Talk to Me in Cantonese
跟我說廣東話

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Cantonese is a dialect in China. It is commonly used in the Pearl River Delta region. Being able to speak Cantonese will give you the chance to explore facets of Hong Kong life and will likely bring you closer to the local people.

There are many beginners’ textbooks for learning Cantonese as a second language. *A Cantonese Book* is one of them and it has been a popular beginner’s textbook since it was published in 1995. However, there is no appropriate intermediate-level Cantonese textbook for learners with basic Cantonese knowledge. *Talk to Me in Cantonese* is for these learners.

In this book, each chapter starts with a real-life situational dialogue and a narrative story, followed by an explanation of useful vocabulary and clear descriptions of grammar structures and drills. At the end of each chapter, there is a wide variety of exercises designed to help enhance learners’ ability to express their ideas. The successful features of *A Cantonese Book* have been retained and more communicative-approach practices and integrated skill practices have been added.

Special thanks to Mr. Alan Dowling for advising on the English translation.
Several distinct features of this book are useful and effective for learners.

The book is divided into 10 chapters and covers about 60 grammatical points and over 200 vocabulary items. The contents and examples are designed with reference to authentic situations in Hong Kong, in an attempt to stimulate interest and increase awareness of Cantonese.

The presentation is in romanization, Chinese characters, and English translation. The system chosen, the Yale romanization, is the most intuitive romanization system used in textbooks and references for English-speaking learners. Its visualized tone marks, – / \ , assist learners to read this tonal language. Chinese characters are given for these romanized items. English translation of the entire context is also provided for review after class and self-study.

Each chapter is divided into the following sections:

1. **Dialogue:** Topics have been carefully chosen and are based on real-life situations. They serve as a summary of the sentence patterns. English translation is provided. There are questions at the beginning to help students understand the contents.
   
   Here are my suggestions on how to study this part:
   
   First, read the questions to get an idea of what you are going to listen to.
   
   Then, listen to the dialogue line by line and repeat.
   
   Read through the script and circle the new words.
   
   Listen again and answer the questions.
   
   Work in pairs and act out the dialogue.

2. **Story:** The stories are short passages for students to learn to describe an incident or express ideas. This section helps consolidate the grammar points acquired.
   
   Each story is followed by exercises.
   
   The first exercise comprises short or multiple-choice answers to questions that are designed for understanding the contents.
   
   The second exercise is a dialogue practice, which is a variation and extension of the story. There are “completing sentences” and “rearranging dialogue lines” drills.
   
   Here are my suggestions on how to study this part:
   
   Listen to the dialogue and number the lines in the order you hear them.
   
   Listen and complete the dialogue in romanization or Chinese characters.
   
   Work in pairs and act out the dialogue.

3. **Vocabulary:** About 20 new words are introduced. In the right-hand column, the English equivalents are given. The words are arranged in groups of noun, verb, adjective, adverb, etc.
   
   Learners should listen and repeat the words and then recall in which line of the chapter they have read them.

A detailed explanation is provided to compare the usage of words and grammar patterns that can be confusing. For example, in Chapter 2 the section Compare the usage of “yùn 完” and “jó 咁” explains the differences between the two characters.

Learners will be able to learn grammar and linguistic terms in a gradual manner and enjoy the interesting topics.

Pyramid drills provide a review of key vocabulary and sentence patterns. Their aim is to help learners consolidate the grammar structure introduced.

5. General review: Ample exercises are included to help users attain fluency in Cantonese more efficiently. These exercises focus on integrated skills and include previous knowledge acquired from preceding chapters. There are additional dialogues, vocabulary review, question-and-answer matching exercises, blank-filling practice, and sentence rewriting.

6. Hong Kong culture: This part gives learners a taste of history, culture, and customs of Hong Kong.

The book also includes two supplementary lists in the appendices for learners’ further reference.

Appendix 1: Cantonese pronunciation system and practice. This is an introduction to the Yale romanization. Each tone and its pronunciation are indicated. The pronunciation practices are arranged according to finals, that is, endings of a syllable. Each section includes vocabulary practice and listening dictation and comparisons between similar pronunciations. Learners can practise sounds and tones in an authentic way.

Pair-work practice is recommended:
Read aloud all the pronunciation drills.
A reads from the list, then asks B to point it out.

Appendix 2: Vocabulary list is arranged in two ways for easy reference. In the first part, all entries are arranged according to Cantonese phonetic alphabetical order. In the second part, the English translations of these entries are arranged according to the English alphabet. Both parts also list the chapters in which these words are introduced.
I’ve asked Si Si to buy some batteries

Dialogue  🎧101.mp3

- What are the things that Hong wants?
- Did Ga Man remember to buy them?
- Can Si Si buy those things?
- When will those things be available?

Hong: Gā Màhn, néih yáuh móuh bōng ngóh máaih yēh a?
康: 嘉雯, 你 有 有 幫 我 買 呢 呀?

Ga Man, have you bought those things for me?

嘉雯: 吓? 買 乜 呢 呀? 我 唔 記 得 啊!

Oh! What is it? I don’t remember.

Hong: Dihn-chìh dahk ga, ngóh giu néih máaih sāam pack ma!
康: 電池 特 價, 我 叫 你 買 三 pack 嘛!

Batteries are on sale, I’ve asked you to buy three packs.

嘉雯: 啊! 我 叫 咗 詩詩 去 買。 你 問 佢 喔。

I’ve asked Si Si to buy them. Please ask her.

Hong: Sī Sī, néih yáuh móuh bōng ngóh máaih dihn-chìh a?
康: 詩詩, 你 有 有 幫 我 買 電 池 呀?

Si Si, have you bought me any batteries?

Sī Sī: Ngóh máaih mh dóu a! Kēuih-deih wah móuh fo.
詩詩: 我 買 唔 到 呢! 佢 唔 話 有 貨。

I can’t buy them. They said they’re out of stock.

Hong: Gám, yáu dāk kēuih lā. Mh-gōi saai. Jī mh jī gēi-sih yáuh fo a?
康: 咁, 由 得 佢 喔。唔該 啦。唔該 啦。唔 問 知 幾 時 有 貨 呀?

Never mind, then. Thanks. Do they know when the goods are available?

Sī Sī: Kēuih-deih wah ngóh jī tīng-yah tāu la wôh.
詩詩: 佢 唔 話 我 知 聽 日 有 喔 喔。

They told me they’ll be available tomorrow.
**Story: I met Gee at the bus stop**

Gām-jīu ngóh daap bā-sí fāan gūng, hái bā-sí jaahm gin dóu A Jī.
I went to work by bus this morning and met Gee at the bus stop.

We got on the bus together. I asked her where she was going.

Kéuih wah heui Wāan-Jái. Ngóh gin dóu kéuih yáuh yāt go hóu daaih ge dói,
She said she was going to Wan Chai. She said the book fair is starting today.

Ngóh giu kéuih gin-dóu mìhng-sīng, gei-dāk ying séung, ló chīm méng.
I told her if she saw a celebrity, remember to take photos and get an autograph.
I’ve asked Si Si to buy some batteries.
# Vocabulary

1. **bōng**  
   - 幫  
   - to help; to assist
2. **giu**  
   - 叫  
   - to ask; to order (someone to do something)
3. **mahn**  
   - 問  
   - to ask (question)
4. **wah**  
   - 話  
   - to say; to tell
5. **ló**  
   - 擇  
   - to take; to fetch
6. **hōi-chí**  
   - 開始  
   - to start
7. **gei-dāk**  
   - 記得  
   - to remember
8. **séuhng chē**  
   - 上車  
   - to get in a car
9. **nī ga chē**  
   - 呢架車  
   - this car
10. **yíng séung**  
    - 影相  
    - to take a photo
11. **chīm méng**  
    - 簽名  
    - to sign one’s name; signature
12. **verb + dóu**  
    - 到  
    - be able to; manage to
13. **dihn-chìh**  
    - 電池  
    - battery (literally electric pool)
14. **fo**  
    - 貨  
    - goods; commodity
15. **dói**  
    - 袋  
    - bag
16. **syū-jín**  
    - 書展  
    - book fair
17. **mihng-sīng**  
    - 明星  
    - celebrity; movie star
18. **gām-jīu**  
    - 今朝  
    - this morning (literally, today morning)
19. **gam ngāam**  
    - 唔啱  
    - by coincidence
20. **ngāam**  
    - 啱  
    - correct; suitable
21. **dahk ga**  
    - 特價  
    - big sale
22. **yūh-gwó**  
    - 如果  
    - if
23. **yáu dāk kéuih**  
    - 由得佢  
    - let it be; never mind
24. **há**  
    - 唔  
    - what do you mean? what is it?
Grammar practice

I. yáuh móuh 有冇 + verb (Have you . . . ?)  

1. Néih kàhm-yaht yáuh móuh fāan gūng a?
   你 琴 日 有 冇 返 工 呀?

2. Néih yáuh móuh giu kéuih chīm méng a?
   你 有 冇 叫 佢 簽 名 呀?

3. Kéuih gām jīu yáuh móuh jouh gym a?
   佢 今 朝 有 冇 做 gym 呀?

4. Néih yáuh móuh mahn kéuih séung heui bīn-douh a?
   你 有 冇 問 佢 想 去 邊 度 呀?

✎ Practice

a. Use the prompts below to help you.
   i. Ask a question with “yáuh móuh 有冇”
   ii. Answer the question in “i”.

b. Ask questions using “yáuh móuh 有冇” and the following phrases. Then answer.
   i. tái dihn-sih
      睇 電 視
   ii. máaih néih jūng-yi ge dói
      買 你 鍾 意 嘞 袋
   iii. gām-jīu sihk jòu-chāan
      今 朝 食 早 餐
**II. verb + dóu 到 (to be able to, manage to)  106.mp3**

**Affirmative:** verb + dóu 到
e.g., Ngóh máaih dóu dihn-chih.

I’ve managed to buy the batteries.

**Negative:** verb + mh dóu 唔到
e.g., Ngóh máaih mh dóu dihn-chih.

I can’t buy the batteries.

**Interrogative:** verb + mh 唔 + verb + dóu 到
e.g., Néih máaih mh máaih dóu dihn-chih a?

Have you managed to buy the batteries?

(Yes) máaih dóu 買到 (No) máaih mh dóu 買唔到

---

1. Ngóh hái deih-tit jaahm gin dóu pàhng-yáuh.
   我 喀地 鐵 站 見 到 朋 友。

2. Néih bōng dóu kéuih, kéuih hóu hōi-sām.
   你 幫 到 佢, 佢 好 開 心。

3. Syū-jín yáuh hóu dō dahk-ga syū, néih táí mh táí dóu a?
   書 展 有 好 多 特 價 書, 你 睇 唔 睇 到 呀?

4. Néih tēng mh tēng dóu ngóh góng māt-yéh a?
   你 聽 唔 聽 到 我 講 乜 嘢 呀?

5. Dī syū, néih ló mh ló dóu baat jit a?
   啥 書, 你 攏 唔 攏 到 八 折 呀?

   我 冇 錢, 請 唔 到 你 食 飯。

**Practice**

a. Use the prompts below to help you.
   i. Make a sentence with “dóu 到”.
   ii. Make a sentence with “mh dóu 唔到”.

b. Ask questions using “dóu 到” and the following phrases. Then answer.
   i. séuhng chē
      上 車
   ii. tēng māt-yéh
      聽 乜 嘢
   iii. tīng-yaht luhk dím làih nī-douh
      聽 日 六 點 瞌 呢 度
III. wah 話 (to say)  ▶107.mp3

e.g., A Jī wah gām-yaht hōi-chi syū-jin.
阿芝 話 今 日 開 始 書 展。

Gee said the book fair started today.

1. Kėuih wah nǐ dī yéh móuh mahn-tàih.
佢 話 呢啲 嘢 冇 問 題。

2. Gā-Māhn wah mh heui yám chàh.
嘉 雯 話 唔 去 飲 茶。

IV. wah 話⋯⋯ji 知 (to tell)  ▶108.mp3

e.g., Kėuih-deih wah ngóh jī tīng-yaht yāuh fo la.
佢 哌 話 我 知 聽 日 有 貨 喲。

They told me the goods will be available tomorrow.

1. Ngóh wah néih jī, gó douh ge dīm-sām hōu hōu sihk.
我 話 你 知 果度 嘅 點 心 好 好 飲。

唔 哪 個 話 佢 知 陳 生 搵 佢 啦。

V. mahn 問 (to ask a question)  ▶109.mp3

e.g., Ngóh mahn kéuih heui bīn-douh.
我 問 佢 去 邊 度。

I asked him where he was going.

佢 問 你 星 期 六 有 乜 嘢 做。

2. Ngóh séung mahn nī go mīng-sīng lō chīm méng.
我 想 問 呢個 明 星 簽 簽 名。

VI. giu 叫 (to ask or to order someone to do something)  ▶110.mp3

e.g., Ngóh giu Sī Sī máaih sāam pack dihn-chih.
我 叫 詩 詩 買 三 pack 電 池。

I’ve asked Si Si to buy three packs of batteries.

1. Kėuih-deih giu néih hōi-chí. néih tēng mh tēng dóu a?
佢 哪 叫 你 開 始, 你 聽 唔 聽 到 呀?

2. Ngóh giu kéuih hah go sīng-kēih yāt hōi wūi.
我 叫 佢 下 個 星 期 一 開 會。
Complete the sentences with the correct words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>giu 叫</th>
<th>mahn 問</th>
<th>wah 話</th>
<th>jī 知</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

a.  
Hōng: “Sī Sī, néih yáuh móuh bōng ngóh máaih dihn-chih a?”
康：「詩詩，你 有 有 幫 我 買 電 池 呀？」
☞ Hōng ______ Sī Sī yáuh móuh bōng kéuih máaih dihn-chih.
康 詩詩 有 有 幫 佢 買 電 池。
☞ Hōng ______ Sī Sī bōng kéuih máaih dihn-chih.
康 詩詩 幫 佢 買 電 池。

b.  
Sī Sī: “Mh-gōi, yáuh móuh nī júng dahk ga dihn-chih a?”
詩詩：「唔 該，有 有 呢種 特 價 電 池 呀？」
jīk-yūhn: “Móuh fo a.”
職 員：「冇 貨呀。」
Sī Sī: “Gám, géi-sih yáuh fo a?”
詩詩：「佢，幾 時 有 貨呀？」
職 員：「聽 日 有 貨 嘛喇。你 聽 日 嘛 買 啦。」
☞ Sī Sī ______ jīk yūhn yáuh móuh dahk ga dihn-chih.
詩詩 職 員 有 有 特 價 電 池。
☞ Jīk-yūhn ______ Sī Sī ______ móuh fo.
職 員 詩詩 有 有 貨。
☞ Sī Sī ______ jīk yūhn géi-sih yáuh fo.
詩詩 職 員 幾 時 有 貨。
☞ Jīk-yūhn ______ Sī Sī ______ tīng-yaht yáuh fo,
職 員 詩詩 聽 日 有 貨，
▕ kéuih tīng-yaht làih máaih.
佢 聽 日 嘛 買。

VII. bōng 幫 (to help; to assist)  ●112.mp3

e.g., Néih bōng ngóh ló mihung-sīng ge chóng méng là.
你 幫 我 擇 明 星 咭 簽 名 啦。
I’ll get you your favourite celebrity’s autograph.

1. Mh-gōi néih bōng ngóh mahn néih pàhng-yáuh là.
唔 該 你 幫 我 問 你 朋 友 啦。
    你 去 七 十 一，記 得 幫 我 買 喔。

    你 做 唔 做 到 呀? 做 唔 到，我 幫 你 啦。

VIII. To modify something with “ge 嘢”

1. Ngóh kàhm-yaht gin dóu néih jūng-yi ge mìhng-sīng.
    我 琴 日 見 到 你 鍾 意 嘢 明 星。

    我 唱 搭 去 灣 仔 嘢 巴士。

3. Néih bōng ngóh yíng ge sēung hóu leng.
    你 幫 我 影 嘢 相 好 靚。

IX. yáu dāk kéuih 由得佢 (let it be; never mind)

1. Kéuih mh séung jouh, néih yáu dāk kéuih lā.
    佢 唔 想 做，你 由 得 佢 啦。

2. Yùh-gwó móuh baahk-sīk T sēut, yáu dāk kéuih, mh yiu la.
    如 果 冇 白 色 T 恤，由 得 佢，唔 要 啦。
Pyramid drill

1. 

chīm méng

mīhng-sīng ge chīm méng

mōuh bōng ngóh ló mīhng-sīng ge chīm méng

Néih yáuh móuh bōng ngóh ló mīhng-sīng ge chīm méng a?

Did you get the celebrity’s autograph for me?

2. 

séuhng chē

jiu néih séuhng chē

ngóh jiu néih séuhng chē

Néih tēng mh tēng dóu ngóh jiu néih séuhng chē a?

Did you hear me asking you to get into the car?

3. 

máaih dihn-chìh

máaih mh dóu dihn-chìh

máaih mh dóu dihn-chìh, yáu dāk kéuih

Kéuih wah néih ji máaih mh dóu dihn-chìh, yáu dāk kéuih wóh.

He told you that if you can’t buy the batteries, never mind.
General review

I. Put the words in the correct order to make sentences. ◆117.mp3

1. máaih / mh-gōi / syū / bōng / yāt bún / ngóh
   買 / 唔 該 / 書 / 幫 / 一 本 / 我

2. gó gāan / wah / kéuih / hóu hóu / chāan-tēng / pāhng-yáuh
   果 間 / 話 / 佢 / 好 好 / 餐 廳 / 朋 友

3. Chàhn sāang / běi / néih / nī dī yēh / chīm méng / ló / mh-gōi / lā
   陳 生 / 界 / 你 / 呢 啞 / 簽 名 / 攞 / 唔 該 / 啦

4. ba-sí / séuhng dóu / kéuih / ge / séuhng / baat dim / a / mh
   巴士 / 上 到 / 佢 / 嘅 / 上 / 八 點 / 呀 / 唔

II. Listen and complete the following with expressions in the box. ◆118.mp3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bōng</th>
<th>chīm méng</th>
<th>giu</th>
<th>tēng mh dóu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>幫</td>
<td>簽 名</td>
<td>叫</td>
<td>聽 唔 到</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>néih wah ngóh jī</td>
<td>yáu dāk kéuih</td>
<td>由 得 佢</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Ngóh _______ kéuih góng māt-yéh.
   我 佢 講 乜 嘢。

2. Mh-gōi _______ gāan jáu-dim hái bīn-douh lā.
   唔 該 間 酒 店 喺 邊 度 啦。

3. Néih ______ ngóh hái douh _______ lā.
   你 我 喺 度 ______ lā。

   我 佢 聽 日 嚍。

5. Gam ngāam móuh fo, gám, _______ lā.
   咁 咁 有 貨，咁，_______ 啦。
Talk to Me in Cantonese

Answers

Story—Extended dialogue

J: Wai! A Wìhng. Gam ngāam a!
Hi! Wing! What a coincidence!

Oh yes, Gee! Haven't seen you for a long time.

J: Chē làih la. Néih heui bīn-douh a?
A bus is coming. Where are you going?

I'm going to Causeway Bay. This is my bus.

Let's go together. I'm taking this bus to Wan Chai.

W: Néih ge dói hóu daaih wo!
Your bag is so big. What are you going to do?

J: Gām-yaht hōi-chí syū-jín, Today is the beginning of the book fair.
Ngóh tùhng pàhng-yáuh yāt-chàih heui máaih syū.
I'm going with my friends to buy new books.

W: Ngóh tái dihn-sih wah gó dough yāu Wāan-Jái.
I saw it on TV. They said there are many celebrities.

J: Néih gei-dāk tùhng kéuih-deih yíng séung, ló chīm méng a!
Remember to take photos with them and get their autograph.

W: Néih jūng yáu-chí bā-yéh fòng.
That's great! If I see your favourite celebrity,

J: Hóu aak. Yùh-gwó gin-dóu néih jūng-yi mìh-sī, That's great! If I see your favourite celebrity,
bōng néih ló chīm méng lā.
I'll get you her autograph.

Grammar practice translation

1. Did you go to work yesterday?

2. Did you ask him for an autograph?

3. Did he go to the gym this morning?

4. Did you ask him where he wanted to go?

Practice answer b.

i. Néih yáuhmóuh tái dihn-sih a?
Did you watch TV?
I’ve asked Si Si to buy some batteries.

Hong: „Sī Sī, nēih yáuh móuh bōng ngóh máaih dihn-chìh a?”

康: 「詩 詩,你 有 冇 帮 我 買 電 池 呀?」

Hong: “Si Si, have you bought me any batteries?”

1. I asked him to attend a meeting next Monday.
2. He said there was no problem with these things.
3. I met a friend at the MTR Station.
4. I heard that Mr. Chan was looking for him.
5. Would you please tell him that I heard that Mr. Chan was looking for him?
6. Can you get a 20% discount for those books?
7. There are many bargain books at the book fair. Can you find them?
8. I told you the station was very delicious.
9. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?
10. Did you hear anything to do on Saturday?
11. He helped him. He’s happy.
12. What did you hear? I didn’t hear anything.
14. Can you manage to get on the bus?
15. I heard that Mr. Chan was looking for him.
16. Have you bought me any batteries?
17. I want to get the autograph of this movie star.
18. If you help me, I’ll give you a 20% discount.
19. I need a ticket at the MTR station.
20. If you didn’t hear me, I’ll tell you again.

Grammar practice translation II

1. I wanted to get the autograph of this movie star.
2. He asked if you had anything to do on Saturday.
3. I told you to start. Did you hear that?
4. Did you know if you had anything to do on Saturday?
5. He helped him. He’s happy.
6. Can you get a 20% discount for those books?
7. There are many bargain books at the book fair. Can you find them?
8. I told you the station was very delicious.
9. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?
10. Did you hear anything to do on Saturday?

Grammar practice translation III

1. I met a friend at the MTR Station.
2. He said there was no problem with these things.
3. I heard that Mr. Chan was looking for him.
4. Would you please tell him that I heard that Mr. Chan was looking for him?
5. Can you get a 20% discount for those books?
6. I have no money. I can’t buy you lunch.
7. Can you help me? I can’t buy you lunch.
8. There are many bargain books at the book fair. Can you find them?
9. I met a friend at the MTR station.
10. He helped him. He’s happy.

Grammar practice translation IV

1. He asked you if you had anything to do on Saturday.
2. I want to get the autograph of this movie star.
3. I told you the station was very delicious.
4. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?
5. Did you know if you had anything to do on Saturday?
6. He helped him. He’s happy.
7. Can you get a 20% discount for those books?
8. There are many bargain books at the book fair. Can you find them?
9. I told you the station was very delicious.
10. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?

Grammar practice translation V

1. He asked you if you had anything to do on Saturday.
2. I want to get the autograph of this movie star.
3. I told you the station was very delicious.
4. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?
5. Did you know if you had anything to do on Saturday?
6. He helped him. He’s happy.
7. Can you get a 20% discount for those books?
8. There are many bargain books at the book fair. Can you find them?
9. I told you the station was very delicious.
10. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?

Grammar practice translation VI

1. He asked you if you had anything to do on Saturday.
2. I want to get the autograph of this movie star.
3. I told you the station was very delicious.
4. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?
5. Did you know if you had anything to do on Saturday?
6. He helped him. He’s happy.
7. Can you get a 20% discount for those books?
8. There are many bargain books at the book fair. Can you find them?
9. I told you the station was very delicious.
10. I asked you to start. Did you hear that?
1. Please do me a favour. Ask your friend about this.

2. When you go to 7-Eleven, remember to buy things for me.

3. Are you able to do it? If you can, I'll help you.

Grammar practice translation VII

1. I saw your favourite movie star yesterday.

2. We took the bus that goes to Wan Chai.

3. The pictures you took for me are beautiful.

Grammar practice translation VIII

1. He doesn’t want to go swimming, but he happened to be on sale.

2. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

3. If you don’t have a white T-shirt, it’s alright. I don’t want it.

Grammar practice translation IX

1. He doesn’t want to do it. Leave him alone.

2. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

3. The pictures you took for me are beautiful.

Grammar practice translation X

1. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

2. I wanted to buy Coke, and it happened to be on sale.

3. I was having tea at the café, I met a friend by coincidence.

Grammar practice translation XI

1. We look for bus stop 10 Wing Chan.

2. I saw your favourite movie star yesterday.

3. The pictures you took for me are beautiful.

Grammar practice translation XII

1. If you don’t have a white T-shirt, it’s alright. I don’t want it.

2. He doesn’t want to go swimming, but he happened to be on sale.

3. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

The staff told us that the goods would be available tomorrow and asked her to come then.

The staff told us that the goods would be available tomorrow and asked her to come then.

They told us that the staff would be available tomorrow and asked him to come then.

Grammar practice translation IX

1. He doesn’t want to do it. Leave him alone.

2. If you don’t have a white T-shirt, it’s alright. I don’t want it.

3. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

Grammar practice translation X

1. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

2. I wanted to buy Coke, and it happened to be on sale.

3. I was having tea at the café, I met a friend by coincidence.

Grammar practice translation XI

1. We look for bus stop 10 Wing Chan.

2. I saw your favourite movie star yesterday.

3. The pictures you took for me are beautiful.

Grammar practice translation XII

1. If you don’t have a white T-shirt, it’s alright. I don’t want it.

2. He doesn’t want to go swimming, but he happened to be on sale.

3. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

The staff told us that the goods would be available tomorrow and asked her to come then.

The staff told us that the goods would be available tomorrow and asked her to come then.

They told us that the staff would be available tomorrow and asked him to come then.

Grammar practice translation IX

1. He doesn’t want to do it. Leave him alone.

2. If you don’t have a white T-shirt, it’s alright. I don’t want it.

3. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

Grammar practice translation X

1. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.

2. I wanted to buy Coke, and it happened to be on sale.

3. I was having tea at the café, I met a friend by coincidence.

Grammar practice translation XI

1. We look for bus stop 10 Wing Chan.

2. I saw your favourite movie star yesterday.

3. The pictures you took for me are beautiful.

Grammar practice translation XII

1. If you don’t have a white T-shirt, it’s alright. I don’t want it.

2. He doesn’t want to go swimming, but he happened to be on sale.

3. I wanted to go swimming, but it happened to rain.
I've asked Si Si to buy some batteries

General Review

I. 
1. Mh-gōi bōng ngóh máaih yāt bún syū.

唔  該  幫    我    買     一  本  書。

Please buy me a book.

2. Kéuih pàhng-yáuh wah gó gāan chāan-tēng hóu hóu.

佢     朋      友    話  果  間   餐     建   好  好。

His friend said that restaurant was very good.

3. Mh-gōi néih ló nī dī yéh béi Chàhn sāang chīm méng lā.

唔  該  你   攞呢啲 嘢  畀  陳      生    簽    名    啦。

Please take these things to Mr. Chan to sign.

4. Kéuih séuhng mh séuhng dóu baat dím ge bā-sí a?

佢     上       唔  上      到  八   點  嘅 巴士呀?

Is he able to catch the 8:00 bus?

II. 
1. Ngóh tēng mh dóu kēuih góng māt-yéh.

我     聽   唔  到   佢     講   乜  嘢。

I can't hear what he said.


唔  該  你    話   我   知果 間    酒  店  喪  邊  度   啦。

Would you please tell me where the hotel is?

3. Néih bōng ngóh hái douh chīm méng lā.

你    幫    我    喪  度    簽    名    啦。

Would you please sign here?


我     叫  佢    聽   日   嚟。

I told him to come tomorrow.

5. Gam ngāam móuh fo, gám, yáu dāk kēuih lā.

咁    啱      冇    貨,咁,由  得   佢    啦。

It so happens that it is out of stock. Never mind.
Hong Kong culture

How Stanley 赤柱 got its name

Stanley is named after Lord Stanley, the British Secretary of State for the Colonies at the time of the cessation of Hong Kong. In Central, Stanley Street is also named after Lord Stanley. The Chinese name is 士丹利街 Sī Dān Leìh Gāai, a phonetic translation of Stanley, which is very different from the name of the area called 赤柱 Chek Chýūh.

On a map in the nineteenth century, the area is written 赤柱 Chak Ch’u in Hakka.

赤柱 Chak Ch’u means red pillar and refers to the village with tall cotton trees often covered in bright red blossoms. Another explanation of 赤柱 Chak Ch’u is written as a variation of 贼柱 Chaahk Chyu (literally bandit’s post), which is related to the legend of the notorious pirate Cheung Po Tsai 張保仔, who was active here.

In Hong Kong, many places have changed their names for a better sound or to avoid bad meanings. Here are a few examples:

樂富 Lok Fu, where a public housing estate of the same name is located, means happy and rich. As there were tigers living in this area, its previous name was 老虎岩 Lóuh Fú Ngàahm or Tiger Rock. But it is believed that tiger sounds too fierce and may cause bad feng shui.

藍田 Lam Tin or blue field was originally 鹹田 Hâahm Tìhn or salt field. The meaning of 鹹 is associated with dirty, as in 鹹濕 hàahm-sāp. It might not be a desirable character to have in the name of a residential area.

欣澳 Yān Ou, or Sunny Bay, means cheerful bay in Chinese. Its original name is 陰澳 Yām Ou, which means shadow bay or dark bay, as it used to be a good place to store cut trees. The place name changed when plans to build the Hong Kong Disneyland Resort on nearby Penny’s Bay were decided. The character 欣 Yān, meaning cheerful, is more suitable for the station name of the Disneyland rail link and matches the happy image of Disneyland.

調景嶺 Tìuh Géng Léhng, or Tiu King Ling, literally means harmonize view hill. The earliest name of this place was 照鏡嶺 Jiu Geng Léhng (literally, mirror hill), but later a failed businessman who hanged himself here gave the Chinese name for the place 吊頸嶺 Diu Géng Léhng, meaning hanging neck hill. The name was soon changed to 調景嶺 Tiu King Ling, characters that have similar sounds but with more auspicious meanings. The Hong Kong government once settled a considerable number of former Nationalist soldiers and other Nationalist Party (國民黨) supporters in this place after the Second World War. In 1996, just before the handover, the Nationalist Party residence was completely removed without a trace left for remembrance, as this would be an embarrassing scene for the PRC government.
Native Hong Kongers tend to use a lot of English words when they speak Cantonese and many of these words are not easily recognized by native speakers of English because they have Cantonese-influenced pronunciations and follow the word order of Cantonese.

Here are some examples:

1. **Néih ge pān mh wēuk**  
   你 嘅 plan 唔 work  
   *Your plan is not going to work.*

2. **Gēt mh dóu kéuih go pōn**  
   get 唔 到 佢 個 point  
   *I can’t get his point, can’t understand what he meant.*

### Hong Kong–style English abbreviations

**Example**

1. **present**, pronounced as pih-sën, stands for presentation.  
   例 néih pih-sën la.  
   到 你 present 咱。  
   *It’s your turn to give a presentation.*

2. **con**, stands for contact lens.  
   yáuh móuh daai kōn?  
   有 冇 戴 con?  
   *Are you wearing contact lenses?*

3. **mon**, stands for monitor, which often refers to the screen of the computer or mobile phone.  
   daaih mōn  
   大 mon  
   *a big screen*  
   yuhng yāhn-jouh-waih-sīng mōn jyuh  
   用 人 造 衛 星 mon 住  
   *to be monitored by satellite*

4. **in**, stands for interview.  
   Ngóh tīng-yaht īn  
   我 聽 日 in  
   *I have an interview tomorrow.*

5. **short**, pronounced sōt, stands for short circuit, which is used not only on machines but also used to describe a crazy person.  
   kéuih sōt-jó  
   佢 short 咱  
   *He has gone out of his mind.*
The machine is not functioning properly.

6. **tutor**, pronounced as tiuh-tō, stands for tutorial.
   Ngóh mh séuhng tiuh-tō.
   我 唔 上 tutor.
   *I am not going to the tutorial.*

7. **secure**, pronounced as saht-kū, stands for security guard.
   kō saht-kū
call 實 Q
   *Please call the security guard to get help.*

8. **O T**, abbreviation of overtime, meaning working extra hours.
   gām-máahn hōi ōu-tī
   今 晚 開 O T
   *I have to work extra hours tonight.*
Appendix 1
Cantonese pronunciation system and practice

The Hong Kong government does not use a proper romanization system. Street signs and personal names are romanized in a random way. This kind of romanization cannot be used for systematic teaching and learning. Here are some examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese Characters</th>
<th>Hong Kong Road Sign/Surname</th>
<th>Yale Romanization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>灣仔</td>
<td>Wan Chai</td>
<td>Wāan Jái</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>柴灣</td>
<td>Chai Wan</td>
<td>Chāaih Wāan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>薄扶林</td>
<td>Pok Fu Lam</td>
<td>Bok Fuh Lāhm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>藍田</td>
<td>Lam Tin</td>
<td>Làahm Tīhn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>尖沙咀</td>
<td>Tsim Sha Tsui</td>
<td>Jīm Sā Jéui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>深水埗</td>
<td>Sham Shui Po</td>
<td>Sām Sēui Bóu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>長洲</td>
<td>Cheung Chau</td>
<td>Chèuhng Jāu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>徐</td>
<td>Chui / Tsui</td>
<td>Chèuih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>周</td>
<td>Chau / Chow / Chou</td>
<td>Jāu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>林</td>
<td>Lam / Lim / Lum</td>
<td>Lāhm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This book uses Yale romanization, a popular system for English speakers developed by Yale University. Each Cantonese syllable consists of three elements:

1. Initial: the sound of the consonant at the beginning of the syllable. There are 19 initials in all.
2. Final: the sound of the vowel or consonant at the end of the syllable. There are 51 finals in all.
3. Tone: the relative pitch or variation of pitch of a syllable. There are 6 tones in all.

Examples of a syllable:

- **Chēut**
  - Initial
  - Final
  - Tone mark
  - 出 (out)

- **Néih**
  - Initial
  - Final
  - Tone mark
  - 你 (you)
### Initials

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>as in English</th>
<th>example</th>
<th>as in English</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>boy</td>
<td>bā 巴</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>similar to “ts”</td>
<td>chā 叉</td>
<td>12. m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>dig</td>
<td>dá 打</td>
<td>13. n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>far</td>
<td>fā 花</td>
<td>14. ng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>game</td>
<td>gā 家</td>
<td>15. p</td>
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<td>gw</td>
<td>guava</td>
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<td>h</td>
<td>home</td>
<td>hā 蝦</td>
<td>17. t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j</td>
<td>similar to “z”</td>
<td>jā 渣</td>
<td>18. w</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kill</td>
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</tr>
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### Finals

<table>
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<tr>
<td>aai</td>
<td>aisle</td>
<td>taai 太</td>
<td></td>
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<td>how</td>
<td>bāau 包</td>
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<tr>
<td>aap</td>
<td>harp (“p” silent)</td>
<td>daap 答</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aat</td>
<td>art (“t” silent)</td>
<td>baat 八</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aak</td>
<td>ark (“k” silent)</td>
<td>baak 百</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>lye</td>
<td>sai 細</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>au</td>
<td>out (“t” silent)</td>
<td>sau 瘦</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>am</td>
<td>sum</td>
<td>sām 心</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td>sān 新</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ang</td>
<td>no equivalent</td>
<td>gāng 羹</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ap</td>
<td>up (“p” silent)</td>
<td>sāp 漱</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at</td>
<td>gut (“t” silent)</td>
<td>bāt 筆</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ak</td>
<td>duck (“k” silent)</td>
<td>dāk 得</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ai</td>
<td>lyhe</td>
<td>sai 細</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ei</td>
<td>day</td>
<td>fēi 飛</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eng</td>
<td>length</td>
<td>tēng 聽</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek</td>
<td>echo</td>
<td>sek 錫</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eu</td>
<td>her</td>
<td>hēu 靴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eung</td>
<td>learning</td>
<td>hēung 香</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>euk</td>
<td>turk (“k” silent)</td>
<td>geuk 腳</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eui</td>
<td>deuil (French)</td>
<td>heui 去</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eun</td>
<td>nation</td>
<td>seun 信</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eut</td>
<td>no equivalent</td>
<td>chēut 出</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>example</td>
<td>as in English</td>
<td>example</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>long i</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>short i</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. i</td>
<td>bee</td>
<td>si 試</td>
<td>34. ing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. iu</td>
<td>yew</td>
<td>siu 笑</td>
<td>35. ik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. im</td>
<td>seem</td>
<td>dim 店</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. in</td>
<td>seen</td>
<td>sīn 先</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. ip</td>
<td>jeep (“p” silent)</td>
<td>tip 貼</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. it</td>
<td>seat (“t” silent)</td>
<td>tit 鐵</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>long o</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>short o</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. o</td>
<td>sore</td>
<td>dō 多</td>
<td>42. ou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37. oi</td>
<td>boy</td>
<td>hōi 開</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38. on</td>
<td>on</td>
<td>gōn 乾</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39. ong</td>
<td>song</td>
<td>tōng 湯</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40. ot</td>
<td>ought (“t” silent)</td>
<td>hot 渴</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41. ok</td>
<td>cock (“k” silent)</td>
<td>gwok 國</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>long u</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>short u</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43. u</td>
<td>fruit</td>
<td>fu 褲</td>
<td>47. ung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44. ui</td>
<td>“oo” + “ee”</td>
<td>būi 杯</td>
<td>48. uk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45. un</td>
<td>soon</td>
<td>bun 半</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46. ut</td>
<td>boot (“t” silent)</td>
<td>fut 闊</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>long yu</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49. yu</td>
<td>Dessus (French)</td>
<td>yū 魚</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50. yun</td>
<td>Une (French)</td>
<td>yūhn 遠</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51. yut</td>
<td>chute (French)</td>
<td>yuht 月</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Notes:
1. “m” and “ng” can also be treated as finals.
2. “m” and a long “m” are said without opening the mouth.
3. “ng” is similar to the “ng” in singing, but is said further back in the mouth.
### Tones

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tones</th>
<th>Tone Mark</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 high level</td>
<td>with “-” on top of the first vowel</td>
<td>sī poem 詩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 high rising</td>
<td>with “/” on top of the first vowel</td>
<td>sì history 史</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 middle level</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>si try 試</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 low falling</td>
<td>with “\” on top, an “h” after the vowel(s)</td>
<td>sih time 時</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 low rising</td>
<td>with “/” on top, an “h” after the vowel(s)</td>
<td>sih market 市</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 low level</td>
<td>with an “h” after the vowel(s)</td>
<td>sih matter 事</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Six tones practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>high level</th>
<th>middle level</th>
<th>low level</th>
<th>low falling</th>
<th>high rising</th>
<th>low rising</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mā 媽 (mother)</td>
<td>ma 嗎 (what)</td>
<td>mah 罵 (scold)</td>
<td>màh 麻 (linen)</td>
<td>má 麻 (measles)</td>
<td>máh 馬 (horse)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sē 些 (some)</td>
<td>se 舍 (house)</td>
<td>seh 射 (shoot)</td>
<td>sēh 蛇 (snake)</td>
<td>sé 写 (write)</td>
<td>sēh 社 (society)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yī 衣 (clothes)</td>
<td>yi 意 (meaning)</td>
<td>yih 二 (two)</td>
<td>yih 怡 (delightful)</td>
<td>yí 椅 (chair)</td>
<td>yíh 已 (already)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chō 初 (beginning)</td>
<td>cho 錯 (wrong)</td>
<td>choh</td>
<td>chóh 鍘 (dig)</td>
<td>chó 楚 (clear)</td>
<td>chóh 坐 (sit)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fū 夫 (husband)</td>
<td>fu 富 (rich)</td>
<td>fuh 父 (father)</td>
<td>fūh 扶 (hold on)</td>
<td>fū 苦 (bitter)</td>
<td>fūh 婦 (woman)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sāam 3</td>
<td>sei 4</td>
<td>yih 2</td>
<td>lihng 0</td>
<td>gáu 9</td>
<td>ngh 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bīn 邊 (Who is coming in?)</td>
<td>go 個 (go)</td>
<td>yahp 入</td>
<td>làih 嚨</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Middle level
Fong ga yiu fan gaau fan dou gau
放假要睡覺睡到夠。
*I want to have as much sleep as I need on holiday.*

Low level
Sahp yih yuht yih sahp luhk houh
十二月二十六號
26th December

High rising
Hóu séung tái dóu
好想睇到
*I really want to see (a scene)*

Low rising
Néih yáuh móuh séuhng móhng máaih yéh?
你有冇上網買嘅？
*Did you shop online?*
## Initials with vowels a, e, i, o, u

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initial</th>
<th>Pinyin</th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ba 巴</td>
<td>bā</td>
<td>巴</td>
<td>波 (酒)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cha 叉</td>
<td>cha</td>
<td>車</td>
<td>次</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>da 打</td>
<td>da</td>
<td>爹</td>
<td>多</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fa 化</td>
<td>fa</td>
<td>啤</td>
<td>火</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ga 加</td>
<td>ga</td>
<td>嘌</td>
<td>個</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gwa 瓜</td>
<td>gwa</td>
<td>果</td>
<td>坐</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha 下</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>下</td>
<td>可</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ja 炸</td>
<td>ja</td>
<td>棒</td>
<td>左</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ka 卡</td>
<td>ka</td>
<td>葆</td>
<td>右</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwa 誇</td>
<td>kwa</td>
<td>窩</td>
<td>个</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>la 啦</td>
<td>la</td>
<td>le</td>
<td>羅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma 媽</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>咪</td>
<td>摩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>na 拿</td>
<td>na</td>
<td>呢</td>
<td>糯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nga 牙</td>
<td>nga</td>
<td>諾</td>
<td>我</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pa 畏</td>
<td>pa</td>
<td>pe</td>
<td>婆</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa 沙</td>
<td>sa</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>梳</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ta 他</td>
<td>ta</td>
<td>ti</td>
<td>拖</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa 蛙</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>we</td>
<td>窩</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ya 也</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>ye</td>
<td>衣</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Vocabulary practice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chinese</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bā sī 巴士</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dō jeh 多謝</td>
<td>thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sòh gwā 傻瓜</td>
<td>idiot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>só sīh 鎖匙</td>
<td>key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dá gú 打鼓</td>
<td>play a drum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chā mh dō 差唔多</td>
<td>almost; more or less the same</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chē dá jī sì 車打芝士</td>
<td>cheddar cheese</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hī hī hā hā 嘻嘻哈哈</td>
<td>sound of laughter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>līh lī láh láh 呔啲拿拿</td>
<td>hurry up; hurriedly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mī mī mō mō 咻咻摩摩</td>
<td>do things slowly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāh bā máh má 爸爸媽媽</td>
<td>father and mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gòh gō jēh jē 哥哥姐姐</td>
<td>elder brother; elder sister</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise  1101.mp3

Part I. Listen to the pronunciation and fill in the appropriate initials.
1. ___o___a  2. ___o___i  3. ___o___o

Part II. Listen to the pronunciation and fill in the appropriate finals.
1. m___ g___  2. y___ g___  3. d___ s___

Part III. Listen and choose the correct romanization.
1. a. ka fe    b. ga fe    c. ga he    d. ka fa
2. a. chi so   b. ji su    c. ju so    d. chi su
3. a. a ye     b. nga pi   c. nga yi   d. a wi
4. a. sa ce    b. je chi   c. nga fe   d. ja che
5. a. ke ji    b. ge se    c. ku si   d. ga je
Appendix 2
Vocabulary list

Part 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cantonese</th>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>āak 呃</td>
<td>to cheat</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>báau 飽</td>
<td>full stomach</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bāk-Tāahm-Chūng 北潭涌</td>
<td>Pak Tam Chung</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bāt-yùh 不如</td>
<td>what about (to suggest)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behng 病</td>
<td>ill; illness; sick; sickness</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behng-yāhn 病人</td>
<td>patient</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bōng 幫</td>
<td>to help; to assist</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bou gíng 報警</td>
<td>to report to the police</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bun ga 半價</td>
<td>half-price</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chāam-gā 參加</td>
<td>to participate; to join</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chāan-tēng 餐廳</td>
<td>restaurant</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chāu-tīn 秋天</td>
<td>autumn</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chē 車</td>
<td>to take people by car</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(yāt ga) chē （一架）車</td>
<td>a vehicle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéng 請</td>
<td>to treat; to invite</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéng ga 請假</td>
<td>to take leave</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chéng mahn 請問</td>
<td>may I ask</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cheung sáan-ji 唱散子</td>
<td>to get small change</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chēut heui 出去</td>
<td>to go out</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chēut-ménɡ 出名</td>
<td>famous</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chihh 遲</td>
<td>late</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chí-sin 糗線</td>
<td>crazy (literally, someone has crossed wires)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chīm méng 簽名</td>
<td>to sign a name; signature</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cho 錯</td>
<td>wrong; mistake</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chóh 坐</td>
<td>to sit; to ride in a car</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Part 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English meaning</th>
<th>Cantonese</th>
<th>Chapter</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be able to</td>
<td>verb + dóu 到</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>absent-minded person</td>
<td>daaih-taух-ha 大頭蝦</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to access the internet</td>
<td>sēuhng móhng 上網</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actually</td>
<td>kèih-saht 其實</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be afraid of</td>
<td>pa 怕</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afterwards</td>
<td>jī-hauh 之後</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all; everything</td>
<td>verb + saai 晒</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all day</td>
<td>sèhng yaht 成日</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>all of a sudden</td>
<td>daht-yìhn 突然</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>already</td>
<td>yih-gīng 已經</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and also</td>
<td>yauh 又</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and then</td>
<td>gān-jyüh 跟住</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to arrive</td>
<td>dou 到</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ask</td>
<td>giu 叫</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to ask (question)</td>
<td>mahn 問</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to assist</td>
<td>bōng 幫</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the time when . . .</td>
<td>……ge sīh-hauh 咸時候</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at last</td>
<td>jeui hauh 最後</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autumn</td>
<td>chāu-tīn 秋天</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bag</td>
<td>dói 袋</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to barbeque; to roast</td>
<td>sīu 燒</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>big sale</td>
<td>dahk ga 特價</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>battery</td>
<td>dihn-chih 電池</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beach</td>
<td>sā-tāan 沙灘</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>yān-waih 因為</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>become conscious</td>
<td>sēng 醒</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>becoming more and more</td>
<td>yuht-lài-h-yuht 越嚨越</td>
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<tr>
<td>believed to be</td>
<td>yih-wāih 以為</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>be careful; take care</td>
<td>sīu-sām 小心</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birthday</td>
<td>sāang-yaht 生日</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>boring</td>
<td>muhn 悶</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to borrow</td>
<td>je 借</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boss</td>
<td>lóuh-sai 老細</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>both . . . and</td>
<td>yauh 又</td>
<td>8</td>
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