are there in a April ? _____

2.3 Short form for 21-99 [T5]

2.3.1) Note

Most of the time, native speakers use the short form instead of the original full form, even though it is not much shorter, it makes the sounds smoother.

For the short forms:

21-29: **yih-sahp** is changed into **yah**

31-39: **sāam-sahp** is changed into **sā-ah**

41-99: **sahp** is changed into **ah**

2.3.2) Vocab

Refer to the above table

2.3.3) Exercises

- 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

2.4 The short form for 20, 30 etc [T6]

2.4.1) Note

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.

2.4.2) Expressions

dollar	mān	蚊
\$20	yah mān	廿蚊
\$30	sā-ah mān	三呀蚊
\$40	sei-ah mān	四呀蚊
\$50	ńgh-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

2.4.3) Exercises

- 1) \$20 _____
yah mān 廿蚊
- 2) \$40 _____
sei-ah mān 四呀蚊
- 3) \$50 _____
ńgh-ah mān 五呀蚊

2.5 Extra [T7]

2.5.1) Vocab

10	sahp	十
100	yāt baak	一百
1000	yāt chīn	一千
10000	yāt maahn	一萬

2.5.2) Note

The “one: yāt” in “100: yāt baak”, “1000: yāt chīn” and “10000: yāt maahn” can’t be skipped.

2.5.3) Exercises

- 1) I have \$200. [h] _____
[I: ngóh] / [have: yáuh]
ngóh yáuh yih baak mǎn 我有二百蚊
- 2) I have \$1000. _____
ngóh yáuh yāt chīn mǎn 我有一千蚊

3.1 Coins and Banknotes in HK [T8]

3.1.1) Vocab

dime (value is 10 cents) hòuh-jí 毫子

3.1.2) Expression

Coins in HK – Dimes

one dime (10 cents)	yāt hòuh-jí	一毫子
two dimes (20 cents)	léuhng hòuh-jí	兩毫子
five dimes (50 cents)	ńgh hòuh-jí	五毫子

Coins in HK – Dollars

\$1	yāt mǎn	一蚊
\$2	léuhng mǎn	兩蚊
\$5	ńgh mǎn	五蚊
\$10	sahp mǎn	十蚊

Banknotes in HK

\$10	sahp mǎn	十蚊
\$20	yih-sahp mǎn / yah-mǎn	二十蚊
\$50	ńgh-sahp mǎn / ńgh-ah mǎn	五十蚊
\$100	yāt-baak mǎn	一百蚊
\$500	ńgh-baak mǎn	五百蚊
\$1000	yāt-chīn mǎn	一千蚊

3.1.3) Note

“Dime” is the smallest value of coins used in Hong Kong. It’s value is equal to 10 cents. When people say “two of something”, “léuhng” is used instead of “yih”. That’s why two-dime coins are called “léuhng hòuh-jí”

3.1.4) Exercises

a) Coins in HK - Dimes

- 1) two dimes (20¢) _____
léuhng hòuh-jí 兩毫子

- 2) five dimes (50¢) _____
 ńgh hòuh-jí 五毫子
- b) **Coins in HK - Dollars**
- 3) \$2 _____
 léuhng mǎn 兩蚊
- 4) \$10 _____
 sahp mǎn 十蚊
- c) **Banknotes in HK**
- 5) \$20 _____
 yih-sahp mǎn / yah-mǎn 二十蚊
- 6) \$100 _____
 yāt-baak mǎn 一百蚊
- 7) \$500 _____
 ńgh baak mǎn 五百蚊
- 8) \$1000 _____
 yāt chīn mǎn 一千蚊

3.2 **Money telling [T-]**

3.2.1) **Note**

Just add “dollar : **mǎn**” after the numbers.

3.2.2) **Exercises**

a) **Full form only**

- 1) \$8 _____
 baat mǎn 八蚊
- 2) \$12 _____
 sahp-yih mǎn 十二蚊
- 3) \$18 _____
 sahp-baat mǎn 十八蚊

b) **Use full form**

- 4) \$37 _____

sāam-sahp chāt mǎn 三十七蚊

- 5) \$49 _____
 sei-sahp-gáu mǎn 四十九蚊
- 6) \$60 _____
 luhk-sahp mǎn 六十蚊
- 7) \$99 _____
 gáu-sahp gáu mǎn 九十九蚊
- c) **Use short form**
- 8) \$28 _____
 yah-baat mǎn 廿八蚊
- 9) \$36 _____
 sā-ah luhk mǎn 三呀六蚊
- 10) \$42 _____
 sei-ah-yih mǎn 四呀二蚊
- 11) \$56 _____
 ńgh-ah-luhk mǎn 五呀六蚊
- 12) \$63 _____
 luhk-ah-sāam mǎn 六呀三蚊
- 13) \$78 _____
 chāt-ah-baat mǎn 七呀八蚊
- d) **Practice**
- 14) How much for an apple? _____
- 15) How much for a Chinese newspaper? _____
- 16) How much for an English newspaper? _____
- 17) How much for a hamburger ? _____
- 18) How much for a pen ? _____
- 19) How much for a chair ? _____
- 20) How much for a table ? _____

Months and weeks

4.1 Months [T9]

4.1.1) Vocab

month	yuht	月	
January	yāt-yuht	一月	1 st month
February	yih-yuht	二月	2 nd month
March	sāam-yuht	三月	3 rd month
April	sei-yuht	四月	4 th month
May	ńgh-yuht	五月	5 th month
June	luhk-yuht	六月	6 th month
July	chāt-yuht	七月	7 th month
August	baat-yuht	八月	8 th month
September	gáu-yuht	九月	9 th month
October	sahp-yuht	十月	10 th month
November	sahp-yāt-yuht	十一月	11 th month
December	sahp-yih-yuht	十二月	12 th month

4.1.2) Exercises

a) Translation

1) October _____
sahp-yuht 十月

2) March _____
sāam-yuht 三月

3) July _____
chāt-yuht 七月

b) Practice

4) What month is this? _____

5) Christmas is in which month? _____

6) Easter is in which month? _____

7) In Hong Kong, which months are very hot? _____

8) In Hong Kong, which months are very cold? _____

4.2 Weeks [T10]

4.2.1) Note

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

4.2.2) Vocab

láih-baai

week	láih-baai	禮拜	week
Monday	láih-baai-yāt	禮拜一	1 st day of the week
Tuesday	láih-baai-yih	禮拜二	2 nd day of the week
Wednesday	láih-baai-sāam	禮拜三	3 rd day of the week
Thursday	láih-baai-sei	禮拜四	4 th day of the week
Friday	láih-baai-ńgh	禮拜五	5 th day of the week
Saturday	láih-baai-luhk	禮拜六	6 th day of the week
Sunday	láih-baai-yaht	禮拜日	day of the week

sīng-kèih

week	sīng-kèih	星期	week
Monday	sīng-kèih-yāt	星期一	1 st day of the week
Tuesday	sīng-kèih-yih	星期二	2 nd day of the week
Wednesday	sīng-kèih-sāam	星期三	3 rd day of the week
Thursday	sīng-kèih-sei	星期四	4 th day of the week
Friday	sīng-kèih-ńgh	星期五	5 th day of the week
Saturday	sīng-kèih-luhk	星期六	6 th day of the week
Sunday	sīng-kèih-yaht	星期日	day of the week

4.2.3) Exercises

a) Translation

1) Monday _____
sīng-kèih-yāt / láih-baai-yāt 星期一 / 禮拜一

2) Sunday _____
sīng-kèih-yaht / láih-baai-yaht 星期日 / 禮拜日

3) Saturday _____
sīng-kèih-luhk / láih-baai-luhk 星期六 / 禮拜六

b) Practice

4) What is this day of the week? _____

5) What day is it tomorrow? _____

6) What day was it yesterday? _____

7) Which day(s) are you off work each week? _____

Section 2 Different parts of speech

Unit 5

Modal particles

5.1 Modal particles [T11]

5.1.1) Vocab

PM (question)	a	呀
PM (question)	ga	㗎
PM (polite request)	ā	㗎
PM (answer with pleased ending)	ā	㗎
PM (answer with finality tone)	aak	㗎
PM (for defining)	ge	嘅

5.1.2) Note

a) General

“PM, Particle Modal” stands for “Modal Particle”. It doesn’t carry literal meanings but just shows different modals or tones.

b) Skip it

As modal particles don’t carry literal meanings, if you are not sure what modal particles you should use, you can just leave it. It won’t change the meanings of your sentences. It just sounds more plain and not so “colourful” as native Cantonese speakers do.

c) “a” and “ga”

When “a” and “ga” are used for questions, very often, they are interchangeable.

“a” sounds more for “single event” questions while “ga” sounds more for “general case” questions

5.1.3) Expressions

1) When do you deliver?
géi-sìh sung-fo a? 幾時送貨呀?
when deliver goods PM

2) Do you deliver?
sung m̀h sung-fo ga? 送唔送貨㗎?
delivery not delivery goods PM?

3) May I try it? (Can it be tried?)
yáuh móuh dāk si a / ga? 有冇得試呀/㗎?
 have not have possibility to try PM?
 People may say either “a” or “ga” here

4) One please
yāt go ā 一個咁
 one piece PM

5) It's fine!
hóu ā! 好咁
 fine PM
 “ā” is in high level, which sounds more energetic.

6) It's fine!
hóu aak 好呢
 fine PM
 “aak” sounds “yep” in English

7) a hot one
yiht ge 熱嘅
 hot PM

5.1.4) Exercises

Add modal particles to the following sentences.

- 1) It's fine = **hóu** _____
- 2) One please = **yāt go** _____
- 3) When do you deliver? = **géi-sìh sung-fo** _____?
- 4) Do you deliver? = **sung m̀h sung fo** _____?

6.1 When to use measure words [T12]

6.1.1) Note

A measure word (MW) is used before nouns for measuring purposes. It is like the function of “piece” in “a piece of paper.”

Different categories of objects may take different MWs. Usually it depends on the category or shapes they belong to. 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.

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.

Some books call measure words “noun classifiers”

6.1.2) Vocab

this ...	nī	呢	
that ...	gó	嗰	
apple	pìhng-gwó	蘋果	go 個
person	yàhn	人	go 個
student	hohk-sāang	學生	learn person go 個
clothes/clothing	sāam	衫	gihn 件
T-shirt	T-sēut	T 恤	gihn 件
trousers	fu	褲	tùh 條
dress	kwàhn	裙	tùh 條
pen	bāt	筆	jī 支
coke	hó-lohk	可樂	jī 支
watch	sáu-bīu	手錶	hand watch jek 隻
have	yáuh	有	
don't have	móuh	冇	
do you have?	yáuh móuh	有冇	

MW - people related things	go	個
MW - clothes	gihn	件
MW - long, thin objects	tùh	條
MW - cylindrical objects	jī	支
MW - round objects	jek	隻

6.1.3) Expressions

Measure words are used after a number and for specific reference. For general referring, do not use measure words.

a) Use MW: After a number

one person	yāt go yàhn	一個人	one + piece of + person
two people	léuhng go yàhn	兩個人	two + piece of + person
three people	sāam go yàhn	三個人	three + piece of + person
one apple	yāt go pìhng-gwó	一個蘋果	one + piece of + apple
two apple	léuhng go pìhng-gwó	兩個蘋果	two + piece of + apple
three apple	sāam go pìhng-gwó	三個蘋果	three + piece of + apple

b) Use MW: Specific reference

this apple	nī go pìhng-gwó	呢個蘋果	this + piece of + apple
that apple	gó go pìhng-gwó	嗰個蘋果	that + piece of + apple
the apple	go pìhng-gwó	個蘋果	the piece of + apple
this pen	nī jī bāt	呢支筆	this + piece of + pen
that pen	gó jī bāt	嗰支筆	that + piece of + pen
the pen	jī bāt	支筆	the piece of + pen

c) Don't use MW: general reference

- 1) Do you have a pen? / Do you have any pens?

yáuh móuh bāt a? 有冇筆呀?
have not have pen PM?

6.1.4) Exercises

- 1) 4 people _____
sei-go yàhn 四個人
- 2) this person _____

nī-go yàhn 呢個人

- 3) that person _____
gó-go yàhn 嗰個人

6.2 More Nouns and their MWs [T13]

6.2.1) Expressions

people related nouns

MW	go	個
a person	yāt go yàhn	一個人
a student	yāt go hohk-sāang	一個學生

clothes

MW	gihn	件
an item of clothing	yāt gihn sāam	一件衫
a T-shirt	yāt gihn T-sēut	一件 T 恤

long, thin objects

MW	tùh	條
a pair of trousers	yāt tùh fu	一條褲
a dress	yāt tùh kwàhn	一條裙

cylindrical objects

MW	jī	支
a pen	yāt jī bāt	一支筆
a coke (a bottle of sth.)	yāt jī hó-lohk	一支可樂

round objects

MW	jek	隻
a watch	yāt jek sáu-bīu	一隻手錶
a CD	yāt jek CD	一隻 CD

6.2.2) Exercises

- 1) Two students _____
léuhng-go hohk-sāang 兩個學生
- 2) That T-shirt _____
gó-gihn T-sēut 嗰件 T 恤

- 3) the watch _____
jek sáu-bīu 隻手錶
- 4) One coke (in bottle shape) _____
yāt-jī hó-lohk 一支可樂
- 5) The pair of trousers costs \$100 _____
tùh fu yāt-baak mǎn 條褲一百蚊
- 6) I have two watches _____
ngóh yáuh léuhng jek sáu-bīu 我有兩隻手錶
- 7) Do you have any coke? _____
yáuh móuh hó-lohk a? 有冇可樂呀?

6.3 Measure word “dī” [T14]

6.3.1) Note

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

6.3.2) Expressions

these pens	nī dī bāt	呢啲筆	this + pieces of + pens
those pens	gó dī bāt	嗰啲筆	that + pieces of + pens
the pens	dī bāt	啲筆	the pieces of + pens

this water	nī dī séui	呢啲水
that water	gó dī séui	嗰啲水
the water	dī séui	啲水

6.3.3) Exercises

- 1) These people _____
nī dī yàhn 呢啲人
- 2) Those people _____
gó dī yàhn 嗰啲人
- 3) The people _____
dī yàhn 啲人

7.1 Common nouns [T15]

7.1.1) Vocab

a) Nouns of things

People

person	yàhn	人	go	個
foreigner	ngoih-gwok-yàhn	外國人	go	個
boy	nàahm-jái	男仔	go	個
girl	néuih-jái	女仔	go	個
kid	sai-mǎn-jái	細蚊仔	go	個

Things

book	syū	書	bún	本
pen	bāt	筆	jī	支
TV	dihh-sih	電視	go	個
telephone	dihh-wá	電話	go	個
sofa	sō-fá	梳化	jēung	張
umbrella	jē	遮	bá	把
homework	gūng-fo	功課	fahn	份
money	chín	錢	-	
water	séui	水	-	

Clothes etc.

clothes	sāam	衫	gihn	件
shoes	hàaih	鞋	deui	對
shirt	sēut-sāam	恤衫	gihn	件
ring	gai-jí	戒子	jek	隻

Food & Drinks

apple	pìhng-gwó	蘋果	go	個
hamburger	hon-bóu-bāau	漢堡包	go	個
coke	hó-lohk	可樂		

b) **Abstract nouns**

Cantonese	Gwóng-dūng-wá	廣東話
mistake	cho	錯
music	yām-ngohk	音樂

c) **Proper nouns**

Hong Kong	Hēung-góng	香港
Central	Jūng-wáahn	中環
Hollywood Road	Hòh-léih-wuht douh	荷李活道
Nathan Road	Nèih-dēun douh	彌敦道

7.1.2) **Exercises**

- 1) One umbrella _____
yāt bá jē 一把遮
- 2) Two umbrellas _____
léuhng bá jē 兩把遮
- 3) This umbrella _____
nī bá jē 呢把遮
- 4) That umbrella _____
gó bá jē 嗰把遮
- 5) The umbrella _____
bá jē 把遮
- 6) These umbrella _____
nī dī jē 呢啲遮
- 7) Those umbrella _____
gó dī jē 嗰啲遮
- 8) The umbrellas _____
dī jē 啲遮

7.2 **Articles - a, an, the [T16]**

7.2.1) **Note**

There are no articles - a, an & the in Cantonese.

People say “one: yāt” for “a” or “an”.

For definite referring – “the”, people use “measure word”.

Different category of things use different measure words, “go” is the most common measure word.

7.2.2) **Vocab**

a student	yāt go hohk-sāang	一個學生	one + piece of + student
an apple	yāt go pìhng-gwó	一個蘋果	one + piece of + apple
the student	go hohk-sāang	個學生	the piece of + student
the apple	go pìhng-gwó	個蘋果	the piece of + apple
the students	dī hohk-sāang	啲學生	the pieces of + student
the apples	dī pìhng-gwó	啲蘋果	the pieces of + apple

7.2.3) **Exercises**

- 1) The apple costs \$2. _____
go pìhng-gwó léuhng mǎn 個蘋果兩蚊
- 2) The apples cost \$10. _____
dī pìhng-gwó sahng mǎn 啲蘋果十蚊

8.1 **Personal Pronouns [T17]**8.1.1) **Vocab**a) **Subjective and objective case**

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

b) **Possessive adjective / Possessive pronoun**

my / mine	ngóh ge	我嘅
your / yours	néih ge	你嘅
his, her, its / his, hers, its	kéuih ge	佢嘅
our / ours	ngóh-deih ge	我哋嘅
your / yours	néih-deih ge	你哋嘅
their / theirs	kéuih-deih ge	佢哋嘅

“ge” is usually replaced by corresponding measure word (MW) in possessive case

c) **Reflexive pronoun**

myself	ngóh jih-géi	我自己
yourself	néih jih-géi	你自己
himself, herself, itself	kéuih jih-géi	佢自己
ourselves	ngóh-deih jih-géi	我哋自己
yourselves	néih-deih jih-géi	你哋自己
themselves	kéuih-deih jih-géi	佢哋自己

8.1.2) **Exercises**a) **Subjective and Objective case**

- 1) I am Hong Kong people. [h] _____
[be: haih]
ngóh haih Hēung-góng yàhn 我係香港人

- 2) We are Hong Kong people _____
ngóh-deih haih Hēung-Góng Yàhn 我哋係香港人
- 3) You (plural) are not Hong Kong people [h] _____
[not be: mh-haih]
néih-deih mh-haih Hēung-Góng Yàhn 你唔係香港人
- 4) They are foreigners _____
kéuih-deih haih ngoih-gwok yàhn 佢哋係外國人
- 5) A: Is he a student ? _____
B: No, he is not a student _____
A: kéuih haih mh haih hohk sāang a? 佢係唔係學生呀?
B: mh-haih. kéuih mh-haih hohk-sāang 唔係,佢唔係學生
- b) **Possessive**
- 6) their pen(s) _____
kéuih-deih ge bāt 佢哋嘅筆
- 7) your (singular) pen(s) _____
néih ge bāt 你嘅筆
- 8) your (plural) pen(s) _____
néih-deih ge bāt 你哋嘅筆
- 9) our money _____
ngóh-deih ge chín 我哋嘅錢
- c) **Reflexive**
- 10) You yourself made the mistake [h] _____
[make mistake: jough-cho]
néih jih-géi jough cho 你自己做錯
- 11) They themselves are careless [h] _____
[careless: mh síu-sām]
kéuih-deih jih-géi mh síu-sām 佢哋自己唔小心

8.2 Demonstrative Pronouns [T18]

8.2.1) Vocab

this one	nī go	呢個	this piece
that one	gó go	嗰個	that piece
these	nī dī	呢啲	this pieces
those	gó dī	嗰啲	this pieces
here	nī douh	呢度	this place
there	gó douh	嗰度	that place

8.2.2) Exercises

- 1) This is an apple _____
nī-go haih pìhng-gwó 呢個係蘋果
- 2) That is an apple _____
gó-go haih pìhng-gwó 嗰個係蘋果
- 3) These are apples _____
nī-dī haih pìhng-gwó 呢啲係蘋果
- 4) Those are apples _____
gó-dī haih pìhng-gwó 嗰啲係蘋果
- 5) Here is Hong Kong _____
nī-douh haih Hēung-Góng 呢度係香港
- 6) I went there _____
ngóh heui gó-douh 我去嗰度

8.3 Interrogative Pronouns [T19]

8.3.1) Vocab

which ...	bīn		邊
who	bīn go	which person	邊個
which	bīn go	which piece	邊個
where	bīn douh	which place	邊度
how ... (quantity)	gēi		幾
how many	gēi dō	how many	幾多
how long	gēi noi	how many + duration	幾耐
when	gēi sìh	how many + time	幾時
what time	gēi dím	how many + o'clock	幾點
why	dím gáai	how to + explain	點解
what	māt yéh	what stuff	乜嘢
what	mē	(a short form)	咩

8.3.2) Exercises

a) Translation

- 1) Who are you? [you are who?] _____
néih haih bīn-go a? 你係邊個呀?
- 2) Which is better? [h] _____
[better: hóu-dī]
bīn-go hóu-dī a? 邊個好啲呀?
- 3) Where do you live? [you live in where?] [h] _____
[live: jyuh, in: hái]
néih jyuh hái bīn-douh a? 你住喺邊度呀?
- 4) How many people? _____
gēi-dō yàhn a? 幾多人呀?
- 5) When will you go? [you when go?] _____
néih gēi-sìh heui a? 你幾時去呀?

- 6) Why did you go? [you why go?] _____
 néih dím-gáai heui a?
- 7) What is it? [this is what?] _____
 nī-go haih māt-yéh a?
- b) **Dialogue**
- 8) A: Who is better? _____
 B: He is better _____
 A: bīn-go hóu-dī a? 邊個好啲呀?
 B: kéuih hóu-dī 佢好啲
- 9) A: How many people? _____
 B: 4 _____
 A: géi-dō yàhn a? 幾多人呀?
 B: sei-go 四個
- 10) 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
- 11) 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
- 12) 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

Section 3 Deal with people

Unit 9 Greetings and thanks

9.1 Greetings [T20]

9.1.1 Expressions

Good morning	jóu-sàhn	早晨	early morning
nice to meet you	néih hóu	你好	you good
I wish you well	néih hóu	你好	you good

9.1.2 Note

a) Good morning: jóu-sàhn

Ordinarily, Cantonese do not say good afternoon and good evening to each others. Only telephone operators and TV or radio presenters do.

Moreover, people can only say “good night: **jóu táu**” right just before going to bed.

Therefore usually they can only say **jóu táu** to their family members.

If someone says “**jóu táu lā**” (where “**lā**” is a modal particle for persuading request) to another person during the 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.”

b) I wish you well: néih hóu

“I wish you well: **néih hóu**” 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’s 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.

You can also use **néih hóu** to greet your friends that you already known. 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.

If someone says **néih hóu** to you, you should also say **néih hóu** back to him,

c) People don’t say “how are you?”

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

9.1.3) Exercises

What do you say in the following situation?

- 1) You want to greet someone at 9:00 am. _____
jóu sàhn
- 2) You meet your friend on the street at 3:00 pm and want to greet him in a most common way that a Cantonese will do. _____
Hi / Hey / Hello
- 3) You meet someone for the first time and want to greet in a more formal way.
néih hóu
- 4) Someone say “néih hóu” to you, what do you answer then? _____
néih hóu

9.2 Goodbye [T20]

9.2.1) Expressions

bye	bāai-baai	拜拜	
see you	joi gin	再見	again + see

9.2.2) Note

“joi-gin” is more formal and less common than “bāai-baai”.

9.3 Thanks [T20]

9.3.1) Expressions

thanks for help /service	mh-gōi	唔該	not + should
thanks for a gift	dō-jeh	多謝	many thanks
don't mention it	mh-sái	唔駛	no need
don't mention it	mh-sái haak-hei	唔駛客氣	no need + so polite
don't mention it	mh-hóu haak-hei	唔好客氣	don't + so polite

9.3.2) Note

a) Thanks for help: mh-gōi

The literal meanings of “mh-gōi” is “I shouldn't trouble you”.

For e.g., you can say it when someone opens the door for you or he helps you to hold the lift. Also, you can say this to people of shops or restaurants as you get services from them.

b) Thanks for a gift: dō-jeh

“dō-jeh” is 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 “mh-gōi” as in above.

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

c) You're welcome: mh-sái

The usage for “mh-sái” is similar to “you're welcome / don't mention it / it's nothing”. Cantonese do not say ‘you are welcome’, instead they say ‘need not be so polite’. It's a general applicable reply whenever people say thanks (for help or gifts) to you

9.3.3) Exercises

What do you say in the following situations?

- 1) Someone opens the door for you. _____
mh-gōi 唔該
- 2) Your friend gives you a birthday present. _____
dō-jeh 多謝
- 3) You are a customer and want to say thanks to the sales person. _____
mh-gōi 唔該
- 4) 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? _____
mh-gōi 唔該
- 6) Someone thanks you for your help. What do you say to that person then?
mh sái 唔駛 / mh sái haak-hei 唔駛客氣 / mh hóu haak-hei 唔好客氣

9.4 Requests [T20]

9.4.1) **Vocab**

please	m̀h-gōi	唔該	
wait a moment	dáng dǎng	等等	
borrow	je	借	
wash room	sái-sáu gāan	洗手間	wash + hand + partition
telephone	dihh-wá	電話	electric + talk
no problem	móuh mahn-tàih	冇問題	no + problem
feel free for it / help yourself	ch̀euih-bín	隨便	casual

9.4.2) **Expressions**

Request

please	m̀h-gōi	唔該
please wait a moment	m̀h-gōi dǎng dǎng	唔該等等
please make way for me	m̀h-gōi je je	唔該借借
may I use the telephone?	m̀h-gōi je go dihh-wá	唔該借個電話
may I use the wash room?	m̀h-gōi je go sái-sáu gāan	唔該借個洗手間

Answer

okay	dāk	得咗
no problem	móuh mahn-tàih	冇問題
feel free to use it	ch̀euih-bín	隨便

9.4.3) **Note - Request**

a) **m̀h-gōi**

“**m̀h 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: **m̀h gōi**” instead.

b) **m̀h-gōi dǎng dǎng**

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

c) **m̀h-gōi (je je)**

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

d) **m̀h-gōi je go dihh-wá**

Quite often, people just make it a request statement instead of making it a question of “May I...”

9.4.4) **Note - Answer**

a) **ch̀euih bín**

The literal meanings is “casual”. It means you ask people feel free to use it. It is used to answer a request where someone wants to use something of yours e.g. washroom, telephone or borrow something from you e.g. pen

b) **okay**

You can answer this as most Hong Kong people know it and even people don’t know English do also know this word.

9.4.5) **Exercises**

- Excuse me (You try to get off the MTR) _____
m̀h-gōi (je je) 唔該(借借)
- A: Please wait _____
B: No problem _____
A: Thanks _____
B: You are welcome. _____
A: **m̀h-gōi dǎng dǎng 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)**
- X: May I use the toilet? (Please borrow the toilet) _____
Y: Sure (feel free to use it) _____
m̀h-gōi je go sái-sáu gāan
ch̀euih-bín

9.5 Apologies [T20]

9.5.1) Expressions

Sorry

excuse me / sorry	m̀h hóu yi-si	唔好意思	not good meanings
sorry	deui m̀h jyuh	對唔住	

Answer

never mind	m̀h gán-yiu	唔緊要	not + important
no problem	móuh mahn-tàih	冇問題	no + problem

9.5.2) Note

a) m̀h-hóu yi-si

The literal meanings of it is: “has a meaning of embarrassing”. People use it when they find sorry for inconvenience caused.

b) deui m̀h jyuh

Cantonese say it when they really make a fault or a mistake and sounds they make the apologies more seriously.

In daily life, people say “**m̀h-hóu yi-si**” more than “**deui m̀h jyuh**”. Anyway, quite often, they are interchangeable.

c) Answer to apologies

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

Besides, quite often, people say “**m̀h gán-yiu, móuh mahn-tàih**” together.

9.5.3) Exercises

a) Questions

What do you say in the following situations?

- 1) You sneeze in the library and you want to say “excuse me” to others ____
m̀h-hóu yi-si 唔好意思
- 2) You caused your friend lose \$10,000. _____
deui m̀h jyuh 對唔住
- 3) When you chat with your friend and you have to pick up the phone _____
m̀h hóu yi si 唔好意思
- 4) Someone asks you where a MTR station is but you don’t know. _____
m̀h hóu yi si 唔好意思

Section 4 Shopping

Unit 10

Price and ordering

10.1 Asking price [T21]

10.1.1) Vocab

General

this one	nī go	呢個	this piece
that one	gó go	嗰個	that piece
how much	géi chín	幾錢	how (much) + money

Clothes

clothes	sāam	衫	gihn	件
T-shirt	tī-sēut	T 恤	gihn	件
trousers	fu	褲	tùh	條
dress	kwàhn	裙	tùh	條

Others

pen	bāt	筆	jī	支
table	tói	枱	jēung	張

10.1.2) Expressions

a) How much?

- How much is this one?
nī go géi-chín a? 呢個幾錢呀?
- How much is this piece of clothing?
nī gihn sāam géi-chín a? 呢件衫幾錢呀?
- How much for this pair of pants?
nī tùh fu géi-chín a? 呢條褲幾錢呀?

b) This is...

4) This is \$70

nī go chāt-sahp mǎn 呢個七十蚊

5) This dress is \$230

nī tùh kwàhn yih-baak sāam-sahp mǎn 呢條裙二百三十蚊

10.1.3) Note

a) Clothes

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

b) Measure words (MW)

In “nī-go”, the MW have to be changed when referring to different nouns. If the noun is not known, the MW of “go” is used.

c) How much?

For “how much”, the full form should be “géi dō chín”, literally means “how much money”. But most of the time, people skip the “dō” and so just say “géi chín”.

d) Modal particle

“a” in “géi-chín a?” is a question modal particle. Some people may skip the “a”.

However using “a” can make the tone milder and more polite. Most people do say “a” here.

10.1.4) Exercises

- How much is this one? _____
nī-go géi-chín a? 呢個幾錢呀?
- How much is this table? _____
nī-jēung-tói géi-chín a? 呢張枱幾錢呀?
- How much is this T-shirt? _____
nī gihn tī-sēut géi-chín a? 呢件 T 恤幾錢呀?
- This pen cost \$24. _____
nī jī bāt yah-sei mǎn 呢支筆廿四蚊
- This table is \$300. _____
nī-jēung-tói sāam-baak mǎn 呢張枱三百蚊

10.2 Ordering [T22]

10.2.1) Expressions

- 1) One please
m̀h gōi yāt go 唔該一個㗎
- 2) One please (refer to clothes)
m̀h gōi yāt gihn 唔該一件㗎
- 3) Two please (refer to clothes)
m̀h-gōi léuhng gihn 唔該兩件㗎
- 4) Two please (refer to pants or dresses)
m̀h gōi léuhng tùh 唔該兩條㗎
- 5) Three please (refer to pens)
m̀h-gōi sām jī 唔該三支㗎

10.2.2) Note

a) 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 measure words. (MWs are always used after numbers)

When people make requests to someone, they usually put “**m̀h-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: **m̀h gōi**” at the beginning or at the end.

10.2.3) 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 is this T-shirt? _____
B: \$70 _____
A: One please. _____
A: nī gihn tī-sēut géi-chín a? 呢件 T 恤幾錢呀?
B: chāt-sahp mǎn 七十蚊
A: m̀h-gōi yāt-gihn ā 唔該一件㗎
- 3) A: How much for this pair of pants? _____
B: \$125 _____
A: One please _____
A: nī-tùh-fu géi-chín a? 呢條褲幾錢呀?
B: yāt-baak yih-sahp-ńgh mǎn 一百二十五蚊
A: m̀h-gōi yāt-tùh ā. 唔該一條㗎

Take a look and try

11.1 Take a look [T23]

11.1.1) Vocab

want	séung	想
look	tái	睇
take a look	tái-tái	睇睇
take a look (a while)	tái-háh háh	睇吓 吓

11.1.2) Expressions

- Take a look at this one
tái tái nī go 睇睇呢個 /
tái háh nī go 睇睇呢個
- I want to take a look at this please.
mh-goī ngóh séung tái tái nī go 唔該,我想睇睇呢個

11.1.3) Note

In Cantonese, “**séung**: want” is not a verb, it’s only an auxiliary verb. Therefore “**séung**” is followed by a verb instead of a noun.

“want: **séung**” is not used in ordering, it only shows the intention of doing something.

11.1.4) Exercises

- 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: mh-gōi yāt-tùh ā 唔該一條咗

11.2 Can it be tried? [T24]

11.2.1) Vocab

have	yáuh	有
don't have	móuh	冇
Is there any possibility to ...	yáuh móuh dāk	有冇得
try	si	試

11.2.2) Expressions

- May I / Can I ...?
yáuh móuh dāk ... 有冇得
have not have possibility
- May I try it? (Can it be tried?)
yáuh móuh dāk si ga? 有冇得試㗎?
have not have possibility to try PM?
- Yes, you can
yáuh dāk si 有得試
have possibility to try
- No, you can't
móuh dāk si 冇得試
no possibility to try
- I'm sorry, you can't
mh hóu yi-si, móuh dāk si 唔好意思,冇得試
- I want to try these trousers
ngóh séung si si nī tùh fu 我想試試呢條褲
I want try this piece of trousers
- No problem
móuh mahn-tàih 冇問題

11.2.3) Note

a) yáuh móuh dāk + verb

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

The literal meanings for “**yáuh-móuh-dāk**” is “have not have the possibility to ...?” which means “Is there any possibility to ...?”

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

“**yáuh-móuh-dāk ...**” is always followed by a verb

11.2.4) Exercises

a) Dialogue

1) 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 tìuh kwàhn** 我想試試呢條裙

B: **móuh mahn tàih** 冇問題

.....

A: **m̀h-gōi yāt-tìuh ā** 唔該一條㗎

2) 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 sām 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: **m̀h-hóu yi-si, móuh dāk si** 唔好意思,冇得試

A: **m̀h gán-yiu, yāt-gihn ā** 唔緊要,一件㗎

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

3) 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 ígh-sahp mǎn** 八百五十蚊

A: **ngóh séung si si** 我想試試

B: **móuh mahn tàih ...** 冇問題...

A: **m̀h-gōi léuhng jek ā** 唔該兩隻㗎

12.1 Size [T25]12.1.1) **Vocab**

size	chek-máh	尺碼
size	máh	碼
size	sāai-sí	size
large	daaih máh	大碼
medium	jūng máh	中碼
small	sai máh	細碼
extra small	gā sai máh	加細碼
extra large	gā daaih máh	加大碼
one size	yāt go máh	一個碼
free size	fī sāai-sí	free 嘍士
larger	daaih-dī	大啲
smaller	sai-dī	細啲
too	taai	太

12.1.2) **Expressions**a) **Ask**

- 1) Do you have a large one ?
yáuh móuh daaih máh ga ? 有冇大碼㗎?
- 2) Do you have a larger one ?
yáuh móuh daaih dī ga? 有冇大啲㗎?
- 3) Do you have a smaller one?
yáuh móuh sai dī ga ? 有冇細啲㗎?
- 4) Yes
yáuh 有
- 5) No, we don't have
móuh 冇

b) **Ordering**

- 6) One large one please (referring to a clothing)
nh̄h gōi yāt gihn daaih máh ā 唔該一件大碼㗎
- 7) One small one, please
nh̄h gōi yāt gihn sai máh ā 唔該一件細碼㗎
- c) **Doesn't fit**
- 8) This one is too small. (for clothes)
nī gihn taai sai 呢個太細

12.1.3) **Exercises**a) **Translation**

- 1) Do you have a small size? _____
yáuh-móuh sai-máh ga? 有冇細碼㗎?
- 2) Do you have a larger one? _____
yáuh-móuh daaih-dī ga? 有冇大啲㗎?

b) **Dialogue**

- 3) 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: géi chín a? 幾錢呀?
 B: baat-sahp mán 八十蚊
 A: m̀h-gōi yāt-gihn ā 唔該一件㗎

- 4) 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: géi chín a? 幾錢呀?
 B: yāt-baak mán 一百蚊
 A: m̀h-gōi yāt-gihn sai-máh ā 唔該一件細碼㗎

c) **Pattern drills**

I'm sorry, this is too	large small	Do you have a	smaller one? larger one? cheaper one? large one? medium one?
	expensive		a small one

12.2 Colour [T26]

12.2.1) **Vocab**

Colour

colour	sīk	色
colour	ngàahn-sīk	顏色
black	hāak sīk	黑色
white	baahk sīk	白色
red	hùhng sīk	紅色
orange	cháang sīk	橙色
yellow	wòhng sīk	黃色
green	luhk sīk	綠色
blue	làahm sīk	藍色
brown	fē sīk	啡色
grey	fūi sīk	灰色

Others

like	jūng-yi	鍾意
other	kèih-tā	其他
another	daih-yih go	第二個
looks good	hóu tái	好睇

12.2.2) **Expressions**

a) **Do you have...?**

- 1) Do you have a brown one?
 yáuh móuh fē-sīk a? 有冇啡色呀?
- 2) Do you have other colours?
 yáuh móuh kèih-tā sīk a? 有冇其他色呀?

3) Do you have another colour?
yáuh móuh daih-yih-go sīk a? 有冇第二個色呀?

b) This colour ...

4) This colour looks good.
nī go sīk hóu tái 呢個色好睇

5) This colour doesn't look good.
nī go sīk m̀h hóu tái 呢個色唔好睇

12.2.3) Exercises

a) Dialogue

- 1) 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 mán 九十八蚊
A: yāt-tùh ā 一條㗎
- 2) 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 mán 六十蚊
A: yāt-tùh ā 一條㗎

13.1 Delivery [T27]

13.1.1) **Vocab**
delivery sung fo 送貨 deliver + goods

13.1.2) Expressions

- 1) Do you deliver?
sung m̀h sung fo ga? 送唔送貨㗎?
deliver not deliver goods PM?
Question particle “ga” is used as this question is asking about the habit if the shop delivers
- 2) Yes
sung 送
Because “goods” is understood here, it can be skipped.
- 3) No
m̀h sung 唔送

13.1.3) Exercises

a) Dialogue

- 1) A: Do you deliver? _____
B: Yes _____
A: sung m̀h sung fo ga? 送唔送貨㗎?
B: sung 送

13.2 Credit card [T28]

13.2.1) **Vocab**
receive sāu 收
credit card kāat 咭
octopus card baat-daaht-tūng 八達通
only jihng-haih 淨係
cash yihn-gām 現金

13.2.2) Expressions

- 1) Do you accept credit cards?
sāu m̀h sāu k̄aat ga? 收唔收咭㗎?
 receive not receive card PM?
- 2) Do you accept EPS?
sāu m̀h sāu EPS ga? 收唔收 EPS 㗎?
 receive not receive EPS PM?
- 3) Do you accept octopus card?
sāu m̀h sāu baat-daaht-tūng ga? 收唔收八達通㗎?
 receive not receive octopus card PM?
- 4) Yes
sāu
- 5) No
m̀h sāu
- 6) We accept cash only
ngóh-deih jihng-haih sāu yih-n-gām
 we only receive cash

13.2.3) Exercises

- 1) A: Do you take credit cards? _____
 B: No _____
 A: **sāu m̀h sāu k̄aat ga?** 收唔收咭㗎?
 B: **m̀h sāu** 唔收
- 2) A: Do you take octopus card? _____
 B: Yes _____
 A: **sāu m̀h sāu baat-daaht-tūng ga?** 收唔收八達通㗎?
 B: **sāu** 收

Bargaining

14.1 Bargaining expressions [T29]

14.1.1) **Vocab**

cheaper	p̀hng-dī	平啲
cheapest	jeui-p̀hng	最平

14.1.2) **Expressions**

- 1) Can it be cheaper ?
p̀hng dī dāk m̀h dāk a? 平啲得唔得呀?
 cheaper okay not okay PM?
- 2) Can it be \$100? (How about \$100 ?)
yāt-baak mǎn dāk m̀h dāk a ? 一百蚊得唔得呀?
 \$100 okay not okay PM?
- 3) What is the cheapest price?
jeui p̀hng géi chín a? 最平幾錢呀?
 most cheap how much PM

14.1.3) **Note - Bargaining habits**

In bargaining, Hong Kong people do not say “so expensive”, “very expensive”, it sounds a bit rude to say this. Also, people don't say “I have no money” in bargaining. Instead, people make it more direct in bargaining.

14.1.4) **Exercises**

a) **Dialogue**

- 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: **p̀hng-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 mh dāk a? 六百蚊得唔得呀?
 B: m̀h-dāk. jeui-pèhng luhk-baak ígh-sahp man 唔得,最平六百五十蚊
 A: yāt-jek ā 一隻咁

14.2 Discount [T30]

14.2.1) Note

In Cantonese, people talk about how much they pay after the discount. Let say for 10% off, people say paying 90%.

“jit” itself is a measuring unit. “1 jit” = 10%. i.e. paying “90%” = “9 jit”.

Don't not say “gáu-sahp-çgh jit” for 5% off, it literally means 950%.

14.2.2) Vocab

discount	jit	折
how many	géi-dō	幾多
all	chyh̀hn-bouh	全部
up to héi	...起

10% off	gáu jit	九折
20% off	baat jit	八折
30% off	chāt jit	七折
5% off	gáu-ígh jit	九五折
15% off	baat-ígh jit	八五折
25% off	chāt-ígh jit	七五折

half price bun ga 半價 half + price

14.2.3) Expressions

a) Bargaining

- 1) Is there any discount?
 yáuh móuh jit ga? 有冇折㗎?
- 2) How much discount ?
 géi-dō jit a? 幾多折呀?
- 3) Can it be 20% off?
 baat-jit dāk m̀h dāk a? 八折得唔得呀?

b) Discount

- 4) These clothes are 10% off
 nī-dī sām gáu-jit 呢啲衫九折
- 5) All are 20% off
 chyh̀hn-bouh baat-jit 全部八折
- 6) Up to 60% off
 sei-jit héi 四折起

c) Question

- 7) Is it 10% off?
 haih m̀h haih gáu-jit a? 係唔係九折呀?
- 8) Are these shoes 20% off?
 nī dī hàaih haih m̀h haih baat-jit a? 呢啲鞋係唔係八折呀?

14.2.4) Exercises

a) Translation

- 1) How much discount ? _____
géi-dō jit a? 幾多折呀?
- 2) 5% off _____
gáu-ńgh jit 九五折
- 3) Can it be 20% off? _____
baat-jit dāk m̀h dāk a? 八折得唔得呀?
- 4) Shirts are 10% off _____
sēut-sāam gáu-jit 恤衫九折
- 5) The shoes are 25% off _____
dī hàaih chāt-ńgh-jit 靚鞋七五折
- 6) Is it 2% off? _____
haih ǹh haih gáu-baat-jit a? 係唔係九八折呀?
- 7) All are in 30% off _____
chyùhn-bouh chāt-jit 全部七折

b) Dialogue

- 8) A: How much for this item of clothing? _____
B: \$240 _____
A: Is there any discount? _____
B: 10% off _____
A: How about 20% off?
B: The cheapest price is 15% off
A: One please _____
A: nī-gih̄n sāam géi-chín a? 呢件衫幾錢呀?
B: yih-baak sei-sahp m̀n 二百四十蚊
A: yáuh móuh jit ga? 冇冇折㗎?
B: gáu-jit 九折
A: baat-jit dāk m̀h dāk a? 八折得唔得呀?
B: ǹh-dāk, jeui p̀hng baat-ńgh jit 唔得,最平八五折
A: yāt-gih̄n ā 一件㗎

Section 5 Food

Unit 15

Food ordering

15.1 Food ordering [T31]

15.1.1) Vocab

Food

fried rice	cháau-faahn	炒飯
fried noodles	cháau-mihn	炒麵
BBQ pork with rice	chā-sīu faahn	叉燒飯
sweet & sour pork	Gū-lōu-yuhk	咕嚕肉

Others

sit	chóh	坐	
want (for ordering) / need	yiuh	要	
eat	sihk	食	
vegetarian food	sou	素	
sold out	maaih saai	賣晒	sell entirely
bill-the bill please	màaih dāan	埋單	close the bill
wait a moment	dáng dáng	等等	wait wait

15.1.2) Expressions

a) Take a sit

- 1) How many people?
géi-dō wái a? 幾多位呀?
“wái” is a measure word for people which is used in polite and formal situation.
- 2) Two
léuhng wái 兩位
- 3) Sit here please
chóh nī-douh ā 坐呢度㗎
- 4) Sit there please

- chóh gó-douh ā** 坐嗰度㗎
- b) **Waiter**
- 5) What do you want?
yiuh dī mē a? 要啲咩呀?
- 6) What will you have ?
sihk dī mē a? 食啲咩呀?
- c) **Order**
- 7) One fried noodles please
m̀h-gōi yāt go cháau-mihh 唔該一個炒麵
- 8) One barbecued pork with rice please
m̀h-gōi yāt go chā-sīu faahn 唔該一個叉燒飯
- 9) This one please
nī go ā 呢個㗎
(pointing at the menu)
- d) **Ask**
- 10) Do you have fried rice?
yáuh móuh cháau-faahn a? 有冇炒飯呀?
- 11) Yes
yáuh 有
- 12) No
móuh 冇
- 13) Sold out
maaih-saai 賣晒
- e) **Payment**
- 14) The bill please
m̀aih-dāan 埋單
- f) **Others**
- 15) We are vegetarian.
ngóh-deih haih sihk sou ge 我哋係食素嘅

15.1.3) Exercises

- 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. 唔該一個㗎
.....
A: m̀h-gōi m̀aih-dāan 唔該埋單
B: sāam-sahp-baat mán 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-mihh a? 有冇炒麵呀?
B: yáuh 有
A: géi chín a? 幾錢呀?
B: sei-sahp-yih mán 四十二蚊
A: m̀h-gōi yāt go ā. 唔該一個㗎

- 3) A: Please sit here. What do you want?
 B: Do you have Barbecue pork with rice?
 A: Yes _____
 B: How much? _____
 A: \$26 _____
 B: One please _____
 A: chók nī-douh ā, yiu dī mē a? 坐呢嘍咗, 要啲咩呀?
 B: yáuh móuh chā-sū faahn a? 有冇叉燒飯呀?
 A: yáuh 有
 B: géi chín a? 幾錢呀?
 A: yah-luhk mǎn 廿六蚊
 B: m̀h-gōi yāt-go ā 唔該一個咗

16.1 Drinks ordering [T32]

16.1.1) Vocab

Drinks

coffee	ga fē	咖啡
black coffee	jāai fē	齋啡
tea with milk (milk tea)	náaih-chàh	奶茶
lemon tea	lìhng-mūng-chàh	檸檬茶
orange juice	cháang-jāp	橙汁
beer	bē-jáu	啤酒
water	séui	水
tea	chàh	茶

Ordering

one of ...	yāt-go	一個
one glass/cup of	yāt-būi	一杯
cold	dung	凍
hot	yiht	熱

Others

drink (to drink)	yám	飲
give	béi	畀
leave	jáu	走
ice	bīng	冰
don't, not	m̀h	唔

16.1.2) Expressions

- 1) What do you want to drink?
yám dī mē a? 飲啲咩呀?
- 2) One coke please
m̀h-gōi yāt-go hó-lohk 唔該一個可樂
“”個 go” can be replaced by “杯 būi” which means “glass or cup”
- 3) One iced coffee please
m̀h-gōi yāt-go dung ga-fē 唔該一個凍咖啡
- 4) One hot coffee please
m̀h-gōi yāt-go yiht ga-fē 唔該一個熱咖啡
- 5) Please give me a glass of water
m̀h-gōi béi būi séui ā 唔該畀杯水㗎
Usually, the “yāt” in “yāt-būi” is skipped.
- 6) Hot or cold ?
yiht dihng dung ga? 熱定凍㗎?
- 7) Hot please
yiht ge, m̀h-gōi 熱嘅, 唔該
- 8) Cold please
dung ge, m̀h-gōi 凍嘅, 唔該
- 9) No ice
jáu bīng 走冰 / m̀h yiu bīng 唔要冰

16.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A: One hot tea with milk please _____
B: \$7.5 _____
A: m̀h-gōi yāt-go yiht náaih-cháh 唔該一個熱奶茶
B: chāt-go-bun 七個半
- 2) A: One large coke please _____
B: \$8.5 _____
A: m̀h-gōi yāt go daaih hó-lohk 唔該一個大可樂
B: baat-go bun 八個半
- 3) A: One small coke please _____
B: \$6.5 _____
A: m̀h-gōi yāt go sai hó-lohk 唔該一個細可樂
B: luhk-go bun 六個半
- 4) A: Two hot coffee please _____
B: \$28 _____
A: m̀h-gōi léuhng-go yiht ga-fē 唔該兩個熱咖啡
B: yah-baat mǎn / yih-sahp baat mǎn 廿八蚊/二十八蚊
- 5) A: One iced coffee please _____
B: Thanks for \$8 _____
A: m̀h-gōi yāt-go dung ga-fē 唔該一個凍咖啡
B: dō-jeh baat-mǎn 多謝八蚊 (“m̀h-goi baat-mǎn” means “\$8 please”)
- 6) A: Please give me a cup of water _____
B: A moment please _____
A: m̀h-gōi béi būi séui ā 唔該畀杯水㗎
B: dáng dáng 等等

- 7) A: What do you want ? _____
 B: One Barbecue pork with rice, one fried noodles.
 A: What do you want to drink?
 B: 1 hot coffee, 1 coke.
 A: Please wait a minute. _____

 B: The bill please. _____
 A: \$76 _____
 A: *yiú dī mē a?* 要啲咩呀?
 B: *yāt-go chā-sīu faahn, yāt-go cháau-mihn* 一個叉燒飯, 一個炒麵
 A: *yám-dī mē a?* 飲啲咩呀?
 B: *yāt go yiht ga-fē, yāt go hó-lohk* 一個熱咖啡, 一個可樂
 A: *m̄h-gōi dǎng dǎng* 唔該等等

 B: *m̄h-gōi màaih-dāan* 唔該埋單
 A: *chāt-ah-luhk mǎn* 七呀六蚊
- 8) A: How many people? _____
 B: Two _____
 A: Sit here. What do you want to eat? _____
 B: One fried noodles, one fried rice. Do you have beer?

 B: Yes. _____
 A One beer, one coke please. [h] _____
 [a can of: gun]
 A: *gēi dō wái a?* 幾多位呀?
 B: *léuhng wái* 兩位
 A: *chóh nī douh ā, sihk dī mē a?* 坐呢度呀, 食啲咩呀?
 B: *yāt go cháau-mihn, yāt go cháau-faahn, yáuh móuh bē jáu a?*
 一個炒麵, 一個炒飯, 有冇啤酒呀?
 A: *yauh* 有
 B: *yāt gun bē jáu, yāt go hó-lohk m̄h-gōi* 一罐啤酒, 一個可樂唔該

Section 6 Getting around

Unit 17

Kinds of transports

17.1 Kinds of transports [T33]

17.1.1) Vocab

bus	bā-sí	巴士	transliteration	ga	架
taxi	dīk-sí	的士	transliteration	ga	架
minibus	síu-bā	小巴	little bus	ga	架
MTR	deih-tit	地鐵	ground iron	liht	列
train / KCR	fó-chē	火車	fire car	liht	列
tram	dihm-chē	電車	electric car	ga	架
peak tram	laahm-chē	纜車	cable car	ga	架

17.1.2) Exercises

a) Translation

- 1) Many taxi _____
hóu-dō dīk-sí 好多的士
- 2) No taxi _____
móuh dīk-sí 冇的士

17.2 Stations or stops [T34]

17.2.1) Vocab

bus stop	bā-sí jaahm	巴士站	go	個
taxi stand	dīk-sí jaahm	的士站	go	個
minibus stop	síu-bā jaahm	小巴士站	go	個
MTR station	deih-tit jaahm	地鐵站	go	個
KCR / train station	fó-chē jaahm	火車站	go	個
tram stop	dihn-chē jaahm	電車站	go	個
peak tram station	laahm-chē jaahm	纜車站	go	個

17.2.2) Expressions

- 1) There is an MTR station
yáuh deih-tit jaahm 有地鐵站
- 2) There's no taxi stand
móuh dīk-sí jaahm 有的士站
- 3) Is there any bus station?
yáuh móuh bā-sí jaahm a? 有冇巴士站呀?

17.2.3) Exercises

- 1) Is there any taxi stand? _____
yáuh móuh dīk-sí jaahm a? 有冇的士站呀?
- 2) Is there any MTR station? _____
yáuh móuh deih-tit jaahm a? 有冇地鐵站呀?

18.1 Stop [T35]

18.1.1) Vocab

- a) **Tell the places**
- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----|
| here | nī-douh | 呢度 |
| a bit further ahead | chíhn-bihn | 前邊 |
| street junction | gāai háu | 街口 |
- street mouth (opening)

b) Tell the places - Common shops

Park'n shop	Baak-gāai	百佳	hundred + good	gāan	間
Wellcome	Waih-hōng	惠康		gāan	間
7-11	Chāt sahp-yāt	7-11	7 + 11	gāan	間
Watson's	Wāt-sàhn-sí	屈臣氏	transliteration	gāan	間
Mannings	Maahn-nìhng	萬寧	ten thousand + peace	gāan	間

18.1.2) Exercises

- 1) There's a Park'n shop, no Wellcome. _____
yáuh Baak-gāai, móuh Waih-hōng

18.2 Minibus [T36]

18.2.1) Vocab

stop (for minibus)	yáuh lohk	有落	have + off
--------------------	------------------	----	------------

18.2.2) Note

a) **yáuh lohk**

It is used for a minibus. Because they don't hire the minibus, they just say "yáuh lohk" instead of "tìhng: stop". "yáuh lohk" means "someone has to get off" and then the driver will stop the minibus for the passengers

18.2.3) Expressions

- 1) Stop at the MTR station
deih-tit-jaahm yáuh-lohk 地鐵站有落
- 2) Go around the corner and stop
jyun wāan yáuh-lohk 轉彎有落
- 3) The bus stop please (stop at the bus stop please)
bā-sí jaahm m̀h-gōi 巴士站唔該

18.2.4) Exercises

- 1) Stop at the street intersection / junction _____
gāai-háu yáuh-lohk 街口有落
- 2) Stop at 7-11 _____
Chāt sahp-yāt yáuh-lohk 7-11 有落

18.3 Taxi [T37]

18.3.1) Vocab

go	heui	去	
where	bīn-douh	邊嘍	which place
stop	t̀hng	停	

18.3.2) Expressions

- a) **Drivers expressions**
- 1) Where are you going?
heui bīn-douh a? 去邊嘍呀?
- 2) Where do you want to stop?
bīn-douh t̀hng a? 邊嘍停呀?
- b) **Ask for destination**
- 3) The Central MTR station please
Jung-wàahn deih-tit-jaahm m̀h-gōi 中環地鐵站唔該

- 4) 80 Nathan Road please
Nèih-dēun douh baat-sahp houh m̀h-gōi 彌敦道 80 號唔該
Nathan Road 80 number please
- c) **Ask for stop**
- 5) 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”. Instead, people say “yáuh-lohk” on minibus
- 6) Stop here
nī-douh t̀hng ā 呢嘍停呀
- 7) Stop further ahead
ch̀hn-bihh t̀hng ā 前邊停呀
- 8) Stop at Park’n shop
Baaak-gāai t̀hng ā 百佳停呀

18.3.3) Note

- a) **Modal Particle “ā”**
PM “ā” in high level is used for requests and help to give a polite tone. It’s optional and people may skip it. If the request starts with “please: m̀h-gōi”, more likely the PM “ā” is skipped.

18.3.4) Exercises

- a) **Dialogue**
- 1) A: Where do you want to go?
B: Central, Hollywood Road.
.....
A: Where do you want to stop
B: Please stop at Wellcome
A: \$32
A: heui bīn-douh a? 去邊嘍呀?
B: Jung-Wàahn, Hòh-Léih-Wuht Douh 中環, 荷李活道
.....
A: bīn-douh t̀hng a? 邊嘍停呀?
B: Waih-Hōng t̀hng ā 惠康停呀
A: sāam-sahp-yih mǎn 三十二蚊

Asking for direction

19.1 Where is the ...? [T38]

19.1.1) Vocab

Where

on / at / in	hái	喺
where	bīn-douh	邊嘍

Places

wash room	sái-sáu gāan	洗手間
telephone	dihn-wá	電話
lift	līp	靚
Nathan Road	Nèih-dēun douh	彌敦道

19.1.2) Expressions

- Where is the washroom?
sái sáu gāan hái bīn-douh a? 洗手間喺邊嘍呀?
- Where is the phone?
dihn-wá hái bīn-douh a? 電話喺邊嘍呀?
- Where is the lift?
līp hái bīn-douh a? 靚喺邊嘍呀?

19.1.3) Exercises

- Where is the MTR station. _____
deih-tit jaahm hái bīn-douh a? 地鐵站喺邊嘍呀?
- Where is the Nathan Road? _____
Nèih-dēun-douh hái bīn-douh a? 彌敦道喺邊嘍呀?

Cantonese Expressions - 1

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