



# Cantonese II

## Week 3



**D. The preposition 'dòu...' indicating the ending point** (Track 214)

něi mǔi jāt jàu géi dím dòu géi dím sīk àan zǎu fāan àa?  
 你 每 日 由 幾 點 到 幾 點 食 晏 晝 飯 呀?  
 (From what time until when do you have lunch each day?)



ngǒ jàu sǎp jī dím bǔn dòu jāt dím bǔn sīk àan zǎu fāan.  
 我 由 十 二 點 半 到 一 點 半 食 晏 晝 飯。  
 (I have lunch from half past twelve to half past one.)

<u>Topic/Subject</u>	<u>jàu</u> 由 (from)	<u>Time 1/Place 1</u> (starting point)	<u>dòu</u> 到 (to; until)	<u>Time 2/Place 2</u> (ending point)	<u>Activity.</u>
----------------------	---------------------------	---	--------------------------------	---	------------------

- 1. sīng kèi jāt 星期一 (Monday)
- 2. gáu dím 九點 (9:00)
- 3. Sām Zǎn 深圳 (Shenzhen)
- 4. dēi háa 地下 (ground floor)

- 1. ngǒ 我
- 2. bàa bāa 爸爸
- 3. kǎoi 佢
- 4. nī dǒu 呢度

- 1. sīng kèi nǚ 星期五 (Friday)
- 2. nǚ dím 五點 (5:00)
- 3. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong)
- 4. cāt láu 七樓 (7<sup>th</sup> floor)

- 1. fāan hōk 返學 (go to school)
- 2. fāan gūng 返工 (go to work)
- 3. lǎoi hàng 旅行 (travel)
- 4. hāi fò sāt 係課室 (to be classroom)

## E. To form a compound time expression indicating 'before' or 'after'

(Track 215)

ngǒ zūng nǚ sīk fǎan zī cìn sǒeng sèi tòng.

我 中 午 食 飯 之 前 上 四 堂。

(Before lunch, I attend four classes.)



ngǒ zūng nǚ sīk fǎan zī hǎu

我 中 午 食 飯 之 後

sǒeng lǒeng tòng.

上 兩 堂。

(After lunch, I attend two classes.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Time/Action</u>	zī cìn 之 前 (before...)	<u>Activity.</u>
	<u>Time/Action</u>	zī hǎu 之 後 (after...)	

ngǒ 我

1. cāt dím 七點 (7:00)
2. héi sān 起身 (get up)
3. sīk zóu cān 食早餐 (eat breakfast)
4. sīk fǎan 食飯 (have a meal)
5. sāam sǎp sèoi 三十歲 (30 years old)
6. sǒeng tòng 上堂 (attend a class)



1. fāan hōk 返學 (go to school)
2. zōu wǎn dǔng 做運動 (do exercise)
3. cǎat ngàa 刷牙 (brush teeth)
4. jám tōng 飲湯 (eat soup)
5. git fān 結婚 (get married)
6. wān zǎap 溫習 (do revision)

**3. To mark the repetition of an action with 'zòì'** 🎧 (Track 216)

sǒng zǎu sǒng sèi tòng, hǎa zǎu zòì sǒng lǒng tòng.  
 上 畫 上 四 堂，下 畫 再 上 兩 堂。  
 (I attend four classes in the morning and attend two more classes in the afternoon.)

(the 1 <sup>st</sup> period) 8:30 – 9:25 am dǎi jāt tòng	(the 2 <sup>nd</sup> period) 9:25 – 10:20 am dǎi jī tòng	(the 3 <sup>rd</sup> period) 10:40 – 11:35 am dǎi sāam tòng	(the 4 <sup>th</sup> period) 11:35 – 12:30 n dǎi sèi tòng	12:30 n – 1:30 pm (lunch time)	(the 5 <sup>th</sup> period) 1:30 – 2:25 pm dǎi nǚ tòng	(the 6 <sup>th</sup> period) 2:35 – 3:30 pm dǎi lūk tòng

<u>Subject</u>	<b>zòì</b> 再 (again)	<u>Verb / Verbal phrase.</u>
----------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

- |   |            |
|---|------------|
| 1. tīng jāt zòì gín!<br>(See you again tomorrow!)                                 | 聽日再見！      |
| 2. m̄ gōi nēi zòì góng jāt chí.<br>(Please say it again.)                         | 唔該你再講一次。   |
| 3. ngǒ sóeng zòì wáan jāt zǎn.<br>(I want to play a little while more.)           | 我想再玩一陣。    |
| 4. ngǒ sóeng zòì jiu jāt gò gāau dói.<br>(I'd like to have one more plastic bag.) | 我想再要一個膠袋。  |
| 5. nēi jāt zǎn zòì dǎa dīn wáa lài lāa!<br>(Please call again later.)             | 你一陣再打電話嚟啦！ |

nēi jāt zǎn zòì dǎa lài lāa!  
 你 一 陣 再 打 嚟 啦！  
 (Please call again later.)



## A. To indicate that an action has been done/completed with 'zó'

(Track 219)



<u>Subject</u>	<u>One-syllable Verb</u>	<b>zó</b> 咗 [Pt]	<u>(Object)</u>	<b>(lǎa.)</b> (喇。) [Pt]
↑	↑		↑	
1. Fāa Nàa 花娜 2. Hǒu Jī 浩二 3. Oī Sāa 愛莎 4. lǒu sī 老師	1. lèi 嚟 (come) 2. hēoi 去 (go to) 3. fāan 返 (come back) 4. záu 走 (leave)		1. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong) 2. Jāt Bún 日本 (Japan) 3. Fēi Lǎot Bān 菲律賓 (Philippine) 4. / / /	

Sik6 zo2 faan6 mei6 aa3?  
食咗飯未呀?  
Have you eaten?

Sik6 zo2 laa3  
食咗喇  
Or  
Mei6 aa3  
未呀

### V-O construction (V + zó + O):

- |                   |      |                        |
|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. héi zó sān     | 起咗身  | (have got)             |
| 2. fàn zó gǎau    | 瞓咗覺  | (have gone to bed)     |
| 3. sīk zó zóu cān | 食咗早餐 | (have eaten breakfast) |
| 4. fāan zó hōk    | 返咗學  | (have gone to school)  |
| 5. zǒu zó gūng fò | 做咗功課 | (have done homework)   |
| 6. zýu zó fāan    | 煮咗飯  | (have prepared meal)   |

Question: [Verb] zo2 [object] mei6 aa3?

Answer: [Subject] [verb] zo2 [object] laa3.

OR [subject] mei6 [verb] aa3.

- |                   |      |                        |
|-------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. héi zó sān     | 起咗身  | (have got)             |
| 2. fǎn zó gǎau    | 瞓咗覺  | (have gone to bed)     |
| 3. sīk zó zóu cān | 食咗早餐 | (have eaten breakfast) |
| 4. fāan zó hōk    | 返咗學  | (have gone to school)  |
| 5. zōu zó gūng fò | 做咗功課 | (have done homework)   |
| 6. zýu zó fǎan    | 煮咗飯  | (have prepared meal)   |

ngǒ zāap gwāan zó hōk hāu gè sāng wūt lāa.

我 習 慣 咗 學 校 嘅 生 活 喇。

(I've got used to school life.)



Question: [Verb] zo2 [object] mei6 aa3?

Answer: [Subject] [verb] zo2 [object] laa3.

OR [subject] mei6 [verb] aa3.

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Two-syllable Verb</u>	zó 咗 [Pt]	<u>(Object)</u>	(lāa.) (喇。) [Pt]
----------------	--------------------------	-----------------	-----------------	------------------------

ngǒ 我

1. zāap gwāan 習慣 (get used to)
2. cāam gāa 參加 (join)
3. līn zāap 練習 (practice)
4. wān zāap 溫習 (review)
5. lèi hōi 離開 (leave)

1. Hōeng Góng gè sāng wūt 香港嘅生活 (Hong Kong's life)
2. fǒ ngōi wūt dūng 課外活動 (extra curricular activity)
3. Gwóng Dūng Wáa fát jām 廣東話發音 (Cantonese pronunciation)
4. gūng fǒ 功課 (homework)
5. ngǒ gè gwók gāa 我嘅國家 (my country)

**B. To express the duration of an action** 🎧 (Track 221)

něi lèi zó Hōeng Góng géi nǐi àa?  
 你 嚟 咗 香 港 幾 耐 呀?  
 (How long have you been in Hong Kong?)



ngǒ lèi zó Hōeng Góng sāam gò jǐyut lǎa.  
 我 嚟 咗 香 港 三 個 月 喇。  
 (I have been in Hong Kong for three months.)

něi 你

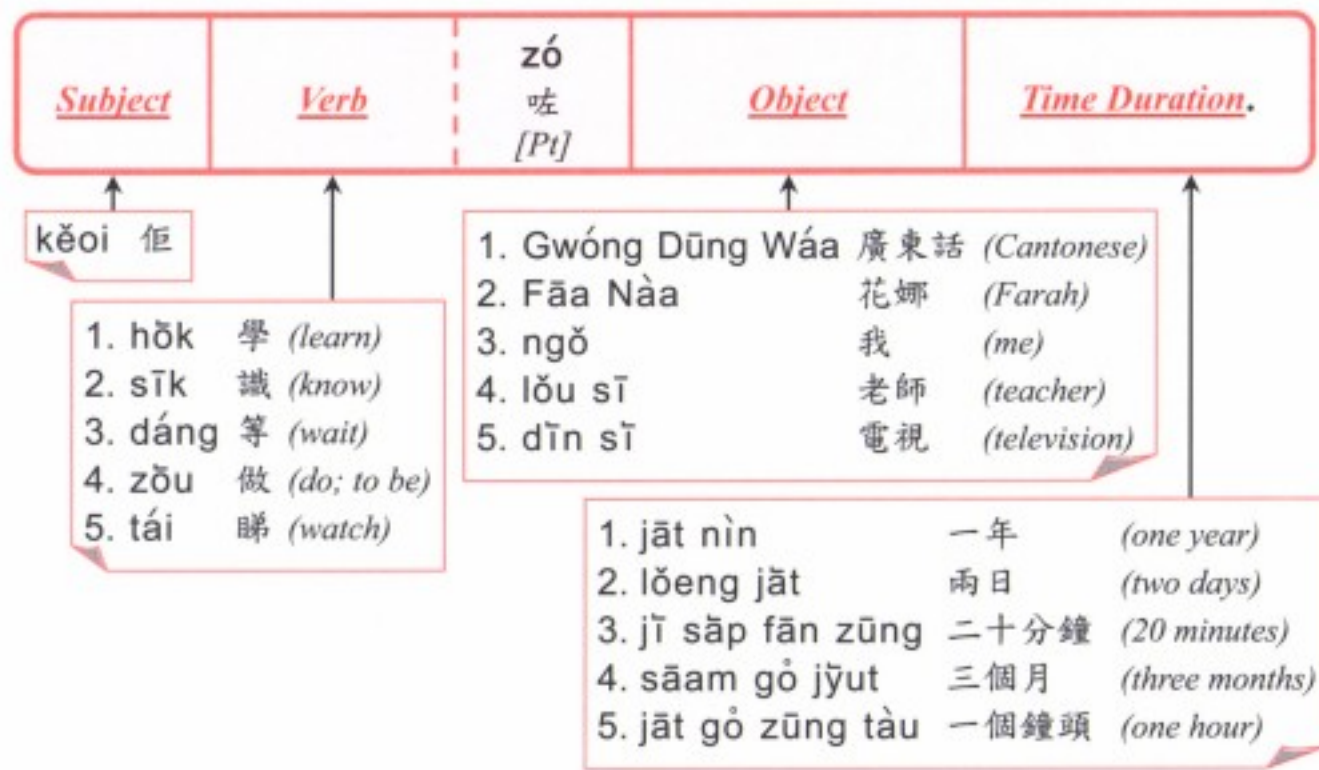
<b>Q:</b> <u>Subject</u>	lèi 嚟 (come)	zó 咗 [Pt]	Hōeng Góng 香 港 (Hong Kong)	géi nǐi àa? 幾 耐 呀? (how long?)
--------------------------	--------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------------

<b>A:</b> <u>Subject</u>	lèi 嚟 (come)	zó 咗 [Pt]	Hōeng Góng 香 港 (Hong Kong)	<u>Duration.</u>
--------------------------	--------------------	-----------------	----------------------------------	------------------

ngǒ 我

1. jāt zān 一陣 (a little while)
2. hóu nǐi 好耐 (a long time)





The period of time spent: 🎧 (Track 222)

Nu      nìn  
年  
(year)

1. jāt nìn      一年 (one year)
2. lõeng nìn    兩年 (two years)
3. sāam nìn    三年 (three years)

Nu      gò      jÿut  
個      月  
[MW]    (month)

1. jāt gò jÿut    一個月 (one month)
2. lõeng gò jÿut    兩個月 (two months)
3. sāam gò jÿut    三個月 (three months)

Nu      gò      sīng kèi  
個      星期  
[MW]    (week)

1. jāt gò sīng kèi    一個星期 (one week)
2. lõeng gò sīng kèi    兩個星期 (two weeks)
3. sāam gò sīng kèi    三個星期 (three weeks)

Nu      jāt  
日  
(day)

1. jāt jāt      一日 (one day)
2. lõeng jāt    兩日 (two days)
3. sāam jāt    三日 (three days)

Nu      mǎan  
晚  
(night)

1. jāt mǎan      一晚 (one night)
2. lõeng mǎan    兩晚 (two nights)
3. sāam mǎan    三晚 (three nights)

Nu      gò      zūng tàu  
個      鐘頭  
[MW]    (hour)

1. jāt gò zūng tàu    一個鐘頭 (one hour)
2. lõeng gò zūng tàu    兩個鐘頭 (two hours)
3. sāam gò zūng tàu    三個鐘頭 (three hours)

Nu      fān zūng  
分      鐘  
(minute)

1. jāt fān zūng      一分鐘 (one minute)
2. lõeng fān zūng    兩分鐘 (two minutes)
3. sāam fān zūng    三分鐘 (three minutes)

**C. To express something that will likely happen in a certain situation/  
time** 🎧 (Track 223)



fóng hòk zī hǎu, nǐ wǔi zǒu māt jě ǎa?  
放 學 之 後 ， 你 會 做 乜 嘢 呀 ?  
(After school, what would you do?)

fóng hòk zī hǎu, ngǒ wǔi làu hái hòk hǎau jāt zǎn.  
放 學 之 後 ， 我 會 留 嚟 學 校 一 陣 。  
(After school, I will stay at school for a while.)

<u>Time Expression</u>	<u>Subject</u>	wǔi 會 (would)	<u>Verbal phrase.</u>
------------------------	----------------	---------------------	-----------------------

- 1. sīng kèi lùk 星期六 (Saturday)
- 2. sīng kèi jāt 星期日 (Sunday)
- 3. fóng gǎa 放假 (on holiday)
- 4. dāk hàn 得閒 (free time)
- 5. sīk fān 食飯 (after meal)
- zī hǎu 之後

- 1. Fāa Nàa 花娜 (Farah)
- 2. Fēi Līk Sī 菲力士 (Felix)
- 3. ngǒ dēi 我哋 (we)
- 4. kěoi 佢 (he/she)
- 5. ngǒ 我 (I)

- 1. hěoi bók zāap 去補習 (go for tutoring class)
- 2. hěoi gǎau tóng 去教堂 (go to church)
- 3. wān zāap gūng fó 溫習功課 (review and study)
- 4. tái dīn sī 睇電視 (watch television)
- 5. hěoi gūng jýun sǎan bōu 去公園散步 (go for a walk in the park)

**D. The adverb of frequency 'sometimes'** (Track 224)

něi làu hái hōk hāu zōu māt jě àa?  
 你留嘍學校做乜嘢呀?  
 (What do you do staying at school?)



jǎu sì tòng tòng hōk jāt cài dǎa bō,  
 有時同同學一齊打波,  
 (Sometimes I play ball games together with  
 classmates.)

jǎu sì cāam gāa fò ngōi wūt dūng.  
 有時參加課外活動。  
 (Sometimes I join extra curricular activities.)

ngǒ 我

<u>Subject</u>	jǎu sì 有時 (sometimes)	<u>Verbal phrase 1.</u>	jǎu sì 有時 (sometimes)	<u>Verbal phrase 2.</u>
----------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------	-----------------------------	-------------------------

1. hái ūk kái sīk fāan 喺屋企食飯 (have meal at home)
2. sīk fāan 食飯 (eat rice)
3. dǎap síu bāa 搭小巴 (take minibus)
4. tēng jām ngōk 聽音樂 (listen to music)
5. tái sýu 睇書 (read books)
6. tòng Fāa Nàa wáan 同花娜玩 (play with Farah)

1. hái hōk hāu sīk fāan 喺學校食飯 (have meal at school)
2. sīk mīn 食麵 (eat noodles)
3. dǎap góng tít 搭港鐵 (take MTR)
4. tái hēi 睇戲 (watch movies)
5. tái dīn sī 睇電視 (watch TV)
6. tòng Oi Sāa wáan 同愛莎玩 (play with Aiza)

## E. To indicate two actions that take place one after the other

(Track 225)

něi fān ūk kái zī hǎu wǔi zǒu māt jě ǎa?  
你 返屋企之後會做乜嘢呀?  
(What would you do after you go back home?)

ngǒ wǔi cūng lòeng sīn, jìn hǎu zǒu gūng fò.  
我 會 沖 涼 先, 然後 做 功 課。  
(I will take a shower first; afterwards, I will do the homework.)

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verbal phrase 1</u>	(sīn.) (先,) (first)	jìn hǎu 然後 (afterwards)	<u>Verbal phrase 2.</u>
----------------	------------------------	---------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------

ngǒ 我

- |                        |      |                        |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. dǎap sùn            | 搭船   | (take a ferry)         |
| 2. hǒi sīk fāan        | 去食飯  | (go for a meal)        |
| 3. hǒi Cỳn Wāan        | 去荃灣  | (go to Tsuen Wan)      |
| 4. sǒeng Zūng Mán tòng | 上中文堂 | (attend Chinese class) |
| 5. wān zǎap gūng fò    | 溫習功課 | (review and study)     |

- |                        |      |                        |
|------------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. zỳun cē             | 轉車   | (change to a vehicle)  |
| 2. fāan ūk kái         | 返屋企  | (go home)              |
| 3. hǒi Wǒng Gòk        | 去旺角  | (go to Mong Kok)       |
| 4. sǒeng Jīng Mán tòng | 上英文堂 | (attend English class) |
| 5. fǎn gǎau            | 瞓覺   | (sleep)                |

jìn hǎu = gān zǐu  
然後 = 跟住



ngǎ hái nī gāan hōk hāau dūk zó sāam gò jÿut làa.  
我 喺 呢 間 學 校 讀 咗 三 個 月 喇。  
(I have been studying in this school for three months.)

ngǎ hái hōk hāau sīk zó hóu dō pàng jǎu.  
我 喺 學 校 識 咗 好 多 朋 友。  
(I have made many friends at school.)

kěoi dēi sì sì gāau ngǎ góng Gwóng Dūng Wáa,  
佢 哋 時 時 教 我 講 廣 東 話,  
(They always teach me how to speak in Cantonese.)

ngǎ jì gāa sīk góng síu síu làa.  
我 而 家 識 講 少 少 喇。  
(I know how to speak a little bit now.)

ngǎ dōu zāap gwāan zó hōk hāau gè sāng wūt làa.  
我 都 習 慣 咗 學 校 嘅 生 活 喇。  
(I have got used to school life as well.)

mǐi jāt fòng hōk zī hāu, ngǎ wǐi làu hái hōk hāau jāt zān,  
每 日 放 學 之 後, 我 會 留 喺 學 校 一 陣,  
(Every day after school, I will stay at school for a while.)

jǎu sì tòng tòng hōk jāt cài dāa bō,  
有 時 同 同 學 一 齊 打 波,  
(Sometimes, I play ball games together with classmates.)

jǎu sì cāam gāa fò ngōi wūt dūng.  
有 時 參 加 課 外 活 動。  
(Sometimes, I join extra curricular activities.)

fāan ūk kái zī hāu, ngǎ wǐi cūng lòeng sīn,  
返 屋 企 之 後, 我 會 沖 涼 先,  
(After getting back home, I would take a shower first.)

jìn hāu zīk hāk zǒu gūng fò tòng wān zāap.  
然 後 即 刻 做 功 課 同 溫 習。  
(Afterwards, I do my homework and revision immediately.)

ngǎ hóu zūng jì hōk hāau gè sāng wūt. ngǎ gòk dāk hóu hōi sām.  
我 好 鍾 意 學 校 嘅 生 活。 我 覺 得 好 開 心。  
(I like the school life very much. I feel very happy.)



Verbs:

1.	līn zāap	練習	<i>practice</i>	6.	sāan bōu	散步	<i>stroll; a walk</i>
2.	lèi hōi	離開	<i>leave</i>	7.	dāap s̀ỳun	搭船	<i>take a ferry</i>
3.	zōu lǎu sī	做老師	<i>to be a teacher</i>	8.	z̀ỳun	轉	<i>change; transfer</i>
4.	tái dīn sī	睇電視	<i>watch television</i>	9.	z̀ỳun cē	轉車	<i>transfer to a vehicle</i>
5.	fóng gāa	放假	<i>on holiday</i>				

1. lèi 嚟 (*come*)
2. hēoi 去 (*go to*)
3. fāan 返 (*come back*)
4. záu 走 (*leave*)

1. hōk 學 (*learn*)
2. sīk 識 (*know*)
3. dāng 等 (*wait*)
4. zōu 做 (*do; to be*)
5. tái 睇 (*watch*)

1. zāap gwāan 習慣 (*get used to*)
2. cāam gāa 參加 (*join*)
3. līn zāap 練習 (*practice*)
4. wān zāap 溫習 (*review*)
5. lèi hōi 離開 (*leave*)

1. héi zó sān 起咗身 (*have got*)
2. fàn zó gāau 瞓咗覺 (*have gone to bed*)
3. sīk zó zóu cāan 食咗早餐 (*have eaten breakfast*)
4. fāan zó hōk 返咗學 (*have gone to school*)
5. zōu zó gūng fò 做咗功課 (*have done homework*)
6. z̀ỳu zó fāan 煮咗飯 (*have prepared meal*)

喇  
啦

A. Add the particle 'zǒ' to the following common activities to indicate that the action has been completed.

1) kěoi zǒu Zūng Mán gūng fò.

佢做中文功課

---



2) ngǒ hǒi Sān Gàai.

我去新界

---



3) màa mǎa zǒu fān.

媽媽煮飯

---



4) Farah gè gò gō lèi Hōeng Góng.

Farah既哥哥黎香港

---



5) ngǒ zǎap gwǎan m sīk zóu cān.

我習慣唔食早餐

---



6) Wòng lǒu sī lèi hōi hōk hǎau.

黃老師離開學校

---



7) ngǒ līn zǎap Jīng Mán fǎat jām.

我練習英文發音

---





B. Answer the questions in complete sentences using the information in the brackets.

1) nǐi hōk zó Gwóng Dūng Wáa géi nǐi ǎa? (one year)

你學咗廣東話幾耐呀？

---



2) kǎoi fāan zó ūk kái géi nǐi ǎa? (four hours)

佢返咗屋企幾耐呀？

---



3) nǐi dǎng zó kǎoi géi nǐi ǎa? (one night)

你等咗佢幾耐呀？

---



Key for tones 33

sāam<sup>1</sup> wún<sup>2</sup> sǎi<sup>3</sup> ngàu<sup>4</sup> nǎam<sup>5</sup> mǐn<sup>6</sup>

4) nǐi góng zó dīn wáa géi nǐi ǎa? (three minutes)

你講咗電話幾耐呀？

---



5) nǐi bàa bāa hēoi zó lǎoi hàng géi nǐi ǎa? (two weeks)

你爸爸去咗旅行幾耐呀？

---



C. Add the words in the brackets to the following sentences by placing '↓' in appropriate positions.

- 1) fān hōk zī cìn, ngǒ sīk zóu cān. (wǔi)  
返學之前，我食早餐。
- 2) kǎoi hái ūk kéi wáan dīn nǎu, tái dīn sī. (jǎu sì / jǎu sì)  
佢喺屋企玩電腦，睇電視
- 3) fān hōk zī hǎu, ngǒ dēi wǔi jǎu zāap wúi, jìn hǎu sǒeng dǎi jāt tòng. (sīn)  
返學之後，我地有集會，然後上第一堂
- 4) kǎoi hǎoi mǎai fān háp, fān ūk kéi. (sīn / jìn hǎu)  
佢去買飯盒，返屋企。
- 5) ngǒ lèi cān tēng jāt zǎn zē. (zó)  
我黎餐廳一陣嘍。
- 6) ngǒ fān hōk wǔi dǎap dēi tít sīn, zǎun síu bāa. (gān zǎu)  
我返學會搭地鐵先，轉小巴

**D.** Listen to the recording and write out your own journal in Cantonese by answering the questions. 🎧 (Track 270)

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

4) \_\_\_\_\_

5) \_\_\_\_\_

6) \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

## Dialogue

CD-T66

Zing-Zing meets Amy in the student canteen.

Zing-Zing: Amy, zóu sǎn. sīk zóu cān àa?  
Amy, 早晨。食早餐牙?  
(Amy, good morning. You're having breakfast, aren't you?)

Amy: hǎi ǎa. Zīng-Zīng. zóu sǎn.  
係呀。晶晶。早晨。  
(Yes, Zing-Zing, good morning.)

Zing-Zing: nǐ sǒng sīk mǎt jě ǎa?  
你想食乜嘢呀?  
(What do you want to eat?)

Amy: ngǒ sǒng sīk Hōeng Góng sīk gě zóu cān.  
我想食香港式嘅早餐。  
(I want to have a Hong Kong style breakfast.)



nī dī hǎi mǎt jě ǎa?  
呢啲係乜嘢呀?  
(What is/are this/these?)

Zing-Zing: nī dī giu zǒu dāan tāat, gó dī giu zǒu bō là bāu.  
呢啲叫做蛋撻，嗰啲叫做菠蘿包。  
(These are called egg custard tarts, those are called pineapple buns.)



Amy: bīn dī hóu sīk ǎa?  
邊啲好食呀?  
(Which one tastes good?)

Zing-Zing: dāan tāat hóu sīk, bō là bāu dōu hóu hóu sīk.  
蛋撻好食，菠蘿包都好好食。  
(Egg custard tarts are good, pineapple buns are also very good.)

Amy: nī dī hǎi mǎt jě lài gǎa?  
呢啲係乜嘢嚟㗎?  
(What is this?)

Zing-Zing: nī dī giu zǒu zūk<sup>①</sup>.  
呢啲叫做粥。  
(This is called congee.)



nī wún hǎi pèi dāan sǎu jūk zūk lài gě.  
呢碗係皮蛋瘦肉粥嚟嘅。  
(This is congee with preserved egg and lean pork.)

bāt gwǒ ngǒ gǒk dāk pèi dāan m̄ hóu sīk.  
不過我覺得皮蛋唔好食。  
(But I think that preserved egg doesn't taste good.)

Amy: gám, ngǒ sǐ hǎa dāan tāat tǔng bō là bāu lāa.  
噉，我試吓蛋撻同菠蘿包啦。  
(Then, I'll try the egg custard tart and pineapple bun.)

<sup>①</sup> 粥 (zūk) is made by boiling rice grains in many times its weight of water for several hours. In

Particle	Jyutping	Usage	Example
呀	aa3	Used in neutral <b>questions</b> . Also used to soften the tone of affirmative statements so they <b>don't sound as abrupt</b> .	Nei5 heoi3 bin1aa3? 你去邊呀? Where are you going?  Ngo5 faan1 uk1 kei2 aa3. 我返屋企呀 I'm going home.
嘅	ge3	Used in assertions where something is emphasized (usually 係 hai6 is in front of what is being emphasized). Pronouncing it as ge2 adds a sense of puzzlement about the situation. This is equivalent to the Mandarin/written Chinese 的 dik1.	Ngo5 hai6 gam1 jat6 faan1 uk1 kei2 ge3. 我係今日返屋企嘅 I'm going home today. (the "today" is emphasized)
㗎	gaa3	Contraction of the combination 嘅呀 ge3 aa3. Can be used in question and answer.	你係幾時返來㗎? When are you coming back? (the "when" is emphasized)  Use for defending your argument or emphasis. Stronger than嘅ge3.  Hai6 ngo5 gaa3! 係我架! It's mine!
啦	laa1	Used in requests and imperatives. This is one particle where leaving it out could make the sentence sound rude. This is equivalent to the Mandarin/written Chinese sentence final 吧 baa6.	Bei2 ngo5 laa1 畀我啦 Give it to me [please].
啫	ze1	Can be used to mean "only" or "that's all," or used to play down the significance of the situation.	Keoi5 faan1 yat1 yat6 ze1 佢返一日啫 He's only coming back for one day.

keoi5 faan1 zo2 uk1 kei2 佢返咗屋企 ("He went home")

佢返咗屋企 aa3 呀 – (informing the listener) "He went home!"

佢返咗屋企 laa3 喇 – (informing the listener) "He already went home!"

佢返咗屋企 wo3 喎 – "Oh... He already went home though."

佢返咗屋企 gwaa3 啲 – (with uncertainty) "He went home, I guess"

佢返咗屋企 me1 咩? – "Oh, he went home?"

佢返咗屋企 lo1 囉 – (with emphasis) "He went home already."

佢返咗屋企 laa3 maa3 啦嘛 – "He went home already! (so he can't be here right now)"