

Cantonese II

Lesson 6 – Question, continuous

Tone check

Si 師si1 屎si2 嗜si3 匙si4 市si5 是si6 識sek7 錫sek8 食sek9

Joeng 央joeng1 挾joeng2 joeng3 陽joeng4 養joeng5 讓joeng6

Zung 中zung1 總zung2 眾zung3 zung4 zung5 仲zung6

Gwong 光gwong1 廣gwong2 gwong3 gwong4 gwong5 gwong6

Coeng 窗coeng1 搶coeng2 唱coeng3 場coeng4 coeng5 coeng6

Seon 詢seon1 筍seon2 信seon3 純seon4 seon5 順seon6

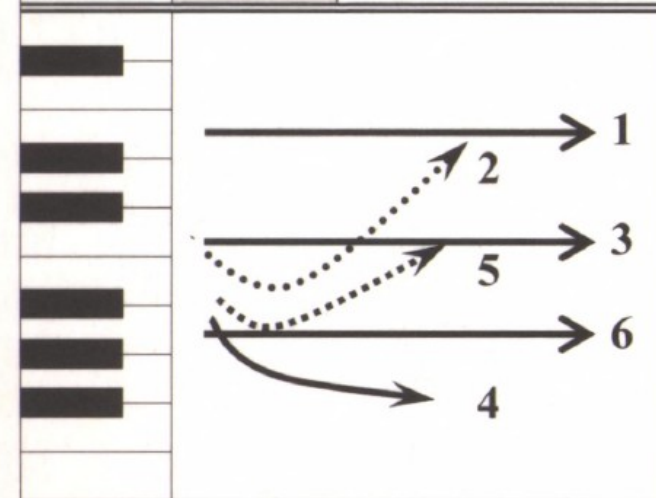
Miu 喵miu1 廟miu2 miu3 描miu4 秒miu5 妙miu6

Gai1 街gai1 解gai2 戒gai3 gai4 gai5 gai6

Gwai 歸gwai1 鬼gwai2 貴gwai3 gwai4 gwai5 櫃gwai6

Zau 洲zau1 酒zau2 晝zau3 zau4 zau5 就zau6

Six Tones	bc ^① Marks	Pitch
1	—	high level
2	/'	high rising
3	◦	mid level
4	\	low falling
5	∨	low rising
6	└	low level



① The diacritics are devised by the author, Chow Bun Ching

Auxiliary verbs

會	wui5	will, would	Negation +唔 m4 →唔會
可以	ho2 ji5	can, may	→唔可以
識	sik1	know (how to)	→唔識
應該	jing1 goi1	should, ought to	→唔應該
需要/要	seoi1 jiu3/jiu3	want, need	→唔需要/唔要
想	soeng2	want to	→唔想

verb

Question phrases

食乜嘢? Sik6 mat1/mi1/me1 je5? (eat what things?)

做乜嘢? Zou6 mat1 je5? (do what things?)

聽乜嘢? Teng1 mat1 je5? (hear what things?)

睇乜嘢? Tai2 me1 je5? (see what things?)

去邊度? Heoi3 bin1 dou6? (go where?)

邊個? Bin1 go3? (who?)

點解? Dim2 gaai2 (how explain? → why?)

點樣? Dim2 joeng2? (how?)

幾時? Gei2 si4? (how time → when?)

幾多? Gei2 do1? (how many?)

Combination: auxiliary verb x question phrase

你會食乜嘢? Nei5 wui5 sik6 mat1 je5? (you will eat what thing?)

你會去邊度? Nei5 wui5 heoi3 bin1 dou6? (you will go where?)

我可以食乜嘢? Ngo5 ho2 ji5 sik6 mat1 je5? (I can eat what thing?)

我可以去邊度? Ngo5 ho2 ji5 heoi3 bin1 dou6? (I can go where?)

我可以點樣? ngo5 ho2 ji5 dim2 joeng2? (I can how? -> “what should I do?”)

你可以幾時? Nei5 ho2 ji5 gei2 si4? (you can when?)

你識唔識佢係邊個? Nei5 sik1 m4 sik1 keoi5? (you know or not know he/she is who?)

你識唔識點解? Nei5 sik1 m4 sik1 dim2 gai2? (you know or not know why?)

你識講乜嘢話? Nei5 sik1 gong2 mat1 je5 waa2? (you know speak what language?)

Combination: auxiliary verb x question phrase

我應該坐乜嘢車? Ngo5 jing1 goi1 co5 mat1 je5 ce1? (I should sit what thing car?)

我應該去邊度? Ngo5 jing1 goi1 heoi3 bin1 dou6? (I should go where?)

我應該點樣? Ngo5 jing1 goi1 dim2 joeng2? (I should how?)

我應該要幾多杯? Ngo5 jing1 goi1 jiu3 gei2 do1 bui1? (I should need how many cups?)

你要一個乜菜? Nei5 jiu3 jat1 go3 mat1 coi3? (you need one piece what “vegetable” dish?)

你要去邊度? Nei5 jiu3 heoi3 bin1 dou6? (you need go where?)

你想點樣? Nei5 soeng2 dim2 joeng2? (you want how?)

你想幾多錢? Nei5 soeng2 gei2 do1 cin2? (you want how much money? -> “how much do you want to pay for this item?”)



jāt dím
一點



lǒeng dím
兩點



sāam dím
三點



sèi dím
四點



nǚ dím
五點



lūk dím
六點



cāt dím
七點



bāat dím
八點



gáu dím
九點



sāp dím
十點



sāp jāt dím
十一點



sāp jī dím
十二點

Informal:

zīu tàu zóu 朝頭早 (early in the morning)

sǒeng zǎu 上晝 (morning)

aan zǎu 晏晝 (afternoon)

hǎa zǎu 下晝 (afternoon)

jě mǎan 夜晚 (night/evening)

+



Note that “zūng” in “~dím zūng” is optional and for “two o’clock”, the numeral is always “lǒeng” and never “jī”.

1) Dollars 🌀 (Track 167)

In the Hong Kong currency, the basic unit of money (cín 錢) is ‘mān 蚊 (dollar)’. This unit is also used as a measure word, so if you want to express an amount of money, add ‘mān 蚊’ after the numerical value:

Numerical Value | mān
蚊
(dollar)



1. jāt mān	一蚊	(\$1)
2. löeng* mān	兩蚊	(\$2)
3. sāam mān	三蚊	(\$3)
4. nǚ mān	五蚊	(\$5)
5. sāp jī mān	十二蚊	(\$12)
6. jī sāp jī mān	二十二蚊	(\$22)
7. gáu sāp gáu mān	九十九蚊	(\$99)
8. jāt bǎak mān	一百蚊	(\$100)
9. jāt cīn mān	一千蚊	(\$1000)

緊 gan2, “-ing”

The progressive suffix 緊 gan2, like the English progressive “-ing”, is used for ongoing activities.

我食飯 ngo5 sik6 faan6 -> 我食**緊**飯 ngo5 sik6 **gan2** faan6

食**緊**乜嘢? Sik6 **gan2** mat1/mi1/me1 je5? (eat**ing** what things?)

做**緊**乜嘢? Zou6 **gan2** mat1 je5? (do**ing** what things?)

聽**緊**乜嘢? Teng1 **gan2** mat1 je5? (hear**ing** what things?)

睇**緊**乜嘢? Tai2 **gan2** me1 je5? (see**ing** what things?)

去**緊**邊度? Heoi3 **gan2** bin1 dou6? (go**ing** where?)

verb

仲 zung6, still

Although referring most often to the present, verbs with 緊 gan2 may apply to an activity in the past. In such cases, there is typically a past time adverb present to make this clear. For example: 仲 zung6

我食飯 ngo5 sik6 faan6 -> 我仲食緊飯 ngo5 zung6 sik6 gan2 faan6

仲食緊乜嘢? zung6 Sik6 gan2 mat1/mi1/me1 je5? (**still eating** what things?)

仲做緊乜嘢? zung6 Zou6 gan2 mat1 je5? (**still doing** what things?)

仲聽緊乜嘢? zung6 Teng1 gan2 mat1 je5? (**still hearing** what things?)

仲睇緊乜嘢? zung6 Tai2 gan2 me1 je5? (**still seeing** what things?)

Activities ← Add 仲 zung6 and 緊 gan2

行街 haang4 gaai1 (“walk on street”, meaning: shopping)

買嘢 maai5 je5 (buy things, meaning: shopping)

唱K coeng3 kei1 (sing karaoke)

食嘢 sik6 je5 (“eat something”, meaning: go for food)

食飯 sik6 faan6 (“eat rice”, have a meal)

飲嘢 jam2 je5 (“drink something”, meaning: go for a drink)

飲酒 jam2 zau2 (drink alcohol)

見朋友 gin3 pang4 jau5 (“see friends”, meaning: meet friends)

拍拖 paak3 to1 (literally “partner dragging”. Meaning: courting, go out on a date)

睇戲 tai2 hei3 (watch movie)

去party; heoi3 party (go to party)

去clubbing; heoi3 clubbing (go to disco clubs)

煲仔飯 bou1 zai2 faan6 (Claypot rice)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TiEjoTehvvM>

5:30

1. Soak the rice 10min
2. Marinate meat/vegetable
3. Add water to the rice
4. Start slow fire
5. After halfly cooked rice, add your meat/vegetable
6. When you hear “click” sound, you turn the pot.