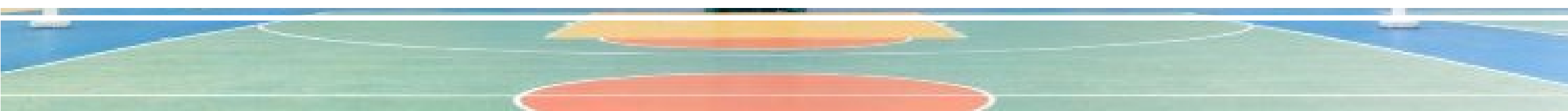




**Cantonese I**  
**Week 4**



A. Use the given phrases to form a yes-no question first, and then give a positive or negative answer using appropriate adverbs of degree.

e.g. něi / dāk hàn

Q: něi dāk mē dāk hàn ǎa?

A (quite): ngǒ gél dāk hàn.

A (no): ngǒ mē dāk hàn.

1) Càn lǒu sī / mòng 忙 busy



Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A (very): \_\_\_\_\_, něi nē?

A (not quite): \_\_\_\_\_

2) něi / mǔn 悶 bored



Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A (no): \_\_\_\_\_, něi nē?

A (quite): \_\_\_\_\_

3) kěoi/zūng jī 鍾意 like

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A (so so): \_\_\_\_\_



4) něi/mìng bǎak 明白 understand

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A (quite): \_\_\_\_\_



5) něi dēi/hōi sām

Q: \_\_\_\_\_

A (very): \_\_\_\_\_

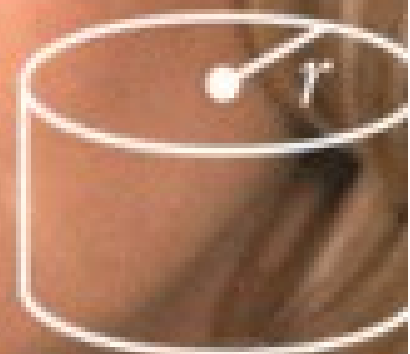




$$A = \pi r^2$$

$$C = 2\pi r$$

$$V = \frac{1}{3} \pi r^2 h$$



$$V = \pi r^2 h$$

# Numbers

	30°	45°	60°
sin	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$
cos	$\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$	$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
tan	$\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$	1	$\sqrt{3}$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\cos^2 x} = \tan x + C$$

$$\int \tan x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

$$\int \frac{dx}{\sin x} = \ln\left|\frac{x}{2}\right| + C$$



$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$a\left(x^2 + \frac{b}{a}x + \frac{c}{a}\right) = 0$$





## 1. Cardinal Numerals (0 - 1,000,000)

### 1. Single digit numbers (0 - 9) 🎧 CD -T23

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
lìng <sup>4</sup>	jāt <sup>1</sup>	jī <sup>6</sup>	sāam <sup>1</sup>	sei <sup>3</sup>	ng <sup>5</sup>	lūk <sup>6</sup>	cāt <sup>1</sup>	bāat <sup>3</sup>	gáu <sup>2</sup>
零	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九

What is your phone number? 你電話幾多號? nei5 din6 waa2 gei2 do1 hou6?

My phone number is 我嘅電話係XXXXX ngo5 ge3 din6 waa2 hai6 XXXXX

## 2. Building up numbers from 10 to 19 🎧 CD -T24

sāp <sup>6</sup>	十	10	<i>Ten</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> jāt <sup>1</sup>	十一	10+1	<i>Eleven</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> jī <sup>6</sup>	十二	10+2	<i>Twelve</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> sāam <sup>1</sup>	十三	10+3	<i>Thirteen</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> seǐ <sup>3</sup>	十四	10+4	<i>Fourteen</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> nǎ <sup>5</sup>	十五	10+5	<i>Fifteen</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> lūk <sup>6</sup>	十六	10+6	<i>Sixteen</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> cāt <sup>1</sup>	十七	10+7	<i>Seventeen</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> baat <sup>3</sup>	十八	10+8	<i>Eighteen</i>
sāp <sup>6</sup> gáu <sup>2</sup>	十九	10+9	<i>Nineteen</i>



22 -> 2+10+2  
 34 -> 3+10+4  
 49 -> 4+10+9

### 3. Building up numbers from 20 to 99

20 is “two ten”, i.e.  $j\ddot{t}^6 s\ddot{a}p^6$  二十 in Cantonese, therefore 21 is “two ten one”,  $j\ddot{t}^6 s\ddot{a}p^6 j\ddot{a}t^1$  二十一, 22 is “two ten two”,  $j\ddot{t}^6 s\ddot{a}p^6 j\ddot{t}^6$  二十二, 30 is “three ten”,  $s\ddot{a}am^1 s\ddot{a}p^6$  三十, and so on.

### 4. Abbreviations of “~ $s\ddot{a}p^6$ ~” ☺ CD -T25

a) The two-digit numbers are abbreviated in informal speech, especially in quoting prices. “ $j\ddot{t}^6 s\ddot{a}p^6 + Numeral$ ” (twenty + something) are often contracted to “ $j\ddot{a}a^6 + Numeral$ ” or “ $j\ddot{e}^6 + Numeral$ ”: ☺

22	$j\ddot{t}^6 s\ddot{a}p^6 j\ddot{t}^6 \Rightarrow j\ddot{a}a^6 j\ddot{t}^6; j\ddot{e}^6 j\ddot{t}^6$
24	$j\ddot{t}^6 s\ddot{a}p^6 s\ddot{e}i^3 \Rightarrow j\ddot{a}a^6 s\ddot{e}i^3; j\ddot{e}^6 s\ddot{e}i^3$

b) “ $s\ddot{a}am^1 s\ddot{a}p^6 + Numeral$ ” (thirty + something) are often contracted to “ $s\ddot{a}a^1 \ddot{a}a^6 + Numeral$ ”: ☺

35	$s\ddot{a}am^1 s\ddot{a}p^6 n\check{g}^5 \Rightarrow s\ddot{a}a^1 \ddot{a}a^6 n\check{g}^5$
38	$s\ddot{a}am^1 s\ddot{a}p^6 b\ddot{a}at^3 \Rightarrow s\ddot{a}a^1 \ddot{a}a^6 b\ddot{a}at^3$

c) Similarly, in numbers from 40 onwards, the word “ $s\ddot{a}p^6$ ” (ten) is reduced to “ $\ddot{a}a^6$ ”: ☺

46	$s\ddot{e}i^3 s\ddot{a}p^6 l\ddot{u}k^6 \Rightarrow s\ddot{e}i^3 \ddot{a}a^6 l\ddot{u}k^6$
59	$n\check{g}^5 s\ddot{a}p^6 g\ddot{a}u^2 \Rightarrow n\check{g}^5 \ddot{a}a^6 g\ddot{a}u^2$
83	$b\ddot{a}at^3 s\ddot{a}p^6 s\ddot{a}am^1 \Rightarrow b\ddot{a}at^3 \ddot{a}a^6 s\ddot{a}am^1$

**A. To ask and tell one's age** (Track 086)

kǎoi gām nìn géi (dō) sèoi ǎa?  
 佢 今年幾(多)歲呀?  
 (How old is he this year?)



kǎoi gām nìn sǎp sèi sèoi.  
 佢 今年十四歲。  
 (He is fourteen this year.)

\* Note that it is unnecessary to use the verb 'to be' when talking about one's age.

<b>Q:</b>	<u>Subject</u>	(gām nìn) (今年) (this year)	géi (dō) 幾(多) (how many)	sèoi 歲 (years old)	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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<b>A:</b>	<u>Subject</u>	(gām nìn) (今年) (this year)	<u>Number</u>	sèoi. 歲 (years old)
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kǎoi 佢 (he, she)

1. jāt	一 (one)	11. sǎp jāt	十一 (eleven)
2. lǎeng*	兩 (two)	12. sǎp jī	十二 (twelve)
3. sāam	三 (three)	13. sǎp sāam	十三 (thirteen)
4. sèi	四 (four)	14. sǎp sèi	十四 (fourteen)
5. nǎ	五 (five)	15. sǎp nǎ	十五 (fifteen)
6. lūk	六 (six)	16. sǎp lūk	十六 (sixteen)
7. cāt	七 (seven)	17. sǎp cāt	十七 (seventeen)
8. bǎat	八 (eight)	18. sǎp bǎat	十八 (eighteen)
9. gáu	九 (nine)	19. sǎp gáu	十九 (nineteen)
10. sǎp	十 (ten)	20. jī sǎp	二十 (twenty)

\* Note that "lǎeng sèoi" is used instead of "jī sèoi" when saying two-year-old.



5. Numerals indicating hundreds “bǎak<sup>3</sup>百” 🎧 CD -T26

jāt <sup>1</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	1 x 100	<i>one hundred</i>
jī <sup>6</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	2 x 100	<i>two hundred</i>
sāam <sup>1</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	3 x 100	<i>three hundred</i>
sēi <sup>3</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	4 x 100	<i>four hundred</i>
nǚ <sup>5</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	5 x 100	<i>five hundred</i>
lūk <sup>6</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	6 x 100	<i>six hundred</i>
cāt <sup>1</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	7 x 100	<i>seven hundred</i>
bāat <sup>3</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	8 x 100	<i>eight hundred</i>
gáu <sup>2</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup>	9 x 100	<i>nine hundred</i>

6. Building up numbers from 101 to 999 🎧 CD -T27

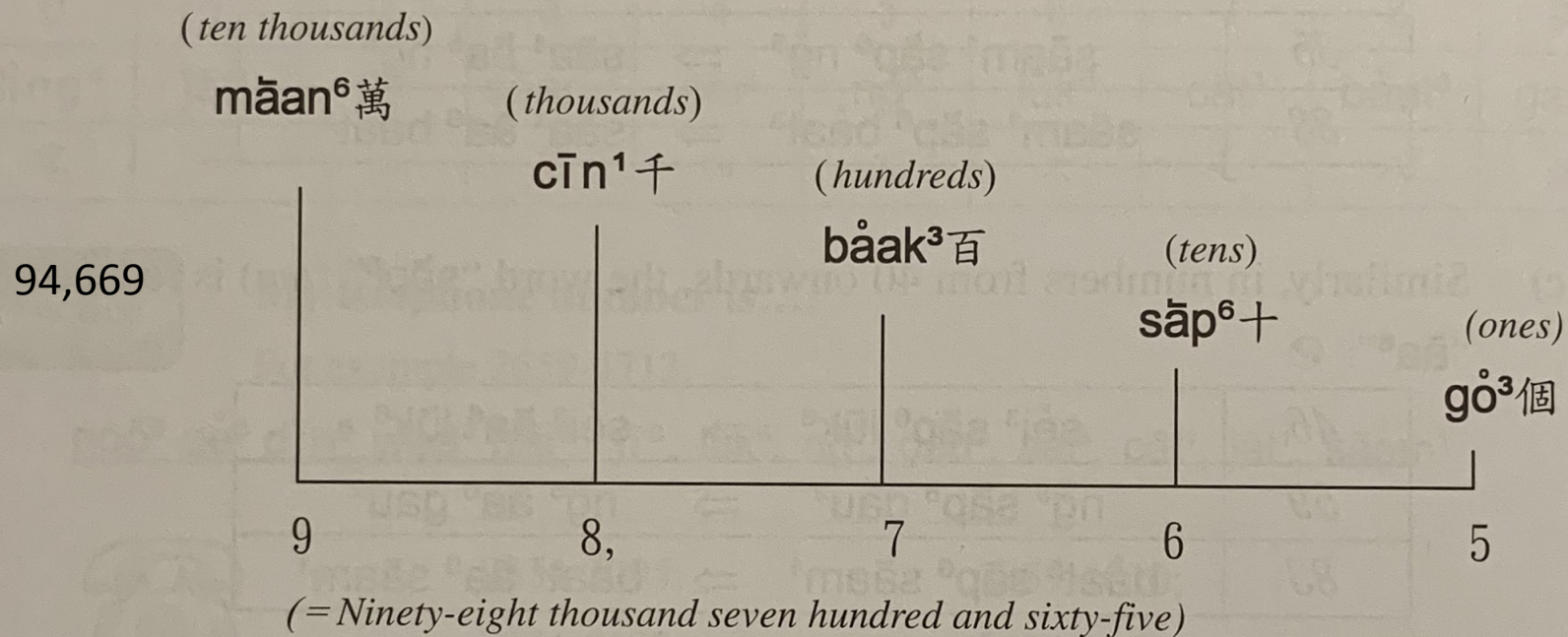
jāt <sup>1</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup> lìng <sup>4</sup> jāt <sup>1</sup>	1 x 100 + 0 + 1	101
jǐ <sup>6</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup> jǐ <sup>6</sup> sǎp <sup>6</sup> jǐ <sup>6</sup>	2 x 100 + 20 + 2	222
nǚ <sup>5</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup> lǔk <sup>6</sup> sǎp <sup>6</sup> cāt <sup>1</sup>	5 x 100 + 60 + 7	567
cāt <sup>1</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup> sām <sup>1</sup> sǎp <sup>6</sup>	7 x 100 + 30	730
bǎat <sup>3</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup> bǎat <sup>3</sup> sǎp <sup>6</sup> bǎat <sup>3</sup>	8 x 100 + 80 + 8	888
gáu <sup>2</sup> bǎak <sup>3</sup> gáu <sup>2</sup> sǎp <sup>6</sup> gáu <sup>2</sup>	9 x 100 + 99	999



## 7. Counting thousands and above 🗣️ CD -T28

In Chinese, “**cīn<sup>1</sup>** 千” is used to indicate thousands and there is an additional unit “**māan<sup>6</sup>** 萬” to indicate ten thousand.

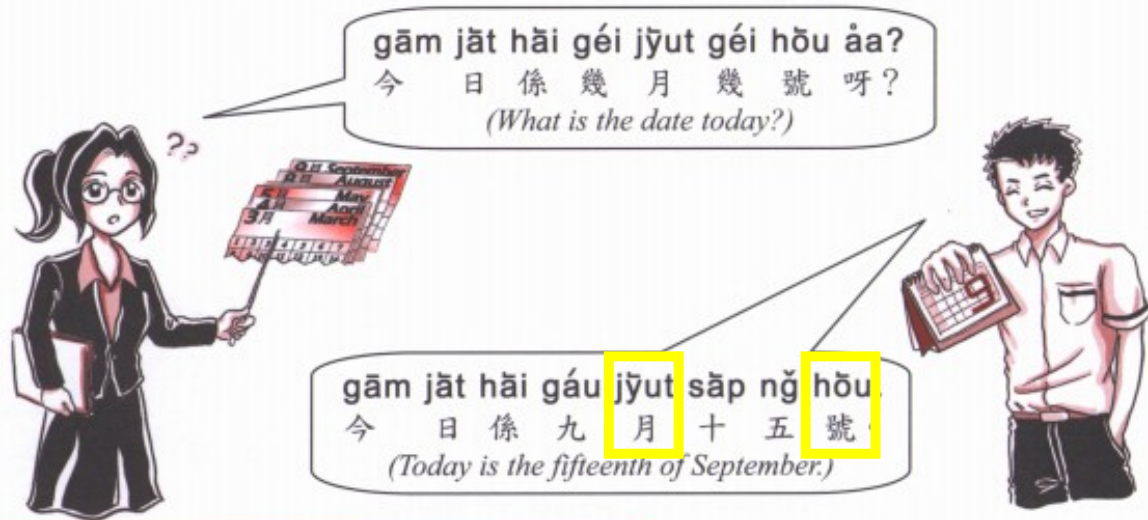
Here is a chart to show the Chinese counting system: 🗣️



25	601	7601
39	566	9566
42	913	6913
11	384	5384
54	104	8104
89	220	1220
67	477	2477
71	852	3852



**A. To ask and tell months and days** (Track 156)



nī gò jyut (hai)\*  
 呢個月 (係)  
 (this month) (to be)  
Month  
 (No. 1 - 12) + jyut 月。

jāt jyut 一月 (January)  
 jī jyut 二月 (February)  
 sāam jyut 三月 (March)  
 sei jyut 四月 (April)  
 nǎ jyut 五月 (May)  
 lūk jyut 六月 (June)  
 cāt jyut 七月 (July)  
 bāat jyut 八月 (August)  
 gáu jyut 九月 (September)  
 sǎp jyut 十月 (October)  
 sǎp jāt jyut 十一月 (November)  
 sǎp jī jyut 十二月 (December)

gām jāt (hai)\*  
 今日 (係)  
 (today) (to be)  
Day of Month.  
 (No. 1 - 31) + hōu 號。

jāt hōu 一號 (1<sup>st</sup> day of the month)  
 jī hōu 二號 (2<sup>nd</sup> day of the month)  
 sāam hōu 三號 (3<sup>rd</sup> day of the month)  
 jī sǎp gáu hōu 二十九號 (29<sup>th</sup> day of the month)  
 sāam sǎp hōu 三十號 (30<sup>th</sup> day of the month)  
 sāam sǎp jāt hōu 三十一號 (31<sup>st</sup> day of the month)

\* Note that the verb “hai” is unnecessary except when the speaker wants to emphasize the current time.

<b>Q: Subject</b>	(hāi) (係) (to be)	<b>gēi jyut</b> 幾月 (what month)	<b>gēi hōu</b> 幾號 (what date of the month)	āa? 呀? [Pt]
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1. **cìn jāt**  
前日  
(the day before yesterday)

(hāi)  
係  
(to be)

\_\_\_\_\_ jyut \_\_\_\_\_ hōu

2. **càm jāt / (kàm jāt)**  
嘢日 / (琴日)  
(yesterday)

(hāi)  
係  
(to be)

\_\_\_\_\_ jyut \_\_\_\_\_ hōu

3. **gām jāt**  
今日  
(today)

(hāi)  
係  
(to be)

\_\_\_\_\_ jyut \_\_\_\_\_ hōu

4. **tīng jāt**  
聽日  
(tomorrow)

(hāi)  
係  
(to be)

\_\_\_\_\_ jyut \_\_\_\_\_ hōu

5. **hāu jāt**  
後日  
(the day after tomorrow)

(hāi)  
係  
(to be)

\_\_\_\_\_ jyut \_\_\_\_\_ hōu

6. **ngō gē sāang jāt**  
我嘅生日  
(My birthday)

(hāi)  
係  
(to be)

\_\_\_\_\_ jyut \_\_\_\_\_ hōu

**B. To ask and tell days of the week** (Track 158)

gām jāt (hāi) sīng kèi géi áa?  
今日(係)星期幾呀?  
(What day of the week is it today?)



gām jāt (hāi) sīng kèi jāt.  
今日(係)星期一。  
(Today is Monday.)



<b>Q:</b>	gām jāt 今日 (today)	(hāi) (係) (to be)	sīng kèi géi / (lǎi bàai géi) (what day of the week)	áa? 呀? [Pt]
-----------	--------------------------	-------------------------	--	-------------------

<b>A:</b>	gām jāt 今日 (today)	(hāi) (係) (to be)	<b>Day of the Week.</b> sīng kèi + (No. 1-6) / (lǎi bàai + (No. 1-6).) (Monday - Saturday)	
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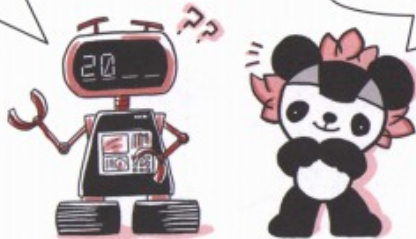
sīng kèi jāt	星期一	lǎi bàai jāt	禮拜一	(Monday)
sīng kèi jī	星期二	lǎi bàai jī	禮拜二	(Tuesday)
sīng kèi sāam	星期三	lǎi bàai sāam	禮拜三	(Wednesday)
sīng kèi sèi	星期四	lǎi bàai sèi	禮拜四	(Thursday)
sīng kèi nǚ	星期五	lǎi bàai nǚ	禮拜五	(Friday)
sīng kèi lūk	星期六	lǎi bàai lūk	禮拜六	(Saturday)
sīng kèi jāt	星期日	lǎi bàai jāt	禮拜日	(Sunday)



**C. To ask and tell the year of birth** (Track 159)

gām nìn hāi géi dō nìn áa?  
今年係幾多年呀?  
(What year is it this year?)

gām nìn hāi jī lìng lìng bāat nìn.  
今年係二零零八年。  
(This year is the year of 2008.)



????

nìn  
年  
(year)

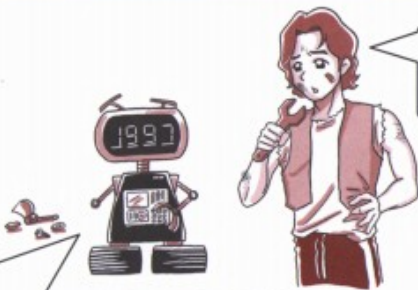
1. jāt sāam lìng lìng nìn 一三零零年 (the year 1300)
2. jāt bāat lūk cāt nìn 一八六七年 (the year 1867)
3. jāt gáu sèi nǚ nìn 一九四五年 (the year 1945)
4. jī lìng lìng sāam nìn 二零零三年 (the year 2003)
5. jī lìng jāt jī nìn 二零一二年 (the year 2012)

Q: **Subject**

bīn nìn  
邊年  
(which year)

cēot sài  
出世  
(be born)

gāa?  
㗎?  
[Pt]



něi bīn nìn cēot sài gāa?  
你邊年出世㗎?  
(In which year were you born?)

ngǒ jāt gáu gáu cāt nìn cēot sài gè.  
我一九九七年出世嘅。  
(I was born in 1997.)

A: **Subject**

\_\_\_ nìn  
\_\_\_ 年  
(\_\_\_ year)

cēot sài  
出世  
(be born)

gè.  
嘅。  
[Pt]

**D. To ask and tell when an event happens** (Track 160)

něi géi sì sāang jāt ǎa?  
你 幾 時 生 日 呀?  
(When is your birthday?)



ngǒ nī gǒ sīng kèi jāt sāang jāt.  
我 呢 個 星 期 日 生 日。  
(This Sunday will be my birthday.)

<b>Q:</b>	<u>Subject</u>	géi sì 幾 時 (when)	<u>Verbal phrase</u>	ǎa / gǎa? 呀 / 㗎? [Pt]
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<b>A:</b>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Time word</u>	<u>Verbal phrase.</u>
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kǎoi 佢

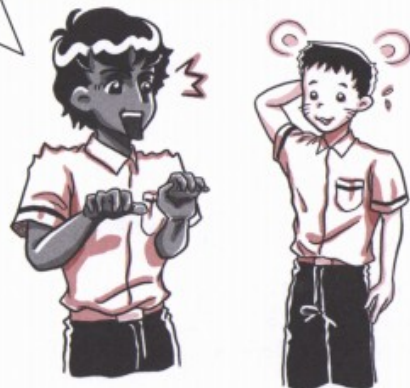
- |                        |           |             |
|------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. jāt gáu gáu cāt nìn | 一 九 九 七 年 | (1997)      |
| 2. gǎu nín             | 舊 年       | (last year) |
| 3. sīng kèi jāt        | 星 期 日     | (Sunday)    |
| 4. cāt dím bunn        | 七 點 半     | (7:30)      |
| 5. tīng jāt            | 聽 日       | (tomorrow)  |

- |                   |       |                          |
|-------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1. cǎot sǎi       | 出 世   | (born)                   |
| 2. lèi Hōeng Góng | 嚟 香 港 | (come to Hong Kong)      |
| 3. hǎoi bǒu zǎap  | 去 補 習 | (go for extra tutorials) |
| 4. fāan ūk kái    | 返 屋 企 | (return home)            |
| 5. dāk hàn        | 得 閒   | (have free time)         |

OR  
邊年 bin1 nin4  
Which year

**Ě. Chinese zodiacal animals** (Track 161)

něi sūk māt jě sāng ciu gǎa?  
你 屬 乜 野 生 肖 㗎?  
(What animal of the year do you belong to?)



nǎo sūk sýu gè.  
我 屬 鼠 嘅。  
(I belong to the year of rat.)

The twelve animals of Chinese zodiacal



sýu  
鼠  
(rat)



ngàu  
牛  
(ox)



fú  
虎  
(tiger)



tòu  
兔  
(rabbit)



lùng  
龍  
(dragon)



sè  
蛇  
(snake)



mǎa  
馬  
(horse)



jòeng  
羊  
(sheep)



hàu  
猴  
(monkey)



gāi  
雞  
(rooster)














gáu  
狗  
(dog)



zýu  
豬  
(pig)



											
RAT	OX	TIGER	HARE	DRAGON	SNAKE	HORSE	RAM	MONKEY	ROOSTER	DOG	PIG
鼠	牛	虎	兔	龍	蛇	馬	羊	猴	雞	狗	豬
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911
1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043
2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055
2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067
2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079
2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091
2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103

*Farah chats with her tutor.*



Tutor : Farah, nǐ bīn nìn cēot sǎi gǎa?  
Farah, 你邊年出世㗎?  
(Farah, in which year were you born?)



Farah : ngǒ jāt gáu gáu sèi nìn cēot sǎi gè.  
我一九九四年出世嘅。  
(I was born in 1994.)

ngǒ sūk gáu. nǐ nē?  
我屬狗。你呢?  
(I was born in the year of the dog. And you?)



Tutor : bèi māt. ngǒ sūk māau\* gè.  
秘密。我屬貓嘅。  
(It's a secret. I was born in the year of the cat.)



Farah : gám, nǐ géi sì sāang jāt ǎa?  
噉，你幾時生日呀?  
(So, when is your birthday?)



Tutor : ngǒ cāt j̄yut jāt hōu sāang jāt, nǐ nē?  
我七月一號生日，你呢?  
(My birthday is July 1<sup>st</sup>. And you?)



Farah : nī gò sīng kèi jāt hǎi ngǒ gè sāang jāt.  
呢個星期日係我嘅生日。  
(This Sunday will be my birthday.)



Tutor : hǎi mē? gám, zūk nǐ sāang jāt fái lōk ǎa!  
係咩？噉，祝你生日快樂呀！  
(Really? Then, happy birthday to you!)



Farah : dō zè!  
多謝！  
(Thank you!)



\* Cat does not belong to the Chinese zodiacal animals. When someone says that he/she was born in the year of the cat, it implies that he/she wants to hide his/her age.





## 4. Money

The currency in Hong Kong is the HK\$, which is pegged to the US\$ at a fixed rate of HK\$7.80=US\$1. The bank notes in circulation are in the following denominations: \$1,000, \$500, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10. Coins can be found in units of \$10, \$5, \$2, \$1, 50¢, 20¢ and 10¢. Several local banks have the authority to issue bank notes so there are more than one design for each denomination. The Hong Kong Monetary Authority issues the HK\$10 note, while all the other notes are issued either by HSBC, Bank of China or Standard Chartered Bank. (also see p.83)

## 1. Dollars ☉ CD -T32

In Hong Kong currency, the basic unit of money “cīn<sup>2</sup>錢” is “mān<sup>1</sup>蚊(dollars)”. This unit is also used as a measure word, so when you want to say an amount of money, just include “mān<sup>1</sup>蚊” after the numerical value.

numerical value + mān<sup>1</sup>蚊

For example: ☉

1)	jāt <sup>1</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$1
2)	lǒeng <sup>5</sup> mān <sup>1①</sup>	\$2
3)	sāp <sup>6</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$10
4)	sāp <sup>6</sup> jī <sup>6</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$12
5)	jāt <sup>1</sup> bāak <sup>3</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$100
6)	jāt <sup>1</sup> cīn <sup>1</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$1, 000
7)	jāt <sup>1</sup> māan <sup>6</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$10, 000
8)	sāp <sup>6</sup> māan <sup>6</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$100, 000
9)	jāt <sup>1</sup> bāak <sup>3</sup> māan <sup>6</sup> mān <sup>1</sup>	\$1, 000, 000

## A. To say an amount of money

### 1) Dollars 🎧 (Track 167)

In the Hong Kong currency, the basic unit of money (cín 錢) is 'mān 蚊 (dollar)'. This unit is also used as a measure word, so if you want to express an amount of money, add 'mān 蚊' after the numerical value:

<u>Numerical Value</u>	mān 蚊 (dollar)
------------------------	----------------------



- |                    |      |          |
|--------------------|------|----------|
| 1. jāt mān         | 一蚊   | (\$1)    |
| 2. lǒeng* mān      | 兩蚊   | (\$2)    |
| 3. sāam mān        | 三蚊   | (\$3)    |
| 4. nǚ mān          | 五蚊   | (\$5)    |
| 5. sāp jī mān      | 十二蚊  | (\$12)   |
| 6. jī sāp jī mān   | 二十二蚊 | (\$22)   |
| 7. gáu sāp gáu mān | 九十九蚊 | (\$99)   |
| 8. jāt bǎak mān    | 一百蚊  | (\$100)  |
| 9. jāt cīn mān     | 一千蚊  | (\$1000) |

### 2) Ten-cent units 🎧 (Track 168)

In the Hong Kong currency, a unit of money smaller than the dollar 'mān 蚊' is 'hòu zí 毫子', which is a ten-cent unit (similar to the US 'dime'). One 'mān 蚊' is equal to ten 'hòu zí 毫子'. In colloquial speech, the shortened form 'hòu 毫' is commonly used. This unit is also a measure word by itself:

<u>1-9</u>	hòu 毫 10-cent
------------	---------------------



- |               |    |                      |
|---------------|----|----------------------|
| 1. jāt hòu    | 一毫 | (ten cents 10 ¢)     |
| 2. lǒeng* hòu | 兩毫 | (twenty cents 20 ¢)  |
| 3. sèi hòu    | 四毫 | (forty cents 40 ¢)   |
| 4. nǚ hòu     | 五毫 | (fifty cents 50 ¢)   |
| 5. cāt hòu    | 七毫 | (seventy cents 70 ¢) |

### 3) Dollars and ten-cent units (Track 169)

#### i. Using 'gò 個' instead of 'mān 蚊'

In spoken Cantonese, when an amount involves both dollars and ten-cent units, 'gò 個' is used instead of 'mān 蚊' for dollars and 'hòu 毫' may be omitted. Also 'jī 二' is used for 2 ten-cent units and 'bùn 半' is used for 5 ten-cent units.

<u>Figure of dollar</u>	gò 個 [MW]	<u>Figure of ten-cent</u>
-------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------

- |                                 |         |            |
|---------------------------------|---------|------------|
| 1. bàat gò jāt hòu              | 八個一毫    | (\$8.10)   |
| 2. nǚ sǎp gáu gò sāam hòu       | 五十九個三毫  | (\$59.30)  |
| 3. jāt bàak lìng sèi gò lùk hòu | 一百零四個六毫 | (\$104.60) |
| 4. lùk gò bùnn                  | 六個半     | (\$6.50)   |
| 5. lǒeng gò jī                  | 兩個二     | (\$2.20)   |

#### ii. Omission of 'jāt 一' in One dollar plus Ten-cent units

It is usual for local speakers to drop the 'jāt 一' for the case when ten-cent units follow a single dollar:

<del>jāt</del> / (one)	gò 個 [MW]	<u>Figure of ten-cent</u>
------------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------

- |                           |     |          |
|---------------------------|-----|----------|
| 1. <del>jāt</del> gò jāt  | ／個一 | (\$1.10) |
| 2. <del>jāt</del> gò jī   | ／個二 | (\$1.20) |
| 3. <del>jāt</del> gò sèi  | ／個四 | (\$1.40) |
| 4. <del>jāt</del> gò bùnn | ／個半 | (\$1.50) |
| 5. <del>jāt</del> gò cāt  | ／個七 | (\$1.70) |

 *How much is it?* (gēi dō cín āa? 幾多錢呀?)

- a) \$28.00      b) \$39.90      c) \$46.50      d) \$122.20      e) \$888.80
- f) 20 ¢      g) 50 ¢      h) \$1.70      i) \$1.50      j) \$1.90





nī gò dǎan gōu géi dō cín ǎa?  
 呢個蛋糕幾多錢呀?  
 (How much is this cake?)



bāat sǎp mǎn jāt bōng. nī gò jāt bǎak lūk sǎp mǎn.  
 八十蚊一磅。呢個一百六十蚊。  
 (It's eighty dollars for one pound. This one costs a hundred and sixty dollars.)

<b>Q:</b> <i>Subject</i>	<b>géi dō cín*</b> 幾多錢 (how much money)	<b>ǎa?</b> 呀? [Pt]
--------------------------	---	--------------------------

\* Note that “géi dō cín” can be shortened as “géi cín” in colloquial speech.

**This one:** (See L.8)

<b>nī</b> 呢 (this)	<i>Measure word</i>
--------------------------	---------------------

1. gò    個
2. gǎa 架
3. gīn 件
4. dèoi 對

**This + Noun:** (See L.8)

<b>nī</b> 呢 (this)	<i>Measure word</i>	<i>Noun</i>
--------------------------	---------------------	-------------

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. gò    個</li> <li>2. gǎa 架</li> <li>3. gīn 件</li> <li>4. dèoi 對</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. jàn        人 (person)</li> <li>2. bāa sí    巴士 (bus)</li> <li>3. lāang sāam 冷衫 (woolen knit wear)</li> <li>4. hàai      鞋 (shoes)</li> </ol> |
|---|--|

That one: (See L.8)

That + Noun: (See L.8) 🌀 (Track 171)

gó  
個  
(that) | Measure word

gó  
個  
(that) | Measure word | Noun

1. bún 本
2. zī 枝
3. zōeng 張
4. báa 把

1. zāap zi 雜誌 (magazine)
2. ngàan sīk bāt 顏色筆 (colour pencil)
3. tói 檯/枱 (table; desk)
4. gāau zín 較剪 (scissors)

Price for a quantity of things (1): 🌀 (Track 172)

Subject  
(Noun) | (hāi)\*  
(係)  
(to be) | Price | Quantity.  
(Number + Measure word)

dāan gōu  
蛋糕  
(cake)

1. sāam sǎp mǎn lǒeng gīn 三十蚊兩件 (two for \$30)
2. sǎp nǚ mǎn jāt gīn 十五蚊一件 (one for \$15)
3. bāat sǎp mǎn jāt bōng 八十蚊一磅 (one pound for \$80)

## 2. Number of objects

A measure word (MW) helps describe the quantity and quality (such as distinctive features of shape, natural kind and function) of a noun in counting. A number alone usually cannot function enough as an attributive and must be combined with a measure word inserted between the cardinal number and the noun it modifies.

Numeral + Measure Word + Noun/Nominal phrase

For example: ㊦ CD -T47

jāt <sup>1</sup> gò <sup>3</sup> jàn <sup>4</sup>	一個人	one person
jāt <sup>1</sup> gǎa <sup>3</sup> cē <sup>1</sup>	一架車	one vehicle
jāt <sup>1</sup> gīn <sup>6</sup> sāam <sup>1</sup>	一件衫	one piece of clothing
jāt <sup>1</sup> gāan <sup>1</sup> fóng <sup>2</sup>	一間房	one room
jāt <sup>1</sup> bún <sup>2</sup> s̄yū <sup>1</sup>	一本書	one book
jāt <sup>1</sup> zèk <sup>3</sup> gáu <sup>2</sup>	一隻狗	one dog
jāt <sup>1</sup> deoi <sup>3</sup> hàai <sup>4</sup>	一對鞋	one pair of shoes
jāt <sup>1</sup> tìu <sup>4</sup> fú <sup>3</sup>	一條褲	one (pair of) trousers
jāt <sup>1</sup> zōeng <sup>1</sup> zí <sup>2</sup>	一張紙	one sheet of paper
jāt <sup>1</sup> zī <sup>1</sup> bāt <sup>1</sup>	一枝筆	one pen
jāt <sup>1</sup> būi <sup>1</sup> záu <sup>2</sup>	一杯酒	one glass (cup) of wine
jāt <sup>1</sup> wún <sup>2</sup> fāan <sup>6</sup>	一碗飯	one bowl of rice
jāt <sup>1</sup> dīp <sup>6</sup> còi <sup>3</sup>	一碟菜	one plate of vegetables
jāt <sup>1</sup> gún <sup>3</sup> hó <sup>2</sup> lōk <sup>6</sup>	一罐可樂	one can of coke
jāt <sup>1</sup> fān <sup>6</sup> sāam <sup>1</sup> màn <sup>4</sup> zī <sup>6</sup>	一份三文治	one sandwich



Here are some common measure words: 🎧 CD -T46

1)	gò <sup>3</sup>	個	<i>for persons; round objects; abstract things, such as questions or ideas</i>
2)	gǎa <sup>3</sup>	架	<i>for vehicles; machines, e.g. cars, airplane.</i>
3)	gīn <sup>6</sup>	件	<i>for upper body items of clothing, e.g. shirt, coat.</i>
4)	gāan <sup>1</sup>	間	<i>for buildings; houses; rooms</i>
5)	bún <sup>2</sup>	本	<i>for books; magazines</i>
6)	zék <sup>3</sup>	隻	<i>for most animals; ships; one of a pair</i>
7)	děoi <sup>3</sup>	對	<i>for a pair of objects, such as shoes, hands, chopsticks</i>
8)	tìu <sup>4</sup>	條	<i>for streets or things that are long and narrow</i>
9)	zōeng <sup>1</sup>	張	<i>for paper; cards; objects with a flat surface, such as chairs, tables, etc.</i>
10)	zī <sup>1</sup>	枝	<i>for objects that are cylindrical, rigid, long and thin, e.g. pens, cigarettes</i>
11)	būi <sup>1</sup>	杯	<i>literally a “cup”, for the quantity of something that a cup will hold</i>
12)	wún <sup>2</sup>	碗	<i>literally a “bowl”, for quantity of something that a bowl will hold</i>
13)	dīp <sup>6</sup>	碟	<i>literally a “plate”, for quantity of something that a plate will hold</i>
14)	gún <sup>3</sup>	罐	<i>literally a “can”, for quantity of something that a can will hold</i>
15)	fān <sup>6</sup>	份	<i>for objects in a set, such as documents, newspapers; a sandwich or a job</i>





*Price for a quantity of things (2):*

Quantity +

Subject

*Nu. + MW (+ Noun)*

optional

(hāi)\*

(係)

(to be)

Price.

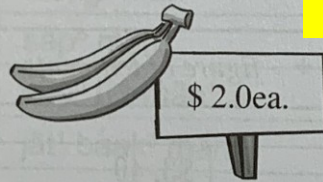
1. jāt gān còi      一斤菜      (*a catty of vegetable*)
2. jāt dāa cáang      一打橙      (*a dozen of oranges*)
3. jāt gūn hēi séoi      一罐汽水      (*a can of soft drink*)

\* Note that the verb-to-be “hāi” is usually unnecessary in a statement telling the price of something unless the speaker wants to emphasize the price.

1. sǎp lūk mǎn      十六蚊      (\$16)
2. sèi sǎp bāat mǎn      四十八蚊      (\$48)
3. gáu mǎn      九蚊      (\$9)

Price for a quantity of things (3):

E.g.



Subject + quantity + Price

hōeng<sup>1</sup> zīu<sup>1</sup> jāt<sup>1</sup> tìu<sup>4</sup> lǒeng<sup>5</sup> mān<sup>1</sup>

香 蕉 一 條 兩 蚊

Banana one \$2

4. Asking for the price 🎧 CD -T35

Q: géi<sup>2</sup> (dō<sup>1</sup>) cín<sup>2</sup> ǎa<sup>3</sup>?

géi<sup>2</sup> cín<sup>2</sup> ǎa<sup>3</sup>?

幾(多)錢/呀?

how much money/ PT

= *How much is it?*

*(Answer: a price)*

Q: dím<sup>2</sup> māai<sup>6</sup> ǎa<sup>3</sup>?

點/ 賣/ 呀?

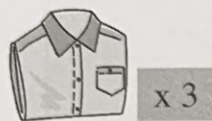
how/ to sell/ PT

= *How much is it?*

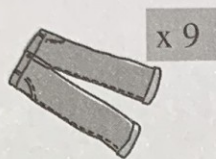
*(Answer: a unit or measurement and a price)*

Practice

Try to figure out what measure words should be used for the following items and count them with the given numbers.



sāam<sup>1</sup> 衫



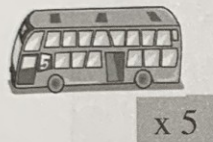
fú<sup>3</sup> 褲



hài<sup>4</sup> 鞋



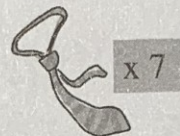
māt<sup>6</sup> 襪



cē<sup>1</sup> 車



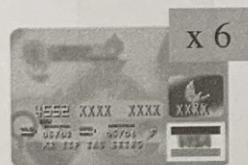
gáu<sup>2</sup> 狗



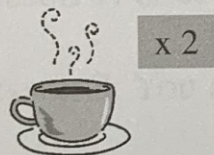
tāi<sup>1</sup> 呔



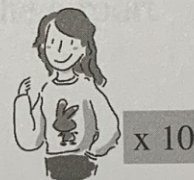
ūk<sup>1</sup> 屋



kāat<sup>1</sup> 咭



càa<sup>4</sup> 茶



jàn<sup>4</sup> 人



sāam<sup>1</sup> mán<sup>4</sup> zī<sup>6</sup> 三文治



Practice

Try to figure out what measure words should be used for the following items and count them with the given number.

<p><b>Q:</b> <i>Subject</i></p>	<p><b>gēi dō cín*</b> 幾多錢 (how much money)</p>	<p><b>àa?</b> 呀? [P]</p>
---------------------------------	--	----------------------------------

\$160

x 3  
gin6

sāam<sup>1</sup> 衫

\$1423

x 9  
tiu4

fú<sup>3</sup> 褲

\$540.8

x 1  
deoi3

hài<sup>4</sup> 鞋

\$63.2

x 2  
deoi3

māt<sup>6</sup> 襪

\$345.4

x 5  
gaa3

cē<sup>1</sup> 車

\$6345

x 8  
zek3

gáu<sup>2</sup> 狗

\$899.9

x 7  
tiu4

tāi<sup>1</sup> 呔

\$3,700,000

x 1  
gaan1

ūk<sup>1</sup> 屋

\$26.9

x 6  
zoeng1

kāat<sup>1</sup> 咭

\$45

x 2  
bui1

càa<sup>4</sup> 茶

\$57

x 10  
go3

jàn<sup>4</sup> 人

\$57

x 4  
fan6

sāam<sup>1</sup> mán<sup>4</sup> zī<sup>6</sup> 三文治

**C. To express a higher degree than what is expected** 🎧 (Track 173)

nī gó sáu gēi jāt mǎan sāam cīn lūk bǎak mǎn.  
 呢個手錶一萬三千六百蚊。  
 (This watch costs thirteen thousand and six hundred dollars.)

zek3  
 隻



WATCH



wǎa, tài gwài lǎa.  
 嘩，太貴喇。  
 (Wow, it's too expensive.)

<u>Subject</u>	tài 太 (too)	<u>Adjective</u>	lǎa. 喇。 [Pt]
----------------	-------------------	------------------	--------------------

- |                  |      |              |
|------------------|------|--------------|
| 1. Zūng Gwòk     | 中國   | (China)      |
| 2. Hōeng Góng    | 香港   | (Hong Kong)  |
| 3. nī gó sáu bīu | 呢個手錶 | (this watch) |
| 4. Càn sīn sāang | 陳先生  | (Mr. Chan)   |
| 5. Càn tái       | 陳太   | (Mrs. Chan)  |
| 6. cáau fān      | 炒飯   | (fried rice) |

- |            |    |         |
|------------|----|---------|
| 1. dǎai    | 大  | (big)   |
| 2. sǎi     | 細  | (small) |
| 3. pèng    | 平  | (cheap) |
| 4. fèi     | 肥  | (fat)   |
| 5. sǎu     | 瘦  | (thin)  |
| 6. hóu sīk | 好食 | (tasty) |



tài hóu lǎa!  
 太好喇!  
 (It's marvelous!)

## D. To state what one wants when ordering food or buying things

(Track 174)



m̀ gōi, 唔該， (please)	<u>Subject</u>	jiu 要 (want)	<u>Nu + MW</u>	<u>Things.</u>
----------------------------	----------------	--------------------	----------------	----------------

1. jāt būi 一杯 (a cup of)
2. jāt bāau 一包 (a packet of)
3. lǒeng tiù 兩條 (two)
4. jāt gò 一個 (one)
5. jāt gùn 一罐 (a can of)
6. jāt hǎp 一盒 (a box of)

1. sýut gōu 雪糕 (ice-cream)
2. sýu pín 薯片 (chips)
3. hōeng zīu 香蕉 (banana)
4. cáau fāan 炒飯 (fried rice)
5. hēi séoi 汽水 (soft drink)
6. Wài Tāa Nǎai 維他奶 (Vitasoy)





*Tutor :*

m̀ gōi, nī gò dǎan gōu géi dō cín ǎa?  
唔該，呢個 蛋 糕 幾 多 錢 呀？  
(How much is this cake please?)



*Salesperson :*

bāat sǎp mǎn jāt bōng,  
八 十 蚊 一 磅，  
(It's eighty dollars for one pound.)

nī gò lǒeng bōng, jāt bǎak lūk sǎp mǎn.  
呢個 兩 磅，一 百 六 十 蚊。  
(This one weighs two pounds and costs 160 dollars.)



*Tutor :*

wǎa, tǎai gwǎi lǎa. jāt gīn géi cín ǎa?  
嘩，太 貴 喇。一 件 幾 錢 呀？  
(Wow, it's too expensive. How much is one piece?)



*Salesperson :*

jāt gīn sǎp bāat mǎn.  
一 件 十 八 蚊。  
(It is eighteen dollars for one piece.)



*Tutor :*

gám, m̀ gōi, ngǒ jiu lǒeng gīn.  
噉，唔該，我 要 兩 件。  
(Then, I would like to have two pieces please.)



*Salesperson :*

dō zē sāam sǎp lūk mǎn. jiu m̀ jiu háp ǎa?  
多 謝 三 十 六 蚊。要 唔 要 盒 呀？  
(Thirty-six dollars, thank you. Do you want a box?)



*Tutor :*

hóu ǎak, m̀ gōi.  
好 呃，唔 該。  
(Oh, yes, please.)

# Food and Drink



# 茶餐廳

Caa4 caan1 teng1

*Hong Kong Style Diner*



蛋撻  
Daan6 taat1

*Egg Tart*



西多士  
Sai1 do1 si2

*French Toast*



奶茶  
Naa15 caa4

*Milk Tea*



菠蘿油  
Bo1 lo4 yau4

*Buttered Pineapple Bun*







炒飯

Caau2 faan6  
Fried rice



魚蛋粉

Jyu4 daan2 fan2  
Fishball noodles



炒河/炒麵

Caau2 ho2/ caau2 min6  
Fried flat noodles/ noodles