

jyut₋₆ gyun⁻²

粵 卷

The Cantonese Scrolls

sam⁻¹ lei₋₅ gok⁻³ sik⁻¹ baan₋₆ jin⁻² hok₋₆ zaap₋₆ gwong⁻² dung⁻¹ waa⁻² ge⁻³ jau₋₄ hei⁻³
心 理 角 色 扮 演 學 習 廣 東 話 嘅 遊 戲

A Cantonese Language Learning Mental Role Playing Game

faan₋₆ zeon⁻³ lok₋₆

范 俊 樂

Jonathan Vasquez

ji₋₆ ling₋₄ ji₋₆ ng₋₅ nin₋₄ ji₋₆ jyut₋₆ jaa₋₆ jat⁻¹ jat₋₆ je₋₆ maan₋₅ baat⁻³ dim⁻²
二 零 二 五 年 二 月 廿 一 日 夜 晚 八 點

2025-02-21-2000

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*This game is dedicated to my beautiful wife, **Fallon**, and my dear late Chinchilla daughter, **Leslie**, who have both forever changed my life.*

Juntos para siempre.



zyu⁻² syun⁻² daan⁻¹

主 選 單

Main Menu

Main Menu

Welcome to *The Cantonese Scrolls*, jyut⁻⁶ gyun⁻² 粵 卷 , *A Cantonese Language Learning Mental Role Playing Game.*

This game can be played in two modes:

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Single Player | This mode is for people who prefer studying independently ;) |
| Multiplayer (Couch Co-Op) | This mode is identical to the above, but you'll have someone else with you to go along for the ride :) |

Game Standards

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| Writing System | <u>Written Cantonese</u> |
| Character System | <u>Traditional Chinese</u> |
| Romanization System | <u>Jyutping</u> |
| Base Style | <u>Hong Kong Cantonese</u> |

A Living Document

This game is ***a living document***, and will continuously be updated with more content, extensions, and language corrections.

License

This game can be freely used or shared by anyone for ***personal*** or ***educational*** purposes. If you are interested in using it ***commercially***, please contact me. Modifications to this document are not allowed.

About

Since ***Cantonese has no formal standardization for its phonetic and writing systems***, it is extremely difficult for a new learner to find resources for it, and pick up the language. My goal for this game is to document the Cantonese language as I currently understand it, and create a fun and simple large body of work, that can be ***freely*** used by anyone to learn the language.

This game is available for download, free of charge, with no internet connection required. If you found this game useful and would like to thank or support me in its development, please consider donating. Every bit counts. Thank you!

 lp Donate

dim² waan²

點 玩

How To Play

How To Play

Greetings, stranger. I'm surprised to see you here.

The Cantonese Scrolls is a game that is exclusively designed to be played *in your mind*. As you descend down into the **Dungeons**, you will encounter fierce monsters that you don't understand. These monsters are called **Monsters of Understanding**. They are only monsters because you don't understand them yet, however, as you fight each of these monsters, you will eventually defeat them through **Understanding**. A monster is only defeated once you understand them. It is recommended not to rush through the dungeons, and make sure to clear each level without leaving any monsters behind. Descending into the dungeons without properly defeating the monsters is a recipe for disaster.

Each encounter in **The Cantonese Scrolls** is designed to be a single logical step from your current position to the next. This means that every step is optimized to minimize distractions, misunderstanding, and reduce the mental load related to processing new information in one step. Carefully allowing the adventurer to focus on the present moment, and allow maximum mental clarity through mindfulness and self reflection of the situation at hand.

There is no sound component for **The Cantonese Scrolls**. However, the game is using the **Jyutping** standard. There are many existing resources online that can teach you the pronunciation. Please look for **Jyutping Pronunciation Guides** online. It's ok if your pronunciation isn't perfect right from the start. Just jump in and start playing. You'll get better over time.

Lastly, for faster navigation throughout the document, please use the **Waypoint** system, which can be used through your PDF reader's *outline* or *bookmark* function.

With that said stranger, never forget that the way to learn a language, is to build a world around it.

Welcome to **The Cantonese Scrolls**, jyut₋₆ gyun⁻² 粵 卷 . Your adventure awaits ...

siu⁻² nim₋₆ tau₋₄

小念頭

The Little Idea

dai₋₆ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 一 個 地 牢

Dungeon 1

ngo₅

我

I

hai₋₆

係

To be

ngo_{,5} hai₋₆

我 係

I am

m₋₄
唔

(Used for negation)

m₋₄ hai₋₆
唔 係

To not be

ngo₋₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆
我 唔 係

I am not.

jan₄

人

Person / People

mei₅ gwok³ jan₄

美國人

American People (United States)

ngo₅ hai₆ mei₅ gwok⁻³ jan₄

我 係 美 國 人

I am American.

hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄

香港人

Hong Kong People

ngo₋₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄

我唔係香港人

I am not a Hongkonger.

nei₅

你

You

nei₅ hai₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₄

你係香港人

You are a Hongkonger.

keoi₅

佢

He/She/It/They (Singular)

keoi₋₅ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄
佢 係 香 港 人

He/She/It/They is/are a Hongkonger.

ngo₋₅ dei₋₆
我 哋

We

pang₋₄ jau₋₅

朋 友

Friend

ngo₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ pang₋₄ jau₅
我 哋 係 朋 友

We are all friends.

nei₅ dei₋₆
你 哋

You (Plural)

nei₋₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄
你 哋 係 香 港 人

You are Hongkongers.

keoi₋₅ dei₋₆
佢 哋

They (Plural)

hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
學 生

Student

keoi₋₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
佢 哋 係 學 生

They are all students.

dou⁻¹

都

Also

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
我都係學生

I am also a student.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Sound Information

Cantonese is among one of the oldest living languages, dating back at least **2000** years.¹² During this time, the language has continued to evolve and develop, and that also includes the way that Cantonese speakers pronounce words. Due to this difference, there are differences in pronunciation in a variety of different scenarios, including slight modifications between **casual** and **formal** speech and thus the **standard romanization** and the alternatives may differ slightly. **The Cantonese Scrolls**,
 jyut₋₆ gyun⁻² 粵卷, provides automatic romanization using the **Jyutping** jyut₋₆ ping⁻³ 粵拼 standard, for all of the characters you see in the game thanks to Jonathan Chui's **Cantonese Font** and you will be shown the most likely pronunciation in that context automatically. The romanizations have a **99.7%** accuracy rate, so while most of the time they will be correct, there may be some situations that the romanization is shown incorrectly.

Below is a list of examples of some sound modifications you may encounter:

- Characters starting with the vowel **i** sound more like an **e**. Therefore, **to invite**, cing⁻², sounds more like ceng⁻², and **to hear**, ting⁻¹, sounds more like teng⁻¹.
- Characters starting with the letter **n** are switched to an **l**. For example, **you**, nei₋₅, would become lei₋₅, and **woman**, neoi₋₅, would become leoi₋₅.
- The sound for **ng** (which is different from the **n** mentioned above) is sometimes added or removed from the beginning of some words. For example, **I**, 我, and
 oi⁻³ **love**, 愛, may end up sounding like o₋₅ and ngoi⁻³ instead. Some characters do actually start with “ng”, and some other characters do actually just start with an “o”. However, since not every speaker knows the original sound for every character on the fly, they are sometimes mistakingly added or removed to all characters starting with either **o** or **ng**. This is a hyper correction.

Some of these sound modifications are differences between **casual** and **literal**
 laan₋₅ jam⁻¹ speech, and some are considered **Lazy Pronunciation**, 懶音, and are pretty common. Putting this all together, if I said to my wife: **You are a beautiful woman. I**
 nei₋₅ hai₋₆ leng⁻³ nei⁻² ngo₋₅ oi⁻³ nei₋₅ **love you**, the standard pronunciation would be 你係靚女。我愛你,

¹<https://www.verbalplanet.com/learn-cantonese/blog/evolution-of-cantonese-chinese.asp>

²<https://www.vaia.com/en-us/explanations/chinese/chinese-social-issues/cantonese-language-history>

but in reality it may sound more like: lei₅ hai₋₆ leng₋₃ leoi₅. o₅ ngoi₋₃ lei₅. To make things more interesting, people can decide how much of the lazy pronunciation they want to use, so it is up to the individual on how they want to express themselves, and doesn't need to be perfectly consistent.

To make things easier for yourself, I would recommend just using the pronunciation as I've written them, and you can adjust your pronunciation over time based on the Cantonese speakers you are listening to.

Yes/No In Cantonese

If you want to make a statement, either affirming something, or negating something, you can either use the verb directly, or add 唔^{m₋₄} before the verb to negate the verb. At the same time, Cantonese doesn't have a generic word for Yes and No. So the same exact technique is used for Yes or No responses as well.

nei₋₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
你係唔係龍貓？

Are you a Chinchilla?

hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ hai₋₆ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
係。我係龍貓。

Yes. I am a Chinchilla.

m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
唔係。我唔係龍貓。

No. I am not a Chinchilla.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

keoi₋₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄ nei₋₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹
佢 哋 係 香 港 人 。 你 哋 都

hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄ ngo₋₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻²
係 香 港 人 。 我 唔 係 香 港

jan₋₄ ngo₋₅ hai₋₆ mei₋₅ gwok⁻³ jan₋₄ ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ m₋₄
人 。 我 係 美 國 人 。 我 哋 唔

hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ pang₋₄ jau₋₅ keoi₋₅
係 學 生 。 我 哋 係 朋 友 。 佢

hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ nei₋₅ dou⁻¹ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
係 學 生 。 你 都 係 學 生 。

*They are Hongkongers. You all are also Hongkongers. I am not a
Hongkonger. I am American. We are not students. We are friends.*

He is a student. You are also a student.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 個 地 牢

Dungeon 2

jau₋₅

有

To have

ngo₅ jau₅

我有

I have

zek₋₃

隻

(Used for animals and some other objects)

jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
一隻狗

One dog

ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
我有一隻狗。

I have a dog.

ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} gau⁻²
我有狗。

I have a dog.

mou₅

冇

To not have

ngo₅ mou₅

我 冇

I don't have

ngo₅ mou₅ jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
我冇一隻狗。

I don't have a dog.

ngo_{,5} mou_{,5} gau⁻²

我冇狗。

I don't have a dog.

nei_{,5} jau_{,5} mou_{,5} pang₋₄ jau_{,5}

你有冇朋友？

Do you have friends?

jau₅ ngo₅ jau₅ pang₄ jau₅
有 ◦ 我 有 朋 友 ◦

Yes. I have friends.

mou₅ ngo₅ mou₅ pang₄ jau₅
冇 ◦ 我 冇 朋 友 ◦

No. I don't have friends.

ji₋₆

二

Two (when Counting)

loeng₅

兩

Two (for Quantities)

jat⁻¹

一

,

ji₋₆

二

,

saam⁻¹

三

One, Two, Three

jat⁻¹ zek⁻³ gau⁻²
一隻狗

One dog

loeng⁻⁵ zek⁻³ gau⁻²

兩隻狗

Two dogs

saam⁻¹ zek⁻³ gau⁻²

三隻狗

Three dogs

nei_{,5} jau_{,5} mou_{,5} saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
你 有 冇 三 隻 狗 ？

Do you have three dogs?

jau_{,5} ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
有 〇 我 有 三 隻 狗 〇

Yes. I have three dogs.

mou_{,5} ngo_{,5} mou_{,5} saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
冇 〇 我 冇 三 隻 狗 〇

No. I don't have three dogs.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

zek₋₃ go₋₃
Classifiers (隻, 個)

In Cantonese, whenever we want to say something that contains a quantity, we usually need to also provide a classifier. For example, if we wanted to say **I have**

8 chinchillas, we can use the 隻^{zek₋₃} character, which is a classifier usually used for animals. Therefore we would say 我有八隻龍貓^{ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} baat₋₃ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹}, and not 我有八龍貓^{ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} baat₋₃}. If you don't know the classifier for a particular object, you usually can

use the generic classifier, 個^{go₋₃}, for it, until you learn the correct one. So you could technically also say 我有八個龍貓^{ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} baat₋₃ go₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹}, but it may sound a little weird.

ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} baat₋₃ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
 我有八隻龍貓。

I have 8 chinchillas.

keoi_{,5} dei₋₆ jau_{,5} maau⁻¹
 佢哋有貓。

They have a cat.

jau₅ mou₅
Asking Questions About Possessions (有冇)

If you want to ask someone a Yes/No question regarding whether or not they have something, you can put the 有 and 冇 characters together to ask the question, meaning **Do you have or don't have** said thing.

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
你有冇龍貓？

Do you have chinchillas?

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ hing⁻¹ dai₋₆ zi⁻² mui⁻²
你有冇兄弟姊妹？

Do you have brothers and sisters?

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

keoi₅ dei₋₆ jau₅ saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻² ngo₅ jau₅ gau⁻²
佢哋有三隻狗。我有狗。

nei₅ dei₋₆ jau₅ loeng₅ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
你哋有兩隻狗。

They have three dogs. I have a dog. You all have two dogs.

saam⁻¹ ji₋₆ jat⁻¹ ji₋₆ saam⁻¹
三，二，一，二，三。

3, 2, 1, 2, 3.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ go₋₃ saam⁻¹ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 個 三 地 牢

Dungeon 3

syu⁻¹

書

Book

jat⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
一 本 書

One book

ge⁻³
嘅

(Indicates ownership)

ngo⁵ ge⁻³ syu⁻¹
我 嘅 書

My book

ngo⁵ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我 本 書

My book

ne⁻¹
呢

This

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
呢 本 書

This book

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ ge₋₃
呢 本 書 係 我 嘅 ◯

This book is mine.

je₅

嘢

A thing

jat⁻¹ go⁻³

一 個

One of (something)

jat⁻¹ go⁻³ je⁵

一 個 嘢

One thing

ni⁻¹ go⁻³ je⁵ hai⁻⁶ ngo⁵ ge⁻³
呢 個 嘢 係 我 嘅 ◯

This thing is mine.

go⁻²

嗰

That

go⁻² go⁻³ je⁵

嗰 個 嘢

That thing

go⁻² go₋₃ je₅ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ge₋₃
個 個 嘢 係 我 嘅 ◯

That thing is mine.

di⁻¹
啲

(Indicates plurality)

ni⁻¹ di⁻¹
呢 啲

These

go⁻² di⁻¹
嗰 啲

Those

ni⁻¹ di⁻¹ je₅ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ge₋₃
呢 啲 嘢 係 我 嘅 ○

These things are mine.

go⁻² di⁻¹ je₅ hai₋₆ nei₅ ge₋₃
個 啲 嘢 係 你 嘅 ○

Those things are yours.

hai⁻²

係

(To be located at)

nei⁻¹ dou₋₆

呢 度

Here

go⁻² dou₋₆
個 度

There

ngo₋₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆
我 本 書 喺 呢 度 ◯

My book is here.

keoi₋₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
佢 本 書 喺 個 度 ◯

Her book is there.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

di⁻¹
Plurality (啲)

If you want to talk about multiple objects of the same type, you can use the 啲 classifier.

go⁻² di⁻¹ lung₄ maau⁻¹ jau₅ ngo₅ di⁻¹ syu⁻¹
個 啲 龍 貓 有 我 啲 書 ○

Those Chinchillas have my books.

ge₃
Ownership (嘅)

In Cantonese, ownership can be expressed with the 嘅 character. This means that the left side “owns” the right side. For example 我嘅爸爸媽媽 means **my parents**. However, when the two objects are closely related (like a family member), the 嘅 can be omitted. Thus this will be more natural: 我爸爸媽媽. You can also replace the 嘅 with an equivalent classifier for that type, which will also act as an ownership character as well. The plural classifier 啲 can be used when referencing ownership of multiple things as well.

keoi₅ ge₃ maa₄ maa⁻¹
 佢 嘅 媽 媽

His mom.

keoi₅ maa₄ maa⁻¹
 佢 媽 媽

His mom.

ngo₅ ge₃ lung₄ maau⁻¹
 我 嘅 龍 貓

My chinchilla.

ngo_{,5} zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹

我 隻 龍 貓

My chinchilla.

ngo_{,5} ge₋₃ pang₋₄ jau_{,5}

我 嘅 朋 友

My friend.

ngo_{,5} di⁻¹ pang₋₄ jau_{,5}

我 啲 朋 友

My friends.

hai⁻²
Location (喺)

When attempting to speak about a location that you need to get information for, or maybe something came from that location, you will tend to use 喺 before the specific location. The verb related to that location will be added after. Sometimes an additional location indicator can be placed at the end of the word to give more information regarding the location of the object. We will dive deeper into locations in a later dungeon. However, you can see a sneak peek below:

ngo₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆
我 本 書 喺 呢 度 ◯

My book is here.

ngo₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² hok₋₆ haau₋₆ dou₋₆
我 本 書 喺 學 校 度 ◯

My book is at the school.

ngo₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² hok₋₆ haau₋₆ noi₋₆ min₋₆
我 本 書 喺 學 校 內 面 ◯

My book is inside the school.

ngo₋₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² hok₋₆ haau₋₆ cin₋₄ min₋₆

我 本 書 喺 學 校 前 面 ○

My book is in front of the school.

Articles (The)

In Cantonese, there isn't really a usage of articles such as the word, "the", in English. However, you could start off the sentence with the corresponding classifier, which will essentially act as such.

go₋₃ jan₋₄ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆
個 人 喺 呢 度 ◯

The person is here.

di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
啲 書 喺 個 度 ◯

The books are over there.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ jau₅ saam⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² ne⁻¹
我 朋 友 有 三 本 書 係 呢

dou₋₆ go⁻² di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ge₋₃ ne⁻¹
度 〇 個 啲 書 唔 係 我 嘅 〇 呢

di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ge₋₃ keoi₅ dei₋₆ di⁻¹ je₅
啲 書 係 我 嘅 〇 佢 哋 啲 嘢

dou⁻¹ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆
都 係 呢 度 〇

My friend has three books over here. Those books are not mine.

These books are mine. There things are also here.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ sei₋₃ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 四 個 地 牢

Dungeon 4

ling₋₄

零

0 (Zero)

jat⁻¹

一

1 (One)

ji₋₆

二

2 (Two)

saam⁻¹

三

3 (Three)

sei₋₃

四

4 (Four)

ng₋₅

五

5 (Five)

luk₋₆

六

6 (Six)

cat⁻¹

七

7 (Seven)

baat⁻³

八

8 (*Eight*)

gau⁻²

九

9 (Nine)

sap₋₆

十

10 (Ten)

sap₋₆ jat⁻¹

十 一

11 (Eleven)

sap₋₆ ji₋₆

十 二

12 (Twelve)

ji₋₆ sap₋₆

二 十

20 (Twenty)

ji₋₆ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹
二 十 一

21 (Twenty-one)

saam⁻¹ sap₋₆
三 十

30 (Thirty)

saam⁻¹ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹

三 十 一

31 (Thirty-one)

gau⁻² sap₋₆ gau⁻²
九 十 九

99 (Ninety-nine)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃

一 百

100 (One Hundred)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ ling₋₄ jat⁻¹
一 百 零 一

101 (One Hundred One)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ ling₋₄ gau⁻²
一 百 零 九

109 (One Hundred Nine)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ jat⁻¹ sap₋₆
一 百 一 十

110 (One Hundred Ten)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ jat⁻¹ sap₋₆ gau⁻²
一 百 一 十 九

119 (One Hundred Nineteen)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ ji₋₆ sap₋₆
一 百 二 十

120 (One Hundred Twenty)

jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹
一 百 二 十 一

121 (*One Hundred Twenty-one*)

ji₋₆ baak₋₃

二 百

200 (*Two Hundred*)

ji₋₆ baak₋₃ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ ji₋₆

二 百 二 十 二

222 (*Two Hundred Twenty-two*)

gau⁻² baak₋₃ gau⁻² sap₋₆ gau⁻²

九 百 九 十 九

999 (*Nine Hundred Ninety-nine*)

jat⁻¹ cin⁻¹

一 千

1,000 (*One Thousand*)

jat⁻¹ cin⁻¹ gau⁻² baak₋₃ gau⁻² sap₋₆ gau⁻²

一 千 九 百 九 十 九

1,999 (*One Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-nine*)

ji₋₆ cin⁻¹
二 千

2,000 (Two Thousand)

gau⁻² cin⁻¹ gau⁻² baak₋₃ gau⁻² sap₋₆ gau⁻²
九 千 九 百 九 十 九

9,999 (Nine Thousand Nine Hundred Ninety-nine)

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

ji₋₆ loeng₋₅
The Number Two (二, 兩)

When you are counting numbers in Cantonese, you will use the normal number 二_{ji₋₆}, however, if you are speaking about quantities, like if you say 2 Bananas or 2 Chinchillas, you use 兩_{loeng₋₅} instead.

jat⁻¹ ji₋₆ saam⁻¹
一 , 二 , 三
1, 2, 3

jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ loeng₋₅ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
一 隻 龍 貓 , 兩 隻 龍 貓 ,
saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
三 隻 龍 貓
One Chinchilla, Two Chinchillas, Three Chinchillas

jaa₋₆ saa⁻¹aa₋₆
Twenties and Thirties (廿 , 卅)

In Cantonese, when you hit the twenties and thirties, instead of saying the full number for anything in the twenties or thirties, you can instead use the shorter equivalents. Saying it feels a bit like slurring the words together, creating a nice blend. When saying 20, or 30 specifically, you usually put some sound next to it so it doesn't feel "lonely". It's fine to use a filler sound for this purpose. When saying the numbers between 1-9, you normally put an ah sound between the 20 and the digit. So twenty three would sound more like jaa₋₆ aa⁻¹saam₋₃ rather than jaa₋₆ saam₋₃

ji₋₆ sap₋₆
 二 十
 20

jaa₋₆
 廿
 20

jaa₋₆ hou₋₆
 廿 號
 Number 20

ji₋₆ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹
二 十 一

21

jaa₋₆ jat⁻¹
廿 一

21

saam⁻¹ sap₋₆
三 十

30

saa⁻¹aa₋₆
卅

30

saam⁻¹ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹

三 十 一

31

saa⁻¹aa₋₆ jat⁻¹

卅 一

31

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ di⁻¹ pang₋₄ jau₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ ling₋₄ baat₋₃ bun⁻²
我 啲 朋 友 有 一 百 零 八 本

syu⁻¹ nei₅ mou₅ saam⁻¹ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ zek₋₃ mau⁻¹ go⁻²
書 〇 你 冇 三 十 六 隻 貓 〇 個

di⁻¹ ng₅ cin⁻¹ ng₅ baak₋₃ cat⁻¹ sap₋₆ baat₋₃ di⁻¹ jan₋₄
啲 五 千 五 百 七 十 八 啲 人

hai₋₆ mei₅ gwok₋₃ jan₋₄
係 美 國 人 〇

*My friends have 108 books. You don't have 36 cats. Those 5,578
people are Americans.*

📄 Donate

dai₋₆ ng₅ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 五 個 地 牢

Dungeon 5

tung₋₄ maai₋₄

同埋

And

nei₅ tung₄ maai₄ ngo₅

你 同 埋 我

You and Me

nei₅ tung₄ ngo₅

你 同 我

You and Me

zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
鍾意

To like

m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
唔鍾意

To not like

zung⁻¹ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
鍾唔鍾意

To like or not like

nei₅ zung⁻¹ m₄ zung⁻¹ ji₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
你鍾唔鍾意呢本書？

Do you like or not like this book?

zung⁻¹ ji₃ ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
鍾意。我鍾意呢本書。

Yes. I like this book.

m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ngo₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻²
唔鍾意。我唔鍾意呢本
syu⁻¹
書。

No. I don't like this book.

ding₋₆ hai₋₆
定係

Or (Question)

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ding₋₆ hai₋₆ go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
呢本書定係個本書？

This book or that book?

nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ding₋₆ hai₋₆ go⁻² bun⁻²
你鍾意呢本書定係嗰本

syu⁻¹
書？

Do you like this book or that book?

dou⁻¹
都

(References all things in the mentioned list)

loeng₅ go₋₃
兩個

Both

loeng⁵ go⁻³ dou⁻¹

兩個都

Both of them

ngo⁵ loeng⁵ go⁻³ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³

我兩個都鍾意。

I like both of them.

waak₋₆ ze⁻²

或者

Or (Statement)

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ waak₋₆ ze⁻² go⁻² bun⁻²
我鍾意呢本書或者個本

syu⁻¹
書。

I like this book or that book.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

^{dou⁻¹}
Some Usages Of 都

The character ^{dou⁻¹} 都 can be used to mean **also**, or it can be used to refer to all of the stuff in the list of items we have just mentioned, which can also be considered as a way of emphasize them.

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ keoi₅ dei₋₆
我都鍾意佢哋。

I also like them.

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹
我都鍾意佢哋都。

I also like them all. (Emphasizing them)

ding₋₆ hai₋₆ waak₋₆ ze⁻²
The Different Words For: Or: 定係 and 或者

There are two different **Or** words in Cantonese, each needs to be used in the appropriate situation. The rule of thumb is that if you are asking a question, you use

ding₋₆ hai₋₆, and if you are using it in a statement, you use waak₋₆ ze⁻² 或者.

nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² ding₋₆ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹
你鍾意芒果定係香蕉？

Do you like Mangos or Bananas?

ngo₅ loeng₅ go₋₃ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² waak₋₆
我兩個都鍾意。芒果或
ze⁻² hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹
者香蕉。

I like both of them. Mangos or Bananas.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ zung⁻¹ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ne⁻¹
你朋友鍾唔鐘意呢

A

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書？

Does your friend like this book?

m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ keoi₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
唔鍾意。佢唔鍾意

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ keoi₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ go⁻²
呢本書。佢鍾意啲

B

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書。

No. He doesn't like this book. He likes that book.

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我都鍾意個本書。

ngo₅ mou₅ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ waak₋₆ ze⁻² go⁻²
我有呢本書或者個

A

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書。

*I also like that book. I don't have this book or that
book.*

ngo₅ jau₅ loeng₅ go₋₃ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
我有兩個都，鍾意

loeng₅ go₋₃ dou⁻¹ nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ne⁻¹
兩個都。你鍾意呢

B

bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ding₋₆ hai₋₆ go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書定係嗰本書？

*I have both of them, and like both of them. Do you
like this book or that book?*

A

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ loeng₅ go₋₃ dou⁻¹
我都鍾意兩個都。

I also like both of them.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ luk₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 六 個 地 牢

Dungeon 6

daan₋₆ hai₋₆

但係

But

ngo₅ jau₅ ng₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹
我有五本書但係我唔鍾

ji₋₃ keoi₅ dei₋₆
意佢哋。

I have 5 books, but I don't like them.

hou⁻²

好

Good. Very.

hou⁻² hou⁻²

好好

Very good

leng⁻³

靚

Beautiful

hou⁻² leng⁻³

好靚

Very beautiful

nei₅ hou² leng₃

你 好 靚

You are very beautiful.

gei²

幾

How many

do⁻¹

多

Many

gei⁻² do⁻¹
幾 多

How many

cin⁻²
錢

Money

gei⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻²
幾多錢

How much money? (How much does it cost?)

man⁻¹
蚊

General unit for currency (Dollar, Peso, Euro, Yen, Etc)

jat⁻¹ man⁻¹
一蚊

1 Dollar

ne⁻¹

呢

What about?

nei₅ ne⁻¹

你 呢 ？

What about you?

nei⁵ jau⁵ gei⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻²
你 有 幾 多 錢 ？

How much money do you have?

ngo⁵ jau⁵ jat⁻¹ man⁻¹ nei⁵ ne⁻¹
我 有 一 蚊 ◦ 你 呢 ？

I have a dollar. What about you?

ngo⁵ mou⁵ cin⁻²
我 冇 錢 ◦

I don't have money.

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ne⁻¹
呢 本 書 呢 ？

What about this book?

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Different Pronunciations Of 呢^{ne⁻¹}

In Cantonese, there can be identical characters that have different pronunciations depending on the situation, as we experienced with 呢^{ne⁻¹}.

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ jan₋₄ hou⁻² leng₋₃
呢 個 人 好 靚 ◯

This person is beautiful.

nei₋₅ ne⁻¹
你 呢 ？

What about you?

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ ne⁻¹
呢 個 呢 ？

What about this?

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

A nei₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
你係唔係學生？

Are you a student?

B ngo₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹
我唔係學生。你呢？

I'm not a student. What about you?

A ngo₅ dou⁻¹ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆
我都唔係學生但係
A ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
我朋友係學生。

I'm also not a student, but my friend is a student.

ngo₅ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ di⁻¹ pang₋₄
我有好多學生啲朋

B jau₅ keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹ hai₋₆ hou⁻² jan₋₄
友。佢哋都係好人。

I have a lot of friends that are students. They are all good people.

hou⁻² nei₅ jau₅ gei⁻² do⁻¹ go₋₃ pang₋₄
好。你有幾多個朋

A jau₅
友？

Good. How many friends do you have?

B ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ baak⁻³ go⁻³ pang₄ jau₅
我有一百個朋友。

I have 100 friends.

A nei₅ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ pang₄ jau₅
你有好多朋友。

You have a lot of friends.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ cat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄

第七個地牢

Dungeon 7

sik₆

食

To eat

gan⁻²
緊

Action is currently in progress (Present).

mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
芒果

Mango

nei₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ sik₋₆ gan⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
你係唔係食緊芒果？

Are you eating a mango?

ngo₅ sik₋₆ gan⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
我食緊芒果。

I'm eating a mango.

zo⁻²

咗

Action has been completed (Past).

ngo₅ sik₋₆ zo⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
我食咗芒果。

I ate a Mango.

wui₅

會

Action is going to happen (Future).

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} sik₋₆ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²

我會食芒果。

I will eat a mango.

dou⁻³

到

Action was able to be completed successfully.

m₋₄ dou⁻²

唔到

Action was not able to be completed successfully.

nei₅ sik₋₆ m₋₄ sik₋₆ dou⁻³ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
你食唔食到芒果？

Were you able to eat the mango?

sik₋₆ dou⁻³ ngo₅ sik₋₆ dou⁻³ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
食到。我食到芒果。

Yes. I was able to eat the mango.

sik₋₆ m₋₄ dou⁻² ngo₅ sik₋₆ m₋₄ dou⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
食唔到。我食唔到芒果。

No. I was not able to eat the mango.

jyu₋₄ gwo⁻²

如 果

If

jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² ngo₅ sik₋₆ dou₋₃ ngo₅ ge₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
如 果 我 食 到 我 嘅 芒 果 ，

ngo₅ wui₅ sik₋₆ nei₅ ge₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
我 會 食 你 嘅 芒 果 。

If I'm able to eat my mango, I will eat your mango.

ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹
而 家

Now

heoi⁻³

去

To go

ngo₋₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₋₅ heoi⁻³ go⁻² dou₋₆

我 而 家 會 去 個 度 ◯

I will now go there now.

tai⁻²

睇

To see, read, look, watch

ngo^{,5} tai⁻² zo⁻² ngo^{,5} bun⁻² syu⁻¹

我睇咗我本書。

I finished reading my book.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

zo⁻² gan⁻² wui⁻⁵
Past, Present, And Future Tense (咗 , 緊 , 會)

One of the nice benefits of Cantonese is that it has no conjugations. This means that representing the past, present, and future can be easily done by simply adding a character before or after the verb, thus the verb character itself stays exactly the same everywhere, forever. As in any natural language, there are some verbs that cannot use these tense characters directly, but we will learn more about this in the future.

ngo⁻⁵ tai⁻² zo⁻² keoi⁻⁵ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我 睇 咗 佢 本 書 ○

I finished reading her book.

ngo⁻⁵ tai⁻² gan⁻² keoi⁻⁵ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我 睇 緊 佢 本 書 ○

I am reading her book.

ngo⁻⁵ wui⁻⁵ tai⁻² keoi⁻⁵ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我 會 睇 佢 本 書 ○

I will read her book.

hai₋₆
Inquiring About What Someone Is Currently Doing (係)

In order to ask someone about something they are currently doing, you can use the verb 係^{hai₋₆}. Essentially asking them if they are or are not currently doing said action.

nei₋₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ heoi⁻³ gan⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
你係唔係去緊個度？

Are you currently going over there?

hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ heoi⁻³ gan⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
係。我去緊個度。

Yes. I'm going over there.

m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ tai⁻² gan⁻² syu⁻¹
唔係。我睇緊書。

No. I'm reading a book.

dou₋₃
Successfully Completing Or Failing An Action (到)

If you want to express that an action that was taken was successful, you place the
dou₋₃ 到 character after the verb, if the action failed, you place 唔 到^{m₋₄ dou⁻²} after the verb.

nei₅ tai⁻² m₋₄ tai⁻² dou₋₃ keoi₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
你 睇 唔 睇 到 佢 本 書 ？

Were you able to read his book?

tai⁻² dou₋₃ ngo₅ tai⁻² dou₋₃ keoi₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
睇 到 〇 我 睇 到 佢 本 書 〇

Yes. I was able to read his book.

tai⁻² m₋₄ dou⁻² ngo₅ tai⁻² m₋₄ dou⁻² keoi₅ bun⁻²
睇 唔 到 〇 我 睇 唔 到 佢 本
syu⁻¹
書 〇

No. I wasn't able to read his book.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ ji₄ gaa⁻¹ hai₆ m₄ hai₆ tai⁻² gan⁻²
你而家係唔係睇緊

A

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
呢本書？

Are you reading this book at the moment?

m₄ hai₆ ngo₅ ji₄ gaa⁻¹ sik₆ gan⁻²
唔係。我而家食緊

B

hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹
香蕉。你呢？

No. I'm currently eating a banana. What about you?

ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi⁻³ go⁻² dou₋₆ daan₋₆
我 而 家 會 去 個 度 但
hai₋₆ ngo₅ mou₅ cin⁻² jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² ngo₅
係 我 冇 錢 。 如 果 我

A

jau₅ cin⁻² ngo₅ wui₅ heoi⁻³ nau⁻² joek⁻³
有 錢 我 會 去 紐 約 。

*I'm going over there now but I don't have money. If
I had money I would go to New York.*

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ nau⁻² joek⁻³ ngo₅ di⁻¹
我 鍾 意 紐 約 。 我 啲

B

pang₋₄ jau₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
朋 友 住 喺 個 度 。

I like New York. My friends live there.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ baat₋₃ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 八 個 地 牢

Dungeon 8

bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
邊 度

Where

uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
屋 企

Home

nei₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你 喺 邊 度 ？

Where are you?

ngo₅ hai⁻² uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
我 喺 屋 企 ◯

I'm home

seoi⁻²

水

Water

jat⁻¹ zeon⁻¹

一 樽

One bottle

jat⁻¹ zeon⁻¹ seoi⁻²

一樽水

One bottle of water

ngo₅ zeon⁻¹ seoi⁻² hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆

我樽水喺邊度？

Where is my bottle of water?

ngo₅ ge₋₃ zeon⁻¹ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
我 嘅 樽 喺 邊 度 ？

Where is my bottle?

soeng⁻²

想

To want

ngo⁻⁵ soeng⁻² tai⁻² jat⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹

我想睇一本書。

To want to read a book.

jam⁻²

飲

To drink

jat⁻¹ bui⁻¹

一杯

A cup

caa₋₄

茶

Tea

jat⁻¹ bui⁻¹ caa₋₄
一杯茶

A cup of tea

ngo₋₅ jam⁻² gan⁻² caa₋₄
我飲緊茶。

I'm drinking tea.

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻² caa₄
我鍾意飲茶。

I like to drink tea.

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ go⁻² di⁻¹ loeng₅ bui⁻¹ caa₋₄
我鍾意啲兩杯茶。

I like those two cups of tea.

ngo₅ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² caa₋₄
我好鍾意飲茶。

I really like to drink tea.

ngo₅ hou² zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻² hou⁻² do⁻¹ caa₄
我好鍾意飲好多茶。

I really like to drink a lot of tea.

gwo⁻² zap⁻¹

果汁

Juice

caang⁻²

橙

Orange

caang⁻² zap⁻¹

橙 汁

Orange Juice

ping₋₄ gwo⁻²

蘋 果

Apple

ping₋₄ gwo⁻² zap⁻¹

蘋果汁

Apple Juice

bin⁻¹ go₋₃
邊 個

Who / Which

tung₋₄ ji₋₃
同 意

To agree

nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ bin⁻¹ go₋₃ gwo⁻² zap⁻¹ ping₋₄ gwo⁻²
你鍾意邊個果汁？蘋果
zap⁻¹ ding₋₆ hai₋₆ caang⁻² zap⁻¹
汁定係橙汁？

Which juice do you like? Apple Juice or Orange Juice?

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² zap⁻¹
我鍾意蘋果汁。

I like Apple Juice.

ngo₅ tung₋₄ ji₋₃
我同意。

I agree.

ngo₅ m₋₄ tung₋₄ ji₋₃
我 唔 同 意 ○

I don't agree.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Using Multiple Verbs Together

If you want to use multiple verbs together, you simply need to put the verbs next to each other.

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻² seoi⁻²
我鍾意飲水。

I like to drink water.

ngo₅ soeng⁻² heoi₃ go⁻² dou₆
我想去嗰度。

I want to go there.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

A nei₅ pang_{~4} jau₅ hai_{~2} bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你 朋 友 喺 邊 度 ？

Where is your friend?

ngo₅ pang_{~4} jau₅ hai_{~2} keoi₅ uk⁻¹ kei_{~2}
我 朋 友 喺 佢 屋 企 。

B nei₅ ne⁻¹
你 呢 ？

My friend is at his house. What about you?

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hai⁻² uk⁻¹ kei⁻² ji₄ gaa⁻¹
我 都 喺 屋 企 ◦ 而 家

A jam⁻² gan⁻² jat⁻¹ bui⁻¹ caa₄ nei₅ ne⁻¹
飲 緊 一 杯 茶 ◦ 你 呢 ？

*I'm also at home. Drinking a cup of tea. What about
you?*

ngo₅ tai⁻² gan⁻² syu⁻¹ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ soeng⁻²
我 睇 緊 書 ◦ 我 都 想

jam⁻² je₅ daan₆ hai₆ m₄ zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻²
飲 嘢 但 係 唔 鍾 意 飲

B caa₄ ngo₅ wui₅ jam⁻² gwo⁻² zap⁻¹
茶 ◦ 我 會 飲 果 汁 ◦

*I'm reading a book. I also want to drink something,
but I don't like to drink tea. I will drink juice.*

A

hou⁻²
好

Good

lp Donate

dai₋₆ gau² go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄

第九個地牢

Dungeon 9

uk⁻¹ kei⁻² jan⁻⁴
屋企人

Family / Family Member

baa₋₄ baa⁻¹
爸爸

Father / Dad

maa₋₄ maa⁻¹
媽媽

Mother / Mom

baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ maa₋₄ maa⁻¹
爸爸媽媽

Parents (lit. Dad and Mom)

go₋₄ go⁻¹
哥哥

Older Brother

ze₋₄ ze⁻¹
姐姐

Older Sister

sai⁻³ lou⁻²

細佬

Younger Brother

sai⁻³ mui⁻²

細妹

Younger Sister

hing⁻¹ dai₋₆

兄弟

Brothers

zi⁻² mui⁻²
姊妹

Sisters

hing⁻¹ dai₋₆ zi⁻² mui⁻²
兄弟姊妹

Siblings (lit. Brothers and Sisters)

ni⁻¹ go⁻³ jan₋₄ hai₋₆ bin⁻¹ go⁻³
呢 個 人 係 邊 個 ？

Who is this person?

ni⁻¹ go⁻³ jan₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹
呢 個 人 係 我 爸 爸 。

This person is my Dad.

go⁻² di⁻¹ jan₋₄ hai₋₆ bin⁻¹ go⁻³
嗰 啲 人 係 邊 個 ？

Who are those people?

go⁻² di⁻¹ jan₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ maa₋₄ maa⁻¹
嗰 啲 人 係 我 爸 爸 媽 媽 ○

keoi₋₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² jan₋₄
佢 哋 係 我 屋 企 人 ○

Those people are my parents. They are my family.

zyu₋₆

住

To live

nei₋₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² jan₋₄ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你屋企人住喺邊度？

Where does your family live?

keoi₅ dei₋₆ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² mei₅ gwok⁻³
佢哋住喺美國。

They live in the United States.

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ hing⁻¹ dai₋₆ zi⁻² mui⁻²
你有冇兄弟姊妹？

Do you have siblings?

jau₅ ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ go⁻³ sai⁻³ lou⁻² jat⁻¹ go⁻³
有。我有一個細佬，一個
sai⁻³ mui⁻² nei₅ ne⁻¹
細妹。你呢？

Yes. I have 1 younger brother and 1 younger sister. What about you?

mou₅ ngo₅ mou₅ hing⁻¹ dai₋₆ zi⁻² mui⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆
冇。我冇兄弟姊妹但係
ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ zek⁻³ maau⁻¹
我有一隻貓。

No. I don't have any siblings, but I have a cat.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Family Hierarchy

In Cantonese, every family member in the family tree has a specific name, meaning that there are specific names for each member in both sides of the family. For now we will only focus on the ones mentioned in this dungeon. In addition, the family tree is hierarchical. So Males before Females, Older before Younger. Thus you end up with what we mentioned earlier:

Father -> Mother -> Older Brother -> Older Sister -> Younger Brother -> Younger Sister

Switching the word placement of 住 ^{zyu₋₆}

When using the word ^{zyu₋₆}住, it can be placed either before ^{hai⁻²}喺 or it can be placed at the end of the sentence.

nei₋₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你 住 喺 邊 度 ？

Where do you live?

nei₋₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dok₋₆ zyu₋₆
你 喺 邊 度 住 ？

Where do you live?

ngo₋₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆
我 住 喺 呢 度 。

I live here.

ngo₅ hai⁻² ne⁻¹ dok₋₆ zyu₋₆

我 喺 呢 度 住 ◯

I live here.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² caa₋₄
我爸爸好鍾意飲茶

A daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ soeng⁻² keoi₅ jam⁻² seoi⁻²
但係我想佢飲水。

*My Dad really likes to drink tea, but I want him to
drink water.*

ngo₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ dou⁻¹ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻²
我爸爸都唔鍾意飲

seoi⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ maa₋₄ maa⁻¹ jam⁻² hou⁻²
水但係我媽媽飲好

B do⁻¹ seoi⁻²
多水。

*My Dad also doesn't like to drink water, but my Mom
drinks a lot of water.*

hou⁻² hou⁻² nei₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ maa₋₄ maa⁻¹
好 好 ◦ 你 爸 爸 媽 媽

A

hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
喺 邊 度 ？

Very good. Where are your parents?

keoi₅ dei₋₆ loeng₅ go⁻³ dou⁻¹ hai⁻² uk⁻¹
佢 哋 兩 個 都 喺 屋

B

kei₅ nei₅ ge⁻³ ne⁻¹
企 ◦ 你 嘅 呢 ？

They are both at home. What about yours?

A keoi₅ dei₋₆ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ hai⁻² hok₋₆ haau₋₆
佢哋而家喺學校。

They are currently at the school.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第十個地牢

Dungeon 10

jiu⁻³

要

To need

daap⁻³

搭

To ride (Transportation)

ce⁻¹

車

Car / Vehicle

baa⁻¹ si⁻²

巴士

Bus

dik⁻¹ si⁻²

的士

Taxi

dei₋₆ tit₋₃

地鐵

Train (Underground)

fei⁻¹

飛

To fly

gei⁻¹

機

Machine

fei⁻¹ gei⁻¹
飛機

Airplane (lit. Flying Machine)

daap₋₃ ce⁻¹

搭車

To take a car / vehicle.

ngo_{,5} jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ ce⁻¹ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆

我要搭車去個度。

I need to take the car to go there.

ngo₅ jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ baa⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃ pang₋₄ jau₅ ge₋₃ uk⁻¹
我要搭巴士去朋友嘅屋

kei₅
企。

I need to take the bus to go to my friend's house.

keoi₅ wui₅ daap₋₃ fei⁻¹ gei⁻¹ heoi₋₃ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻²
佢會搭飛機去香港。

She will take the airplane to go to Hong Kong.

zaam₋₆
站

Station (Transportation)

baa⁻¹ si⁻² zaam₋₆

巴士站

Bus Station

dik⁻¹ si⁻² zaam₋₆

的士站

Taxi Station

dei₋₆ tit₋₃ zaam₋₆

地鐵站

Train Station

tiu₄
條

(Classifier used for long objects or strips)

gaai⁻¹
街

Street

ni⁻¹ tiu₋₄ gaai⁻¹ mou₅ dei₋₆ tit₋₃ zaam₋₆
呢條街冇地鐵站。

This street has no train station.

gaa₋₃

架

(Classifier used for machines or electronic devices)

go⁻² gaa₋₃ baa⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
嗰架巴士去嗰度。

That bus goes there.

ngo₅ wui₅ heoi₋₃ baa⁻¹ si⁻² zaam₋₆ daap₋₃ baa⁻¹ si⁻²
我會去巴士站搭巴士
heoi₋₃ pang₋₄ jau₅ ge₋₃ uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
去朋友嘅屋企。

*I will go to the bus station to take the bus to go to my friend's
house.*

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Using English In Hong Kong Cantonese

Since Hong Kong was a British Colony for about 100 years, there were a lot of English words that trickled into Cantonese, and were absorbed into the language with a Cantonese pronunciation. Some of these words don't have a corresponding Chinese equivalent character, and thus the Latin alphabet is used in these cases. Even though they are written with the Latin Alphabet, you'll still need to pronounce them with the Cantonese accent for it to be correct, or it won't be colloquial. Due

to these historical developments, there are differences between Guangdong 廣
dung⁻¹ Cantonese, and Hong Kong 香港 hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² Cantonese, not just for some basic objects, but also in terms of slang. However, the two different Cantonese variants are still largely mutually intelligible. Below are some examples from the Hong Kong Cantonese perspective:

wan₋₆ nei⁻¹ laa⁻²
 雲 呢 拿

Vanilla

si₋₆ do⁻¹ be⁻¹ lei⁻²
 士 多 啤 梨

Strawberry

zyu⁻¹ gu⁻¹ lik⁻¹
朱古力

Chocolate

dik⁻¹ si⁻²
的士

Taxi

baa⁻¹ si⁻²
巴士

Bus

do⁻¹ si⁻²
多士

Toast

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

A nei₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi₋₃ bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你 而 家 會 去 邊 度 ？

Where are you going now?

B ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi₋₃ go₋₄ go⁻¹ ge₋₃
我 而 家 會 去 哥 哥 嘅
uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
屋 企 。

I'm going to my older brother's house now.

nei₅ wui₅ m₋₄ wui₅ daap₋₃ dik⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃
你 會 唔 會 搭 的 士 去

A

go⁻² dou₋₆
個 度 ？

Are you going to take the taxi to go there?

m₋₄ wui₅ ngo₅ wui₅ daap₋₃ dei₋₆ tit₋₃
唔 會 。 我 會 搭 地 鐵

B

heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
去 個 度 。

No. I'm going to take the train to go there.

A keoi₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
 佢住喺邊度？

Where does he live?

B keoi₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² gau⁻² sap₋₆ ng₅ gaai⁻¹
 佢住喺九十五街。

He lives on 95th street.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第十一個地牢

Dungeon 11

mat⁻¹ je₅

乜嘢

What

me⁻¹

咩

What

aa₋₃

呀

(Ending Particle: Can be used for questions)

zou₋₆

做

To do

nei₅ zou₋₆ gan⁻² mat⁻¹ je₅

你做緊乜嘢？

What are you doing now?

nei₅ zou₋₆ gan⁻² mat⁻¹ je₅ aa₋₃

你做緊乜嘢呀？

What are you doing now?

nei₅ zou₋₆ gan⁻² me⁻¹
你做緊咩？

What are you doing now?

nei₅ zou₋₆ gan⁻² me⁻¹ aa₋₃
你做緊咩呀？

What are you doing now?

me⁻¹
咩

(Ending Particle: Shows being surprised or sarcasm)

ngo₅ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² seoi⁻²
我好鍾意飲水。

I really like to drink water.

hai₋₆ me⁻¹
係咩？

Really?!

jyu₋₄ gwo⁻²

如 果

If

zau₋₆

就

Then. As soon as.

jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² nei₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² seoi⁻² zau₋₆ jam⁻²
如 果 你 唔 鐘 意 飲 水 就 飲

caa₋₄
茶 ○

If you don't like to drink water, then drink tea.

ngo₅ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ nei₅ zau₋₆ dou⁻¹ tai⁻² syu⁻¹
我睇書，你就都睇書。

As soon as I read a book, then you also read a book.

dim⁻² gaai⁻²
點解

Why

jan⁻¹ wai₋₆

因為

Because

nei₅ dim⁻² gaai⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² sei⁻²
你點解鍾意飲水？

Why do you like to drink water?

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² sei⁻² jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ ngo₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹
我鍾意飲水因為我唔鐘

ji₋₃ jam⁻² caa₋₄
意飲茶。

I like to drink water because I don't like to drink tea.

jat⁻¹ cai₋₄
一 齊

Together

ngo₅ dei₋₆ jat⁻¹ cai₋₄ jam⁻² seoi⁻²
我 哋 一 齊 飲 水 ◯

We drink water together.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

aa₋₃ me⁻¹
Ending Particles (呀, 咩)

One of the most unique and flavorful parts of Cantonese is its wide use of Ending Particles. These particles are added to the end of a statement, and tend to express some sort of additional meaning or tone of the sentence/speaker. I almost like to think of these as some sort of enhanced punctuation system. One that goes deeper than a simple question mark or exclamation mark (? , !). This system allows for deeper feelings, tones, and emotions to be written down on “paper”, and to some extent recorded and expressed in writing. You can usually say the same thing without the ending particles, but the sentence may sound dryer, and more abrupt. The ending particles can help to soften or “lighten up” the sentence. They can also be used to make the sentence sound stronger or more intense as well. You will be introduced

to more ending particles in the future. But for now we can discuss two of them: 呀^{aa-3} and 咩^{me-1}. At a basic level, 呀^{aa-3} can be used when you are asking any question. 咩^{me-1} is sometimes used when you are surprised about something and want to express that further. It can also be used in a sarcastic way.

nei₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ aa₋₃
 你係唔係一隻龍貓呀？

Are you a Chinchilla?

hai₋₆ ngo₅ hai₋₆ jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
 係。我係一隻龍貓。

Yes. I'm a Chinchilla.

hai₆ me⁻¹
係咩?!

Really?!

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ go₋₄ go⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ zou₋₆ mat⁻¹ je₅
你 哥 哥 鍾 意 做 乜 嘢

A

aa₋₃
呀 ？

What does your older brother like to do?

keoi₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ keoi₅ dou⁻¹
佢 鍾 意 睇 書 。 佢 都

B

zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ sik₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹
鐘 意 食 香 蕉 。

He likes to read books. He also likes to eat bananas.

hai₋₆ me⁻¹ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ sik₋₆
係咩？我都鍾意食

hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹ nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
香蕉。你呢？你鍾意

A

zou₋₆ mat⁻¹ je₅ aa₋₃
做乜嘢呀？

*Really? I also like to eat bananas. What about you?
What do you like to do?*

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ ngo₅ tung₋₄
我鍾意睇書。我同

B
pang₋₄ jau₅ jat⁻¹ cai₋₄ tai⁻² syu⁻¹
朋友一齊睇書。

*I like to eat books. My friend and I read books
together.*

A nei₅ dei₋₆ tai⁻² gan⁻² bin⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
你 哋 睇 緊 邊 本 書 ？

What book are you two currently reading?

B ngo₅ dei₋₆ tai⁻² gan⁻² lung₋₄ maa⁻¹ ge₋₃
我 哋 睇 緊 龍 貓 嘅
syu⁻¹
書 。

We are currently reading a chinchilla book.

nei₅ dei₋₆ dim⁻² gaai⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ tai⁻² lung₋₄
你 哋 點 解 鐘 意 睇 龍

A

maau⁻¹ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹
貓 嘅 書 ？

Why do both of you like to read a chinchilla book?

ngo₅ dei₋₆ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹
我 哋 鐘 意 龍 貓 嘅 書

jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ ngo₅ dei₋₆ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ lung₋₄
因 為 我 哋 好 鍾 意 龍

B

maau⁻¹
貓 。

We like the chinchilla book because we like chinchillas very much.

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ lung₋₄ maa⁻¹ ge₋₃
我 都 鍾 意 龍 貓 嘅

syu⁻¹ ngo₅ zau₋₆ soeng⁻² tai⁻² nei₅ dei₋₆
書 ○ 我 就 想 睇 你 㗎

A

ge₋₃ syu⁻¹
嘅 書 ○

*I also like the chinchilla book, so I want to read the
book both of you are reading.*

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ ji₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第十二個地牢

Dungeon 12

ngaan₋₄ sik⁻¹

顏色

Color

hung₋₄ sik⁻¹

紅色

Red

baak₋₆ sik⁻¹

白色

White

hak⁻¹ sik⁻¹

黑色

Black

wong₋₄ sik⁻¹

黃色

Yellow

laam₋₄ sik⁻¹

藍色

Blue

luk₋₆ sik⁻¹
綠色

Green

caang⁻² sik⁻¹
橙色

Orange

gam⁻¹ sik⁻¹

金色

Gold

ngan⁻⁴ sik⁻¹

銀 色

Silver

zi⁻² sik⁻¹

紫 色

Purple

fan⁻² hung⁻⁴ sik⁻¹
粉紅色

Pink

fe⁻¹ sik⁻¹
啡色

Brown

fui⁻¹ sik⁻¹
灰色

Gray

nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ bin⁻¹ go₋₃ ngaan₋₄ sik⁻¹
你鍾意邊個顏色？

Which color do you like?

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ laam₋₄ sik⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ sai₋₃ lou⁻²
我鍾意藍色但係我細佬

zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ hung₋₄ sik⁻¹
鍾意紅色。

I like blue, but my younger brother likes red.

go⁻² gaa₋₃ ce⁻¹ ge₋₃ ngaan₋₄ sik⁻¹ hai₋₆ mat⁻¹ je₋₅
個 架 車 嘅 顏 色 係 乜 嘢

aa₋₃
呀 ？

What is the color of that car?

go⁻² gaa₋₃ ce⁻¹ hai₋₆ hak⁻¹ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃
嗰 架 車 係 黑 色 嘅 。

That color is black.

hou⁻²

好

Good. Very.

ni⁻¹ gaa⁻³ ce⁻¹ hou⁻² hung₋₄
呢 架 車 好 紅 ◯

This color is very red.

go⁻² di⁻¹ hak⁻¹ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ syu⁻¹ hou⁻² hak⁻¹
個 啲 黑 色 嘅 書 好 黑 ◯

Those black books are very black.

tiu₋₄
條

(For long objects or strips)

hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹

香 蕉

Banana

ni⁻¹ tiu₋₄ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ hou⁻² wong₋₄

呢 條 香 蕉 好 黃 ◯

This banana is very yellow.

jyu₋₄

魚

Fish

ni⁻¹ tiu₋₄ jyu⁻² hou⁻² laam₋₄
呢 條 魚 好 藍 ○

This fish is very blue.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Colors

Colors are relatively straight forward. If we take green for example, Green itself is 綠色, however, if we want to use it as an adjective, maybe to describe some object, then we drop the 色 part and just use the color directly. Since the color is considered a possessive property of the word, you use 嘅 to finish the connection. Take a look at the following examples:

go⁻² tiu₋₄ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ hai₋₆ mat⁻¹ je₋₅ ngaan₋₄ sik⁻¹
嗰條香蕉係乜嘢顏色？

What color is that Banana?

go⁻² tiu₋₄ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ hai₋₆ luk₋₆ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃
嗰條香蕉係綠色嘅。

That Banana is Green color.

go⁻² tiu₋₄ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ hou⁻² luk₋₆
嗰條香蕉好綠。

That Banana is very Green.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

go⁻² gaa⁻³ ce⁻¹ hou⁻² laam₄ m₄ zung⁻¹
嗰 架 車 好 藍 。 唔 鐘

A ji⁻³ go⁻² go⁻³ ngaan₄ sik⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹
意 嗰 個 顏 色 。 你 呢 ？

*That car is very blue. I don't like that color. What
about you?*

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ m₄ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ ngo₅ zung⁻¹
我 都 唔 鐘 意 。 我 鍾

ji⁻³ wong₄ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ daan₆ hai₆ hai⁻² ne⁻¹
意 黃 色 嘅 但 係 喺 呢

B dou₆ mou₅ wong₄ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ ce⁻¹
度 冇 黃 色 嘅 車 。

*I also don't like it. I like the yellow cars, but there are
no yellow cars here.*

nei⁻¹ dou₋₆ mou₅ wong₋₄ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ ce⁻¹ daan₋₆
呢 度 冇 黃 色 嘅 車 但

A hai₋₆ jau₅ wong₋₄ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ jyu₋₄
係 有 黃 色 嘅 魚 。

There are no yellow cars here, but there is a yellow fish.

ngo₅ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ tiu₋₄ jyu⁻²
我 好 鍾 意 呢 條 魚 。

B tiu₋₄ jyu⁻² hou⁻² leng₋₃
條 魚 好 靚 。

I really like this fish. The fish is very beautiful.

A ngo₅ tung₄ ji₋₃ keoi₅ hou⁻² leng₋₃
我 同 意 ○ 佢 好 靚 ○

I agree. It's very beautiful.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ saam⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 十 三 個 地 牢

Dungeon 13

zi⁻¹
知

To know (A piece of information)

nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₄ zi⁻¹ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ gei⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻²
你 知 唔 知 呢 本 書 幾 多 錢

aa⁻³
呀 ？

Do you know how much this book costs?

nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₄ zi⁻¹ jyu₄ gwo⁻² keoi₅ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ go⁻²
你 知 唔 知 如 果 佢 鍾 意 個

go⁻³ jan₄
個 人 ？

Do you know if they like that person?

sik⁻¹

識

To know (A person or a skill)

gong⁻²

講

To speak

gwong⁻² dung⁻¹

廣 東

Guangdong (Canton)

waa₋₆

話

Speech

gwong⁻² dung⁻¹ waa⁻²

廣 東 話

Cantonese Language (Speech of Canton)

nei₅ sik⁻¹ m₋₄ sik⁻¹ gong⁻² gwong⁻² dung⁻¹ waa⁻²
你 識 唔 識 講 廣 東 話 ？

Do you know how to speak Cantonese?

sik⁻¹ gong⁻² ngo₋₅ sik⁻¹ gong⁻² gwong⁻² dung⁻¹ waa⁻²
識講。我識講廣東話。

Yes. I know how to speak Cantonese.

m₋₄ sik⁻¹ gong⁻² ngo₋₅ m₋₄ sik⁻¹ gong⁻² gwong⁻² dung⁻¹
唔識講。我唔識講廣東
waa₋₆
話。

No. I don't know how to speak Cantonese.

nei₅ sik⁻¹ m₋₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅ hai₋₆ bin⁻¹ go₋₃
你 識 唔 識 佢 係 邊 個 ？

Do you know who that is?

m₋₄ sik⁻¹ ngo₅ m₋₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅ hai₋₆ bin⁻¹ go₋₃
唔 識 。 我 唔 識 佢 係 邊 個

daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ sik⁻¹
但 係 我 朋 友 識 。

No. I don't know who that is, but my friend knows.

seoi⁻¹ jin₋₄
雖 然

Although

ngo₅ sei⁻¹ jin₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² sei⁻² ngo₅ mou₅
我 雖 然 鍾 意 飲 水 ， 我 冇
sei⁻² jam⁻²
水 飲 。

Although I like to drink water, I have no water to drink.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Differences Between 知^{zi⁻¹} and 識^{sik⁻¹}

In Cantonese there are different ways to ask someone if they know something. The verb to use for this depends on what type of information you are asking about.

知^{zi⁻¹} is used for informational stuff like if you want to know what's the weather today, if someone likes something, if there is some event happening, etc. 識^{sik⁻¹} is used if you want to know if someone knows some person, or some type of skill (like if they speak can speak a certain language or know how to play some sport).

jau₅ mou₅
有 / 冇 + **Noun + Verb**

You can say whether you have or don't have a particular object in order to perform some action by using 有 / 冇, then the particular noun in question, and the verb at the end in order to express that.

ngo₅ mou₅ syu⁻¹ tai⁻²
我 冇 書 睇 ◯

I have no books to read.

keoi₅ dei₋₆ mou₅ je₅ jam⁻²
佢 哋 冇 嘢 飲 ◯

They have nothing to drink.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ baat₋₃ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ gaai⁻¹
你知唔知八十六街

A

hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa₋₃
喺邊度呀？

Do you know where 86 st is?

baat₋₃ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ gaai⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
八十六街喺個度。

B

86 st is over there.

zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² baat₋₃ sap₋₆ luk₋₆
知 唔 知 如 果 八 十 六

A

gaai⁻¹ jau₋₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ jan₋₄
街 有 好 多 人 ？

Do you know if 86 st has a lot of people?

B

m₋₄ zi⁻¹
唔 知 。

I don't know.

nei₅ sik⁻¹ m₄ sik⁻¹ go⁻² go₃ jan₄ hai₆
你 識 唔 識 個 人 係

A bin⁻¹ go₃ aa₃
邊 個 呀 ？

Do you know who that person is?

ngo₅ seoi⁻¹ jin₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅ keoi₅ m₄
我 雖 然 識 佢 ， 佢 唔

B sik⁻¹ ngo₅
識 我 。

Although I know them, they don't know me.

A dim⁻² gaai⁻²
 點 解 ？

Why?

jan⁻¹ wai₆ keoi₅ hai₆ ngo₅ pang₄ jau₅ ge₃
因為佢係我朋友嘅

B pang₄ jau₅
 朋友。

Because they are my friend's friend.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ sei₋₃ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 十 四 個 地 牢

Dungeon 14

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔 該

Thank you (Service, Assistance). Excuse Me.

m₋₄ sai⁻²
唔 使

You are welcome (lit. No need)

dim⁻²

點

How

gung⁻¹ jyun⁻²

公 園

Park (Location)

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ dim⁻² heoi₋₃ gung⁻¹
唔 該， 你 知 唔 知 點 去 公

jyun₋₄ aa₋₃
園 呀 ？

Excuse me, do you know how to go to the park?

zi⁻¹ gung⁻¹ jyun⁻² hai⁻² luk₋₆ sap₋₆ gaai⁻¹ daap₋₃ baa⁻¹
知 〇 公 園 喺 六 十 街 〇 搭 巴

si₋₆ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
士 去 個 度 〇

Yes. The park is on 60th st. Take the bus to go there.

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔 該 ○

Thank you.

m₋₄ sai⁻²
唔 使 ○

You're welcome.

se⁻²

寫

To write

zi₋₆
字

Character (Chinese)

nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ dim⁻² se⁻² ni⁻¹ go₋₃ zi₋₆
你 知 唔 知 點 寫 呢 個 字 ？

Do you know how to write this character?

do⁻¹ ze₋₆
多 謝

Thank you (Gifts, Compliments)

nei₅ ge₋₃ gwong⁻² dung⁻¹ waa⁻² hou⁻² hou⁻²
你 嘅 廣 東 話 好 好

Your Cantonese is very good.

do⁻¹ ze₋₆
多 謝

Thank you

zan⁻¹

真

Real. Really.

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆

真 係

Really

go⁻² go₋₃ jan₋₄ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ hou⁻² leng₋₃
嗰個人真係好靚。

That person is really beautiful.

nei₅ sik⁻¹ m₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅
你 識 唔 識 佢 ？

Do you know her?

sik⁻¹
識 ○

Yes.

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆
真係?!

Really?!

bok₋₃ mat₋₆ gun⁻²
博物館

Museum

ngo₋₅ soeng⁻² tung₋₄ nei₋₅ jat⁻¹ cai₋₄ heoi₋₃ bok₋₃ mat₋₆
我想同你一齊去博物

gun⁻² tai⁻² je₋₅
館睇嘢。

I want to go with you together to the museum to see stuff.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Excuse Me / Thank You / You're Welcome (唔該, 多謝, 唔使)

In Cantonese there are two ways to say Thank You, 唔該 is used when someone is helping you with something (maybe holding the door for you or passing the salt), and 多謝 is used for things that may be more intangible, like giving you a compliment, or giving you a gift (possibly due to the thought of gift giving). At the same time, 唔該 is also used when you want to say Excuse Me. If you want to say "You're welcome", you can use 唔使, which means "No need". This can be added before both of the above "thanks" to express that you are welcome.

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ jat⁻¹ man⁻¹
 唔 該 , 你 有 冇 一 蚊 ?

Excuse me, do you have a dollar?

jau₅
 有 ◯

I do.

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
 唔 該 ◯

Thank you.

m₋₄ sai⁻² m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔使唔該。

You're welcome.

nei₋₅ hou⁻² leng₋₃
你好靚。

You are beautiful.

do⁻¹ ze₋₆
多謝。

Thank you.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ ngo₅ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ jat⁻¹ baak₋₃
唔該，我想去一百

jat⁻¹ sap₋₆ ng₅ gaai⁻¹ ge₋₃ gung⁻¹ jyun⁻² daan₋₆
一十五街嘅公園但

hai₋₆ ngo₅ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ dim⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻²
A 係我唔知點去個

dou₋₆ nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ aa₋₃
度。你知唔知呀？

*Excuse me, I want to go to the park that's on 115th
st, but I don't know how to go there. Do you know?*

zi⁻¹ nei₅ jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ dik⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃
知 ○ 你 要 搭 的 士 去

B

go⁻² dou₋₆
個 度 ○

I do. You need to take the taxi there.

A

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔 該 ○

Thank you.

B

m₋₄ sai⁻² m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔 使 唔 該 ○

You're welcome.

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ ng₋₅ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 十 五 個 地 牢

Dungeon 15

maai₅

買

To buy

ho⁻² ji₅
可以

To be able to

nei₅ ho⁻² m₄ ho⁻² ji₅ maai₅ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
你可唔可以買呢本書？

Can you buy this book?

ngo₅ m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ maai₅ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ jan⁻¹ wai₋₆
我 唔 可 以 買 呢 本 書 因 為

ngo₅ mou₅ cin⁻²
我 冇 錢 。

I can't buy this book because I don't have money.

so⁻² ji₅
所 以

Therefore. So.

ngo₅ mou₅ cin⁻² so⁻² ji₅ m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ heoi₋₃ go⁻²
我 冇 錢 所 以 唔 可 以 去 個

dou₋₆ maai₅ je₅ sik₋₆
度 買 嘢 食 。

I don't have money so I can't go there to buy stuff to eat.

baau⁻²

飽

To be full (from food)

ngo₅ hou⁻² baau⁻²

我好飽

I'm full.

tou₅

肚

Stomach. Belly.

ngo₋₆

餓

Hungry

ngo₅ tou₅ ngo₋₆

我肚餓。

I'm hungry (lit. My belly hungry)

ngo₅ hou⁻² tou₅ ngo₋₆
我好肚餓。

I'm very hungry.

dou₋₃

到

(Action was able to be completed successfully)

m₋₄ dou⁻²

唔到

(Action was not able to be completed successfully)

ngo₅ hou⁻² baau⁻² so⁻² ji₅ sik₋₆ m₋₄ dou⁻² je₅
我好飽所以食唔到嘢

sik₋₆ nei₅ sik₋₆ dou₋₃ je₅ sik₋₆ jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ nei₅
食。你食到嘢食因為你

hou⁻² tou₅ ngo₋₆
好肚餓。

*I'm very full so I'm unable to eat stuff. You are able to eat stuff
because you are very hungry.*

dang⁻²

等

To wait

jat⁻¹ zan₋₆

一陣

A moment

go⁻² zan₋₆
嗰陣

When. At that moment/time.

ge₋₃ si₋₄ hau₋₆
嘅時候

When

ngo₅ dang⁻² baa⁻¹ si⁻² go⁻² zan₋₆ gin₋₃ dou⁻² jat⁻¹ zek₋₃
我等巴士嗰陣見到一隻

gau⁻²
狗。

When I was waiting for the bus, I saw a dog.

gok₋₃ dak⁻¹
覺得

To think. To feel.

ngo₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ keoi₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻²
我覺得佢唔鍾意呢本

syu⁻¹
書。

I think that he doesn't like this book.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

go⁻² zan₋₆ ge₋₃ si₋₄ hau₋₆
Different ways of saying "When" (嗰陣, 嘅時候)

If you want to say "When", you can use either 嗰陣 or 嘅時候, they are interchangeable.

ngo₅ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆ go⁻² zan₋₆
我 係 嗰 度 嗰 陣 ○○○

When I was there ...

ngo₅ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆ ge₋₃ si₋₄ hau₋₆
我 係 嗰 度 嘅 時 候 ○○○

When I was there ...

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ m₋₄ wui₅
我 覺 得 我 朋 友 唔 會

zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ so⁻² ji₅ ngo₅
鍾 意 呢 本 書 所 以 我

A

m₋₄ wui₅ maai₅ keoi₅
唔 會 買 佢 。

*I think that my friend is not going to like this book,
so I'm not going to buy it.*

jyu₄ gwo⁻² keoi₅ m₄ wui₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ ne⁻¹
如 果 佢 唔 會 鍾 意 呢

bun⁻² syu⁻¹ nei₅ wui₅ maai₅ mat⁻¹ je₅
本 書 ， 你 會 買 乜 嘢

B

aa₃
呀 ？

*If they aren't going to like this book, what are you
going to buy?*

A

ngo₅ m₄ zi⁻¹
我 唔 知 。

I don't know.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 十 六 個 地 牢

Dungeon 16

zung₋₆

仲

Still (continue to)

ngo₅ zung₋₆ jau₅ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我仲有呢本書。

I still have this book.

mei₋₆

未

(Action has not yet happened)

ngo₅ zung₋₆ mei₋₆ tai² ni⁻¹ bun² syu⁻¹
我 仲 未 睇 呢 本 書 ○

I still haven't read this book.

sin⁻¹

先

To do something first

zi⁻¹ cin₋₄

之 前

Before

zi⁻¹ hau₋₆
之後

After

ngo₅ wui₅ dang⁻² dei₋₆ tit₋₃ sin⁻¹ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ heoi₋₃ ngo₅
我會等地鐵先之後去我

pang₋₄ jau₅ ge₋₃ uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
朋友嘅屋企。

*I'm going to wait for the train first and then go to my friend's
house*

ngo₅ heoi₋₃ nei₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² zi⁻¹ cin₋₄ wui₅ sik₋₆ je₅
我去你屋企之前會食嘢

sin⁻¹
先。

Before I go to your house I'm going to eat first.

jyut₋₆ naam₋₄

越南

Vietnam

gwo₋₃

過

(Action was previously experienced in the past)

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ heoi₋₃ gwo₋₃ jyut₋₆ naam₋₄
你 有 冇 去 過 越 南 ？

Have you ever been to Vietnam before?

jau₅ ngo₅ heoi₋₃ gwo₋₃ jyut₋₆ naam₋₄
有 〇 我 去 過 越 南 〇

I have. I've gone to Vietnam before.

mou₅ ngo₅ mei₋₆ heoi₋₃ gwo₋₃ jyut₋₆ naam₋₄
冇 〇 我 未 去 過 越 南 〇

I haven't. I haven't gone to Vietnam yet.

saai₃

晒

(Action is done but some other related action may still happen)

nei₅ sik₆ m₄ saai₃ mei₆ aa₃

你食唔晒未呀？

You aren't done eating yet?

mei₋₆ sik₋₆ saai₋₃ zung₋₆ jau₋₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₋₅ sik₋₆
未食晒。仲有好多嘢食。

I'm not done eating yet. I still have a lot of stuff to eat.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

^{gwo₋₃}
To have experienced something (過)

If you want to ask someone if they've ever done something before, you use ^{gwo₋₃} 過.

You can combine this with ^{jau₅ mou₅} 有冇 to ask your question: have you or have you not
^{jau₅ mou₅} ever X. You reply using 有 or 冇.

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ sik₋₆ gwo₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
你 有 冇 食 過 芒 果 ？

Have you ever eaten mangos before?

jau₅ ngo₅ sik₋₆ gwo₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
有 〇 我 食 過 芒 果 〇

I have. I've eaten mangos.

mou₅ ngo₅ mou₅ sik₋₆ gwo₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
冇 〇 我 冇 食 過 芒 果 〇

I haven't. I haven't eaten mangos.

Differences between 過^{gwo₋₃}, 咗^{zo₋₂}, 晒^{saai₋₃}

Cantonese has multiple ways for expressing different types of ideas and even actions. In this particular case, 過^{gwo₋₃}, 咗^{zo₋₂}, and 晒^{saai₋₃} refer to different aspects of completion or experience. We use 過^{gwo₋₃} when dealing with things that have been experienced in the past (like at some point in your life). 咗^{zo₋₂} is used when an action has been completed (recently). 晒^{saai₋₃} can be used when stating that something has been completed but there may be more related actions that still have yet to come but will be completed soon. Usually 晒^{saai₋₃} can be used when dealing with a group of objects.

ngo₋₅ sik₋₆ gwo₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
 我食過芒果。

I've eaten mangos before.

ngo₋₅ sik₋₆ zo⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
 我食咗芒果。

I finished eating the mango.

ngo₅ sik₋₆ saai₋₃ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²

我食晒芒果。

I ate the mangos.

mei₋₆ aa₋₃
You aren't X yet? (Noun Verb X 未呀)

When you want to ask someone if they haven't finished doing something that you expected them to have already done, you can use the pattern: **Noun Verb X**

mei₋₆ aa₋₃
未呀.

nei₋₅ sik₋₆ zo⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² mei₋₆ aa₋₃
你食咗芒果未呀？

You haven't finished eating the mango yet?

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₋₅ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ hou⁻² soeng⁻² sik₋₆ ne⁻¹
我真係好想食呢

go₋₃ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ m₋₄
個蘋果但係而家唔

A

ho⁻² ji₋₅
可以。

I really want to eat this apple but I can't right now.

dim⁻² gaai⁻²
點解？

B

Why?

jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ ngo₋₅ jiu₋₃ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ sin⁻¹ zi⁻¹
因為我要睇書先之

A hau₋₆ ho⁻² ji₋₅ sik₋₆
後可以食。

*Because I need to read this book first and then I can
eat.*

daan₋₆ hai₋₆ nei₋₅ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ zi⁻¹ cin₋₄ dou⁻¹
但係你睇書之前都

B ho⁻² ji₋₅ sik₋₆ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² sin⁻¹
可以食蘋果先。

But before you read you can also eat the apple first.

A hou⁻² ngo₅ wui₅ sik₋₆ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² sin⁻¹
好 ○ 我 會 食 蘋 果 先 ○

Ok. I will eat the apple first.

 Donate

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ cat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第十七個地牢

Dungeon 17

dim-3

店

A store

syu⁻¹ dim⁻³

書店

Book Store

toi⁻²

枱

Table

din₋₆

電

Electricity

si₋₆

視

Sight

din₋₆ si₋₆

電 視

Television (lit. Electric Sight)

nou₅

腦

Brain

din₋₆ nou₅

電腦

Computer (lit. Electric Brain)

din₋₆ waa⁻²
電話

Telephone (lit. Electric Speech)

mun₋₄ hau⁻²

門口

Entrance

lau₋₄

樓

Building

go⁻² gaan⁻¹ lau₋₄
嗰 間 樓

That building

go⁻² gaan⁻¹ lau₋₄ ge₋₃ mun₋₄ hau⁻² hou⁻² hung₋₄
嗰 間 樓 嘅 門 口 好 紅 ◯

That building's entrance is very red.

ceot⁻¹ heoi₋₃
出 去

To go out (leaving current position going somewhere)

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} ceot⁻¹ heoi₋₃ sin⁻¹
我會出去先。

I will go out first.

ceot⁻¹ lai₋₄
出嚟

To go back (leaving current position returning somewhere)

faan⁻¹ heoi₋₃

返 去

*To return back (leaving current position and going/returning
somewhere)*

faan⁻¹ lai₋₄
返嚟

*To return back (leaving current position returning back some-
where)*

bin₋₆
便

Side

min₋₆

面

Face. Side.

cin₋₄

前

In Front

hau₋₆

後

Behind

ngo₅ hai⁻² nei₅ ge₋₃ cin₋₄ bin₋₆
我 喺 你 嘅 前 便 ○

I'm in front of you.

ngo₅ hai⁻² nei₅ ge₋₃ cin₋₄ min₋₆
我 喺 你 嘅 前 面 ○

I'm in front of you.

ngoi₋₆

外

Outer

noi₋₆

內

Inner

soeng₋₆

上

Above. On Top.

haa₆

下

Below

zo²

左

Left

jau₆

右

Right

gaak₋₃ lei₋₄

隔離

Next to

zung⁻¹ gaan⁻¹

中間

In the middle of

ngo₅ ge₋₃ din₋₆ nou₅ hai⁻² toi⁻² soeng₋₆
我嘅電腦喺枱上。

My computer is on top of the table.

nei₅ dei₆ di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² din₆ si₆ haa₆
你 哋 啲 書 喺 電 視 下 ◯

Your books are under the television.

ngo₅ wui₅ hai⁻² syu⁻¹ dim⁻³ cin₄ bin₆ dang⁻² nei₅
我 會 喺 書 店 前 便 等 你 ◯

I will wait for you in front of the book store.

keoi₅ hai⁻² ngo₅ pang₄ jau₅ ge₃ gaak₃ lei₄
佢係我朋友嘅隔離。

She is next to my friend.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

min₋₆ bin₋₆
Side/Face (面, 便)

When saying things like inside/outside, in front of/behind, you can use either
min₋₆ bin₋₆
面 or 便 interchangeably.

go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² syu⁻¹ dim₋₃ noi₋₆ bin₋₆
嗰本書喺書店內便。

That book is inside the book store.

go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² syu⁻¹ dim₋₃ noi₋₆ min₋₆
嗰本書喺書店內面。

That book is inside the book store.

ceot⁻¹ faan⁻² heoi₃ lai₄
Positional / Directional Movements (出, 返, 去, 嚟)

The directional and positional movements in Cantonese are relative to the position of the source location, and destination, and also depends on the intention. Meaning that if you are trying to return back somewhere it could be express different depending on if you are leaving the location to return somewhere you've previously been to, or if you are moving towards something, they are said slightly differently.

ngo₅ faan⁻¹ heoi₃ mei₅ gwok₃
我 返 去 美 國 。

I'm returning back to the United States. (Returning towards the US)

ngo₅ ceot⁻¹ heoi₃ mei₅ gwok₃
我 出 去 美 國 。

I'm going to the United States. (Going towards the US)

ngo₅ faan⁻¹ lai₄ mei₅ gwok₃
我 返 嚟 美 國 。

I'm coming back to the United States. (Returning back to the US)

ngo₅ ceot⁻¹ lai₄ mei₅ gwok₃

我出嚟美國。

I'm going back to the United States. (Going back towards the US)

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

A nei₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa₋₃
你朋友喺邊度呀？

Where is your friend?

B ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ hai⁻² syu⁻¹ dim₋₃ noi₋₆
我朋友喺書店內
bin₋₆ keoi₅ maai₅ gan⁻² syu⁻¹
便。佢買緊書。

My friend is inside the book store. She is buying books.

A keoi₅ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
佢嘅書喺邊度？

Where is her book?

B keoi₅ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² toi⁻² soeng₋₆
佢嘅書喺枱上。

Her book is on top of the table.

A keoi₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ faan⁻² gan⁻² lai₋₄ ngo₅
佢而家返緊嚟我
dei₋₆
咁。

She is coming back to us now.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ baat₋₃ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 十 八 個 地 牢

Dungeon 18

bei⁻²

俾

To give

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ ho⁻² m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ bei⁻² go⁻²
唔該, 你可唔可以俾個
go₋₃ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² ngo₅
個蘋果我?

Excuse me, can you give me that apple?

bong⁻¹
幫

To help

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ ho⁻² m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ bong⁻¹ ngo₅
唔該，你可唔可以幫我

maai₅ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ ping₋₄ gwo⁻²
買一個蘋果？

Excuse me, can you help me buy an apple?

dei₋₆ tou₋₄
地圖

Map

tou₋₄ syu⁻¹ gun⁻²
圖書館

Library

haa⁻²

吓

To do an action a bit.

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei₋₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ tou₋₄ syu⁻¹ gun⁻²
唔 該 ， 你 知 唔 知 圖 書 館

hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa₋₃
喺 邊 度 呀 ？

Excuse me, do you know where the library is?

m₋₄ zi⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ ho⁻² ji₋₅ tai⁻² haa⁻² ngo₋₅
唔 知 但 係 我 可 以 睇 吓 我

ge₋₃ dei₋₆ tou₋₄ bong⁻¹ nei₋₅
嘅 地 圖 幫 你 。

I don't know but I can take a look a bit at my map to help you.

laa⁻¹

啦

(Ending Particle: Used for statements)

zau⁻²

走

To leave

ngo₅ wui₅ zau⁻²
我會走。

I'm leaving.

ngo₅ wui₅ zau⁻² laa⁻¹
我會走啦。

I'm leaving.

teng⁻¹

聽

To hear

ngo_{,5} teng⁻¹ dou₋₃ nei_{,5}

我 聽 到 你 ◯

I heard you.

ngo_{,5} teng⁻¹ m₋₄ dou⁻² nei_{,5}

我 聽 唔 到 你 ◯

I wasn't able to hear you.

oi₋₃

愛

To love

gong⁻² bei⁻² zi⁻¹
講 俾 X 知

To tell X to someone.

ngo⁵ soeng⁻² gong⁻² bei⁻² nei⁵ zi⁻¹ ngo⁵ oi⁻³ nei⁵
我 想 講 俾 你 知 我 愛 你 ◯

I want to tell you that I love you.

waa₋₆ bei⁻² teng⁻¹
話 俾 X 聽

To tell X to someone.

ngo_{,5} soeng⁻² waa₋₆ bei⁻² nei_{,5} teng⁻¹ ngo_{,5} oi₋₃ nei_{,5}
我 想 話 俾 你 聽 我 愛 你 ○

I want to tell you that I love you.

soeng_{,5} ce⁻¹
上 車

To get on a vehicle.

lok₋₆
落

To get off. To fall. To drop.

jyu₋₅
雨

Rain

syut₋₃

雪

Snow

lok₆ ce⁻¹
落 車

To get off a vehicle.

lok₆ jyu₅
落 雨

To rain

lok₆ syut₃

落 雪

To snow

lok₆ gan⁻² jyu₅

落 緊 雨 ○

It's raining.

lok₆ gan⁻² syut₃

落 緊 雪 ○

It's snowing.

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

haa⁻²
To do an action a bit (吓)

haa⁻²
吓 can be placed after a verb to indicate that the action will be done a bit.

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} tai⁻² haa⁻² ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我會睇吓呢本書。

I will read this book a bit.

nei_{,5} wui_{,5} teng⁻¹ haa⁻² keoi_{,5} dei₋₆
你會聽吓佢哋。

You will listen to them a bit.

keoi_{,5} wui_{,5} sik₋₆ haa⁻² ni⁻¹ go₋₃ si₋₆ do⁻¹ be⁻¹
佢會食吓呢個士多啤

lei₋₄
梨。

They will eat this strawberry a bit.

Ending Particles (啦)
laa⁻¹

The ending particle 啦^{laa⁻¹} can be used at the end of statements. In many cases this is just used as a filler to make the sentence sound better, or to soften the tone of the sentence so the sentence doesn't sound as harsh or as abrupt. This ending particle can make the sentence and the language sound more fun and you will be hearing it a lot in conversations.

ngo_{,5} soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆

我 想 去 個 度 ◯

I want to go there.

ngo_{,5} soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ laa⁻¹

我 想 去 個 度 啦 ◯

I want to go there.

ngo_{,5} soeng⁻² sik₋₆ je_{,5}

我 想 食 嘢 ◯

I want to eat stuff.

ngo₅ soeng⁻² sik₋₆ je₅ laa⁻¹

我想食嘢啦。

I want to eat stuff.

To give someone something (俾 X Y)

If you want to give someone something, you can use this construction. The object is placed between the person you want to give it to.

ngo₅ soeng⁻² bei⁻² ping₄ gwo⁻² nei₅
我 想 俾 蘋 果 你 ◯

I want to give you the apple.

nei₅ soeng⁻² bei⁻² syu⁻¹ ngo₅
你 想 俾 書 我 ◯

You want to give me the book.

keoi₅ soeng⁻² bei⁻² keoi₅ ge₃ din₆ waa⁻² hou₆ maa₅
佢 想 俾 佢 嘅 電 話 號 碼

nei₅
你 ◯

They want to give you their phone number.

To tell someone something (講俾 X 知 / 話俾 X 聽)
gong⁻² bei⁻² zi⁻¹ waa₋₆ bei⁻² teng⁻¹

You can use either of these patterns interchangeably when wanting to tell someone something.

keoi₅ gong⁻² bei⁻² ngo₅ zi⁻¹ keoi₅ ge₋₃ hou₋₆ maa₅
佢講俾我知佢嘅號碼。

He told me his number.

keoi₅ waa₋₆ bei⁻² ngo₅ teng⁻¹ keoi₅ ge₋₃ hou₋₆ maa₅
佢話俾我聽佢嘅號碼。

She told me her number.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃
唔該，我而家想去

pou⁻¹ tau₋₄ maai₅ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ m₋₄
鋪頭買芒果但係唔

A zi⁻¹ dim⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ nei₅ ho⁻²
知點去個度。你可

m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ bong⁻¹ ngo₅ aa₋₃
唔可以幫我呀？

*Excuse me, I want to go to the store to buy a mango
but I don't know how to go there. Can you help me?*

ho⁻² ji₅ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² nei₅ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃
可 以 ○ 如 果 你 想 去

pou⁻¹ tau₋₄ maai₅ je₅ nei₅ jiu₋₃ daap₋₃
鋪 頭 買 嘢 ， 你 要 搭

baa⁻¹ si⁻² sin⁻¹ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ hai⁻² ping₋₄
巴 士 先 ， 之 後 喺 蘋

B

gwo⁻² gaai⁻¹ lok₋₆ ce⁻¹
果 街 落 車 ○

*I can. If you want to go to there store to buy stuff,
you have to take the bus first, and then get off at
Apple St.*

A

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔 該

Thank you.

B

m₋₄ sai⁻²
唔使

You're welcome.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ sap₋₆ gau⁻² go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 十 九 個 地 牢

Dungeon 19

zou⁻²

早

Early

zou⁻² san₋₄

早晨

Good Morning

noi₋₆

耐

A long time

hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₋₅ gin₋₃
好耐冇見

Long time no see

nei₋₅ hou⁻²
你好

Hello (lit. You good)

zoi₋₃
再

Again

gin₋₃

見

To see

zoi₋₃ gin₋₃

再見

Goodbye (lit. Again see)

dim⁻² aa₋₃

點呀

What's up? How you doing?

zou⁻² san₋₄ nei₋₅ dim⁻² aa₋₃
早晨，你點呀

Good Morning. How are you?

ngo₋₅ hou⁻² hou⁻² nei₋₅ ne⁻¹
我好好，你呢？

I'm very good. What about you?

ngo₋₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻²

我都好。

I'm also good.

bat⁻¹ jyu₋₄

不如

Why don't ... (used to suggest an alternative)

aa₋₃

啊

(Ending Particle: Used to show agreement)

bat⁻¹ jyu₋₄ nei₅ sik₋₆ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² sin⁻¹ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ ho⁻²
不如你食蘋果先之後可
ji₅ tai⁻² syu⁻¹
以睇書？

Why don't you eat the apple first and then read the book?

hou⁻²
好 ○

Alright.

hou⁻² aa₋₃

好啊 ○

Alright.

WO-3

喎

(Ending Particle: Indicates some sort of realization or to indicate something is important)

ngo₅ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ sik₋₆ jyu₋₄
我真係唔鍾意食魚。

I really don't like to eat fish.

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ ngo₅ zi⁻¹
係 喎 。 而 家 我 知 。

Ah ok. Now I know.

pou⁻¹ tau₋₄
鋪 頭

A store

ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₅ coeng₋₄
超 級 市 場

Supermarket

go² gaan⁻¹ pou⁻¹ tau₄ hai² ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₅ coeng₄
個 間 鋪 頭 喺 超 級 市 場

ge₃ gaak₃ lei₄
嘅 隔 離 ○

That store is next to the supermarket.

zai²

仔

Son

nei₋₅

女

Daughter. Woman. Female.

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ zai⁻² neoi⁻² aa₋₃
你 有 冇 仔 女 呀 ？

Do you have any children? (lit. Do you have/not have sons/daughters?)

jau₅ ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ zai⁻² jat⁻¹ go₋₃ neoi₅
有 〇 我 有 一 個 仔 一 個 女 〇

I do. I have one son and one daughter.

hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹

開心

Happy

man₋₆

問

To ask

man₋₆ tai₋₄

問題

Question. Problem.

ngo₅ soeng⁻² man₋₆ nei₅ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ man₋₆ tai₋₄ nei₅
我想問你一個問題。你

zung⁻¹ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ sik₋₆ jyu₋₄
鐘唔鐘意食魚？

I want to ask you a question. Do you like to eat fish?

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

aa₋₃ wo₋₃
Ending Particles (啊, 喎)

The 啊^{aa₋₃} ending particle can be used when you want to show agreement or consensus with what the other person said, and you can use the 喎^{wo₋₃} when you want to show that there is something that you realized, or maybe something that may be important. Something to keep in mind is that sometimes many different particles may either sound the same, or can be used interchangeably with some other particles, almost making them generic and used more as a filler to make the sentence sound softer and nicer.

dang⁻² zan₋₆ nei₋₅ hai₋₆ mei₋₅ gwok₋₃ jan₋₄ me⁻¹
等陣,你係美國人咩?!

Wait a second, you're American?!

hai₋₆ wo₋₃
係喎 ○

Yea.

hou⁻² aa₋₃
好啊 ○

Alright.

man₋₆ tai₋₄
A Question Or Problem With 問題

The word 問題 can mean either a “question” or it can mean a “problem”. The meaning depends on the context.

ngo₅ soeng² man₋₆ nei₅ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ man₋₆ tai₋₄
我想問你一個問題。

I want to ask you a question.

ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ man₋₆ tai₋₄
我有一個問題。

I have a question/problem.

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄
你有冇問題？

Do you have a question/problem?

jau₋₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄

有問題。

I have a question/problem.

mou₋₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄

冇問題

I don't have a question/problem.

"Long Time No See" And Its Influence On English:

In English, it's common to sometimes hear people say "Long Time No See". There's evidence to indicate that this may have come from Chinese, most likely through Chinese immigration into the United States and other Western countries over the past few centuries. If you think about it, saying "Long Time No See" feels like a phrase that has some words missing. However, if you look at the cadence of how you say it in English, you'll see that it is a 4 word phrase. If you look at the corresponding

example on the Chinese side, hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₋₅ gin₋₃ 好耐冇見, we can see that it's a direct translation. The ultimate origin of how this phrase came into the English language hasn't yet been discovered.

dim⁻² aa₋₃
Greeting Someone With 點呀

In Cantonese, a common way of greeting someone and asking how they are is by using 點呀 or combining it with 你好 as a follow up. However, it's uncommon to say 你好嗎? and is not colloquial. Cantonese actually doesn't use the 嗎 ending particle at all in spoken speech as is used in Standard Chinese when asking questions.

nei₅ hou⁻² dim⁻² aa₋₃
你好！點呀？

Hello! How are you?

dim⁻² aa₋₃
點呀？

What's up?

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ hou⁻² hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₅ gin₋₃ nei₅
你好！好耐冇見！你

A

dim⁻² aa₋₃
點呀？

Hello! Long time no see! How you been?

zou⁻² san₋₄ hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₅ gin₋₃ ngo₅
早晨！好耐冇見。我

B

hou⁻² hou⁻² nei₅ ne⁻¹
好好。你呢？

Good morning! Long time no see. I'm very good.

What about you?

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² jan₋₄
我 都 好 ○ 你 屋 企 人

A

dou⁻¹ hou⁻²
都 好 ？

I'm also good. Is your family also doing well?

keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei₅ dei₋₆ ge⁻³
佢 哋 都 好 ○ 你 哋 嘅

B

ne⁻¹
呢 ？

They are also doing well. What about yours?

keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹
佢 哋 都 好 ◦ 你 而 家

A jau₅ mou₅ zai⁻² neoi⁻² aa⁻³
有 冇 仔 女 呀 ？

They are all also good. Do you have kids now?

mou₅ ngo₅ zung₋₆ mou₅ zai⁻² neoi⁻² nei₅
冇 ◦ 我 仲 冇 仔 女 ◦ 你

B ne⁻¹
呢 ？

I don't. I still don't have children. What about you?

ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jau₅ loeng₅ go₋₃ zai⁻² saam⁻¹
我 而 家 有 兩 個 仔 三

A

go₋₃ nei₅
個 女 ◯

I have 2 sons and 3 daughters now.

nei₅ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ zai⁻²
你 真 係 有 好 多 仔

nei₅ nei₅ jiu₋₃ maai₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₅
女 ◯ 你 要 買 好 多 嘢

B

sik₋₆
食 ◯

*You really have a lot of kids. You need to buy a lot of
food to eat.*

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₋₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jau₋₅ hou⁻²
係 啲 。 我 而 家 有 好

A do⁻¹ cin⁻² so⁻² ji₋₅ mou₋₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄
多 錢 所 以 冇 問 題 。

*Yea, that's true ... I have a lot of money now so that's
not a problem.*

ngo₋₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ gin₋₃ dou⁻² nei₋₅ daan₋₆
我 好 開 心 見 到 你 但

hai₋₆ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jiu₋₃ zau⁻² laa⁻¹ zoi₋₃
係 而 家 要 走 啦 。

B

gin₋₃
見 。

*I'm very happy to see you but I have to go now. Take
care.*

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ gin₋₃ dou⁻²
我 都 好 開 心 見 到

A

nei₅ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
你 〇 再 見 ！

I'm also happy to see you. Take care!

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 個 地 牢

Dungeon 20

zeoi₋₃

最

The most

ngo₅ zeoi₋₃ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ hai₋₆ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
我最鍾意嘅書係龍貓

ge₋₃
嘅。

The book I like the most are the Chinchilla books.

go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₅ zeoi₋₃ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ge₋₃
嗰本書係我最鍾意嘅。

This is my favorite book.

daai₋₆

大

Big

hung₋₄ maau⁻¹

熊貓

Panda

go⁻² zek⁻³ hung₋₄ maau⁻¹ hou⁻² daai₋₆

嗰隻熊貓好大。

That panda is big.

go⁻² zek₋₃ hung₋₄ maau⁻¹ daai₋₆ gwo₋₃ ni⁻¹ zek₋₃ hung₋₄
嗰隻熊貓大過呢隻熊

maau⁻¹
貓。

That panda is bigger than this panda.

jat⁻¹ zi⁻¹ bat⁻¹
一枝筆

One pen

sai₋₃

細

Small

ni⁻¹ zi⁻¹ bat⁻¹ hou⁻² sai⁻³
呢 枝 筆 好 細 ○

This pen is small.

jat⁻¹ tiu₋₄ lung₋₄
一 條 龍

One dragon

coeng₋₄

長

Long

go⁻² tiu₋₄ lung₋₄ hou⁻² coeng₋₄

個 條 龍 好 長 ○

That dragon is long.

dyun⁻²

短

Short

gou⁻¹

高

Tall / High

ai⁻²

矮

Short

gei₋₃ dak⁻¹

記得

To remember

ngo_{,5} gei₋₃ dak⁻¹ nei_{,5} gong⁻² bei⁻² ngo_{,5} zi⁻¹ nei_{,5} oi₋₃
我記得你講俾我知你愛

ngo_{,5}
我。

I remember that you told me that you love me.

m₋₄ hou⁻²
唔好

Do not

m₋₄ hou⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
唔好去嗰度。

Don't go over there.

m₋₄ hou⁻² m₋₄ gei₋₃ dak⁻¹ heoi₋₃ pou⁻¹ tau₋₄ maai₋₅ je₋₅
唔好唔記得去鋪頭買嘢

sik₋₆
食。

Don't forget to go to the store to buy stuff to eat.

gei⁻²

幾

How many

gei⁻² do⁻¹
幾 多

How many

gei⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻²
幾 多 錢

How much money? / How much does it cost?

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ gei⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻² aa⁻³
呢本書幾多錢呀？

How much does this book cost?

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ng₅ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ man⁻¹
呢本書五十六蚊。

This book is 56 dollars.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

gei₃ dak⁻¹ m₄ gei₃ dak⁻¹
To remember / To forget (記得, 唔記得)

If you want to say to remember, you'll say 記得, if you want to say "to forget",
you can simply negate to "To remember". Thus, 唔記得 is "to forget". So you
can combine that with "Don't", to remind someone to make sure to remember (thus
don't forget) something.

ngo₅ gei₃ dak⁻¹
我記得。

I remember.

ngo₅ m₄ gei₃ dak⁻¹
我唔記得。

I don't remember.

m₄ hou⁻² m₄ gei₃ dak⁻¹
唔好唔記得。

Don't forget. (Make sure to remember)

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ gok₃ m₄ gok₃ dak⁻¹ keoi₅ ge₃ din₆
你 覺 唔 覺 得 佢 嘅 電

A

nou₅ sai₃ gwo₃ nei₅ ge₃
腦 細 過 你 嘅 ？

Do you think that his computer is smaller than yours?

ngo₅ m₄ gok₃ dak⁻¹ daan₆ hai₆ keoi₅ hai⁻²
我 唔 覺 得 佢 係 佢 嘅

toi⁻² soeng₆ ge₃ syu⁻¹ daai₆ gwo₃ ngo₅
枱 上 嘅 書 大 過 我

B

ge₃
嘅 。

I don't think so but the book that he has on top of the table is bigger than mine.

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ ? ngo₋₅ gin₋₃ m₋₄ dou⁻² go⁻²
真係？我見唔到個

A

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書。

Really? I didn't see that book.

mou₋₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄ hou⁻² do⁻¹ jan₋₄ gin₋₃
冇問題。好多人見

B

m₋₄ dou⁻² go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
唔到個本書。

No problem. A lot of people didn't see that book.

ngo₅ zi⁻¹ cin₋₄ gin₋₃ dou⁻² go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我 之 前 見 到 個 本 書

daan₋₆ hai₋₆ m₋₄ gei₋₃ dak⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻²
但 係 唔 記 得 喺 個

A

dou₋₆
度。

I saw that book before but I forgot that it was there.

hai₆ wo₃ ngo₅ zung₆ mei₆ man₆ nei₅
係 喎 。 我 仲 未 問 你
jyu₄ gwo⁻² nei₅ heoi₃ gwo₃ go⁻² gaan⁻¹ hou⁻²
如 果 你 去 過 嗰 間 好

B

daai₆ ge₃ ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₅ coeng₄
大 嘅 超 級 市 場 ？

*Right. I still haven't asked you if you've gone to that
big supermarket?*

hai⁻² hung₄ maau⁻¹ gaai⁻¹ ge₃ ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₅
喺 熊 貓 街 嘅 超 級 市

A

coeng₄ aa₃
場 呀 ？

The supermarket on Panda St?

A zoi₃ gin₃
再 見 ◯

Take care.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 一 個 地 牢

Dungeon 21

nin₋₄

年

Year

gam⁻¹ nin₋₄
今年

This year

gau₋₆ nin⁻²
舊年

Last year

ceot⁻¹ nin⁻²

出 年

Next year

ni⁻¹ go₋₃

呢 個

This

haa₋₆ go₋₃

下 個

Next

soeng₋₆ go₋₃

上 個

Last / Previous

gyut₋₆

月

Month

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ jyut₋₆
呢個月

This month

soeng₋₆ go₋₃ jyut₋₆

上個月

Last month

haa₋₆ go₋₃ jyut₋₆

下個月

Next month

hou₋₆

號

Day (Spoken)

jat₋₆

日

Day (Written)

gam⁻¹ jat₋₆

今日

Today

cam₋₄ jat₋₆

尋 日

Yesterday

ting⁻¹ jat₋₆

聽 日

Tomorrow

cin₋₄ jat₋₆
前日

The day before yesterday (2 days ago)

hau₋₆ jat₋₆

後日

The day after tomorrow (2 days later)

lai₅ baai₋₃

禮拜

Week

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄

星期

Week

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ sing⁻¹ kei₋₄

呢個星期

This week

soeng₋₆ go₋₃ sing⁻¹ kei₋₄

上個星期

Last week

haa₆ go₃ sing⁻¹ kei₄
下 個 星 期

Next week

sing⁻¹ kei₄ jat⁻¹
星 期 一

Monday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ ji₋₆
星期二

Tuesday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ saam⁻¹

星期三

Wednesday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ sei₋₃

星期四

Thursday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ ng₋₅
星 期 五

Friday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ luk₋₆
星 期 六

Saturday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ jat₋₆
星 期 日

Sunday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ luk₋₆ jat₋₆
星期六日

Weekend

jat⁻¹ jyut₋₆
一月

January

ji₋₆ jyut₋₆

二月

February

saam⁻¹ jyut₋₆

三月

March

sei₋₃ jyut₋₆

四月

April

ng₋₅ jyut₋₆

五 月

May

luk₋₆ jyut₋₆

六 月

June

cat⁻¹ jyut₋₆

七 月

July

baat⁻³ jyut₋₆

八月

August

gau⁻² jyut₋₆

九月

September

sap₋₆ jyut₋₆

十月

October

sap₋₆ jat⁻¹ jyut₋₆

十一月

November

sap₋₆ ji₋₆ jyut₋₆

十二月

December

gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ hai₋₆ ji₋₆ ling₋₄ ji₋₆ ng₋₅ nin₋₄ jat⁻¹ jyut₋₆
今日係二零二五年一月

sap₋₆ baat₋₃ hou₋₆
十八號。

Today is January 18, 2025.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

cat⁻¹ jat₋₆
Sunday (七 -> 日)

When saying the days of the week, you use the numbers 1-6 for Monday through Saturday. However, Sunday is special. You don't use the number 7 for it: 七^{cat⁻¹}, but rather the character for day: 日^{jat₋₆}.

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ jat₋₆
星期日
Sunday

Be Careful With The Tones For Sunday And Monday

Be careful when trying to say Sunday and Monday. They both are flat tones but the only difference is that Sunday is a low flat tone, and Monday is a high flat tone. Tone 6 vs Tone 1.

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ jat₋₆

星期日

Sunday

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ jat⁻¹

星期一

Monday

jat₋₆ hou₋₆
Saying Dates In Writing vs Speaking (日 -> 號)

When you are talking about a date, if you are writing it down, you use the word 日, however when you say the date, you use the word 號.

gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ hai₋₆ sap₋₆ jyut₋₆ luk₋₆ jat₋₆
今日係十月六日。

Today is October 6th. (Written)

gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ hai₋₆ sap₋₆ jyut₋₆ luk₋₆ hou₋₆
今日係十月六號。

Today is October 6th. (Spoken)

Different Ways Of Saying Week (星期, 禮拜)

You can say week in two different ways in Cantonese, and they are both interchangeable: ^{sing⁻¹ kei₋₄}星期 and ^{lai₋₅ baai₋₃}禮拜. The first is more formal than the second but there is no problem in using it all the time.

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ ngo₋₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹
呢 個 星 期 我 好 開 心 ◯

I'm very happy this week.

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ lai₋₅ baai₋₃ ngo₋₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹
呢 個 禮 拜 我 好 開 心 ◯

I'm very happy this week.

Big To Small

In Chinese, there is a general philosophy of saying things from big to small, and this includes not only dates, but geographical locations as well. So you would say the year first, then the month, and then the day. For geographical locations you could go from Planet -> Continent -> Country -> State -> City.

ji₋₆ ling₋₄ ji₋₆ ng₋₅ nin₋₄ sei₋₃ jyut₋₆ jat⁻¹ jat₋₆
二零二五年四月一日

April 1, 2025

dei₋₆ kau₋₄ bak⁻¹ mei₋₅ mei₋₅ gwok₋₃ nau⁻² joek₋₃
地球，北美，美國，紐約，

bou₋₃ luk⁻¹ leon₋₄
布碌侖

Earth, North America, United States, New York, Brooklyn

Counting Days And Months

When talking about how many months or how many days, take care in specifying it correctly. For example, 三月 is March, so you can't see "3 months" like that. You would need to use a classifier with the number: 三個月. However, when stating dates, you don't use a classifier, and instead can be said directly. So 三日 is correct, not 三個日.

nei₅ gei⁻² noi₋₆ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ keoi₅
 你幾耐鍾意佢？

How long have you liked her?

ngo₅ saam⁻¹ go₋₃ jyut₋₆ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ keoi₅
 我三個月鍾意佢。

I've liked her for 3 months.

nei₅ gei⁻² si₋₄ wui₅ heoi₋₃ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻²
 你幾時會去香港？

When are you going to Hong Kong?

ngo₅ wui₅ ng₅ jat₋₆ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ heoi₋₃ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻²
我會五日之後去香港。

I'm going to Hong Kong in 5 days.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gam⁻¹ jat₆ ngo₅ wui₅ heoi₃ bok₃ mat₆ gun⁻²
今日我會去博物館

gin₃ je₅ nei₅ soeng⁻² m₄ soeng⁻² tung₄
見嘢。你想唔想同

A

maai₄ ngo₅ jat⁻¹ cai₄ heoi₃ go⁻² dou₆
埋我一齊去個度？

*I'm going to the museum today to see stuff. Do you
want to go with me together there?*

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₅ hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₅ heoi₋₃
真係？我好耐冇去

bok₋₃ mat₋₆ gun⁻² ngo₅ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ daan₋₆
博物館。我想去但

B hai₋₆ gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₅
係今日有好多嘢

zou₋₆
做。

Really? I haven't been to the museum in a long time.

I want to go but I have a lot of stuff to do today.

mou₋₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄ ting⁻¹ jat₋₆ hou⁻² m₋₄
冇問題。聽日好唔

A

hou⁻² aa₋₃
好呀？

No problem. Is tomorrow ok?

ting⁻¹ jat₋₆ hou⁻² zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
聽日好。再見。

B

Tomorrow is good. See you.

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
好啊。再見。

A

Good. See you.

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ ji₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 二 個 地 牢

Dungeon 22

dim⁻² zung⁻¹

點鐘

O'Clock

dim⁻²

點

O'Clock

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² zung⁻¹

一點鐘

1:00

jat⁻¹ dim⁻²

一點

1:00

loeng⁻⁵ dim⁻²

兩點

2:00

saam⁻¹ dim⁻²

三點

3:00

bun₋₃

半

Half

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² bun₋₃

一點半

1:30

jat⁻¹ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹

一分鐘

1 Minute

jat⁻¹ fan⁻¹

一分

1 Minute

sap₋₆ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹

十五分

15 Minutes

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² ling₋₄ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹
一點零五分

1:05

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² jat⁻¹
一點一

1:05

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² sap₋₆ fan⁻¹
一點十分

1:10

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² ji₋₆
一點二
1:10

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² sap₋₆ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹
一點十五分
1:15

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² saam⁻¹

一點三

1:15

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² sei⁻³ sap₋₆ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹
一點四十五分

1:45

jat⁻¹ dim⁻² gau⁻²
一點九

1:45

miu₅

秒

Second

jaa₋₆ luk₋₆ miu₅

廿六秒

26 Seconds

jat⁻¹ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹ jau₅ luk₋₆ sap₋₆ miu₅

一分鐘有六十秒。

1 minute has 60 seconds.

zung⁻¹ tau₋₄

鐘頭

Hour

jat⁻¹ go₋₃ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄

一個鐘頭

1 hour

loeng₋₅ go₋₃ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄

兩個鐘頭

Two hours

jat⁻¹ jat₋₆ jau₅ jaa₋₆ sei₋₃ go₋₃ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄
一日有廿四個鐘頭。

1 day has 24 hours.

ziu⁻¹ zou⁻²

朝早

Early morning

gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹

今朝

This morning

cam⁻⁴ ciu⁻⁴

尋朝

Yesterday morning

ting⁻¹ ziu⁻¹

聽朝

Tomorrow morning

gam⁻¹ maan₅

今晚

Tonight

cam₄ maan₅

尋晚

Yesterday night

ting⁻¹ maan⁻¹

聽 晚

Tomorrow night

ngo₅ wui₅ gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ sap₋₆ dim⁻² jaa₋₆ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹ heoi₋₃
我會今朝十點廿分鐘去

nei₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
你屋企。

I will go to your house today at 10:20 in the morning.

ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹
而家幾點鐘？

What time is it now?

ji⁻⁴ gaa⁻¹ gau⁻² dim⁻² bun⁻³
而 家 九 點 半 ○

It's 9:30 now.

gei⁻² si⁻⁴
幾 時

When

nei⁻⁵ gei⁻² si⁻⁴ soeng⁻² heoi⁻³ pou⁻³ tau⁻² maai⁻⁵ ping⁻⁴
你 幾 時 想 去 舖 頭 買 蘋

gwo⁻²
果 ？

When do you want to go to the store to buy apples?

ngo₅ wui₅ ting⁻¹ maan⁻¹ baat₋₃ dim⁻² gau⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
我會聽晚八點九去個度

maai₅ ping₋₄ gwo⁻²
買蘋果。

I'm going to go there tomorrow night at 8:45 to buy apples.

si₋₄ gaan₋₃
時間

Time

nei₅ jiu₋₃ gei₋₂ do₋₁ si₋₄ gaan₋₃ heoi₋₃ go₋₂ dou₋₆
你要幾多時間去個度？

How much time do you need to go there?

gei⁻² noi₋₆
幾耐

How long

nei₋₅ jiu₋₃ gei⁻² noi₋₆ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
你要幾耐去嗰度？

How long do you need to go there?

ngo₅ jiu₋₃ sap₋₆ ng₅ fan⁻¹ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
我要十五分去個度。

I need 15 minutes to go there.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Telling Time Based On The Dots Of An Analog Clock

When you tell time, you can either say it directly, or you can tell it by the number of dots on an analog clock. However, I haven't seen people go above 9.

luk₋₆ dim⁻² ling₋₄ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹
六 點 零 五 分

6:05

luk₋₆ dim⁻² jat⁻¹
六 點 一

6:05

luk₋₆ dim⁻² saam⁻¹ sap₋₆ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹
六 點 三 十 五 分

6:35

luk₋₆ dim⁻² cat⁻¹
六 點 七

6:35

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

zou⁻² san₋₄ nei₅ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹ soeng⁻²
早 晨 〇 你 幾 點 鐘 想

heoi₋₃ ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² sik₋₆
去 我 朋 友 屋 企 食

A

je₅
嘢 ？

*Good morning. What time do you want to go to my
friend's house to eat?*

zou⁻² san₋₄ ngo₋₅ gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ sap₋₆ dim⁻²
早晨。我今朝十點

bun₋₃ jau₋₅ je₋₅ zou₋₆ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ jat⁻¹ dim⁻²
半有嘢做但係一點

B

gau⁻² ho⁻² ji₋₅
九可以。

*Good morning. I have some stuff to do this morning
at 10:30, but I can go at 1:45.*

ngo₅ jat⁻¹ dim⁻² gau⁻² m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ heoi₋₃
我 一 點 九 唔 可 以 去
go⁻² dou₋₆ sei₋₃ dim⁻² ng₅ sap₋₆ luk₋₆
A 個 度 。 四 點 五 十 六
fan⁻¹ ne⁻¹
分 呢 ？

I can't go at 1:45. What about 4:56?

sei₋₃ dim⁻² ng₅ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ fan⁻¹ hou⁻²
四 點 五 十 六 分 好 。
B zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
再 見 。

4:56 is good. See you then.

A hou² zoi-3 gin-3
好 ○ 再 見 ○

Good. I'll see you then.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ saam⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 三 個 地 牢

Dungeon 23

gung⁻¹ si⁻¹

公司

Company

se⁻² zi₋₆ lau⁻²
寫 字 樓

Office

go⁻² gaan⁻¹ gung⁻¹ si⁻¹ ge₋₃ se⁻² zi₋₆ lau⁻² hou⁻²
個 間 公 司 嘅 寫 字 樓 好

leng₋₃

靚 ○

That company's office is very beautiful.

daai₋₆ dou₋₆

大道

Avenue

zou₋₆ je₋₅

做嘢

To work. To do stuff.

nei₋₅ zou₋₆ je₋₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆

你做嘢喺邊度？

Where do you work?

ngo₅ hai⁻² baat₋₃ daai₋₆ dou₋₆ zou₋₆ je₅
我 喺 八 大 道 做 嘢 ○

I work at 8 avenue.

go⁻² go₋₃ dei₋₆ fong⁻¹ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ jan₋₄
個 個 地 方 真 係 有 好 多 人

wo₋₃
喎 ○

That place really has a lot of people.

faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹

返工

To start work.

fong⁻³ gung⁻¹

放 工

To get off work.

nei⁵ gei⁻² dim⁻² faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹

你 幾 點 返 工 ？

What time do you start work?

ngo⁵ ziu⁻¹ zou⁻² gau⁻² dim⁻² faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹
我朝早九點返工。

I start work at 9 in the morning.

fong⁻³ gung⁻¹ ne⁻¹
放工呢？

What about getting off work?

ng⁵ dim⁻² fong⁻³ gung⁻¹
五點放工。

To get off work at 5 o'clock.

do⁻¹ mai₅ nei₋₄ gaa⁻¹
多 米 尼 加

Dominican (Dominican Republic, Country)

gung₋₆ wo₋₄ gwok₋₃
共 和 國

Republic

do⁻¹ mai₅ nei₋₄ gaa⁻¹ gung₋₆ wo₋₄ gwok₋₃
多 米 尼 加 共 和 國

Dominican Republic

kei₋₄ sat₋₆
其實

Actually

ji₋₅ wai₋₄
以為

I thought that. I assumed (incorrectly).

ho⁻¹

呵

(Ending Particle: Used to confirm an assumption)

o⁻²

哦

(Sound: Oh)

nei₅ hai₋₆ mei₅ gwok₋₃ jan₋₄ ho⁻¹

你係美國人呵？

You're American, right?

m₋₄ hai₋₆ kei₋₄ sat₋₆ ngo₅ hai₋₆ do⁻¹ mai₅ nei₋₄
唔係。其實我係多米尼
gaa⁻¹ jan₋₄
加人。

No. I'm actually Dominican.

o⁻² ngo₅ ji₅ wai₋₄ nei₅ hai₋₆ mei₅ gwok₋₃ jan₋₄
哦。我以為你係美國人。

Oh. I thought you were American.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

A nei₅ hou⁻² nei₅ dim⁻² aa₋₃
 你好。你點呀？

Hello. How are you?

B hou⁻² hou⁻² nei₅ ne⁻¹
 好好。你呢？

I'm very good. What about you?

A ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei₅ gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ wui₅
 我都好。你今日會
 m₋₄ wui₅ faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹ aa₋₃
 唔會返工呀？

I'm also good. Are you going to work today?

wui₅ ngo₅ jiu₋₃ gau⁻² dim⁻² bun₋₃ faan⁻²
會 ○ 我 要 九 點 半 返

B

gung⁻¹
工 ○

Yes. I need to start work at 9:30.

gau⁻² dim⁻² bun₋₃ hou⁻² zou⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅
九 點 半 好 早 但 係 我

dou⁻¹ jiu₋₃ hou⁻² zou⁻² faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹ baat₋₃
都 要 好 早 返 工 ○ 八

A

dim⁻² gau⁻² wo₋₃
點 九 啱 ○

9:30 is very early but I also need to start work very early. At 8:45.

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ hou⁻² zou⁻² nei₅ ge⁻³ se⁻²
真係好早。你嘅寫

B

zi₋₆ lau⁻² hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa⁻³
字樓喺邊度呀？

That really is very early. Where is your office at?

ngo₋₅ ge₋₃ se⁻² zi₋₆ lau⁻² hai⁻² ng₋₅ daai₋₆
我 嘅 寫 字 樓 喺 五 大

dou₋₆ sei₋₃ sap₋₆ gau⁻² gaai⁻¹ go⁻² go₋₃
道 四 十 九 街 〇 個 個

A dei₋₆ keoi⁻¹ jau₋₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ do⁻¹ mai₋₅ nei₋₄
地 區 有 好 多 多 米 尼

gaa⁻¹ jan₋₄ tung₋₄ zung⁻¹ gwok₋₃ jan₋₄
加 人 同 中 國 人 〇

*My office is on 49th st and 5th avenue. That area has
a lot of Dominican and Chinese people.*

zan⁻¹ hai₆ ngo₅ hou⁻² pang₄ jau₅ hai₆
真係？我好朋友係

B

do⁻¹ mai₅ nei₄ gaa⁻¹ jan₄
多米尼加人。

Really? My very good friend is Dominican.

A

o⁻² hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹
哦。好開心。

Oh. I'm happy.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ sei₋₃ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 四 個 地 牢

Dungeon 24

ji⁵ ging⁻¹
已 經

Already

maai₋₆

賣

Sell

jat⁻¹ ding₋₆

一定

Definitely

gang² hai₋₆

梗係

Definitely. Of course.

nei₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² maai₋₆ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹

你想唔想賣呢本書？

Do you want to sell this book?

gang⁻² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ ngo₅ ji₅ ging⁻¹ tai⁻² zo⁻² ne⁻¹

梗係啦。我已經睇咗呢

bun⁻² syu⁻¹ nei₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² maai₅ keoi₅

本書。你想唔想買佢？

Of course. I already read this book. Do you want to buy it?

gang² hai₋₆ m₋₄ soeng² ngo₅ ji₅ ging⁻¹ jau₅ ne⁻¹
梗係唔想。我已經有呢
bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書。

Of course not. I already have this book.

si⁻¹ gei⁻¹
司機

Driver (Vehicle)

zaa⁻¹

揸

To drive

zaa⁻¹ ce⁻¹
揸車

To drive a car / vehicle.

bin⁻¹ go⁻³ zaa⁻¹ gan⁻² ce⁻¹
邊個揸緊車？

Who is driving the car?

si⁻¹ gei⁻¹ zaa⁻¹ gan⁻² ce⁻¹
司機揸緊車。

The driver is driving the car.

daa⁻² syun⁻³

打算

To plan

leoi⁻⁵ jau⁻⁴

旅遊

A trip (leisure)

ceot⁻¹ caai⁻¹

出差

A trip (for business)

gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹

加州

California

nei₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ heoi₋₃ gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹ leoi₅ jau₋₄ ho⁻¹
你打算去加州旅遊呵？

Are you planning a trip to go to California for leisure?

m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ heoi₋₃ gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹ ceot⁻¹
唔係。我打算去加州出
caa⁻¹
差。

No I'm not. I'm planning a trip to go to California for business.

teng⁻¹ gong⁻²
聽講

To have heard

bei₋₃ mat₋₆

秘密

Secret

ngo_{,5} teng⁻¹ gong⁻² nei_{,5} zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ go⁻² go₋₃ nei_{,5}
我聽講你鍾意嗰個女

jan₋₄
人。

I heard that you like that girl.

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo_{,5} zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ keoi_{,5} daan₋₆ hai₋₆ m₋₄
係啲。我鍾意佢但係唔

hou⁻² gong⁻² bei⁻² keoi_{,5} zi⁻¹ ni⁻¹ go₋₃ wui_{,5} hai₋₆
好講俾佢知。呢個會係

ngo_{,5} dei₋₆ ge₋₃ bei₋₃ mat₋₆
我哋嘅秘密。

Yea. I like her but don't tell her. This will be our secret.

gang² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ ngo₅ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ m₋₄ wui₅ gong²
梗係啦。我一定唔會講

bei² keoi₅ zi⁻¹
俾佢知。

Of course. I'm definitely not going to tell her.

gwai₋₃

貴

Expensive

peng₋₄

平

Cheap

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

maai₋₅ maai₋₆
Careful with the tones for Buying/Selling (買, 賣)

The only difference between the sound for buying and selling is the tone. Buying is a low rising tone, and selling is a low flat tone. 買 and 賣.

nei₋₅ zou₋₆ me⁻¹ aa₋₃
你做咩呀？

What do you do?

ngo₋₅ maai₋₅ maai₋₆ je₋₅
我買賣嘢。

I buy and sell stuff.

jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ gang² hai₋₆
The different definitelys (一定, 梗係)

There are two different “definitely”s that I’ve introduced: 一定 and 梗係.
jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ gang² hai₋₆

They basically both express the same meaning. 一定 is more formal, and 梗係 is more casual. But feel free to use both of them interchangeably.
hai₋₆

Traveling for fun or for business (旅遊, 出差)

In Cantonese, when you are talking about traveling, you can immediately tell if someone is traveling for fun, or for business by the words that they use. If they say

leoi₅ jau₋₄ 旅遊, then it's normally for fun/leisure. If they say ceot⁻¹ caai⁻¹ 出差, it will definitely be for business.

The flexibility of 車^{ce⁻¹}

The word for car or vehicle is 車^{ce⁻¹} as introduced in earlier chapters. This is a flexible word and you will be hearing it not just for cars, but also for trains, and other types of vehicles.

ngo₅ gaa₋₃ ce⁻¹ hou⁻² hung₋₄
我架車好紅。

My car is very red.

nei₅ gaa₋₃ dei₋₆ tit₋₃ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ go₋₃
你架地鐵喺邊個？

Which train is this?

ni⁻¹ go₋₃ hai₋₆ ce⁻¹
呢個係 N 車。

This is the N train.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ jat⁻¹ jat₋₆ hou⁻² soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ do⁻¹
我 一 日 好 想 去 多

mai₅ nei₋₄ gaa⁻¹ leoi₅ jau₋₄ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ heoi₋₃
米 尼 加 旅 遊 但 係 去

A

go⁻² dou₋₆ hou⁻² gwai₋₃
個 度 好 貴 。

*One day I really want to go on a trip to the Dominican
Republic but going there is expensive.*

B

gei⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
幾 多 錢 去 個 度 ？

How much does it cost to go there?

A saam⁻¹ cin⁻¹ man⁻¹
三千蚊。

3,000 dollars

hou⁻² gwai₋₃ wo₋₃ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻²
好貴喎！如果去個

dou₋₆ hou⁻² gwai₋₃ nei₋₅ wui₋₅ heoi₋₃ bin⁻¹
度好貴，你會去邊

B

dou₋₆ aa₋₃
度呀？

*Wow that's very expensive! If it's so expensive to go
there, where will you go?*

ngo₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ heoi₋₃ gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹ hou⁻²
我 覺 得 去 加 州 好 。

A tin⁻¹ hei₋₃ hou⁻² hou⁻²
天 氣 好 好 。

I think going to California would be good. Very good weather.

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ teng⁻¹ gong⁻² gaa⁻¹
係 喎 。

B zau⁻¹ ge₋₃ tin⁻¹ hei₋₃ hou⁻² hou⁻²
我 都 聽 講 加 州 嘅 天 氣 好 好 。

Yea. I also heard California's weather is very good.

A nei₅ jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ fei⁻¹ gei⁻¹ gei⁻² noi₋₆
你 要 搭 飛 機 幾 耐 ？

How long do you need to be on the airplane?

B luk₋₆ go₋₃ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄
六 個 鐘 頭 。

6 hours

A nei₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ heoi₋₃ gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹
你 打 算 去 加 州 ？

You planning to go to California?

ngo₋₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ sei₋₃ jyut₋₆ sap₋₆ ng₋₅ hou₋₆
我打算四月十五號

B

heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
去個度。

I'm planning to go there on April 15th.

A

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
好呀。再見。

Good. Take care.

B

zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
再見。

Take care.

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ ng₅ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 五 個 地 牢

Dungeon 25

gui₋₆

疲

Tired

ngo₅ cam₋₄ jat₋₆ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₅ zou₋₆ gam⁻¹
我 尋 日 有 好 多 嘢 做 。 今

jat₋₆ zung₋₆ hai₋₆ hou⁻² gui₋₆
日 仲 係 好 疲 。

I had a lot of stuff to do yesterday. I'm still very tired today.

hei⁻² san⁻¹
起 身

To get up

nei₅ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹ hei⁻² san⁻¹
你 幾 點 鍾 起 身 ？

What time did you get up?

ngo₅ luk₋₆ dim⁻² hei⁻² san⁻¹
我 六 點 起 身 。

I got up at 6 o'clock.

fan₋₃ zoek₋₆ gok₋₃
瞓 著 覺

To sleep

fan⁻³ gaau⁻³

瞓覺

To sleep

seng⁻²

醒

To wake up

nei⁵ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹ fan⁻³ gaau⁻³ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹
你 幾 點 鐘 瞓 覺 ？ 幾 點 鐘
seng⁻²
醒 ？

What time did you go to sleep? What time you wake up?

sap₋₆ dim⁻² bun₋₃ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃ luk₋₆ dim⁻² seng⁻²
十點半瞓覺，六點醒。

I went to sleep at 10:30 and woke up at 6:00.

lou₅ gung⁻¹

老公

Husband

lou⁵ po⁻⁴
老婆

Wife

zou⁻² tau⁻²
早啱

Good night (said to someone you are close to)

can⁻¹ oi⁻³
親愛

Dear

ngo⁵ wui⁵ fan⁻³ gaau⁻³ zou⁻² tau⁻² ngo⁵ can⁻¹ oi⁻³
我會瞓覺。早啱我親愛
ge⁻³ lou⁵ po⁻⁴
嘅老婆。

I'm going to sleep. Good night my dear wife.

zou⁻² tau⁻² ngo⁵ can⁻¹ oi⁻³ ge⁻³ lou⁵ gung⁻¹
早啱我親愛嘅老公。

Good night my dear husband.

pui₋₄

陪

To accompany

nei₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² pui₋₄ ngo₅ heoi₋₃ ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹
你 想 唔 想 陪 我 去 超 級

si₅ coeng₋₄ maai₅ je₅ sik₋₆
市 場 買 嘢 食 ？

*Do you want to accompany me to go to the supermarket to buy
stuff to eat?*

gan⁻¹

跟

To follow. With.

nei₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² gan⁻¹ ngo₅ heoi₋₃ ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹
你 想 唔 想 跟 我 去 超 級

si₅ coeng₋₄ maai₅ je₅ sik₋₆
市 場 買 嘢 食 ？

*Do you want to come with me to the supermarket to buy stuff
to eat?*

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃
覺得, 瞓覺)

Different sounds for the same character (覺得, 瞓覺)

In Cantonese, a character can have a different sound based on the word its being used in.

gok₋₃ dak⁻¹
覺得

To think. To feel.

fan₋₃ gaau₋₃
瞓覺

To sleep

ngo₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ ngo₅ wui₅ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃
我覺得我會瞓覺。

I think I'm going to go to sleep.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₋₅ ji₋₅ ging⁻¹ hou⁻² gui₋₆ so⁻² ji₋₅ gok₋₃
我已經好励所以覺

dak⁻¹ wui₋₅ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃ sin⁻¹ nei₋₅ ne⁻¹
得會瞓覺先。你呢？

nei₋₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹ fan₋₃
你打算幾點鐘瞓

A

gok₋₃
覺？

I'm already very tired so I'm going to go to sleep first.

*What about you? What time are you planning to go
to sleep?*

ngo₅ wui₅ tai⁻² din₋₆ si₋₆ sin⁻¹ gok₋₃
我會睇電視先。覺

dak⁻¹ loeng₅ go₋₃ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ wui₅
得兩個鐘頭之後會

B

fan₋₃ gaau₋₃
瞓覺。

*I'm going to watch TV first. I think I'll go to sleep in
two hours.*

A

ting⁻¹ jat₋₆ nei₅ wui₅ faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹ ho⁻¹
聽日你會返工呵？

You going to work tomorrow, right?

wui₅ ngo₅ jiu₋₃ cat⁻¹ dim⁻² saam⁻¹ hei⁻²
會 ○ 我 要 七 點 三 起

B

san⁻¹
身 ○

Yea. I need to get up at 7:15.

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zou⁻² tau⁻² ngo₅ can⁻¹ oi₋₃
好 啊 ○ 早 啱 我 親 愛

A

ge₋₃ lou₅ po₋₄
嘅 老 婆 ○

Alright. Good night my dear wife.

zou⁻² tau⁻² ngo⁵ can⁻¹ oi⁻³ ge⁻³ lou⁵
早 啱 我 親 愛 嘅 老

B

gung⁻¹ ngo⁵ oi⁻³ nei⁵
公 ◦ 我 愛 你 ◦

Good night my dear husband. I love you.

A

ngo⁵ dou⁻¹ oi⁻³ nei⁵
我 都 愛 你 ◦

I love you too.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 六 個 地 牢

Dungeon 26

caan⁻¹

餐

Meal. Food.

aan⁻³ zau⁻³

晏 晝

Noon

zou⁻² caan⁻¹

早 餐

Breakfast (lit. Morning Meal)

aan₋₃ zau₋₃ faan₋₆

晏晝飯

Lunch (lit. Noon Meal)

maan₋₅ caan⁻¹

晚餐

Dinner (lit. Evening Meal)

zyu⁻²

煮

To cook (for food that requires fire, stove top).

zyu⁻² faan₋₆

煮飯

To cook dinner

bou⁻¹

煲

To boil

bou⁻¹ seoi⁻²

煲水

To boil water

zing²

整

To prepare. To make.

saam⁻¹ man₋₄ zi₋₆

三文治

Sandwich

zing² saam¹ man₄ zi₆
整三文治

To make a sandwich

teng¹

廳

Room. Hall.

caan¹ teng¹

餐廳

Restaurant (lit. Meal Hall)

caa₋₄ caan⁻¹ teng⁻¹

茶 餐 廳

Hong Kong Style Diner

dim⁻² sam⁻¹

點 心

Dim Sum

jam⁻² caa₋₄
飲 茶

Yam Cha (lit. To drink tea)

zau⁻² lau₋₄
酒樓

Chinese Restaurant (Dim Sum / Yam Cha)

caa₋₄ zau⁻²
茶走

A popular Hong Kong Condensed Milk based Milk Tea.

bo⁻¹ lo₋₄
菠 蘿

Pineapple

baau⁻¹

包

Bag. Bun.

bo⁻¹ lo₋₄ baau⁻¹
菠 蘿 包

Pineapple Bun

coeng⁻² fan⁻²

腸粉

Steamed Rice Roll

gaau⁻² zi⁻²

餃子

Dumpling

caau⁻²

炒

To stir-fry

zaa-3

炸

To fry

siu⁻¹

燒

To roast. To bake.

siu⁻¹ maai⁻²

燒賣

Cantonese-Style Pork Dumpling

caa⁻¹ siu⁻¹

叉燒

BBQ Pork

caa⁻¹ siu⁻¹ baau⁻¹

叉燒包

BBQ Pork Bun

zaa₋₃ gai₋₁

炸雞

Fried Chicken

caau⁻² min₋₆

炒麵

Stir-fried Noodles

caau² faan₋₆

炒飯

Stir-fried Rice

ceng²

請

To Treat. To Invite.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ hou⁻² tou₅ ngo₋₆ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅
我好肚餓。而家會

zyu⁻² faan₋₆ nei₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² pui₋₄
煮飯。你想唔想陪

A

ngo₅ sik₋₆ faan₋₆ aa⁻³
我食飯呀？

*I'm very hungry. I'm going to cook dinner now. Do
you want to join me for dinner?*

gang⁻² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ do⁻¹ ze₋₆ kei₋₄ sat₋₆
梗係啦。多謝。其實

B

ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ dou⁻¹ tou₅ ngo₋₆
我而家都肚餓。

Of course. Thank you. Actually, I'm also hungry.

hou⁻² aa⁻³ ngo₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ kei₋₄
好 啊 。 我 好 開 心 。 其

sat₋₆ ngo₅ sik₋₆ maan₅ caan⁻¹ go⁻² zan₋₆ zung⁻¹
實 我 食 晚 餐 個 陣 鍾

ji⁻³ sik₋₆ dim⁻² sam⁻¹ so⁻² ji₅ ngo₅
意 食 點 心 。 所 以 我

wui₅ zing⁻² gaau⁻² zi⁻² caa⁻¹ siu⁻¹ baau⁻¹
會 整 餃 子 ， 叉 燒 包 ，

coeng⁻² fan⁻² tung₋₄ maai₋₄ siu⁻¹ maai⁻² hou⁻²
腸 粉 ， 同 埋 燒 賣 。 好

m₋₄ hou⁻² aa⁻³
唔 好 呀 ？

Cool. I'm glad. When I eat dinner I actually like eating Dim Sum. So I'm going to make Pork Dumplings, BBQ Pork Buns, Steamed Rice Roll, and Cantonese-Style Pork Dumplings.

A

hou⁻² aa⁻³ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² ngo₅ dei₋₆ wui₅
好 啊 。 如 果 我 哋 會

sik₋₆ dim⁻² sam⁻¹ ngo₅ dei₋₆ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆
食 點 心 ， 我 哋 一 定

B

jiu⁻³ jam⁻² caa₋₄ nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ caa₋₄
要 飲 茶 。 你 有 冇 茶 ？

*Nice. If we are going to eat Dim Sum, we definitely
need to drink tea. Do you have tea?*

A jau₅ jau₅
 有 ， 有 。

Yes, I do.

hou⁻² aa₋₃ do⁻¹ ze₋₆ nei₅ ceng⁻² ngo₅
好 啊 ◦ 多 謝 你 請 我

B

sik₋₆ faan₋₆ ◦
食 飯 ◦

Good. Thank you for treating me for dinner.

m₋₄ sai⁻² haak₋₃ hei₋₃ ngo₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆
唔 使 客 氣 ◦ 我 哋 係

A

hou⁻² pang₋₄ jau₅
好 朋 友 ◦

No need to be so polite. We are good friends.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ cat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 七 個 地 牢

Dungeon 27

ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹
醫 生

Doctor (Medical)

tai⁻² ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹
睇 醫 生

To see the doctor

zi⁻²
紙

Paper

ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹ zi⁻²
醫 生 紙

Doctor's Note

joek⁻³

約

To make an appointment. Appointment.

joek⁻³ ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹

約 醫 生

To make an appointment with the doctor.

syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆

舒服

Comfortable

m₋₄ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆

唔舒服

Not feeling well (lit. Not comfortable)

tung⁻³

痛

Pain

tau₋₄ tung₋₃

頭痛

Headache (lit. Head Hurt)

tou₋₅ tung₋₃

肚痛

Stomacheache (lit. Stomach Hurt)

hau⁻⁴ lung⁻⁴ tung⁻³

喉 嚨 痛

Sore throat (lit. Throat Hurt)

gam⁻² mou⁻⁶

感 冒

Cold / Flu

faat⁻³ siu⁻¹

發 燒

Fever

tau₋₄ wan₋₄
頭暈

Dizzy

zok₋₃ au⁻²
作嘔

Nausea / Nauseous

sai⁻²

洗

To wash

sau⁻²

手

Hand

sai⁻² sau⁻²

洗手

Wash hands

sai⁻² sau⁻² gaan⁻¹

洗手間

Bathroom (Formal) (lit. Wash Hands Room)

ci⁻³ so⁻²

廁所

Bathroom (Casual)

gap⁻¹

急

Urge / Urgent

niu₋₆

尿

Urine / Pee

si⁻²

屎

Poop

gap⁻¹ niu₋₆

急尿

Urge to pee

gap⁻¹ si⁻²

急屎

Urge to poop

tong⁻⁴

糖

Sugar

beng₋₆

病

Sick / Disease

tong₋₄ niu₋₆ beng₋₆

糖尿病

Diabetes (lit. Sweet Urine Disease)

ci₋₃

次

Number of times (Frequency/Repetition)

gei⁻² ci⁻³

幾次

How many times

saam⁻¹ ci⁻³

三次

Three times

joek₆

藥

Medicine

sai⁻¹ joek₋₆

西藥

Western Medicine

zung⁻¹ joek₋₆

中藥

Chinese Medicine

sai⁻¹ joek₋₆ fong₋₄

西藥房

Western Pharmacy

giu₋₃

叫

To be called

sing₋₃

姓

Last Name

ceng⁻²

請

May I please ask (Formal).

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆ m₋₄ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆
Saying that you are or are not feeling well (舒服, 唔舒服)

When you want to say you are not feeling well, you say 我唔舒服.
ngo₋₅ m₋₄ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆
ngo₋₅ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆

However, when you want to say you are feeling well, you don't say 我舒服, but
ngo₋₅ hou⁻² hou⁻²
can just say 我好好.

Names in Cantonese

When you want to speak about names in Cantonese, the family name always comes first. There are also formal and casual ways of asking for a name. Using ceng⁻² 請 or saying nei₋₅ gwai₋₃ sing₋₃ 你貴姓 is considered formal speech.

ceng⁻² man₋₆

請 問

May I please ask ...

nei₋₅ gwai₋₃ sing₋₃

你 貴 姓 ？

What is your honorable name?

ceng⁻² man₋₆ nei₋₅ gwai₋₃ sing₋₃

請 問 ， 你 貴 姓 ？

May I please ask what is your honorable name?

ngo₅ sing₋₃ faan₋₆ giu₋₃ zeon₋₃ lok₋₆

我 姓 范 叫 俊 樂 ◯

My last name is Fan, first name Zeon Lok.

nei₅ giu₋₃ mat⁻¹ je₅ meng⁻²

你 叫 乜 嘢 名 ？

What is your name? (lit. What are you called)

nei₅ giu₋₃ me⁻¹ meng⁻² aa₋₃

你 叫 咩 名 呀 ？

What is your name? (lit. What are you called)

ngo₅ giu₋₃ zeon₋₃ lok₋₆

我 叫 俊 樂 ◯

My name is Zeon Lok. (lit. I'm called ...)

ngo₅ giu₋₃ faan₋₆ zeon₋₃ lok₋₆

我叫范俊樂。

My name is Faan Zeon Lok. (lit. I'm called ...)

saai₋₃

Express the completeness of something (晒)

saai₋₃

You can use 晒 to indicate the completeness of what it's connected to.

ngo₅ sik₋₆ saai₋₃ saam⁻¹ man₋₄ zi₋₆
我食晒三文治。

I ate all the sandwiches.

ngo₅ tai⁻² saai₋₃ ceot⁻¹ hei₋₃
我睇晒齣戲。

I saw all the movies.

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔該

Thank you. (Service, Assistance)

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ saai₋₃
唔該晒

Thank you very much. (Service, Assistance)

do⁻¹ ze₋₆
多謝

Thank you. (Gifts, Compliments)

do⁻¹ ze₋₆ saai₋₃
多謝晒

Thank you very much. (Gifts, Compliments)

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ hou⁻² ngo₅ gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ joek₋₃ dou₋₃
你好。我今朝約到
ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹ m₋₄ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆ so⁻² ji₅
醫生。唔舒服所以

A

jiu₋₃ gin₋₃ keoi₅
要見佢。

Hello. I have an appointment scheduled with the doctor this morning. I'm not feeling well so I need to see him.

A

ceng⁻² man₋₆ nei₅ giu₋₃ mat⁻¹ je₅ meng⁻²
請問，你叫乜嘢名？

What's your name?

A ngo₅ sing₋₃ giu₋₃
我 姓 Chan 叫 David.

My last name is Chan, first name David.

ngo₅ wan⁻² dou₋₃ nei₅ nei₅ gau⁻² dim⁻²
我 搵 到 你 。 你 九 點
sei₋₃ joek₋₃ ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹
A 四 約 醫 生 。

*I found you. You have an appointment scheduled
with the doctor for 9:20.*

hai₋₆ wo₋₃
A 係 啲 。

Yes.

hou⁻² nei₅ ho⁻² ji₅ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
好。你可以喺個度

A

dang⁻² ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹
等醫生。

Ok. You can wait for the doctor over there.

A

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔該。

Thank you.

sap₋₆ ng₅ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆
十五分鐘頭之後

15 Minutes Later

zou⁻² san₋₄ teng⁻¹ gong⁻² gam⁻¹
早晨 David。聽講今

C jat₋₆ m₋₄ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆
日唔舒服。

Good morning David. I heard that you weren't feeling well today.

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₋₅ hau₋₄ lung₋₄ tung₋₃ tung₋₄
係喎。我喉嚨痛同

B faat₋₃ siu⁻¹ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ ngo₋₅ gam⁻² mou₋₆
發燒。覺得我感冒。

Yes. I have a sore throat and a fever. I think I have a cold.

hou⁻² aa₋₃ ngo₅ wui₅ bei⁻² joek₋₆ nei₅
好 呀 ○ 我 會 俾 藥 你

sik₋₆ jat⁻¹ jat₋₆ saam⁻¹ ci₋₃ sik₋₆
食 ○ 一 日 三 次 食 ○

C jat⁻¹ go₋₃ lai₅ baai₋₃ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ m₋₄ sai⁻²
一 個 禮 拜 之 後 唔 使

sik₋₆
食 ○

Alright. I will give you medicine for you to take. Take it three times a day. After one week you don't need to take it.

B hou⁻² m₋₄ goi⁻¹ saai₋₃ ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹
好 ○ 唔 該 晒 醫 生 ○

Alright. Thank you very much doctor.

C m₋₄ sai⁻²
 唔 使 。

You're welcome.

lp Donate

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ baat₋₃ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 八 個 地 牢

Dungeon 28

hoi⁻¹ ci⁻²

開始

To start

wan₋₆ dung₋₆

運動

Motion

zou₋₆ wan₋₆ dung₋₆

做運動

To exercise (lit. To do motion)

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} zou₋₆ wan₋₆ dung₋₆
我會做運動。

I'm going to exercise.

gai₋₃ zuk₋₆
繼續

To continue

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} gai₋₃ zuk₋₆ zou₋₆ wan₋₆ dung₋₆
我會繼續做運動。

I will continue to exercise.

piu⁻³

票

Ticket

fei⁻¹ gei⁻¹ piu⁻³

飛機票

Airplane Ticket

gei⁻¹ piu⁻³

機 票

Airplane Ticket

zoeng⁻¹

張

(Used for flat things)

jat⁻¹ zoeng⁻¹ gei⁻¹ piu⁻³

一張機票

One airplane ticket

ngo⁵ maai⁵ zo⁻² jat⁻¹ zoeng⁻¹ gei⁻¹ piu⁻³
我買咗一張機票。

I bought an airplane ticket.

bei⁻² cin⁻²
俾錢

To pay (lit. To give money)

min⁵ fai⁻³
免費

Free (Cost/Price)

jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ ni⁻¹ zoeng⁻¹ piu₋₃ min₋₅ fai₋₃ ngo₋₅ m₋₄
因為呢張票免費，我唔
si⁻² bei⁻² cin⁻²
使俾錢。

Because this ticket was free, I didn't need to pay.

hei₋₃

戲

Movie

ceot⁻¹

齣

(Used for movies)

jat⁻¹ ceot⁻¹ hei⁻³

一齣戲

One movie

hei⁻³ jyun⁻²

戲院

Movie Theater / Cinema

jat⁻¹ gaan⁻¹ hei⁻³ jyun⁻²

一間戲院

A movie theater

hai⁻² hei⁻³ jyun⁻² ho⁻² ji⁻⁵ tai⁻² hei⁻³

喺戲院可以睇戲。

One can watch a movie at the movie theater.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ soeng⁻² ceng⁻² ngo₅ dei₋₆
我 爸 爸 想 請 我 哋

sik₋₆ faan₋₆ lai₅ baai₋₃ jat₋₆ hou⁻² m₋₄
食 飯 〇 禮 拜 日 好 唔

A

hou⁻² aa₋₃
好 呀 ？

*My dad wants to treat us both for dinner. Is Sunday
good?*

ngo₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ ngo₅ jiu₋₃ waa₋₆
我好開心。我要話
bei⁻² keoi₅ teng⁻¹ do⁻¹ ze₋₆ sing⁻¹ kei₋₄
俾佢聽多謝。星期

B

jat₋₆ hou⁻²
日好。

*I'm very happy. I need to say thank you to him.
Sunday is good.*

A

hou⁻² ngo₅ wui₅ gong⁻² bei⁻² keoi₅ zi⁻¹
好。我會講俾佢知。

Good. I'll let him know.

hou⁻² m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ ni⁻¹ go₋₃ sing⁻¹
好。唔該。你呢個星

B

kei₋₄ ng₅ wui₅ zou₋₆ me⁻¹ aa₋₃
期五會做咩呀？

Ok. Thank you. What are you doing this Friday?

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ ng₅ ziu⁻¹ zou⁻² sap₋₆ jat⁻¹ dim⁻²
星期五朝早十一點

wui₅ zou₋₆ wan₋₆ dung₋₆ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ mou₅
會做運動。之後冇

A

je₅ zou₋₆
嘢做。

*I'm going to exercise at 11 in the morning. I don't
have anything to do afterwards.*

hou⁻² kei₋₄ sat₋₆ ngo₅ soeng⁻² man₋₆ nei₅
好。其實我想問你

jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² nei₅ soeng⁻² pui₋₄ ngo₅ heoi₋₃
如果你想去

B

tai⁻² heoi₋₃
睇戲？

*Good. I actually wanted to ask you if you wanted to
go see a movie with me?*

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ gang⁻² hai₋₆ laai⁻¹ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆
真係？梗係拉。一定

soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ dang⁻² ngo₋₅ ceng⁻²
想去。但係等我請

A

nei₋₅

你。

*Really? Of course. I definitely want to go. But let me
treat you.*

m₋₄ sai⁻² di⁻¹ piu₋₃ min₅ fai₋₃ ngo₅
唔使。啲票免費。我

m₋₄ sai⁻² bei⁻² cin⁻² jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² jiu₋₃
唔使俾錢。如果要

B bei⁻² cin⁻² jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ m₋₄ heoi₋₃
俾錢，一定唔去。

No need. The tickets were free. I didn't need to spend any money. If I needed to pay, I definitely wouldn't go.

A

o⁻²
哦

Oh

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ ji₋₆ sap₋₆ gau⁻² go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 二 十 九 個 地 牢

Dungeon 29

gaau₋₃

教

To teach

lou₅ si⁻¹
老師

Teacher

wai₋₆
位

(Used for professions)

jat⁻¹ wai₋₆ lou₋₅ si⁻¹
一位老師

One teacher

go⁻² wai₋₆ lou₋₅ si⁻¹ gaau₋₃ gan⁻² go⁻² di⁻¹ hok₋₆
個位老師教緊個啲學

saang⁻¹ dim⁻² se⁻² zi₋₆
生點寫字。

That teacher is teaching those students how to write characters.

leot₋₆ si⁻¹
律師

Lawyer

man₋₄ gin⁻²

文件

Document

ni⁻¹ di⁻¹ leot₋₆ si⁻¹ se⁻² gan⁻² man₋₄ gin⁻²
呢啲律師寫緊文件。

These lawyers are writing documents.

haang₋₄

行

To walk

jat⁻¹ zik₋₆

一直

Straight

maa₋₅ lou₋₆

馬路

Road

jat⁻¹ tiu₄ maa₅ lou₆
一條馬路

One road

ngo₅ hai⁻² ni⁻¹ tiu₄ maa₅ lou₆ jat⁻¹ zik₆ haang₄
我喺呢條馬路一直行。

I'm walking straight on this road.

sak⁻¹

塞

To block. To plug. To obstruct.

sak⁻¹ ce⁻¹

塞車

Traffic Jam

go⁻² tiu⁻⁴ maa⁻⁵ lou⁻⁶ sak⁻¹ ce⁻¹

嗰條馬路塞車。

That road is blocked.

ting₋₄

停

To stop.

hai⁻² go⁻² dou⁻⁶ ting⁻⁴ ce⁻¹
喺 嗰 度 停 車 ○

Stop the car over there.

zyun⁻²

轉

To turn.

dang⁻¹

燈

Light

hung₋₄ luk₋₆ dang⁻¹

紅綠燈

Traffic Light (lit. Red Green Light)

paak₋₃ ce⁻¹

泊車

To park

saam⁻¹ go₋₃ hung₋₄ luk₋₆ dang⁻¹ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ zyun⁻² jau₋₆ zau₋₆
三個紅綠燈之後轉右就

paak₋₃ ce⁻¹
泊車。

In three blocks turn right and then park the car.

dak⁻¹ haan₋₄
得閒

To be available (free time)

nei₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ dak⁻¹ m₋₄ dak⁻¹ haan₋₄
你而家得唔得閒？

Are you free right now?

ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ m₋₄ dak⁻¹ haan₋₄
我而家唔得閒。

I'm not free at the moment.

mong₋₄

忙

To be busy

ngo⁵ ji⁻⁴ gaa⁻¹ hou⁻² mong⁻⁴

我 而 家 好 忙 ○

I'm very busy right now.

ce⁻¹

車

To drive someone

fei⁻¹ gei⁻¹ coeng⁻⁴

飛 機 場

Airport

gei⁻¹ coeng₋₄

機 場

Airport

ngo_{,5} ho⁻² ji_{,5} ce⁻¹ nei_{,5} heoi₋₃ gei⁻¹ coeng₋₄

我 可 以 車 你 去 機 場 。

I can drive you to the airport.

waa₋₆

話

To say

keoi₅ waa₋₆ keoi₅ m₋₄ zi⁻¹
佢話佢唔知。

She said she doesn't know.

dou₋₃

到

To arrive. Through.

jat⁻¹ dou₋₃ gau⁻²
一到九
1 - 9

ngo₅ dou₋₃ zo⁻²
我到咗
I've arrived.

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

gaa⁻¹ hung₋₄ luk₋₆ dang⁻¹
Multiple ways to say a block (街, 紅綠燈)

You can represent a block by either just saying a “street”, 街, or you can say a traffic light, 紅綠燈. Thus, three traffic lights is a representation of three blocks.

loeng₅ tiu₋₄ gaa⁻¹
兩條街

Two blocks

loeng₅ go₋₃ hung₋₄ luk₋₆ dang⁻¹
兩個紅綠燈

Two blocks

To drive someone using the word 車

In Cantonese, you can use the noun for car, 車^{ce⁻¹}, as a verb, which turns it into a convenient way to say you are driving someone.

ngo⁵ soeng⁻² ce⁻¹ nei⁵ faan⁻¹ uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
我想車你返屋企。

I want to drive you back home. (lit. I want to car you back home)

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

ngo₅ luk₋₆ dim⁻² bun₋₃ fong₋₃ gung⁻¹ zan⁻¹
我 六 點 半 放 工 。 真

A hai₋₆ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ tai⁻² hei₋₃
 係 想 去 睇 戲 。

*I get off work at 6:30. I really want to go watch a
movie.*

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₋₅ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ ho⁻² ji₋₅
係 啲 。 我 一 定 可 以

jam⁻² jat⁻¹ bui⁻¹ be⁻¹ zau⁻² nei₋₅ soeng⁻²
飲 一 杯 啤 酒 。 你 想

B m₋₄ soeng⁻² tai⁻² hei₋₃ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ jam⁻²
唔 想 睇 戲 之 後 飲

zau⁻²
酒 ？

*Yea. I really could drink a beer. Do you want to watch
a movie and then go drink alcohol?*

ho⁻² ji₅ laa⁻¹ ngo₅ ho⁻² ji₅ ce⁻¹
可以啦。我可以車

A

nei₅ heoi⁻³ go⁻² dou₋₆
你去個度。

Yea I can. I can drive you over there.

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ saai⁻³ nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹
唔該晒。你知唔知

B

dim⁻² heoi⁻³ go⁻² dou₋₆
點去個度？

Thank you very much. Do you know how to go there?

m₋₄ zi⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ho⁻² ji₋₅ tai⁻²
唔 知 ， 但 係 可 以 睇

A

haa⁻² ngo₋₅ ge₋₃ dei₋₆ tou₋₄
吓 我 嘅 地 圖 。

I don't but I can take a look at my map.

B

hou⁻²
好 。

Alright.

dei₋₆ tou₋₄ waa₋₆ ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ jiu⁻³ zaa⁻¹ ce⁻¹
地圖話我哋要揸車

ji₋₆ sap₋₆ go⁻³ hung₋₄ luk₋₆ dang⁻¹ zyun⁻²
二十個紅綠燈，轉

zo⁻² zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ gai⁻³ zuk₋₆ zaa⁻¹ ng₋₅
左，之後繼續揸五

A tiu₋₄ gaai⁻¹ zau₋₆ lok₋₆ ce⁻¹ zung₋₆ jiu⁻³
條街就落車。仲要

haang₋₄ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹ zau₋₆ dou⁻³
行五分鐘就到。

The map says we need to drive the car for 20 blocks, turn left, and then afterwards continue driving for 5 blocks, then we off the car. We still need to walk 5 minutes, and then we'll be there.

B

hou⁻² aa₋₃
好 啊 ○

Alright, sounds good.

[lp Donate](#)

dai₋₆ saam⁻¹ sap₋₆ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第 三 十 個 地 牢

Dungeon 30

zoek₋₆

着

To wear (for stuff worn directly on your body)

gin₋₆
件

(Used for some clothing)

saam⁻¹
衫

Shirt

jat⁻¹ gin₋₆ saam⁻¹

一件衫

One shirt

saam⁻¹ tiu₋₄ ngau₋₄ zai⁻² fu⁻³

三條牛仔褲

Three pairs of jeans

jat⁻¹ gin₋₆ lau⁻¹

一件褸 ◯

One jacket / coat

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} zoek₋₆ gin₋₆ lau⁻¹
我會着件褸。

I'm going to wear a jacket.

daai⁻³
帶

To wear (for accessories, stuff worn on your extremities)

ding⁻²

頂

(Used for hats)

jat⁻¹ deng⁻² mou⁻²

一頂帽。

One hat.

ngo⁻⁵ daai⁻³ ding⁻² mou⁻²

我帶頂帽。

I wear the hat.

ngo₅ daai₋₃ sau⁻² tou₋₃
我帶手套。

I wear gloves.

ngo₅ daai₋₃ mat₋₆
我帶襪。

I wear socks.

deoi₋₃

對

A pair

jat⁻¹ deoi⁻³ mat₆

一對襪

A pair of socks.

jat⁻¹ deoi⁻³ sau⁻² tou⁻³

一對手套

A pair of gloves.

jat⁻¹ zek⁻³ mat₋₆
一隻襪。

One sock

jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ sau⁻² tou₋₃
一隻手套。

One glove

cam₄ bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

The different verbs for wearing something (帶, 着)

In Cantonese, the verb you use for wearing depends on where on the body the thing you are wearing is located in. If it's in your extremities (usually accessories), then you will use 帶^{daai⁻³}, if it's on your body directly (like a coat, dress, shirt), then you use 着^{zoek₋₆}.

ngo₋₅ zoek₋₆ ding⁻² mou⁻²
我 着 頂 帽 ◯

I wear the hat.

ngo₋₅ daai⁻³ leng₋₅ taai⁻¹
我 帶 領 呔 ◯

I wear the tie.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

nei₅ gok⁻³ m₄ gok⁻³ dak⁻¹ nei₅ maa₄ maa⁻¹
你 覺 唔 覺 得 你 媽 媽

wui₅ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ ni⁻¹ deng⁻² hung₄ sik⁻¹
會 鍾 意 呢 頂 紅 色

A

mou⁻²
帽 ？

Do you think your mom is going to like this red hat?

keoi₅ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ hung₋₄ sik⁻¹ di⁻¹
佢 唔 鍾 意 紅 色 啲

je₅ bat⁻¹ jyu₋₄ nei₅ maai₅ luk₋₆ sik⁻¹
嘢 〇 不 如 你 買 綠 色

B

ge⁻³
嘅 ？

*She doesn't like red stuff. Why don't you buy the
green one?*

luk₆ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² leng⁻³ mat₆
綠色嘅都好靚。襪

ne⁻¹ nei₅ gok⁻³ m₄ gok⁻³ dak⁻¹ keoi₅
呢？你覺唔覺得佢

A wui₅ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ ni⁻¹ deoi⁻³ wong₄ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³
會鍾意呢對黃色嘅

mat₆
襪？

The green one is also beautiful. What about socks?

Do you think she will like this pair of yellow socks?

wui₋₅ luk₋₆ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ ding⁻² mou⁻² tung₋₄
會。綠色嘅頂帽同

wong₋₄ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ mat₋₆ hou⁻² leng₋₃ ngo₋₅
黃色嘅襪好靚。我

B

wui₋₅ hai₋₆ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹
會係好開心。

She will. The green hat and yellow socks are beautiful. She will be very happy.

A

hou⁻² aa₋₃
好啊。

Nice.

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wan⁻² m₄ dou⁻² di⁻¹ dei₆ lou₄
搵 唔 到 啲 地 牢

The Lost Dungeons

Weshly ^{ge-3} 嘅 ^{gu-3} 故 ^{si-6} 事

Weshly's Story

seng²

醒

Awakening

nei₅ hou⁻² ngo₅ giu₋₃
你 好 ○ 我 叫

Weshly. ngo₅ hai₋₆ jat⁻¹ zek₋₃
我 係 一 隻

lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ gam⁻¹ nin₋₄ ngo₅ baat₋₃
龍 貓 ○ 今 年 我 八

seoi₋₃ ngo₅ mou₅ hing⁻¹ dai₋₆ zi⁻²
歲 ○ 我 冇 兄 弟 姊

Weshly

mui₋₆ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹
妹 , 但 係 我 有 一

go₋₃ hou⁻² oi₋₃ ngo₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹
個 好 愛 我 爸 爸

maa₋₄ maa⁻¹ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² oi₋₃
媽 媽 ○ 我 都 好 愛

keoi₅ dei₋₆ ngo₅ hei⁻¹ mong₋₆ nei₅
佢 哋 ○ 我 希 望 你

wui₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ gan⁻¹ ngo₅ ge₋₃
 會 鍾 意 跟 我 嘅
 gu₋₃ si₋₆ haa₋₆ ci₋₃ gin₋₃
 故 事 。 下 次 見 ！

*Hello. My name is Weshly. I am a Chinchilla.
 This year I am 8 years old. I don't have any
 brothers and sisters, but I have parents who
 love me. I also love them. I hope that you like
 following my story. See you next time!*

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sam⁻¹ jyun⁻¹

深淵

Abyss

ngo₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆ nei⁻¹ dou₆
我 係 邊 度？ 呢 度

hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆ go⁻² dou₆ hai⁻²
係 邊 度？ 個 度 係

bin⁻¹ dou₆ ni⁻¹ go⁻³ hai₆ mat⁻¹
邊 度？ 呢 個 係 乜

je₅ go⁻² go⁻³ hai₆ mat⁻¹ je₅
嘢？ 個 個 係 乜 嘢？

Weshly

ni⁻¹ di⁻¹ hai₆ mat⁻¹ je₅ go⁻²
呢 啲 係 乜 嘢？ 個

di⁻¹ hai₆ mat⁻¹ je₅ ngo₅ hoi⁻¹
啲 係 乜 嘢？ 我 開

di⁻¹ ngaan₅ go⁻² zan₆ wui₆ gin⁻³
啲 眼 個 陣 會 見

dou⁻³ mat⁻¹ je₅ waak₆ ze⁻² mong₄
到 乜 嘢？ 或 者 芒

gwo⁻² waak₋₆ ze⁻² hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹
果？ 或 者 香 蕉？

ngo₋₅ m₋₄ zi⁻¹
我 唔 知。

*Where am I? Where is here? Where is there?
What is this? What is that? What are these?
What are those? What will I see when I
open my eyes? Maybe a Mango? Maybe a
Banana? I don't know.*

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saang⁻¹ gwo⁻²

生 果

Fruits

m₄ goi⁻¹ ngo₅ soeng⁻² maai₅ di⁻¹
唔該，我想買啲

mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² tung₄ maai₄ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹
芒果同埋香蕉。

zi⁻¹ m₄ zi⁻¹ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆
知唔知喺邊度

ho⁻² ji₅ maai₅ aa⁻³
可以買呀？

Weshly

*Excuse me, I want to buy some Mangos and
Bananas. Do you know where I can buy
them?*

zi⁻¹ nei₅ ho⁻² ji₅ hai⁻² saam⁻¹
知 ◦ 你 可 以 喺 三

sap₋₆ ng₅ gaai⁻¹ ge⁻³ pou⁻³ tau⁻²
十 五 街 嘅 舖 頭

Person

maai₅
買 ◦

*Yes I know. You can buy them at the 35th st
store.*

keoi₅ dei₋₆ di⁻¹ saang⁻¹ gwo⁻² hou⁻²
佢 哋 啲 生 果 好

Weshly

m₋₄ hou⁻² sik₋₆
唔 好 食 ？

Are their fruits delicious?

Person

hou⁻² sik₋₆ hou⁻² san⁻¹ sin⁻¹ wo₋₃
好食。好新鮮。嗶。

Very delicious. Very fresh.

Weshly

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ saai₋₃ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₋₅
唔該晒。而家會
heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ maai₋₅ di⁻¹ saang⁻¹
去個度買啲生
gwo⁻² baai⁻¹ baai₋₃
果。拜拜！

*Thank you very much. I'm going to go there
now to buy the fruits. Bye bye!*

Person

m_{~4} sai⁻² m_{~4} goi⁻¹ baai⁻¹ baai⁻³
唔 使 唔 該 拜 拜 !

You're welcome. Bye bye!

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ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₂⁵ coeng₄

超級市場

Supermarket

zou⁻² san⁻⁴ ngo⁵ ji⁻⁴ gaa⁻¹ wan⁻²
早晨。我而家搵

gan⁻² di⁻¹ je⁵ ho⁻² m⁻⁴ ho⁻²
緊啲嘢。可唔可

Weshly

ji⁵ bong⁻¹ ngo⁵ sau⁻² aa⁻³
以幫我手呀？

*Good morning. I'm looking for some stuff.
Would you be able to help me?*

gang⁻² hai⁻⁶ laa⁻¹ nei⁵ wan⁻² gan⁻²
梗係啦！你搵緊

Staff

mat⁻¹ je⁵ aa⁻³
乜嘢呀？

Of course! What stuff are you looking for?

Weshly

ngo₅ wan⁻² gan⁻² loeng₅ tiu₄ jyu⁻²
我搵緊兩條魚，

saam⁻¹ tiu₄ lung₄ sei⁻³ zek⁻³ gai⁻¹
三條龍，四隻雞，

tung₄ sap₆ nap⁻¹ tai₄ zi⁻²
同十粒提子。

*I'm looking for two fish, three dragons, four
chickens, and ten grapes.*

Staff

haa⁻¹ haa⁻¹ ngo₅ dei₆ jat⁻¹ ding₆
哈哈。我哋一定

mou₅ lung₄ nei₅ hou⁻² siu⁻³ daan₆
冇龍。你好笑。但

hai₆ ngo₅ dei₆ jau₅ jyu₄ gai⁻¹
係我哋有魚，雞，

tung⁻⁴ tai⁻⁴ zi⁻² nei⁵ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³
同 提 子 ○ 你 鍾 意

luk⁻⁶ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ tai⁻⁴ zi⁻² ding⁻⁶ hai⁻⁶
綠 色 嘅 提 子 定 係

hung⁻⁴ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³
紅 色 嘅 ？

*Haha. We definitely don't have Dragons. You are
funny. But we have Fish, Chicken, and Grapes.
Do you like green Grapes or Red ones?*

loeng⁵ go⁻³ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ sik⁻⁶
兩 個 都 鍾 意 食 ○

Weshly hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou⁻⁶ ho⁻² ji⁵ wan⁻²
喺 邊 度 可 以 搵

dou⁻³ go⁻² di⁻¹ je⁵
到 個 啲 嘢 ？

I like eating both of them. Where can I find those things?

hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou⁻⁶ wui⁵ wan⁻² dou⁻³
喺 呢 度 會 搵 到

gai⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻² dou⁻⁶ wui⁵ wan⁻²
雞 ， 喺 個 度 會 搵

Staff

dou⁻³ jyu⁻⁴ tung⁻⁴ tai⁻⁴ zi⁻²
到 魚 同 提 子 。

Here you can find the Chickens, over there you can find the Fish and Grapes.

Weshly

hou⁻² aa⁻¹ m⁻⁴ goi⁻¹ saai⁻³
好 吖 。

Sounds good. Thank you so much.

m₄ sai⁻² m₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ zau⁻²
唔 使 唔 該 。 你 走

zi⁻¹ cin₄ soeng⁻² bei⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² hap₆
之 前 想 俾 芒 果 盒

Staff

nei₅ m₄ sai⁻² bei⁻² cin⁻²
你 。 唔 使 俾 錢 。

*You're welcome. Before you leave I would like to
give you this Mango box. No need to pay money.*

Weshly

o⁻² do⁻¹ ze₆
哦 ! 多 謝 !

Oh! Thank you!

m⁻⁴ sai⁻² hai⁻² hap⁻⁶ dou⁻⁶ ho⁻²
唔 使 〇 喺 盒 度 可

ji⁵ fong⁻³ dou⁻³ hou⁻² do⁻¹ mong⁻⁴
以 放 到 好 多 芒

Staff gwo⁻² luk⁻⁶ go⁻³ cat⁻¹ go⁻³ waak⁻⁶
果 〇 六 個 ， 七 個 ， 或

ze⁻² gau⁻² go⁻³ dou⁻¹
者 九 個 都 OK !

*You're welcome. You can put a lot of Mangos
inside the box. 6, 7, or even 9 are all OK!*

Weshly hou⁻² hou⁻² baai⁻¹ baai⁻³
好 好 〇 拜 拜 !

Sounds good, sounds good. Bye bye!

 Donate

gang-3 gaa⁻¹ zi⁻¹ liu⁻²

更 加 資 料

Additional Information

Additional Information

The following is my recommended list of Cantonese tools and resources. I'm not sponsored by any of these organizations, and have spent my own money for all of my material. If I ever do become sponsored in any way, I'll mention it.

Cantonese Books

My Cantonese book collection consists mostly from books purchased at the [Greenwood Press](#). They have an amazing, high quality Cantonese book collection, and they definitely deserve support. I've also recently started purchasing some nice books from Amazon, that weren't available above. You can find my ordered list of recommended Cantonese books at different levels of competency. I would recommend getting them from top to bottom, however, if there is a certain book that excites you, then get it! All of the below books are fun and enjoyable in their own unique way. I thank all the Authors and Publishers for making these books a reality.

Beginner Level

- [Cantonese Chinese Characters, Level 1 Basic 250: In Truly Traditional Script](#)
 – Tao Yung (ISBN: 979-8328120524)
- [Cantonese for English Speakers Book 1-2](#)
 – Dr. Esther Yuk Wah Lai (ISBN: 978-962-279-256-2)
- [A Cantonese Book \(3rd Edition\)](#)
 – Chan Kwok Kin, Betty Hung (ISBN: 978-962-279-266-1)
- [Cantonese in Hong Kong](#)
 – Kwok-kin Chan, Chung-mou Si (ISBN: 978-962-279-247-0)
- [Discover with Jade: Gung Gung's Garden \(Cantonese\)](#)
 – Sheun Lee, Tammy Do (ISBN: 1998215024 / 978-1998215027)
 – This is a children's book but may be a good addition to your collection.

Intermediate Level

- [About Hong Kong - For Intermediate Cantonese Learners](#)
 – Betty Hung, C. M. Si (ISBN: 962-279-225-1)
- [Talk to Me in Cantonese](#)
 – Betty Hung (ISBN: 9888455869 / 978-9888455867)
 – This is the sequel to A Cantonese Book (3rd Edition).
- [A Feng Shui Master - Learning Cantonese through Stories](#)

- Lee Siu Lun (ISBN: 962-279-244-8)
- [Fun With Cantonese - Nouns](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 978-962-279-259-3)
- [Fun with Cantonese - Verb](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 962-279-223-5)
- [Fun with Cantonese - Adjectives](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 978-962-279-306-4)
- [Fun With Cantonese - Basic Patterns](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 978-962-279-260-9)
- [Fun with Cantonese - Idioms and Common Sayings](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 978-962-279-334-7)
- [Fun with Cantonese - Colloquial Expressions](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 978-962-279-316-3)
- [Fun with Cantonese - Sounds and Tones](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 962-279-222-7)
- [Fun with Cantonese - Numerals](#)
 - Yin-ping Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 978-962-279-332-3)

Advanced Level

- [Wedding Bells: Cantonese Reading Material for Intermediate and Advanced Learners](#)
 - Cream Lee & Shin Kataoka (ISBN: 9622792030)
- [Advanced Level Current Cantonese Colloquialisms](#)
 - Yin-Ping Cream Lee (ISBN: 9622791883)

Cantonese Dictionaries

I normally use a combination of [Pleco](#) w/ their paid Cantonese Dictionaries & Extensions, and [Cantodict](#).

Cantonese Keyboards (iOS, Android, Online)

iOS

You can type Cantonese on your phone as follows:

- Go to **Settings** -> **General** -> **Keyboard** -> **Keyboards**.
- Select **Add New Keyboard**.
- Search for **Cantonese, Traditional**
- Select **Phonetic**

- Click **Done**.

Note: The *iOS Cantonese Phonetic Keyboard* is not **Jyutping**, but a close variation. Hopefully one day Apple will support the native **Jyutping** keyboard directly.

Android

- Download **Gboard**.

- Search for **Cantonese** in the **Languages** section and select ^{jyut-6 jyu-5} 粵語.

- Then select ^{jyut-6 jyu-5 ping-3 jam-1} 粵語拼音, and unselect any other options (feel free to select what you do want though).

- Make sure that for the ^{jyut-6 jyu-5 ping-3 jam-1} 粵語拼音, that **Jyutping** is the chosen format under the **Romanization scheme** category.

Online

If you have an internet connection, you can use the following [online keyboard](#) to type Jyutping.

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