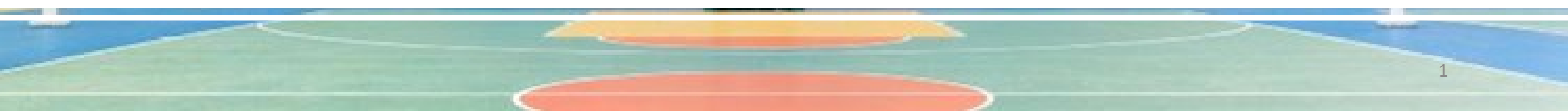




Cantonese I
Week 5



Quick check/revision

1. how are you?
2. what is your name?
3. adjective (happy, cute, beautiful)
4. possession word (my friend, my teacher, my student, my classmate, my doctor)
5. verb to be
6. negation to verb
7. negation to adjective
8. where you from
9. yes/no question

něi dēi hāi m̀ hāi Jāt Bún Jàn ả?
你 哋 係 唔 係 日 本 人 呀?
(Are you Japanese?)

m̀ hāi, ngỗ hāi Hòn Gwòk Jàn.
唔 係, 我 係 韓 國 人。
(No, I'm Korean.)

Meaning	三 three	碗 bowl	細 small	牛 beef	脯 brisket	麵 noodle
Tone no. Mnemonics	1 一 -	2 二 /	3 三 °	4 四 \	5 五 v	6 六 -
Diacritics	sām	wún	sài	ngàu	nǎam	mīn

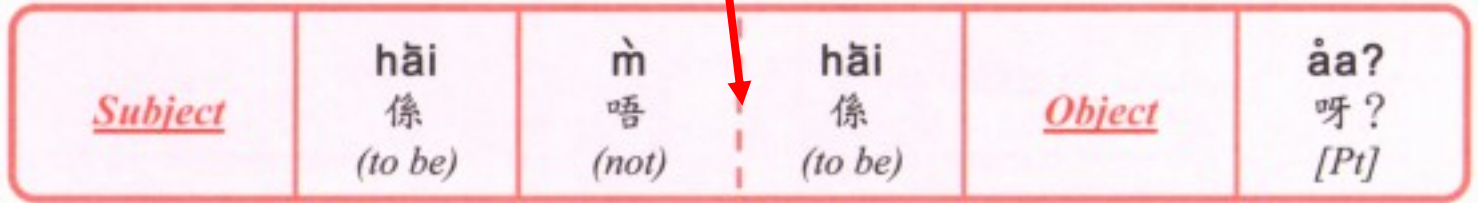
捷克 zit6 hak1

斯洛伐克 si1 lok6 fat6 hak1

Lan2
Gau1
Hai1
Cat6



hāi ả.
係 呀。
(Yes.)

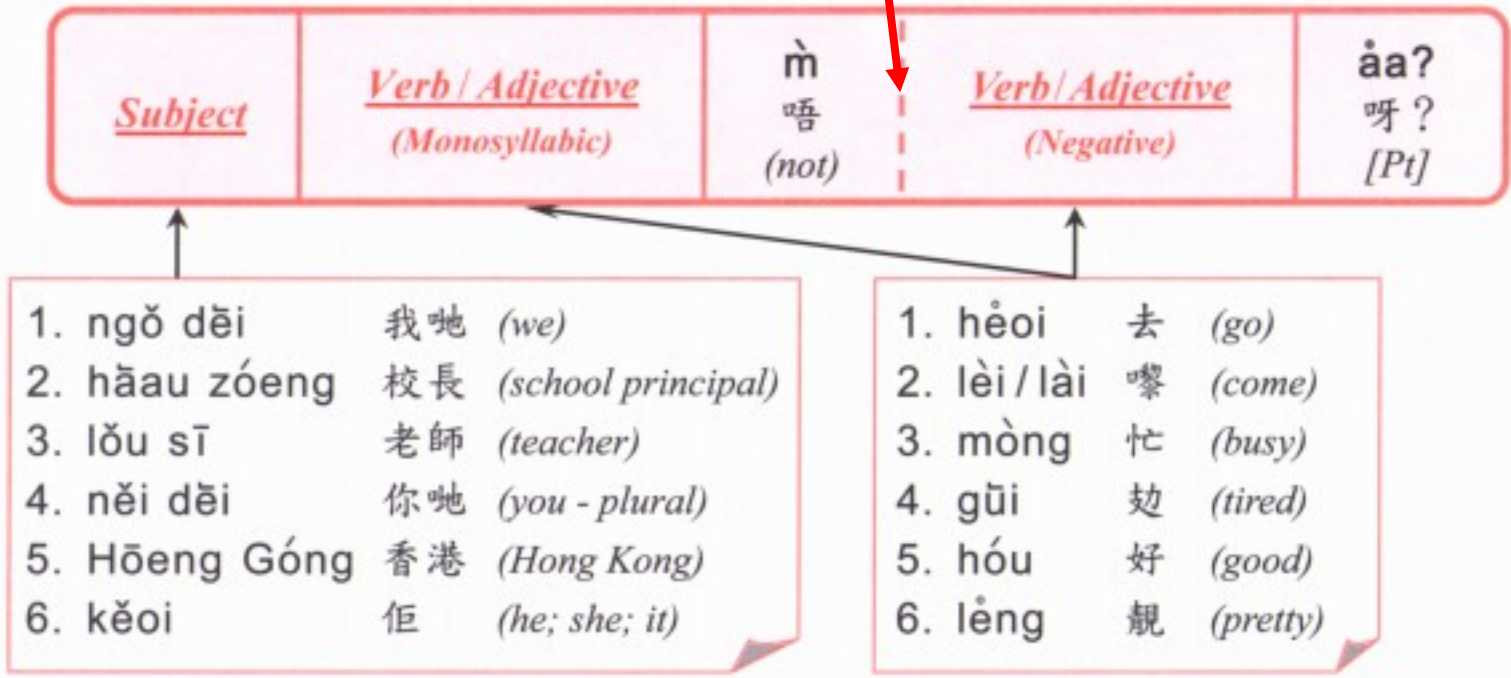


něi 你 (you)

- hǎu zóeng 校長 (school principal)
- lǎu sī 老師 (teacher)
- hők sāang 學生 (student)
- jī sāng 醫生 (doctor)
- sān tòng hők 新同學 (new classmate)

Meaning	三 three	碗 bowl	細 small	牛 beef	腩 brisket	麵 noodle
Tone no. Mnemonics	1 -	2 ' /	3 °	4 \	5 v	6 -
Diacritics	sāam	wún	sǎi	ngàu	nǎam	mīn

Lan2
Gau1
Hai1
Cat6



<u>Subject</u> nei ⁵ 你	dāk hān 得 閒 (have free time)	m̄ 唔 (not)	dāk hān 得 閒 (have free time)	āa? 呀? [Pt]
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------	------------------------------------	-------------------

Lan2
Gau1
Hai1
Cat6

- dāk hān 得閒 (have free time)
- hōi sām 開心 (happy)
- héi sān 起身 (wake up)
- fān gāau 瞓覺 (sleep)
- sīk fāan 食飯 (have a meal)
- sǒeng tòng 上堂 (go to class)
- zūng jī 鍾意 (like; be fond of)
- zāap gwāan 習慣 (get use to)
- mìng bāak 明白 (understand)



- dāk m̄ dāk hān āa? 得唔得閒呀?
- hōi m̄ hōi sām āa? 開唔開心呀?
- héi m̄ héi sān āa? 起唔起身呀?
- fān m̄ fān gāau āa? 瞓唔瞓覺呀?
- sīk m̄ sīk fāan āa? 食唔食飯呀?
- sǒeng m̄ sǒeng tòng āa? 上唔上堂呀?
- zūng m̄ zūng jī āa? 鍾唔鍾意呀?
- zāap m̄ zāap gwāan āa? 習唔習慣呀?
- mìng m̄ mìng bāak āa? 明唔明白呀?

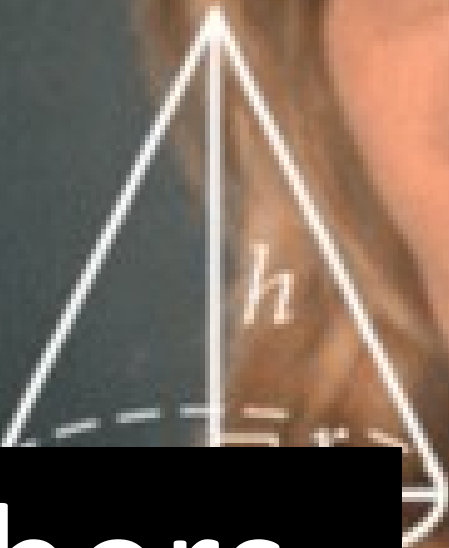
Yes/no question

Key for tones
sām¹ wún² sai³ ngàu⁴ nām⁵ mīn⁶



$$A = \pi r^2$$
$$C = 2\pi r$$

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



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

Numbers

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



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

$$\int \operatorname{tg} x dx = -\ln|\cos x| + C$$

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



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

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

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 ⁴	jāt ¹	jī ⁶	sāam ¹	sēi ³	nǎ ⁵	lūk ⁶	cāt ¹	bāat ³	gáu ²
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?

phone

how many

number

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

my

is

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Class exercise:

768 403 495

495 391 405

394 495 145

245 584 495

948 867 823

985 459 484

938 985 975

954 653 596

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 ⁴	jāt ¹	jī ⁶	sāam ¹	sèi ³	nǎ ⁵	lūk ⁶	cāt ¹	bāat ³	gáu ²
零	一	二	三	四	五	六	七	八	九

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

sǎp ⁶	+	10	<i>Ten</i>
sǎp ⁶ jāt ¹	十一	10+1	<i>Eleven</i>
sǎp ⁶ jī ⁶	十二	10+2	<i>Twelve</i>
sǎp ⁶ sāam ¹	十三	10+3	<i>Thirteen</i>
sǎp ⁶ sǎi ³	十四	10+4	<i>Fourteen</i>
sǎp ⁶ nǎ ⁵	十五	10+5	<i>Fifteen</i>
sǎp ⁶ lūk ⁶	十六	10+6	<i>Sixteen</i>
sǎp ⁶ cāt ¹	十七	10+7	<i>Seventeen</i>
sǎp ⁶ bāat ³	十八	10+8	<i>Eighteen</i>
sǎp ⁶ gáu ²	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. $j\ddot{t}^6 \text{ s}\ddot{a}p^6$ 二十 in Cantonese, therefore 21 is “two ten one”, $j\ddot{t}^6 \text{ s}\ddot{a}p^6 \text{ j}\ddot{a}t^1$ 二十一, 22 is “two ten two”, $j\ddot{t}^6 \text{ s}\ddot{a}p^6 \text{ j}\ddot{t}^6$ 二十二, 30 is “three ten”, $s\ddot{a}am^1 \text{ s}\ddot{a}p^6$ 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. “ $j\ddot{t}^6 \text{ s}\ddot{a}p^6 + \text{Numeral}$ ” (twenty + something) are often contracted to “ $j\ddot{a}a^6 + \text{Numeral}$ ” or “ $j\ddot{e}^6 + \text{Numeral}$ ”: ☺

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

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

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

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

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

Key for tones
 $s\ddot{a}am^1 \text{ w}\ddot{u}n^2 \text{ s}\ddot{a}i^3 \text{ n}\check{g}\ddot{a}u^4 \text{ n}\check{a}am^5 \text{ m}\ddot{t}n^6$

5. Numerals indicating hundreds “bǎak³百” 🎧 CD -T26

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

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mīn⁶

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

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

Key for tones
sām¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

https://youtu.be/Y_y9_Cjp2zM

- 靚唔靚呀? Beautiful or not? Leng3 m4 leng3 aa3?
- 好靚呀 very beautiful ar. hou2 Leng3 aa3
- 你都幾靚 you are quite pretty. Nei5 dou1 gei2 Leng3
- 有 冇問題. No problem. mou5 man6 tai4
- 好唔該晒 good. Thank you very much. hou2 m4 goi1 saai3
- 唔得呀嘛? Not working ar ma? m4 dak1 aa3 maa3
- 係我呀! It is me! Hai6 ngo5 aa3