



# Cantonese I Week 3

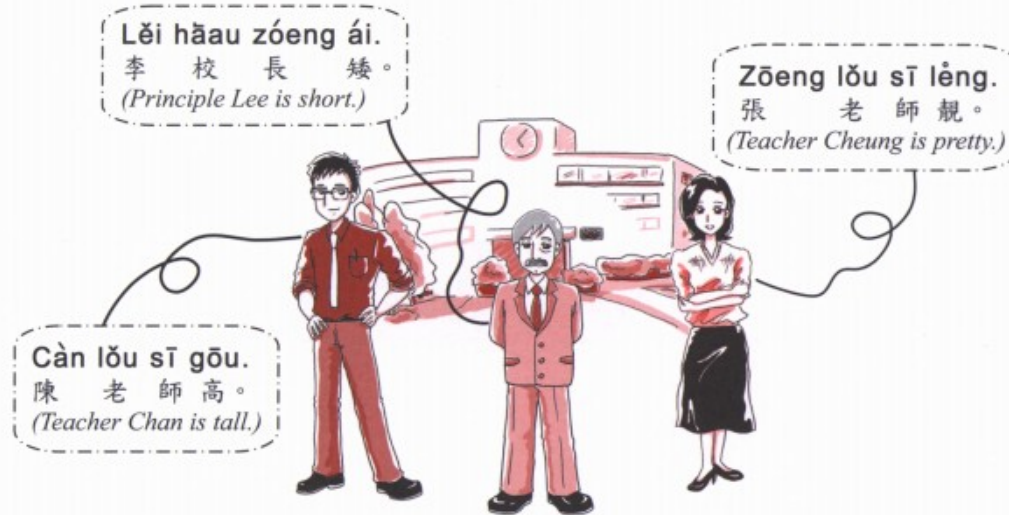
Movie: *In the mood for love* 花樣年華 faa1 joeng6 nin4 waa4

**C. A descriptive sentence (To describe how things are)** 🎧 (Track 040)

Subject/Topic

Adjective\*  
(Predicate)

\* Note that it is unnecessary to use the verb 'to be' when using an adjective to give description. An adjectival predicate without any adverb in front of it usually conveys a relative sense.



靚女 (pretty girl)  
leng<sup>3</sup> neoi<sup>2</sup>  
靚仔 (handsome guy)  
leng<sup>3</sup> zai<sup>2</sup>

Subject/Topic

(hóu)\*\*  
(好)  
(very)  
(Adverb)

Adjective.  
(Predicate)

1. Zūng Gwòk 中國 (China)
2. Hōeng Góng 香港 (Hong Kong)
3. hǒk hǎau 學校 (school)
4. hǒk sāang 學生 (students)
5. tòng hǒk 同學 (classmates)

1. dǎai 大 (big; large)
2. sǎi 細 (small)
3. hóu 好 (good)
4. dō 多 (a lot; many)
5. síu 少 (few; a little)

zit6 hak1 捷克 Czech Republic

si1 lok3 fat6 hak1 斯洛伐克 Slovakia



He/ she/ it  
佢  
keoi<sup>5</sup>

可愛 (cute)  
ho<sup>2</sup> oi<sup>3</sup>

得意 (cute)  
dak<sup>1</sup> ji<sup>3</sup>

靚 (beautiful)  
leng<sup>3</sup>

醜 (ugly)  
cau<sup>2</sup>



He/ she/ it  
佢  
keoi<sup>5</sup>

Young

細個

sai<sup>3</sup> go<sup>3</sup>

後生

hau<sup>6</sup> saang<sup>1</sup>

年青

nin<sup>4</sup> cing<sup>1</sup>

Old

成熟 (mature)

sing<sup>4</sup> suk<sup>6</sup>

老 (old)

lou<sup>5</sup>



He/ she/ it  
佢  
keoi<sup>5</sup>

高 (Tall)  
gou<sup>1</sup>

矮 (Short)  
ai<sup>2</sup>

肥 (Fat)  
fei<sup>4</sup>

瘦 (Thin)  
sau<sup>3</sup>



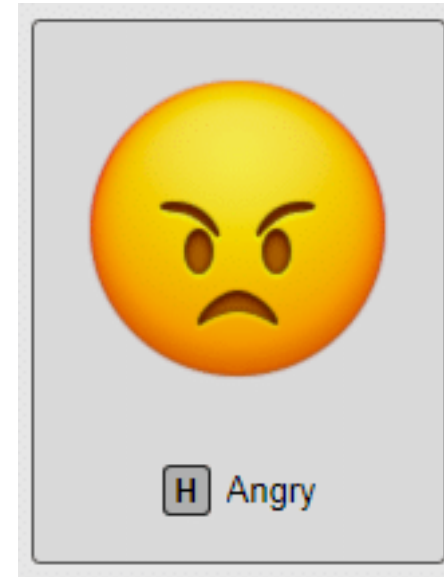
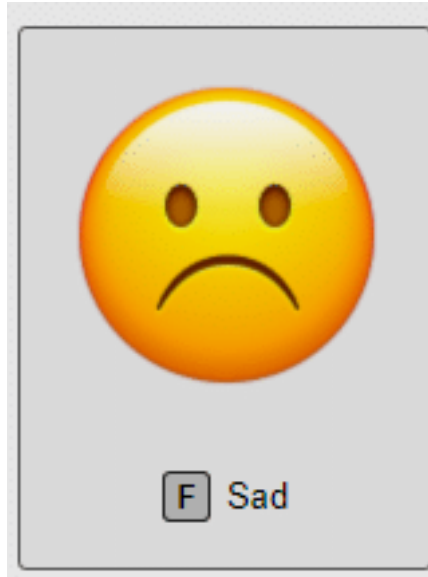
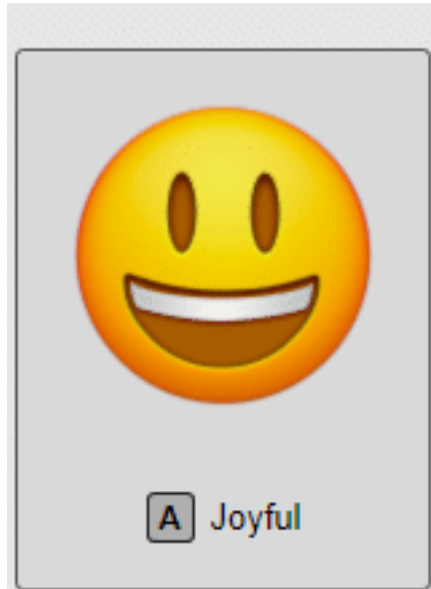
He/ she/ it  
佢  
keoi<sup>5</sup>

開心 (happy)  
hoi<sup>1</sup> sam<sup>1</sup>

唔開心 (sad)  
m<sup>4</sup> hoi<sup>1</sup> sam<sup>1</sup>

傷心 (heart broken)  
soeng<sup>1</sup> sam<sup>1</sup>

𩆃 (angry)  
nau<sup>1</sup>



He/ she/ it  
佢  
keoi<sup>5</sup>

聰明 (clever)  
cung<sup>1</sup> ming<sup>4</sup>

叻 (smart)  
lek<sup>1</sup>

蠢 (stupid / dumb)  
ceon<sup>2</sup>



**A. To form plural personal pronoun with 'dēi'** 🎧 (Track 050)

ngǒ dēi jì gāa sǒng tòng lǎa.  
我 哋 而 家 上 堂 喇。  
(We are going to have class now.)



**Personal pronoun**  
(singular)

**Personal pronoun**

dēi

哋

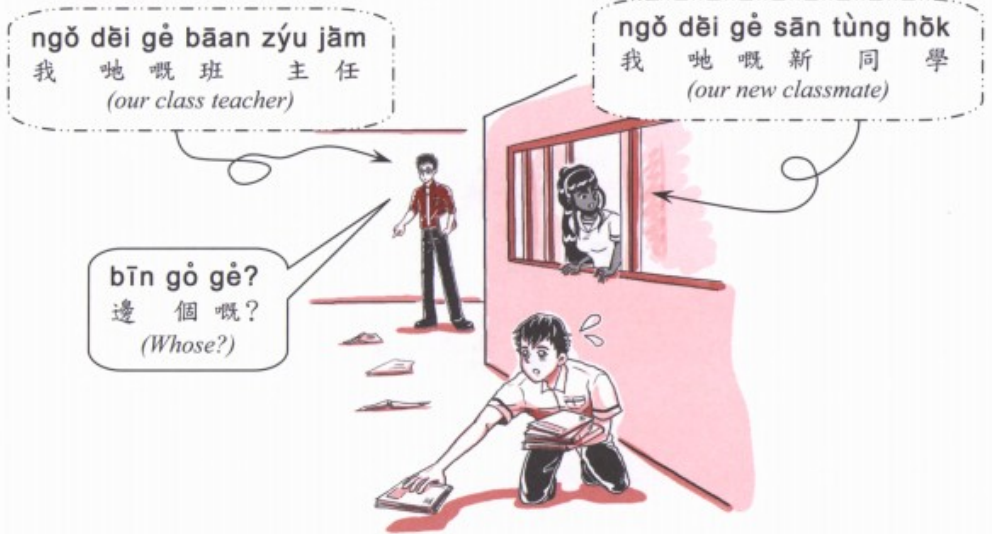
[Suffix]  
(plural)

1. ngǒ 我 (I)
2. nǎi 你 (you)
3. kǎoi 佢 (he; she; it)

1. ngǒ dēi 我哋 (we)
2. nǎi dēi 你哋 (you-plural)
3. kǎoi dēi 佢哋 (they)



**C. To indicate possession with 'gè'** (Track 052)



Possessor | gè  
嘅  
( 's )

1. ngǒ gè 我嘅 (my; mine)
2. nǐ gè 你嘅 (your; yours)
3. kǎoi gè 佢嘅 (his; her; hers; its)
4. ngǒ dēi gè 我哋嘅 (our; ours)
5. nǐ dēi gè 你哋嘅 (your; yours-pl.)
6. kǎoi dēi gè 佢哋嘅 (their; theirs)
7. bīn gò gè 邊個嘅 (whose)

Possessor | gè | Possessed  
嘅  
( 's )

1. ngǒ 我 (I)
2. ngǒ dēi 我哋 (we)
3. nǐ 你 (you)
4. nǐ dēi 你哋 (you-plural)
5. kǎoi 佢 (he; she; it)
6. kǎoi dēi 佢哋 (they)

1. lǎu sī 老師 (teacher)
2. hǎau zóeng 校長 (school principle)
3. tùng hǒk 同學 (classmate)
4. hǒk hǎau 學校 (school)
5. pàng jǎu 朋友 (friend)
6. jī sāng 醫生 (doctor)

**D. To introduce oneself or someone with 'hăi'** 🎧 (Track 053)



<u>Person</u>	hăi 係 (to be/is)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <u>Name.</u></li> <li>✓ <u>Status / Identity.</u></li> <li>✓ <u>Occupation.</u></li> </ul>
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- |              |     |           |
|--------------|-----|-----------|
| 1. kĕoi      | 佢   | (he; she) |
| 2. kĕoi      | 佢   | (he; she) |
| 3. kĕoi      | 佢   | (he; she) |
| 4. ngǒ dĕi   | 我哋  | (we)      |
| 5. Hò síu zé | 何小姐 | (Miss Ho) |

- |                 |     |                 |
|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 1. Càn Dăai Măn | 陳大文 | (Chan Taai-Man) |
| 2. Càn lǎu sī   | 陳老師 | (Teacher Chan)  |
| 3. bān zú jām   | 班主任 | (class teacher) |
| 4. hōk sāang    | 學生  | (student)       |
| 5. jī sāng      | 醫生  | (doctor)        |

**E. To introduce one person to another politely** (Track 054)



<p>nī wái 呢位 (this person)</p>	<p>hāi 係 (to be / is)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <u>Name</u>.</li> <li>✓ <u>Status / Identity</u>.</li> <li>✓ <u>Occupation</u>.</li> </ul>
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- |                    |      |                 |
|--------------------|------|-----------------|
| 1. Fāa Nà          | 花娜   | (Farah)         |
| 2. ngǒ gē tòng hòk | 我嘅同學 | (my classmate)  |
| 3. nēi gē lǎu sī   | 你嘅老師 | (your teacher)  |
| 4. Lěi hǎu zóeng   | 李校長  | (Principal Lee) |
| 5. Hò jī sāng      | 何醫生  | (Doctor Ho)     |

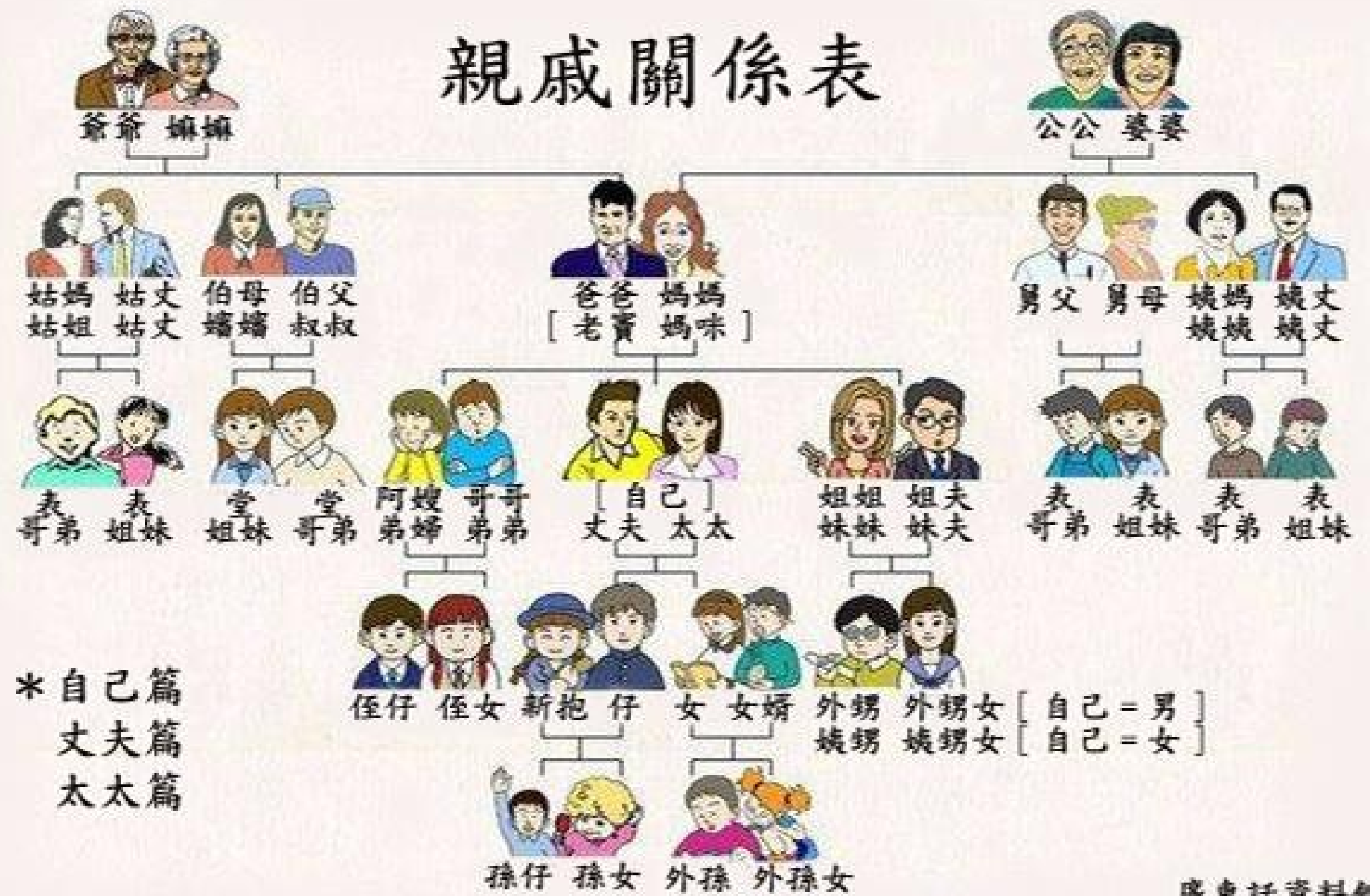
*To introduce one's family:*

nei <sup>1</sup> go <sup>3</sup> nī gō 呢個 (this person)	hāi 係 (to be / is)	ngǒ gě bàa bāa. 我嘅爸爸。 (my father)
		ngǒ gě màa māa. 我嘅媽媽。 (my mother)

go<sup>2</sup> go<sup>3</sup>  
嗰個  
(that person/ that)



# 親戚關係表



\* 自己篇  
丈夫篇  
太太篇

[自己 = 男]  
[自己 = 女]

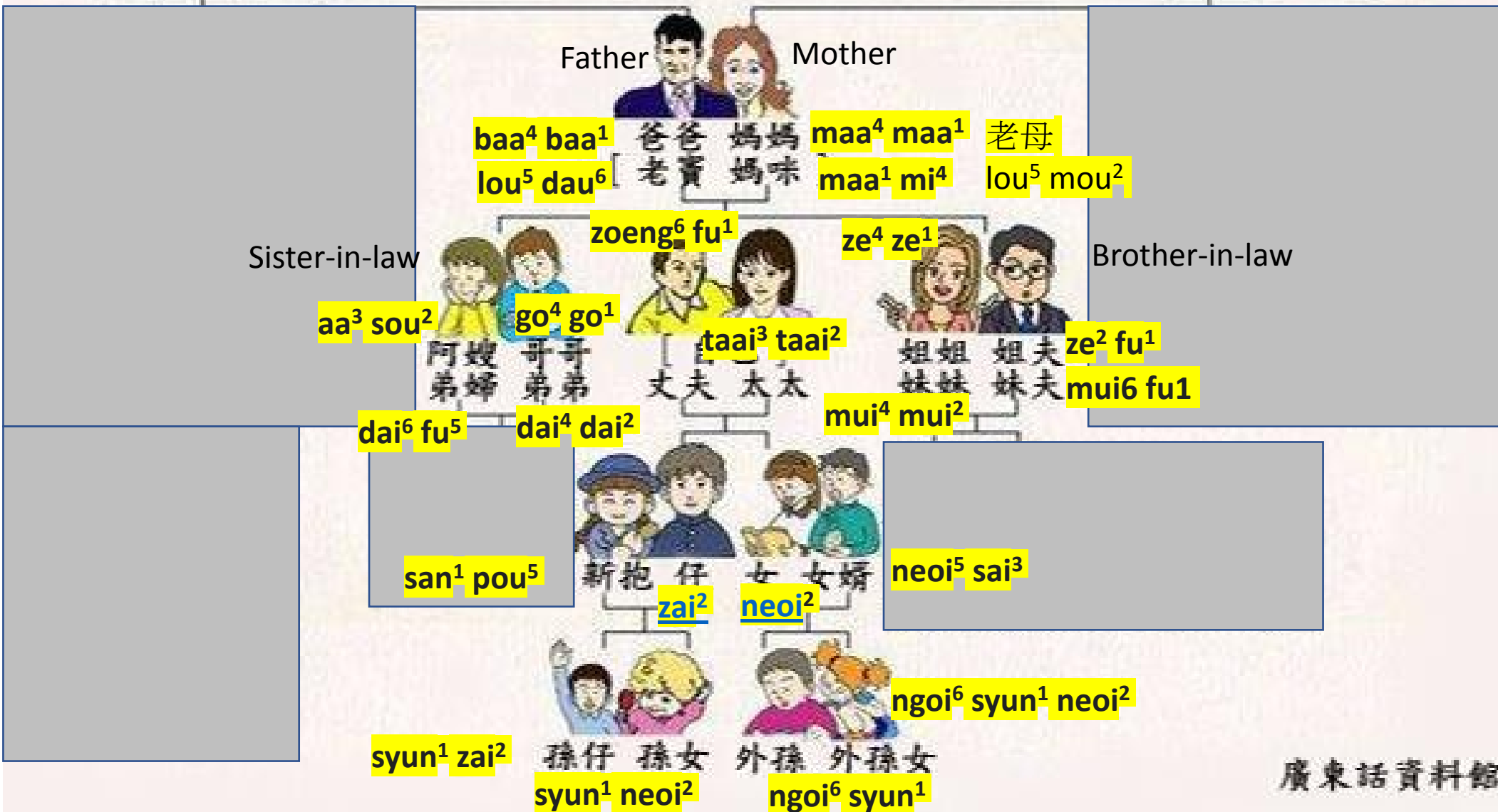
# 親戚關係表



je<sup>4</sup> je<sup>2</sup> 爺爺 孃孃 maa<sup>4</sup> maa<sup>4</sup>



gung<sup>1</sup> gung<sup>1</sup> 公公 婆婆 po<sup>4</sup> po<sup>2</sup>



I am your 我係你嘅 Ngo<sup>5</sup> hai<sup>6</sup> nei<sup>5</sup> ge<sup>3</sup>

She/he is my 佢係我嘅 Koei<sup>5</sup> hai<sup>6</sup> ngo<sup>5</sup>  
ge<sup>3</sup>

**J. To give one's surname** (Track 055)



<u>Personal Pronoun</u>	<p>sing 姓 (surname is)</p>	<p>✓ <u>Surname.</u>                  ✗ <del>Given name.</del>                  ✗ <del>Full name.</del></p>
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- |               |     |                |
|---------------|-----|----------------|
| 1. ngõ gè     | 我嘅  | (My            |
| bāan zú jām   | 班主任 | class teacher) |
| 2. ngõ dēi gè | 我哋嘅 | (our           |
| sān tòng hōk  | 新同學 | new classmate) |
| 3. kēoi gè    | 佢嘅  | (his           |
| tāai tái      | 太太  | wife)          |
| 4. kēoi gè    | 佢嘅  | (her           |
| sīn sāang     | 先生  | husband)       |

- |        |   |        |
|--------|---|--------|
| 1. Càn | 陳 | (Chan) |
| 2. Māk | 麥 | (Mak)  |
| 3. Zāu | 周 | (Chau) |
| 4. Lěi | 李 | (Lee)  |





*Teacher* : gòk wái tùng hōk, zóu sà.  
各 位 同 學，早 晨。  
(*Good morning, class/classmates.*)



*Class* : lǎu sī, zóu sà.  
老 師，早 晨。  
(*Good morning Sir/teacher.*)



*Teacher* : ngǒ dēi jì gāa sǒeng tòng lǎ.  
我 哋 而 家 上 堂 喇。  
(*We are going to have class now.*)

ngǒ hǎi nēi dēi gē bān zú yǎm.  
我 係 你 哋 嘅 班 主 任。  
(*I am your class teacher.*)

ngǒ sǐng Càn.  
我 姓 陳。  
(*My surname is Chan.*)

nī wái hǎi nēi dēi gē sān tùng hōk.  
呢 位 係 你 哋 嘅 新 同 學。  
(*This is your new classmate.*)



*Farah* : nēi dēi hóu. ngǒ sǐng Macase, giu Farah.  
你 哋 好，我 姓 Macase，叫 Farah。  
(*Hello, everyone. My name is Farah and surnamed Macase.*)



*Class* : nēi hóu. fūn jìng nēi.  
你 好。歡 迎 你。  
(*Hello. Welcome.*)

**B. Introduce the following people in Cantonese.**

e.g. Principle Lee

nī wái hǎi Lěi hǎau zóeng.



1) your class teacher

\_\_\_\_\_



2) his mother

\_\_\_\_\_



3) my good friends

\_\_\_\_\_



4) their students

\_\_\_\_\_



5) our new classmate

\_\_\_\_\_



6) yourself (*give your surname and given name*)

\_\_\_\_\_



🔍 **D. Listen and circle the correct answer.** 🎧 (Track 255)

1) Who does Rahul meet?

*A. The school principal*

*B. A classmate*

*C. A teacher*

3) Why did Rahul need to leave?

*A. He has to go to class.*

*B. He has to go for lunch.*

*C. He has to go home.*

2) What time do they meet?

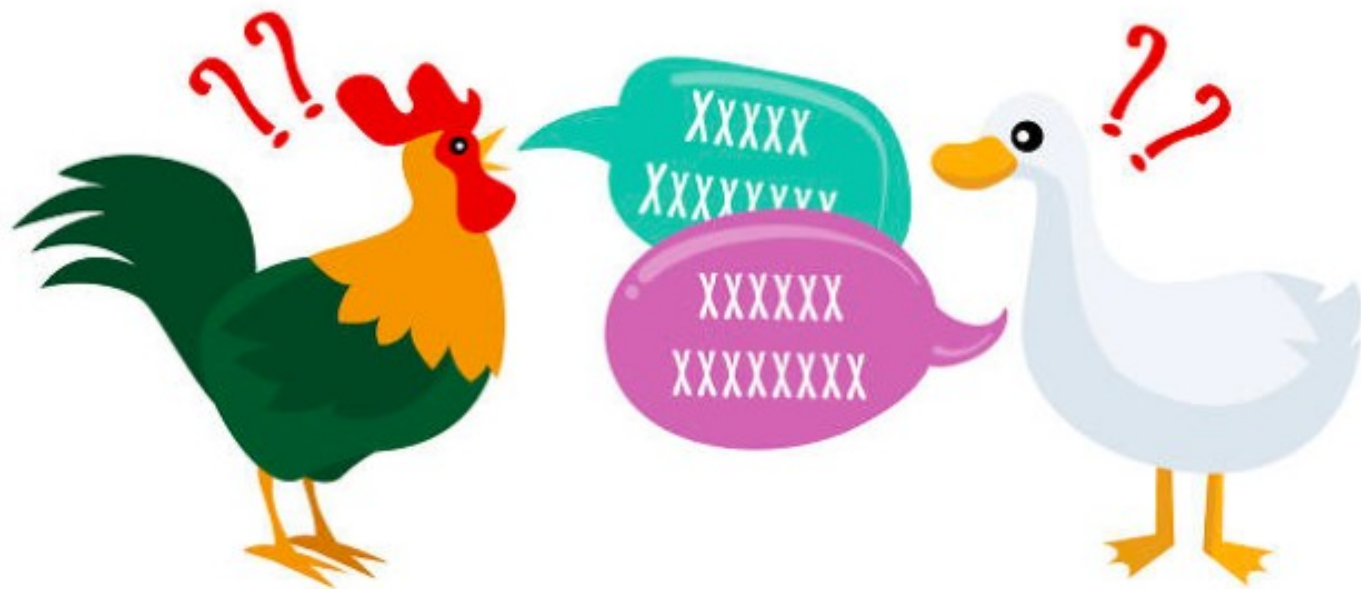
*A. In the morning*

*B. In the afternoon*

*C. In the evening*

# Cantonese Slangs





# 【雞同鴨講】

gai1 tung4 aap3 gong2

## A chicken talking to a duck

How do a chicken and a duck communicate, you ask? Unsuccessfully. This phrase describes people who are unable to properly communicate with each other, whether due to language barriers or different values. No matter what is said, the chicken and duck just can't seem to understand each other.



## Kicking the ball

A metaphor for sloughing off all your responsibilities to someone else. The phrase is used to describe someone who fakes an illness and skips a day at the office in order to avoid work and responsibilities.

【 伏 】

fuk6



## Trap

Literally meaning trap, this word is an adjective used to describe something that's of questionable or misleading quality, and thus likely to cause someone to fall into a 'trap'. A close English translation would be the word 'dodgy'.

# 【戴綠帽】

daai3 luk6 mou2



## Wearing a green hat

This phrase can be used to describe a person, specifically a man, being cheated on. If you're currently two-timing your boyfriend, you'll be gifting him a green hat to wear.

【收兵】

Sau1 bing1



## Collecting soldiers

Used to describe the process by which a girl accumulates male friends with the sole purpose of friend-zoning them and utilising them to help her run tedious errands.





# 【騎牛搵馬】

keh4 ngauh4 wan2 mah5

Time Out Hong Kong

**To ride an ox while looking for a horse**

👉: "keh ngau wun ma"

This phrase describes the situation when a person is working one job but is actually on the lookout for something better at the same time. This saying can also be applied to relationships.



【 瀨 野 】

laai2 ye5

Time Out Hong Kong

## Licked something

👅: "lai yeh"

A multipurpose phrase used to describe a person who has gotten themselves into some sort of spectacular disaster. Similar to exclaiming 'you're screwed!'.

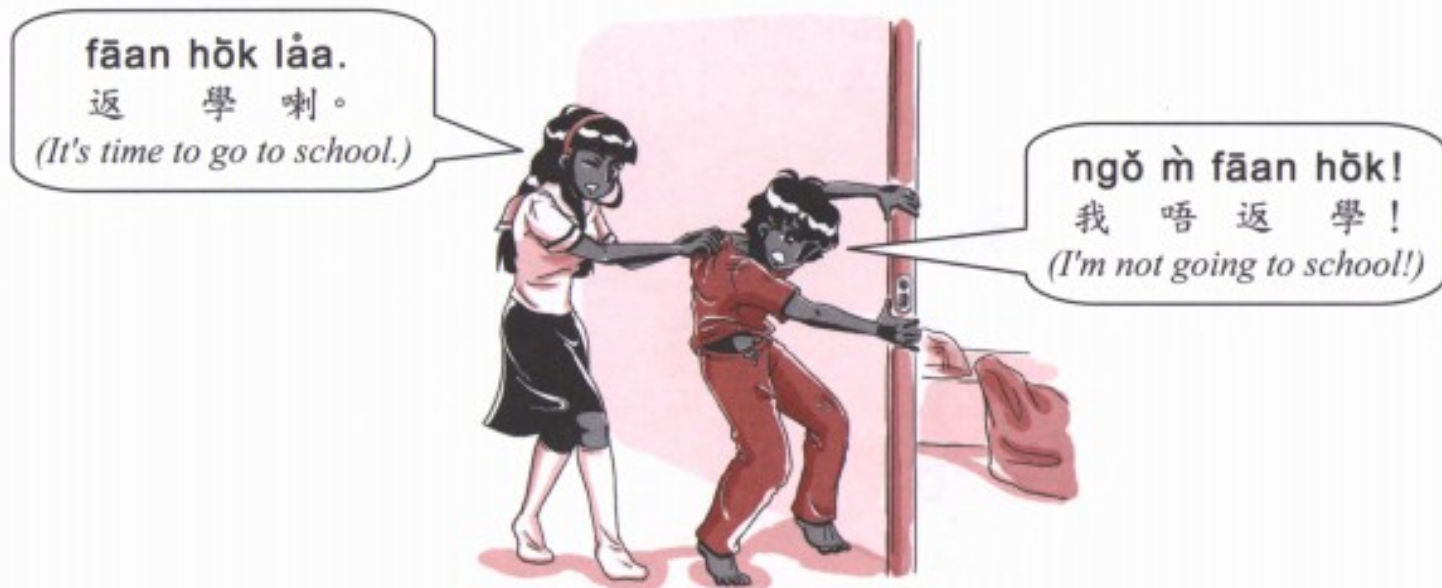
**chi sin** 𩶛線 Jyutping: ci<sup>1</sup> sin<sup>3</sup>

(Audio)

**Literal meaning: Glued wires | Colloquial meaning: Crazy**

Chi sin means “crazy” or “insane,” but it literally means “glued wires.” The origins of chi sin are unclear, but one way to make sense of it is to think of the “wires” as neural circuits that have been a little ... scrambled. Not only does chi sin describe someone who’s mentally not all there, it can also be used to express incredulity. For instance, if someone is outraged at the price of something or other, you might hear them utter a disbelieving “chiiiiii sin!”.

**D. To indicate negation of verb/adjective** 🎧 (Track 065)



1. héi sān	起身	(get up)	1. m̄ héi sān	唔起身
2. fǎn gǎau	瞓覺	(sleep)	2. m̄ fǎn gǎau	唔瞓覺
3. sīk fāan	食飯	(have a meal)	3. m̄ sīk fāan	唔食飯
4. zǒu gūng fò	做功課	(do homework)	4. m̄ zǒu gūng fò	唔做功課
5. fāan hōk	返學	(go to school)	5. m̄ fāan hōk	唔返學
6. fāan ūk kái	返屋企	(go home)	6. m̄ fāan ūk kái	唔返屋企

Asking and answering yes/no questions



捷克 zit6 hak1

斯洛伐克 si1 lok6 fat6 hak1

něi dēi hāi m̄ hāi Jāt Bún Jàn ǎa?  
你 哋 係 唔 係 日 本 人 呀?  
(Are you Japanese?)

m̄ hāi, ngǒ hāi Hòn Gwòk Jàn.  
唔 係, 我 係 韓 國 人。  
(No, I'm Korean.)

hāi ǎa.  
係 呀。  
(Yes.)

<u>Subject</u>	hāi 係 (to be)	m̄ 唔 (not)	hāi 係 (to be)	<u>Object</u>	ǎa? 呀? [Pt]
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něi 你 (you)

1. hǎu zóeng 校長 (school principal)
2. lǒu sī 老師 (teacher)
3. hǒk sāng 學生 (student)
4. jī sāng 醫生 (doctor)
5. sān tùng hǒk 新同學 (new classmate)

1.	Jăt Bún	日本	<i>Japan</i>
2.	Hòn Gwòk	韓國	<i>Korea</i>
3.	Jÿut Nàam	越南	<i>Vietnam</i>
4.	Táai Gwòk	泰國	<i>Thailand</i>
5.	Jàn Nèi	印尼	<i>Indonesia</i>
6.	Oủ Zāu	澳洲	<i>Australia</i>
7.	Faat Gwòk	法國	<i>France</i>
8.	Měi Gwòk	美國	<i>America</i>
9.	Nèi Bòk Jĭ	尼泊爾	<i>Nepal</i>
10.	Bāa Gēi Sĭ Tāan	巴基斯坦	<i>Pakistan</i>
11.	Sĭ Lěi Làn Kāa	斯里蘭卡	<i>Sri Lanka</i>
12.	Mǎa Lòi Sāi Aả	馬來西亞	<i>Malaysia</i>
13.	Sān Gả Bō	新加坡	<i>Singapore</i>
14.	Jĭ Dǎai Lěi	意大利	<i>Italy</i>
15.	Gāa Nả Dǎai	加拿大	<i>Canada</i>

zit6 hak1 捷克

si1 lok6 fat6 hak1 斯洛伐克

Adjective



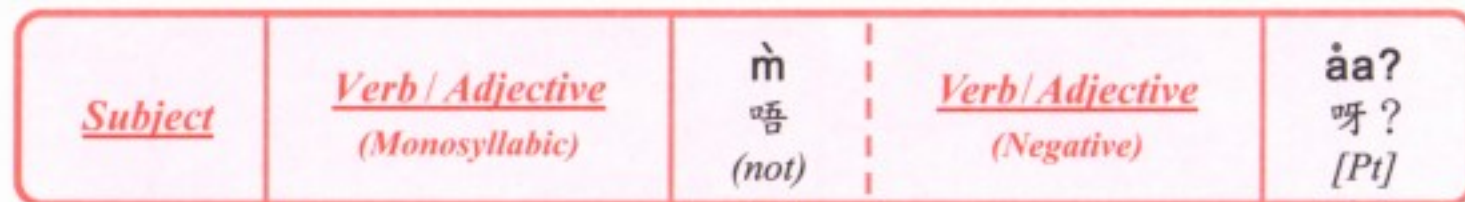
mò  
唔  
(not)

Adjective

1. hóu 好 (good)
2. sān 新 (new)
3. dāai 大 (big; large)
4. gōu 高 (tall; high)
5. mòng 忙 (busy)
6. gūi 𨵿 (tired)



1. mò hóu 唔好
2. mò sān 唔新
3. mò dāai 唔大
4. mò gōu 唔高
5. mò mòng 唔忙
6. mò gūi 唔𨵿



- 1. ngǒ dēi      我哋 (we)
- 2. hǎau zóeng    校長 (school principal)
- 3. lǎu sī        老師 (teacher)
- 4. nǎi dēi        你哋 (you - plural)
- 5. Hōeng Góng    香港 (Hong Kong)
- 6. kǎoi            佢 (he; she; it)

- 1. hǎoi        去 (go)
- 2. lèi / lài    嚟 (come)
- 3. mòng        忙 (busy)
- 4. gūi         邊 (tired)
- 5. hóu         好 (good)
- 6. lèng        靚 (pretty)



**A**



**B**



**C**



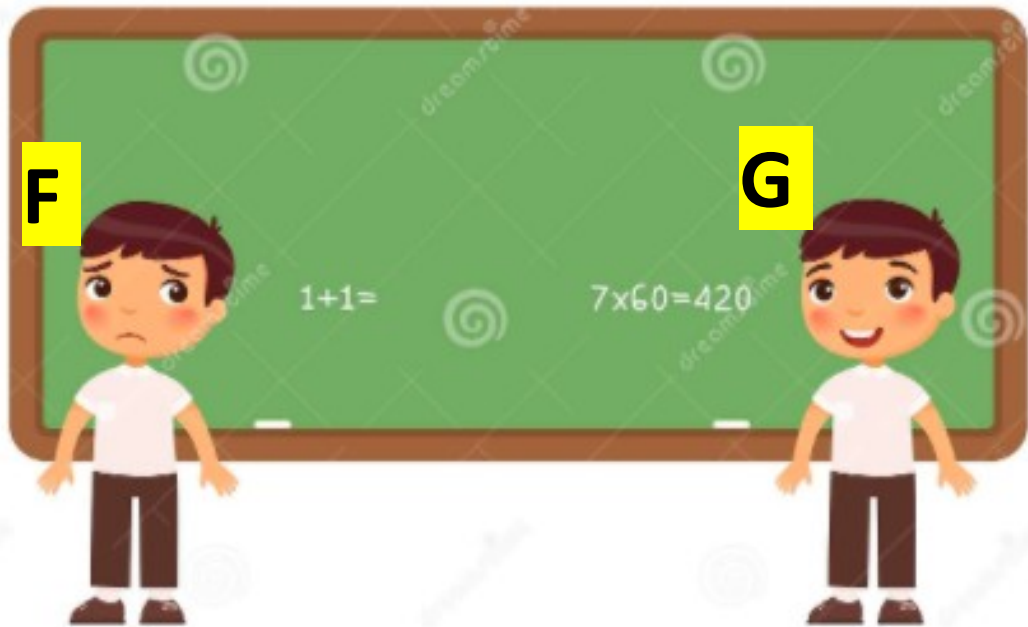
**D**



**E**



**F**



**G**

**H**



**I**







<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A53JKmz307M>



*Kouji* : hāa lóu, Aiza.  
哈 佬, Aiza。  
(Hello, Aiza.)



*Aiza* : Hi, Hǒu Jī.  
Hi, 浩 二。  
(Hi, Kouji.)



nī wái hāi ngǒ gè sān tòng hǒk, kǒoi giu Farah.  
呢 位 係 我 嘅 新 同 學, 佢 叫 Farah。  
(This is my new classmate, her name is Farah.)



*Kouji* : Farah, nǐ hǒu. giu ngǒ Hǒu Jī lāa!  
Farah, 你 好, 叫 我 浩 二 啦!  
(Hello, Farah. Please call me Kouji.)



*Farah* : nǐ hǒu, Hǒu Jī.  
你 好, 浩 二。  
(Hello Kouji.)



*Kouji* : Farah, nǐ hái bīn dōu lèi gǎa?  
Farah, 你 喺 邊 度 嚟 㗎?  
(Farah, where do you come from?)



*Farah* : ngǒ hái Jān Dōu lèi gè.  
我 喺 印 度 嚟 嘅。  
(I come from India.)



Hǒu Jī, nǐ hāi mǎ hāi Hōeng Góng Jàn ǎa?  
浩 二, 你 係 唔 係 香 港 人 呀?  
(Kouji, are you a Hong Konger?)



*Kouji* : mǎ hāi ǎa, ngǒ hái Jāt Bún Jàn.  
唔 係 呀, 我 係 日 本 人。  
(No, I am Japanese.)