

# Predicates and Special Sentences

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# Part I Different Predicates

## Unit 1 A verb as the predicate

### 1. I go.....

subject + verb

1. I go

ngóh heui

I go

2. I'm sorry, I forgot

m̀h-hóu yi-si, ngóh m̀h-gei-dāk jó

sorry, I not remember ed

3. He coughs /kāt/

kéuih kāt

4. I am not going

ngóh m̀h heui

5. He is not coming /laih/

kéuih m̀h laih

6. They go out

chēut heui

kéuih-deih chēut-heui

7. He graduates

bāt yihp

kéuih bāt-yihp

8. She doesn't like

jūng yi

kéuih m̀h jūng-yi

### 2. I watch TV

subject + verb + object

1. I watch TV

ngóh tái dihn sih

I watch TV

2. I am not going to Central

ngóh heui Jūng Wàahn

I go Central

3. I eat apples

sihk / p̀hng gwó

kéuih sihk p̀hng-gwó

4. We will not buy those books

máaih / gó dĩ syū

ngóh-deih m̀h máaih gó dĩ syū

5. He drinks coke

yám / Hó Lohk

kéuih yám Hó-Lohk

6. She doesn't drink wine

yám / jáu

### 3. I'm going to Central at 4:00

#### subject + time + verb

In Cantonese, the modifier always comes before the one it modifies. Therefore, adverbials must come before the verb that it modifies.

If you want to change it into negative form, put the modifier “m̀h-haih” just before what you want to negate.

1. I am going to Central at 4:00

**ngóh sei díim heui Jūng Wàahn**  
*I 4:00 go Central*

2. I am going to Central not at 4:00 (I go to Central at another time)

**ngóh m̀h haih sei díim heui Jūng Wàahn**  
*I not be 4:00 go Central*

3. I'm not going to Central at 4:00. (I am going to another place at 4:00)

**ngóh sei díim m̀h haih heui Jūng Wàahn**  
*I 4:00 not be go Central*

In Cantonese, “not go: m̀h heui”, means that one does not want to go.

In Cantonese “not be go: m̀h haih heui”, it’s only a fact he doesn’t go.

You can compare this with “I am not going: ngóh m̀h heui”

4. I arrived at 10:30

**ngóh sahp díim bun dou**  
*I 10:00 half arrive*

5. I did not arrive at 12:15

\_\_\_\_\_

**ngóh m̀h haih sahp-yih díim sām dou**

6. I am going to the USA next month

**hah go yuht** \_\_\_\_\_  
*next MW month*

**ngóh hah-go-yuht heui Méih-Gwok**

7. I am not going to the USA next month (I’m going some other time)

\_\_\_\_\_

**ngóh m̀h-haih hah-go-yuht heui Méih-Gwok**

8. I am not going to the USA next month (I’m going to somewhere else)

\_\_\_\_\_

**ngóh hah-go-yuht m̀h-haih heui Méih-Gwok**

9. I have to leave at 2:00  
(I have to 2:00 leave / I 2:00 have to leave)

**yiú / jáu** \_\_\_\_\_  
*have to leave*

**ngóh yiú léuhng-dím jáu / ngóh léuhng-dím yiú jáu**

10. I go to travel this summer holiday

**léuih hàhng / syú ga**

\_\_\_\_\_

**ngóh nī-go syú-ga heui léuih hàhng**

11. I go to travel not in this summer holiday

\_\_\_\_\_

ngóh m̀h-haih nī-go syú-ga heui léuih hàhng

12. I am not going to travel this summer holiday

ngóh nī-go syú-ga m̀h-haih heui léuih hàhng

#### 4. I work in Central

subject + place + verb

1. I work in Central

ngóh hái Jūng Wàahn fāan gūng  
*I in Central back to work*

Adverb of place “in Central” is also an adverbial and has to come before the verb which modifiers.

The “Central” in “I am going to Central” is the object of the verb “go” but not the adverbial. An object has to put after the verb. therefore people say “I go to Central: ngóh heui Jūng Wàahn” where “Jūng Wàahn” is put at the end.

2. They fight in the classroom

kéuih deih hái bāan fóng dá gāu  
*they in class room fight*

3. I eat apples in the kitchen (no need to translate “the”)

chyùh-fóng \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh hái chyùh-fóng sihk p̀hng-gwó

4. He does business in the mainland

daaih luhk / business  
*big land/continent s̀ang yi*

kéuih hái daaih-luhk jouh s̀ang-yi

5. I will watch a movie in Central

tái hei \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh hái Jūng-Wàahn tái-hei

6. My son plays in the playground

wáan / gūng yún \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh-go-jái hái gūng-yún wáan

7. He works in Mongkok

Wohng Gok \_\_\_\_\_  
kéuih hái Wohng-Gok fāan-gūng

8. She studies at Hong Kong University

Hēung Góng Daaih Hohk \_\_\_\_\_  
kéuih hái Hēung-Góng-Daaih-Hohk duhk-syū

#### 5. I'm going to Central to buy this book

sub + v1 + obj1 + v2 + obj2

1. I am going to Central to buy this book

ngóh heui Jūng-Wàahn máaih nī bún syū  
*I go Central buy this MW book*

2. I am going to Admiralty /Gām Jūng/ to have dinner /sihk faahn/

ngóh heui Gām-Jūng sihk-faahn

3. I am going to McDonald's to eat French fries

ngóh heui Mahk-Dōng-Lòuh sihk syùh-tíu

4. I am going to your home to visit you

taam \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh heui néih ũk-kéi taam néih

## 6. I always go to Central

subject + adverbial + object

Again, always is an adverb and it comes before the verb.

1. I always go to Central

ngóh **sìhng yaht** heui Jūng Wàahn  
*I always go Central*

2. I seldom go to Central

hóu síu \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh hóu-síu heui Jūng-Wàahn

3. Sometimes, I go swimming

(sometimes, I go swim / I sometimes go swim)

yáuh sìh / yàuh séui

yáuh sìh, ngóh heui yàuh-séui / ngóh yáuh-sìh heui yàuh-séui.

4. I always eat ice-cream

syut gōu \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh sìhng-yaht sihk syut-gōu

5. I never watch TV

chùhng lòih m̀h \_\_\_\_\_

*forever not (never)*

ngóh chùhng-lòih-m̀h tái dihn-sih

6. I usually take bus to go to work

*(I usually take bus back work / Usually I take bus back work)*

dō sou / daap / bā sí  
*usually take a transport bus*

ngóh dō-sou (dōu haih) daap bā-sí fāan-gūng

7. He always tell lies

daaih wah \_\_\_\_\_

*big sayings*

kéuih sìhng-yaht góng daaih-wah

## 7. He gives me ten dollars

subject + verb + d.o. + i. o.

d.o.: direct object

i.o.: indirect object

1. He gives me ten dollars

kéuih **béi sahp mǎn** ngóh  
*he give 10 dollar me*

2. Please give me a bag

dóih \_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-gōi béi go-dóih ngóh ā

3. He gives me the pen

bāt \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih béi jī-bāt ngóh

4. She teaches me Cantonese

**kéuih gaau ngóh Gwóng Dūng Wá**

*she teach me Cantonese*

Here, the indirect object “me” comes first and the direct object “Cantonese” comes after.

5. I teach him English

**Yīng Mán \_\_\_\_\_**

**ngóh gaau kéuih Yīng-Mán**

6. He won't give me ten dollars (he doesn't want to)

**kéuih m̀h béi sahp mán ngóh**

*he doesn't give 10 dollar me*

7. He hasn't given me ten dollars (just he hasn't gave me)

**kéuih móuh béi sahp mán ngóh**

*he not have give 10 dollar me*

8. She doesn't teach me French

\_\_\_\_\_

**kéuih m̀h gaau ngóh Faat-Mán**

9. He gives some money to the beggar

**hāt yī \_\_\_\_\_**

**kéuih béi dī-chín go hāt-yī**

10. She doesn't teach me Cantonese

\_\_\_\_\_

**kéuih móuh gaau ngóh Gwóng-Dūng-Wá**

## 8. **She is very pretty**

**subject + very + adjective**

The adverb “very: hóu” often precedes the adjective in the positive form

There is no need to put “is: haih” before the adjectives.

1. She is very pretty

**kéuih hóu leng**

*she very beautiful*

2. They are very stupid

**chéun \_\_\_\_\_**

**kéuih-deih hóu chéun**

3. We are very late

**chìh \_\_\_\_\_**

**ngóh-deih hóu chìh**

## 9. **This clothing is quite expensive**

**subject + modifier + adjective**

If there is another modifier before the adjective, there is no need to use the modifier “very: hóu”.

1. This clothing is quite expensive

**nī gihn sām géi gwai**

*this MW clothing quite expensive*

Where “sām” is a general term for “top clothing”. eg. T-shirt, shirts, overcoat etc.

## **Unit 2 An adjective as the predicate**

2. This clothing is too expensive  
**taai** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-gihn-sāam taai gwai**
3. This clothing is so expensive  
**gam** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-gihn-sāam gam gwai**
4. This clothing is really expensive  
**jān haih** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-gihn-sāam jān-haih gwai**
5. This clothing is the most expensive  
**jēui** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-gihn-sāam jēui gwai**
6. This clothing is extremely expensive  
**fēi sèuhng jī** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-gihn-sāam fēi-sèuhng-jī gwai**
7. This clothing is quite nice  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-gihn-sāam géi hóu**
8. This pencil case is too expensive  
**bāt háp (M: go)** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-go bāt-háp taai gwai**
9. This red wine is so expensive  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**dī hùhng-jáu gam gwai**

10. Diamonds are really expensive  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**jyun-sehk jān-haih gwai**

## 10. She is not pretty

**subject + is not + adjective**

When there is an adverb “not: **m̀h**”, there is no need to add “very: **hóu**” before the adjective

1. She is not pretty  
**kéuih m̀h leng**  
*she not beautiful*
2. They are not tall  
**gōu** \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih-deih m̀h-haih hóu-gōu**
3. I am not happy  
**hōi sām** \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh m̀h hōi-sām**

## 11. She is not very pretty

**subject + is not + modifier + adjective**

When “very” or another modifier is used in a negative form, “**haih**” has to be used as well.

1. She is not very pretty  
**kéuih m̀h haih hóu leng**

she not be very beautiful

2. They are not really greedy  
**tāam sām** \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih-deih m̀h-haih jān-haih tām-sām**
3. He is very stern , I'm not so stern  
**ok** \_\_\_\_\_  
*stern*  
**kéuih hóu ok, ngóh m̀h-haih gam ok**
4. He doesn't understand very much  
**m̀hng** \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih m̀h-haih hóu m̀hng**
5. This watch is not too expensive  
**sáu bīu** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-jek sáu-bīu m̀h-haih taai gwai**

## 12. He is tall, I am short

**subject + adjective (contrast)**

It implies a contrast if “very” is absent. However, it’s also okay to keep to say “very: hóu” here.

1. He is tall, I am short  
**kéuih gōu, ngóh ái**  
*he tall, I short*
2. They are rich , we are poor  
**yáuh chín / k̀hng**

**kéuih-deih yáuh-chín, ngóh-deih k̀hng**

3. He is hardworking , you are lazy  
**k̀ahn lihk / láahn**  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**kéuih k̀ahn-lihk, néih láahn**
4. This pen is long , that is short  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-jī-bāt ch̀ehng, gó-jī-bāt dyún**
5. I'm fat, you are thin  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
**ngóh f̀eih, néih sau**

## Unit 3 An adjective + the aspect particle “jó”

### 13. I am getting fatter

**subject + adjective + jó**

In Cantonese, the function of a verb and an adjective is very similar, adjective is called “stative verb” in Chinese grammar, and it can take the aspect particle (verbal particle) **jó**.

1. I am getting fatter  
**ngóh f̀eih jó**  
*I fat ed*
2. You are getting prettier  
**leng** \_\_\_\_\_



## néih leng-jó

3. I am not getting fatter

ngóh m̀h haih f̀èih jó  
*I not be fat ed*

4. You are not getting thinner

néih m̀h-haih sau-jó

5. Your son is getting taller

néih go jái \_\_\_\_\_  
néih-go-jái gōu-jó

6. She is not getting prettier, she has to put on make up

kéuih \_\_\_\_\_, haih fa-jó jōng  
*she , be make ed make up*  
kéuih m̀h-haih leng-jó, haih fa-jó jōng

## 14. I am getting a lot heavier

subject + adjective + jó + ...

1. I am getting a lot heavier

ngóh chúhng jó hóu dō  
*I heavy ed a lot*

2. My baby is getting a little bit heavier

síu síu \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh b̀ih-bī chúhng-jó síu-síu

3. She is getting heavier by 3 pounds

sāam bohng \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh b̀ih-bī chúhng-jó sāam-bohng

4. He is not 2 inches taller, he is 1 inch taller

\_\_\_\_\_   
kéuih m̀h-haih gōu-jó léuhng-chyun, haih gōu-jó yāt- chyun

5. My daughter is 5 inches taller

chyun \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh-go-néui gōu-jó íng-chyun

6. You are much more pretty

\_\_\_\_\_   
néih leng-jó hóu-dō

7. You are a little bit thinner

\_\_\_\_\_   
ngóh sau-jó síu-síu

## Unit 4 A noun as the predicate

### 15. I am 25

subject + noun

It is mainly used in casual sayings, because in more formal speech, people add “be: haih” before the noun. If “be: haih” is used, the predicate will then the verb: haih.

1. I am 25 (years old)

ngóh yah íng seui  
*I 25 years old*

“yah” is the short form of “yih-sahp”

2. Now it's 4:00

yìh gā sei dím

*now 4 o'clock*

One can also say “yìh gā haih sei dím”

3. Today is Friday

gām yaht \_\_\_\_\_

gām-yaht (haih) láih-baai-mh / sīng-kèih-mh

4. Now it's winter

dūng tīn \_\_\_\_\_

yìh-gā (haih) dūng-tīn

5. I am not 30.

ngóh mh haih sāam sahپ seui

*I not be 30 years old*

However in negative, the verb “haih” must be used.

6. Yesterday was not Monday

kàhm-yaht mh-haih láih-baai-yāt

7. Now it's 10:30

sahپ dím bun \_\_\_\_\_

yìh-gā (haih) sahپ-dím-bun

8. My younger brother is 12

sai lóu \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh sai-lóu sahپ-yih seui

9. Now it's not 4:00, it's 4:10

yìh-gā mh-haih sei-dím, haih sei-dím-yih

## 16. I am 25 this year

subject + time + noun

1. I am 25 this year

ngóh gām nín yah ígh seui

*I this year 25 years old*

gām nín, ngóh yah ígh seui

*this year, I 25 years old*

“this year” can be put before the noun or before the subject.

2. I was 24 last year

gauh nín (seuhng nín) \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh gauh-nín yah-sei seui

3. I will be 26 next year

chēut nín (hah nín) \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh chēut-nín yah-luhk seui

## Unit 5 A S-P phrase as the predicate

### 17. My health is very poor

subject of the S-P phrase is a noun

S-P means “subject-predicate”

1. My health is very poor

**ngóh sǎn tái hóu chā**  
*I body very poor*

-“ngóh” is the main subject here.

-“sǎn-tái hóu chā” is the predicate here.

-“sǎn-tái” is the subject of the s-p phrase here

-One can also say “ngóh ge sǎn tái hóu chā”. It become using an adjective as the predicate and the main subject is “ngóh ge sǎn tái”.

2. That movie star is very pretty

**mìhng sīng / leng**  
*bright star*

---

**gó-go mìhng-sīng hóu-leng**

3. My mother is very nice

**hóu hóu yàhn**  
*very good person (here is not very very nice person)*  
**ngóh mā-mìh hóu hóu yàhn**

4. This color , I like very much

**nī jek sīk ngóh hóu jūng yi**  
*this MW colour I very like*

Here is just an illustration of the structure of the S-P phrase.

People seldom say it in this way.

Instead, people say in the following way:

I like this colour very much

**ngóh hóu jūng yi nī jek sīk**  
*I very like this MW color*

The predicate here is the verb “like: jūng yi” instead.

5. Pink , she likes very much

**fǎn hùhng sīk** \_\_\_\_\_  
**fǎn-hùhng-sīk ngóh hóu jūng-yi**

6. His health is not poor

**kéuih sǎn tái m̀h chā**  
*I body not poor*

7. That person is not bad

**yán / sēui** \_\_\_\_\_  
*person bad*

The original tone of person is “yàhn”

**gó-go yán m̀h-sēui**

8. Blue shirts, I have two

**lāahm sīk (ge) sēut sām (M: gihn)**

---

**lāahm-sīk (ge) sēut-sām, ngóh yáuh léuhng-gihn**

Again, the common way to say this is:

I have two blue T-shirts

**ngóh yáuh léuhng gihn lāahm sīk (ge) sēut-sām**  
*I have 2 MW blue color LP shirt*

The predicate here is the verb “have: yáuh” instead.

9. This dictionary, he doesn't have

**jih dín (M: bún)** \_\_\_\_\_  
**nī-bún jih-dín kéuih móuh**

10. This character , your write wrongly

**jih (M: go) / cho** \_\_\_\_\_  
*character wrong*

**nī-go-jih néih sé-cho (jó) la**

## 18. My studying is very poor

subject of the S-P phrase is a verb

1. My studying is very poor

**ngóh duhk syū hóu chā**  
*I study book very poor*

2. She studies very hard

**duhk syū / kàhn lihk**  
*study hardworking*

---

**kéuih duhk-syū hóu kàhn-lihk**

3. He can drive very fast (He drives very fast)

**kéuih jā chē (jā dāk) hóu faai**  
*he drive car drive LP very fast*

When there is a description of the degree of the result of the action, one can put in the “linking particle LP: dāk”.

4. The child can only eat very slowly

**go sai mǎn jái / maahn**  
*MW(the) child slow*

---

**go sāi-mǎn-jái sihk-yéh hóu maahn**

5. She speaks very fast

**kéuih góng yéh (góng dāk) hóu faai**  
*she speak stuff speak LP very fast*

6. They are very good at playing tennis

**dá móhng kàuh / hóu lēk**

**kéuih-deih dá móhng-kàuh hóu lēk**

7. I am very poor at calculation

**gai sou / hóu chā**

---

**ngóh gai-sou hóu chā**

8. She doesn't speak very fast

**kéuih góng yéh m̀h haih hóu faai**  
*she speak stuff not be very fast*

9. My teacher is not very good at playing badminton

**sīn sāang / yúh m̀uh kàuh**  
*teacher feather ball*

---

**ngóh sīn-sāang dá yúh-m̀uh-kàuh m̀h-haih hóu lēk**

“sīn sāang” in Cantonese can mean “husband”, “teacher” or “Sir, Mr.”.

Therefore, when someone says the above sentence in Cantonese, people may misunderstand that the speaker talks about her husband not being very good at playing badminton.

10. She is very good at drawing

**waahk wá**  
**kéuih waahk-wá hóu-leng/hóu-lēk**

11. The student is not very good at cooking

**hohk sāang / jyú faahn**  
*student cook rice*  
**go hohk-sāang jyú-faahn m̀h-haih hóu lēk**

## Unit 6 Subjectless

The doer of the action is unclear or unnecessary to tell

## 19. It's raining

### Indicating weather conditions

1. It's raining

**lohk yúh la / a**

*fall ring PRT*

If particle “**la**” is used: changed of the current situation

If particle “**a**” is used: sign of exclamation of the speaker

2. It's a storm

**dá fūng**

*beat wind*

**dá-fūng la / a**

3. It's dark , we have to leave

**tīn hāak**

*sky dark*

**tīn hāak la, ngóh-deih yiu jáu la**

4. It's not raining

**m̀h haih lohk yúh**

*not be fall rain*

5. It's not a storm

**m̀h-haih dá-fūng**

## 20. finished the homework

### Make a general statement

1. finished the homework

**jouh yùhn gūng fo**

*do finish homework*

2. haven't finish the homework

**meih jouh yùhn gūng fo**

*not yet do finish homework*

3. eaten

**sihk jó faahn**

4. not yet eaten

**meih sihk faahn**

5. bought

**máaih**

**máaih jó**

6. not yet bought

**meih máaih**

7. driving

**jā gán chē**

8. not driving

**m̀h-haih jā-gán chē**

9. going to Tsim Sha Tsui

**Jīm Sā Jéui**

**heui-gán Jīm-Sā-Jéui**

10. not going back home

fāan ūk kái \_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-haih fāan-gán ūk-kái

## 21. should not tell lies

### General reference

1. should not tell lies

m̀h yīng-gōi góng daaih-wah

*not should tell lie*

2. should be hardworking

\_\_\_\_\_

yīng-gōi kàhn lihk

3. should not be late

chìh dou \_\_\_\_\_

m̀h-yīng-gōi chìh-dou

## 22. Be careful!

### A command & etc

1. Be careful !

síu sām a!

*small heart PRT(sign of warning)*

2. Be quick !

faai-dī lā!

*quick er PRT (sign of request or urging)*

3. Please wait

m̀h-gōi dáng-dáng

## 23. lawless and godless

### Idioms, maxims & slogans etc

1. lawless and godless

m̀ouh faat m̀ouh tīn

*not have law not have heaven*

## 24. It starts!

### Difficult to tell who or what the subject is

1. It starts!(now, it starts)

hōi chí la

*start PRT*

Particle “la” here gives a sign of “change of current situation”

2. The lesson starts! (now the lesson starts)

séuhng tòhng la

*attend lessons PRT*

## Part II Sentences with special verbs

### Unit 7 Be.....

#### 25. I am a foreigner

be...

1. I am a foreigner

ngóh haih ngoih gwok yàhn  
*I am foreign person*

2. This is Hong Kong

nī douh \_\_\_\_\_  
nī-douh haih Hēung-Góng

3. I am not a dentist /ngàh yī/

\_\_\_\_\_   
ngóh m̀h-haih ngàh-yī

4. There is the USA

gó douh \_\_\_\_\_  
gó-douh haih Méih-Gwok

5. She is not a lawyer

leuht sī \_\_\_\_\_  
kéuih m̀h-haih leuht-sī

#### 26. one plus one is two

equal to

1. one plus one is two

yāt gā yāt haih yih  
*1 plus 1 be 2*

2. two plus three is five

\_\_\_\_\_   
yih gā sāam haih ính

3. forty minus seventeen is twenty-three

gáam \_\_\_\_\_  
*deduct*  
sei-sahp gáam sahp-chāt haih yah-sāam

4. ten plus ten is not fifteen but twenty

*(translate "but" as "be: haih" here)*  
\_\_\_\_\_   
sahp gā sahp m̀h-haih sahp-m̀h, haih yih sahp

### Unit 8 Have

#### 27. I have a dog

yáuh - have – possession

In negative sentences, “móuh” is used instead of “yáuh”

1. I have a dog

ngóh yáuh yāt jek gáu  
*I have a MW dog*

2. I don't have time

\_\_\_\_\_   
ngóh móuh s̀h-gaan

3. He has lots of money, I don't have

\_\_\_\_\_

kéuih yáuh hóu-dō chín, ngóh móuh

4. She has lots of very beautiful dresses

kwàhn \_\_\_\_\_

kéuih yáuh hóu-dō hóu-leng ge kwàhn

## 28. There is a dog

yáuh - be - existence

1. There is a dog

gó douh yáuh yāt jek gáu  
*there has one MW dog*

2. There are many cockroaches

gaaht jáat \_\_\_\_\_

gó-douh yáuh hóu-dō gaaht-jáat

3. There are lots of people here

nī douh \_\_\_\_\_

nī-douh yáuh hóu-dō yàhn

4. There are many people in Hong Kong

\_\_\_\_\_

Hēung-Góng yáuh hóu-dō yàhn

5. There are many students in the school

hohk haauh (M: gāan) \_\_\_\_\_

gāan hohk-haauh yáuh hóu-dō hohk-sāang

6. There isn't any dog

gó douh móuh gáu  
*there not have dog*

7. There is no water here

séui \_\_\_\_\_

nī-douh móuh séui

8. There are many people at the bus stops waiting for the bus

dáng gán / bā-sí

\_\_\_\_\_

bā-sí-jaahm yáuh hóu-dō yàhn dáng-gán bā-sí

9. There are many colleagues in my company

gūng sī \_\_\_\_\_

*company*

ngóh gūng-sī yáuh hóu-dō tūhng sih

10. There is no tea at my home

chàh \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh ūk-kéi móuh chàh

## Unit 9 at

### 29. She is at home

at/ in/ on - hái

In Cantonese, when “hái: at, in or on” is used alone to show where an object is located, it's a main verb.

However if the “hái” is in the sentence:



“kéuih hái ūk-kéi duhk-syū: She studies at home”, the “hái” is a preposition. “duhk syū: study” is the main verb.

1. She is at home

**kéuih hái ūk kéi**  
*she at home*

2. My elder brother is in Canada now

**ngóh áh gō / Gā Nàh Daaih**  
*my PREFIX elder brother Canada*

(“my brother” can also be : “ngóh gòh gō” which is more formal and not as colloquial as “ngóh áh gō”)

---

**ngóh-a-gō yìh-gā hái Gā-Nàh-Daaih**

3. He is not in the office

It’s more common to say “He in not in the company”

---

**kéuih m̀h-hái gūng-sī**

4. They are in the sitting room

**haak tēng**  
*guest room*

**kéuih-deih hái haak-tēng**

5. They are not on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor

**láu**  
*floor*

**kéuih-deih m̀h-hái sāam-láu**

## Part III Special sentences

### Unit 10 jēung – sentences

The function of preposition “jēung” helps to bring the object in front of the verb.

The “jēung-sentences” indicates that an action is applied to somebody or something with the emphasis that the action will bring about a result or influence.

Moreover, the verb predicate of the “jēung-sentences” is usually followed by some other elements – aspect particles (jó, jyuh) or complements (laahn, yùhn, hái etc) to indicate the result or effect of the action. These elements are underlined in the following examples.

### 30. He made the toy broken

#### Emphasis on the result

- 1.

- a) He broke the toy

**kéuih j́ing laahn jó go wuhn geuih**  
*he make broken ed MW toy*

In (a), the sentence is in a normal order “subject + verb + object”, the intonation is more neutral.

- b) He made the toy broken

**kéuih j́eung go wuhn geuih j́ing laahn jó**  
*he ~make MW toy make broken ed*

In (b) the “jēung-sentences” is used. The object is brought before the verb and it can emphasize the result.

2.

a) He finished all the food

**kéuih sihk saai dī yéh**  
*he eat all MW stuff*

“dī” is the MW for all uncountable nouns.

b) He made all the food finished

**kéuih jēung dī yéh sihk saai**  
*he ~make MW stuff eat all*

3.

a) They finished the homework

**kéuih deih jough yùhn (dī) gūng fo**  
*they do finish MW homework*

b) They made the homework finished

---

**kéuih-deih jēung dī gūng-fo jough-yùhn**

4.

a) My friend spent all the money

**ngóh pàhng yáuh yuhng saai dī chín**  
*my friend use all the money*

b) My friend made all the money spent

---

**ngóh pàhng-yáuh jēung dī-chín yuhng-saai**

5. She threw away all the old clothes

**dám / gauh sām**  
**kéuih jēung dī gauh-sām sám-saai**

## 31. He didn't make the toy break

**negative - móuh**

1. He didn't make the toy break

**kéuih móuh jēung go wuhn geuih jing laahn**  
*he not have ~make MW toy make break*

2.

a) I didn't tie the dog

**ngóh móuh bóng jyuh jek gáu**  
*I have not tie CONT(ing) MW(the) dog*

b) I didn't make the dog tied

---

**ngóh móuh jēung jek-gáu bóng-jyuh**

3.

a) He didn't place the money well

**kéuih móuh jái hóu dī chín**  
*he didn't place well the money*

b) He didn't make the money placed well

---

**kéuih móuh jēung dī-chín jái-hóu**

4. He didn't finish all the food

**sihk saai**  
**kéuih móuh jēung dī-yéh sihk-saai**

5. she didn't wash all the clothes

**sái saai**  
**kéuih móuh jēung dī-sām sái-saai**

### 32. He always puts the money on the table

#### Position of the adverbial

It can take an adverbial before the “jēung”

1. He always puts the money on the table

**kéuih sǐng yaht jēung dī chín jái hái tói mín**  
*he always ~put the money place on table top*

2. The child always made the things broken

**dī yéh \_\_\_\_\_**  
*MW things/stuff*  
**go sai-mān-jái móuh sǐng-yaht jēung dī-yéh jǐng-laahn**

3. He sometimes places the books on the chair

**yáuh sǐh / dang seuhng mihn (bihn)**  
*sometimes / chair top side*

**kéuih yáuh-sǐh jēung dī-syū jái-hái dang seuhng-mihn**

4. You always puts the newspaper everywhere (randomly)

**bou jí / jāu wàih / jái**

**néih sǐng-yaht jēung dī bou-jí jāu-wàih jái**

5. You never take my words seriously !

**chùhng lòih m̀h / góng ge yéh / sām douh**  
*never saying 's stuff heart 's place*

**néih chùhng-lòih-m̀h jēung ngóh góng-ge-yéh fōng-hái sām**

### 33. She put the flower into the vase

#### on, in, into - “hái” or “yahp”

“Jēung-sentences” are common in structures using “in: hái”.

Try to rewrite the following sentences into the “jēung-sentences”

“hái” or “yahp” are interchangeable here. “hái” is more similar to “in” while “yahp” is more similar to “into”

1. She put the flower into the vase

**kéuih chaap dī fā hái go fā jēun douh**  
*she thrust MW flower in MW flower bottle place*

**kéuih jēung dī-fā chaap-hái go fā-jēung douh**

Why’s that “place: douh” is used here ?

If the noun itself is not a geographical region, people have to add “place: douh” after the noun to make it function like a geographical region.

In Cantonese:

- I go to China (it’s a geographical region, like “a place” already)
- I go to China place
- I buy a vase (it’s a object)
- I go to the vase (it’s not a place by itself)
- I go to the vase’s place (it can function like a place now)
- I put the flower into the vase (it’s not a place by itself)
- I put the flower into the vase’s place

2. She put the clothes into the wardrobe

**kéuih fong dī sām hái go yī gwaih douh**

she place the clothes in the wardrobe's place

kéuih jēung dī-sāam fong-hái go yī-gwaih douh

3. The student put the books on the floor  
 go hohk sāang fong dī syū hái deih há (douh)  
 the student place the books on floor place

go hohk-sāang jēung dī-syū fong-hái deih-há

When some noun such as “ground” is like “an object” and “a place” as well, “douh” is optional.

4. The student put the books into the bookcase  
 syū gwai \_\_\_\_\_  
 go hohk-sāang jēung dī-syū fong-hái syū-gwaih (douh)

### 34. They send the child to the hospital

send to - “heui”

“Jēung-sentences” are also common in structures using “send to: heui”. Try to rewrite the following sentences into the “jēung-sentences”

1. They send the child to the hospital  
 kéuih deih sung go sai mán jái heui yī yún  
 they send the child to hospital

kéuih-deih jēung go sai-mán-jái sung-heui yī-yún

2. I will send the letter to your office  
 ngóh wúih sung fūng seun heui néih gūng sī

I will send the letter to your company

ngóh wúih jēung nī-fūng-seun sung-heui néih gūng-sī

3. My father sent me to study in England  
 ngóh dē dīh sung ngóh heui Yīng Gwok duhk syū  
 My daddy send me to England study

ngóh dē-dīh wúih jēung ngóh sung-heui Yīng-Gwok duhk-syū

Using the “Jēung-sentences” here sounds like the child is in a very passive stage. Just because his father arranged to send him abroad, he has to follow.

4. They send the suspect to the police station  
 yìh fáan / chāai gún \_\_\_\_\_  
 kéuih-deih jēung go yìh-fáan sung-heui chāai-gún douh

### 35. He carries the bag to him

give to - “béi”

“Jēung-sentences” are also common in structures using “give to: béi”. Try to rewrite the following sentences into the “jēung-sentences”

1. He carries the bag to him  
 kéuih līng go dói béi kéuih  
 he carry the bag to him

kéuih jēung go-dói līng-béi kéuih

2. She gave me the piano

**kéuih sung go gong kàhm béi ngóh**  
*she give MW(the) piano to me*

---

**kéuih jēung go gong-kàhm sung-béi ngóh**

The MW “go” here may mean “the” or the short form of “yāt go” which means “a”.

Just by the sentence itself, the listener will not know the speaker means “She gave me the piano” or “She gave a piano”. In actual life, the listener can usually tell by the context.

However, if this sentence is rewritten into “Jēung-sentences”, it usually refers to a definite object and most probably it means “the piano” but not “a piano”.

3. He takes the school bag to me

**kéuih ló go syū bāau béi ngóh**  
*he take the books bag to me*

---

**kéuih jēung go syū-bāau ló-béi ngóh**

4. She give the old things to charity organizations

**chìh-sihn tyùhn-tái**  
*charity organization*

---

**kéuih jēung dī gauh-yéh sung béi chìh-sihn tyùhn-tái**

5. He donates money which he won gambling, to community chest

**yèhng / gyūn / gūng yīk gām**  
*win donate community chest*

---

**kéuih jēung yèhng-jó ge chin gyūn béi gūng-yīk-gām**

## 36. The magician changes the paper into a flower

changed/ put/ make into - “jough”

“Jēung-sentences” are also common in structures using “change, make or put into: jough”.

Try to rewrite the following sentences into the “jēung-sentences”  
In previous examples, the normal order is also common. However here, the following normal order is not so common as they are in the “jēung-sentences”.

1. The magician changes the paper into a flower

**go mō seuht sī bin dī jí jough fā**  
*the magician change the paper make flower*

---

**go mō-seuht-sī jēung dī-jí bin-jough fā**

2. They put the seats into a circle

**kéuih deih báai dī dang jough yùhn yìhng**  
*they put the chair make circle*

---

**kéuih-deih jēung dī-dang báai jough yùhn-yìhng**

3. She translates the English into the Chinese

**kéuih yihk dī Yīng Mán jough Jūng Mán**  
*she translate the English to become Chinese*

---

**kéuih jēung dī Yīng-Mán yihk jough Jūng-Mán**

4. Please help me to translate these minutes into the English.

wuih-yíh gei-luhk \_\_\_\_\_

*meeting record*

m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh jēung nī-fahn wuih-yíh gei-luhk yihk jouh

Yīng-Mán ā.

## Unit 11 béi - by

“béi” is used in passive voice and the subject is not willing to accept an action from which the subject will suffer.

The original sound of “béi” is “beih”. People always say the changed tone: “béi”

### 37. He was beaten by the robbers

The doer is known

1. He was beaten by the robbers

kéuih béi dī cháak dá

*he by MW robber beaten*

2. I was scolded by my mother (don't translate “my” here)

laauh / mā m̀h \_\_\_\_\_

*scold mother*

ngóh béi mā-m̀h laauh

3. The dog was hit by a car

gáu (M: jek) / chē / johng chān

*dog car hit hurt*

\_\_\_\_\_

jek-gáu béi (ga) chē johng-chān

4. The cake was eaten up by my younger sister

daahn gōu / sai múi

*cake younger sister*

\_\_\_\_\_

go daahn-gōu béi ngóh sai-múi sihk-saai

5. The window was broken by the wind

chēung / fūng / chēui laahn jó

*window wind blow break ed*

\_\_\_\_\_

go-chēung béi (dī) fūng chēui-laahn-jó

### 38. My wallet was stolen

The doer is unknown

1. My wallet was stolen

ngóh go ngàhn bāau béi yàhn tāu jó

*my MW wallet/purse by person stole ed*

If the doer of the action is not known, people have to use “person: yàhn”

2. Her handbag was stolen

sáu dói \_\_\_\_\_

*hand bag*

kéuih go sáu-dói béi yàhn tāu-jó

3. My father was framed (by someone)

bàh bā /hahm hoih \_\_\_\_\_

*papa frame*

ngóh bàh-bā béi yàhn hahm-hoih

4. Don't speak so loud, you will be warned

*(don't so loud speak, will by warn)*

góng / daaih sēng / wúih/ wah

*speak big sound will warn/criticize*

m̀h-hóu góng gam daaih-sēng lā, wúih béi yàhn wah ga.

5. The matter is already known  
sih (M: gihn) yíh gīng jī-dou  
*matter already known*

gihn-sih yíh-gīng béi yàhn jī-douh la (“jī” is the short form of “jī-dou”)

### 39. My wallet wasn't stolen

negative - móuh, m̀h haih

1. My wallet wasn't stolen  
ngóh go ngàhn bāau m̀h haih béi yàhn tāu jó  
*my MW wallet/purse have not by person steal ed*
2. My wallet hasn't been stolen  
ngóh go ngàhn bāau móuh béi yàhn tāu dou  
*my MW wallet/purse have not by person stole ...*
3. He hasn't been fired (dismissed)  
cháau yàuh yú

kéuih móuh béi yàhn cháau-yàuh-yú  
*he not have by people stir-fry squid (fired)*

4. My classmate wasn't bitten by a dog  
t̀hng hohk / ngáauh

ngóh t̀hng-hohk m̀h-haih béi gáu ngáauh  
*my classmate not be by dog bite*

5. My classmate hasn't been bitten by a dog  
t̀hng hohk / ngáauh

ngóh t̀hng-hohk móuh béi gáu ngáauh

## Unit 12 Serial verbs

More than two verbs are used as the predicate of the same subject.

### 40. I want to buy some food

Purposes

The second verb show the purpose of the 1<sup>st</sup> verb. Just add “m̀h” for negative sentences

1. I want to buy some food  
ngóh séung máaih yéh sihk  
*I want buy stuff eat*
2. I am not going to buy some coke  
hó lohk \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh heui máaih hó-lohk
3. I am going to buy some orange juice  
cháang jāp \_\_\_\_\_  
*orange juice*  
ngóh heui máaih cháang jāp
4. I will not go to post the letters  
gei seun \_\_\_\_\_  
*post letter*  
ngóh m̀h-heui gei-seun

5. I want to go to watch a movie

tái hei \_\_\_\_\_

ngóh séung heui tái-hei

6. I don't want to buy any food

ngóh m̀h-séung máaih yéh-sihk

## 41. She writes with her left hand

### Means or manner

The 1<sup>st</sup> V-O construction indicates the means or manner of the second. Because it's more defining, in negative sentences, one has to add "m̀h haih"

1. She writes with her left hand

kéuih yuhng jó sáu sé jih  
*she use left hand write characters*

2. We will go to Peking by air

daap fēi gēi  
*take fly machine*

ngóh deih daap fēi-gēi heui Bāk-Gīng

3. We don't chat in English, we chat in Cantonese

yuhng / kīng gái  
*use chat*

ngóh deih m̀h-haih yuhng Yīng-Mán kīng gái, ngóh deih haih yuhng Gwóng-Dūng-Wá kīng gái

4. He draw the diagram by computer but not by hands  
*(he not use hands draw diagram,*

kéuih m̀h-haih yuhng sáu waahk tòuh, haih yuhng dihn-nóuh waahk-tòuh

5. She doesn't use her right hand. (she always uses her left hand)

kéuih m̀h-haih yuhng yauh-sáu ge.

## 42. He pours the water to drink

### Purposes & notional object

The 2<sup>nd</sup> verb indicates the purpose of the 1<sup>st</sup> verb and whose object is notional also that of the 2<sup>nd</sup> verb. Just add "m̀h" for negative sentences

1. He pours the water to drink

kéuih jām séui yám  
*he pour water drink*

2. We buy tickets to watch the concert

fēi / yín cheung wúí  
*ticket concert*

ngóh-deih máaih-fēi tái yíng-cheung-wúí

3. They don't buy bread to eat

mihn bāau  
kéuih-deih móuh máaih mihn-bāau sihk



4. They buy food to eat

**yéh / sihk**

*stuff eat*

---

**kéuih-deih máaih yéh-sihk**

5. He didn't pour the water to drink

---

**kéuih m̀h jām séui yám**

### 43. She has money to spend

The first verb is “yáuh”

In negatives, “móuh” is used instead

1. She has money to spend

**kéuih yáuh chím sái**

*she has money spend*

2. They have books to read

**syū / tái**

*books read*

---

**kéuih-deih yáuh syū tái**

3. I don't have time to practice violin

**síu-tàih-kàhm**

---

**ngóh móuh s̀h-gaan lihn-jaahp síu-tàih-kàhm**

4. We have problems to ask Peter

**mahn tàih / mahn**

*questions ask*

---

**ngóh-deih yáuh mahn-tàih mahn Peter**

5. She doesn't have money to spend

---

**kéuih móuh chím sái**

## Unit 13 Pivotal Sentences

The object of the first verb is at the same time the subject of the second one.

### 44. I want him to come

Purpose and results

The pivotal predicate indicates the purpose and result of the action indicated by the first verb in the sentence.

Use “m̀h -not” for the doer doesn't want

Use “móuh-not have” for the doer just haven't done that

1. I want him to come

**ngóh séung kéuih làih**

*I want him come*

2. The beggar begs him to give money

**hāt yī / kàuh**

*beggar beg*

---

**go hāt-yī kàuh kéuih béi chím kéuih**

3. He won't treat me a meal (he doesn't want)  
(he not invite me eat rice)

---

kéuih m̀h chéng ngóh sikh-faahn

4. He didn't treat me a meal (just he hasn't done that)  
(he not have invite me eat rice)

---

kéuih m̀h chéng ngóh sikh-faahn

5. I don't want him to come

---

ngóh m̀h séung kéuih làih

6. I asked him not to come

m̀h hóu \_\_\_\_\_  
ngóh giu kéuih m̀h-hóu làih

7. I didn't ask him to come

---

ngóh móuh giu kéuih làih

#### 45. I have some friends who live in Hong Kong

1<sup>st</sup> verb: yáuh

The pivotal predicate talks about what or how the object of the 1<sup>st</sup> predicate. The negative sentences use “móuh” instead.

1. I have some friends who live in Hong Kong

ngóh yáuh dī pàhng yáuh jyuh hái Hēung Góng  
*I have some friends live in Hong Kong*

2. I don't have any friends who can /sīk/ speak Cantonese

---

ngóh móuh pàhng-yáuh sīk góng Gwóng-Dūng-Wá

3. I have a dress which is very beautiful

ngóh yáuh yāt t̀uh kwàhn hóu hóu tái  
*I have I MW dress very good look*

4. I have an overcoat which is blue

---

ngóh yáuh yāt-gihng ngoih-tou haih làahm-sīk ge

5. I don't have any friends who lives in Hong Kong

---

ngóh móuh pàhng-yáuh jyuh-hái Hēung-Góng

#### 46. It's him who helps me

1<sup>st</sup> verb: haih

When the first predicate is the verb: “haih”, the pivotal predicate is an explanatory verb.

1. It's him who helps me

haih kéuih bōng ngóh  
*be he help me*

2. It's him who steal the money

---

haih kéuih t̀au dī-chín ge

3. It's Mary who told Peter.

---

haih Mary tùhng Peter góng ge / haih Mary góng béi Peter  
tēng(jī) / haih Mary wah béi Peter tēng(jī)

4. It's you who make the mistake

---

gáu cho

*make mistake*

haih néih gaau-cho

5. It is not him who helps me this time

---

m̄h-haih kéuih bōng ngóh

## Part IV Others

### Unit 14 Reference: Elements of a sentence

There are 6 elements in a sentences:

#### 1. Subject

The subject in a Cantonese sentence is the topic talked about.

#### 2. Predicate

The predicate tells what is said about the subject

#### 3. Object

The sentence element that is governed by a verb and denotes a person, thing or place that receives the actions of verb is called an object.

An object is usually placed after a verb.

#### 4. Attribute

The sentence element that modifies a noun or nominal phrase and expresses the quality, state, quantity or category of the person or thing modified is called an attribute.

#### 5. Adverbial

The sentence element that modifies a verb or an adjective by expressing its time, place, manner, scope, quality, state or degree is called an adverbial.

#### 6. Complement

Complement is a supplementary or explanatory element, which is attached to a verb or an adjective.

It indicates how the action is going on, what its result is, how many times or how long it is done, or what degree or extent a quality or state of things reaches.

## Unit 15 Glossary – English to Cantonese

<i>Admiralty</i>	<b>Gām Jūng</b>
<i>air</i>	<b>hūng hei</b>
<i>all</i>	<b>só yáuh, chyùhn bouh</b>
<i>already</i>	<b>yíh gīng</b>
<i>always</i>	<b>sìhng yaht</b>
<i>am</i>	<b>haih</b>
<i>another</i>	<b>lihng ngoih yāt MW</b>
<i>apple</i>	<b>pìhng gwó</b>
<i>arrive</i>	<b>dou</b>
<i>as</i>	<b>similar: hóu chíh</b>
<i>ask</i>	<b>mahn</b>
<i>at</i>	<b>háih</b>
<i>attend</i>	<b>attend a class etc: séuhng</b>
<i>away</i>	<b>to leave: lèih hōi</b>
<i>baby</i>	<b>bìh bī</b>
<i>back</i>	<b>verb: fāan, noun: bui, behind: hauh bihn</b>
<i>bad</i>	<b>waaih, inferior: chā</b>
<i>badminton</i>	<b>yúh mòuh kàuh</b>

<i>bag</i>	<b>dóih</b>
<i>be</i>	<b>haih</b>
<i>beat</i>	<b>dá</b>
<i>beautiful</i>	<b>leng</b>
<i>become</i>	<b>bin sìhng</b>
<i>beggar</i>	<b>hāt yī</b>
<i>big</i>	<b>daaih</b>
<i>bite</i>	<b>ngáauh</b>
<i>blue</i>	<b>làahm, làahm sīk</b>
<i>book</i>	<b>text books/books with content printed: syū, blank books for writing: bóu, verb: dehng, book keeping: bouh gei</b>
<i>bookcase</i>	<b>syū gwaih</b>
<i>bottle</i>	<b>jēun</b>
<i>bread</i>	<b>mihn bāau</b>
<i>break</i>	<b>to break: jíng waaih, jíng laahn, functional: waaih, physical damage: laahn; break up - disassemble: chaak</b>

<i>brother</i>	<b>elder brother: gòh gō, áh gō, younger brother: sai lóu. hīng daih</b>
<i>bus</i>	<b>bā sí</b>
<i>business</i>	<b>sāang yi</b>
<i>but</i>	<b>daahn haih</b>
<i>buy</i>	<b>máaih</b>
<i>by</i>	<b>sign of passive: béi</b>
<i>cake</i>	<b>daahn gōu</b>
<i>calculation</i>	<b>gai sou</b>
<i>can</i>	<b>capable of doing sth: sīk, permitted to: hó yíh</b>
<i>Canada</i>	<b>Gā Nàh Daaih</b>
<i>Cantonese</i>	<b>Gwóng Dūng Wá</b>
<i>car</i>	<b>chē</b>
<i>careful</i>	<b>súu sām</b>
<i>carry</i>	<b>nīng</b>
<i>Central</i>	<b>Jūng Wàahn</b>
<i>chair</i>	<b>dang</b>
<i>change</i>	<b>gói</b>
<i>character</i>	<b>jih</b>
<i>charity</i>	<b>chhìh-sihn tyùhn-tái</b>
<i>organization</i>	
<i>chat</i>	<b>kīng gái</b>

<i>child</i>	<b>sai mán jái</b>
<i>Chinese</i>	<b>style: jūng sīk, language: jūng mán, people: jūng gwok yàhn</b>
<i>circle</i>	<b>yùhn yíhng</b>
<i>class</i>	<b>bāan (no M)</b>
<i>classmate</i>	<b>tùhng hohk</b>
<i>classroom</i>	<b>bāan fóng</b>
<i>clothes</i>	<b>sāam</b>
<i>clothing</i>	<b>sāam</b>
<i>cockroach</i>	<b>gaaht jáat</b>
<i>coke</i>	<b>hó lohk</b>
<i>colleague</i>	<b>tùhng sih</b>
<i>color</i>	<b>sīk</b>
<i>come</i>	<b>laih</b>
<i>community</i>	<b>gūng yīk gām, community chest: gūng yīk gām</b>
<i>company</i>	<b>gūng sī</b>
<i>computer</i>	<b>dihh nóuh</b>
<i>concert</i>	<b>yín cheung wúih</b>
<i>cook</i>	<b>jyú, jyún faahn, a cook: chyùh sī</b>
<i>cough</i>	<b>kāt</b>
<i>daddy</i>	<b>dē dīh</b>

dark	<b>hāak</b>
daughter	<b>néui</b>
deduct	<b>gáam</b>
dentist	<b>ngàh yī</b>
diagram	<b>tòuh</b>
dinner	<b>máahn faahn</b>
do	<b>jouh</b>
dog	<b>gáu</b>
dollar	<b>mān</b>
don't	<b>m̀h</b>
donate	<b>gyūn</b>
draw	<b>waahk, draw money: tài h chin</b>
dress	<b>noun: kwàhn, verb: jeuk</b>
drink	<b>yám</b>
drive	<b>drive car: jā chē</b>
eat	<b>sihk</b>
England	<b>Yīng Gwok</b>
English	<b>people: Yīng Gwok yàhn, language: Yīng Mán</b>
every	<b>múih, whenever every: fùhng</b>
expensive	<b>gwai</b>
extremely	<b>fēi sèuhng jī</b>

fall	<b>dit</b>
fast	<b>faai</b>
fat	<b>fèih</b>
father	<b>bàh bā / dē dīh</b>
fight	<b>dá gāau</b>
finished	<b>jouh yùhn</b>
five	<b>ńgh</b>
floor	<b>ground: deih há, level: láu</b>
flower	<b>fā</b>
fly	<b>verb: fēi, insect: wū yīng</b>
food	<b>yéh sihk</b>
foreigner	<b>ngoih gwok yàhn</b>
forever	<b>wíhng yúhn</b>
forget	<b>m̀h gei dāk</b>
frame	<b>false evidence against sb.: hahm hoih, border: kwāang</b>
French	<b>people: Faat Gwok yàhn, language: Faat Mán</b>
French fries	<b>syùh túu</b>
Friday	<b>lái h baai m̀h</b>
friend	<b>pàhng yáuh</b>

gamble	<b>dóu chin</b>
get	<b>ló, nīng</b>
give	<b>béi, give back the change: jáau</b>
go	<b>heui, go out: chēut heui</b>
good	<b>hóu, good value: dáí</b>
graduate	<b>bāt yihp</b>
greedy	<b>tāam sām</b>
half	<b>bun</b>
hand	<b>sáu</b>
handbag	<b>sáu dói</b>
happy	<b>hōi sām</b>
hardworking	<b>kàhn lihk</b>
have	<b>yáuh, have to: yiu, have a meal: sihk faahn</b>
he	<b>kéuih</b>
health	<b>gihn hōng, body: sām tái</b>
heart	<b>sām</b>
heavy	<b>chúhng</b>
help	<b>bōng</b>
her	<b>kéuih</b>
here	<b>nī douh</b>
him	<b>kéuih</b>

hit	<b>dá, bump: johng</b>
holiday	<b>ga, ga kèih, on holiday: fong ga</b>
home	<b>ūk kái</b>
homework	<b>gūng fo</b>
Hong Kong	<b>Hēung Góng</b>
hospital	<b>yī yūn</b>
I	<b>ngóh</b>
ice	<b>bīng</b>
ice-cream	<b>syut gōu</b>
in	<b>at: hái, enter: yahp</b>
inch	<b>chyun</b>
inches	<b>chyun</b>
into	<b>yahp heui</b>
it	<b>kéuih</b>
juice	<b>jāp</b>
just	<b>just before: āam āmm / jing wah, just only: jihng haih</b>
kitchen	<b>chyùh fóng</b>
know	<b>jī dou</b>
last	<b>previous: seuhng, the end: jeui méih</b>
late	<b>chih</b>
lawless and godless	<b>mòuh-faat mòuh-tīn</b>

lawyer	leuht sī
lazy	láahn
leave	jáu, lèih hōi
left	left side: jó bihn, verb: lèih hōi / jáu
lesson	tòhng
lessons	tòhng (no M)
letter	seun (M: fūng)
lie	false saying: daaih wah
like	jūng yi
little	hóu síu, a little bit: síu síu
live	jyuh
long	chèuhng
look	mohng
lots	dō
loud	daaih sēng
machine	gēi hei
magician	mō seuht sī
mainland	daaih luhk
make	jíng, jough (different usage), in a slang way: gáau
make up	a lady make up: fa jōng

many	dō
matter	sih (M: gihn)
me	ngóh
meal	chāan
minutes	meeting minutes: wuih-yíh gei-luhk, time: fān (jūng)
mistake	cho
Monday	lái h baai yāt, sīng kèih yāt
money	chín
month	yuht, this month: nī go yuht, last month: seuhng go yuht, next month: hah go yuht
more	dō dī
most	jeui
mother	mā mih
movie	hei, movie star: mihng sīng
much	hóu dō
my	ngóh ge
need	yiu, no need: mēh sái
never	chùhng lòih mēh
newspaper	bou jí
next	gaak lèih
nice	personality: hóu,

	hóu yàhn, look nice: leng
no	not have: móuh, don't: mēh, isn't mēh / mēh haih
not	don't: mēh, be not: mēh, not yet: meih, don't have: móuh
now	yìh gā
o'clock	dím
office	baahn gūng sāt, sé jih làuh, company: gūng sī
old	old things: gauh, age: lóuh
one	yāt
only	jihng-haih
or	dihng, waahk jé
orange	fruit: cháang, colour: cháang sīk, orange juice: cháang jāp
other	kèih tā
out	chēut, out of order, waaiah
overcoat	ngoih tou
paper	jí
pen	bāt, pencil case: bāt

person	yàhn, yán
piano	gong kàhm
place(verb)	jāi
places	seat: wái
play	wáan, playing tricks: jíng gú
playground	gūng yún
please	mēh gōi
plus	gā
police	gíng chaat, police station: chāai gún
poor	inferior: chā, no money: kùhng
post	gei
pound	bohng
pour	jām
practice	lih jaahp
pretty	leng
problems	mahn tàih
purse	ngàhn bāau
put	take: nīng, ló, place: fong
put on (shocks, shoes etc)	jeuk

<i>question</i>	<b>mahn tàih</b>
<i>quick</i>	<b>faai</b>
<i>quite</i>	<b>géi</b>
<i>rain</i>	<b>verb: lohk yúh, noun: yúh</b>
<i>read</i>	<b>tái</b>
<i>really</i>	<b>jān haih</b>
<i>red</i>	<b>hùhng sīk</b>
<i>red wine</i>	<b>hùhng jáu</b>
<i>remember</i>	<b>gei, gei dāk</b>
<i>rice</i>	<b>cooked rice: faahn, uncooked rice: máih</b>
<i>rich</i>	<b>yáuh chín</b>
<i>right</i>	<b>opposite to left: yauh, correct: āam</b>
<i>ring</i>	<b>gaai jí</b>
<i>robber</i>	<b>cháak</b>
<i>robbers</i>	<b>cháak</b>
<i>room</i>	<b>fóng</b>
<i>say</i>	<b>wah, góng</b>
<i>school</i>	<b>hohk haauh, school bag: syū bāau, primary school: síu hohk, secondary school: jūng hohk</b>
<i>scold</i>	<b>laauh</b>

<i>seldom</i>	<b>hóu síu</b>
<i>send</i>	<b>sung</b>
<i>she</i>	<b>kéuih</b>
<i>shoes</i>	<b>hàaih</b>
<i>short</i>	<b>in height: aí, in length: dyún</b>
<i>should</i>	<b>yīng gōi</b>
<i>side view</i>	<b>jāk mihn</b>
<i>sister</i>	<b>jí muih, elder sister: gā jē, jèh jē, younger sister: sai múi</b>
<i>sitting room</i>	<b>haak tēng</b>
<i>slow</i>	<b>maahn</b>
<i>small</i>	<b>sai, small change: sáan jí</b>
<i>so</i>	<b>gam</b>
<i>some</i>	<b>yāt dī</b>
<i>someone</i>	<b>yáuh yàhn</b>
<i>sometimes</i>	<b>yáuh sìh</b>
<i>son</i>	<b>jái</b>
<i>sorry</i>	<b>m̀h-hóu yi-si</b>
<i>sound</i>	<b>sēng</b>
<i>speak</i>	<b>góng</b>
<i>spend</i>	<b>spend: sái, use: yuhng</b>
<i>star</i>	<b>sīng</b>

<i>start</i>	<b>hōi chí</b>
<i>station</i>	<b>jaahm</b>
<i>steal</i>	<b>tāu</b>
<i>stern</i>	<b>ok</b>
<i>stir-fry</i>	<b>cháau</b>
<i>stop</i>	<b>tìhng</b>
<i>student</i>	<b>hohk sāang</b>
<i>studies</i>	<b>duhk syū</b>
<i>study</i>	<b>wān syū</b>
<i>stuff</i>	<b>yéh</b>
<i>stupid</i>	<b>chéun</b>
<i>summer</i>	<b>hah tīn, summer holiday: syú ga</b>
<i>suspect</i>	<b>yìh fāan</b>
<i>swim</i>	<b>yàuh séui</b>
<i>table</i>	<b>tóí</b>
<i>take</i>	<b>carry: ló, transport: daap</b>
<i>tall</i>	<b>gōu</b>
<i>tea</i>	<b>chàh</b>
<i>teach</i>	<b>gaau</b>
<i>teacher</i>	<b>sīn sāang, lóuh sī</b>
<i>tell</i>	<b>góng</b>
<i>ten</i>	<b>sahp, ten thousand: maahn</b>
<i>tennis</i>	<b>móhng kàuh</b>

<i>that</i>	<b>gó + MW</b>
<i>the</i>	<b>MW</b>
<i>there</i>	<b>gó douh</b>
<i>these</i>	<b>nī dī</b>
<i>they</i>	<b>kéuih deih</b>
<i>thin</i>	<b>sau</b>
<i>thing</i>	<b>yéh</b>
<i>this</i>	<b>nī + MW</b>
<i>those</i>	<b>gó dī</b>
<i>three</i>	<b>sāam</b>
<i>throw</i>	<b>pāau, dām, throw away : dām</b>
<i>thrust</i>	<b>insert: chaap, push: tēui</b>
<i>ticket</i>	<b>fēi</b>
<i>tie</i>	<b>verb: bóng, noun: tāai</b>
<i>time</i>	<b>sìh gaan, freq.: chi</b>
<i>to</i>	<b>heui</b>
<i>too</i>	<b>taai</b>
<i>toy</i>	<b>wuhn geuih</b>
<i>translate</i>	<b>yihk / fāan yihk</b>
<i>travel</i>	<b>léuih hàhng</b>
<i>treat</i>	<b>pay for sb: chéng, the way to treat sb: deui</b>

<i>Tsim Sha Tsui</i>	<b>Jīm Sā Jéui</b>
<i>TV</i>	<b>dihn sih</b>
<i>two</i>	<b>yih</b>
<i>understand</i>	<b>mìhng</b>
<i>up</i>	<b>héi</b>
<i>USA</i>	<b>Méih Gwok</b>
<i>use</i>	<b>yuhng</b>
<i>usually</i>	<b>tūng sèuhng</b>
<i>vase</i>	<b>fā jēun</b>
<i>very</i>	<b>hóu</b>
<i>violin</i>	<b>súu tàih kàhm</b>
<i>visit</i>	<b>friends: taam, museums: chāam gūn, a president visit another country: fóng mahn</b>
<i>wait</i>	<b>dáng</b>
<i>wallet</i>	<b>ngàhn bāau</b>
<i>want</i>	<b>séung</b>
<i>wardrobe</i>	<b>yī gwaih</b>
<i>warned(critic ize)</i>	<b>wah</b>
<i>wash</i>	<b>sái</b>
<i>watch</i>	<b>verb: tái, noun: sáu bīu (M: jek)</b>
<i>water</i>	<b>séui</b>

<i>we</i>	<b>ngóh deih</b>
<i>well</i>	<b>noun: jéng, adv.: hóu, ...em...: gám</b>
<i>which</i>	<b>bīn MW</b>
<i>who</i>	<b>bīn go?</b>
<i>will</i>	<b>wúih</b>
<i>win</i>	<b>yèhng</b>
<i>wind</i>	<b>fūng</b>
<i>window</i>	<b>chēung</b>
<i>wine</i>	<b>jáu</b>
<i>winter</i>	<b>dūng tīn</b>
<i>with</i>	<b>tùhng</b>
<i>work</i>	<b>back to work: fāan gūng, do: jough</b>
<i>write</i>	<b>sé</b>
<i>wrong</i>	<b>cho</b>
<i>year</i>	<b>nìhn, this year, gām nín, last year: gauh nín, seuhng nín, next year: chēut nín, years old: seui</b>
<i>yet</i>	<b>(juhng) meih</b>
<i>you</i>	<b>singular: néih, plural: néih deih</b>
<i>your</i>	<b>singular: néih ge, plural: néih deih ge</b>

## Predicates and Special Sentences

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