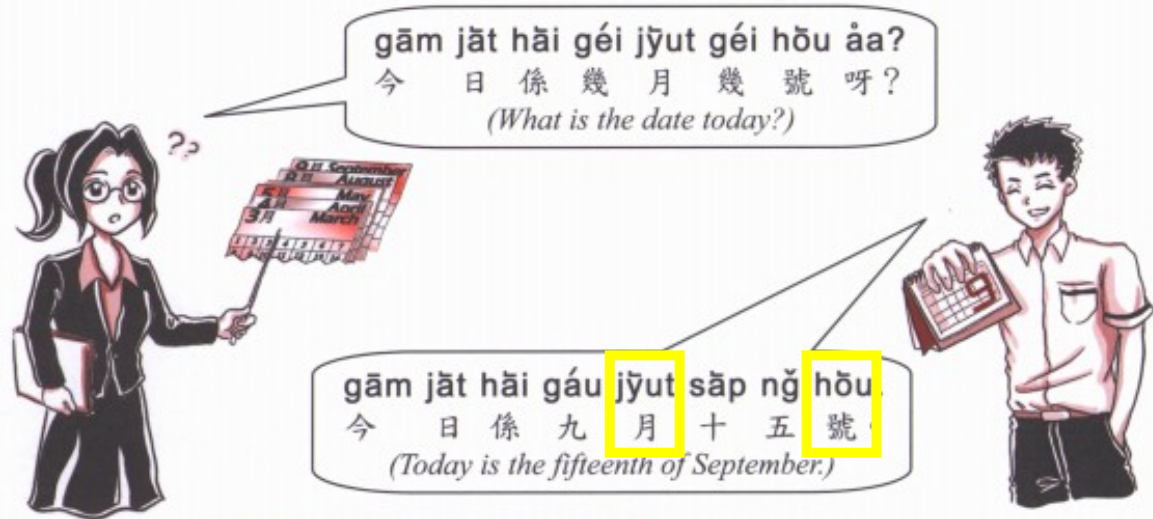




Cantonese I
Week 7

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



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

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

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

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

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

12 October
+ 月 + = 號
sǎp j̄yut sǎp jī hōu

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Q: Subject	(hāi) (係) (to be)	gēi jyut 幾月 (what month)	gēi hōu 幾號 (what date of the month)	āa? 呀? [Pt]
-------------------	-------------------------	--------------------------------	---	-------------------

1.	cìn jāt 前日 (the day before yesterday)	(hāi) 係 (to be)	_____ jyut _____ hōu
2.	càm jāt / (kàm jāt) 嘅日 / (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

10 sāt hōu

11 sāt jat hōu

10 sāt 月 12. sāt jī hōu

13 sāt sāam hōu

14 sāt sei hōu

3

Key for tones
sām¹ wún² sai³ ngàu⁴ nām⁵ mīn⁶

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

gām jāt (hāi) sīng kèi géi ǎa?
 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.)



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

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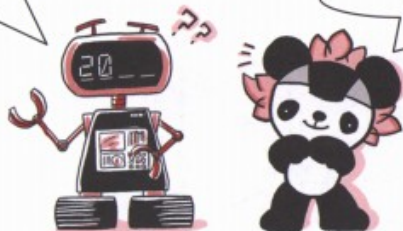
sīng kèi jāt	星期一	lǎi bàai jāt	禮拜一	(Monday)
sīng kèi jī	星期二	lǎi bàai jī	禮拜二	(Tuesday)
sīng kèi sāam	星期三	lǎi bàai sāam	禮拜三	(Wednesday)
sīng kèi sèi	星期四	lǎi bàai sèi	禮拜四	(Thursday)
sīng kèi nǚ	星期五	lǎi bàai nǚ	禮拜五	(Friday)
sīng kèi lük	星期六	lǎi bàai lük	禮拜六	(Saturday)
sīng kèi jāt	星期日	lǎi bàai jāt	禮拜日	(Sunday)

Key for tones
 sām¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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

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

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



????

nìn
年
(year)

1. jāt sāam líng líng 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 nǎg nìn 一九四五年 (the year 1945)
4. jī líng líng sāam nìn 二零零三年 (the year 2003)
5. jī líng 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)

gǎa?
嘍?
[Pi]

你
nei⁵

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

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

A: Subject

__ nìn
__ 年
(__ year)

cēot sài
出世
(be born)

gè.
嘍。
[Pi]

Single digit

2022

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sài³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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



Q:	Subject	géi sì 幾 時 (when)	Verbal phrase	áa / gáa? 呀 / 㗎? [Pt]
-----------	----------------	-------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------------

which time

A:	Subject	Time word	Verbal phrase.
-----------	----------------	------------------	-----------------------

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. cēot sǎi | 出世 | (born) |
| 2. lèi Hōeng Góng | 嚟香港 | (come to Hong Kong) |
| 3. hǎoi bóu 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













Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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 gě.
 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)	→

Key for tones
 sām¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

											
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 nǐn cēot sǎi gǎa?
Farah, 你 邊 年 出 世 嘍?
(Farah, in which year were you born?)



Farah : ngǒ jāt gáu gáu sèi nǐn 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 : bēi 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 gèi sì sāang jāt áa?
噉, 你 幾 時 生 日 呀?
(So, when is your birthday?)



Tutor : ngǒ cāt jÿut jāt hōu sāang jāt, nǐ nē?
我 七 月 一 號 生 日, 你 呢?
(My birthday is July 1st. 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 fáai lōk áa!
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.



Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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 “cín²錢” is “mān¹蚊(dollars)”. This unit is also used as a measure word, so when you want to say an amount of money, just include “mān¹蚊” after the numerical value.

numerical value + mān¹蚊

For example: ☉

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

兩

100 10,000

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mīn⁶

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 ¢)

The use of the character 蚊 (mān) originate from the tone change of the currency denomination used in China in imperial times 文 (màn), which was the chief denomination until the introduction of the yuan in the late 19th century.

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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>
-------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------

piece

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 bìn	六個半	(\$6.50)
5. lǒeng gò jī	兩個二	(\$2.20)

bìn 半 half

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:

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

1. jāt gò jāt	個一	(\$1.10)
2. jāt gò jī	個二	(\$1.20)
3. jāt gò sèi	個四	(\$1.40)
4. jāt gò bìn	個半	(\$1.50)
5. jāt gò cāt	個七	(\$1.70)

→ half dollars

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

 *How much is it?* (gēi dō cín ǎa? 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

Key for tones
sām¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

1) \$364.3

2) \$984.5

3) \$1204.⁰⁰ 壹文 man¹

4) \$260.2

5) \$65.5

6) \$83.9

go 個³

7) \$888.8

8) \$29.9

9) \$2.2

10) \$510.7

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶



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.)

\$80

Q: <u>Subject</u>	géi dō cín* 幾多錢 (how much money)	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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* Note that "géi dō cín" can be shortened as "géi cín" in colloquial speech.

This one: (See L.8)

nī 呢 (this)	<u>Measure word</u>
-------------------	---------------------

for vehicle
for clothe
piece
pair

1. gò 個
2. gǎa 架
3. gīn 件
4. dèoi 對

This + Noun: (See L.8)

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

- | | |
|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1. gò 個 | 1. jàn 人 (person) |
| 2. gǎa 架 | 2. bāa sí 巴士 (bus) |
| 3. gīn 件 | 3. lāang sām 冷衫 (woolen knit wear) |
| 4. dèoi 對 | 4. hàai 鞋 (shoes) |

Key for tones
 sām¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

That one: (See L.8)

That + Noun: (See L.8) (Track 171)

gó 個 (that)	<u>Measure word</u>
-------------------	---------------------

gó 個 (that)	<u>Measure word</u>	<u>Noun</u>
-------------------	---------------------	-------------

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)

<u>Subject</u> (Noun)	(hāi)* (係) (to be)	<u>Price</u>	<u>Quantity.</u> (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. bāt sǎp mǎn jāt bōng 八十蚊一磅 (one pound for \$80)

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

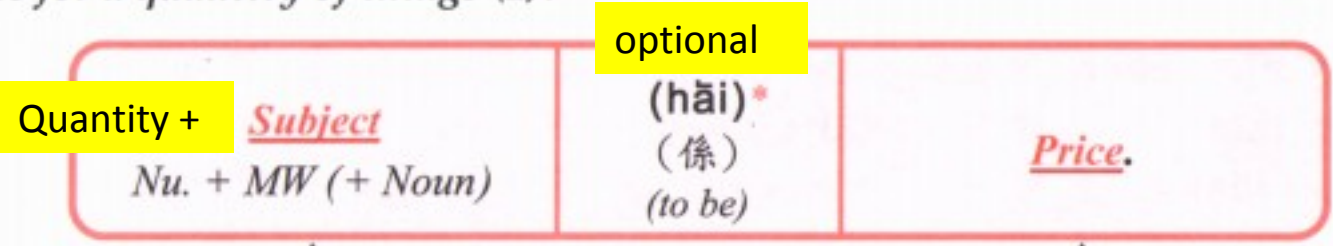
Here are some common measure words: 🎧 CD -T46

1)	gò³	個	<i>for persons; round objects; abstract things, such as questions or ideas</i>
2)	gǎa³	架	<i>for vehicles; machines, e.g. cars, airplane.</i>
3)	gīn⁶	件	<i>for upper body items of clothing, e.g. shirt, coat.</i>
4)	gāan¹	間	<i>for buildings; houses; rooms</i>
5)	bún²	本	<i>for books; magazines</i>
6)	zék³	隻	<i>for most animals; ships; one of a pair</i>
7)	déoi³	對	<i>for a pair of objects, such as shoes, hands, chopsticks</i>
8)	tìu⁴	條	<i>for streets or things that are long and narrow</i>
9)	zōeng¹	張	<i>for paper; cards; objects with a flat surface, such as chairs, tables, etc.</i>
10)	zī¹	枝	<i>for objects that are cylindrical, rigid, long and thin, e.g. pens, cigarettes</i>
11)	būi¹	杯	<i>literally a “cup”, for the quantity of something that a cup will hold</i>
12)	wún²	碗	<i>literally a “bowl”, for quantity of something that a bowl will hold</i>
13)	dīp⁶	碟	<i>literally a “plate”, for quantity of something that a plate will hold</i>
14)	gún³	罐	<i>literally a “can”, for quantity of something that a can will hold</i>
15)	fān⁶	份	<i>for objects in a set, such as documents, newspapers; a sandwich or a job</i>

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mīn⁶

Price for a quantity of things (2):



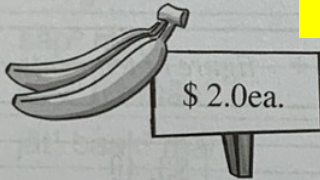
- 12
- | | | |
|---------------------|------|------------------------|
| 1. jāt gān còi | 一斤菜 | (a catty of vegetable) |
| 2. jāt dāa cáang | 一打橙 | (a dozen of oranges) |
| 3. jāt gùn hēi séoi | 一罐汽水 | (a can of soft drink) |

* 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. sěi sǎp bǎat mǎn | 四十八蚊 | (\$48) |
| 3. gáu mǎn | 九蚊 | (\$9) |

Price for a quantity of things (3):

E.g.



Subject + quantity + Price

hōeng¹ zīu¹ jāt¹ tìu⁴ löeng⁵ mǎn¹
香 蕉 一 條 兩 蚊
Banana one \$2

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

4. Asking for the price 🎧 CD -T35

Q: géi² (dō¹) cín² ǎa³?

幾(多)錢/呀?

how much money/ PT

= *How much is it?*

(Answer: a price)

Q: dím² mǎai⁶ ǎa³?

點/ 賣/ 呀?

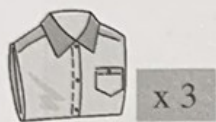
how/ to sell/ PT

= *How much is it?*

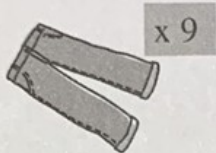
(Answer: a unit or measurement and a price)

Practice

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



sāam¹ 衫 個



fú³ 褲 條



hàai⁴ 鞋 對



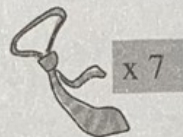
māt⁶ 襪 對



cē¹ 車 架



gáu² 狗 隻



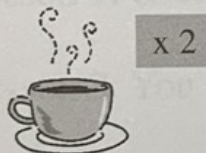
tāai¹ 呔 條



ūk¹ 屋 間



kāat¹ 咭 張



càa⁴ 茶 杯



jàn⁴ 人 個



sāam¹ mán⁴ zī⁶ 三文治 件

3
sāam¹ wún² sái³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶ Key for tones

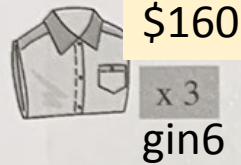
Practice

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

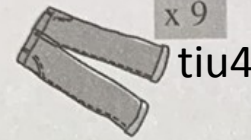
\$1423

\$540.8

\$63.2



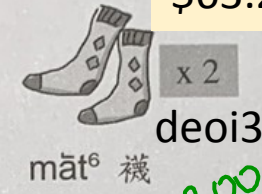
sāam¹ 衫



fú³ 褲



hàai⁴ 鞋



māt⁶ 襪

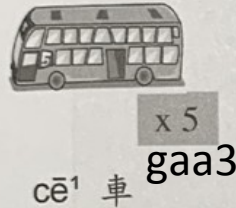
300 man
70 man

\$345.4

\$6345

\$899.9

\$3,700,000



cē¹ 車



gáu² 狗



tāai¹ 呔



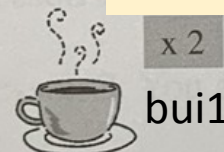
ūk¹ 屋

\$26.9

\$45



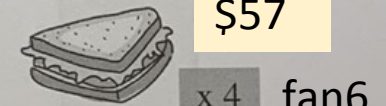
zoeng1



bui1



go3



fan6

kāat¹ 咭

càa⁴ 茶

jàn⁴ 人

sāam¹ mán⁴ zī⁶ 三文治

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sái³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Subject + quantity MW + \$

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

nī gō 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



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

10 000 3000 600
 \$13600

Wah

<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 gō 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!)

Key for tones
 sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

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

(Track 174)



m̀ gōi, 唔該, (please)	<u>Subject</u>	jiù 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. ǎeng 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. s̀yut gōu | 雪糕 (ice-cream) |
| 2. s̀yù pín | 薯片 (chips) |
| 3. hōeng zīu | 香蕉 (banana) |
| 4. cáau fāan | 炒飯 (fried rice) |
| 5. hěi séoi | 汽水 (soft drink) |
| 6. Wài Tāa Nǎai | 維他奶 (Vitasoy) |

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶



Tutor :

m̄ gōi, nī gō 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 gō lǒeng bōng, jāt bāak lūk sǎp mǎn.
呢個兩磅，一百六十蚊。
(This one weighs two pounds and costs 160 dollars.)



Tutor :

wǎa, tǎai gwài 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, m̄ 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 m̄ jiu háp ǎa?
多謝三十六蚊。要唔要盒呀？
(Thirty-six dollars, thank you. Do you want a box?)



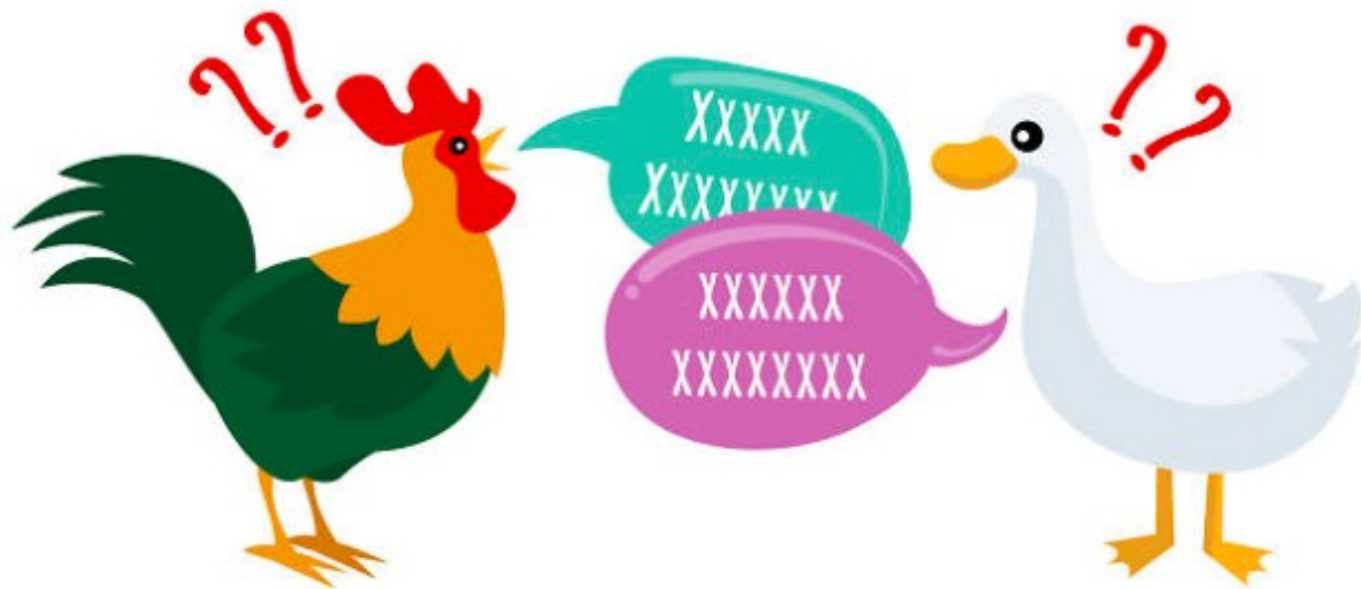
Tutor :

hóu ǎak, m̄ gōi.
好呃，唔該。
(Oh, yes, please.)

Key for tones

sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Cantonese Slangs



【雞同鴨講】

gai1 tung4 aap3 gong2

A chicken talking to a duck

How do a chicken and a duck communicate, you ask? Unsuccessfully. This phrase describes people who are unable to properly communicate with each other, whether due to language barriers or different values. No matter what is said, the chicken and duck just can't seem to understand each other.



Kicking the ball

A metaphor for sloughing off all your responsibilities to someone else. The phrase is used to describe someone who fakes an illness and skips a day at the office in order to avoid work and responsibilities.

【 伏 】

fuk6



Trap

Literally meaning trap, this word is an adjective used to describe something that's of questionable or misleading quality, and thus likely to cause someone to fall into a 'trap'. A close English translation would be the word 'dodgy'.

【戴綠帽】

daai3 luk6 mou2



Wearing a green hat

This phrase can be used to describe a person, specifically a man, being cheated on. If you're currently two-timing your boyfriend, you'll be gifting him a green hat to wear.

【收兵】

Sau1 bing1



Collecting soldiers

Used to describe the process by which a girl accumulates male friends with the sole purpose of friend-zoning them and utilising them to help her run tedious errands.



【騎牛搵馬】

keh4 ngauh4 wan2 mah5

Time Out Hong Kong

To ride an ox while looking for a horse

👉: "keh ngau wun ma"

This phrase describes the situation when a person is working one job but is actually on the lookout for something better at the same time. This saying can also be applied to relationships.



【 瀨 野 】

laai2 ye5

Time Out Hong Kong

Licked something

👅: "lai yeh"

A multipurpose phrase used to describe a person who has gotten themselves into some sort of spectacular disaster. Similar to exclaiming 'you're screwed!'.

chi sin 𩶛線 Jyutping: ci¹ sin³

(Audio)

Literal meaning: Glued wires | Colloquial meaning: Crazy

Chi sin means “crazy” or “insane,” but it literally means “glued wires.” The origins of chi sin are unclear, but one way to make sense of it is to think of the “wires” as neural circuits that have been a little ... scrambled. Not only does chi sin describe someone who’s mentally not all there, it can also be used to express incredulity. For instance, if someone is outraged at the price of something or other, you might hear them utter a disbelieving “chiiiiii sin!”.

走先喇 (I go first la) zau2 sin1 laa1

係咁先啦 (that's it la.) hai6 gam3 sin1 laa1

再見啦(喇) (see you again la) zoi3 gin3

唔係啊 (no ar) m4 hai6 aa1

喂呀 (hey) wai3 aa1

咩話? (what?) me1 waa6



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=S1v_d_e_E_g