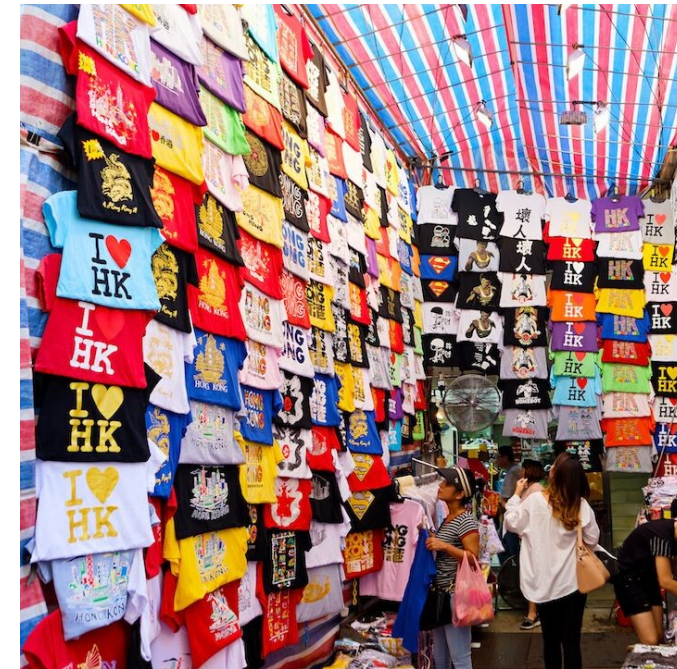


Cantonese II

Lesson 8 – Shopping



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Tone check

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

Man 炆man1 攪man2 □ man3 民man4 敏man5 問man6

Baak 迫baak1 baak2 百baak3 baak4 baak5 白baak6

Piu 飄piu1 piu2 票piu3 嫖piu4 剽piu5 piu6

Fong 方fong1 訪fong2 放fong3 防fong4 fong5 fong6

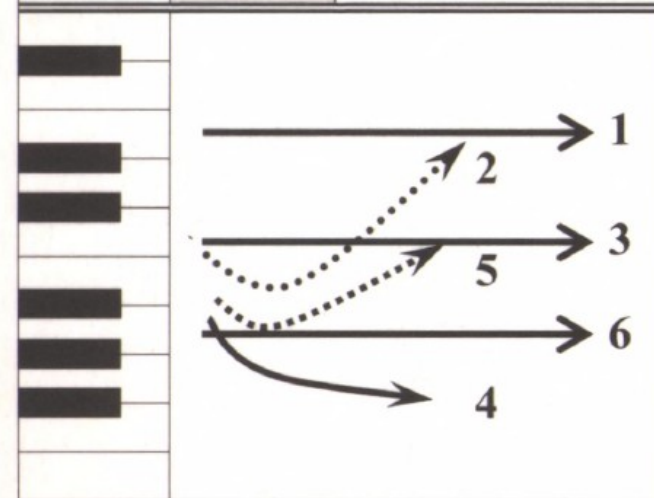
Zeoi 追zeoi1 咀zeoi2 最zeoi3 zeoi4 zeoi5 聚zeoi6

Gam 今gam1 噉gam2 咁gam3 gam4 gam5 □gam6

Tai 梯tai1 睇tai2 剃tai3 提tai4 悌tai5 tai6

Bong 幫bong1 綁bong2 bong3 bong4 bong5 磅bong6

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

住 zyu6, continuous

1. 住 zyu6 added to a verb describes a continuous activity or state without change. It is associated with particular verbs, such as those denoting stationary situations:

架車阻住個出口。The car is blocking the exit

Gaa3 ce1 zo2 zyu6 go3 ceot1 hau2.

2. 諗住 – intend to, 睇住 – “look, see”

我諗住請佢哋食飯。I intend to invite/pay them for a meal.

Ngo5 nam2 zyu6 ceng2 keoi5 dei6 sik6 faan6.

你睇住呢兩個細路仔,唔好畀佢哋打交。You keep an eye on these two kids, (and) don't let them fight.

Nei5 tai2 zyu6 ni1 loeng5 go3 sai3 lou6 zai2, m4 hou2 bei2 keoi5 dei6 daa2 gaau1.

住 zyu6, continuous

3. Can be used to describe an action carried out simultaneously with another

佢望住我笑 (he/she watching me smiled → he/she smiled (while looking) at me.)

Keoi5 mong6 zyu6 ngo5 siu3

佢對住我喊 He cried at (while facing) me

Keoi6 deoi3 zyu6 ngo5 haam3.

你跟住我行 (you) walk after (following) me

Nei5 gan1 zyu6 ngo5 haang4

緊 gan2 versus 住 zyu6

Both are progressive “-ing” forms in English.

緊 gan2 is for activities involving change or movement, dynamic

住 zyu6 is for static ones

佢著緊件衫

versus

佢著住件衫

He/she is putting on clothes

he/she was/is wearing clothes

Keoi6 zoek3 gan2 gin6 saam1

keoi6 zoek3 zyu6 gin6 saam1

佢攞緊啲玩具

versus

佢攞住啲玩具

He/she is fetching the toys

he/she is holding the toys

Keoi6 lo2 gan2 di1 wun6 geoi6

keoi6 lo2 zyu6 di1 wun6 geoi6

喎 wo3 / wo5

喎 wo3

1. (*Cantonese*) *Sentence-final modal particle used as a casual reminder or for emphasis.*

記住帶多件褸喎。 [Cantonese, trad.]

记住带多件褸喎。 [Cantonese, simp.]

gei³ zyu⁶ daai³ do¹ gin⁶ lau¹ wo³. [Jyutping]

Remember to bring a jacket with you.

臨瞓前要刷牙㗎喎。 [Cantonese, trad.]

临口前要刷牙㗎喎。 [Cantonese, simp.]

lam⁴ fan³ cin⁴ jiu³ caat³ ngaa⁴ gaa³ wo³. [Jyutping]

You've got to brush your teeth before bed.

我已經食咗飯㗎喇喎。 [Cantonese, trad.]

我已经食咗饭㗎喇喎。 [Cantonese, simp.]

ngo⁵ ji⁵ ging¹ sik⁶ zo² faan⁶ gaa³ laa³ wo³. [Jyutping]

I've already eaten.

喎 wo5

1. (*Cantonese*) *Sentence-final modal particle used for reported speech.*

老師叫我哋去食飯先喎。 [Cantonese, trad.]

老师叫我哋去食饭先喎。 [Cantonese, simp.]

lou⁵ si¹ giu³ ngo⁵ dei⁶ heoi³ sik⁶ faan⁶ sin¹ wo⁵. [Jyutping]

The teacher told us to go eat first.

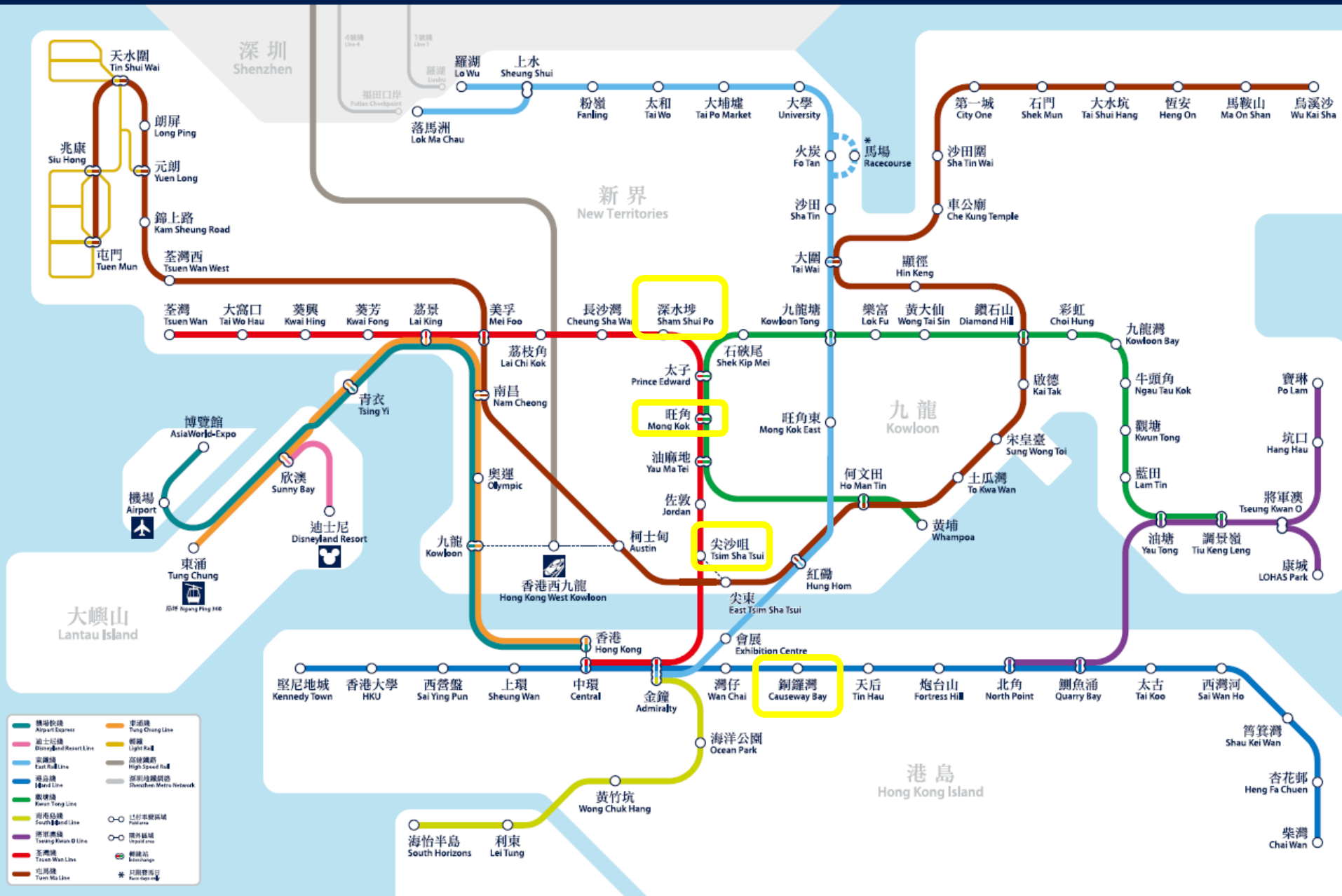
開多三張檯喎。 [Cantonese, trad.]

开多三张台喎。 [Cantonese, simp.]

hoi¹ do¹ saam¹ zoeng¹ toi⁴⁻² wo⁵. [Jyutping]

(Someone said) Set up three more tables.

港鐵路綫圖 MTR system map



深水埗 sam1 seoi2 bou2
 旺角 wong6 gok3
 尖沙咀 zim1 saa1 zeoi2
 銅鑼灣 tung4 lo4 waan1

深水埗 sam1 seoi2 bou2

黃金電腦中心 wong4 gam1 din6 nou5 zung1 sam1

Golden Computer Arcade

買電子嘢 maai5 din6 zi2 je5, buy electronics-related things

買電腦嘢 maai5 din6 nou5 je5, buy computer-related things



買乜嘢? Maai5 mat1 je5?

Buy what?

衫	saam1	clothes in general
褲	fu3	trousers
鞋	haai4	shoes
電子嘢	din6 zi2 je5	electronics-related things
電腦嘢	din6 nou5 je5	computer-related things
運動嘢	wan6 dung6 je5	sports-related things
餸	sung3	dish of food, grocery
嘢食	je5 sik6	something to eat
嘢飲	je5 jam2	something to drink
文具	man4 geoi6	stationery
書	syu1	book
電話	din6 waa2	phone
電器	din6 hei3	electrical appliance
禮物	lai5 mat6	present/gift

Conversation Practice – what to shop? With a friend

friend: 你想買啲咩?(what do you want to buy?)

Nei5 soeng2 maai5 di1 me2?

I: 我想去買衫。(I want go buy clothes)

Ngo5 soeng2 heoi3 maai5 saam1?

Friend: 你會去邊度買? (you will go where buy?)

Nei5 wui5 heoi3 bin1 dou6 maai5?

I: 我諗住去旺角買。(I intend go Mongkok buy.)

Ngo5 nam2 zyu6 heoi3 wong6 gok3 maai5.

Underline words are for exchangeable options

諗住 nam2 zyu6 – to plan, intend, estimate

2. Number of objects

A measure word (MW) helps describe the quantity and quality (such as distinctive features of shape, natural kind and function) of a noun in counting. A number alone usually cannot function enough as an attributive and must be combined with a measure word inserted between the cardinal number and the noun it modifies.

Numeral + Measure Word + Noun/Nominal phrase

For example: CD-T47

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

一部電話 one phone
Jat1 bou6 din6 waa2

Key for tones
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶

Here are some common measure words: 🎧 CD -T46

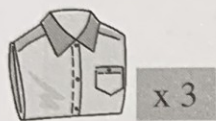
1)	gò³	個	<i>for persons; round objects; abstract things, such as questions or ideas</i>
2)	gǎa³	架	<i>for vehicles; machines, e.g. cars, airplane.</i>
3)	gīn⁶	件	<i>for upper body items of clothing, e.g. shirt, coat.</i>
4)	gāan¹	間	<i>for buildings; houses; rooms</i>
5)	bún²	本	<i>for books; magazines</i>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

Key for tones

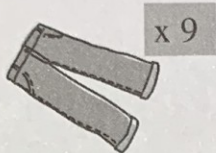
sāam¹ wún² sǎi³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mīn⁶

Practice

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



sāam¹ 衫 個



fú³ 褲 條



hàai⁴ 鞋 對



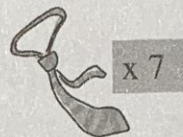
māt⁶ 襪 對



cē¹ 車 架



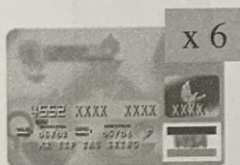
gáu² 狗 隻



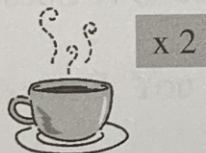
tāai¹ 呔 條



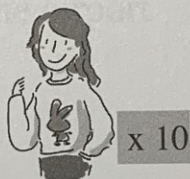
ūk¹ 屋 間



kāat¹ 咭 張



càa⁴ 茶 杯



jàn⁴ 人 個



sāam¹ mán⁴ zī⁶ 三文治 件

3
sāam¹ wún² sái³ ngàu⁴ nǎam⁵ mǐn⁶ Key for tones

Conversation Practice – In shop bargaining

Shop: (我)有咩可以幫到你? (I) have what can help you?)

Jau5 me2 ho2 ji5 bong1 dou2 nei5?

I: 請問呢件嘢幾多錢? (please (I wanna) ask this piece of thing how much money?)

Ceng2 man6 ni1 gin6 je5 gei2 do1 cin2?

Shop: 呢件三千四百八十蚊。(This piece \$3480)

Ni1 gin6 saam1 cin1 sei3 baak3 baat3 sap6 man1.

I: 有冇得平啲? 隔離舖賣緊三千一百咋。三千得唔得呀? (have or not cheaper? Next door shop is selling \$3100 zaa. \$3000 can or not?)

Jau5 mou5 dak1 peng4 di1? Gaak3 lei4 pou3 maai6 gan2 saam1 cin1 jat1 baak3 zaa3. Saam1 cin1 dak1 m4 dak1 aa3?

Shop: i. 噉你過隔離舖買囉。 / ii. 噉我三千五十蚊畀你。(in that case, you go next door shop lor. / in that case, I \$3050 give you)

Gam2 nei5 gwo3 Gaak3 lei4 pou3 maai5 lo1. / gam2 ngo5 saam1 cin1 ng5 sap6 man1 bei2 nei5.

I: 好啦。(good la)

Hou2 laa1

Underline words are for exchangeable options

咋 zaa3 – merely, only

噉 gam2 – such; like this; this way; in that case

囉 lo1 lo4 lo3 - [final particle] showing argumentative mood or making emphasis; expressing a changed condition

More reasons for bargaining

隔離舖賣緊三千一百咋 (Next door shop is selling \$3100 zaa)

Gaak3 lei4 pou3 maai6 gan2 saam1 cin1 jat1 baak3 zaa3

呢件係陳列品 (this piece is the display product)

Ni1 gin6 hai6 can4 lit6 ban2

呢件嘢花咗喎 (this piece thing is scratched already)

Ni1 gin6 je5 faa1 zo2 wo3

我唔夠錢 (I don't have enough money)

Ngo5 m4 gau3 cin2

Gau1 Lan2 Cat6 Hai1

架車阻X住個出口。

Gaa3 ce1 zo2 X zyu6 go3 ceot1 hau2.

你睇X住呢兩個細路仔,唔好畀佢哋打交。

Nei5 tai2 X zyu6 ni1 loeng5 go3 sai3 lou6 zai2, m4 hou2 bei2 keoi5 dei6 daa2 gaau1.

佢望X住我笑

Keoi5 mong6 X zyu6 ngo5 siu3

佢對X住我喊

Keoi6 deoi3 X zyu6 ngo5 haam3.

你跟X住我行

Nei5 gan1 X zyu6 ngo5 haang4

佢著X緊件衫

Keoi6 zoek3 X gan2 gin6 saam1