

# Cantonese Expressions - 2

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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	Literal meaning	M.W.
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## CD sound track records:

1.1	Hundreds and thousands [T1]	16.1	Food ordering [T26]
2.1	Money telling in decimal [T2]	16.2	Drinks ordering [T27]
3.1	Units for time [T3]	17.1	Please give me ... [T28]
4.1	Time Telling [T4]	17.2	Pay the bill [T29]
5.1	Common adjectives [T5]	18.1	Chinese tea [T30]
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6.1	Common verbs [T7]	18.3	Take away [T32]
6.2	Verb + Adjective [T8]	19.1	Meat [T33]
7.1	Adverb of degree [T9]	19.2	Vegetables [T34]
8.1	Thanks [T10]	19.3	Staple food and eggs [T35]
8.2	Requests [T11]	19.4	Dim Sum [T36]
8.3	Congratulation [T12]	19.5	Chinese Restaurant [T37]
9.1	How do you say ... ? [T13]	19.6	Hong Kong Style Café [T38]
9.2	What is the meaning of ... ? [T14]	20.1	Taxi – Payment [T39]
10.1	Useful Expressions [T15]	20.2	Taxi – Instructions [T40]
10.2	Useful patterns [T16]	20.3	Stop [T41]
11.1	Meeting a new friend [T17]	21.1	Tell the location [T42]
12.1	Change goods [T18]	21.2	Is there any...? [T43]
12.2	Stock availability [T19]	21.3	How to get to...? [T44]
13.1	Do you sell...? [T20]	21.4	Give Direction [T45]
13.2	Where is ... kept? [T21]	22.1	Telephone [T46]
14.1	Delivery [T22]	22.2	Petrol station [T47]
14.2	Bags [T23]		
15.1	Ask the restaurants [T24]		
15.2	Smoking area [T25]		

## Section 1 Vocab

### Unit 1 More than a hundred

#### 1.1 Hundreds and thousands [T1]

##### 1.1.1 Hundreds

100	yāt baak	一百
200	yih baak	二百
300	sāam baak	三百
400	sei baak	四百
500	ńgh baak	五百
600	luhk baak	六百
700	chāt baak	七百
800	baat baak	八百
900	gáu baak	九百

##### 1.1.2 Thousands

1,000	yāt chīn	一千
2,000	yih chīn	二千
3,000	sāam chīn	三千
4,000	sei chīn	四千
5,000	ńgh chīn	五千
6,000	luhk chīn	六千
7,000	chāt chīn	七千
8,000	baat chīn	八千
9,000	gáu chīn	九千

##### 1.1.3) More than a hundred

###### a) Number

110	yāt-baak yāt-sahp	一百一十	baak yāt	百一
120	yāt-baak yih-sahp	一百二十	baak yih	百二
210	yih-baak yāt-sahp	二百一十	yih baak yāt	二百一
220	yih-baak yih-sahp	二百二十	yih baak yih	二百二
460	sei-baak luhk-sahp	四百六十	sei-baak luhk	四百六

###### b) Money

\$130	yāt-baak sāam-sahp mǎn	一百三十蚊	baak sāam	百三
\$270	yih-baak chāt-sahp mǎn	二百七十蚊	yih-baak chāt	二百七

If the short form is used, the “dollar: **mǎn**” at the end is usually skipped.

The right columns are the short forms

##### 1.1.4) Exercises

###### a) Numbers

- 110 \_\_\_\_\_  
yāt baak yāt sah p 一百一十 / baak yāt 百一
  - 160 \_\_\_\_\_  
yāt baak luhk sah p 一百六十 / baak luhk 百六
  - 310 \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam baak yāt sah p 三百一十 / sāam baak yāt 三百一
  - 370 \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam baak chāt sah p 三百七十 / sāam baak chāt 三百七
  - 410 \_\_\_\_\_  
sei baak yāt sah p 四百一十 / sei baak yāt 四百一
  - 1000 \_\_\_\_\_  
yāt chīn 一千
- ###### b) Money
- \$940 \_\_\_\_\_  
gáu-baak sei-sahp mǎn 九百四十蚊 / gáu baak sei 九百四
  - \$280 \_\_\_\_\_  
yih-baak baat-sahp mǎn / yih-baak-baat (it sounds clearer to use full form here)

# Money telling

## 2.1 Money telling in decimal [T2]

### 2.1.1) Notes

#### a) “go”

“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:

**mān**” is not said or otherwise it’s just wrong.

For decimals, where you put the “point”, such as “one point one dollar”, where you put “go”.

#### b) Common mistake

For e.g., if \$2.1 is wrongly said as “**leuhng go yāt mān**” instead of “**leuhng go yāt**”, it actually means “2 pieces of one-dollar-coin”. Therefore remember don’t put “dollar: **mān**” at the end for money telling for decimal.

### 2.1.2) \$1.1 - \$1.9

People don’t say “**yāt go yāt**”. For \$1.1-\$1.9, the first “**yāt**, one” is skipped.

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

\$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	<b>go bun *</b>	個半
\$1.6	<b>go luhk</b>	個六
\$1.7	<b>go chāt</b>	個七
\$1.8	<b>go baat</b>	個八
\$1.9	<b>go gáu</b>	個九

### 2.1.3) \$2.1 and up

\$2.1	<b>léuhng go yāt</b>
\$2.2	<b>léuhng go yih</b>
\$2.3	<b>léuhng go sāam</b>
\$2.4	<b>léuhng go sei</b>
\$2.5	<b>léuhng go bun</b>
\$10.5	<b>sahp go bun</b>
\$17.2	<b>sahp-chāt go yih</b>
\$65.8	<b>luhk-sahp-<b>ngh</b> go baat</b>
\$99.9	<b>gáu-sahp-gáu go gáu</b>

兩個一  
兩個二  
兩個三  
兩個四  
兩個半  
十個半  
十七個二  
六十五個八  
九十九個九

### 2.1.4) Exercises

#### a) Decimal

- \$1.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
go-bun 個半
- \$2.2 \_\_\_\_\_  
léuhng go yih 兩個二
- \$3.7 \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam go chāt 三個七
- \$4.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
sei go bun 四個半
- \$9.9 \_\_\_\_\_  
gáu go gáu 九個九
- \$10.6 \_\_\_\_\_  
sahp go luhk 十個六
- \$18.3 \_\_\_\_\_  
sahp-baat go sāam 十八個三
- \$20.5 \_\_\_\_\_  
yih-sahp go bun 二十個半
- \$99.8 \_\_\_\_\_  
gáu-sahp-gáu go baat 九十九個八

# Units for time

## 3.1 Units for time [T3]

### 3.1.1) Vocab

second	míuh	秒	-	-
minute	fān / fān-jūng	分	-	-
a-five-minute	jih	字	go	個
hour	jūng / jūng-tàuh	鐘	go	個
day	yaht	日	-	-
night / evening	máahn	晚	-	-
week	lái-h-baai / sīng-kèih	禮拜/星期	go	個
month	yuht	月	go	個
year	nìhn	年	-	-

### 3.1.2) Expressions

#### one of...

a second	yāt míuh	秒	-	-
a minute	yāt fān / yāt fān-jūng	分	-	-
one of a-five-minute	yāt go jih	字	go	個
an hour	yāt go jūng / yāt go jūng-tàuh	鐘	go	個
a day	yāt yaht	日	-	-
a night	yāt máahn	晚	-	-
a week	yāt go lái-h-baai / yāt go sīng-kèih	禮拜	go	個
a month	yāt go yuht	月	go	個
a year	yāt nìhn	年	-	-

#### two of...

two seconds	léuhng míuh	秒	-	-
two minutes	léuhng fān / léuhng fān-jūng	分	-	-
two of a-five-minute	léuhng go jih	字	go	個
two hours	léuhng go jūng / léuhng go jūng-tàuh	鐘	go	個
two days	léuhng yaht	日	-	-
two nights	léuhng máahn	晚	-	-

two weeks

léuhng go lái-h-baai / léuhng go sīng-kèih

禮拜 go 個

two months

léuhng go yuht

月 go 個

two years

léuhng nìhn

年 - -

### 3.1.3) Exercises

#### a) Without taking measure words

1) 3 years \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam nìhn 三年

2) 3 days \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam yaht 三日

3) 3 nights \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam máahn 三晚

4) 3 minutes \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam fān-jūng 三分鐘

5) 3 seconds \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam míuh-jūng 三秒鐘

#### b) With measure words

6) 3 months \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam go yuht 三個月

7) 3 weeks \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam go lái-h-baai 三個禮拜

8) 3 hours \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam go jūng 三個鐘

9) 3 of a-five-minute \_\_\_\_\_  
sāam go jih 三個字

# Time telling

## 4.1 Time Telling [T4]

### 4.1.1) Vocab

o'clock      **dím** 點

a-five-minute    **jih** 字

### 4.1.2) Note

#### A-five-minute

Usually, in telling the time, 'jih' = 'a five minute' is used. It's a common and casual way.

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

### 4.1.3) Expressions

8:05	<b>baat-dím-yāt</b>	八點一	<b>baat-dím yāt-go-jih</b>	八點一個字
8:10	<b>baat-dím-yih</b>	八點二	<b>baat-dím léuhng-go-jih</b>	八點兩個字
8:15	<b>baat-dím-sāam</b>	八點三	<b>baat-dím sāam-go-jih</b>	八點三個字
8:20	<b>baat-dím-sei</b>	八點四	<b>baat-dím sei-go-jih</b>	八點四個字
8:25	<b>baat-dím-ńgh</b>	八點五	<b>baat-dím ńgh-go-jih</b>	八點五個字
8:30	<b>baat-dím bun</b>	八點半	-	-
8:35	<b>baat-dím-chāt</b>	八點七	<b>baat-dím chāt-go-jih</b>	八點七個字
8:40	<b>baat-dím-baat</b>	八點八	<b>baat-dím baat-go-jih</b>	八點八個字
8:45	<b>baat-dím-gáu</b>	八點九	<b>baat-dím gáu-go-jih</b>	八點九個字
8:50	<b>baat-dím-sahp</b>	八點十	<b>baat-dím sah-p-go-jih</b>	八點十個字
8:55	<b>baat-dím-sahp-yāt</b>	八點十一	<b>baat-dím sah-p-yāt-go-jih</b>	八點十一個字

### 4.1.4) Exercises

#### a) Translation

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 sah-p-yāt 七點十一

#### b) Practice

5) What time do you have your lunch? \_\_\_\_\_

6) What time do you go to work? \_\_\_\_\_

7) What time do you have your dinner? \_\_\_\_\_

8) What time is it now? \_\_\_\_\_

## Section 2 Parts of speech

Unit 5

# Adjectives

## 5.1 Common adjectives [T5]

### 5.1.1) Vocab

#### Size

tall, high

short (in height, opposite of tall, high)

fat

thin (opposite of fat)

large, big

small

long (in length)

short (in length, opposite of long)

thick

thin (for thickness, opposite of thick)

**gōu** 高

**ái** 矮

**fèih** 肥

**sau** 瘦

**daaih** 大

**sai** 細

**chèuhng** 長

**dyún** 短

**háuh** 厚

**bohk** 薄

#### Quantity

many / much / a lot of

a few / a little

**hóu dō** 好多 very many

**hóu síu** 好少 very few

#### Weather

hot

warm

cold

**yiht** 熱

**nyúhn** 暖

**dung** 凍

#### Shopping related

torn, worn out, physically broken

out of order

new

old (opposite of new, not for age)

**laahn** 爛

**waaiah** 壞

**sān** 新

**gauh** 舊

cheap

expensive

looks good

pretty, good looking

**pèhng** 平

**gwai** 貴

**hóu-tái** 好睇 good looking

**leng** 靚

### 5.1.2) Expressions

As a habit, if there's no modifier before an adjective, Cantonese would put "very: **hóu**" in front of an adjective.

1) She is very beautiful

**kéuih hóu leng.** 佢好靚

2) He is very fat

**kéuih hóu fèih.** 佢好肥

3) Here is very cold

**nī-douh hóu dung** 呢嘢好凍

### 5.1.3) Exercises

1) Her hair is very long [h] \_\_\_\_\_

[hair: tàuh-faat]

**kéuih dī tàuh-faat hóu chèuhng** 佢嘅頭髮好長

2) My mum is very thin [h] \_\_\_\_\_

[mum: mā-mìh]

**ngóh mā-mìh hóu sau** 我媽咪好瘦

3) He has much money. \_\_\_\_\_

**kéuih yáuh hóu-dō chín** 佢有好多錢

4) I have a few money. \_\_\_\_\_

**ngóh yáuh hóu-síu chín** 我有好少錢

5) Today is very hot.[h] \_\_\_\_\_

[today: gām-yaht]

**gām-yaht hóu yiht** 今日好熱

## 5.2 Comparison [T6]

### 5.2.1) **Vocab**

#### Comparative Degree

taller

taller

hotter

longer

better

worse

**gōu dī**

**yiht dī**

**chèuhng dī**

**hóu dī**

**chā dī**

高啲

熱啲

長啲

好啲

差啲

#### taller than

taller than

hotter than

longer than

better than

worse than

**gōu gwo**

**yiht gwo**

**chèuhng gwo**

**hóu gwo**

**chā gwo**

高過

熱過

長過

好過

差過

#### Superlative Degree

the tallest

the best

the worst

**jeui gōu**

**jeui hóu**

**jeui chā**

最高

最好

最差

### 5.2.2) **Exercises**

#### a) Translation

1) Hong Kong is hotter. \_\_\_\_\_

Hēung-góng yiht-dī 香港熱啲

2) Please speak slower. [h] \_\_\_\_\_

[speak: góng]

mh-gōi góng maahn-dī 唔該講慢啲

3) He is taller. \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih gōu-dī 佢高啲

4) He is taller than me. \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih gōu-gwo ngóh 佢高過我

5) She is prettier than many people. \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih leng-gwo hóu-dō yàhn 佢靚過好多人

6) This item of clothing is better than that one \_\_\_\_\_

nī-gihn sāam hóu-gwo gó-gihn 呢件衫貴過嗰件

7) This pen is cheaper \_\_\_\_\_

nī-jī-bāt pèhng-dī 呢支筆平啲

8) This pen is cheaper than that one \_\_\_\_\_

nī-jī-bāt pèhng-gwo gó-jī 呢支筆平過嗰支

9) He is the best \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih jeui hóu 佢最好

10) I'm the fattest \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh jeui fèih 我最肥

#### b) Patterns drills

Here There	is	hotter colder nosier more quiet
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I am You are He / She is	taller shorter fatter thinner prettier	than	I you him / her
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6.1 Common verbs [T7]6.1.1) **Vocab**Special verbs

be	haih	係
not be	m̄h-haih	唔係
have / exist	yáuh	有
don't have	móuh	冇
located in	háí	喺

Eyes

see	gin	見	
see	gin-dóu	見到	see + successfully
see / watch / read / see	tái	睇	
see	tái-dóu	睇到	see + successfully

Ears

listen	tēng	聽	
hear	tēng-dóu	聽到	listen + successfully

Mouth

speak / talk / tell	góng	講
say	wah	話
eat	sihk	食
drink	yám	飲

Hands

do	jouh	做	
make	jouh	造	
use	yuhng	用	
hit, beat	dá	打	
give	béi	畀	
pay	béi-chín	畀錢	pay money
look for	wán	搵	

find	wán-dóu	搵到	look for + successfully
buy	máaih	買	
sell	maaih	賣	
carry	līng	拎	
bring	daai	帶	
take	ló	攤	
take (transport)	daap	搭	

Feet

walk	hàahng	行	
run / leave	jáu	走	
go	heui	去	
come	lài / lèih	嚟	
out	chēut	出	it's a verb in Cantonese
back	fāan	返	it's a verb in Cantonese

Brain

think	nám	諗	
feel	gok dāk	覺得	
like / love	jūng-yi	鍾意	
remember	gei-dāk	記得	
forget	m̄h gei-dāk	唔記得	
know	jī	知	

Others

sleep	fan / fan-gaa	瞓/瞓覺	
help	bōng	幫	
play	wáan	玩	
drive	jā-chē	揸車	drive car
live	jyuh	住	
lost	m̄h-gin-jó	唔見咗	

Other vocab

lawyer	leuht-sī	律師
music	yām-ngohk	音樂
doctor	yī-sāng	醫生



### 6.1.2) Notes

#### a) Verbs of perceptions: see, listen

For verbs of perceptions – see and listen etc., complement “**dóu**” which means “successfully” has to be used after the verb. Otherwise the meanings are different.

### 6.1.3) Expressions

- 1) I met the lawyer  
**ngóh gin leuht-sī** 我見律師
- 2) I saw him  
**ngóh gin-dóu kéuih** 我見到佢
- 3) I watched TV  
**ngóh tái dihn-sih** 我睇電視
- 4) I saw the doctor  
**ngóh tái yī-sāng** 我睇醫生
- 5) I saw him  
**ngóh tái-dóu kéuih** 我睇到佢
- 6) I like listen to music  
**ngóh jūng-yi tēng yām-ngohk** 我鐘意聽音樂
- 7) I can hear it  
**ngóh tēng-dóu** 我聽到
- 8) I can't hear it  
**ngóh tēng m̀h-dóu** 我聽唔到

### 6.1.4) Exercises

#### a) Eyes

- 1) I like watching TV \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh jūng-yi tái dihn-sih** 我鐘意睇電視
- 2) I like reading books \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh jūng-yi tái syū** 我鐘意睇書
- 3) I saw her yesterday \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh chàhm-yaht gin-dóu kéuih** 我嘢日見到佢

#### b) Ears

- 4) I can hear what he said \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh tēng-dóu kéuih góng māt-yéh** 我聽到佢講乜嘢

#### c) Mouth

- 5) Hong Kong people speak Cantonese \_\_\_\_\_  
**Hēung-Góng yàhn góng Gwóng-dūng-wá** 香港人講廣東話

- 6) He eats lots of apples \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih sihk hóu-dō p̀hng-gwó** 佢食好多蘋果

#### d) Hands

- 7) He doesn't want to do homework. \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih m̀h séung jough gūng-fo** 佢唔想做功課

- 8) He hit me. \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih dá ngóh** 佢我打

- 9) I give you a book [h] \_\_\_\_\_  
[I give a book to you]  
**ngóh béi (yāt) b́n syū néih** 我畀(一)本書你

- 10) The people looked for that child. \_\_\_\_\_  
**dī yàhn wán gó-go sai-mán-jái** 啲人搵個細蚊仔

- 11) I want to buy apples. \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh séung máaih p̀hng-gwó** 我想買蘋果

- 12) I forgot to bring my book. \_\_\_\_\_  
**néih m̀h-gei-dāk daai syū** 我唔記得帶書

#### e) Foot

- 13) I went to Central \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh heui Jūng-wàahn** 我去中環

- 14) He will come to Hong Kong. \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih wúih làih Hēung-Góng** 佢會嚟香港

- 15) He went out \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih chēut heui** 佢出去

- 16) He came back. \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih fāan làih** 佢返嚟

- 17) A: I will go out at 6:00 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: I will come back at 6:10 \_\_\_\_\_

A: ngóh luhk-dím chēut heui 我六點出去

B: ngóh luhk-dím-yih fāan làih 我六點二返嚟

f) **Brain**

- 18) I think he will come. \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh nám kéuih wúih làih 我諗佢會嚟

- 19) I feel very cold \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh gok-dāk hóu dung 我覺得好凍

g) **Others**

- 20) I slept at 10:45 \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh sahp-dím gáu fan 我十點九瞓

- 21) He helped me \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih bōng ngóh 佢幫我

## 6.2 Verb + Adjective [T8]

If there's a degree complement (quite often it's an adjective) comes after a verb, structural particle (PS) "dāk" is needed in between.

### 6.2.1) **Vocab**

walk fast	<b>hàahng dāk faai</b>	行得快	walk + PS + fast
walk slow	<b>hàahng dāk maahn</b>	行得慢	walk + PS + slow
speak fast	<b>góng dāk faai</b>	講得快	speak + PS + fast
speak slow	<b>góng dāk maahn</b>	講得慢	speak + PS + slow

### 6.2.2) **Exercises**

- 1) You speak too fast. \_\_\_\_\_

néih góng dāk taai faai 你講得太快

- 2) They walk very slow. \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih-deih hàahng-dāk hóu maahn 佢哋行得好慢

## 7.1 Adverb of degree [T9]

### 7.1.1) **Vocab**

very	<b>hóu</b>	好
quite	<b>géi</b>	幾
most	<b>jeui</b>	最
so (such extent)	<b>gam</b>	咁
too	<b>taai</b>	太

### 7.1.2) **Expressions**

#### a) ... is quite ...

- 1) He is quite tall

kéuih géi-gōu 佢幾高

#### b) ... is so ...

- 2) She's so thin, doesn't look good

kéuih gam sau, mh hóu-tái 佢咁瘦,唔好睇

### 7.1.3) **Exercises**

#### a) Translation

- 1) The girl is very fat \_\_\_\_\_

go néuih-jái hóu fèih 個女仔好肥

- 2) The girl is quite fat \_\_\_\_\_

go néuih-jái géi fèih 個女仔幾肥

- 3) The girl is the fattest \_\_\_\_\_

go néuih-jái jeui fèih 個女仔最肥

- 4) The girl is too fat \_\_\_\_\_

go néuih-jái taai fèih 個女仔太肥

- 5) The girl doesn't want to be so fat \_\_\_\_\_

go néuih-jái mh-séung gam fèih 個女仔唔想咁肥

## Section 3 Deal with people

Unit 8

# Greetings and thanks

## 8.1 Thanks [T10]

### 8.1.1) Expressions

Thank you very much (for help /service)	<b>m̀h-gōi saai</b>	唔該晒	thanks + entirely
Thank you very much (for a gift)	<b>dō-jeh saai</b>	多謝晒	thanks + entirely
Trouble you a lot!	<b>m̀h-fāahn saai</b>	麻煩晒	trouble + entirely

## 8.2 Requests [T11]

### 8.2.1) Vocab

may / can	<b>hó-yíh</b>	可以
help	<b>bōng</b>	幫
post	<b>gei</b>	寄
letter	<b>seun</b>	信
free (opposite of busy)	<b>dāk-hàahn</b>	得閒

### 8.2.2) Expressions

#### a) Request

- 1) May I use the telephone?  
**hó-m̀h-hó-yíh je go dihn-wá a?** 可唔可以借個電話呀?  
may not may borrow MW telephone PM?
- 2) Please help me.  
**m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh** 唔該幫我
- 3) Please post the letters for me  
**m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh gei seun** 唔該幫我寄信

#### b) Answer

- 4) Sorry, I'm not free.  
**m̀h-hóu yi-si, ngóh m̀h dāk-hàahn** 唔好意思,我唔得閒

### 8.2.3) Notes

Making a direct request as “**m̀h-gōi...**” is more common than making it a question as “**hó-m̀h-hó-yíh...**”. The later one sounds more polite.

### 8.2.4) Exercises

- 1) May I use the phone? \_\_\_\_\_  
**hó-m̀h-hó-yíh je go dihn-wá a?** 可唔可以借個電話呀?
- 2) I'm sorry, I'm not free. \_\_\_\_\_  
**m̀h hóu yi si, ngóh m̀h dāk hàahn** 唔好意思,我唔得閒

## 8.3 Congratulation [T12]

### 8.3.1) Expressions

happy birthday	<b>sāang-yaht faai-lohk</b>	生日快樂	birthday + happy
I wish you prosperity	<b>gūng-héi faat-chòih</b>	恭喜發財	congratulate + make wealth
congratulations	<b>gūng-héi</b>	恭喜	

# Asking your friend

## 9.1 How do you say ... ? [T13]

### 9.1.1) Vocab

how do you say	<b>dím góng</b>	點講	how to say
this one	<b>nī go</b>	呢個	this + MW
apple	<b>pìhng-gwó</b>	蘋果	

### 9.1.2) Expressions

#### a) How do you say this one?

1) How do you say this one?  
**nī-go díng góng a?** 呢個點講呀?

2) This is “**pìhng gwó**”  
**nī-go haih pìhng-gwó** 呢個係蘋果

#### b) How do you say ...?

3) How do you say “Halloween”?  
**“Halloween” díng góng a?** “Halloween” 點講呀?

4) “Halloween” is “**maahn-sing jit**”  
**“Halloween” haih “maahn-sing jit”** “Halloween”係“萬聖節”

5) How do you say “Christmas”?  
**“Christmas” díng góng a?** “Christmas” haih 點講呀?

6) “Christmas” is “**sing-daahn-jit**”  
**“Christmas” haih “sing-daahn-jit”** “Christmas” haih 聖誕節

### 9.1.3) Exercises

#### a) How do you say ... ?

- 1) A: How do you say “superman”? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: “superman” is “**chīu-yàhn**” \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “superman díng góng a?” “superman” 點講呀?  
B: “superman” haih “**chīu-yàhn**” “superman”係“超人”

- 2) A: How do you say “nick name”? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: “nick name” is “**fā-méng**” \_\_\_\_\_  
A: “nick name” díng góng a? “nick name” 點講呀?  
B: “nick name” haih “**fā-méng**” “nick name”係“花名”

## 9.2 What is the meaning of ... ? [T14]

### 9.2.1) Vocab

what does it mean / why	<b>dím gáai</b>	點解	how to say
means	<b>jīk-haih</b>	即係	
crazy	<b>chī-sin</b>	癲	
jump the queue	<b>dá-jīm</b>	打尖	
idiot	<b>baahk-chī</b>	白癡	
big sale	<b>daaih-gáam-ga</b>	大減價	big+reduce+price
being late	<b>chīh-dou</b>	遲到	late + arrive

### 9.2.2) Expressions

- 1) What is the meaning of “**chī-sin**”?  
**“chī-sin” díng-gáai a?** 癲點解呀?
- 2) “**chī-sin**” means “crazy”  
**“chī-sin” jīk-haih crazy** 癲即係 crazy
- 3) A: What is the meaning of “**daaih-gáam-ga**”?  
A: “**daaih-gáam-ga**” díng gáai a? 大減價點解呀?
- 4) B: “**daaih-gáam-ga**” means “big sale”  
B: “**daaih-gáam-ga**” jīk-haih “big sale” 大減價即係“big sale”

### 9.2.3) Exercises

- 1) A: What is the meaning of “**baahk-chī**” \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: “**baahk-chī**” means “idiot” \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: “baahk-chī” *dím gáai a?* 白癡點解呀?  
 B: “baahk-chī” *jīk-haih idiot* 白癡即係 idiot
- 2) A: **yáuh yàhn dá jīm** (A saw someone jump the queue)  
 B: What is the meaning of “**dá jīm**” \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: “**dá jīm**” means “jump the queue” \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: **yáuh yàhn dá-dīm** 有人打尖  
 B: “**dá-jīm**” *dím gáai a?* 打尖點解呀?  
 A: “**dá jīm**” *jīk-haih “jump the queue”* 打尖即係“jump the queue”
- 3) A: I’m sorry, I’m late. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: What is the meaning of “**chhì-dou**”? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: “**chhì-dou**” means “late” \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Never mind, no problem \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: *mh-hóu yi-si, ngóh chhì-dou* 唔好意思，我遲到  
 B: “**chhì-dou**” *dím gáai a?* 遲到點解呀?  
 A: “**chhì-dou**” *jīk-haih “late”* 遲到即係“late”  
 B: *mh gán-yiu, móuh mahn-tàih* 唔緊要，冇問題

### 10.1 Useful Expressions [T15]

#### 10.1.1) Vocab & Expressions

anyone will do	<b>sih-daahn</b>	是但	
either one will do	<b>sih-daahn</b>	是但	
it doesn't matter	<b>móuh só waih</b>	無所謂	don't + mind
I don't mind	<b>móuh só waih</b>	無所謂	don't + mind
Well,...	<b>gám, ...</b>	噉, ...	
It's fine	<b>hóu ā</b>	好吖	
Excellent!	<b>hóu-yéh</b>	好嘢	good + stuff
crazy	<b>chī-sin</b>	癡線	
crazy	<b>gáau cho</b>	搞錯	make + mistake
what's the matter?	<b>māt-yéh sih a ?</b>	乜嘢事呀?	what + matter + PM?
what's the matter?	<b>mē sih a ?</b>	咩事呀?	what + matter + PM?
what's up?	<b>jouh māt-yéh a ?</b>	做乜嘢呀?	do + what + PM?
what's up?	<b>jouh mē a ?</b>	做咩呀?	do + what + PM?

#### 10.1.2) Exercises

- 1) Excellent, we won! [h] \_\_\_\_\_  
 [won: yèhng-jó]  
**hóu yéh, ngóh-deih yèhng-jó!** 好嘢,我哋贏咗
- 2) X: What would you like to eat? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Y: Anyone will do, it's doesn't matter. \_\_\_\_\_  
 X: *néih séung sihk māt-yéh a?* 你想食乜嘢呀?  
 Y: *sih-daahn ā, móuh só-waih* 是但吖, 無所謂

## 10.2 Useful patterns [T16]

### 10.2.1) Vocab

don't ...	m̀h-hóu ...	唔好...	not good to do it
how about...?	... hóu m̀h hóu?	...好唔好?	good or not good
can we...?	... dāk m̀h dāk?	...得唔得?	okay or not?
take (transport)	daap	搭	
on foot	hàahng louh	行路	walk + road
believe	seun	信	
change	gói	改	

### 10.2.2) Expressions

#### a) How about...? / Can we...?

- How about taking taxi?  
daap dīk-sí hóu m̀h hóu? 搭的士好唔好呀?
- No taxi, how about going on foot?  
móuh dīk-sí, hàahng-louh hóu m̀h hóu? 有的士,行路好唔好呀?
- How about going to watch a movie?  
heui tái-hei hóu m̀h hóu a? 去睇戲好唔好呀?
- It's fine!  
hóu ā! 好吖!
- Can we change it to tomorrow?  
gói tīng-yaht dāk m̀h dāk a? 改聽日得唔得呀?
- It's OK!  
dāk 得

#### b) Don't...

- Don't play  
m̀h-hóu wáan 唔好玩
- Don't beat him  
m̀h-hóu dá kéuih 唔好打佢
- Don't believe him  
m̀h-hóu seun kéuih 唔好信佢

### 10.2.3) Exercises

#### a) How about...? / Can we...?

- How about fried rice? \_\_\_\_\_  
cháau-faahn hóu m̀h hóu a? 炒飯好唔好呀?
- Can we change it to Sunday? \_\_\_\_\_  
gói sīng-kèih-yaht dāk m̀h dāk a? 改星期日得唔得呀?
- Don't...
- Don't drink so much coke! \_\_\_\_\_  
m̀h-hóu yám gam-dō hó-lohk 唔好飲咁多可樂
- There are too many people, don't go. \_\_\_\_\_  
gó-douh taai-dō yàhn, m̀h-hóu heui 嗰嘅太多人,唔好去

11.1 Meeting a new friend [T17]11.1.1) **Vocab**

call	giu	叫	
live	jyuh	住	
in / on / at	hái	喺	
Causeway Bay	Tùhng-lòh-wāan	銅鑼灣	
go to work	fāan gūng	返工	back to work
has come / has been to	laih-jó	嚟咗	
the USA	Méih-gwok	美國	
Britain / England	Yīng-gwok	英國	
hobby	si-hou	嗜好	
watch movies	tái hei	睇戲	
listen to music	tēng yām-ngohk	聽音樂	
play tennis	dá móhng-kàuh	打網球	
accounts	wuih-gai	會計	
design	chit-gai	設計	
computer	dihn-nóuh	電腦	
housewife	gā-tìhng jyú fūh	家庭煮婦	family cooking women

11.1.2) **Expressions**a) Introduction

- 1) What is your name?  
néih giu māt-yéh méng a?      你叫乜嘢名呀?
- 2) I'm called Kelvin  
ngóh giu Kelvin      我叫 Kelvin
- 3) Where do you live?  
néih jyuh hái bīn-douh ga?      你住喺邊度嘍?
- 4) I live in Causeway Bay  
ngóh jyuh hái Tùhng-lòh-wāan      我住喺銅鑼灣  
Usually adverb of place should be put before the verb. However, there's an exception for the verb "live" – where the adverb of place "in Causeway Bay" is put before the

verb "live".

- 5) Where do you work?  
néih hái bīn-douh fāan-gūng ga?      你喺邊度返工嘍?
- 6) I work in Central  
ngóh hái Jūng-wàahn fāan-gūng      我喺中環返工
- 7) How long have you been in Hong Kong?  
néih làih-jó Hēung-góng géi-noih a?      你嚟咗香港幾耐呀?  
"come" could be pronounced as "laih" or "leih"
- 8) I have been in Hong Kong for three years  
ngóh làih-jó Hēung-góng sāam nìhn      我嚟咗香港三年
- 9) Where do you come from?  
néih hái bīn-douh làih ga?      你喺邊度嚟嘍?  
you in/from where come PM?
- 10) I come from the USA  
ngóh hái Méih-gwok làih ge      我喺美國嚟嘍
- 11) What are your hobbies?  
néih yáuh māt-yéh si-hou ga?      你有乜嘢嗜好嘍?
- 12) I like watching movies  
ngóh jūng-yi tái hei      我鐘意睇戲
- 13) I like listening to music  
ngóh jūng-yi tēng yām-ngohk      我鐘意聽音樂
- 14) I like playing tennis  
ngóh jūng-yi dá móhng-kàuh      我鐘意打網球
- 15) What is your job?  
néih jough māt-yéh ga?      你做乜嘢嘍?  
you do what PM?
- 16) I work in accounts  
ngóh jough wuih-gai ge      我做會計嘍
- 17) I work in design  
ngóh jough chit gai ge      我做設計嘍
- 18) I work with computers  
ngóh jough dihn-nóuh ge      我做電腦嘍

- 19) I am a housewife  
ngóh haih gā-t̀hng jyú-fúh 我係家庭煮婦
- b) ..., how about you?
- 20) I'm called Kelvin, how about you?  
ngóh giu Kelvin, néih nē? 我叫 Kelvin, 你呢?
- 21) I live in Central, how about you?  
ngóh jyuh hái Jūng-wàahn, néih nē? 我住喺中環, 你呢?

### 11.1.3) Exercises

#### a) Dialogues

- 1) A: Where do you live? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I live in Causeway Bay. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: néih jyuh-hái bīn-douh ga? 你住喺邊度嘍?  
B: ngóh jyuh-hái T̀hng-lòh-wāan 我住喺銅鑼灣
- 2) A: Where do you work? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I work in Causeway Bay. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: néih hái bīn-douh fāan-gūng ga? 你喺邊度返工嘍?  
B: ngóh hái T̀hng-lòh-wāan fāan-gūng 我喺銅鑼灣返工
- 3) A: What is your name? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: My name is Kelvin. And you? \_\_\_\_\_  
A: My name is Raymond. Where do you come from? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I come from Britain \_\_\_\_\_  
A: How long have you been in HK? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: One and half a years. How about you? \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Three years. What is your job? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I work in accounts. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Where do you work? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: I work in Central. What are your hobbies? \_\_\_\_\_  
A: I like playing tennis. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: néih giu māt-yéh méng a? 你叫乜嘢名呀?  
B: ngóh giu Kelvin, néih nē? 我叫 Kelvin, 你呢?  
A: ngóh giu Raymond. néih hái bīn-douh làih ga? 我叫 Raymond 你喺邊度嘍

嘍?

B: ngóh hái Yīng-Gwok làih ge. 我喺英國嘍嘍

A: néih làih-jó Hēung-Góng géi-noih a? 你喺香港幾耐呀?

B: yāt nìhn bun, néih nē? 一年半, 你呢?

A: sāam nìhn, néih jough māt-yéh ga? 三年, 你做乜嘢嘍?

B: ngóh jough wuih gai ge. 我做會計嘍

A: néih hái bīn-douh fāan-gūng ga? 你喺邊度返工嘍

B: ngóh hái Jūng-Wàahn fāan-gūng. néih yáuh māt-yéh si-hou ga? 我喺中環返工, 你有乜嘢嗜好嘍?

A: ngóh jūng-yi dá móhng-kàuh. 我鐘意打網球



## Section 4 Shopping

### Unit 12 Asking further information

#### 12.1 Change goods [T18]

##### 12.1.1) Vocab

if	yùh-gwó	如果
doesn't fit / not the right one	m̃h āam	唔啱
too small	taai sai	太細
too large	taai daaih	太大
change	wuhn	換
doesn't work / out of order	waaih	壞
worn out, broken	laahn	爛
camera	séung-gēi	相機 個

##### 12.1.2) Notes

- a) **“waaih” and “laahn”**  
“waaih” refers functional problem, appearance is fine. “laahn” refers physically damaged, one could see it's broken. Therefore for cars or computers etc, people would say “waaih” instead of “laahn”. If a car is crashed, people may say it “laahn”.

##### 12.1.3) Expressions

- 1) Can it be changed?  
yáuh móuh dāk wuhn a? 有冇得換呀?
- 2) If it doesn't fit, can it be changed?  
yùh-gwó m̃h-āam, yáuh móuh dāk wuhn a? 如果唔啱有冇得換呀?
- 3) 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?

- 4) Yes  
yáuh 有
- 5) No  
móuh 冇
- 6) It can be changed  
yáuh dāk wuhn 有得換
- 7) It can't be changed  
móuh dāk wuhn 冇得換
- 8) This one is out of order, can it be changed?  
nī go waaih ge, yáuh móuh dāk wuhn a? 呢個壞嘅有冇得換呀?
- 9) Yes, it can be changed  
yáuh, yáuh dāk wuhn 有,有得換
- 10) This camera is out of order, can it be changed?  
nī-go séung-gēi waaih ge, yáuh-móuh-dāk wuhn a?  
呢個相機壞嘅,有冇得換呀?
- 11) This item of clothing is worn out, I want to change it  
nī-gih̃n sām laahn ge, ngóh séung wuhn 呢件衫爛嘅,我想換

##### 12.1.4) Notes

In answering questions “yáuh móuh dak...?”, you can give short answer “yáuh” / “móuh” or give a longer answer such as “yáuh dāk wuhn”. However, you can't say “yáuh dāk” or “móuh dāk”. It's because “dāk” is a linking particle and you have to say something after “dāk”.

##### 12.1.5) Exercises

###### a) Translation

- 1) If it doesn't fit, can it be changed? \_\_\_\_\_  
yùh-gwó m̃h āam, yáuh-móuh-dāk wuhn a? 如果唔啱有冇得換呀?
- 2) This one is out of order (functional), can it be changed? \_\_\_\_\_  
nī-go waaih-ge, yáuh-móuh-dāk wuhn a? 呢個壞嘅有冇得換呀?
- 3) This one is broken (physical), I want to change it \_\_\_\_\_  
nī-go laahn-ge, ngóh séung wuhn 呢個爛嘅,我想換

b) **Dialogue**

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

B: \$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-gihŋ sām géi-chín a? 呢件衫幾錢呀?

B: luhk-sahp mǎn 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-gihŋ 唔該一件

## 12.2 Stock availability [T19]

### 12.2.1) Vocab

sold out	<b>maaih saai</b>	賣晒	sell + entirely
no stock	<b>móuh fo</b>	冇貨	no + stock
stock is available	<b>yáuh fo</b>	有貨	have + stock
now	<b>yìh-gā</b>	而家	

### 12.2.2) Expressions

- 1) The black one is sold out  
**hāak-sīk maaih saai** 黑色賣晒
- 2) There's no stock now  
**yìh-gā móuh fo** 而家冇貨
- 3) When will the stock be available?  
**géi-sìh yáuh fo a?** 幾時有貨呀?
- 4) The stock be available next week  
**hah-go láih-bai yáuh fo** 下個禮拜有貨

### 12.2.3) Exercises

- 1) The blue one is sold out \_\_\_\_\_  
**lāahm-sīk maaih saai** 藍色賣晒
- 2) There's no stock of the large size \_\_\_\_\_  
**daaih-máh móuh-fo** 大碼冇貨

# Looking for the things

## 13.1 Do you sell...? [T20]

### 13.1.1) Vocab

map	deih-tòuh	地圖
chocolate	jyū-gū-līk	朱古力
birthday card	sāang-yaht-kāat	生日咭
souvenir	gei-nihm-bán	紀念品
post card	mìhng-seun pín	明信片

### 13.1.2) Expressions

- Do you sell maps?  
yáuh móuh deih tòuh maaih a? 有冇地圖賣呀?
- Do you sell chocolate?  
yáuh móuh jyū-gū-līk maaih a? 有冇朱古力賣呀?
- Do you sell birthday card?  
yáuh móuh sāang-yaht-kāat maaih a? 有冇生日咭賣呀?
- Do you sell beer?  
yáuh móuh bē-jáu maaih a? 有冇啤酒賣呀?
- Do you sell souvenirs ?  
yáuh móuh gei-nihm-bán maaih a? 有冇紀念品賣呀?
- Yes, we sell souvenirs  
yáuh, yáuh gei-nihm-bán maaih 有,有紀念品賣
- No, we don't sell souvenirs  
móuh, móuh gei-nihm-bán maaih 冇,冇紀念品賣

### 13.1.3) Exercises

- Do you sell postcards? \_\_\_\_\_  
yáuh-móuh mìhng-seun-pín maaih a? 有冇明信片賣呀?

- A: Do you sell beer? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No \_\_\_\_\_  
A: yáuh-móuh bē-jáu maaih a? 有冇啤酒賣呀?  
B: móuh 有
- A: Do you have any T-shirt for sale? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
A: One please. How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$50 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: yáuh-móuh tī-sēut maaih ga? 有冇 T 恤賣呀?  
B: yáuh 有  
A: yāt-gihn ā, géi-chín a? 一件呀,幾錢呀?  
B: ígh sah p mǎn 五十蚊
- A: Do you sell apples? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$3 /pcs \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Four please \_\_\_\_\_  
B: \$12 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: yáuh móuh pìhng-gwó maaih a? 有冇蘋果賣呀?  
B: yáuh 有  
A: géi-chín a? 幾錢呀?  
B: sāam-mǎn yāt-go 三蚊一個  
A: m̀h-gōi sei-go 唔該四個  
B: sah p-yih mǎn 十二蚊

## 13.2 Where is ... kept? [T21]

### 13.2.1) Vocab

soft drink	hei-séui	汽水	gas + water
shampoo	sái-tàuh-séui	洗頭水	wash+head+water
put in /place in	jāi hái	擠喺	put + in
over there	gó-douh	嗰度	there
left	jó-bihh	左邊	left + side
right	yauh-bihh	右邊	right + side

### 13.2.2) Expressions

- 1) Where is the soft drink kept?  
**hei-séui (jāi) hái bīn douh ga ?** 汽水擠喺邊度嘍?
- 2) Where is the shampoo kept?  
**sái-tàuh-séui (jāi) hái bīn douh ga ?** 洗頭水擠喺邊度嘍?
- 3) It's over there  
**hái gó douh** 喺嗰度
- 4) It's on the left  
**hái jó bihn** 喺左邊
- 5) It's on the right  
**hái yauh bihn** 喺右邊

### 13.2.3) Exercises

#### a) Dialogue

- 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? 擠喺邊度嘍?  
 B: hái gó-douh 喺嗰度  
 A: mh-gōi 唔該  
 B: mh-sái (haak-hei) 唔駛(客氣)

## 14.1 Delivery [T22]

### 14.1.1) Vocab

delivery	<b>sung fo</b>	送貨	deliver + goods
the peak	<b>sāan-déng</b>	山頂	mountain + top
add (for extra charge)	<b>gā</b>	加	
before ...	<b>... chihh</b>	前	
give	<b>béi</b>	畀	
telephone	<b>dihh-wá</b>	電話	

### 14.1.2) Expressions

- 1) Do you deliver to the peak?  
**sāan-déng sung mh sung fo ga ?** 山頂送唔送貨嘍?
- 2) Add \$50 (to cover delivery)  
**gā ígh-sahp mǎn** 加\$50
- 3) When will you deliver?  
**géi-sìh sung fo a?** 幾時送貨呀?  
when deliver goods PM?
- 4) When will the stock be available?  
**géi-sìh yáuh fo a?** 幾時有貨呀?  
when have goods PM?
- 5) Please give me a call before you deliver  
**sung fo chihh, béi go dihn-wá sīn** 送貨前,畀個電話先  
deliver good before, give MW phone first

### 14.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A: How much for this table? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$900 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Do you deliver to Discovery Bay? [h] \_\_\_\_\_  
 [Discovery Bay: Yùh-gíng-wāan]  
 B: Add \$100 \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: One please. When will you deliver? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Tomorrow \_\_\_\_\_

A: nī-jēung-tóí géi-chín a? 呢張枱幾錢呀?

B: gáu baak mǎn 九百蚊

A: Yùh-gíng-wāan sung m̀h sung fo ga? 偷景灣送唔送貨㗎

B: gā yāt-baak mǎn 加一百蚊

A: m̀h-gōi yāt jēung, géi-sìh sung-fo a? 唔該一張, 幾時送貨呀?

B: tīng yaht 聽日

## 14.2 Bags [T23]

### 14.2.1) Vocab

no need	m̀h-sái	唔駛	no + need
bag	dóí	袋	
give	béi	畀	

### 14.2.2) Expressions

1) I don't need the bag .

m̀h sái dóí la  
no need bag PM

唔駛袋喇

2) Please give me a bag

m̀h gōi béi go dóí  
please give MW bag

唔該畀個袋

### 14.2.3) Note

“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.

### 14.2.4) Exercises

1) I don't need a bag. \_\_\_\_\_

m̀h sái dóí la 唔駛袋喇

2) Please give me a bag. \_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-gōi béi go dóí 唔該畀個袋

3) Hong Kong people use many plastic bags. [h] \_\_\_\_\_

[plastic: gāau]

Hēung-Góng yàhn yuhng hóu-dō gāau-dóí 香港人用好多膠袋

## Section 5 Food

Unit 15

## Entering the restaurant

### 15.1 Ask the restaurants [T24]

#### 15.1.1) Vocab

seat	wái	位	learn person	go	個
English	Yīng-mán	英文	English+Language		
menu	chāan-pái	餐牌	meal+board	go	個

#### 15.1.2) Expressions

1) Are there any seats?

yáuh móuh wái a? 有冇位呀?

2) Do you have the menu in English ?

yáuh móuh Yīng-mán chāan páai ga? 有冇英文餐牌㗎?

### 15.2 Smoking area [T25]

#### 15.2.1) Vocab

eat	sihk	食		
cigarette	yīn	煙	jī	支

#### 15.2.2) Expressions

1) Smoking or non-smoking ? [Do you smoke?]

sihk-m̀h-sihk yīn ga? 食唔食煙㗎?

2) Yes, we do

sihk 食

3) No, we don't

m̀h sihk 唔食

### 15.2.3) Exercises

- 1) A: How many people? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Four. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Do you smoke? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: No. \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Sit here please \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Can we sit there? \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Sure! No problem \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Do you have the menu in English? \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Yes, a moment \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Thanks! \_\_\_\_\_  
A: *gái-dō wái a?* 幾多位呀?  
B: *sei wái, m̀h sihk yīn ge* 四位  
A: *sihk m̀h sihk yīn ga?* 食唔食煙嘍?  
B: *m̀h sihk* 唔食  
A: *chóh nī douh ā* 坐呢嘍呀?  
B: *hó-m̀h-hó-yíh chóh gó-douh a?* 可唔可以坐個嘍呀?  
A: *dāk, móuh mahn-tàih* 得,有問題  
B: *yáuh móuh Yīng-mán chāan-pái a?* 有冇英文餐牌呀?  
A: *yáuh, dáng dáng* 有,等等  
B: *m̀h-gōi* 唔該

## Ordering

### 16.1 Food ordering [T26]

#### 16.1.1) Vocab

set menu	<b>chāan</b>	餐
want (in ordering only)	<b>yiuh</b>	要
coke	<b>hó-lohk</b>	可樂
coffee	<b>ga-fē</b>	咖啡
number (as a suffix)	<b>...houh</b>	...號
other	<b>kèih-tā</b>	其他
stuff	<b>yéh</b>	嘢
that's all	<b>haih gam-dō</b>	係咁多
first	<b>sīn</b>	先

#### 16.1.2) Expressions

- 1) One set menu A, coke please  
**m̀h-gōi yāt-go A chāan, yiu hó-lohk** 唔該一個 A 餐,要可樂
- 2) One set menu B, hot coffee please  
**m̀h-gōi yāt-go B chāan, yiu yiht ga-fē** 唔該一個 B 餐,要熱咖啡
- 3) One set menu No.3 please  
**m̀h-gōi yāt-go sāam-houh chāan** 唔該一個 3 號餐
- 4) Would you want anything else?  
**yáuh móuh kèih-tā yéh yiu a?** 有冇其他嘢要呀?
- 5) No  
**móuh la** 冇喇
- 6) That's all  
**haih gam dō** 係咁多
- 7) That's all at the moment  
**haih gam dō sīn** 係咁多先

### 16.1.3) Exercises

- 1) What do you want? \_\_\_\_\_  
One set menu D, coke please. \_\_\_\_\_  
Would you want anything else? \_\_\_\_\_  
No, that's all \_\_\_\_\_  
yiu dī mē a? 要啲咩呀?  
m̀h-gōi yāt-go D chāan, yiu hó-lohk 唔該一個 D 餐,要可樂  
yáuh móuh kèih-tā yéh yiu a? 有冇其他嘢要呀?  
móuh la, haih gam dō 冇喇,係咁多

## 16.2 Drinks ordering [T27]

### 16.2.1) Vocab

no ice	jáu bīng / m̀h yiu bīng	走冰/唔要冰
less sugar	síu t̀hm / síu tòhng	少甜/少糖
less milk	síu náaih	少奶

### 16.2.2) Expressions

#### a) Waiter's expressions

- 1) Would you like anything to drink (and if yes, what do you want )?  
yiu m̀h yiu yám dī mē a? 要唔要飲啲咩呀?

#### b) Ordering – 2 modifiers

- 2) One small hot coffee  
yāt go sai ge yiht ga-fē 一個細嘅熱咖啡
- 3) One small hot black coffee  
yāt go sai ge yiht jāai fē 一個細嘅熱齋啡

#### c) Request

- 4) One coke, no ice please  
yāt-go hó-lohk, m̀h yiu bīng 一個可樂,唔要冰
- 5) One coffee, less sugar / less sweet  
yāt-go ga-fē, síu tòhng 少糖, síu náaih 少奶

### 16.2.3) Exercises

- 1) A: What do you want? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: One fried noodles \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Would you like anything to drink (and if yes, what do you want )? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: One small iced coffee, less sugar and less milk \_\_\_\_\_  
A: yiu dī mē a? 要啲咩呀?  
B: yāt go cháau-mihn 一個炒麵  
A: yiu m̀h yiu yám dī mē a? 要唔要飲啲咩呀?  
B: yāt go sai ge dung ga-fē, síu tòhng síu náaih 一個細嘅凍咖啡少糖,少奶

17.1 Please give me ... [T28]17.1.1) **Vocab**

chopsticks	<b>faai-jí</b>	筷子	<b>deui</b>	對
serving chopsticks	<b>gūng-faai</b>	公筷	<b>deui</b>	對
knife & fork / cutlery	<b>dōu chā</b>	刀叉	<b>fu</b>	副

17.1.2) **Expressions**

- Excuse me, ... / Please, ...  
**mh gōi, ... 唔該 (to draw waiter's attention)**
- Please give me a menu.  
**mh gōi bái go chāan-pái 唔該畀個餐牌**
- Please give me a menu in English.  
**mh gōi bái go Yīng-mán chāan-pái 唔該畀個英文餐牌**
- Please give me a glass of water.  
**mh-gōi bái bī séui 唔該畀杯水**
- Please give me a pair of chopsticks.  
**mh-gōi bái deui faai-jí 唔該畀對筷子**
- Please give me a pair of serving chopsticks.  
**mh-gōi bái deui gūng-faai 唔該畀對公筷**
- Please give me a cutlery.  
**mh-gōi bái fu dōu-chā 唔該畀副刀叉**

17.1.3) **Exercises**

- A: Please give me a glass of water \_\_\_\_\_  
B: A moment please \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **mh-gōi bái bī séui 唔該畀杯水**  
B: **dáng dáng 等等**
- A: Please give me a pair of chopsticks. \_\_\_\_\_  
B: A moment please \_\_\_\_\_  
A: **mh-gōi bái deui faai-jí 唔該畀對筷子**

B: **dáng dáng 等等**17.2 Pay the bill [T29]17.2.1) **Vocab**

outside	<b>chēut-bihn</b>	出邊	
pay	<b>béi-chín</b>	俾錢	give+money
a document with items listed on it	<b>dāan</b>	單	
receipt	<b>sāu-geui</b>	收據	

17.2.2) **Expressions**

- Please pay at the counter  
**chēut-bihn bái ā 出邊俾咁**  
“pay” is “**béi-chín**” but where the “**chín**” is always skipped  
It's common in tea café, noodles and congee shops, people put the ordering record on your table.
- Can I have a receipt please?  
**mh-gōi bái jēung dāan 唔該畀張單**  
**mh-gōi bái jēung sāu-geui 唔該畀張收據**  
In restaurants and taxi, the former is common, the later one is not common

17.2.3) **Exercises**

- A: The bill please \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Please pay at the counter \_\_\_\_\_  
A: How much? \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Thanks for \$34 \_\_\_\_\_  
A: Can I have a receipt please?  
A: **mh-gōi màaih-dāan 唔該埋單**  
B: **chēut-bihn bái ā 出邊俾咁**  
A: **gái chín a? 幾錢呀?**  
B: **sā-ah-sei / sāam-sahp-sei 三呀四/三十四**  
A: **mh-gōi bái jēung dāan 唔該畀張單**



## Specific restaurants

### 18.1 Chinese tea [T30]

#### 18.1.1) Vocab

tea	chàh	茶	
Pu'er tea	póu-léi	普洱	
Jasmine tea	hēung-pín	香片	fragrant+pieces
pot	wùh	壺	
boiling water	gwán-séui	滾水	

#### 18.1.2) Expressions

- 1) What kind of tea do you want?  
 yiu māt-yéh chàh a? 要乜嘢茶呀? /  
 yám māt-yéh chàh a? 飲乜嘢茶呀?
- 2) Pu'er tea please  
 póu-léi m̀h-gōi 普洱唔該
- 3) Jasmine tea please  
 hēung-pín m̀h-gōi 香片唔該
- 4) Please give me a pot of boiling water  
 m̀h-gōi béi wùh gwán-séui 唔該畀壺滾水

#### 18.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A: What kind of tea do you want? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Jasmine please \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: yám māt-yéh chàh a? 飲乜嘢茶  
 B: hēung-pín m̀h-gōi 香片唔該
- 2) A: please give me a pot of boiling water \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: A moment please \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: m̀h-gōi béi wùh gwán-séui 唔該畀壺滾水  
 B: dáng dáng 等等

### 18.2 Having dim sum [T31]

#### 18.2.1) Vocab

dim sum ordering sheet	dím-sām jí	點心紙
dim sum trolley	dím-sām chē	點心車

#### 18.2.2) Expressions

- 1) Do you have dim sum ordering sheet?  
 yáuh móuh díng-sām jí a? 有冇點心紙呀?
- 2) Do you have dim sum trolleys?  
 yáuh móuh díng-sām chē a? 有冇點心車呀?
- 3) What kinds of dim sum do you have ? (to a dim sum trolley lady)  
 yáuh māt-yéh díng-sām a? 有乜嘢點心呀?

#### 18.2.3) Exercises

- 1) What kinds of dim sum do you have ? \_\_\_\_\_  
 yáuh māt-yéh díng-sām a? 有乜嘢點心呀?

## 18.3 Take away [T32]

### 18.3.1) Vocab

eat here	<b>hái douh sihk</b>	喺度食
take away	<b>līng-jáu</b>	拎走

### 18.3.2) Notes

Very often, shop people call it “**hàahng-gāi** 行街” for take away

### 18.3.3) Expressions

1) Eat here or take away?

**hái douh sihk dihng līng jáu a?** 喺度食定拎走呀?

2) Two hot milk tea, take away please

**nh-gōi léuhng būi yiht náaih chàh, līng jáu** 唔該兩杯熱奶茶, 拎走

### 18.3.4) Exercises

1) A: What do you want ? \_\_\_\_\_

B: One fried noodles, one coffee please.

A: Hot or cold? \_\_\_\_\_

B: Hot, please. \_\_\_\_\_

A: Take away or eat here

B: Take away \_\_\_\_\_

A: Thank you for \$32.5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: **yiū dī mē a?** 要啲咩呀?

B: **nh-gōi, yāt-go cháau-mihn, yāt go ga-fē** 唔該一個炒麵, 一個咖啡

A: **yiht dihng dung ga?** 熱定凍㗎?

B: **yiht ge, nh gōi** 熱嘅, 唔該

A: **hái-douh sihk dihng līng-jáu a?** 嘍食定拎走呀?

B: **līng-jáu** 拎走

A: **sā-ah-yih go bun** 三呀二個半

“\*” after a dish name means it is typical or very common in Hong Kong

## 19.1 Meat [T33]

### 19.1.1) Meat

meat	<b>yuhk</b>	肉
beef	<b>ngàuh-yuhk</b>	牛肉
mutton / lamb	<b>yèuhng-yuhk</b>	羊肉
pork	<b>gyū-yuhk</b>	豬肉

### 19.1.2) Poultry

chicken	<b>gāi</b>	雞/鷄
duck	<b>aap</b>	鴨
goose	<b>ngòh, ngó</b>	鵝

### 19.1.3) Seafood

fish	<b>yú, yùh</b>	魚
seafood	<b>hói-sīn</b>	海鮮
sea products	<b>hói-cháan</b>	海產
shrimp, prawn	<b>hā</b>	蝦
crab	<b>háaih</b>	蟹

Because the most common meat in HK is pork, if a menu just shows ‘肉’, it means it’s pork.

## 19.2 Vegetables [T34]

### 19.2.1) Bean curd

bean curd	<b>dauh-fuh</b>	豆腐
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### 19.2.2) Flower / Fruit / Stem

corn / sweet corn	<b>sūk-máih</b>	粟米
tomato	<b>fāan-ké</b>	蕃茄

### 19.2.3) Green vegetable

vegetable	<b>choi</b>	菜
broccoli	<b>sāi-làahn-fā</b>	西蘭花
cabbage	<b>yèh-choi</b>	椰菜
celery	<b>kàhn-choi</b>	芹菜
Choi Sum	<b>choi-sām</b>	菜心
lettuce	<b>sāang-choi</b>	生菜
pak choi	<b>baahk-choi</b>	白菜
pea shoots	<b>dauh-mìuh</b>	豆苗

### 19.2.4) Melon

melon	<b>gwā</b>	瓜
cucumber	<b>chēng-gwā</b>	青瓜
eggplant (written)	<b>ké-jí</b>	茄子
eggplant (spoken)	<b>ái-gwā</b>	矮瓜

### 19.2.5) Root

carrot	<b>hùhng-lòh-baahk</b>	紅蘿蔔
potato	<b>syùh-jái</b>	薯仔

### 19.2.6) Mushroom

button mushroom	<b>mòh-gū</b>	磨菇
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## 19.3 Staple food and eggs [T35]

bread	<b>mihn-bāau</b>	麵包
congee / gruel / porridge	<b>jūk</b>	粥
noodles	<b>mihn</b>	麵
oatmeal	<b>mahk-pèih</b>	麥皮
rice noodles	<b>fán</b>	粉
rice	<b>faahn</b>	飯
chicken egg	<b>gāi-dáan</b>	雞蛋

## 19.4 Dim Sum [T36]

### 19.4.1) Dumplings

Fan Gwo / Chiu Chau dumpling / mixed dumpling	<b>fán-gwó / chihuh-jāu</b>	粉果/潮州粉果*
pork dumpling	<b>fán-gwó</b>	州粉果*
shrimp dumpling	<b>sū-máai</b>	燒賣*
	<b>hā-gáau</b>	蝦餃*

### 19.4.2) Food

beef ball	<b>sāan-jūk</b>	山竹牛
	<b>ngàuh-yuhk</b>	肉*
chicken feet	<b>fuhng-jáau</b>	鳳爪*

### 19.4.3) Glutinous rice

glutinous rice with assorted meat and chicken inside in lotus leaves	<b>noh-máih-gāi</b>	糯米雞*
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### 19.4.4) Rice roll

rice roll / rice flour roll	<b>chéung-fán</b>	腸粉
rice roll filled with shrimps	<b>hā-chéung</b>	蝦腸*

### 19.4.5) Steamed bun

barbecued pork bun	<b>chā-sū-bāau</b>	叉燒包*
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### 19.4.6) Pan-fried

pan-fried rice roll	<b>jīn chéung-fán</b>	煎腸粉*
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### 19.4.7) Deep-fried

spring roll	<b>chēun-gyún</b>	春卷*
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## 19.5 Chinese Restaurant [T37]

roasted pigeon	sīu-yúh-gaap	燒乳鴿*
sweat and sour pork ribs	sāang-cháau pàaih-gwāt	生炒排骨*
sweet and sour pork	gū-lōu-yuhk	咕嚕肉*
deep-fried pork ribs with peppered salt	jīu-yìhm-gwāt	椒鹽骨*
plain boiled shrimps / poached shrimps	baahk-cheuk hā	白灼蝦*
scallops stir-fried with broccoli	sāi-làahn-fā cháau daai-jí	西蘭花炒帶子*

## 19.6 Hong Kong Style Café [T38]

### 19.6.1) Snack

hot dog	yiht-gáu	熱狗
French fries	syùh-tíu	薯條
barbecued pork omelette	chā-sīu-ām-liht	叉燒奄列
sandwich	sāam-màhn-jih	三文治
toast	dō-sí	多士

### 19.6.2) Fried noodles

fried rice noodles	cháau-fán	炒粉
fried noodles / fried egg noodles	cháau-mihn	炒麵
fried E-fu noodles	gōn-sīu-yī-mihn	干燒伊麵*
fried flat rice noodles with beef	gōn-cháau-ngàuh-hó	乾炒牛河*

### 19.6.3) Fried rice

fried rice	cháau faahn	炒飯
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## Section 6 Getting around

### Unit 20 Taking transports

#### 20.1 Taxi – Payment [T39]

##### 20.1.1) Vocab

give the change (a verb)	jáau	找	
give the change (a verb)	jáau chín	找錢	
no need	mh-sái	唔駛	no + need
small change	sáan-jí	散紙	scatter+paper

##### 20.1.2) Notes

###### a) “jáau”

In Cantonese, “jáau” is a **verb** which means “give back the change”

##### 20.1.3) Expressions

- 1) Keep the change  

mh-sái	jáau	la	
			唔駛找喇
- 2) \$10 change is okay  

jáau	sahp-mán	dāk	la	
change	\$10	okay	PM	
				找十蚊得喇
- 3) Do you have small change?  

yáuh	móuh	sáan-jí	a?	
				有冇散紙呀?
- 4) There's small change  

yáuh	sáan-jí		
			有散紙
- 5) There's no small change  

móuh	sáan-jí		
			冇散紙
- 6) Can you change?  

yáuh	móuh	dāk		jáau	a?	有冇得找呀
have	not have	possibility		give back the change	PM?	

- 7) Can you change for \$500?  
 ńgh-baak mǎn yáuh móuh dāk jáau a? 五百蚊有冇得找呀
- 8) I can change  
 yáuh dāk jáau 有得找
- 9) I can't change  
 móuh dāk jáau 冇得找

#### 20.1.4) Exercises

##### a) Dialogue

- 1) A: Where are you going?  
 B: Mongkok MTR station  
 .....  
 B: Please stops here.  
 A: \$23  
 B: Keep the change  
 A: Thanks!  
 A: heui bīn-douh a? 去邊嘍呀?  
 B: Wohng-gok deih-tit jaahm 旺角地鐵站  
 .....  
 B: m̀h gōi nī-douh t̀hng 唔該呢嘍停  
 A: yih sahp sām mǎn. 二十三蚊  
 B: m̀h sái jáau la 唔駛找喇  
 A: dō jeh 多謝
- 2) A: Where do you want to go? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Jordan MTR station. \_\_\_\_\_  
 .....  
 A: Where do you want to stop? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Stop at Park'n shop. How much is it? \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: \$37.6 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: \$10 change is okay. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Thank you. \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: heui bīn-douh a? 去邊嘍呀?  
 B: Jó-dēun deih-tit jaahm m̀h-gōi 佐敦地鐵站唔該  
 .....

- A: bīn-douh t̀hng a? 邊嘍停呀?  
 B: Baak-gāai t̀hng ā, géi chín a? 百佳停嘍,幾錢呀?  
 A: sām-sahp-chāt go lukh 三十七個六  
 B: jáau sahp-mǎn dāk la 找十蚊得喇  
 A: dō jeh 多謝

## 20.2 Taxi – Instructions [T40]

### 20.2.1) Vocab

- a) **Show the way**
- |              |           |    |               |
|--------------|-----------|----|---------------|
| show the way | daai louh | 帶路 | lead + road   |
| go straight  | jihk heui | 直去 | straight + go |
| turn left    | jyun jó   | 轉左 | turn + left   |
| turn right   | jyun yauh | 轉右 | turn + right  |
| and then     | gān-jyuh  | 跟住 | follow + ing  |
- b) **Which way to take**
- |                               |             |    |                  |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----|------------------|
| take (which way)              | hàahng      | 行  |                  |
| Hung Hom cross harbour tunnel | Hùhng-seuih | 紅隧 | Hum Hom + tunnel |
| Western cross harbour tunnel  | Sāi-seuih   | 西隧 | Western + tunnel |
| Eastern cross harbour tunnel  | Dũng-seuih  | 東隧 | Eastern + tunnel |
- c) **Request**
- |            |               |     |
|------------|---------------|-----|
| in a hurry | góng s̀h-gaan | 趕時間 |
| faster     | faai-dī       | 快啲  |
| slower     | maahn-dī      | 慢啲  |

### 20.2.2) Expressions

- a) **Show the way**
- 1) I'll show you the way.  
 ngóh daai louh ā 我帶路嘍
- 2) Go straight and then turn left  
 jihk heui gān-jyuh jyun jó 直去跟住轉左
- b) **Which way to take**
- 3) Take Queen's Road.  
 hàahng Wòhng-hauh-daih douh 行皇后大道

- 4) Take the Hung Hom cross harbour tunnel.  
**hàahng Hùhng seuih 行紅隧**
- c) **Request**
- 5) I'm sorry, I'm in a hurry  
**mh-hóu yi-si, ngóh gón sìh-gaan 唔好意思,我趕時間**
- 6) Please go faster  
**mh gōi faai-dī 唔該快啲**
- 7) Please go slower  
**mh gōi maahn-dī 唔該慢啲**

### 20.2.3) Exercises

#### a) **Translation**

- 1) Admiralty please, take Queen's Road. \_\_\_\_\_  
**mh-gōi Gām-jūng, hàahng Wohng-hauh daaih-douh. 唔該金鐘,行皇后大道.**

#### b) **Dialogue**

- 2) A: Go straight, then turn right \_\_\_\_\_  
 .....

A: Stop here \_\_\_\_\_

B: \$27.5 \_\_\_\_\_

A: \$20 change is okay \_\_\_\_\_

B: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_

A: jìhk heui, gān-jyuh jyun yauh 直去,跟住轉右

.....

A: mh-gōi nī-douh tìhng 唔該呢嘍停

B: yih-sahp-chāt-go bun 二十七個半

A: jáau yih-sahp mǎn dāk la 找二十蚊得喇

B: dō-jeh 多謝

- 3) A: Sheung Wan please \_\_\_\_\_

B: Take the Hung Hom tunnel or the western tunnel? \_\_\_\_\_

A: How is faster? \_\_\_\_\_

B: Western tunnel is faster \_\_\_\_\_

A: Well, Western tunnel please \_\_\_\_\_

B: It's fine \_\_\_\_\_

A: I'm in a hurry, pls go faster \_\_\_\_\_

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

A: Seuhng-wàahn mh-gōi 上環唔該

B: hàahng Hùhng-seuih dihng Sai-seuih a? 行紅隧定西隧呀?

A: dím-yéung faai-dī a? 點樣快啲呀?

B: Sāi-seuih faai-dī 西隧快啲

A: gám, Sāi-seuih ā 噉, 西隧咁

B: hóu ā 好咁

A: ngóh gón sìh-gaan, mh-gōi faai-dī 我趕時間, 唔該快啲

B: móuh mahn-tàih 冇問題

## 20.3 **Stop [T41]**

### 20.3.1) **Vocab - places**

street junction	<b>gāi-háu</b>	街口	street opening
road junction	<b>louh-háu</b>	路口	road opening
go around the corner	<b>jyun-wāan</b>	轉彎	turn + corner
forbidden area (no parking area)	<b>gam-kēui</b>	禁區	forbidden+district
place of the traffic lights	<b>dāng-wái</b>	燈位	lights + place
under the bridge	<b>kùh-dái</b>	橋底	bridge + under
traffic lights	<b>hùhng-luhk dāng</b>	紅綠燈	red+green+light
zebra crossing	<b>bān-máh sin</b>	斑馬線	zebra + line

### 20.3.2) **Vocab - establishment**

petrol station	<b>yàuh-jaahm</b>	油站	petrol station	<b>go</b>	個
park	<b>gūng-yún</b>	公園	public park	<b>go</b>	個
police station	<b>chāai-gún</b>	差館	police establishment	<b>gāan</b>	間
school	<b>hohk-haauh</b>	學校	learn establishment	<b>gāan</b>	間
cinema	<b>hei-yún</b>	戲院	movie establishment	<b>gāan</b>	間
wet market	<b>gāai-síh</b>	街市	street market	<b>go</b>	個
supermarket	<b>chīu-kāp síh-chèuhng</b>	超級市場	super + market	<b>gāan</b>	間
bank	<b>ngàhn-hòhng</b>	銀行		<b>gāan</b>	間
telephone booth	<b>dìhn-wá tìhng</b>	電話亭	telephone pavilion	<b>go</b>	個

### 20.3.3) Vocab - relative location

after (passed)	<b>gwo-jó</b>	過咗	pass + ed
before it	<b>jī-chìhn</b>	之前	it's + before
after it	<b>jī-hauh</b>	之後	it's + after
left	<b>jó-bihh</b>	左邊	left + side
right	<b>yauh-bihh</b>	右邊	right + side

### 20.3.4) Expressions

- 1) Stop after passing the forbidden area  
**gwo-jó gam-kēui tìhng** 過咗禁區停
- 2) Stop before Wellcome  
**Waih Hōng jī chihh tìhng** 惠康之前停
- 3) Stop after Wellcome  
**Waih Hōng jī hauh tìhng** 惠康之後停
- 4) Please stop at the right ride (of the road)  
**nh̄h gōi yauh-bihh tìhng** 唔該右邊停
- 5) Please stop at this junction  
**nī go louh-háu tìhng** 呢個路口停
- 6) Please stop the next junction  
**hah yāt go louh-háu tìhng** 下一個路口停

### 20.3.5) Exercises

- 1) Stop after passing the park please. \_\_\_\_\_  
**nh̄h-gōi gwo-jó gūng-yún tìhng** 唔該過咗公園停
- 2) Stop before the supermarket please. \_\_\_\_\_  
**nh̄h-gōi chīu-kāp síh-chèuhng jī-chihh tìhng** 唔該超級市場之前停

### 21.1 Tell the location [T42]

#### 21.1.1) Vocab

##### Directions

front / a bit further ahead	<b>chìhn-bihh</b>	前邊
back	<b>hauh-bihh</b>	後邊
left	<b>jó-bihh</b>	左邊
right	<b>yauh-bihh</b>	右邊
opposite	<b>deui-mihh</b>	對面
next to	<b>gaak-lèih</b>	隔離
outside	<b>chēut-bihh</b>	出邊
inside	<b>yahp-bihh</b>	入邊

##### Location

here	<b>nī-douh</b>	呢度
there / over there	<b>gó-douh</b>	嗰度
ground floor	<b>deih-há</b>	地下
1 <sup>st</sup> floor	<b>yāt-láu</b>	1/F
2 <sup>nd</sup> floor	<b>yih-láu</b>	2/F

##### Others

near	<b>káhn</b>	近
information desk	<b>sēun-mahn chyū</b>	詢問處

#### 21.1.2) Expressions

##### a) Tell the place

- 1) It's on the ground floor  
**hái deih há** 喺地下
- 2) It's on the 2nd floor  
**hái yih-láu** 喺二樓
- 3) It's over there  
**hái gó-douh** 喺嗰度

b) **It's near to**

4) It's near the information desk

**káhn sēun-mahn chy**

near inquiry place

近詢問處

c) **at the ...of....**

5) It's at the right of the supermarket

**hái chiu-kap síh-chèuhng yauh-bihn**

at supermarket's right side

喺超級市場右邊

6) It's in the front of the park

**hái gūng-yún chihh-bihn**

at park's front side

喺公園前邊

7) It's on the left of Park'n shop

**hái Baak Gāai jó-bihn**

at Park'n shop's left side

喺百佳左邊

8) It's next to the MTR station

**hái deih-tit jaahm gaak-lèih**

at MTR station's next

喺地鐵站隔離

9) The bus stop is next to the cinema

**bā-sí jaahm hái hei-yún gaak-lèih**

巴士站喺戲院隔離

21.1.3) **Exercises**

a) **Translation**

1) The telephone is over there. \_\_\_\_\_

dihn-wá hái gó-douh 電話喺嗰度

2) The toilet is next to Wellcome \_\_\_\_\_

sái-sáu-gāan hái Waih-hōng gaak-lèih 洗手間喺惠康隔離

3) The MTR station is at the back of the park \_\_\_\_\_

deih-tit-jaahm hái gūng-yún hauh-bihn 地鐵站喺公園後邊

4) A: Where is the toilet please? \_\_\_\_\_

A: sái-sáu-gāan hái bīn-douh a? 洗手間喺邊度呀?

B: It's on the 2<sup>nd</sup> floor? \_\_\_\_\_

B: hái yih-láu 喺 2/F

b) **Sentence making**

5) ground floor \_\_\_\_\_

6) 5<sup>th</sup> floor \_\_\_\_\_

7) bank \_\_\_\_\_

8) front \_\_\_\_\_

9) opposite \_\_\_\_\_

10) next to \_\_\_\_\_

21.2 **Is there any...? [T43]**

21.2.1) **Vocab**

nearby

**fuh-gahn**

附近

Is there any...?

**yáuh-móuh...?**

有冇...?

ATM

**tàih-fún gēi**

提款機

draw+money+machine

21.2.2) **Expressions**

a) **Is there any ...?**

1) Are there any telephone here?

**nī-douh yáuh móuh dihn-wá a?**

呢度有冇電話呀?

b) **Is there any ... nearby?**

2) Is there any toilet around here?

**fuh-gahn yáuh móuh sái-sáu-gāan a?** 附近有冇洗手間呀?

3) Are there any telephone nearby?

**fuh-gahn yáuh móuh dihn-wá a?** 附近有冇電話呀?

21.2.3) **Exercises**

1) A: Is there a taxi stand near here? \_\_\_\_\_

B: Yes, it's behind the MTR station \_\_\_\_\_

A: fuh-gahn yáuh móuh dīk-sí jaahm a? 附近有冇的士站呀?

B: yáuh, hái deih-tit jaahm hauh-bihn 有,喺地鐵站後邊



- 2) A: Is there an ATM nearby? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes, it's a bit further ahead \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: fuh-gahn yáuh móuh tàih-fún-gēi a? 附近有冇提款機呀?  
 B: yáuh, hái chíhn-bihn 有,喺前邊

## 21.3 How to get to...? [T44]

### 21.3.1) **Vocab**

how to ...	<b>dím-yéung</b>	點樣
go	<b>heui</b>	去
hotel	<b>jáu-dim</b>	酒店
Hyatt Hotel	<b>Hói-jyut jáu-dim</b>	凱悅酒店
Lan Kwai Fong	<b>Làahn-gwai-fōng</b>	蘭桂坊

### 21.3.2) **Expressions**

- 1) How to get there?  
**dím-yéung heui a?** 點樣去呀?
- 2) How do you get to the MTR station?  
**dím-yéung heui deih-tit jaahm a?** 點樣去地鐵站呀?
- 3) How to get to Mongkok MTR station?  
**dím-yéung heui Wohng-gok deih-tit jaahm a?**  
 點樣去旺角地鐵站呀?
- 4) How to get to Hyatt Hotel?  
**dím yéung heui Hói-yuht jáu-dim a?** 點樣去凱悅酒店呀?

### 21.3.3) **Exercise**

- 1) How to get to the MTR station? \_\_\_\_\_  
**dím-yéung heui deih-tit jaahm a?** 點樣去地鐵站呀?
- 2) How to get to Lan Kwai Fong? \_\_\_\_\_  
**dím-yéung heui Làahn-gwai-fōng a?** 點樣去蘭桂坊呀?

## 21.4 Give Direction [T45]

### 21.4.1) **Vocab**

#### Instruction

turn left	<b>jyun jó</b>	轉左
turn right	<b>jyun yauh</b>	轉右
go straight	<b>jihk-heui</b>	直去

#### About

about	<b>daaih-yeuk</b>	大約
about	<b>daaih-koi</b>	大概
more or less	<b>jó-yáu</b>	左右
more or less	<b>dóu</b>	到

#### Others

minute	<b>fān-jūng</b>	分鐘
will then	<b>jauh-wúih</b>	就會
see	<b>gin-dóu</b>	見到
Water Street	<b>Séui gāai</b>	水街
and then	<b>gān-jyuh</b>	跟住

### 21.4.2) **Expressions**

- 1) about 5 minutes  
**daaih-yeuk íng fān-jūng** 大約五分鐘  
**daaih-koi íng fān-jūng** 大概五分鐘  
**íng fān jūng jó-yáu** 五分鐘左右  
**íng fān jūng dóu** 五分鐘到
- 2) You will see it.  
**néih wúih gin-dóu** 你會見到
- 3) You will then see it  
**néih jauh-wúih gin-dóu** 你就會見到
- 4) You will see Wellcome  
**néih wúih gin dóu Waih-hōng** 你會見到惠康

- 5) Turn right at Water Street  
**hái Séui gāai jyun yauh** 嚟水街轉由右
- 6) Go straight and then turn left  
**jihk heui, gān-jyuh jyun jó** 直去跟住轉左

#### 21.4.3) Exercises

##### a) Dialogue

- 1) A: Is there a washroom 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? 呢嘢有冇洗手間?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: dím-yéung heui a? 點樣去呀?  
 B: jihk-heui, gān-jyuh jyun-yauh 直去,跟住轉右  
 A: m̀h-gōi 唔該  
 B: m̀h-sái 唔駛
- 2) A: Is there an MTR station near by? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How to go there? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Turn left, then go straight \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: How long does it take? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: About 6 minutes  
 A: fuh-gahn yáuh móuh deih-tit-jaahm a? 附近有冇地鐵站呀?  
 B: yáuh 有  
 A: dím-yéung heui a? 點樣去呀?  
 B: jyun-jó, gān-jyuh jihk-heui 轉左,跟住直去  
 A: géi-noih a? 幾耐呀?  
 B: daaih-koi lukh fān-jūng 大概六分鐘

- 3) A: Excuse me, where the toilet is?  
 B: It's opposite to Watson's.  
 A: How to get there?  
 B: Go straight, then turn left at 7-11, it will take about 1 minute. You will then see it.  
 A: m̀h-hóu yi-si, sái-sáu-gāan hái bīn-douh a? 唔好意思,洗手間嚟邊嘍呀?  
 B: hái Wāt-sàhn-sí deui-mihn 嚟屈臣氏對面  
 A: dím-yéung heui a? 點樣去呀?  
 B: jihk-heui, gān-jyuh hái Chāt-sahp-yāt jyun jó, daaih-yeuk yāt fān-jūng, jauh wúih gin-dóu 直去,嚟 7-11 轉左,大約一分鐘,就會見到
- 4) A: Is there any phone nearby please?  
 B: Yes, it's on the 4th floor. You can take lift \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: Where is the lift?  
 B: Go straight. You will then see Park'n shop. It's next to Park'n shop.  
 A: Thank you very much!  
 B: You are welcome.  
 A: m̀h-gōi, fuh-gahn yáuh móuh dihn-wá a? 唔該,附近有冇話呀?  
 B: yáuh, hái sei-láu, néih hó-yíh daap līp 有,嚟 4/F,你可以搭靚  
 A: līp hái bīn-douh a? 靚嚟邊嘍呀?  
 B: jihk-heui, néih wúih gin-dóu Baak-gāai, hái Baak-Gāai gaak-lèih 直去,你會見到百佳,嚟百佳隔離  
 A: m̀h-gōi saai 唔該晒  
 B: m̀h-sái 唔駛

## Section 7 Situations

### Unit 22 Telephone

#### 22.1 Telephone [T46]

##### 22.1.1) Vocab

at / on / in	<b>hái</b>	喺
dial / hit	<b>dá</b>	打
wrong	<b>cho</b>	錯

##### 22.1.2) Expressions

Hello	<b>wái</b>	喂	
May I speak to ...	<b>nh-gōi ...</b>	唔該	
Yes, speaking	<b>ngóh haih</b>	我係	I am
not here	<b>nh hái douh</b>	唔喺嘍	not + in + here
wait a moment	<b>dáng dáng</b>	等等	
wrong number	<b>dá-cho</b>	打錯	

##### 22.1.3) Note

“wái” is used as “Hello” on the phone only, not for greeting  
 “nh-douh, here” is shorten as “douh” in “not here: nh hái douh”

##### 22.1.4) Conversation

- 1) A: Hello  
**A: wái** 喂  
 B: Mr. Chan please  
**B: nh gōi Chàhn-sāng** 唔該陳生  
 A: Yes, speaking.  
**A: ngóh haih** 我係

- 2) A: Hello!  
**A: wái** 喂  
 B: May I speak to Mr. Chan?  
**B: nh-gōi Chàhn-sāng** 唔該陳生  
 A: Please wait a moment  
**A: nh-gōi dáng dáng** 唔該等等  
 B: Thank you  
**B: nh-gōi** 唔該

##### 22.1.5) Exercises

- 1) A: May I speak to Kelvin? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Yes speaking \_\_\_\_\_  
**A: nh-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
**B: ngóh haih 我係**
- 2) A: May I speak to Kelvin? \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Please hold on \_\_\_\_\_  
**A: Thanks \_\_\_\_\_**  
**A: nh-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
**B: nh-gōi dáng dáng 唔該等等**  
**A: nh 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: nh-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin**  
**A: kéuih nh hái douh 佢唔喺嘍**  
**B: nh-gōi 唔該**  
**A: nh-sái 唔駛**

- 4) A: May I speak to Kelvin \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Wrong number \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: I'm sorry \_\_\_\_\_  
 B: Never mind \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: ìh-gōi Kelvin 唔該 Kelvin  
 B: dá-cho 打錯  
 A: ìh-hóu yi si 唔好意思  
 B: ìh gán-yiu 唔緊要

## 22.2 Petrol station [T47]

### 22.2.1) **Vocab**

fill / enter	<b>yahp</b>	入
full (opposite of empty)	<b>múhn</b>	滿

### 22.2.2) **Expressions**

- 1) Please fill up \_\_\_\_\_  
**ìh gōi yahp múhn**      唔該入滿
- 2) Please fill for \$200 \_\_\_\_\_  
**ìh gōi yahp yih baak mān**      唔該入二百蚊

### 22.2.3) **Expressions**

- 1) Please fill up \_\_\_\_\_  
**ìh gōi yahp múhn**      唔該入滿
- 2) Please fill for \$300 \_\_\_\_\_  
**ìh gōi yahp sāam baak mān**      唔該入三百蚊

## Cantonese Expressions - 2

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 URL:            <http://www.clc.com.hk>  
 Version:        V4.1  
 First printed in: 1998  
 Revised in:     December 2004  
 Printed in:     June 2006

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