

Cantonese Expressions - 3

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Key:

[h]	hint	There's a hint for that question.
[T#]	Track number	CD track index
MW	measure word	it works like "piece of"
PM	modal particle	it suggests tones of sentences

Vocab format, example:

English	Roman.	Char.	Literal mean. (if any)	M.W. (if any)
shorts	dyún fu	短褲	short+pant	tùh 條

CD track index:

1.1 [T01] Ordinal numbers	13.1 [T20] Clothes
2.1 [T02] Date	14.1 [T21] At the supermarket
3.1 [T03] Time intervals	15.1 [T22] Ask the restaurants
4.1 [T04] Time expressions	15.2 [T23] Choose a seat
5.1 [T05] Common modal verbs	15.3 [T24] Asking your friends what to order
6.1 [T06] Adverbs of time	15.4 [T25] Ordering on the phone
6.2 [T07] Adverbs of time - Frequency	16.1 [T26] Fruit
6.3 [T08] Adverbs of scope	16.2 [T27] Modification for dish names
7.1 [T09] Common conjunctions	16.3 [T28] Restaurants
8.1 [T10] Family members	16.4 [T29] Barbecued meat shop
9.1 [T11] Don't understand	17.1 [T30] Taxi - Asking information
10.1 [T12] Discontent	18.1 [T31] Main Districts in Hong Kong
10.2 [T13] Imperative	18.2 [T32] Main streets in Hong Kong
10.3 [T14] Emergency	19.1 [T33] Appliances
11.1 [T15] Suitable or not	19.2 [T34] Looking for a repairman
11.2 [T16] Comment	20.1 [T35] Elevator
11.3 [T17] Don't want to buy	21.1 [T36] Price
12.1 [T18] Shopkeeper expressions	21.2 [T37] Instruction
12.2 [T19] Further bargaining expressions	21.3 [T38] Asking information

Section 1 Vocab

Unit 1

Ordinal numbers

1.1 [T01] Ordinal numbers

1.1.1) Vocab

prefix for ordinal numbers	daih	第
1 st	daih yāt	第一
2 nd	daih yih	第二
3 rd	daih sāam	第三
floor (floor no.)	láu	樓
number (suffix)	houh	號
page	yihp	頁

1.1.2) Expressions

1. General

4 th	daih sei	第四
10 th	daih sahp	第十

2. Floor number

1/F	yāt láu	一樓
3/F	sāam láu	三樓
11/F	sahp-yāt láu	十一樓

3. Page number

page 1	daih yāt yihp	第一頁
page 28	daih yih-sahp-baat yihp	第二十八頁

4. Road number

80 Nathan Road	Nèih-dēun-douh baat-sahp houh	彌敦道八十號
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1.1.3) Notes

- 1) Placing the prefix “**daih**” before numerals can form ordinal numbers.
- 2) For floor number, ordinal number is not used in Cantonese
- 3) For page numbers, ordinal number is used in Cantonese. If people say “**yāt-yihp**”, it means “one page” instead of “page one”
- 4) For road number, same as English, ordinal number is not used for road number

1.1.4) Exercises

- 1) He is the first, I'm the second. _____
kèuih daih-yāt, ngóh daih-yih 佢第一,我第二
- 2) The toilet is on the 2/F. _____
sái-sáu-gāan hái yih láu 洗手間喺 2/F
- 3) page 10 _____
daih sahp yihp 第十頁
- 4) 18 Nathan Road _____
Nèih-dēun-douh sahp-baat houh 彌敦道十八號

2.1 [T02] Date

2.1.1) Vocab

1. Years (no MW)

year	nìhn	年
last year	gauh-nín	舊年
this year	gām-nín	今年
next year	chēut nín	出年

2. Months (MW: go)

month	yuht	月
last month	seuhng-go yuht	上個月
this month	nī-go yuht	呢個月
next month	hah-go yuht	下個月

3. Weeks (MW: go)

week	lái-h-baai	禮拜
last week	seuhng-go lái-h-baai	上個禮拜
this week	nī-go lái-h-baai	呢個禮拜
next week	hah-go lái-h-baai	下個禮拜

4. Days (No MW)

day	yaht	日
yesterday	kàhm-yaht / chàhm-yaht	琴日/噶日
today	gām-yaht	今日
tomorrow	tīng-yaht	聽日

5. Nights (No MW)

night	máahn	晚
last night	kàhm-máahn / chàhm-máahn	琴晚/噶晚
tonight	gām-máahn	今晚
tomorrow night	tīng-máahn	聽晚

2.1.2) Note

- 1) No MW for “day” and “night”
Basically all nouns take measure words. Measure words (MW) works like “piece(s)” in “a piece of paper” or “two pieces of paper” in English. However, there’s exception for “day” and “night”. They don’t take measure word.
- 2) Tone change for “year”
The original tone for year is “nìhn”. But the tone is change into high rising in “next year: chēut nín” etc.

2.1.3) Exercises

1. Years

- 1) A: When did you come to HK? _____
B: Last year _____
A: néih géi-sìh làih Hēung-Góng ga? 你幾時嚟香港㗎?
B: gauh nín 舊年
- 2) This year is very cold _____
gām-nìhn hóu dung 今年好凍
- 3) I will go to the USA next year _____
ngóh chēut-nín wúih heui Méih-gwok 我出年會去美國

2. Months

- 4) Last month was May _____
seuhng-go yuht haih íng yuht 上個月係五月
- 5) Next month is July _____
hah-go yuht haih chāt yuht 下個月係七月
- 6) This month is November _____
nī-go yuht haih sahp-yāt yuht 呢個月係十一月

3. Weeks

- 7) Last week was very hot _____
seuhng-go lái-h-baai hóu yíht 上個禮拜好熱
- 8) This week is very hot _____
nī-go lái-h-baai hóu yíht 呢個禮拜好熱

4. **Days**
- 9) Tomorrow is Friday _____
tīng-yaht haih láih-baai íng 聽日係禮拜五
- 10) Today is Monday _____
gām-yaht haih láih-baai yāt 今日係禮拜一
- 11) Yesterday was Sunday _____
chàhm-yaht haih láih-baai yaht 嘢日係禮拜日
- 12) A: What is the day today?
B: Today is Sunday _____
A: gām-yaht haih láih-baai géi a?
B: gām-yaht haih láih-baai yaht
5. **Nights**
- 13) Tonight is very cold _____
gām-máahn hóu dung 今晚好凍
- 14) Last night was very cold _____
chàhm-máahn hóu dung 嘢晚好凍

Unit 3 **Time telling**

3.1 **[T03] Time intervals**

3.1.1) **Vocab**

morning	jīu-jóu	朝早
afternoon	aan-jau	晏晝
night	yeh-máahn	夜晚

3.1.2) **Notes**
There are no “a.m.” or “p.m.” in Cantonese.

3.1.3) **Expressions**

- 1) 9:00 am
jīu-jóu gáu-dím 朝早九點
- 2) 2:30 pm
aan-jau léuhng-dím bun 晏晝兩點半
- 3) 7:00 pm
yeh-máahn chāt-dím 夜晚七點

3.1.4) **Exercise**

- 1) 9:00 am _____
jīu-jóu gáu-dím 朝早九點
- 2) 2:40 pm _____
aan-jau léuhng-dím baat 晏晝兩點八
- 3) 7:15 pm _____
yeh-máahn chāt-dím sāam 夜晚七點三
- 4) Tomorrow 11:00 am _____
tīng-yaht jīu-jóu sah-p-yāt dím 聽日朝早十一點
- 5) Yesterday 8:00 pm _____
chàhm-yaht yeh-máahn baat-dím 嘢日夜晚八點

- 6) Next Monday 3:20 pm _____
 hah-go láih-baai yāt aan-jau sām-dím-sei 下個禮拜一晏晝三點四
- 7) A: Tomorrow morning, I will go to Wan Chai. [h] _____
 B: This afternoon, I will also go to Wan Chai [h] _____
 [will: wúih] / [will also: dōu wúih]
 A: tīng-yaht jīu-jóu, ngóh wúih heui Wāan-Jái. 聽日朝早我會去灣仔
 B: gām-yaht aan-jau, ngóh dōu wúih heui Wāan-Jái 今日晏晝,我都會去灣仔

Unit 4 Time expressions

4.1 [T04] Time expressions

4.1.1) Vocab

now	yìh-gā	而家
just now / a minute ago	āam-āam	啱啱
just now	tàuh-sīn	頭先
just now	jīng-wah	正話
a moment / a moment later / soon	yāt-jahn	一陣 one + moment
a moment / a moment later / soon	yāt-jahn-gāan	一陣間 one + moment
not very long	móuh géi-noih	冇幾耐 not+quite+long

4.1.2) Expressions

- 1) What time is it now?
yìh-gā géi dím a? 而家幾點呀?
- 2) It is 4:40 now.
yìh-gā sei-dím baat 而家四點八
- 3) Someone looked for you a minute ago.
jīng-wah yáuh yàhn wán néih 正話有人搵你
just now there is someone look for you
- 4) He has been to Hong Kong not very long.
kéuih làih-jó Hēung-góng móuh géi noih 佢嚟咗香港冇幾耐

4.1.3) Exercises

- 1) Your friend just now looked for you. _____
néih pàhng-yáuh jīng-wah wán néih 你朋友正話搵你
- 2) He will come a moment later. _____
kéuih yat-jahn-gāan (wúih) làih 佢一陣間(會)嚟

Section 2 Parts of speech

Unit 5 Modal verbs

5.1 [T05] Common modal verbs

5.1.1) Vocab

will	wúih	會
may (permitted to)	hó-yíh	可以
can (has ability in doing it)	sīk	識
have to, need to	yiuh	要
want	séung	想
should	yīng-gōi	應該

5.1.2) Notes

- 1) “will: **wúih**” is not a must for a future tense. It just shows the willingness in doing something.
- 2) In Cantonese, “want: **séung**” is not a verb but a modal verb. Therefore it’s followed by a verb instead of a noun.

5.1.3) Expressions

- 1) I will go
ngóh wúih heui 我會去
- 2) Mum said I may watch TV
mā-míh wah ngóh hó-yíh tái dihn-sih 媽咪話我可以睇電視
- 3) Hong Kong people can speak Cantonese
Hēung-góng yàhn sīk góng Gwóng-dūng-wá 香港人識講廣東話
- 4) I can’t speak Cantonese
ngóh m̀h sīk góng Gwóng-dūng-wá 我唔識講廣東話

- 5) She said she needs to learn Cantonese
kéuih wah kéuih yiu hohk Gwóng-dūng-wá 佢話佢要學廣東話
- 6) I want this one please.
m̀h-gōi ngóh séung yiu nī-go 唔該我想要呢個 /
m̀h-gōi nī-go 唔該呢個
“séung” have to be followed by a verb instead of noun. “yiu” is a verb means “take” in ordering. However more often, people just say “m̀h-gōi nī-go”

- 7) I want to eat hamburger.
ngóh séung sihk hon-bóu-bāau 我想食漢堡飽

5.1.4) Exercises

- 1) I would go there _____
ngóh wúih heui gó-douh 我會去嗰度
- 2) I can go there (being permitted to go) _____
ngóh hó-yíh heui gó-douh 我可以去嗰度
- 3) I can cook _____
ngóh sīk jyú faahn 我識煮飯
- 4) You should cook _____
néih yīng-gōi jyú faahn 你應該煮飯
- 5) I want to buy apples _____
ngóh séung máaih p̀hng-gwó 我想買蘋果

6.1 [T06] Adverbs of time

6.1.1) Vocab

not yet	meih	未	
already	yíh-gīng	已經	
at once	jīk-hāak	即刻	
then (soon happen)	jauh	就	
all along / at all times / always	yāt-jihk	一直	one+straight
only then	sīn-ji	先至	

6.1.2) Expressions

- 1) He hasn't come yet
kéuih meih làih 佢未嚟
- 2) He has already come.
kéuih yíh-gīng làih-jó 佢已經嚟咗
he already come (ed)
- 3) I will come at once.
ngóh wúih jīk-hāak làih 我會即刻嚟
- 4) go straight, then you will see it
jihk heui, jauh wúih gin dóu 直去, 就會見到
straight go, then will see (successfully)
- 5) I all the while lived in Central
ngóh yāt-jihk jyuh hái Jūng-wàahn 我一直住喺中環
- 6) He didn't come until 4:00
kéuih sei-dím sīn-ji làih 佢四點先至嚟
he 4:00 only then come

6.1.3) Exercises

- 1) He hasn't gone yet. _____
kéuih meih heui 佢未去
- 2) He has already gone. _____
kéuih yíh-gīng heui-jó 佢去咗

- 3) You go, then I will go. _____
néih heui, ngóh jauh (wúih) heui 你去, 我就(會)去
- 4) He will go at once. _____
kéuih (wúih) jīk-hāak heui 佢(會)即刻去
- 5) I at all times live in Causeway Bay. _____
ngóh yāt-jihk jyuh-hái Tùhng-lòh-wāan
我一直住喺銅鑼灣
- 6) He didn't go until 3:30 _____
kéuih sāam-dím bun sīn-ji heui 佢三點半先至去

6.2 [T07] Adverbs of time - Frequency

6.2.1) Vocab

always	sìhng-yaht	成日	whole+day
usually (most of the time)	tūng-sèuhng	通常	
normally, ordinarily (without special condition)	pìhng-sìh	平時	ordinary+time
sometimes	yáuh-sìh	有時	
seldom	hóu-síu	好少	very+little

6.2.2) Notes

Quite often, “tūng-sèuhng” and “pìhng-sìh” are interchangeable. However, if it can't be replaced by “most of the time”, “pìhng-sìh” should be used. If it can't be replaced by “without special condition”, “tūng-sèuhng” should be used.

6.2.3) Expressions

- 1) He always go to play.
kéuih sìhng-yaht heui wáan 佢成日去玩
- 2) Usually I finish work at 7:30
ngóh tūng-sèuhng chāt-dím-bun fong-gūng 我通常七點半放工

- 3) Normally I finish work at 7:30
ngóh pihng-sìh chāt-dím-bun fong-gūng 我平時七點半放工
- 4) Sometimes I'm free. Sometimes, I'm not free.
yáuh-sìh, ngóh m̀h dāk-hàahn, yáuh-sìh, ngóh hóu dāk-hàahn
 有時我唔得閒,有時我好得閒
- 5) I seldom do sport exercise
ngóh hóu-síu jowh wahn-duhng 我好少做運動

6.2.4) Exercises

- 1) He is always late. _____
kéuih sìhng-yaht ch̀ih-dou 佢成日遲到
- 2) She always watch TV. _____
kéuih sìhng-yaht tái dihn-sih 佢成日睇電視
- 3) Usually, I take MTR to go to work. _____
ngóh tung-sèuhng daap deih-tit fāan-gūng 我通常搭地鐵返工
- 4) Normally, I take bus to go to work. _____
ngóh pihng-sìh daap bā-sí fāan-gūng 我平時搭巴士返工
- 5) Sometimes I'm free, sometimes I'm not free. _____
yáuh-sìh, ngóh dāk-hàahn, yáuh-sìh, ngóh m̀h dāk-hàahn
 有時我得閒,有時我唔得閒
- 6) I seldom watch movies. _____
ngóh hóu-síu tái-hei 我好少睇戲

6.3 [T08] Adverbs of scope

6.3.1) Vocab

also / too / all / both / samely	dōu	都	
in total	yāt-guhng	一共	
together	yāt-chàih	一齊	
only	jihng-haih	淨係	only + be

6.3.2) Expressions

- 1) I'm fat, he is also very fat
ngóh hóu fèih, kéuih dōu hóu fèih 我好肥,佢都好肥
- 2) This one and that one are also very good.
nī-go tùhng gó-go dōu hóu hóu 呢個同嗰個都好好
- 3) The students are all very thin
dī hohk-sāang dōu hóu sau 啲學生都好瘦
- 4) It's \$230 in total
yāt-guhng yih-baak sām-sahp mǎn 一共二百三十蚊
- 5) They came together
kéuih-deih yāt-chàih làih 佢哋一齊嚟
- 6) Only he is fail
jihng-haih kéuih m̀h hahp-gaak 淨係佢唔合格

6.3.3) Exercises

- 1) He and me will also go _____
kéuih tùhng ngóh dōu wúih heui 佢同我都去
- 2) These pens are (also) black _____
nī-dī bāt dōu haih hāak-sīk 呢啲筆都係黑色
- 3) All students (also) don't like the teacher. _____
só-yáuh hohk-sāang dōu m̀h jūng-yi go sīn-sāang 所有學生都唔鐘意個先生
- 4) All (also) are very delicious, only the fish is too salty. _____
só-yáuh yéh dōu hóu hóu-sihk, jihng-haih dī-yú taai hàahm
 所有嘢都好好食,淨係啲魚太咸
- 5) Only he is pass, others (also) are fail. _____
jihng haih kéuih hahp-gaak, kèih-tā dōu m̀h-hahp-gaak
 淨係佢合格,其他都唔合格

Conjunction

7.1 [T09] Common conjunctions

7.1.1) Vocab

and	tùhng / tùhng-màaih	同/同埋
or	waahk-jé / dihng	或者/定
because	yān-waih	因為
therefore, so	só-yíh	所以
although, though	sēui-yíhn	雖然
however / but	daahn-haih / bāt-gwo	但係/不過

7.1.2) Notes

For “or”, “**waahk-jé**” is used in statements and “**dihng**” is used in questions. However there are exceptions and it will be explained in later books.

7.1.3) Expressions

1. And

- 1) This one and that one
nī-go tùhng gó-go 呢個同嗰個

2. Or

- 2) He will go in June or July.
kéuih luhk-yuht waahk-jé chāt-yuht heui 佢六月或者七月去
- 3) Hot or cold?
yiht dihng dung ga? 熱定凍㗎?

3. Because ... so...

- 4) Because the books are very expensive, so I didn't buy them.
yān-waih dī syū hóu gwai, só-yíh ngóh móuh máaih
因為啲書好貴,所以我有買

4. Although ... but...

- 5) Although these clothes are very expensive, many people bought them.
sēui-yíhn dī-sāam hóu-gwai, daahn-haih hóu-dō yàhn máaih
雖然啲衫好貴,但係好多人買

7.1.4) Exercises

- 1) I like yellow and green _____
ngóh jūng-yi wòhng-sīk tùhng luhk-sīk 我鐘意黃色同綠色
- 2) You like yellow or green? _____
néih jūng-yi wòhng-sīk dihng luhk-sīk a? onf 你鐘意黃色定綠色呀?
- 3) Because the item of clothing doesn't look good, so I didn't buy it. _____
yān-waih gihn sām mh hóu-tái, só-yíh ngóh móuh máaih
因為件衫唔好睇,所以我有買
- 4) Although the item of clothing looks very good, but I didn't buy it. _____
sēui-yíhn gihn sām hóu hóu-tái, daahn-haih ngóh móuh máaih
因為件衫唔好好睇,但係我有買

Section 3 Deal with people

Unit 8 Addressing people

8.1 [T10] Family members

8.1.1) Vocab

1. General Terms

house	ūk	屋	
home	ūk-kéi	屋企	
family members	ūk-kéi yàhn	屋企人	home people

2. Parents and Children

papa	áh-bàh	阿爸	
papa	bàh-bā	爸爸	
daddy	dē-dìh	嗲咁	
mummy	áh-mā	阿媽	
mummy	màh-mā	媽媽	
mummy	mā-mìh	媽咪	
son	jái	仔	
son	jàih-jái	仔仔	(young son only, let say less than 10)
daughter	néui	女	
daughter	nèuih-néui	女女	(young daughter only, less than 10)

3. Brothers & Sisters

elder brother	daaih-lóu	大佬	big guy
elder brother	gòh-gō	哥哥	(more formal)
elder sister	gā-jē	家姐	family elder sister
younger brother	sai-lóu	細佬	small guy
younger sister	sai-múí	細妹	small younger sister

4. Husband & Wife

husband	sīn-sāang	先生	
husband (more slang)	lóuh-gūng	老公	old+man
wife	taai-táai	太太	
wife (more slang)	lóuh-pòh	老婆	old+woman

5. Friends

friend	pàhng-yáuh	朋友	
colleague	tùhng-sih	同事	together work
classmate / schoolmate	tùhng-hohk	同學	together learn
boyfriend	nàahm pàhng-yáuh	男朋友	male friend
girlfriend	néuih pàhng-yáuh	女朋友	female friend

8.1.2) Expressions

- This is my wife.
nī go haih ngóh taai-táai 呢個係我太太
- Do you have any kids?
néih yáuh móuh sai-mān-jái ga? 你有冇細蚊仔㗎?
- I don't have any kids.
ngóh móuh sai mān jái 我有細蚊仔
- I have two sons and one daughter
ngóh yáuh léuhng-go jái, yāt-go néui 我有兩個仔,一個女
- My son is 10
ngóh go jái sahþ seuí 我個仔十歲

8.1.3) Notes

In possessive case, usually the measure word or “ge” is needed. (More often, measure word is used instead of “ge”). For kinship, they are usually skipped. e.g. my wife: “ngoh taai-táai” instead of “ngoh ge taai-táai”. However, if the possessed object take only one syllable, i.e. son: “jái” and daughter: “néui”, the measure word or “ge” cannot be skipped. e.g. my son: “ngóh go jái” instead of “ngóh jái”.

8.1.4) Exercises

Translations

1. General terms

- 1) I go back home. _____
ngóh fāan ūk-kéi 我返屋企
- 2) I will move house in next month. _____
ngóh hah-go yuht wúih bŭn ūk 我下個月會搬屋
- 3) I have 5 family members. _____
ngóh yáuh ígh go ūk-kéi yàhn 我有五個屋企人

2. Parents and Children

- 4) She is not my elder sister, she is my mother. _____
kéuih òh haih ngóh gā-jē, kéuih haih ngóh mā-mìh
佢唔係我家姐,佢係我媽咪
- 5) My son is very naughty. _____
ngóh go jái hóu yáih 我個仔好曳

3. Brothers & Sisters

- 6) He is my elder brother. _____
kéuih haih ngóh daaih-lóu 佢係我大佬
- 7) She is my younger sister. _____
kéuih haih ngóh sai-múí 我係我細妹

4. Husband & Wife

- 8) Your husband is very tall. _____
néih sīn-sāang hóu gōu 你先生好高
- 9) His wife is very nice. _____
kéuih taai-táai hóu hóu 佢太太好好

5. Friends

- 10) I have many Hong Kong friends. _____
ngóh yáuh hóu dō Hēung Góng (ge) pàhng yáuh 我有好多香港(嘅)朋友
- 11) They are my colleagues. _____
kéuih-deih haih ngóh tùhng-sih 佢哋係我同事
- 12) I have 39 classmates. _____
ngóh yáuh sā-ah-gáu go tùhng-hohk 我有三呀九個同學

Practice (Answer in Cantonese)

- 13) **néih yáuh géi-dō go ūk-kéi yàhn a?** 你幾多個屋企人呀? _____
[How many family members do you have?]
- 14) **néih yáuh māt-yéh ūk-kéi yàhn a?** 你有乜嘢屋企人呀? _____
[What family members do you have?]

Don't understand

9.1 [T11] Don't understand

9.1.1) Vocab

slower	maahn-dī	慢啲
one time	yāt-chi	一次
speak one more time	góng dō yāt-chi	講多一次
hear	tēng	聽
clear	chīng-chó	清楚
understand	mìhng	明
don't understand	m̀h-mìhng	唔明

9.1.2) Expressions

- 1) Please speak slower
m̀h-gōi góng maahn-dī 唔該講慢啲
- 2) Please say it once more. (please repeat)
m̀h-gōi góng dō yāt chi 唔該講多一次
please speak more one time
- 3) Please speak slower
m̀h-gōi maahn-dī góng-dō yāt-chi 唔該慢啲講多一次
- 4) You speak too fast!
néih góng dāk taai faai 你講得太快
you speak PS too fast
(PS means "structure particle", also known as "linking particle". It links the verb "speak" and the degree complement "too fast" here)
- 5) I can't hear clearly
ngóh tēng m̀h chīng-chó 我聽唔清楚
- 6) Do you understand?
néih mìhng m̀h mìhng a? 你明唔明呀?

9.1.3) Exercises

9.1.4) Exercises

- 1) A: How to get to the MTR station please?

 B: Sorry, you speak too fast, please speak slower. _____
 A: m̀h-gōi dím-yéung heui deih-tit-jaahm a? 唔該點樣去地鐵站呀?
 B: m̀h-hóu yi-si, néih góng dāk taai-faai, m̀h-gōi góng maahn-dī. 唔好意思, 你講得太快, 唔該講慢啲
- 2) A: Where is the toilet please? _____
 B: Sorry, I can't hear it clearly, please repeat. _____
 A: m̀h-gōi sái-sáu-gāan hái bīn-douh a? 唔該洗手間喺邊嘅呀?
 B: m̀h-hóu yi-si, ngóh tēng m̀h chīng chό, m̀h-gōi góng dō yāt chi. 唔好意思, 我聽唔清楚, 唔該講多一次
- 3) A: Where do you live? _____
 B: You speak too fast, please repeat it slower.

 A: Where do you live? _____
 B: What's the meaning of "jyuh" _____
 A: "jyuh" means "live" _____
 B: Oh, I see, I live in Wanchai.
 A: néih jyuh hái bīn-douh ga? 你住喺邊嘅?
 B: néih góng dāk taai faai, m̀h-gōi maahn-dī góng dō yāt-chi. 你講得太快, 唔該慢啲講多一次
 A: néih jyuh hái bīn-douh ga? 你住喺邊嘅?
 B: "jyuh" dím-gái a? "住"點解呀?
 A: "jyuh" jīk-haih "live" "住"即係"live"
 B: óh! ngóh mìhng la, ngóh jyuh hái Wāan-jái 噢! 我明喇, 我住喺灣仔

Expressions

10.1 [T12] Discontent

10.1.1) Vocab

crazy	chī-sin	癡線
something wrong	gáau cho	搞錯
idiot	baahk-chī	白痴

10.1.2) Expressions

crazy!	chī-sin ge	癡線嘅
something wrong (crazy)	gáau cho a	搞錯呀
Is there something wrong?	yáuh móuh gáau cho a?	有冇搞錯呀?
just idiot	jing-yāt baahk-chī	正一白痴

Literal meanings for “**gáau cho**” is “make mistake”. It’s usage is similar to “crazy” in English.

10.1.3) Exercises

- This pen costs \$1000, it’s crazy. _____
nī-jī bāt yāt chīn mǎn, chī-sin ge! 呢支筆一千蚊癡線嘅
- He is late for an hour, there must be something wrong with him. _____
kéuih chih-dou yāt-go jūng, yáuh móuh gáau-cho a!
佢遲到一個鐘,有冇搞錯呀?
- You believe him, you just idiot. _____
néih seun kéuih, jing-yāt baahk-chī
你信佢,正一白痴

10.2 [T13] Imperative

10.2.1) Phrases

be quick	faai-dī	快啲	quicker
come over here	gwo-làih	過嚟	pass+come
don’t ...	m̀h-hóu ...	唔好...	not good to do it

10.2.2) Expressions

Be quick!	faai-dī lā	快啲啦
Walk faster!	hàahng faai-dī lā	行快啲啦
Come over here	gwo-làih ā	過嚟㗎
Come over here	gwo-làih nī-douh ā	過嚟呢度㗎
Don’t play	m̀h-hóu wáan	唔好玩
Don’t beat him	m̀h-hóu dá kéuih	唔好打佢
Don’t believe him	m̀h-hóu seun kéuih	唔好信佢

10.2.3) Exercises

- Eat faster! _____
sikh faai-dī lā 食快啲啦
- Come over here. _____
gwo-làih ā 過嚟㗎
- Don’t drink so much coke! _____
m̀h-hóu yám gam-dō hó-lohk 唔好飲咁多可樂
- There are too many people, don’t go. _____
gó-douh taai-dō yàhn, m̀h-hóu heui 嗰嘅太多人,唔好去

10.3 [T14] Emergency

10.3.1) Vocab

help	gau-mehng	救命	rescue + life
on fire	fó-jūk	火燭	
thief	cháak	賊	
steal	tāu	偷	
dangerous	ngàih-hím	危險	
careful	síu-sām	小心	
watch out	tái-jyuh	睇住	watch + ing
call	giu	叫	
police / policeman	gíng-chaat	警察	
ambulance	baahk-chē	白車	

10.3.2) Phrases

Help!	gau-mehng a!	救命呀
It's on fire!	fó-jūk a!	火燭呀!
There's a thief!	yáuh cháak a!	有賊呀!
Someone is stealing!	tāu yéh a!	偷嘢呀!
It's dangerous!	ngàih hím a !	危險呀!
Be careful!	síu-sām a!	小心呀!
Watch out!	tái-jyuh a!	睇住呀!
Call the police!	giu gíng-chaat	叫警察
Call an ambulance!	giu baahk-chē	叫白車

For “help!”, **gau mehng**, it is used when someone is in dangerous only

Expressions

- 1) Where is the hospital?
bīn-douh yáuh yī-yún a? 邊嘍有醫院呀?
- 2) Where is the police station?
bīn-douh yáuh chāai-gún a? 邊嘍有差館呀?
- 3) Please find a taxi for me.
m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh wán dīk-sí 唔該幫我搵的士

10.3.3) Exercises

1. Translation

- 1) It's on fire, be careful! _____
fó-jūk a, síu-sām a! 火燭呀,小心呀!
- 2) There is a thief ! Call the police. _____
yáuh cháak a, giu gíng-chaat! 有賊呀,叫警察!
- 3) It's dangerous, don't go. _____
ngàih-hím a, m̀h-hóu heui a! 危險呀,唔好去呀!

2. Dialogue

- 4) A: What's the matter? _____
B: There's thief stole my wallet. Where is the police station? _____
A: I'm sorry, I don't know _____
B: Never mind, please find a taxi for me. I'll ask the taxi driver. _____
A: **māt-yéh sih a?** 乜嘢事呀?
B: **yáuh cháak tāu-jó ngóh ngàhn bāu, bīn-douh yáuh chāai-gún a?**
有賊偷咗我銀包,邊嘍有差館呀?
A: **m̀h-hóu yi-si, ngóh m̀h jī** 唔好意思,我唔知
B: **m̀h gán-yiu, m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh wán dīk-sí, ngóh mahn dīk-sí sī-gēi**
唔緊要,噉,唔該幫我搵的士,我問的士司機

Section 4 Shopping

Unit 11

Comment

11.1 [T15] Suitable or not

11.1.1) Vocab

okay, suitable, fit, correct

āam 啱

not okay, not suitable, doesn't fit, not correct

m̀h-āam 唔啱

want to take (in buying things)

séung yiu 想要

11.1.2) Expressions

1) This one is okay

nī go āam

呢個啱

2) This one is not okay

nī go m̀h āam

呢個唔啱

3) This pen is blue and it's not okay, I want a red one

nī-jī-bāt làahm-sīk m̀h-āam, ngóh séung yiu hùhng-sīk

呢支筆藍色唔啱,我想要紅色

11.1.3) Note

1. “āam”

For “**āam**” or “**m̀h-āam**”, it may refer to the size or the specification of the products. It just depends on the things you buy.

2. want

In Cantonese, “want: **séung**” can't be followed by a noun, e.g. “a red one”. It has to be followed by a verb. For example, if you want a red one, people say “want to take a red one” instead of “want a red one”

11.1.4) Exercises

1. Translation

1) This pair of pants fit _____
nī tūh fu āam 呢條褲啱

2) This shirt doesn't fit _____
nī gihñ sēut-sāam m̀h-āam 呢件恤衫唔啱

11.2 [T16] Comment

11.2.1) Vocab

good

hóu

好

looks good

hóu tái

好睇

beautiful / looks good

leng

靚

like

jūng-yi

鐘意

think / feel

gok-dāk

覺得

11.2.2) Expressions

1. Good

good

hóu

好

quite good

géi hóu

幾好

very good

hóu hóu

好好

not good

m̀h hóu

唔好

not very good

m̀h-haih hóu hóu

唔係好好

2. Looks good

looks good

hóu tái

好睇

looks quite good

géi hóu tái

幾好睇

looks very good

hóu hóu tái

好好睇

doesn't look good

m̀h hóu tái

唔好睇

doesn't look good very much

m̀h-haih hóu hóu-tái

唔係好好睇

3. Pretty / Beautiful

pretty / looks good	leng	靚
quite pretty	gái leng	幾靚
very pretty	hóu leng	好靚
not pretty	mh leng	唔靚
not very pretty	mh haih hóu leng	唔係好靚

4. Like

like	jūng-yi	鐘意
quite like	gái jūng-yi	幾鐘意
like very much	hóu jūng-yi	好鐘意
don't like	mh jūng-yi	唔鐘意
don't like very much	mh haih hóu jūng-yi	唔係好鐘意

11.2.3) Expressions

1. Good

- 1) This item of clothing is quite good
nī gihn sāam géi hóu 呢件衫幾好
- 2) This item of clothing is not good
nī gihn sāam mh hóu 呢件衫唔好

2. Looks good

- 3) This item of clothing looks good
nī gihn sāam hóu-tái 呢件衫好睇
- 4) This item of clothing does not look good
nī gihn sāam mh hóu-tái 呢件衫唔好
- 5) This item of clothing does not look very good
nī gihn sāam mh-haih hóu hóu-tái 呢件衫唔係好好睇
- 6) This item of clothing do not quite look good
nī gihn sāam mh-haih géi hóu-tái 呢件衫唔係好好睇
- Usually people say “**mh-haih hóu hóu...**”. If the context is clear as here, people may also say “**mh-haih géi hóu...**”

3. Beautiful

- 7) This item of clothing is very beautiful
nī gihn sāam hóu leng 呢件衫好靚

4. Like

- 8) I like this one more
ngóh jūng-yi nī-go dō-dī 我鐘意呢個多啲
- 9) I don't like this colour very much
ngóh mh-haih hóu jūng-yi nī go sīk 我唔係好鐘意呢個色

5. Think / feel

Here people say “feel: **gok dāk**” as it is a kind of subjective feeling. People say “think: **nám**” for something need deduction.

- 10) I think this is better
ngóh gok-dāk nī-go hóu-dī 我覺得呢個好啲
- 11) I don't think this one looks very good
ngóh gok-dāk nī-go mh-haih hóu hóu tái 我覺得呢個唔係好好睇
- 12) I think this dress is too expensive
ngóh gok-dāk nī-tùh-kwàhn taai-gwai 我覺得呢條裙太貴

11.2.4) Notes

- 1) very good: “**hóu hóu**”
Coincidentally, “very” and “good” have the same pronunciation: “**hóu**”. If someone say “**hóu hóu...**”, the first “**hóu**” is “very”, the second “**hóu**” is “good”. It doesn't means “very very...” as Cantonese usually don't say “very very...”

11.2.5) Exercises

1. Good

- 1) This is not very good _____
nī-go mh-haih hóu-hóu 呢個唔係好好

2. Looks good

- 2) The dress looks good _____
tùh-kwàhn hóu-tái 條裙好睇

3. **Pretty**
 3) The dress is very pretty _____
 tìuh-kwàhn hóu leng 條裙好靚
4. **Like**
 4) I like this colour more _____
 ngóh jūng-yi nī-go-sīk dō-dī 我鐘意呢個色多啲
- 5) I don't like you _____
 ngóh m̀h jūng-yi néih 我唔鐘意你
- 6) This one is worn out, I don't like it. _____
 nī-go laahn ge, ngóh m̀h jūng-yi 呢個爛嘅,我唔鐘意
5. **Think / feel**
 7) I think this is better _____
 ngóh gok-dāk nī-go hóu-dī 我覺得呢個好啲
- 8) I feel very hot _____
 ngóh gok-dāk hóu-yiht 我覺得好熱

11.3 [T17] Don't want to buy

11.3.1) Vocab

think	nám	諗
think a while	nám-háh	諗吓
first	sīn	先
next time	hah chi	下次
again	joi	再
take a look again	tái gwo	睇過

11.3.2) Expressions

- 1) I'm sorry, this one is not okay.
 m̀h-hóu yi-si, nī-go m̀h āam 唔好意思,呢個唔啱

- 2) Thanks anyway
 m̀h gōi sīn 唔該先
 thanks in advance
 It is like a fixed expression. It is used when you have looked or tried something but later / in the end, you do not buy anything. You can then say this just before you leave the shop.
- 3) Let me think about it first
 ngóh nám-háh sīn 我諗吓先
- 4) Take a look of them again next time. (shop people may say it)
 hah-chi joi tái-gwo 下次再睇過

11.3.3) Exercises

1. Translation

- 1) I'm sorry, this one doesn't fit. _____
 m̀h-hóu-yi-si, nī-go m̀h āam 唔好意思,呢個唔啱

2. Dialogue

- 2) A: I want to take a look at this watch ? _____
 B: No problem _____
 A: May I try it on? _____
 B: Yes _____
 A: Sorry, I don't like it very much, thanks anyway. _____
 B: No problem, take a look of them again next time. _____
 A: ngóh séung tái-háh nī-jek sáu-bīu 我想睇睇呢隻手錶
 B: móuh mahn-tàih 有問題
 A: hó-m̀h-hó-yíh si-háh a ?可唔可以試吓呀?
 B: hó-yíh 可以
 A: m̀h-hóu yi-si, m̀h-haih hóu jūng-yi, m̀h gōi sīn la 唔好意思,唔係好鐘意,唔該先
 B: móuh mahn-tàih, hah chi joi tái-gwo 冇問題,下次再睇過

Bargaining

12.1 [T18] Shopkeeper expressions

12.1.1) Vocab

PM (already)	ga la	喇喇	
good value	dái	抵	
already	yíh-gīng	已經	
now	yíh-gā	而家	
doing	jouh-gán	做嚟	do + ing
special offer	dahk ga	特價	
big sale / on sale	daaih gáam ga	大減價	
last (the end)	jeui-hauh	最後	most + last

12.1.2) Expressions

- 1) It's very cheap (already)!
hóu pèhng ga-la! 好平喇喇
- 2) It's very good value (already)!
hóu dái ga-la! 好抵喇喇
- 3) It's already very cheap (already)!
yíh-gīng hóu-pèhng ga-la! 已經好平喇喇
- 4) Now there's special offer
yíh-gā jouh-gán dahk-ga 而家做嚟特價
- 5) Now it's on sale
yíh-gā jouh-gán daaih gáam ga 而家做嚟大減價
- 6) Today there's special offer
gām-yaht dahk-ga 今日特價
- 7) Today is the last day!
jeui-hauh gām-yaht 最後今日

12.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A: How much is this dress? _____
B: \$168 _____
A: Do you have any discount? _____
B: No _____
A: Can it be cheaper? _____
B: It's already very cheap _____
A: Can it be \$120 _____
B: No _____
A: How about \$150 _____
B: It's ok _____
A: One please _____
A: **nī-tùh-kwàhn géi-chín a?** 呢條裙幾錢呀?
B: **yāt-baak luhk-sahp-baat mǎn** 一百六十八蚊
A: **yáuh móuh jit ga?** 有冇折嚟?
B: **móuh jit** 冇折
A: **pèhng-dī dāk m̀h dāk a?** 平啲得唔得呀?
B: **yíh-gīng hóu pèhng ga la** 已經好平喇喇
A: **yāt-baak yih-sahp mǎn dāk-m̀h-dāk a?** 一百二十蚊得唔得呀?
B: **m̀h dāk** 唔得
A: **yāt-baak nígh-sahp mǎn dāk-m̀h-dāk a?** 一百五十蚊得唔得呀?
B: **hóu lā** 好啦
A: **yāt-tùh ā** 一條吖
- 2) A: How much is this sofa ? _____
B: It is \$638. _____
A: Can it be cheaper? _____
B: Now it's on special offer, already very cheap _____
A: Can it be \$600? _____
B: It's okay _____
A: One please _____
A: **nī jēung sō-fá géi chín a?** 呢張梳化幾錢呀?
B: **luhk baak sāam sahp baat mǎn** 六百三十蚊
A: **pèhng dī dāk m̀h dāk a?** 平啲得唔得呀?
B: **yíh-gā jouh-gán dahk-ga, yíh-gīng hóu pèhng ga-la** 而家做嚟特, 已經好平喇喇
A: **luhk-baak mǎn dāk m̀h dāk a?** 六百蚊得唔得呀?
B: **hóu lā** 好啦
A: **yāt jēung ā** 一張吖

12.2 [T19] Further bargaining expressions

12.2.1) Vocab

cash	yihn-gām	現金	current+money	
more	dō-dī	多啲		
tourist	yàuh-haak	遊客	travel+guest	go 個
PM (persuading request)	lā	啦		

12.2.2) Expressions

- 1) If I pay cash, can it be cheaper?
yùh-gwó béi yihn-gām, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng-dī a?
如果畀現金, 有冇得平啲呀?
- 2) Cheaper please! (begging tone, not common)
pèhng-dī lā 平啲啦
- 3) If I buy two pieces (for clothing), can it be cheaper?
yùh-gwó máaih léuhng-gihn, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng-dī a?
如果買兩件, 有冇得平啲呀?
You can also use “hó-mh-hó-yih pèhng-dī a?” or “pèhng-dī dāk-mh dāk a?”
- 4) If I buy more, can it be cheaper?
yùh-gwó máaih dō-dī, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng-dī a?
如果買多啲, 有冇得平啲呀?
- 5) I'm not a tourist
ngóh mh-haih yàuh-haak 我唔係遊客

12.2.3) Exercises

1. Translation

- 1) If I buy four pieces (referring to clothes), can it be cheaper? _____
yùh-gwó máaih sei gihn, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng-dī a?
如果買四件, 有冇得平啲呀?

- 2) If I buy more, can it be cheaper? _____
yùh-gwó máaih dō-dī, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng-dī a? 如果買多啲, 有冇得平啲呀?
- 3) I have money but I don't have cash _____
ngóh yáuh chín daahn-haih móuh yihn-gām 我有錢但係冇現金

2. Dialogue

- 4) A: How much for this sofa? _____
B: \$6300 _____
A: What is the cheapest price? _____
B: \$6000 _____
A: If I pay cash, can it be cheaper? _____
B: \$5800 _____
A: One please, I'll pay cash _____
A: nī-jēung sō-fá géi chín a? 呢張梳化幾錢呀?
B: luhk-chīn sāam-baak mǎn 六千三百蚊
A: jeui-pèhng géi chín a? 最平幾錢呀?
B: luhk-chīn mǎn 六千蚊
A: yùh-gwó béi yihn-gām, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng dī a? 如果畀現金, 有冇得平啲呀?
B: íng-chīn baat-baak mǎn 五千八百蚊
A: yāt-jēung ā, béi yihn-gām 一張咁, 畀現金
- 5) A: How much is these pens? _____
B: \$12 per one _____
A: If I buy more, can it be cheaper? _____
B: 2 for \$20 _____
A: Well, two please _____
A: nī dī bāt géi-chín a? 呢啲筆幾錢呀?
B: sahp-yih-mǎn yāt-jī 十二蚊一支
A: yùh-gwó máaih dō-dī, yáuh móuh dāk pèhng-dī a? 如果買多啲, 有冇得平啲呀?
B: yih-sahp mǎn léuhng-jī 二十蚊兩支
A: gám, léuhng jī ā 噉, 兩支咁

13.1 [T20] Clothes

13.1.1) Vocab

1. Clothes

clothes	sāam	衫		gihh	件
shirt	sēut sāam	襖衫		gihh	件
T-shirt	tī sēut	T 襖		gihh	件
dress	kwàhn	裙		tùh	條
overcoat	ngoih tou	外套	outside+cover	gihh	件
trousers	fu	褲		tùh	條
shorts	dyún fu	短褲	short+pant	tùh	條
jean	ngàuh jái fu	牛仔褲	cow+boy+pants	tùh	條
suit (for men)	sāi jōng	西裝	western+ costume	tou	套
rain coat	yúh yī	雨衣	rain+clothes	gihh	件
pajamas	seuih yī	睡衣	sleep+clothes	gihh	件

2. Accessories

hat	móu	帽		déng	頂
tie	tāai	呔		tùh	條
belt	pèih dáai	皮帶	leather+string	tùh	條
shoes	hàaih	鞋		deui	對
boots	būt	boot		deui	對

13.1.2) Expressions

- 1) What do you want?
yiuh dī mē a? 要啲咩呀?
- 2) What colour do you want?
yiuh mē sīk a? 要咩色呀?
- 3) What size do you want?
yiuh mē máh a? 要咩碼呀?
- 4) Do you sell T-shirt?
yáuh móuh tī-sēut maaih a? 有冇 T 襖賣呀?

- 5) How much is this dress?
nī tùh kwàhn géi chín a? 呢條裙幾錢呀?
- 6) How much is that T-shirt?
gó gihh tī-sēut géi chín a? 嗰件 T 襖幾錢呀?
- 7) How much is this tie?
nī tùh tāai géi chín a? 呢條呔幾錢呀?
- 8) How much is that belt?
gó tùh pèih-dáai géi chín a? 嗰條皮帶幾錢呀?

13.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A. What do you want? _____
B. Do you sell tie? _____
A. Yes, What colour do you want? _____
B. Do you have a dark blue one? _____
A. Yes _____
B. One please. _____
A. Thanks for \$188 _____
A. **yiuh dī mē a?** 要啲咩呀?
B. **yauh móuh tāai maaih a?** 有冇呔賣呀?
A. **yáuh.** 有
B. **mh gōi yāt tùh ā.** 唔該一條咩?
A. **dō-jeh yāt-baak baat-sahp baat mán.** 多謝一百八十八蚊
- 2) A. What do you want? _____
B. Do you sell T-shirt? _____
A. Yes, What colour do you want? _____
B. Do you have a yellow one? _____
A. Yes. What size do you want? _____
B. One large one please. _____
A. **yiuh dī mē a?** 要啲咩呀?
B. **yauh móuh tī-sēut maaih a?** 有冇 T 襖賣呀?
A. **yáuh.** 有
B. **yáuh móuh wòhng sīk a?** 有冇黃色呀?
A. **yáuh.** 有
B. **yāt gihh daaih máh mh gōi.** 一件大碼唔該

14.1 [T21] At the supermarket

14.1.1) Vocab

trolley	chē-jái	車仔	ga 架
basket	láam	籃	go 個
take, carry	līng	拎	
take	ló	擺	
buy up to	máaih múhn	買滿	
free	míhn-fai	免費	
enough	gau	夠	
octopus card	baat-daaht-tūng	八達通	
give, pay	béi	畀	
can't accept	sāu m̀h-dóu	收唔到	accept+not+successfully
over there	gó bihn	嗰邊	that + side

14.1.2) Expressions

1. Ask for help

- 1) Are there any trolleys?
yáuh-móuh chē-jái a? 有冇車仔呀?
- 2) Are there any baskets?
yáuh-móuh láam a? 有冇籃呀?

2. Delivery

- 3) Please deliver these
nī-dī sung-fo 呢啲送貨
- 4) I will hand carry these by myself
nī-dī jih-géi līng 呢啲自己拎
- 5) We don't deliver these, you have to take by yourself
nī-dī m̀h sung, yiu jih-géi līng 呢啲唔送,要自己拎

- 6) Buy up to what amount would there be delivery service?
máaih-múhn géi chín sung fo a? 買滿幾錢送貨呀?
- 7) Buy up to \$400 there would be free delivery service
máaih-múhn sei-baak mán míhn-fai sung-fo 買滿四百蚊送貨呀?
- 8) Not enough \$400, add \$20 for delivery
m̀h-gau sei-baak mán, gā yih-sahp mán sung-fo
唔夠四百蚊,加二十蚊送貨

3. Instruction

- 9) I don't want the bag
m̀h-sái dói la 唔駛袋喇
- 10) Please give me a bag
m̀h-gōi béi go dói ā 唔該畀個袋呀
- 11) Please give me one more bag
m̀h-gōi béi dō yāt-go dói ā 唔該畀多一個袋呀
- 12) I want to take \$200 please
m̀h-gōi ngóh séung ló yih-baak-mán 唔該我想攞二百蚊
People can draw cash at the cashier if they use EPS.

4. Payment

- 13) Can I pay by octopus card?
hó m̀h hó-yíh béi baat-daaht-tūng a? 可唔可以畀八達通呀?
- 14) We can't accept octopus card here, you have to go over there (that counter)
nī-dou sāu m̀h-dóu baat-daaht-tūng, yiu heui gó-bihh
呢度收唔到八達通,要去嗰度

14.1.3) Exercises

1. Ask for help

- 1) A: Are there any trolleys? _____
B: Yes, there's one over there _____
A: yáuh-móuh chē-jái a? 有冇車仔呀?
B: gó-douh yáuh yāt-ga

2. Delivery

- 2) A: Please deliver these and I will hand carry these by myself _____
A: *m̀h-g̀oi, n̄-dī sung-fo, n̄-dī jih-géi līng* 唔該,呢啲送貨,呢啲自己拎
B: I'm sorry, we don't deliver these, you have to take by yourself _____
B: *n̄-dī m̀h sung, yiu jih-géi līng* 呢啲唔送,要自己拎
A: No problem. _____
A: *móuh mahn-tàih* 有問題
B: Here's less than \$400, having to add \$20 for delivery. _____
B: *n̄-douh m̀h-gau sei-baak m̄n, yiu ga yih-sahp m̄n sung fo*
呢嘅唔夠四百蚊,要加二十蚊送貨
A: No problem. _____
A: *móuh mahn-tàih* 有問題
- 3) A: Buy up to what amount would there be delivery service? _____
A: *máaih-múhn géi chín sung fo a?* 買滿幾錢送貨呀?
B: Buy up to \$300 there would be free delivery service. _____
B: *máaih-múhn s̄am-baak m̄n míhn-fai sung-fo* 買滿三百蚊送貨
A: How about if not enough \$300? _____
A: *ỳh-gwó m̀h-gau s̄am-baak-m̄n nē?* 如果唔夠三百蚊哩?
B: Not enough \$300, add \$15 for delivery. _____
B: *ỳh-gwó m̀h-gau s̄am-baak m̄n, gā sah-p-ńgh m̄n sung-fo*
如果唔夠三百蚊,加十五蚊送貨

Section 5 Food

Unit 15

Dialogues

15.1 [T22] Ask the restaurants

15.1.1) Vocab

wait	<i>dáng</i>	等
how long	<i>géi-noih</i>	幾耐
table	<i>tói</i>	枱
ticket	<i>fēi</i>	飛
non smoking area	<i>fēi k̄ap-yīn kēui</i>	非吸煙區 non+smoking+district

15.1.2) Expressions

- 1) How long will it take to wait?
yiu dáng géi noih a? 要等幾耐呀?
- 2) How many tables have to wait?
yiu dáng géi-dō jēung tói a? 要等幾多張枱呀?
- 3) Please give me a ticket
m̀h-g̀oi béi jēung fēi ā 唔該畀張飛咩
- 4) Is there a non-smoking area?
yáuh móuh fēi-k̄ap-yīn-kēui ga? 有冇非吸煙區㗎?

15.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A: Are there any seats? _____
B: Sorry, there no seats. _____
A: How long will it take to wait? _____
B: 2 tables, about 10 minutes. _____
A: Please give me a ticket. _____
A: *yáuh móuh wái a?* 有冇位呀?
B: *m̀h-hóu yi-si, móuh wái* 唔好意思,冇位
A: *yiu dáng géi noih a?* 要等幾耐呀
B: *léuhng jēung tói, daaih-koi sah-p fān-jūng* 兩張枱,大概十分鐘呀?
A: *m̀h-g̀oi béi jēung fēi ā* 唔該畀張飛咩

15.2 [T23] Choose a seat

15.2.1) Vocab

cold	dung	凍	
not so cold	móuh gam dung	冇咁凍	
booth	kā-wái	卡位	
close to	káhn	近	
window	chēung-háu	窗口	
seats near the window	chēung-háu wái	窗口位	window+seat

15.2.2) Expressions

- 1) It's too cold here, can we sit there?
nī-douh taai dung, hó-m̀h-hó-yíh choh gó-douh a?
呢度太凍, 可唔可以坐個度呀?
- 2) Are there any seats that's not so cold?
yáuh móuh wái móuh gam dung ga? 有冇位冇咁凍㗎?
- 3) Are there any booths?
yáuh móuh kā-wái a? 有冇卡位呀?
- 4) Are there any seats near the window?
yáuh móuh káhn chēung-háu wái a? 有冇近窗口位呀?

15.2.3) Exercises

- 1) A: It's too cold here, are there any seats that's not so cold? _____
B: Yes, it's no so cold there. _____
A: **nī-douh taai dung, yáuh móuh wái móuh gam dung ga?** 呢度太凍, 有冇位冇咁凍㗎?
B: **yáuh, gó-douh móuh gam dung** 個度冇咁凍
- 2) A: Are there any booths? _____
B: Yes _____
A: **yáuh móuh kā-wái a?** 有冇卡位呀?
B: **yáuh** 有

- 3) A: How about taking the seats close to the window? _____
B: Yes _____
A: **choh chēung-háu wái hóu m̀h hóu a?** 坐窗口位好唔好呀?
B: **hóu ā** 好呀

15.3 [T24] Asking your friends what to order

15.3.1) Expressions

1. Asking

- 1) What do you like to eat ?
néih jūng-yi sihk mē ga? 你鍾意食咩呀?
- 2) How about shrimps?
hā hóu m̀h hóu a? 蝦好唔好呀?
- 3) How about fried rice?
cháau-faahn hóu m̀h hóu a? 炒飯好唔好呀?
- 4) Do you eat beef?
néih sihk m̀h sihk ngauh-yuhk ga? 你食唔食牛肉㗎?
- 5) Is there anything you don't eat?
neih yáuh móuh māt-yéh m̀h sihk ga? 你有冇乜嘢唔食㗎?

2. Answering

- 6) Anyone will do
sih-daahn ā 是但呀
- 7) I don't mind.
móuh só-waih 冇所謂
- 8) I eat everything
ngoh māt dōu sihk 我都食

15.3.2) Exercises

- 1) A: What do you like to eat ? _____
 B: I eat everything _____
 A: How about fried rice? _____
 B: It's fine _____
 A: néih jūng-yi sihk mē ga? 你鍾意食咩呀?
 B: ngóh māt dōu sihk 我也都食
 A: cháau-faahn hóu m̀h hóu a? 炒飯好唔好呀?
 B: hóu ā 好吖

15.4 [T25] Ordering on the phone

15.4.1) Expressions

- 1) A roast pork with rice, a soup of the day please
 m̀h-gōi yāt-go sīu-yuhk faahn, yāt-go laih-tōng
 唔該一個燒肉飯,一個例湯
- 2) What's the address?
 bīn-douh a? 邊嘍呀?
- 3) Room A, 3/F, 150 Hennessy Road
 Hīn-nèih-sī douh 150 houh sām-láu A 軒尼詩道 150 號三樓 A

15.4.2) Exercises

- 1) A: A fried rice, a soup of the day please. _____
 B: What's the address? _____
 A: Flat D, 6/F, 120 Hennessy Road _____
 B: It's fine. _____
 A: Thanks! _____
 A: yāt-go cháau faahn, yāt-go laih-tōng 一個炒飯,一個例湯
 B: bīn-douh a? 邊嘍呀?
 A: Hīn-nèih-sī douh 120 houh luhk-láu D 軒尼詩道 120 號六樓 D
 B: hóu ā 好吖
 A: m̀h-gōi 唔該

“*” after a dish name means it is typical or very common in Hong Kong

16.1 [T26] Fruit

fruit	sāang-gwó	生果
apple	pìhng-gwó	蘋果
banana	hēung-jīu	香蕉
grape	pòuh-tàih-jí	葡提子
grapefruit	sāi-yáu	西柚
lemon	lìhng-mūng	檸檬
mango	mōng-gwó	芒果
orange	cháang	橙
papaya	muhk-gwā	木瓜
pear	léi	梨
plum	bou-lām	布祿
strawberry	sih-dō-bē-léi	士多啤梨
watermelon	sāi-gwā	西瓜

16.2 [T27] Modification for dish names

1. Way of cooking

bake	guhk	焗
burn / roast / grill	sīu	燒
deep fry	ja	炸
pan fry	jīn	煎
steam	jīng	蒸
stir fry / sauté	cháau	炒

2. Shapes of the meat

steak	pá	扒
diced	lāp	粒
diced	dīng	丁
fillet	láu	柳

shredded	sī	絲
sliced	pín	片
minced	seui	碎
in a ball shape	kàuh	球
minced meat ball	yún	丸

16.3 [T28] Restaurants

1. Chain restaurants

Café de Coral	Daaih-gā-lohk	大家樂
Fairwood Restaurant	Daaih-faai-wuht	大快活
Maxims Restaurant	Méih-sām jáu-làuh	美心酒樓
McDonalds	Mahk-Dōng-Lòuh	麥當勞
Spaghetti House	Yi-fán-ūk	意粉屋

2. Types of restaurant

bar	jáu-bā	酒巴
Chinese restaurant (with dim sum)	jáu-làuh	酒樓
congee shop	jūk-póu	粥舖
Hong Kong style café	chàh-chāan-tēng	茶餐廳
non-Chinese restaurant	chāan-tēng	餐廳
noodle shop	mihn-póu	麵舖
western restaurants	sāi-chāan-tēng	西餐廳

“póu 舖” is the spoken form. On signboards, written form “dim 店” is probably used.

16.4 [T29] Barbecued meat shop

1. Pork

barbecued pork	chā-sīu	叉燒*
roasted suckling pig	yúh-jyū	乳豬*
roasted pork	sīu-yuhk	燒肉*

2. Poultry

roasted duck	sīu-aap	燒鴨*
roasted goose	sīu-ngó	燒鵝*
soya sauce chicken	yàuh-gāi	油雞*
steamed chicken	baahk-chit gāi	白切雞*

For “chā-sīu”, a large piece of pork is roast and there’s a special sauce on it

For “sīu-yuhk”, the whole pig is roast

Section 6 Getting around

Unit 17

Taking transports

17.1 [T30] Taxi - Asking information

17.1.1) Vocab

traffic jam	sāk chē	塞車	jam + vehicle
how long	géi-noih	幾耐	
car accident	johng chē	撞車	collide + car
road repairing	jíng louh	整路	repair + road
PM (puzzled)	gé	嘅	

17.1.2) Expressions

- 1) Is there a traffic jam in Central?
Jūng-wàahn sāk m̀h sāk-chē a? 中環塞唔塞車呀?
- 2) There's a big traffic jam in Des Voeux Road now
yìh-gā Dāk-fuh douh hóu sāk-chē 而家德輔道好塞車
- 3) How long does it take approximately?
daaih-koi géi-noih a? 大概幾耐呀?
- 4) What's the matter
mē sih a? 咩事呀?
- 5) What's the matter in front
chìhn-bihn mē sih a? 前邊咩事呀?
- 6) Why does it has a traffic jam?
dím-gáai sāk-chē gé? 點解塞車嘅?

17.1.3) Exercises

- 1) A: Causeway Bay please _____
B: Hung Hom tunnel or the Eastern tunnel? _____
A: Is there a traffic jam in Hung Hom tunnel? _____
B: Now there's a big traffic jam _____
A: Well, take the Eastern tunnel please _____
A: **m̀h-gōi Tùhng-lòh-wāan** 唔該銅鑼灣
B: **hàahng Hùhng-seuih dihng Dūng-seuih a?** 行紅隧定東隧呀?
A: **Hùhng-seuih sāk m̀h sāk-chē a?** 紅隧塞唔塞車呀?
B: **yìh-gā hóu sāk-chē** 而家好塞車
A: **gám, hàahng Dūng-seuih ā, m̀h-gōi** 噉,行東隧呀
- 2) A: North Point please. How long does it take approximately? _____
B: About 20 minutes _____
A: **m̀h-gōi Bāk-gok, daaih-koi géi-noih a?** 唔該北角,大概幾耐呀?
B: **daaih-koi yih-sahp fān-jūng / sei-go jih** 大概二十分鐘/四個字
- 3) A: What's the matter? Why does it has a traffic jam? _____
B: There's a car accident in front. _____
A: **mē sih a? díng-gáai sāk-chē a?** 咩事呀?點解塞車嘅?
B: **chìhn-bihn johng-chē** 前邊撞車

18.1 [T31] Main Districts in Hong Kong

18.1.1) Vocab

1. Hong Kong Island

Hong Kong	Hēung-góng	香港	fragrant + harbour
Hong Kong Island	Hēung-góng dóu	香港島	
Stanley	Chek-chyúh	赤柱	
Repulse bay	Chín-séui-wāan	淺水灣	shallow water bay
The peak	Sāan-déng	山頂	mountain top
Happy Valley	Páau-máh-déi	跑馬地	run horse ground
North Point	Bāk-gok	北角	north corner
Causeway Bay	Tùhng-lòh-wāan	銅鑼灣	
Wan Chai	Wāan-jái	灣仔	
Admiralty	Gām-jūng	金鐘	
Central	Jūng-wàahn	中環	
Seung Wan	Seuhng-wàahn	上環	

2. Kowloon

Kowloon	Gáu-lùhng	九龍	nine dragons
Tsim Sha Tsui	Jīm-sā-jéui	尖沙咀	
Mongkok	Wohng-gok	旺角	busy corner
Jordan	Jó-dēun	佐敦	
Yau Ma Tei	Yàuh-màh-déi	油麻地	

3. New Territories

New Territories	Sān-gai	新界	new boundary
Sha Tin	Sā-tìhn	沙田	
Sai Kung	Sāi-gung	西貢	
Clear Water Bay	Chīng-séui-wāan	清水灣	clear water bay

4. Outlying island

Lantau	Daaih-yùh-sāan	大嶼山	
Discovery Bay	Yùh-gíng-wāan	愉景灣	pleasant + view + bay

Cheung Chau

Lamma Island

Chèuhng-jāu

Na3ahm-ā-dóu

長洲 long + island

南丫島

18.1.2) Expressions

- 1) I live in Tsim Sha Tsui
ngóh jyuh hái Jīm Sā Jéui 我住喺尖沙咀 /
 I live in Tsim Sha Tsui
- 2) I work in Central
ngóh hái Jūng Wàahn fān gūng 我喺中環返工
- 3) I went to Admiralty
ngóh heui Gām-jūng 我去金鐘

18.1.3) Exercises

1. TranslationHong Kong Island

- 1) There are many people in Central [h] _____
 [Central has many people]
Jūng-wàahn yáuh hóu-dō yàhn 中環有好多人
- 2) She lives in Happy Valley _____
kéuih jyuh hái Páau-máh-déi 佢住喺跑馬地

Kowloon

- 3) I went to Tsim Sha Tsui _____
ngóh heui Jīm-sā-jéui 我去尖沙咀

New Territories

- 4) Sai Kung is in New Territories _____
Sāi-gung hái Sān-gai 西貢喺新界

2. **Dialogue**

- 5) A: Where do you live? _____
 B: I live in Causeway Bay. Where do you work? _____
 A: I work in Tsim Sha Tsui. Where are you going? _____
 B: I am going to Mongkok to buy something. _____
 A: **néih hái bīn-douh jyuh ga?** 你喺邊度住㗎?
 B: **ngóh jyuh hái Tùhng-Lòh-Wāan. néih hái bīn-douh fāan gūng ga?**
 我住喺銅鑼灣,你喺邊度返工㗎?
 A: **ngóh hái Jīm-Sā-Jéui fāan gūng. néih heui bīn a?**
 我喺尖沙咀返工.你去邊度呀?
 B: **ngóh heui Wohng-Gok máaih dī yéh.** 我去旺角買嘢

3. **Chatting (Answer in Cantonese)**

- 6) **néih jyuh hái bīn-douh ga?** 你住喺邊度㗎? _____
 [Where do you live?]
 7) **néih hái bīn-douh fāan gūng ga?** 你喺邊度返工㗎? _____
 [Where do you work?]

4. **Pattern drills**

I		Central
We		Repulse Bay
You (singular)	live in	Causeway Bay
You (plural)		New Territories
He	work in	Wan Chai
She		Kowloon
They		Hong Kong Island
My friend	go to	Mongkok
His colleague		The Peak
		Tsim Sha Tsui
		Sheung Wan
		Stanley
		Happy Valley

18.2 **[T32] Main streets in Hong Kong**

1. **Hong Kong Island**

Des Voeux Road	Dāk-fuh douh	德輔道	
Queensway	Gām-jūng douh	金鐘道	Admiralty + road
Queen's Road	Wòhng-hauh-daaiah douh	皇后大道	queen big road
Gloucester Road	Gou-si-dá douh	告士打道	
Hennessy Road	Hīn-nèih-sī douh	軒尼詩道	
Lan Kwai Fong	Làahn-gwai-fōng	蘭桂坊	
Hollywood Road	Hòh-léih-wuht douh	荷李活道	

2. **Kowloon**

Nathan Road	Nèih-dēun douh	彌敦道
Peking Road	Bāk-gīng douh	北京道
Temple Street	Míuh gāi	廟街

18.2.2) **Expressions**

- 1) I go to Nathan Road.
ngóh heui Nèih-dēun-douh 我去彌敦道
- 2) I live in Hennessy Road
ngóh jyuh hái Hīn-nèih-sī douh 我住喺軒尼詩道

18.2.3) **Exercises**

1. **Chatting (Answer in Cantonese)**

- 1) **néih jyuh hái bīn-douh ga?** 你住喺邊度㗎? _____
 [Where do you live?]
- 2) **néih hái bīn-douh fāan gūng ga?** 你喺邊度返工㗎? _____
 [Where do you work?]

Repairs

19.1 [T33] Appliances

19.1.1) Vocab

1. Problems

problem	mahn-tàih	問題		go 個
out of order / broken down	waaih	壞	functional broken	
broken / worn out	laahn	爛	physical broken	
alight	jeuhk	燏		
burnt	sū-jó	燒咗		
water leaking	lauh-séui	漏水		

2. Appliances

car	chē	車		ga 架
window	chēung	窗		go 個
computer	dihn-nóuh	電腦		bouh 部
light	dāng	燈		
light bulb	dāng-dáam	燈膽		go 個
air-conditioning	láahng-hei	冷氣	chill+air	go 個
air-conditioner	láahng-hei gēi	冷氣機	chill+air+machine	go 個
TV	dihn-sih	電視	electric+vision	go 個
TV set	dihn-sih gēi	電視機	electric+vision+machine	go 個
electrical appliances	dihn-hei	電器		

19.1.2) Notes

“out of order: **waaih**” is for functional problem, appearance is fine
 “broken: **laahn**” is for physically damaged, one could see it’s broken

19.1.3) Expressions

- 1) What’s the problem?
mē mahn-tàih a? 咩問題呀?
- 2) The car is broken down (out of order)
ga chē waaih-jó 架車壞咗
 “jó” is a verb suffix for completed action
- 3) The television is out of order
go dihn-sih waaih-jó 個電視壞咗
- 4) The window is broken.
go chēung laahn-jó 個窗爛咗
- 5) The light doesn’t work
jáan dāng m̀h jeuhk 盞燈唔燏
- 6) The light bulb was burnt
go dāng-dáam sū-jó 個燈膽燒咗
- 7) The air-conditioner is leaking water
go láahng hei lauh séui 個冷氣漏水

19.1.4) Exercises

- 1) A: What’s the problem? _____
 B: The car is broken down _____
 A: **mē mahn-tàih a?** 咩問題呀?
 B: **ga chē waaih-jó** 架車壞咗
- 2) The telephone is out of order _____
go dihn-wá waaih-jó 個電話壞咗
- 3) The item of clothing is worn out _____
gihn sām laahn-jó 件衫爛咗
- 4) The book is broken _____
bún syū laahn-jó 本書爛咗

19.2 [T34] Looking for a repairman

19.2.1) Vocab

where	bīn-douh	邊嘍	
repair (formal)	sāu-léih	修理	
fix (casual)	jíng	整	
know (for people)	sīk	識	
look for	wán	搵	
Mr. Chan	Chàhn-sāang	陳生	Chan + Mr.

19.2.2) Expressions

1. Looking for a repairman

- Where can I find someone to repair air conditioner?
bīn-douh yáuh-yàhn sāu-léih láahng-hei gēi a? 邊嘍有人修理冷氣機呀?
- Where can I find someone to repair electrical appliances?
bīn-douh yáuh-yàhn sāu-léih dihn-hei a? 邊嘍有人修理電器呀?
- Do you know if there's someone who can fix computer?
néih sīk-mh-sīk yáuh yàhn jíng dihn-nóuh ga?
你識唔識有人整電腦㗎?
- What is his telephone number?
kéuih dihn-wá géi dō houh a? 佢電話幾多號呀?
- You can call this number
néih hó-yíh dá nī-go dihn-wá 你可以打呢個電話
- Contact Mr. Chan
wán Chàhn-sāang 搵陳生

19.2.3) Exercises

- A: My television is broken down. Where can I find someone to repair it? ___
B: Mr. Chan repairs TV and electrical appliances _____
A: What is his telephone number? _____
B: 22356899 _____
A: **ngóh go dihn-sih waaih-jó, bīn douh yáuh yàhn sāu-léih a?** 我個電視壞咗, 邊嘍有人修理呀?
B: **Chàhn-sāang sāu-léih dihn-sih tùhng dihn-hei** 陳生修理電視同電器
A: **kéuih dihn-wá géi dō houh a?** 佢電話幾多號呀?
B: **yih yih sāam níng lukh baat gáu gáu** 二二三五六八九九
- A: My computer is broken down. Do you know if there's anyone who can fix computers? _____
B: I have a friend who can fix computers. _____
A: How much? _____
B: I don't know, you can ask him. _____
A: Do you have his telephone number? _____
B: Yes. It's 90113478 _____
A: **ngóh go dihn-nóuh waaih-jó, néih sīk-mh-sīk yáuh yàhn jíng dihn-nóuh ga?**
我個電腦壞咗,你識唔識有人整電腦㗎?
B: **ngóh yáuh yāt-go pàhng-yáuh sīk jíng dihn-nóuh** 我有一個朋友識整電腦
A: **géi chín a?** 幾錢呀?
B: **ngóh mh jī, néih hó-yíh mahn kéuih** 我唔知,你可以問佢
A: **néih yáuh móuh kéuih dihn-wá a?** 你有冇佢電話呀?
B: **yáuh, gáu líhng yāt yāt sāam sei chāt baat** 有,九零一一三四七八

Section 8 Situations

Unit 20

Elevator

20.1 [T35] Elevator

20.1.1) Vocab

lift / elevator	līp	輦	bouh 部
lift / elevator / escalator	dihh-tāi	電梯	electric+ladder bouh 部
press	gahm	揸	
up	séuhng	上	
down	lohk	落	
or	dihng	定	
character	jih	字	(number on a button in a lift)
arrive	dou	到	
out	chēut	出	
first	sīn	先	
after you	néih sīn	你先	
overload	gwo-chúhng	過重	over + heavy
regular check	lahh-hàhng gím-chàh	例行檢查	
another one	daih-yih bouh	第二部	second+MW

20.1.2) Expressions

- 1) please wait
m̀h gōi dǎng dǎng 唔該等等
- 2) Please hold the lift
m̀h gōi gahm-jyuh bouh līp 唔該幫我揸住部輦
“jyuh” is a verb suffix which shows the continuation of an action.
- 3) Going up or down?
séuhng dihhng lohk ga? 上定落㗎?

- 4) It's going up
séuhng ge 上嘅
- 5) It's going down
lohk ge 落嘅
- 6) Which floor?
gēi-dō láu a? 幾多樓呀?
gēi-dō jih a? 幾多字呀?
- 7) 8th floor please
m̀h-gōi baat-jih 唔該八字
please number 8
- 8) It's arrived
dou la 到喇
- 9) After you
néih sīn 你先
- 10) After you (You go out first)
néih chēut sīn 你出先
you out first
Where “chēut” is a main verb here.
- 11) What's the matter for the lift?
bouh līp mē sih a? 部輦咩事呀?
- 12) The lift is out of order
bouh līp waaih-jó 部輦壞咗
- 13) The lift is under repairing
bouh līp jing-gán 部輦整㗎
- 14) Take another one
daap daih-yih bouh lā 搭第二部啦

20.1.3) Exercises

1. Dialogue

- 1) A: Please wait _____
B: Which floor? _____
A: 6th floor please. _____
...
B: It's arrived. After you. _____

A: Thank, bye _____

B: Bye _____

A: m̀h-gōi dǎng dǎng 唔該等等

B: géi dō jih a? 幾多字呀?

A: luhk jih m̀h-gōi 六字唔該

...

B: dou la, néih chēut sīn ā 到喇,你出先吖

A: m̀h-gōi, bāai baai 唔該,拜拜

B: bāai baai 拜拜

2) A: Going up or down? _____

A: séuhng dihng lohk ga? 上定落嚟?

B: It's going up. _____

B: séuhng ge 上嘅

A: Thank you (A go into the lift) _____

A: m̀h-gōi 唔該

B: Which floor? _____

B: géi dō láu a? 幾多樓呀?

A: 10th floor please. _____

A: sah p láu m̀h-gōi 十樓唔該

B: It's nothing.(no need be so polite) _____

B: m̀h sái 唔駛

3) A: What's the problem for the lift? _____

B: The lift is out of order, take another one _____

A: bouh līp mē sih a? 部軚咩事呀?

B: bouh līp waaih-jó, daap daih-yih bouh lā 部軚壞咗,搭第二部啦

4) A: What's the problem for that lift? _____

B: That lift is out of order and it's under repairing now _____

A: gó bouh līp mē sih a? 部軚咩事呀?

B: bouh līp waaih-jó, yih-gā jing-gán 部軚壞咗,而家整緊

21.1 [T36] Price

21.1.1) Vocab

dry clean	gōn-sái	乾洗	dry+wash
laundry	sāp-sái	濕洗	wet+wash
laundry charge by weight	bohng-sái	磅洗	weight+wash
to	ji	至	
pound	bohng	磅	
after that	jī-hauh	之後	that+after
each	múih	每	
add	gā	加	
completely (a verb suffix)	saai	晒	

21.1.2) Phrases

pay the whole amount	béi-saai-chín	畀晒錢	give + completely + money
there's 20% off	yáuh baat-jit	有八折	
no discount	móuh jit	冇折	

21.1.3) Expressions

- 1) Dry cleaning for this item of clothing
nī-gihn sāam gōn-sái 呢件衫乾洗 /
gōn-sái nī-gihn sāam 乾洗呢件衫
- 2) How much for dry cleaning for this item of clothing?
nī gihn sāam gōn-sái géi-chín a? 呢件衫乾洗幾錢呀?
- 3) How much for laundry for this item of clothing?
nī-gihn sāam sāp-sái géi-chín a? 呢件衫濕洗幾錢呀?
- 4) It's \$40 for dry clean
gōn-sái sei-sahp 乾洗四十
- 5) It's \$24 for laundry
sāp-sái yah-sei 濕洗廿四

- 6) How much for laundry charge by weight?
bohng-sái géi-chín a? 磅洗幾錢呀?
- 7) For 1 to 7 pounds, it's \$35. After that, each pound charge \$5
yāt-ji chāt bohng sām-sahp-ńgh mǎn, jī-hauh múih bohng gā ńgh mǎn
一至七磅三十五蚊,之後,每磅加五蚊
- 8) If now you pay the whole amount, there's 20% off
yùh-gwó yìh-gā béi-saai chín, yáuh baat-jit 如果而家畀晒錢,有八折
- 9) There's no discount for laundry charge by weight
bohng-sái móuh jit 磅洗冇折

21.1.4) Exercises

- 1) A: How much for dry cleaning for this item of clothing? _____
 B: It's \$40 for dry clean _____
 A: Is there any discount? _____
 B: If you pay all the money now, there's 20% off _____
 A: It's fine. Please dry clean this one. I'll pay the whole amount now _____
 B: Thanks for \$32. _____
 A: **nī gihn sām gōn sái géi chín a? 呢件衫乾洗幾錢呀?**
 B: **gōn-sái sei-sahp 乾洗四十**
 A: **yáuh móuh jit ga? 冇冇折㗎?**
 B: **yùh-gwó yìh-gā béi-saai chín, yáuh baat jit 如果而家畀晒錢,有八折**
 A: **hóu ā, m̀h-gōi gōn-sái nī-gihn sām, yìh-gā béi-saai chín 好吖,唔該乾洗呢件衫,而家畀晒錢**
 B: **dō-jeh sām-sahp-yih mǎn 多謝三十二蚊**

21.2 [T37] Instruction

21.2.1) Vocab

dirty	wū-jōu	污糟
suit	sāi-jōng	西裝
shirt	sēut-sām	恤衫
pants	fu	褲
dress / skirt	kwàhn	裙

21.2.2) Phrases

this item of clothing	nī-gihn sām	呢件衫
this set of clothing	nī-tou sām	呢套衫 (more than one piece)
these clothes	nī-dī sām	呢啲衫
this piece of suit	nī-gihn sāi-jōng	呢件西裝 (only the top)
this set of suit	nī-tou sāi-jōng	呢套西裝 (more than one piece)
these suits	nī-dī sāi-jōng	呢啲西裝
this shirt	nī-gihn sēut-sām	呢件恤衫
these shirts	nī-dī sēut-sām	呢啲恤衫
this pair of pants	nī-tiuh fu	呢條褲
these pairs of pants	nī-dī fu	呢啲褲
this dress / this skirt	nī-tiuh kwàhn	呢條裙
these dresses / these skirts	nī-dī kwàhn	呢啲裙

21.2.3) Expressions

- 1) Dry clean for this jacket (only the top of a suit)
nī-gihn sāi-jōng gōn-sái 呢件西裝乾洗
- 2) Dry clean for this suit (more than one piece)
nī-tou sāi-jōng gōn-sái 呢套西裝乾洗
- 3) Laundry for this shirt
nī-gihn sēut-sāam sāp-sái 呢件恤衫濕洗
- 4) Laundry per weight for these
nī-dī bohng sái 呢啲磅洗
- 5) It's dirty here
nī-douh wū-jōu jǒ 呢嘍污糟㗎

21.2.4) Exercises

- 1) A: Please dry clean for this suit (one the top). It's dirty here. _____
B: No problem. Do you pay the whole amount now? _____
A: Yes. _____
A: **m̄h-gōi nī-gihn sāi-jōng gōn-sái. nī-douh wū-jōu-jǒ**
唔該呢件西裝乾洗, 呢嘍污糟㗎
B: **móuh mahn-tàih. haih m̄h haih yìh-gā béi-saai chín a?**
冇問題. 係唔係而家畀晒錢呀?
A: **haih a. 係呀.**
- 2) A: Laundry for this shirt please. _____
B: Thanks for \$20 _____
A: **m̄h-gōi nī-gihn sēut-sāam sāp-sái** 唔該呢件恤衫濕洗
B: **dō-jeh yih-sahp m̄n** 多謝二十蚊
- 3) A: Please laundry per weight for these. _____
B: It's 6 pounds. Thanks for \$30 _____
A: **m̄h-gōi nī-dī bohng sái** 唔該呢啲磅洗
B: **luhk bohng. dō-jeh sā-ah m̄n** 六磅, 多謝卅呀蚊

21.3 [T38] Asking information

21.3.1) Expressions

- 1) When can I take them?
gēi-sìh yáuh dāk ló a? 幾時有得攞呀?
- 2) You can take them in three days
sāam-yaht yáuh dāk ló 三日有得攞

21.3.2) Exercises

- 1) A: Please dry clean for this dress. _____
B: Thanks for \$68, there's 10% off _____
A: When can I take them? _____
B: You can take them in three days _____
A: **m̄h-gōi nī-tùh kwàhn gōn-sái** 呢條裙乾洗
B: **dō-jeh luhk-ah-baat m̄n, yáuh gáu-jit** 多謝六呀八蚊, 有九折
A: **gēi-sìh yáuh dāk ló a?** 幾時有得攞呀?
B: **sāam-yaht yáuh dāk ló** 三日有得攞

Cantonese Expressions - 3

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