

Daily Sentence Patterns

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1. have

1) I have money

ngóh yáuh chín
I have money

2) I have small change.

ngóh yáuh sáan-jí
I have scatter paper(bank note)

3) You have pens

néih/bāt _____
you pen

4) My friend has an ID card

ngóh pàhng-yáuh / sán-fán- jing
my friend status certificate

2. not have

1) I don't have any money

ngóh móuh chín
I not have money
Cantonese will not say "any" in negative sentences.

2) I don't have any kids

ngóh móuh sai-mān-jái
I not have kids

3) He doesn't has time

kéuih /sìh-gaan _____
he time

4) We don't have any books

ngóh-deih / syū _____
we books

3. Do you have ...?

1) Do ~~you~~ have an ID card?

yáuh móuh sán-fán - jing a?
have not have status certificate PRT?

-"néih" means "you" could be put at the very beginning. However, because it is always understood, most of the time, "néih" is omitted

-generally speaking, when people try to be more polite, they say "néih", otherwise people skip it and it sounds more casual.

-Cantonese use this "A-not-A" pattern for "Yes/No" questions.

-The typical answer here is "have yáuh" or "not have móuh"

2) Does he have any money?

kéuih yáuh móuh chín a?
he have not have money PRT?

3) Do ~~you~~ have any problems?

mahn-tàih _____
problem

4) Do you have any luggage?

néih / hàhng-léih _____
you luggage

5) Does Peter have a reservation?

Peter/dehng wái _____
Peter/ book place

6) Do ~~you~~ have beer? (in a restaurant)

bē-jáu _____
beer

-in restaurants or shops, people skip "you néih" very often. If you want to say it, remember to say "néih deih" (plural form of you) but not just "néih" (singular form of you)

7) Do ~~you~~ have fried noodles? (in a restaurant)

cháau-mihn _____
stir-fry noodles

8) Do ~~you~~ have BBQ pork with rice? (in a restaurant)

chā-sīu-faahn _____
BBQ pork rice

9) Do ~~you~~ have Whisky?

wāi-sih-géi _____

4. Do you have ...? (in a shop)

1) Do ~~you~~ have a larger one?

yáuh móuh daaih-dī ga / a?
have not have large er PRT?
-you can treat "dī" means more

2) Do ~~you~~ have a smaller one?

sai-dī _____
small er

3) Do ~~you~~ have a blue one?

lāahm-sīk _____
blue colour

4) Do ~~you~~ have a black one?

hāak-sīk _____
black colour

5) Do ~~you~~ have a cheaper one?

pèhng-dī _____
cheap er

* * * * *

5. Do you sell ...?

1) Do ~~you~~ sell maps ?

yáuh móuh deih-tòuh maaih a?
have not have ground diagram sell PRT?

2) Do ~~you~~ sell batteries?

yáuh móuh dihn-sām maaih a?
have not have battery sell PRT?

3) Do ~~you~~ sell this one?

nī-go _____
this MW
-the MW "go" has to be changed accordingly depends on the object you mention. Because different objects may take different MWs. However if you do not know the appropriate MW for that object, you just feel free to use "go", because it is the most general MW and people will understand.

4) Do ~~you~~ sell handcrafts?

gūng-ngaih-bán _____
job art things

5) Do ~~you~~ sell souvenirs?

gei-nihm-bán _____
memory things

6. Where can I buy ...?

1) Where can I buy this one?

bīn-douh yáuh nī-go maaih a?
where have this MW sell PRT?

2) Watson's sells this

Wāt-Sàhn-Sí yáuh nī-go maaih
Watson's have this MW sell

It's a typical long answer. You can notice that the order of questions and answers are always the same in Cantonese.

3) Where can I buy this book?

nī-bún syū _____
this MW book

4) Where can I buy this brand?

nī-go pàaih-jí _____
this MW brand

7. Where may I get ...?

- 1) Where can I get a barber shop?

bīn-douh yáuh fēi-faat-póu a?
where have barber shop PRT?

- 2) Where may I get a money exchange shop?

jáau-wuhn-dim _____
exchange shop

- 3) Where may I get an antique shop?

gú-dúng-póu _____
antique shops

- 4) Where may I get a book store

syū-gúk _____
books bureau

- 5) Where may I get a stationery shop

màhn-geuih-póu _____
stationery shops

* * * * *

8. Is there a ... here?

- 1) Is there a telephone here?

(nī-douh) yáuh móuh dihn-wá a?
here have not have telephone PRT?
-use in indoor situation

- 2) I'm sorry, there is no telephone here.

nh-hóu yi-si, (nī-douh) móuh dihn-wá
sorry, here not have telephone
-a typical answer

- 3) Yes, it's over there

yáuh, hái gó - douh
have at there place

-a typical answer

-because the question is "have not have...?", people have to answer "not have móuh" or "have yáuh" instead of "yes or no". Actually people don't have the word which means "yes" or "no".

- 4) Is there a car park here?

tìhng-chē-chèuhng _____
stop car ground

- 5) Is there a canteen?

faahn-tòhng _____
rice hall
- quite often, Hong Kong people say the English "canteen" instead of "faahn tòhng"

9. Is there a ... near here?

- 1) Is there a wash room near here?

fuh-gahn yáuh móuh sái-sáu-gāan a?
nearby have not have wash room PRT?
-use in an outdoor situation but not in an indoor situation

- 2) Is there a telephone near here?

fuh-gahn yáuh móuh dihn-wá a?
nearby have not have telephone PRT?

- 3) Is there a automatic teller machine near here?

tàih - fún - gēi _____
draw money machine

- 4) Is there a post office near here?

yàuh-gúk _____
post bureau

- 5) Is there a police station near here?

chāai-gún _____
police station

10. Where is the ...

- 1) Where is the washroom?

sái-sáu-gāan hái bīn-douh a?

wash hands room at where PRT?

-They put the words order of the question in this way because in a statement or an answer (see below), the order is this. In Cantonese the word orders of a question and a statement is the same. It is quite different from English, where the question word must be at the very beginning.

- 2) The washroom is on the 1st floor?

sái-sáu-gāan hái yāt-láu

wash hands room at 1st floor

- 3) Where is the taxi station?

dīk-sí - jaahm _____

taxi station

- 4) Where is the information desk?

sēun-mahn-chyu _____

enquiry place

11. on the ...floor

- 1) It's on the 5th floor

hái ŋh - láu

at 5th floor

"5" should be pronounced as ŋh instead of m̄h. However because most people say m̄h and it is generally accepted.

- 2) It's on the 2nd floor

- 3) She is on the ground floor

deih-há _____

ground floor

- 4) They are on the 16th floor

- 5) We live on the 23rd floor

jyuh _____

live

12. How to get to the ...?

- 1) How to get to the Grand Hyatt Hotel?

dím-yéung heui Gwān-Yuht jáu-dim a?

how go Grand Hyatt hotel PRT?

- 2) How to get to the HK convention and exhibition centre

Wuih - Jím Jūng-Sām _____

convention exhibition centre

- 3) How to get to the airport

fēi - gēi - chéuhng _____

fly machine ground

* * * * *

13. be

- 1) I am an American

ngóh haih Méih-Gwok-yàhn

I be the USA people

- 2) She is my colleague

kéuih haih ngóh tūhng-sih

she be my colleague

- 3) You are Chinese

néih / Jūng-Gwok-yàhn _____

you China person

4) They are my friends
kéuih-deih / ngóh pàhng-yáuh _____
they my friends

5) Today is Tuesday
gām-yaht/láih-baai-yih _____
today Tuesday

6) Tomorrow is Saturday
tīng-yaht / láih-baai-luhk _____
tomorrow Saturday

7) It is September now
yìh-gā / gáu-yuht _____
now 9th month

8) Today is the 8th
gām-yaht / baat-houh _____
today 8 number

9) Today is the 8th October
gām-yaht / sahp-yuht baat-houh
today 10th month 8 no.

10) It is 5:30 now
yìh-gā / ñgh-dím-bun _____
now 5 o'clock half

14. not be

1) I am not British
ngóh m̀h haih Yīng-Gwok-yàhn
I not be British people

2) She is not my wife
kéuih m̀h haih ngóh taai-táai
she not be my wife

3) Mary is not Canadian
Mary/ Gā-Nàh-Daaih-yàhn _____
Canada person

4) He is not my husband
kéuih /ngóh sīn-sāan _____
he my husband

15. Are you... ?

1) Are you Chinese?
néih haih m̀h haih Jūng-Gwok-yàhn a?
you be not be China people PRT

2) Is she your friend?
kéuih haih m̀h haih néih pàhng-yáuh a?
she be not be your friend PRT

3) Are they American?
kéuih-deih /Méih-Gwok-yàhn _____
they the USA person

4) Is he your boy friend?
kéuih / néih nàahm-pàhng-yáuh _____
he your male friend

5) Is she your girl friend?
kéuih / néih néuih-pàhng-yáuh _____
she your female friend

6) Is this dress better?
nī-tiuh kwàhn / hóu-dī _____
this MW dress good er (better)

7) Is this cheaper?
nī-go/pèhng-dī _____
this MW cheap er

8) Is this brand better?
nī-go pàaih-jí / hóu-dī _____
this brand better

* * * * *

16. How about... ? (suggestions for time)

1) How about tomorrow?
tīng-yaht hóu m̀h hóu a?
tomorrow good not good PRT?
-For making suggestions, say what you suggest first, then say "hóu m̀h hóu a?" at the end.

2) How about 3:30 ?
sāam-dím-bun _____
3 o'clock half

3) How about on this Sunday?
nī-go láih-baai-yaht
this MW Sunday

4) How about on next Monday 4:00?
hah-go láih-baai-yāt sei-dím
next Monday 4 o'clock

5) It's fine, no problem
hóu ā, (móuh mahn tàih)
good (fine) PRT, no problem
When somebody asks "How about ...?" people could answer in this way

17. How about... ? (suggestions for

something)

1) How about tea?
chàh hóu m̀h hóu a?
tea good not good PRT?

2) How about plain water?
chīng séui _____
clear water

3) How about coffee?
ga-fē _____

4) How about fast food noodles?
gūng-jái-mihn / jīk-sihk-mihn
doll noodle instant eat noodle

5) Yes, please
hóu ā, m̀h-gōi
fine PRT, please

6) No, thanks
m̀h sái la, m̀h-gōi
no need PRT, thanks for help or service

18. How about going out to... ?

1) How about going out to a movie?
(heui) tái hei hóu m̀h hóu a?
go watch movie good not good PRT?
-suggestions for going out

2) How about going out to have dinner?
sihk faahn _____
eat rice
-unless people want to emphasize, they won't say dinner: 'máahn faahn'

3) How about going out to have dance?

tiu-móuh _____

jump dance(it's a noun here but not a verb)

they call "tiu-móuh" is a verb-object compound. "móuh" itself is a noun here, when it combines with "jump tiu", "tiu móuh" becomes the verb of "dance" in English.

4) How about going out to hike?

hàahng-sāan _____

walk mountain

5) How about going out to drink something?

yám yéh _____

drink stuff

6) How about going out to eat something?

sihk yéh _____

eat stuff

19. How about taking ... ?

1) How about taking a taxi?

(daap) dīk-sí hóu m̀h hóu a?

take taxi good not good PRT?

suggestions for transportation

2) How about taking the MTR?

deih-tit _____

ground iron

3) How about taking a minibus?

síu-bā _____

small bus

20. How about at ... ?

1) How about at my office?

(há) ngóh gūng-sī hóu m̀h hóu a?

at my company good not good PRT?

-suggestions for a place

2) How about waiting at the doorway?

(há) mùhn-háu dáng hóu m̀h hóu a?

at door opening wait good not good PRT?

3) How about at your home?

néih ūk-kéi _____

your home

21. How about ...?

1) How about you?

néih dím a?

you how PRT?

2) I go to TST, how about you?

ngóh heui Jīm-Sā-Jéui, néih dím a?

I go TST, you how PRT?

3) Peter is sick, how about him?

Peter behng-jó, kéuih dím a?

Peter sick ed, he how PRT?

4) How about this matter?

nī-gihh sih _____

this MW matter

5) How about this project?

nī-go project _____

this MW project

-most of the time, Hong Kong people say the English "project" instead of the Cantonese words

6) How about the meeting?

go wúí _____
MW meeting

* * * * *

22. How ...?

1) How long does it take?

géi noih a ?
how long(for time, not for length) PRT?

2) How far?

yúhn _____

3) How tall?

gōu _____

4) How tall is Peter?

(Cantonese order: Peter how tall?)

gōu _____

5) How many?

dō _____

23. How many /much...? (quantity)

1) How much salt?

géi dō yíhm a ?
how much salt PRT?
-because "salt" is uncountable, it doesn't take any MW.

2) How many people ? (expect the quantity is large)

géi dō yàhn a ?
how many people PRT?
In questions, if the speaker expect the number of the answer is large, usually more than ten, no MW is used and vice versa.

3) How many kids? (expect the quantity is small)

géi dō go sai-mān-jái
how many MW kids
Here the MW is used, means the speaker expect the number of children should be small.

4) How many colleagues? (expect the quantity is large)

tùhng-sih _____
colleagues

5) How many colleagues? (expect the quantity is small)

go tùhng-sih _____
MW colleagues

6) How many computers? (expect the quantity is large)

dihh-nóuh _____
computers

7) How many computers? (expect the quantity is small)

bouh dihh-nóuh _____
MW computers

24. How much ...? (price)

1) How much?

géi (~~de~~) chín a ?
how much money PRT?

2) How much is this one?

nī-go géi chín a ?
this MW how money PRT?

3) How much is this dress?

nī-tùh kwàhn _____
this MW dress

4) How much is this watch?

nī-jek sáu-bīu _____
this MW hand watch

5) How much is the fare?

chē-fai _____
car expense

6) How much in total?

yāt-guhng _____

* * * * *

25. will

1) I will go to France

ngóh wúih heui Faat-Gwok
I will go France

2) I will practice Cantonese

ngóh / lihn-jaahp Gwóng-Dūng-Wá
I practice Cantonese

3) I will do my homework

ngóh / jough gūng-fo _____
I do homework

26. will not

1) I will not go to New Zealand

ngóh m̀h wúih heui Náu-Sāi-Làahn
I not will go New Zealand

2) She won't believe you

kéuih / seun-néih _____
she believe you

3) They won't listen to you

kéuih-deih / tēng néih góng _____
they listen you say

27. Will you?

1) Will you go to Europe?

néih wúih m̀h wúih heui Āu-Jāu a?

I will not will go Europe PRT

-the typical short answers are "will wúih" or "not will m̀h wúih"

-don't like English, in "yes/no question", the answers always start with "yes" or "no"

2) Will you buy it?

néih / máaih _____
you buy

3) Will they come?

kéuih-deih / làih _____
they come

28. Do you?

1) Do you go to Europe?

néih heui m̀h heui Āu-Jāu a?

I go not go Europe PRT

-the typical short answer are "go heui" or "not go m̀h heui"

2) Do you buy?

néih / máaih _____
you buy

3) Do they come?

kéuih-deih / làih _____
they come

-come could be pronounced as "lài" or "lèih"

29. don't

1) I don't eat meat

ngóh m̀h sihk yuhk
I not eat meat

2) I don't go to Japan

ngóh / heui Yaht-Bún _____
I go Japan

3) I don't like this clothes

jūng-yi nī-gih̄n sām _____
like this MW clothes

4) She doesn't eat salad

kéuih/ sihk sā-léut _____
she eat salad

* * * * *

30. can

1) You can smoke here

nī-douh hó yíh sihk yīn
here can eat cigarette

2) (You) can stay here

néih/làuh hái douh _____
you stay at here

3) (You) can take away

līng jáu _____
take leave/away

31. cannot

1) (You) can't smoke

m̀h hó yíh sihk yīn
not can eat cigarette

2) (You) can't take photos

m̀h hó yíh yíng-séung
not can take photo

3) (You) can't come in

yahp-làih _____
enter come

4) (You) can't go out

chēut-heui _____
out go

32. May I...?/ Can you ...?

1) May I try it?

hó m̀h hó-yíh si-háh a?
can not can try a while PRT?
-the answer may be "can hó-yíh" or "not can m̀h hó-yíh"

2) Can we change it to Tuesday?

gói láih-baai-yih _____
change/correct Tuesday
-here you could also say "gói láih-baai-yih dāk m̀h dāk a?"
-say your request first then say "dāk m̀h dāk a?" at the end

3) May I take a look at it ?

tái háh _____
look a while

4) May I smoke here?

nī douh sihk yīn _____
here eat cigarette

5) May I take photos here?

yíng séung _____
take image photos

6) May I watch TV? (a child speak to his mother)

tái dihn-sih _____
watch TV

* * * * *

33. know (a fact)

1) I know this matter

ngóh jī nī gihn sih _____
I know this MW matter

2) I know who Clinton is

ngóh jī Hāak-Làhm-Deuhn haih bīn-go _____
I know Clinton be who

ngóh jī bīn-go haih Hāak-Làhm-Deuhn _____
I know who be Clinton

3) You don't know this matter

m̄h jī / nī gihn sih _____
don't know this MW matter

4) I know today is Sunday

sīng-kèih-yaht / láih-baai-yaht _____
Sunday / Sunday

-both "sīng-kèih-yaht" and "láih-baai-yaht" are equally common and the former one is a little bit more formal.

5) I know Mary is your colleague

6) I know who your wife is

34. know where ... is

1) I know where the wash room is

ngóh jī sái-sáu-gāan hái bīn-douh _____
I know washroom at where

2) I know where Stanley is

ngóh jī Chek-Chyúh hái bīn-douh _____
I know Stanley at where

3) I know where your home is.

néih ūk-kéi _____
your home

4) I know where your office is

néih gūng-sī _____
your company

5) I don't know where the telephone is

dihn-wá _____
electric speak

6) I don't know where the MTR station is

deih-tit-jaahm _____

35. know (a person)

1) I know Peter

ngóh sīk Peter _____
I know Peter

2) I know him

3) I know his father

bàh-bā _____
papa

4) I know your boss

bō-sí _____
boss

36. can (capability of doing something)

1) I can cook

ngóh sīk jyú-faahn
I know cook rice

2) I can speak a little bit of Cantonese

ngóh / góng síu-síu Gwóng-Dūng-Wá
I / speak little little Cantonese

3) I don't know Japanese

nh̄h sīk / Yaht-Mán _____
don't know Japanese language

4) I can dance

tiu-móuh _____

5) I can play piano

tàahn - kàhm
play on stringed instrument / press down piano

6) My friend doesn't know English

Yīng-Mán _____
British language

7) I don't know Mandarin/Putonghua.

Gwok-Yúh / Póu-Tūng-Wá _____
Mandarin / Putonghua
(Mandarin and Putonghua are the same. Putonghua is the name used by the Chinese government)

* * * * *

37. be very

1) I am very hungry

ngóh hóu tóuh-ngoh
I very hungry

-as a habit, people would add a modifier before an adjective. If there is no such modifier, they add 'hóu', means "very" before an adjective.

- there is no need to add "verb to be" before an adjective. Unless the speaker wants to emphasis it.

2) He is very rich

kéuih hóu yáuh-chín
he very have money

3) Your friend is very fat

néih pàhng-yáuh/ fèih _____
your friend fat

4) She is very pretty

kéuih/ leng _____
she pretty

5) They are very lazy

kéuih-deih / láahn _____
they lazy

6) You are very hardworking

néih/ kàhn-lihk _____

38. be not / be not very (negative)

1) I am not tall

ngóh nh̄h gōu
I not tall

2) I am not very tall

ngóh m̀h haih hóu gōu

I not be very tall

-if "hóu" is used in a negative case, "haih" have to be used as well

3) I am not happy

ngóh m̀h hōi-sām

I not happy

4) I am not very happy

ngóh m̀h haih hóu hōi-sām

I not be very happy

5) My friend is not ugly

ngóh pàhng yáuh/ ch̀au-yéung

my friend ugly

6) My friend is not very ugly

7) You are not thin

néih/ sau _____

you thin

8) You are not very thin

9) I am not free

ngóh/ dāk-hàahn _____

I free

10) I am not very free

39. too

1) This pen is too expensive

nī jī bāt taai gwai la

this MW pen too expensive PRT

2) This clothes is too large

nī gih̄n sām/ daaih _____

this MW clothes large

3) This pair of pants is too long

tìuh fu/ ch̀euhng _____

this pants long

4) You are too heavy

néih/ chúhng _____

you heavy

5) It's too noisy here

nī douh/ ch̀òuh _____

here noisy

* * * * *

40. like

1) I like brown

ngóh jūng-yi fē-sīk

I like brown colour

2) I like yellow

wòhng-sīk _____

yellow color

3) I like rose

m̀uih-gwai-(fā) _____

rose flower

41. like to eat or drink ...

1) I like coke

ngóh jūng-yi yám hó-lohk

I like drinking coke

-quite often, people say “yám” or “sihk” for drinks and food respectively as well

2) I like chocolate

ngóh jūng-yi sihk jyū-gū-līk

I like eat chocolate

3) I like sprite

Syut-Bīk _____

4) I like wine

jáu _____

wine/ alcohol

5) I like beer

bē-jáu _____

6) I like ice-cream

syut-gōu _____

snow cake

7) I like cigarette

sihk yīn _____

eat cigarette

42. like to do ...

1) I like playing tennis

ngóh jūng-yi dá mōhng-kàuh

I like beat net ball

2) I like playing piano

tàahn (gong)-kàhm _____

play piano

3) I like watching movies

tái hei _____

watch movie

43. don't like

1) I don't like black

ngóh m̄h jūng-yi hāak-sīk

I like black colour

2) I don't like red

hùhng-sīk _____

3) I don't like eating beef

sihk ngàuh-yuhk _____

eat cow meat

4) I don't like eating fish

sihk yú _____

eat fish

44. feel / think

1) I feel sick

ngóh gok-dāk m̄h-syū-fuhk

I feel not comfortable

-if someone wants to say “I'm sick”, just say “ngóh m̄h syū fuhk” is OK.

2) I think he is stupid

ngóh gok-dāk kéuih hóu chéun

I feel he very stupid

-in Cantonese, only for calculation in people's mind, they say “think nám”. If it is a direct feeling, they say “feel gok dāk” instead.

3) I think it's expensive

ngóh gok-dāk hóu gwai

I feel very expensive

-If someone say, “ngóh nám(think) hóu gwai” means he thinks it *would be* very expensive”, the speaker doesn't know the exact price. If he knows the exact price and think it's expensive, he has to say “ngóh gok dāk hóu gwai”.

4) I feel headache

tàuh-tung

head painful

5) I think this house is good value

nī gāan ūk /hóu dái

this MW house/very good value

6) I think she is very nice

kéuih/hóu hóu

she very good

7) I think you idiotic

néih/hóu baahk-chī

you very idiotic

45. don't feel / don't think

1) I don't feel (very) hot

ngóh m̀h gok-dāk (hóu) yíht

I not feel very hot

2) I don't think he is very fat

ngóh m̀h gok-dāk kéuih (hóu) fèih

I not feel he very fat

3) I don't think they're very bad

kéuih deih / hóu sēui

they very bad

4) I don't think she is not smart

kéuih / m̀h lēk

she not smart

* * * * *

46. out of order

1) The air-conditioner is out of order (broken)

bouh láahng-hei - gēi waaih - jó

MW(the) cold air machine out of order ed

-“waaih” means functional problem, the appearance doesn't tell the problem.

-“jó” is an aspect particle that shows “waaih” has happened.

2) The car has broken down

bouh chē

MW(the) car

3) The telephone is out of order

go dihn-wá

MW electrical speech

47. broken/ worn out

1) The sofa is worn out

jēung sō-fá laahn - jó

MW(the) sofa worn out ed

“laahn” must refer to physical damage

2) The window is broken

go chēung laahn - jó

MW(the) window broken ed

3) The glass/cup is broken

jēk būi

MW glass/cup

4) The book is broken

bún syū _____
MW book

5) The glasses/cups are broken

dī būi _____
MW glass/cup
“**dī**” is the MW used for all uncountable or countable but plural objects (when the number of the quantity is not specified, otherwise the corresponding MW has to be used eg four cups “**sei jek būi**”)

6) The books are broken

dī syū _____
MW book

48. Something is wrong with

1) Something is wrong with the computer

bouh dihn - nóuh yáuh dī mahn-tàih
MW(the) electrical brain have some problem

2) Something is wrong with the photocopier

bouh yíng-yan-gēi _____
MW(the) photocopy machine

3) Something is wrong with the TV set

bouh dihn-sih-gēi _____
MW(the) electric vision machine

4) Something is wrong with your friend

néih pàhng-yáuh _____
your friend

49. lost

1) I lost my wallet

ngóh m̀h-gin-jó go ngáhn-bāau
I lost MW(the) wallet/purse
-when people refer some personal belongings, they say “the ...” instead of “my ...” as it is understood it means “my”.

2) I lost my ID card

go sán-fán-jing _____

3) They lost their passports

dī wuh-jiu _____
MW(the) passports

4) I lost the money

dī chín _____
MW(the) money

5) She lost her hand bag

go sáu-dóih _____
MW(the) handbag

6) You lost the pens

dī bāt _____
MW pen

50. Please help me ...

1) Please call a taxi for me?

m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh giu ga dīk-sí ā?
please help me call MW taxi PRT?
-particle “**ā**” is used in requests. It gives request intonation and it is more polite.

2) Please help me to check the air conditioner

m̀h-gōi bōng ngóh tái-tái go láahng-hei-gēi ā
please help me look look the air conditioner PRT.

3) Please help to post the letters for me

gei-seun _____

post letters

* * * * *

51. What is your name?

1) What is your name?

néih giu māt-yéh méng a?

you called what name PRT?

2) What is your son's name?

néih go jái _____

your MW son

"your son" could be said as "néih ge jái" or "néih go jái" where "ge" is a LP and "go" is a MW. Both have the functions to show possession.

3) What is your friend's name?

néih pàhng-yáuh _____

52. I am called ...

1) I am called Mary.

ngóh giu Mary

I called Mary

2) He is called Peter.

3) My daughter is called Mary

ngóh ge néui

my LP daughter

-be careful: daughter is pronounced as "néui", but female is pronounced as "néuih"

4) My friend is called Kitty

53. My surname is ...

1) My surname is Wong.

ngóh sing Wòhng

I surnamed Wong

2) Peter's surname is Chan/Chàhn/

3) My friend's surname is Lee/Léih/

54. have to

1) I have to go back to Australia

ngóh yiu fāan Ou-Jāu

I have to back Australia

2) I have to buy things

máaih yéh _____

buy things

3) She has to go to Central

heui Jūng-Wàahn _____

go Central

55. take (transportation)

1) I take taxi

ngóh daap dīk-sí

I take taxi

-if talk about "on foot", people do not say "daap ...", they just say "hàahng louh", literally means "walk road"

"daap" is only used for "take a transport". If "take a pen", people say or "lō" for the "take"

- 2) I take bus
bā-sí _____
- 3) He takes the MTR
deih-tit _____
- 4) We take tram
dihh - chē _____
electrical car

56. ... tell ...

- 1) I tell her
ngóh tūhng kéuih góng
I with her tell
- ngóh gong béi kéuih tēng
I tell to her to listen
- ngóh wah béi kéuih tēng
I say to her to listen

-Here, people can't directly translate to "ngóh góng kéuih" or "ngóh wah kéuih". Because both means "I talk about her" instead of "I tell her"

- 2) He tells me

- 3) My mother tells me
ngóh mā mih _____
my mummy
- 4) I tell you

- 5) You tell her

- 6) They tell my friends

- * * * * *

57. Verbs - positive

- 1) I go (present) or I went (past)
ngóh heui
I go
-Suppose here we talk about the situation is about "going to an exhibition" and "watching a movie".
- 2) I watch (present) or I watched (past)
ngóh tái
I watch
- 3) I will go (future)
ngóh (wúih) heui
I will go
-doesn't like English, "wúih" which means "will" could be omitted in future tense sentences.
- 4) I will watch (future)
ngóh _____
- 5) I have gone (present perfect) or I had gone (past perfect)
ngóh heui - jó
I go ed
- 6) I have watched (present perfect) or I had watched (past perfect)
ngóh _____
- 7) I will have gone (future perfect)
ngóh wúih heui - jó
I will go ed

- 8) I will have watched (future perfect)
ngóh _____
- 9) I am going (present continuous) or I was going (past continuous)
ngóh heui - gán
I go ing
- 10) I am watching (present continuous) or I was watching (past continuous)
ngóh _____
- 11) I will be going (future continuous)
ngóh wúih (haih) heui - gán
I will be go ing
- 12) I will be watching (future continuous)
ngóh _____

58. Verbs - negative

- 1) I don't go (simple present)
ngóh m̀h heui (means I don't want to go)
I don't go
- 2) I don't watch (simple present)
ngóh _____
- 3) I didn't go (simple past)
ngóh móuh heui
I haven't went
-here just means "I haven't gone", doesn't means "I don't want to go"
- 4) I didn't watch (simple past)
ngóh _____

- 5) I will not go (simple future)
ngóh m̀h wúih heui
I not will go
- 6) I will not watch (simple future)
ngóh _____
- 7) I haven't gone yet (present perfect) or I hadn't gone yet (past perfect)
ngóh meih heui
I not yet go
- 8) I haven't watched yet (present perfect) or I hadn't watched yet (past perfect)
ngóh _____
- 9) I will not have gone (future perfect)
ngóh m̀h wúih (haih) heui - jó
I not will be go ed
- 10) I will not have watched (future perfect)
ngóh _____
- 11) I am not going (present continuous) or I was not going (past continuous)
ngóh m̀h haih heui - gán
I not be go ing
- 12) I am not watching (present continuous) or I was not watching (past continuous)
ngóh _____
- 13) I will not be going (future continuous)
ngóh m̀h wúih haih heui - gán
I not will be go ing

14) I will not be watching (future continuous)
ngóh _____

59. Do you ...? (present)

1) Do you go?

néih heui m̀h heui a?
you go not go PRT?

2) Do you watch?

néih _____ a?

3) I go

ngóh heui
I go

4) I watch

ngóh _____

5) I don't go

ngóh m̀h heui
I don't go

6) I don't watch

ngóh _____

60. Did you ...? (past)

1) Did you go?

néih yáuh móuh heui a?
you have not have go PRT

2) Did you watch?

néih _____ a?

3) I did go

ngóh yáuh heui
I have go

4) I did watch

ngóh _____

5) I didn't go

ngóh móuh heui
I not have go

6) I didn't watch

ngóh _____

61. Have you gone ...? (perfect)

1) Have you gone?

néih heui - jó meih a?
you go ed not yet PRT?

2) Have you watched?

néih _____ a?

3) I have gone

ngóh heui - jó
I go ed

4) I have watched

ngóh _____

5) I haven't gone yet

ngóh meih heui
I not yet go

6) I haven't watched yet

ngóh _____

62. Will / Would you...? (future or willingness)

1) Will you go?

néih **wúih** **mh wúih** **heui** **a?**
you will not will go PRT

2) Will you watch?

néih _____ **a?**

3) I will go

ngóh **wúih** **heui**
I will go

4) I will watch

ngóh _____

5) I won't go

ngóh **mh wúih** **heui**
I not will go

6) I won't watch

ngóh _____

* * * * *

63. Revision Exercises

The sequence of the exercises match the sequence of the content

1. Have

1) I have one daughter, two sons

2) They have lots of money

lots of hóu-dó

2. not have

1) I don't have time

2) I don't have any children

3. Do you have ...?

1) Do you have any problems?

2) Do you have Dim Sum (in a restaurant)

Dim Sum dím-sām

4. Do you have ...? (in a shop)

1) Do you have a larger one?

2) Do you have a white one?

white *baahk-sīk*

5. Do you sell ... ?

1) Do you sell souvenirs?

2) Do you sell books which teach Cantonese?

books those teach Cantonese *gaau Gwóng-Dǔng-Wá ge syū*

6. Where can I buy ... ?

1) Where can I buy this medicine?

this medicine *nī jek(MW) yeuhk*

2) Where can I buy this book?

7. Where may I get ... ?

1) Where may I get a Chinese restaurant?

Chinese restaurant *jáu-làuh*

2) Where can I get a restaurant (western one)?

western restaurant *chāan-tēng*

8. Is there a ... here?

1) Is there a telephone here?

2) Is there an information desk here?

9. Is there a ... near here?

1) Is there an automatic teller machine near here?

2) Is there an MTR station near here?

MTR station *deih-tít-jaahm*

10. Where is the ... ?

1) Where is the wash room?

2) Where is your home?

your home *néih ūk-kéi*

11. It's on the ... floor

1) It's on the 12th floor

2) we are on the ground floor

12. How to get to ... ?

1) How to get to the HK convention and exhibition centre?

2) How to get to the peak?

peak *sāan-déng*

13. Be

1) I am an American

American *Méih-Gwok-yàhn*

2) She is my wife

3) Today is Thursday

4) Now it's 12:30

now *yíh-gā*
12:30 *sahp yih díng bun*

14. not be

1) I am not a Hong Kong person

2) He is not my colleague

3) Today is not Friday

4) I am not a tourist

tourist *yàuh haak*

15. Are you ...?

1) Are you Chinese?

2) Is this one better

16. How about ...?

1) How about tomorrow 7:30?

tomorrow *tīng yaht*
7:30 *chāt díng bun*

2) How about next month?

next month *hah go yuht*

17. How about ...? (something)

1) How about coffee?

2) How about this suit?

MW for suit **tou**
suit for man **sāi-jōng**

18. How about going out to ...?

1) How about going out to a movie?

2) How about going out to have a meal?

have a meal **sihk faahn**

19. How about taking ...?

1) How about taking taxi?

2) How about taking the MTR?

20. How about at?

1) How about at Tsim Sha Tsui?

Tsim Sha Tsui **Jīm Sā Jéui**

2) How about waiting at the MTR station

MTR station *deih tít jaahm*

21. How about ...? (someone or the situation)

1) How about you?

2) How about him?

22. How ...?

1) How fat is he?

2) how difficult?

difficult **nàahn**

23. How many/much ...? (quantity)

1) How many people?(suppose the questioners expect the answer is large)

2) How many pens? (suppose the questioners expect the answer is small)

MW for pen **jī**

24. How much ...? (price)

1) How much ...?

2) How much for this dress?

25. will

1) I will go to the USA

the USA **Méih-Gwok**

2) I will learn Cantonese

26. won't

1) I won't go back home

go back home **fāan ūk-kéi**

2) I won't believe you

27. Will you...?

1) Will you come?

2) Will you give up?

give up **fong-hei**

28. Do you?

1) Do you come?

2) Do you buy?

29. don't

1) You don't go

2) I don't like

30. can

1) You can take photos

2) you can try

31. cannot

1) You cannot watch TV

watch TV **tái dīhn-sih**

2) He cannot leave HK

leave, to part **lèih-hōi**

32. May I ...? / Can you ...?

1) May I come in?

come in **yahp làih/lèih**

2) Can you repeat it?

repeat it **góng dō yāt chi** (*literally: speak more one time*)

33. know (a fact)

1) I know who is late.

who is late **bīn-go chíh-dou**

2) She knows Mary is my girl friend

34. know where is ...

1) I know where the wash room is

2) They know where the market is

market **gāai-sih**

3) I don't know where Tai Po is

don't know

m̃h jī

Tai Po

Daaih Bou

35. know (a person)

1) He knows you

2) I don't know Peter

don't know

m̃h sīk

36. can (capability of doing something)

1) I can dance

2) You can cook

3) They can't speak Cantonese

can't

m̃h sīk

37. be very

1) I am very cold

cold

dung

2) You are very thin

38. be not / be not very (negative)

1) You are not fat

2) You are not very fat

39. too

1) This clothes is too expensive

2) This handbag is too ugly

40. like

1) I like dog

dog

gáu

2) My friend likes brown

41. like to eat or drink ...

1) I like drinking wine

2) They like eating chocolate

42. like to do ...

1) I like playing mah-jong
playing mah-jong **dá mǎh-jéuk/jeuk**

2) She likes playing tennis

43. Don't like

1) I don't like eating meat

2) They don't like yellow
yellow *wòhng sīk*

44. feel / think

1) I feel sick

2) They think I am lazy

45. don't feel / don't think

1) I don't think you are stupid

2) He doesn't think I am right
right **āam**

46. out of order

1) The TV is out of order
the TV *go' bouh/ ga* *dihh sih (all go, bouh, and ga are MWs)*

2) The car is out of order

47. broken/ worn out

1) The T-shirt is worn out
T-shirt *tī-sēut (MW: gihn)*

2) The glass is broken
glass *būi (MW: jek)*

48. Something is wrong with

1) Something is wrong with the photocopier

2) Something is wrong with the computer

49. lost

1) I lost the money
the money **dī chín**

2) I lost the bag
the bag **go dói**

50. Please help me ...

1) Please call a taxi for me.

2) Please post the letters for me

51. What is your name?

1) What is your name

2) What is your daughter's name?

52. I am called ...

1) I am called Peter

2) My son is called David

53. My surname is ...

1) My surname is Chan

2) His surname is Wong

54. have to

1) I have to buy a table

a table (yāt) jēung tóí

2) I have to go to TST

55. take (transportation)

1) They take the minibus

2) I take KCR

56. ... tell ...

1) I tell you.

2) He told me (tells and told is exactly the same in Cantonese)

3) My mother told them

57. verbs (positive)

1) I go/went to Canada (simple present or past)

Canada Gā-Nàh-Daaih

ngóh heui Gā Nàh Daaih

2) I will go to Canada tomorrow (simple future)

tīng-yaht ngóh wúih heui Gā Nàh Daaih

3) I have gone to Canada (present perfect)

ngóh heui-jó Gā Nàh Daaih

- 4) Last year, I had gone to Canada (past perfect)
last year **gauh-nín**

gauh-nín, ngóh heui-jó Gā Nàh Daaih

- 5) Next year, I will have gone to Canada (future perfect)
next year **chēut-nín**

chēut-nín, ngóh wúih heui-jó Gā Nàh Daaih

- 6) Now, I am going to TST (present continuous)
now *yìh gā*
TST *Jīm-Sā-Jéui*

yìh-gā, ngóh heui-gán Jīm-Sā-Jéui

- 7) This morning 9:00 am, I was going to TST (past continuous)
this morning **gām-jīu**

gām-jīu gáu-dím, ngóh heui-gán Jīm-Sā-Jéui

- 8) This evening 8:00 pm, I will be going to TST (future continuous)
this evening **gām-máahn**

gām-máahn baat-dím, ngóh wúih (haih) heui-gán Jīm-Sā-Jéui

58. verbs (negative)

- 1) I didn't go to Canada (simple present or past)

ngóh m̀h heui Gā Nàh Daaih

- 2) Next month, I will not go to Canada (simple future, or refer willingness)
next month **hah go yuht**

hah go yuht, ngóh m̀h wúih heui Gā Nàh Daaih

- 3) I haven't gone to Canada yet (present perfect)

ngóh meih heui Gā Nàh Daaih

- 4) Last year, I hadn't gone to Canada yet (past perfect)

gauh-nín, ngóh meih heui Gā Nàh Daaih

- 5) Next year, I will not have gone to Canada (future perfect)

chēut-nín, ngóh m̀h wúih heui-jó Gā Nàh Daaih

- 6) Now, I am not going to TST (present continuous)

yìh-gā, ngóh m̀h-haih heui-gán Jīm-Sā-Jéui

- 7) This morning 9:00 am, I was not going to TST (past continuous)

gām-jīu gáu-dím, ngóh m̀h-haih heui-gán Jīm-Sā-Jéui

- 8) This evening 8:00 pm, I will not be going to TST (future continuous)

59. Do you ...? (present)

1) Will you buy? (Are you going to buy it?)

néih máaih m̀h máaih a?

2) I will buy

ngóh máaih

3) I won't buy

ngóh m̀h máaih

60. Did you ...? (past)

1) Did you buy?

néih yáuh móuh máaih a?

2) I did buy

ngóh yáuh máaih

3) I didn't buy

ngóh móuh máaih

61. Have you ...? (perfect)

1) Have they left?

left *jáu*

kéuih-deih jáu-jó meih a?

2) They has left

kéuih-deih jáu-jó

3) They haven't left

kéuih-deih meih jáu

62. Will / Would you... (future or willingness)

1) Will you believe?

believe *seun*

néih wúih m̀h wúih seun a?

2) I will believe

ngóh wúih seun

3) I won't believe

ngóh m̀h wúih seun

Glossaries: English to Cantonese

<i>about</i>	daaih koi
<i>air</i>	hūng hei
<i>alcohol</i>	jáu
<i>all</i>	só yáuh, chyùhn bouh
<i>also</i>	dōu
<i>always</i>	sìhng yaht
<i>am</i>	haih
<i>and</i>	tùhng, tùhng màaih
<i>answer</i>	verb: daap, noun: daap on
<i>antique</i>	gú dúng
<i>art</i>	ngaih seuht
<i>as</i>	similar: hóu chíh
<i>ask</i>	mahn
<i>at</i>	háí
<i>Australia</i>	Ou Jāu
<i>away</i>	to leave: lèih hōi
<i>back</i>	verb: fāan, noun: bui, behind: hauh bihn
<i>bad</i>	waaih, inferior: chā
<i>bag</i>	dóí
<i>bank</i>	ngàhn hòhng
<i>barber</i>	master: sī fú,

	hairdresser: faat yìhng sī
<i>battery</i>	dihn sām, dihn chìh
<i>be</i>	haih
<i>beat</i>	dá
<i>because</i>	yān waih
<i>become</i>	bin sìhng
<i>beef</i>	ngàuh yuhk
<i>beer</i>	bē jáu
<i>before</i>	jī chihh
<i>believe</i>	seun
<i>black</i>	hāak sīk
<i>blue</i>	làahm, làahm sīk
<i>book</i>	text books/books with content printed: syū, blank books for writing: bóu, verb: dehng, book keeping: bouh gei
<i>boss</i>	bō sí
<i>boy</i>	nàahm jái, boy friend: nàahm pàhng yáuh
<i>brain</i>	náuh
<i>brand</i>	pàaih jí

<i>break</i>	to break: jing waaih, jing laahn, functional: waaih, physical damage: laahn; break up - disassemble: chaak
<i>British</i>	Ying Gwok yàhn
<i>brown</i>	fē sīk
<i>bun</i>	bāau
<i>bus</i>	bā sí
<i>but</i>	daahn haih
<i>buy</i>	máaih
<i>cake</i>	daahn gōu
<i>calculation</i>	gai sou
<i>call</i>	giu
<i>can</i>	capable of doing sth: sīk, permitted to: hó yíh
<i>Canada</i>	Gā Nàh Daaih
<i>Cantonese</i>	Gwóng Dūng Wá
<i>car</i>	chē
<i>careful</i>	síu sām
<i>casual</i>	chēuih bín
<i>Central</i>	Jūng Wàahn
<i>centre</i>	jūng sām
<i>certificate</i>	jing syū
<i>change</i>	gói
<i>cheap</i>	pèhng

<i>child</i>	sai mán jái
<i>China</i>	Jūng Gwok
<i>Chinese</i>	style: jūng sīk, language: jūng mán, people: jūng gwok yàhn
<i>cigarette</i>	yīn
<i>clear</i>	chīng chó
<i>clothes</i>	sāam
<i>coffee</i>	ga fē
<i>coke</i>	hó lohk
<i>cold</i>	dung
<i>colleague</i>	tùhng sih
<i>color</i>	sīk
<i>come</i>	lài
<i>comfortable</i>	syū fuhk
<i>common</i>	póu tūng
<i>company</i>	gūng sī
<i>computer</i>	dihn nóuh
<i>cook</i>	jyú, jyún faahn, a cook: chyùh sī
<i>correct</i>	correct: āam, to correct: góí (jing)
<i>cow</i>	ngàuh
<i>cup</i>	būi
<i>dance</i>	tiu móuh
<i>daughter</i>	néui
<i>diagram</i>	tòuh

<i>dinner</i>	máahn faahn
<i>do</i>	jouh
<i>dog</i>	gáu
<i>doll</i>	gūng jái
<i>don't</i>	m̀h
<i>door</i>	mùhn
<i>down</i>	dāi
<i>draw</i>	waahk, draw money: tàih chín
<i>dress</i>	noun: kwàhn, verb: jeuk
<i>drink</i>	yám
<i>eat</i>	sihk
<i>English</i>	people: Yīng Gwok yàhn, language: Yīng Mán
<i>enquiry</i>	sēun mahn
<i>enter</i>	yahp
<i>equal</i>	dáng yū, yāt yeuhng
<i>Europe</i>	Āu Jāu
<i>evening</i>	10
<i>exactly</i>	yāt yeuhng
<i>exchange</i>	gāau wuhn
<i>expensive</i>	gwai
<i>fact</i>	sih saht, in fact: kèih saht

<i>far</i>	yúhn
<i>fast</i>	faai
<i>fat</i>	fèih
<i>father</i>	bàh bā / dē dīh
<i>feel</i>	gok dāk
<i>fine</i>	hóu
<i>first</i>	1 st : daih yāt, sīn
<i>fish</i>	yú, fish ball: yùh dáan
<i>floor</i>	ground: deih há, level: láu
<i>flower</i>	fā
<i>fly</i>	verb: fēi, insect: wū yīng
<i>food</i>	yéh sihk
<i>foot</i>	geuk
<i>formal</i>	jing sīk
<i>former</i>	chìhn, former husband: chìhn fū, former wife: chìhn chāi
<i>four</i>	sei
<i>free</i>	time: dāk hàahn, money: míhn fai
<i>Friday</i>	lái h baai r̀h
<i>friend</i>	pàhng yáuh
<i>from</i>	yàuh
<i>future</i>	jēung lòih

<i>general</i>	yāt būn
<i>get</i>	ló, nīng
<i>girl</i>	néuih jái, girl friend: néuih pàhng yáuh
<i>give</i>	béi, give back the change: jáau
<i>glass</i>	cup: būi, glass material: bō lēi
<i>go</i>	heui, go out: chēut heui
<i>good</i>	hóu.
<i>good value</i>	dái
<i>Grand Hyatt Hotel</i>	Gwān Yuht Jáu Dim
<i>ground</i>	deih, deih há
<i>half</i>	bun
<i>hand</i>	sáu
<i>handbag</i>	sáu dói
<i>happy</i>	hōi sām
<i>hardworki ng</i>	kàhn lihk
<i>have</i>	yáuh
<i>have a meal</i>	sihk faahn
<i>have to</i>	yiuh
<i>he</i>	kéuih
<i>head</i>	tàuh
<i>heavy</i>	chúhng

<i>help</i>	bōng
<i>her</i>	kéuih
<i>here</i>	nī douh
<i>him</i>	kéuih
<i>his</i>	kéuih ge
<i>home</i>	ūk kái
<i>homework</i>	gūng fo
<i>Hong Kong</i>	Hēung Góng
<i>hot</i>	yiht
<i>hotel</i>	jáu dim
<i>house</i>	ūk
<i>how?</i>	qty: géi, the way: dím (yéung), how about ...?... hóu m̀h hóu, how long?: géi noih, how many?: géi dō
<i>hungry</i>	tóuh ngoh
<i>husband</i>	sīn sāang(polite), lóuh gūng(casual)
<i>I</i>	ngóh
<i>ice</i>	bīng
<i>ice-cream</i>	syut gōu
<i>if</i>	yùh gwó
<i>image</i>	yìhng jeuhng
<i>in</i>	at: hái, enter: yahp
<i>indoor</i>	sāt noih
<i>informatio</i>	sēun mahn chyuh

<i>n desk</i>	
<i>instant</i>	jīk hāak
<i>instrument</i>	yìh hei, hei geuih
<i>iron</i>	tong dáu
<i>it</i>	kéuih
<i>its</i>	kéuih ge
<i>itself</i>	kéuih deih jih géi
<i>Japan</i>	Yaht Bún
<i>Japanese</i>	people: yaht bún yàhn, language: yaht mán
<i>job</i>	gūng (M: fahn), gūng jok
<i>jump</i>	tiu
<i>just</i>	just before: āam āmm / jing wah, just only: jihng haih
<i>kid</i>	sai mán jái
<i>know</i>	jī dou
<i>language</i>	yú yìhn
<i>large</i>	daaih
<i>last</i>	previous: seuhng, the end: jeui méih
<i>late</i>	chìh
<i>lazy</i>	láahn
<i>learn</i>	hohk
<i>leave</i>	jáu, lèih hōi
<i>left</i>	left side: jó bihn,

<i>letter</i>	seun (M: fūng)
<i>like</i>	jūng yi
<i>listen</i>	tēng
<i>little</i>	hóu síu, a little bit: síu síu
<i>live</i>	jyuh
<i>long</i>	chèuhng
<i>look</i>	mohng
<i>lost</i>	m̀h gin jó
<i>lots</i>	dō
<i>machine</i>	gēi hei
<i>make</i>	jíng, jough (different usage), in a slang way: gáau
<i>male</i>	nàahm
<i>man</i>	nàahm yán
<i>Mandarin</i>	Gwok Yúh
<i>many</i>	dō
<i>market</i>	gāai síh
<i>matter</i>	sih (M: gihn)
<i>May</i>	ímh yuht
<i>may(permitt ed to do sth)</i>	hó yíh
<i>me</i>	ngóh
<i>mean</i>	equal to: jīk haih, meaning: yi sī

<i>medicine</i>	yeuhk
<i>memory</i>	gei yīk, gei nihm
<i>mind</i>	yìhm, gaai yi
<i>Monday</i>	lái h baai yāt, sīng kèih yāt
<i>money</i>	chín
<i>month</i>	yuht, this month: nī go yuht, last month: seuhng go yuht, next month: hah go yuht
<i>more</i>	dō dī
<i>morning</i>	jīu jóu
<i>most</i>	jeui
<i>mother</i>	mā m̀h
<i>mountain</i>	sāan
<i>movie</i>	hei, movie star: m̀hng sīng
<i>MTR</i>	deih tit
<i>much</i>	hóu dō
<i>mum</i>	mā m̀h
<i>must</i>	yāt-dihng
<i>my</i>	ngóh ge
<i>name</i>	méng
<i>nearby</i>	fuh gahn
<i>need</i>	yiu, no need: m̀h sái
<i>New Zealand</i>	Náu Sāi Làahn

<i>next</i>	gaak lèih
<i>nice</i>	personality: hóu, hóu yàhn, look nice: leng
<i>no</i>	not have: móuh, don't: m̀h, isn't m̀h / m̀h haih
<i>noodle</i>	mihn
<i>not</i>	don't: m̀h, be not: m̀h, not yet: meih, don't have: móuh
<i>now</i>	yìh gā
<i>number</i>	houh máh, transliteration: nām bá
<i>o'clock</i>	dím
<i>October</i>	sahp yuht
<i>office</i>	baahn gūng sāt, sé jih làuh, company: gūng sī
<i>often</i>	sìhng yaht
<i>one</i>	yāt
<i>only</i>	jihng-haih
<i>open</i>	hōi, opening hours: hōi fong sìh gaan
<i>or</i>	dihng, waahk jé
<i>order</i>	command: m̀hng lihng, order food in a restaurant: giu

<i>otherwise</i>	if not: yùh gwó m̀h haih, fǎu jāk
<i>out</i>	chēut
<i>out of order</i>	waaiah
<i>outdoor</i>	sāt ngoih
<i>painful</i>	tung
<i>paper</i>	jí
<i>passport</i>	wuh jiu
<i>pen</i>	bāt, pencil case: bāt háp
<i>person</i>	yàhn, yán.
<i>personal</i>	sī yàhn
<i>photocopy</i>	yíng yan
<i>piano</i>	gong kàhm
<i>place(verb)</i>	jāi
<i>play</i>	wáan, playing tricks: jíng gú
<i>please</i>	m̀h gōi
<i>police</i>	gíng chaat, police station: chāai gún
<i>pork</i>	gyū yuhk
<i>post</i>	gei
<i>practice</i>	lihn jaahp
<i>present</i>	gift: láih maht, now: yìh gā, attend a function: chēut jihk

<i>press</i>	to press: gam
<i>pretty</i>	leng
<i>problem</i>	mahn tàih
<i>problems</i>	mahn tàih
<i>pronounce</i>	how to pronounce: dím duhk, pronunciation: duhk yām
<i>purse</i>	ngàhn bāau
<i>put</i>	take: nīng, ló, place: fong
<i>question</i>	mahn tàih
<i>quite</i>	géi
<i>red</i>	hùhng sīk
<i>remember</i>	gei, gei dāk
<i>restaurant</i>	Chinese style restaurant: jáu làuh, western style restaruant: chāan tēng
<i>rice</i>	cooked rice: faahn, uncooked rice: máih
<i>rich</i>	yáuh chín
<i>right</i>	opposite to left: yauh, correct: āam
<i>road</i>	louh
<i>room</i>	fóng
<i>salad</i>	sā léut

<i>Saturday</i>	láiuh baai luhk
<i>say</i>	wah, góng
<i>scatter</i>	sáan
<i>see</i>	gin
<i>sell</i>	maaih
<i>September</i>	gáu yuht
<i>she</i>	kéuih
<i>shop</i>	pou táu
<i>shops</i>	pou táu
<i>short</i>	in height: aí, in length: dyún
<i>should</i>	yīng gōi
<i>sick</i>	behng, m̀h syū fuhk
<i>situation</i>	chìhng fong
<i>skip</i>	tiu
<i>small</i>	sai
<i>small change</i>	sáan jí
<i>smart</i>	lēk
<i>snow</i>	noun: syut, verb: lohk syut
<i>so</i>	gam
<i>sofa</i>	sō fá
<i>some</i>	yāt dī
<i>somebody</i>	person: yàhn
<i>someone</i>	yáuh yàhn
<i>son</i>	jái
<i>sorry</i>	m̀h-hóu yi-si

<i>sound</i>	sēng
<i>souvenir</i>	gei nihm bán
<i>speak</i>	góng
<i>start</i>	hōi chí
<i>station</i>	jaahm
<i>stationery</i>	màhn geuih
<i>stay</i>	lauh
<i>stir-fry</i>	cháau
<i>stop</i>	tìhng
<i>stringed</i>	yìhn
<i>stuff</i>	yéh
<i>stupid</i>	chéun
<i>suggest</i>	gin yi
<i>suit</i>	suit me: āam, clothing: sāi jōng
<i>Sunday</i>	láiuh baai yaht
<i>surname</i>	sing
<i>table</i>	tóih
<i>Tai Po</i>	Daaih Bou
<i>take</i>	carry: ló, transport: daap
<i>tall</i>	gōu
<i>taxi</i>	dīk sí
<i>tea</i>	chàh
<i>teach</i>	gaau
<i>telephone</i>	dihh wá
<i>tell</i>	góng
<i>ten</i>	sahp, ten thousand:

	maahn
<i>tennis</i>	móhng kàuh
<i>thank</i>	dō jeh
<i>that</i>	gó + MW
<i>the</i>	MW
<i>them</i>	kéuih deih
<i>then</i>	gān jjuh
<i>there</i>	gó douh
<i>they</i>	kéuih deih
<i>thin</i>	sau
<i>thing</i>	yéh
<i>think</i>	nám
<i>this</i>	nī + MW
<i>those</i>	gó dī
<i>Thursday</i>	láiuh baai sei
<i>time</i>	sìh gaan, freq.: chi
<i>to</i>	heui
<i>today</i>	gām yaht
<i>tomorrow</i>	tīng yaht
<i>too</i>	taai
<i>tourist</i>	yàuh haak, tourist guide: douh yàuh
<i>translate</i>	yihk / fāan yihk
<i>treat</i>	pay for sb: chéng, the way to treat sb: deui
<i>try</i>	si
<i>Tsim Sha Tsui</i>	Jīm Sā Jéui

<i>Tuesday</i>	láiuh baai yih
<i>TV</i>	dihn sih
<i>two</i>	yih
<i>typical</i>	dín yìhng
<i>ugly</i>	cháu yéung
<i>understand</i>	mìhng
<i>unless</i>	chèuih fēi
<i>up</i>	héi
<i>USA</i>	Méih Gwok
<i>use</i>	yuhng
<i>usually</i>	tūng sèuhng
<i>very</i>	hóu
<i>vision</i>	sìh gok
<i>wait</i>	dáng
<i>walk</i>	hàahng
<i>wallet</i>	ngàhn bāau
<i>want</i>	séung
<i>wash</i>	sái
<i>washroom</i>	sái sáuh gān
<i>watch</i>	verb: tái, noun: sáuh bīu (M: jek)
<i>water</i>	séui
<i>way</i>	road: louh, method: fōng faat
<i>we</i>	ngóh deih
<i>well</i>	noun: jéng, adv.: hóu, ...em...: gám
<i>western</i>	sāi

<i>what</i>	māt yéh, what time: géi dím
<i>when</i>	in a statement: dōng, in a question: géi sìh
<i>where</i>	bīn douh
<i>which</i>	bīn MW
<i>while</i>	when: dōng, but: daahn haih
<i>white</i>	baahk sīk
<i>who</i>	bīn go?
<i>wife</i>	taai tái
<i>will</i>	wúih
<i>win</i>	yèhng
<i>window</i>	chēung
<i>wine</i>	jáu
<i>with</i>	tùhng

<i>worn out</i>	laahn
<i>wrong</i>	cho
<i>year</i>	nìhn, this year, gām nín, last year: gauh nín, seuhng nín, next year: chēut nín, years old: seui
<i>yellow</i>	wòhng sīk
<i>yet</i>	(juhng) meih
<i>you</i>	singular: néih, plural: néih deih
<i>your</i>	singular: néih ge, plural: néih deih ge

Daily Sentence Patterns

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