



# Cantonese II

## Week 13

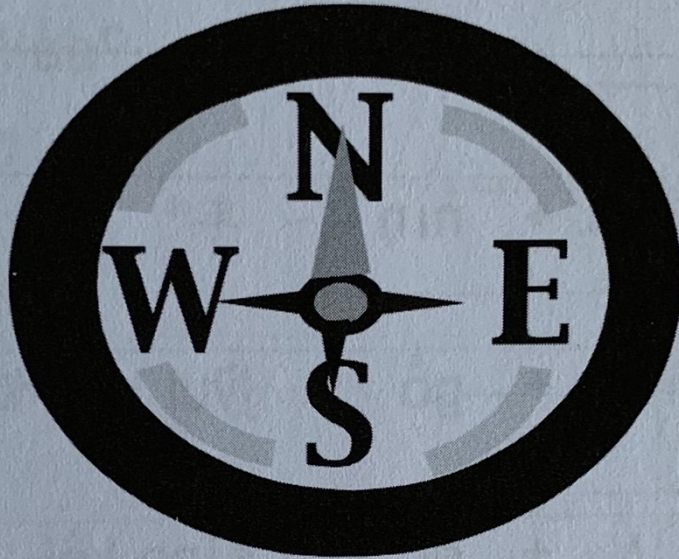




## 1. Directions

bāk 北  
(North)

sāi 西  
(West)



dūng 東  
(East)

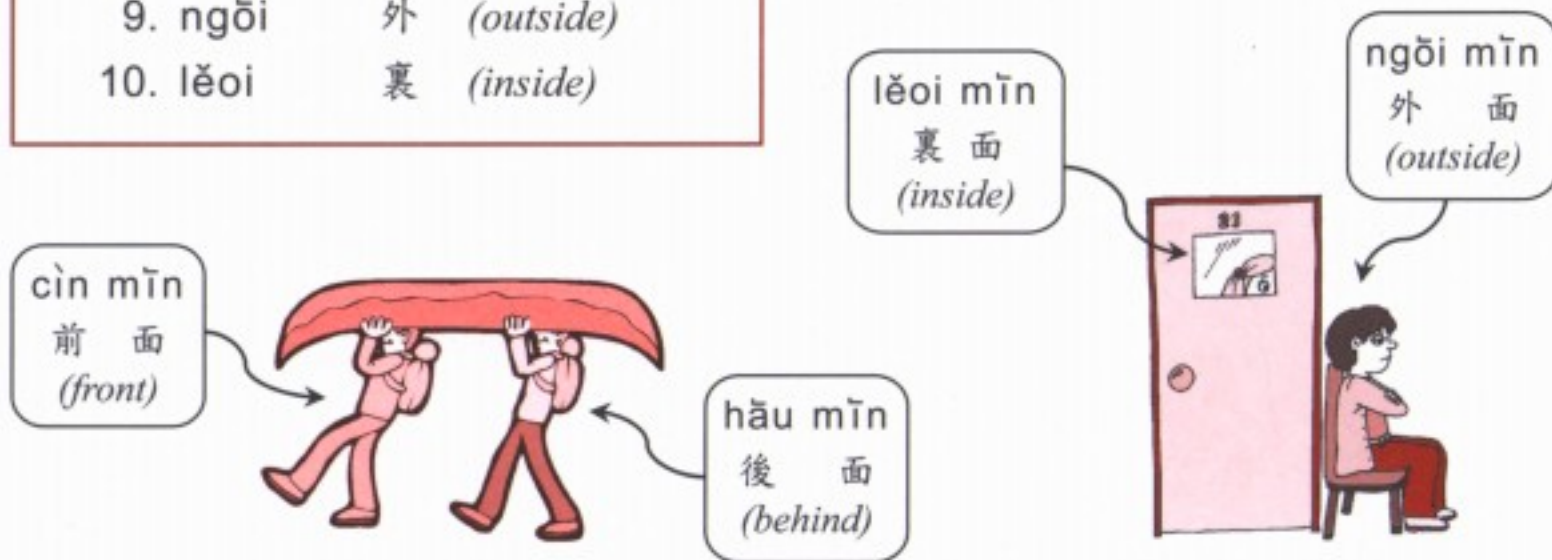
nàam 南  
(South)

Position Words: 🎧 (Track 194)

1. sǒng 上 (above/on)
2. hǎa 下 (below)
3. zó 左 (left)
4. jǎu 右 (right)
5. cìn 前 (front)
6. hǎu 後 (behind)
7. cēot 出 (out)
8. jǎp 入 (in)
9. ngǝi 外 (outside)
10. lǝoi 裏 (inside)



mǐn 面 (face; side)  
(bīn 便 side)  
(bīn 邊 side; edge)



11. dèui mǐn	對面	(opposite side)
12. zūng gāan	中間	(in the middle of; centre)
13. gǎak lèi	隔離	(neighboring; next to)
14. pòng bīn	旁邊	(beside; by the side of)
15. jāk bīn	側邊	(beside; by the side of)
16. fū gān	附近	(vicinity; nearby)
17. zāu wài	周圍	(around; surroundings)
18. làu sōeng	樓上	(upstairs)
19. làu hǎa	樓下	(downstairs)
20. dèi háa	地下	(ground floor)

zūng gāan  
中 間  
(in the middle of)



làu sōeng  
樓 上  
(upstairs)

làu hǎa  
樓 下  
(downstairs)



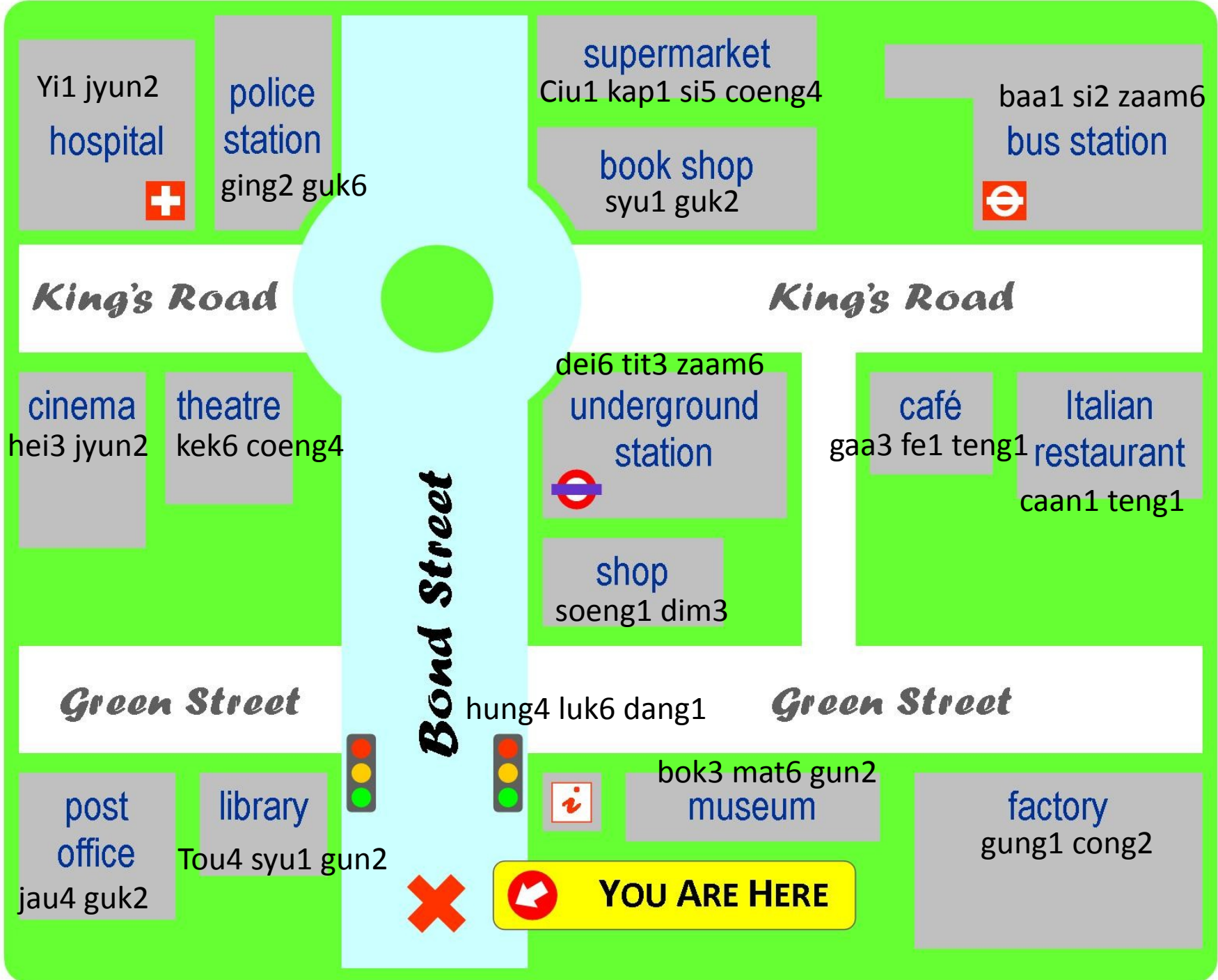


1.	tìu 條	M:	[a measure word for street or things with a long shape]
2.	gāai 街 (M: tìu 條)	N:	street
3.	Bāt Dáa Gāai 畢打街	PN:	Pedder Street [a major street in Central, Hong Kong Island]
4.	Dāk Fū Dōu 德輔道	PN:	Des Voeux Road [a major street in Central, Hong Kong Island]
5.	dím jóeng 點樣 (+ Verb)	QW:	how (to do sth.) (also “dím”)
6.	dím jóeng hœoi aa? 點樣去呀?	SE:	How to get there?
7.	zāu 就 (+ Verb)	Adv:	(in L.15) [tells the result and signifies emphatic confirmation, that what is stated is true]
8.	hœng 向 (+ Object)	Prep:	toward; face to
9.	bāk 北	N:	north
10.	dūng 東	N:	east
11.	hàng 行	V:	to walk
12.	zīk hàng 直行	Ph:	walk straight on/ahead

Map of Central:



13.	dāi jāt 第一 (+ MW+ Noun)	Ph:	the first ( <i>See p.32 for reference</i> )
14.	gāi háu 街口 (M: gò 個)	N:	street intersection; street junction (also “lǒu háu 路口”)
15.	zǐyun 轉 (+ Direction) (e.g. zǐyun jǎu: <i>turn right</i> )	V:	to turn (direction)
16.	jǎu 右	N:	the right side; the right-hand side
17.	jìn hǎu 然後 (+ Event)	Conj:	afterwards [ <i>used to coordinate a sequence of events</i> ] (also “gān zǐyú 跟住”)
18.	gái nǎi 幾耐	QW:	how long
19.	zǎi 再 (+ Verb)	Adv:	again; once more [ <i>to mark the repetition of an action</i> ]
20.	fān zūng 分鐘 (Nu + fān zūng)	N:	minute (of time duration)
21.	wǔi 會 (+ Verb)	AV:	would; will [ <i>stresses the possibility or likelihood of such an event</i> ]
22.	gìn dóu 見到 (Verb + dóu)	V:	to see [ <i>“dóu” is a structural particle, indicating achieving a desired result through an action</i> ]
23.	mùn háu 門口	N:	doorway; entrance
24.	sī zí 獅子 (M: zèk 隻)	N:	lion
25.	zōeng 像 (M: gò 個)	N:	statue







Zlevněnka  
Second hand store

Karel Košťál -  
placené parkoviště

SODAT

RK studio

Církevní střední  
zdravotnická škola sro

Eurotech Trade a.s  
Used computer store

Vincafé Filomenka

PIVNÍ STÁJ Burger's Pub  
Hamburger • \$\$

Oh! Pho  
Vietnamese • \$\$

PAVIANS  
Barber shop

Czech Courses Brno

Komerční banka,  
bankomat

STUDIO HAIREX  
-KADERNICKÝ A...

JBM Draft house

Maintec

Ústřední knihovna  
Filozofické fakulty...

Filozofická fakulta  
Masarykovy univerzity

TOP GOLD - Výkup zlata,  
stříbra a drahých kovů

Střechy Vlašánek

Namaskar  
Indian • \$\$

Moravské gymnázium

Chytrá lékárna

GYNfit

Hroza Vojtěch,  
JUDr., advokát

Pivní burza Veveriř

VEGALITĚ  
Vegetarian • \$

Zdravotní Ústav se  
sídlem v Ostravě

Rosebud Květinářství  
Florist

PIVO & SYN

Steakový a pivní bar  
Pod lékárnou BRNO

Historická  
Krcma Stregobro

Cukrárna Tutti Frutti

C.B.C. CZ spol. s r.o

Café Falk

powerprint Brno

Coffee bar Meet Me

Restaurace U Lucerny

EJOICE shop Brno  
Outdoor sports store

Point s pitnou vodou  
v Parku- Obilní trh

SuChi

Amoteportugal s. r. o

Církevní domov  
mládeže Petrinum

Confectio

Gorkého

Obilní trh

Dětské hřiště

Pivnice U Čápa  
Czech • \$\$

MUDr. Zdenka Adamová

Korálky.cz

ZÁMĚR  
TV



Verbs:

1. līn zāap	練習	<i>practice</i>	6. sǎan bōu	散步	<i>stroll; a walk</i>
2. lèi hōi	離開	<i>leave</i>	7. dǎap sùn	搭船	<i>take a ferry</i>
3. zōu lǎu sī	做老師	<i>to be a teacher</i>	8. zǚn	轉	<i>change; transfer</i>
4. tái dīn sī	睇電視	<i>watch television</i>	9. zǚn cē	轉車	<i>transfer to a vehicle</i>
5. fǒng gǎa	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. dǎng 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 sǎn 起咗身 (*have got*)
2. fǎn zó gǎau 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. zýu zó fāan 煮咗飯 (*have prepared meal*)

maai5 ye5	買嘢	shopping
maai5 sung3	買餸	Grocery shopping
haang4 gaai1	行街	Window shopping
tai2 hei3	睇戲	Watch movies
Coeng3 K	唱K	Sing karaoke
daa2 gei1	打機	Play video games
teng1 go1 / ting1 jam1 ngok6	聽歌/聽音樂	Listen to music



# LINGUISTIC STRUCTURES

## A. To state a continuous action or activity with 'gán' (Track 236)

něi dēi hái dōu  
你 哋 喺 度  
zǒu gán māt jě áa?  
做 緊 乜 嘢 呀?  
(What are you doing over here?)



nǚo dēi góng gán hǎa gò sīng kèi gè háau sí.  
我 哋 講 緊 下 個 星 期 嘅 考 試。  
(We are talking about the examinations next week.)

<b>Q:</b> <u>Subject</u>	hái dōu 喺 度 (over here)	zǒu 做 (do)	<b>gán</b> 緊 [Pt]	māt jě 乜 嘢 (what)	áa? 呀? [Pt]
--------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------

- 1. lǎo sī 老師 (teacher)
- 2. màa māa 媽媽 (mother)
- 3. Hǒu Jī 浩二 (Kouji)
- 4. Fāa Nàa 花娜 (Farah)

<b>A:</b> <u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<b>gán</b> 緊 [Pt]	<u>Action / Activity.</u>
--------------------------	-------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

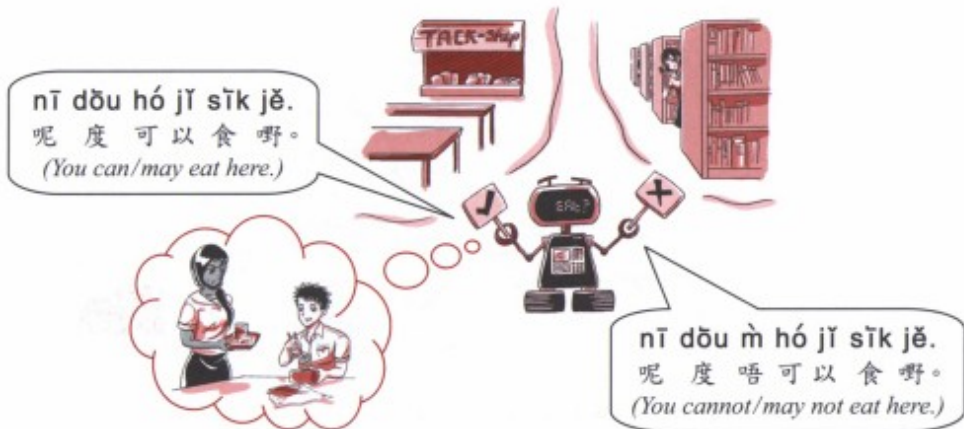
- 1. mǎai 買 (buy)
- 2. zǒu 煮 (cook)
- 3. wān zāap 溫習 (review)
- 4. zéon bēi 準備 (prepare)

- 1. fāan háp 飯盒 (lunch box)
- 2. fāan 飯 (rice; a meal)
- 3. gūng fó 功課 (homework)
- 4. háau sí 考試 (examination)



**E. To give permission or to prohibit someone to do something** (Track 240)

**1) Can/May and Cannot/May not**



<u>Subject / Topic</u>	hó jǐ 可以 (can / may)	<u>Verb / Verbal phrase.</u>
------------------------	----------------------------	------------------------------

- 1. kěoi dēi 佢哋 (they)
- 2. nēi dēi 你哋 (you)
- 3. dǎai jàn 大人 (adult)
- 4. sīng kèi jāt 星期日 (Sunday)
- 5. fòng gǎa 放假 (on holiday)

- 1. jǎp lèi 入嚟 (come in)
- 2. cēot hēoi 出去 (go out)
- 3. jám záu 飲酒 (drink alcohol)
- 4. jāu sīk 休息 (take a rest)
- 5. tái dīn sī 睇電視 (watch TV)

<u>Subject / Topic</u>	m̄ + hó jǐ 唔 + 可以 (cannot / may not)	<u>Verb / Verbal phrase.</u>
------------------------	--	------------------------------

- 1. hōk sāang 學生 (students)
- 2. sǎi lōu zái 細路仔 (children)
- 3. hái hēi jýun 喺戲院 (in cinema)
- 4. hái tòu sýu gún 喺圖書館 (in library)
- 5. ngǒ dēi 我哋 (we)

- 1. cì dòu 遲到 (be late)
- 2. jám záu 飲酒 (drink alcohol)
- 3. sīk jīn 食煙 (smoke)
- 4. kīng gái 傾偈 (chat)
- 5. góng dǎai wǎa 講大話 (tell lies)



Translate the following into **past/ future/ present/ present continuous** tense.

1. My father goes to work every Monday to Thursday
2. I don't have to go to school on Friday
3. I stayed at home last weekend
4. We will go to the cinema to watch Dr Strange
5. I am going to the park with my friends
6. I am not free, I am cooking
7. I am taking the tram to Namesti Svobody
8. I will go to celebrate (hing3 zuk1慶祝) after the exam
9. I will have dinner soon



**C. To state something will happen soon** 🎧 (Track 238)

食咗飯  
食緊飯  
就黎食飯  
會食飯



<u>(Topic / Subject)</u>	<b>zāu lèi</b> 就 嚟 (soon)	<u>Event / Activity</u>	<b>làa!</b> 喇! [Pt]
--------------------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------	---------------------------

- |                  |     |                |
|------------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. cāak jīm      | 測驗  | (test; quiz)   |
| 2. lõk tòng      | 落堂  | (finish class) |
| 3. sīk fāan      | 食飯  | (eat a meal)   |
| 4. fòng gǎa      | 放假  | (on holiday)   |
| 5. lõk cē        | 落車  | (get off)      |
| 6. dòu           | 到   | (arrive)       |
| 7. bàat dím      | 八點  | (8 o'clock)    |
| 9. Sìng Dǎan Zit | 聖誕節 | (Christmas)    |

Translate the following into Cantonese using adverbs.

1. I didn't go to school last week
2. I had lunch just now but I am still very hungry
3. I originally had to work but I don't have time
4. See you next time



# UNIT 12

## Comparison

Gwo3 過 and di 啲

In this unit, we look at ways of making simple comparisons. In colloquial Cantonese, there are two basic kinds of comparison:

- (a) Where two things are explicitly being compared, **gwo** 過 is used to mean ‘more (adjective) than (noun)’. The word order is similar to the English (and quite unlike that in Mandarin):

Jenny sai3 gwo3 ngo5

Jenny 細過我

Jenny is younger than me.

baat3 lau2 hou2 gwo3 ji6 lau2

八樓好過二樓

The eighth floor is better than the second floor.

ni1 deoi3 gwai3 gwo3 go2 deoi3

呢對貴過嗰對

This pair is more expensive than that one.

Note that **gwo** 過 is also a verb meaning ‘cross’ or ‘pass’, so it is natural that it comes to mean ‘surpass’ in comparisons.

- (b) If the object of comparison is not expressed (i.e. there is no ‘than ...’), **di** 啲 is used instead:

Jenny sai3 di1 Jenny 細啲

Jenny is younger.

baat3 lau2 hou2 di1 八樓好啲

The eighth floor is better.

go2 deoi3 gwai3 di1 嗰對貴啲

That pair is more expensive.

**di** 啲 literally means ‘a little’ but here serves largely to indicate a difference between the two items with respect to some property.

Translate the following into Cantonese

1. My friend is younger than me
2. This restaurant is more expensive
3. This cake is much cheaper than that
4. This colour is better
5. Red is better than white
6. I am busier this year than last year



Translate the following into Cantonese using zo2, gwo3, mei6 or mou5.

1. I've listened to this song before
2. I haven't listened to this song before
3. He had breakfast this morning
4. He doesn't eat breakfast
5. He hasn't eaten breakfast
6. I've been to Brno
7. I went to Brno
8. I have never been to Brno
9. I didn't go to Brno
10. I don't know yet
11. I don't know

Bei2

Translate the following into Cantonese

1. I have to return the book to you
2. I have to buy a gift (lai5 mat6 禮物) for my sister.
3. I made a cake for you
4. It is not allowed to eat in the library



## Passive Voice

Translate the following into Cantonese and also in passive voice.

1. Someone ate my salad
2. My brother broke (zing2 waai6 整壞) the computer
3. I washed (sai2 洗) the clothes (saam1 衫)
4. Someone stole (tau1 偷) my phone
5. He was scammed (aak1 呃)

Think of 2 requests (using bong1 and final particles)

Answer with:

唔好意思，我要。。。。

m4 hou2 ji3 si3, ngo5 jiu3...



## zyu6 住 in negative sentences

The aspect marker **zyuh** 住 normally attaches to a verb to indicate continuous aspect (ongoing actions: see *Basic Cantonese*, Unit 19). In negative sentences, it comes at the end of the clause and means ‘not ... yet’ or ‘for the time being’:

ngo5 m4 faan1 uk1 kei2 zyu6 我唔返屋企住

I'm not going home yet.

nei5 m4 hou2 gong2 bei2 jan4 teng1 zyu6

Don't tell anyone yet.

你唔好講畀人聽住

mai5 zau2 zyu6 ! 咪走住!

Don't go yet!

gaa3 ce1 mei6 zaa1 dak1 zyu6 架車未揸得住

The car can't be driven yet.

ngo5 dei6 zaam6 si4 m4 sai2 bun1 zyu6

We don't need to move for the time being.

我哋暫時唔使搬住

16

Negative  
sentences

How to say

I am not ready yet

## Combining serial verbs

By combining two or more of the serial verb types we can easily end up with three or more verbs in a series:

bong1 ngo5 wan2 zi1 liu2 se2 bou3 gou3 幫我搵資料寫報告

(lit. help me find material write report)

Get some material for me to write my report.

doi6 ngo5 se2 seon3 man6 hau6 keoi5 代我寫信問候佢

(lit. replace me write letter ask after her)

Write a letter on my behalf to ask how she is.

cang4 lau2 hei2 hou2 jung6 lai4 zou6 se2 zi6 lau4 層樓起好用嚟做寫字樓

(lit. the flat build finish use come do office)

When the flat is finished it will be used as an office.

### Exercise 11.1

Insert a verb from the list provided wan2 搵, bong1 幫, jung6 用, doi6 代:

Example ngo5 go3 zai2 bong1 ngo5 sai2 gaa3 ce1 我個仔幫我洗架車

My son washes the car for me.



## Purpose

When one action is done for the purpose of another, the verbs appear as a series:

ngo5 jiu3 ceot1 heoi3 saan3 bou6 我要出去散步

I have to go out to take a walk.

keoi5 joek3 ngo5 heoi3 gaai1 佢約我去街

She arranged with me to go out

ngo5 dei6 jung6 cin2 maai5 si4 gaan3 我哋用錢買時間

we use money to buy time.

The verb **zou6** 做 'do' can indicate the purpose for which something is done (acquired, used etc.):

ngo5 ceng2 nei5 zou6 ngo5 go3 bou2 biu1

我請你做我嘅保鏢

I'll hire you as my bodyguard.

ging2 caat3 wan2 ngo5 zou6 zing3 jan4

警察搵我做證人

The police asked me to be a witness

ni1 go3 sung3 bei2 nei5 zou6 gei2 nim6 ban2

呢個送畀你做紀念品

This is for you as a souvenir.

The verbs of motion **lai4** 嚟 'come' and sometimes **heoi3** 去 'go' are used similarly:

lo2 lai4/ heoi3 maai6

擺嚟/去賣

Take them to sell.

maai5 lai4 sung3 bei2 jan4

買嚟送畀人

Buy to give to someone.

Note how the object of the main verb is omitted, being understood as 'it' or 'them' according to the context.

- Get someone to fix (sau1 lei5修理) the computer
- Flour is for making (zing2整/ zou6做) bread
- The flowers is for a gift

邊個	Who	Bin1 go6
咩 / 乜嘢	what	Me1 / Mat1 je5
邊度	Where	Bin1 dou6
點解	Why	Dim2 gai2
幾時	When	Gei2 si4
點 (樣)	How	Dim2 (yoeng2)
幾多	How many/ much	Gei2 do1