

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 saam⁻¹ jyut₋₆ sap₋₆ sei⁻³ jat₋₆ je₋₆ maan₋₅ sap₋₆ jat⁻¹ dim⁻²
二 零 二 五 年 三 月 十 四 日 夜 晚 十 一 點

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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*, 粵 卷 ^{jyut⁻⁶ gyun⁻²}, *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	Written Cantonese
Character System	Traditional Chinese
Romanization System	Jyutping
Base Style	Hong Kong Cantonese

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!



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 hai₋₆ mei₅ gwok⁻³ jan₋₄
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 hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄

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

pang₄ jau₅

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)

nei₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄
你 哋 係 香 港 人

You are Hongkongers.

keoi₅ 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

ngo_{,5} dou⁻¹ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
我 都 係 學 生

I am also a student.

cam₄ bou²

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**, nei₋₅, would become lei₋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.

nei₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
你 係 唔 係 龍 貓 ？

Are you a Chinchilla?

hai₋₆ ngo₅ hai₋₆ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
係 我 係 龍 貓

Yes. I am a Chinchilla.

m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₅ 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

keoi₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄ nei₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹
佢 哋 係 香 港 人。你 哋 都

hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ gong⁻² jan₋₄ ngo₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hoeng⁻¹
係 香 港 人。我 唔 係 香

gong⁻² jan₋₄ ngo₅ hai₋₆ mei₅ gwok₋₃ jan₋₄ ngo₅
港 人。我 係 美 國 人。我

dei₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ ngo₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ pang₋₄
哋 唔 係 學 生。我 哋 係 朋

jau₅ keoi₅ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ nei₅ dou⁻¹ hai₋₆
友。佢 係 學 生。你 都 係

hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
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.*



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.

ngo₅ mou₅ gau₋₂
我冇狗。

I don't have a dog.

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ pang₋₄ jau₅
你有冇朋友？

Do you have friends?

jau₅ ngo₅ jau₅ pang₋₄ jau₅
有 ◦ 我 有 朋 友 ◦

Yes. I have friends.

mou₅ ngo₅ mou₅ pang₋₄ 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

nei₅ jau₅ mou₅ saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
你 有 冇 三 隻 狗 ？

Do you have three dogs?

jau₅ ngo₅ jau₅ saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
有 ◯ 我 有 三 隻 狗 ◯

Yes. I have three dogs.

mou₅ ngo₅ mou₅ saam⁻¹ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
冇 ◯ 我 冇 三 隻 狗 ◯

No. I don't have three dogs.

cam₄ bou⁻²

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 character, which is a classifier usually used for animals. Therefore we would say 我有八隻龍貓, and not 我有八龍貓. If you don't know the classifier for a particular object, you usually can

use the generic classifier, 個, for it, until you learn the correct one. So you could technically also say 我有八個龍貓, but it may sound a little weird.

ngo₅ jau₅ baat₋₃ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
 我有八隻龍貓。

I have 8 chinchillas.

keoi₅ dei₋₆ jau₅ 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
佢哋有三隻狗。我有
gau⁻² nei₅ dei₋₆ jau₅ loeng₅ zek₋₃ gau⁻²
狗。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.



dai₋₆ saam⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄

第 三 個 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
嗰個嘢係我嘅。

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
嗰度

There

ngo₅ 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
啲 啲 龍 貓 有 我 啲 書 ○

Those Chinchillas have my books.

ge⁻³
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 ge⁻³ maa₄ maa⁻¹
 佢嘅媽媽

His mom.

keoi₅ maa₄ maa⁻¹
 佢媽媽

His mom.

ngo₅ ge₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹

我 嘅 龍 貓

My chinchilla.

ngo₅ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹

我 隻 龍 貓

My chinchilla.

ngo₅ ge₋₃ pang₋₄ jau₅

我 嘅 朋 友

My friend.

ngo₅ di⁻¹ pang₄ jau₅

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^{hai⁻²} 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 dou₆
我 本 書 喺 呢 度 ◯

My book is here.

ngo₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ hai⁻² hok₆ haau₆ dou₆
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.

ngo₅ 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
啲書喺嗰度。

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
我朋友有三本書喺呢

dou₋₆ go⁻² di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ge⁻³
度。嗰啲書唔係我嘅。

ni⁻¹ di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ge⁻³ keoi₅ dei₋₆ di⁻¹
呢啲書係我嘅。佢哋啲

je₅ dou⁻¹ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆
嘢都喺呢度。

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

These books are mine. These things are also here.



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 loeng₅
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_{loeng₅} instead.

jat⁻¹ ji₋₆ saam⁻¹
一 , 二 , 三
1, 2, 3

jat⁻¹ zek₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ loeng₅ 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 pang₄ jau₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ ling₄ baat₋₃
我 啲 朋 友 有 一 百 零 八

bun⁻² syu⁻¹ nei₅ mou₅ saam⁻¹ sap₋₆ luk₆ zek₋₃
本 書 。 你 冇 三 十 六 隻

maau⁻¹ go⁻² di⁻¹ ng₅ cin⁻¹ ng₅ baak₋₃ cat⁻¹ sap₋₆
貓 。 個 啲 五 千 五 百 七 十

baat₋₃ di⁻¹ jan₄ hai₆ mei₅ gwok₋₃ jan₄
八 啲 人 係 美 國 人 。

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



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 m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
你鍾唔鍾意呢本書？

Do you like or not like this book?

zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ 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
呢本書定係嗰本書？

This book or that book?

nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ding₋₆ hai₋₆ go⁻²
你 鍾 意 呢 本 書 定 係 個

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本 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
我鍾意呢本書或者個

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本書。

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.

The Ten Heavenly Stems and Twelve Earthly Branches

The Ten Heavenly Stems, 天干, and The Twelve Earthly Branches, 地支, are part of an ancient Chinese counting system that were originally used for keeping track of time. Throughout your adventure, you will start seeing these symbols in places where we would want to list things in a “A, B, C” type of pattern. For example “Person A” and “Person B”. You don’t need to memorize these, but don’t be surprised when you start seeing them.

gaap₋₃ jyut₋₃ bing₋₂ ding₋₁ mou₋₆ gei₋₂ gang₋₁ san₋₁
 甲 乙 丙 丁 戊 己 庚 辛
 jam₋₄ gwai₋₃
 壬 癸

A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J

zi₋₂ cau₋₂ jan₋₄ maau₅ san₋₄ zi₋₆ ng₅ mei₋₆
 子 丑 寅 卯 辰 巳 午 未
 san₋₁ jau₅ seot₋₁ hoi₋₆
 申 酉 戌 亥

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap⁻³

甲

nei⁵ pang⁻⁴ jau⁵ zung⁻¹ m⁻⁴ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ ni⁻¹ bun⁻²
你朋友鍾唔鐘意呢本

syu⁻¹
書？

Does your friend like this book?

jyut⁻³

乙

m⁻⁴ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ keoi⁵ m⁻⁴ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ ni⁻¹ bun⁻²
唔鍾意。佢唔鍾意呢本

syu⁻¹ keoi⁵ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
書。佢鍾意嗰本書。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ngo₅ mou₅
我都鍾意嗰本書。我有

ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ waak₋₆ ze⁻² go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
呢本書或者嗰本書。

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

jyut₋₃
乙

ngo₅ jau₅ loeng₅ go₋₃ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ loeng₅ go₋₃
我有兩個都，鍾意兩個
dou⁻¹ nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ ding₋₆ hai₋₆
都。你鍾意呢本書定係

go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹
嗰本書？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

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.



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

Dungeon 6

daan₆ hai₆

但係

But

ngo₅ jau₅ ng₅ bun² syu¹ daan₆ hai₆ ngo₅ m₄
我有五本書但係我唔
zung¹ ji₃ keoi₅ dei₆
鍾意佢哋。

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

hou²

好

Good. Very.

hou² hou²

好好

Very good

leng³

靚

Beautiful

hou² leng³

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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₋₅ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
你係唔係學生？

Are you a student?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₋₅ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ nei₋₅ ne⁻¹
我唔係學生。你呢？

I'm not a student. What about you?

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ dou⁻¹ m₋₄ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅
我 都 唔 係 學 生 但 係 我

pang₋₄ jau₋₅ hai₋₆ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹
朋 友 係 學 生 。

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

jyut₋₃
乙

ngo₅ jau₅ hou² do⁻¹ hok₋₆ saang⁻¹ di⁻¹ pang_{~4} jau₅
我有好多學生嘅朋友。

keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹ hai₋₆ hou² jan_{~4}
佢哋都係好人。

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

gaap₋₃
甲

hou² nei₅ jau₅ gei² do⁻¹ go₋₃ pang_{~4} jau₅
好。你有幾多個朋友？

Good. How many friends do you have?

gyut₋₃

乙

ngo_{,5} jau_{,5} jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ go₋₃ pang₋₄ jau_{,5}
我有一百個朋友。

I have 100 friends.

gaap₋₃

甲

nei_{,5} jau_{,5} hou⁻² do⁻¹ pang₋₄ jau_{,5}
你有好多朋友。

You have a lot of friends.



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₋₄
食唔到。我食唔到芒
gwo⁻²
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.

ji₄ gaa⁻¹
而家

Now

heoi⁻³

去

To go

ngo₅ ji₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi⁻³ go⁻² dou₆

我而家會去個度。

I will now go there now.

tai⁻²

睇

To see, read, look, watch

ngo⁵ tai⁻² zo⁻² ngo⁵ bun⁻² syu⁻¹

我睇咗我本書。

I finished reading my book.

cam₄ bou²

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.

ngo₅ wui₅ tai⁻² keoi₅ 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.

nei₅ 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 ngo₅ heoi⁻³ gan⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
係。我去緊個度。

Yes. I'm going over there.

m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₅ 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.

nei₋₅ tai⁻² m₋₄ tai⁻² dou⁻³ keoi₋₅ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
你 睇 唔 睇 到 佢 本 書 ？

Were you able to read his book?

tai⁻² dou⁻³ ngo₋₅ tai⁻² dou⁻³ keoi₋₅ 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。我睇唔到佢本
syu⁻¹
書。

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

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap⁻³

甲

nei₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ hai₋₆ m₋₄ hai₋₆ tai⁻² gan⁻² ne⁻¹
你 而 家 係 唔 係 睇 緊 呢

bun⁻² syu⁻¹
本 書 ？

Are you reading this book at the moment?

jyut⁻³

乙

m₋₄ hai₋₆ ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ sik₋₆ gan⁻² hoeng⁻¹
唔 係 。 我 而 家 食 緊 香

ziu⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹
蕉 。 你 呢 ？

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

gaap₃

甲

ngo₅ ji₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi₃ go⁻² dou₆ daan₆ hai₆
我 而 家 會 去 嗰 度 但 係

ngo₅ mou₅ cin⁻² jyu₄ gwo⁻² ngo₅ jau₅ cin⁻² ngo₅
我 冇 錢 。 如 果 我 有 錢 我

wui₅ heoi₃ nau⁻² joek₃

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.*

jyut₋₃
乙

ngo_{,5} zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ nau⁻² joek₋₃ ngo_{,5} di⁻¹ pang₋₄ jau_{,5}
我鍾意紐約。我啲朋友
zyu₋₆ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
住喺嗰度。

I like New York. My friends live there.



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 dou₆
你喺邊度？

Where are you?

ngo₅ hai⁻² uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
我 係 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 caa₄
一杯茶

A cup of tea

ngo₅ jam⁻² gan⁻² caa₄
我飲緊茶。

I'm drinking tea.

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² caa₋₄
我鍾意飲茶。

I like to drink tea.

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ go⁻² di⁻¹ loeng₅ bui⁻¹ caa₄
我鍾意啲兩杯茶。

I like those two cups of tea.

ngo₅ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻² caa₄
我好鍾意飲茶。

I really like to drink tea.

ngo₅ hou⁻² 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 bou²

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
我想去個度。

I want to go there.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ pang_{~4} jau₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你朋友喺邊度？

Where is your friend?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ pang_{~4} jau₅ hai⁻² keoi₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² nei₅
我朋友喺佢屋企。你

ne⁻¹
呢？

My friend is at his house. What about you?

gaap₃

甲

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hai⁻² uk⁻¹ kei⁻² ji₄ gaa⁻¹ jam⁻² gan⁻²
我 都 喺 屋 企 。 而 家 飲 緊

jat⁻¹ bui⁻¹ caa₄ nei₅ ne⁻¹
一 杯 茶 。 你 呢 ？

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

jyut₋₃
乙

ngo₅ tai₂ gan₂ syu₁ ngo₅ dou₁ soeng₂ jam₂ je₅
我睇緊書。我都想飲嘢

daan₋₆ hai₋₆ m₋₄ zung₁ ji₋₃ jam₂ caa₋₄ ngo₅ wui₅
但係唔鍾意飲茶。我會

jam₂ gwo₂ zap₁
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.*

gaap₋₃

甲

—

hou²

好

Good



dai₋₆ gau² go₋₃ dei₋₆ lou₋₄
第九個地牢

Dungeon 9

uk⁻¹ kei⁻² jan₄
屋企人

Family / Family Member

baa₄ baa⁻¹
爸爸

Father / Dad

maa₄ 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 dai₆ 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
有。我有一個細佬，一
go⁻³ sai⁻³ mui⁻² nei₅ ne⁻¹
個細妹。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

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

ngo₋₅ hai⁻² ne⁻¹ dok₋₆ zyu₋₆

我 喺 呢 度 住 。

I live here.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap⁻³

甲

ngo₋₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² caa₋₄ daan₋₆
我爸爸好鍾意飲茶但

hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ soeng⁻² keoi₋₅ jam⁻² seoi⁻²
係我想佢飲水。

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

zyut⁻³
乙

ngo₋₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ dou⁻¹ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ jam⁻² sei⁻²
我 爸 爸 都 唔 鍾 意 飲 水

daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ maa₋₄ maa⁻¹ jam⁻² hou⁻² do⁻¹ sei⁻²
但 係 我 媽 媽 飲 好 多 水。

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

gaap⁻³

甲

hou⁻² hou⁻² nei₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ maa₋₄ maa⁻¹ hai⁻² bin⁻¹
好好。你爸爸媽媽喺邊

dou₋₆

度？

Very good. Where are your parents?

jyut⁻³

乙

keoi₅ dei₋₆ loeng₅ go⁻³ dou⁻¹ hai⁻² uk⁻¹ kei⁻² nei₅
佢哋兩個都喺屋企。你

ge⁻³

ne⁻¹

嘅呢？

They are both at home. What about yours?

gaap⁻³

甲

keoi₋₅ 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.



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.

ngo₅ 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.

ngo_{,5} jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ baa⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃ pang₋₄ jau_{,5} ge₋₃
我要搭巴士去朋友嘅

uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
屋企。

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

keoi_{,5} wui_{,5} 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

tiu₋₄
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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi₋₃ bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
你而家會去邊度？

Where are you going now?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ heoi₋₃ go₋₄ go⁻¹ ge₋₃ uk⁻¹
我而家會去哥哥嘅屋

kei₅

企。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

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

dou₋₆
度 ？

Are you going to take the taxi to go there?

jyut₋₃

乙

m₋₄ wui₅ ngo₅ wui₅ daap₋₃ dei₋₆ tit₋₃ heoi₋₃ go⁻²
唔 會 。 我 會 搭 地 鐵 去 個

dou₋₆
度 。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

keoi₋₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆

佢住喺邊度？

Where does he live?

jyut₋₃

乙

keoi₋₅ zyu₋₆ hai⁻² gau⁻² sap₋₆ ng₋₅ gaai⁻¹

佢住喺九十五街。

He lives on 95th street.



dai₆ sap₆ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ dei₆ lou₄
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?!

jyu₄ gwo²

如 果

If

zau₆

就

Then. As soon as.

jyu₄ gwo² nei₅ m₄ zung¹ ji³ jam² seoi² zau₆

如 果 你 唔 鐘 意 飲 水 就

jam² caa₄

飲 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 ji₃ jam⁻² sei⁻²
你 點 解 鍾 意 飲 水 ？

Why do you like to drink water?

ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻² sei⁻² jan⁻¹ wai₆ ngo₅ m₄
我 鍾 意 飲 水 因 為 我 唔

zung⁻¹ ji₃ jam⁻² caa₄
鍾 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 bou⁻²

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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ go₋₄ go⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ zou₋₆ mat⁻¹ je₅ aa₋₃
你哥哥鍾意做乜嘢呀？

What does your older brother like to do?

jyut₋₃

乙

keoi₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ keoi₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃
佢鍾意睇書。佢都鐘意

sik₋₆ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹
食香蕉。

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

gaap₃

甲

hai₆ me⁻¹ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₃ sik₆ hoeng⁻¹
係咩？我都鍾意食香

ziu⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹ nei₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ zou₆ mat⁻¹
蕉。你呢？你鍾意做乜

je₅ aa₃
嘢呀？

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

jyut₋₃
乙

ngo₋₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ ngo₋₅ tung₋₄ pang₋₄ jau₋₅
我鍾意睇書。我同朋友
jat⁻¹ cai₋₄ tai⁻² syu⁻¹
一齊睇書。

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

gaap₋₃
甲

nei₋₅ 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?

zyut₋₃

乙

ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ tai⁻² gan⁻² lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹
我哋睇緊龍貓嘅書。

We are currently reading a chinchilla book.

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₋₅ dei₋₆ dim⁻² gaai⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ tai⁻² lung₋₄ maau⁻¹
你哋點解鐘意睇龍貓

ge₋₃ syu⁻¹
嘅書？

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

jyut₋₃
乙

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

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

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

gaap₋₃
甲

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ lung₋₄ maau⁻¹ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ ngo₅
我都鍾意龍貓嘅書。我
zau₋₆ soeng⁻² tai⁻² nei₅ dei₋₆ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹
就想睇你哋嘅書。

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



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
我鍾意藍色但係我細

lou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ hung₋₄ sik⁻¹
佬鍾意紅色。

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
嗰架車嘅顏色係乜嘢

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
嗰啲黑色嘅書好黑。

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 je₅ ngaan₋₄
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

gaap₋₃
甲

go⁻² gaa₋₃ ce⁻¹ hou⁻² laam₋₄ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ go⁻²
嗰架車好藍。唔鐘意嗰

go₋₃ ngaan₋₄ sik⁻¹ nei₋₅ ne⁻¹
個顏色。你呢？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ m₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ wong₋₄
我 都 唔 鐘 意 。 我 鍾 意 黃

sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou₋₆ mou₅ wong₋₄
色 嘅 但 係 喺 呢 度 冇 黃

sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ ce⁻¹
色 嘅 車 。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei⁻¹ dou₋₆ mou₅ wong₄ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ ce⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆
呢 度 冇 黃 色 嘅 車 但 係

jau₅ wong₄ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ jyu₄
有 黃 色 嘅 魚 。

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

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ hou⁻² zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ tiu₄ jyu⁻² tiu₄ jyu⁻²
我 好 鍾 意 呢 條 魚 。

hou⁻² leng₋₃
好 靚 。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ tung₋₄ ji₋₃ keoi₋₅ hou² leng₋₃
我同意。佢好靚。

I agree. It's very beautiful.



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
你知唔知呢本書幾多
cin⁻² aa₃
錢呀？

Do you know how much this book costs?

nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₄ zi⁻¹ jyu₄ gwo⁻² keoi₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃
你知唔知如果佢鍾意
go⁻² go₃ jan₄
嗰個人？

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)

waa₆

話

Speech

gwong⁻² dung⁻¹ waa⁻²

廣 東 話

Cantonese Language (Speech of Canton)

nei₅ sik⁻¹ m₄ 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 ngo₅ 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 ngo₅ 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 m₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅ hai₆ bin⁻¹ go₋₃
你 識 唔 識 佢 係 邊 個 ？

Do you know who that is?

m₄ sik⁻¹ ngo₅ m₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅ hai₆ bin⁻¹ go₋₃
唔 識 。 我 唔 識 佢 係 邊 個

daan₆ hai₆ ngo₅ pang₄ jau₅ sik⁻¹
但 係 我 朋 友 識 。

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

seoi⁻¹ jin₄
雖 然

Although

ngo₅ seoi⁻¹ jin₋₄ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ jam⁻² seoi⁻² ngo₅ mou₅
我雖然鍾意飲水，我有

seoi⁻² jam⁻²
水飲。

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

cam₄ bou²

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

gaap⁻³

甲

nei₋₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ baat⁻³ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ gaai⁻¹ hai⁻²
你知唔知八十六街喺

bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa⁻³
邊度呀？

Do you know where 86 st is?

jyut⁻³

乙

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

86 st is over there.

gaap₋₃

甲

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

jau₋₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ jan₋₄
有 好 多 人 ？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

m₋₄ zi⁻¹
唔 知 。

I don't know.

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ sik⁻¹ m₋₄ sik⁻¹ go⁻² go₋₃ jan₋₄ hai₋₆ bin⁻¹
你 識 唔 識 個 人 係 邊

go₋₃ aa₋₃
個 呀 ？

Do you know who that person is?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ sei⁻¹ jin₋₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅ keoi₅ m₋₄ sik⁻¹
我 雖 然 識 佢 ， 佢 唔 識

ngo₅
我 。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

—

dim⁻² gaai⁻²

點解？

Why?

jyut₋₃

乙

—————

jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ keoi₅ hai₋₆ ngo₅ pang_{~4} jau₅ ge₋₃ pang_{~4}

因為佢係我朋友嘅朋

jau₅

友。

Because they are my friend's friend.



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 nei₋₅ 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
知。公園喺六十街。搭

baa⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
巴士去嗰度。

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 m₋₄ sik⁻¹ keoi₅
你 識 唔 識 佢 ？

Do you know her?

sik⁻¹
識 〇

Yes.

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆
真係?!

Really?!

bok₋₃ mat₋₆ gun⁻²
博物館

Museum

ngo₅ soeng⁻² tung₋₄ nei₅ jat⁻¹ cai₋₄ heoi₋₃ bok₋₃ mat₋₆
我想同你一齊去博物

gun⁻² tai⁻² je₅
館睇嘢。

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

cam₄ bou²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

Excuse Me / Thank You / You're Welcome (唔該, 多謝, 唔使)
 m₋₄ goi⁻¹ do⁻¹ ze₋₆ m₋₄ sai⁻²
 m₋₄ goi⁻¹

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

gaap₋₃
甲

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ ngo₅ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ jat⁻¹ baak₋₃ jat⁻¹ sap₋₆
唔該，我想去一百一十

ng₅ gaai⁻¹ ge₋₃ gung⁻¹ jyun⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₅ m₋₄
五街嘅公園但係我唔

zi⁻¹ dim⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ nei₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹
知點去個度。你知唔知

aa₋₃
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?*

jyut₋₃

乙

zi⁻¹ nei₋₅ jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ dik⁻¹ si⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻²
知 ○ 你 要 搭 的 士 去 個

dou₋₆

度 ○

I do. You need to take the taxi there.

gaap₋₃

甲

m₋₄ goi⁻¹
唔 該 ○

Thank you.

zyut₋₃

乙

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

maai₋₅

買

To buy

ho⁻² ji₅
可以

To be able to

nei₅ ho⁻² m₋₄ 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
我 唔 可 以 買 呢 本 書 因
wai₋₆ ngo₅ mou₅ cin⁻²
為 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
我 冇 錢 所 以 唔 可 以 去
go⁻² dou₋₆ maai₅ je₅ sik₋₆
嗰 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

ngo₋₅ dang⁻² baa⁻¹ si⁻² go⁻² zan₋₆ gin₋₃ dou⁻² jat⁻¹
我等巴士嗰陣見到一
zek₋₃ gau⁻²
隻狗。

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

gok₋₃ dak⁻¹
覺得

To think. To feel.

ngo₋₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ keoi₋₅ 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 bou⁻²

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ m₋₄ wui₅ zung⁻¹
我 覺 得 我 朋 友 唔 會 鍾
ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹ so⁻² ji₅ ngo₅ m₋₄ wui₅
意 呢 本 書 所 以 我 唔 會

maai₅ keoi₅

買 佢 。

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

zyut₋₃
乙

jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² keoi₋₅ m₋₄ wui₋₅ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ ni⁻¹ bun⁻²
如果佢唔會鍾意呢本
syu⁻¹ nei₋₅ wui₋₅ maai₋₅ mat⁻¹ je₋₅ aa₋₃
書，你會買乜嘢呀？

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

gaap₋₃
甲

ngo₋₅ m₋₄ zi⁻¹
我唔知。

I don't know.



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 tai⁻² ni⁻¹ bun⁻² 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
我會等地鐵先之後去

ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ ge₋₃ uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
我朋友嘅屋企。

*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
我去你屋企之前會食
je₅ sin⁻¹
嘢先。

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 heoi₃ gwo₃ jyut₆ naam₄
你 有 冇 去 過 越 南 ？

Have you ever been to Vietnam before?

jau₅ ngo₅ heoi₃ gwo₃ jyut₆ naam₄
有 〇 我 去 過 越 南 〇

I have. I've gone to Vietnam before.

mou₅ ngo₅ mei₆ heoi₃ gwo₃ jyut₆ naam₄
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 jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₅
未食晒。仲有好多嘢
sik₋₆
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} 有 ^{mou₅} 冇 to ask your question: have you or have you not ever X. You reply using ^{jau₅} 有 or ^{mou₅} 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.

nei₅ 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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ hou⁻² soeng⁻² sik₋₆ ni⁻¹ go₋₃ ping₋₄
我真係好想食呢個蘋

gwo⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₋₅
果但係而家唔可以。

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

jyut₋₃

乙

dim⁻² gaai⁻²
點解？

Why?

gaap₋₃

甲

jan⁻¹ wai₋₆ ngo₅ jiu₋₃ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ sin⁻¹ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆
因為我要睇書先之後
ho⁻² ji₅ sik₋₆
可以食。

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

jyut₋₃

乙

daan₋₆ hai₋₆ nei₅ tai⁻² syu⁻¹ zi⁻¹ cin₋₄ dou⁻¹ ho⁻²
但係你睇書之前都可
ji₅ sik₋₆ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² sin⁻¹
以食蘋果先。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻² ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} sik₋₆ ping₋₄ gwo⁻² sin⁻¹
好。我會食蘋果先。

Ok. I will eat the apple first.



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)

ngo₅ wui₅ ceot⁻¹ heoi₃ sin⁻¹
我會出去先。

I will go out first.

ceot⁻¹ lai₄
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.

ngo_i-₆

外

Outer

noi₋₆

內

Inner

soeng₋₆

上

Above. On Top.

haa₋₆

下

Below

zo⁻²

左

Left

jau₋₆

右

Right

gaak⁻³ lei₄

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 dei₋₆ di⁻¹ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² din₋₆ si₋₆ haa₋₆
你 哋 啲 書 喺 電 視 下 。

Your books are under the television.

ngo₅ wui₅ hai⁻² syu⁻¹ dim⁻³ cin₋₄ bin₋₆ 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 喺 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 lai₋₄ mei₅ gwok₋₃
我返嚟美國。

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

ngo₅ ceot⁻¹ lai₋₄ mei₅ gwok₋₃
我出嚟美國。

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

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap₋₃

甲

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

Where is your friend?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ pang₋₄ jau₅ hai⁻² syu⁻¹ dim₋₃ noi₋₆ bin₋₆ keoi₅
我朋友喺書店內便。佢

maai₅ gan⁻² syu⁻¹
買緊書。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

keoi₋₅ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆
佢嘅書喺邊度？

Where is her book?

jyut₋₃

乙

keoi₋₅ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ hai⁻² toi⁻² soeng₋₆
佢嘅書喺枱上。

Her book is on top of the table.

gaap₋₃

甲

keoi₋₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ faan⁻² gan⁻² lai₋₄ ngo₋₅ dei₋₆
佢而家返緊嚟我哋。

She is coming back to us now.



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

m₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ ho⁻² m₄ ho⁻² ji₅ bei⁻² go⁻²
唔該, 你可唔可以俾個
go₃ ping₄ gwo⁻² ngo₅
個蘋果我?

Excuse me, can you give me that apple?

bong⁻¹
幫

To help

m₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ ho⁻² m₄ ho⁻² ji₅ bong⁻¹ ngo₅
唔該，你可唔可以幫我

maai₅ jat⁻¹ go₃ ping₄ gwo⁻²
買一個蘋果？

Excuse me, can you help me buy an apple?

dei₆ tou₄
地圖

Map

tou₄ 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 ngo₅ ho⁻² ji₅ tai⁻² haa⁻²
唔 知 但 係 我 可 以 睇 吓

ngo₅ ge₋₃ dei₋₆ tou₋₄ bong⁻¹ nei₅
我 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

ngo₅ teng⁻¹ dou₋₃ nei₅

我聽到你。

I heard you.

ngo₅ teng⁻¹ m₋₄ dou⁻² nei₅

我聽唔到你。

I wasn't able to hear you.

oi₋₃

愛

To love

gong² bei² zi¹
講 俾 X 知

To tell X to someone.

ngo₅ soeng² gong² bei² nei₅ zi¹ ngo₅ oi₃ nei₅
我 想 講 俾 你 知 我 愛 你 ○

I want to tell you that I love you.

waa₆ bei⁻² teng⁻¹
話 俾 X 聽

To tell X to someone.

ngo₅ soeng⁻² waa₆ bei⁻² nei₅ teng⁻¹ ngo₅ oi₃ nei₅
我 想 話 俾 你 聽 我 愛 你 ○

I want to tell you that I love you.

soeng₅ 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 bou²

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.

ngo₅ wui₅ tai⁻² haa⁻² ni⁻¹ bun⁻² syu⁻¹
我會睇吓呢本書。

I will read this book a bit.

nei₅ wui₅ teng⁻¹ haa⁻² keoi₅ dei₋₆
你會聽吓佢哋。

You will listen to them a bit.

keoi₅ wui₅ sik₋₆ haa² 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 ge₋₃ din₋₆ waa⁻² hou₋₆ 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.

keoi_{,5} gong⁻² bei⁻² ngo_{,5} zi⁻¹ keoi_{,5} ge₋₃ hou₋₆ maa_{,5}
佢講俾我知佢嘅號碼。

He told me his number.

keoi_{,5} waa₋₆ bei⁻² ngo_{,5} teng⁻¹ keoi_{,5} ge₋₃ hou₋₆ maa_{,5}
佢話俾我聽佢嘅號碼。

She told me her number.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap₋₃

甲

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

maai₅ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ dim⁻² heoi₋₃
買芒果但係唔知點去

go⁻² dou₋₆ nei₅ ho⁻² m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₅ bong⁻¹ ngo₅
個度。你可唔可以幫我

aa₋₃

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?*

jyut₋₃
乙

ho⁻² ji₅ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² nei₅ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ pou⁻¹ tau₋₄
可以。如果你想去鋪頭

maai₅ je₅ nei₅ jiu₋₃ daap₋₃ baa⁻¹ si⁻² sin⁻¹
買嘢，你要搭巴士先，

zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ hai⁻² ping₋₄ gwo⁻² gai⁻¹ lok₋₆ ce⁻¹
之後喺蘋果街落車。

*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.*

gaap₋₃

甲

—

m₋₄ goi₋₁
唔 該

Thank you.

jyut₋₃

乙

—

m₋₄ sai₋₂
唔 使

You're welcome.



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?

ngo₅ 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 jyu₄ nei₅ sik₆ ping₄ gwo⁻² sin⁻¹ zi⁻¹ hau₆
不如你食蘋果先之後

ho⁻² ji₅ tai⁻² syu⁻¹
可以睇書？

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

go⁻² gaan⁻¹ pou⁻¹ tau₄ hai⁻² ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₅ coeng₄
嗰間鋪頭喺超級市場

ge⁻³ gaak⁻³ lei₄
嘅隔離。

That store is next to the supermarket.

zai⁻²

仔

Son

nei₅

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
有 〇 我 有 一 個 仔 一 個
neoi₅
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.

ngo₋₅ soeng⁻² man₋₆ nei₋₅ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ man₋₆ tai₋₄ nei₋₅
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 bou²

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 nei₅ hai₋₆ mei₅ 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

man₋₆ tai₋₄
The word 問題 can mean either a “question” or it can mean a “problem”. The meaning depends on the context.

ngo₅ soeng⁻² 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?

jau₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄
有問題。

I have a question/problem.

mou₅ 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^{dim⁻² aa₋₃} or combining it with 你好^{nei₅ hou⁻²} as a follow up. However, it's uncommon to say 你好嗎?^{nei₅ hou⁻² maa⁻¹} and is not colloquial. Cantonese actually doesn't use the 嗎^{maa⁻¹} 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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₋₅ hou⁻² hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₋₅ gin₋₃ nei₋₅ dim⁻²
你好！好耐冇見！你點

aa₋₃

呀？

Hello! Long time no see! How you been?

zyut₋₃

乙

zou⁻² san₋₄ hou⁻² noi₋₆ mou₋₅ gin₋₃ ngo₋₅ hou⁻²
早晨！好耐冇見。我好

hou⁻² nei₋₅ ne⁻¹
好。你呢？

*Good morning! Long time no see. I'm very good. What about
you?*

gaap⁻³

甲

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

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

jyut⁻³

乙

keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei₅ dei₋₆ ge⁻³ ne⁻¹
佢 哋 都 好 。 你 哋 嘅 呢 ？

They are also doing well. What about yours?

gaap₋₃

甲

keoi₅ dei₋₆ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jau₅ mou₅
佢哋都好。你而家有冇

zai⁻² nei⁻² aa₋₃
子女呀？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

mou₅ ngo₅ zung₋₆ mou₅ zai⁻² nei⁻² nei₅ ne⁻¹
冇。我仲冇子女。你呢？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jau₅ loeng₅ go₋₃ zai⁻² saam⁻¹ go₋₃
我而家有兩個仔三個

neoi₅

女。

I have 2 sons and 3 daughters now.

jyut₋₃

乙

nei₅ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ zai⁻² neoi⁻² nei₅
你真係有好多仔女。你

jiu₋₃ maai₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₅ sik₋₆
要買好多嘢食。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₅ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jau₅ hou⁻² do⁻¹ cin⁻²
係 喎。我 而 家 有 好 多 錢

so⁻² ji₅ mou₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄
所 以 冇 問 題。

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

gyut₋₃
乙

ngo₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ gin₋₃ dou⁻² nei₅ daan₋₆ hai₋₆
我好開心見到你但係
ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jiu₋₃ zau⁻² laa⁻¹ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
而家要走啦。再見。

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

gaap₋₃
甲

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ gin₋₃ dou⁻² nei₅ zoi₋₃
我都好開心見到你。再
gin₋₃
見！

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



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 tiu₄ lung₄
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

ngo₅ gei₃ dak⁻¹ nei₅ gong⁻² bei⁻² ngo₅ zi⁻¹ nei₅
我記得你講俾我知你

oi₃ ngo₅
愛我。

I remember that you told me that you love me.

m₄ 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
唔好唔記得去鋪頭買

je₋₅ sik₋₆
嘢食。

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 bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

gei₋₃ dak⁻¹ m₋₄ gei₋₃ 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.

ngo₋₅ gei₋₃ dak⁻¹
我記得。

I remember.

ngo₋₅ m₋₄ gei₋₃ dak⁻¹
我唔記得。

I don't remember.

m₋₄ hou⁻² m₋₄ gei₋₃ dak⁻¹
唔好唔記得。

Don't forget. (Make sure to remember)

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ gok₋₃ m₋₄ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ keoi₅ ge₋₃ din₋₆ nou₅
你 覺 唔 覺 得 佢 嘅 電 腦

sai₋₃ gwo₋₃ nei₅ ge₋₃
細 過 你 嘅 ？

Do you think that his computer is smaller than yours?

jyut₋₃
乙

ngo₅ m₋₄ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ keoi₅ hai² toi⁻²
我 唔 覺 得 但 係 佢 喺 枱

soeng₋₆ ge₋₃ syu⁻¹ daai₋₆ gwo₋₃ ngo₅ ge₋₃
上 嘅 書 大 過 我 嘅 。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₅ gin₋₃ m₋₄ dou⁻² go⁻² bun⁻²
真係？我見唔到個本

syu⁻¹

書。

Really? I didn't see that book.

jyut₋₃

乙

mou₅ man₋₆ tai₋₄ hou⁻² do⁻¹ jan₋₄ gin₋₃ m₋₄ dou⁻²
冇問題。好多人見唔到

go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹

個本書。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ zi⁻¹ cin₋₄ gin₋₃ dou⁻² go⁻² bun⁻² syu⁻¹ daan₋₆
我 之 前 見 到 個 本 書 但

hai₋₆ m₋₄ gei₋₃ dak⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆
係 唔 記 得 喺 個 度 。

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

jyut₋₃
乙

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₋₅ zung₋₆ mei₋₆ man₋₆ nei₋₅ jyu₋₄ gwo₋₂
係 啲。我 仲 未 問 你 如 果

nei₋₅ heoi₋₃ gwo₋₃ go₋₂ gaan₋₁ hou₋₂ daai₋₆ ge₋₃ ciu₋₁
你 去 過 嗰 間 好 大 嘅 超

kap₋₁ si₋₅ coeng₋₄
級 市 場 ？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hai⁻² hung₋₄ maau⁻¹ gaai⁻¹ ge₋₃ ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₅ coeng₋₄
喺 熊 貓 街 嘅 超 級 市 場

aa₋₃

呀 ？

The supermarket on Panda St?

jyut₋₃

乙

hai₋₆ aa₋₃ go⁻² gaan⁻¹ ge₋₃
係 啊 〇 個 間 嘅 〇

Yea. That one.

gaap₋₃

甲

zung₋₆ mei₋₆ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ wui₋₅

仲 未 去 嗰 度 但 係 我 會

heoi₋₃ laa⁻¹

去 啦 。

I still haven't gone there but I will go.

jyut₋₃

乙

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃

好 啊 。

再 見 。

Cool. Take care.

gaap₋₃

甲

—

zoi₋₃ gin₋₃

再 見 ◯

Take care.



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

jyut₋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)

lai₋₅ 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
今日係二零二五年一

jyut₋₆ sap₋₆ baat₋₃ hou₋₆
月十八號。

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

jat₆ hou₆
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 jat₆ hai₆ sap₆ jyut₆ luk₆ jat₆
今日係十月六日。

Today is October 6th. (Written)

gam⁻¹ jat₆ hai₆ sap₆ jyut₆ luk₆ hou₆
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 kei₄} 星期 and ^{lai₅ baai₃} 禮拜. The first is more formal than the second but there is no problem in using it all the time.

ni⁻¹ go₃ sing⁻¹ kei₄ ngo₅ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹
呢 個 星 期 我 好 開 心 。

I'm very happy this week.

ni⁻¹ go₃ lai₅ baai₃ ngo₅ 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.

ji₆ ling₄ ji₆ ng₅ nin₄ sei₃ jyut₆ jat⁻¹ jat₆
二零二五年四月一日

April 1, 2025

dei₆ kau₄ bak⁻¹ mei₅ mei₅ gwok₃ nau⁻² joek₃
地球，北美，美國，紐約，

bou₃ luk⁻¹ leon₄
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^{saam⁻¹ jyut₋₆} is March, so you can't see "3 months" like that. You would need to use a classifier with the number: 三個月^{saam⁻¹ go₋₃ jyut₋₆}. However, when stating dates, you don't use a classifier, and instead can be said directly. So 三日^{saam⁻¹ jat₋₆} is correct, not 三個日^{saam⁻¹ go₋₃ jat₋₆}.

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

gaap₋₃

甲

gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ ngo₋₅ wui₋₅ heoi₋₃ bok₋₃ mat₋₆ gun⁻² gin₋₃
今日我會去博物館見

je₋₅ nei₋₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² tung₋₄ maai₋₄ ngo₋₅
嘢。你想唔想同埋我

jat⁻¹ cai₋₄ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆
一齊去個度？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

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

gun⁻² ngo₅ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ jau₅
館。我想去但係今日有

hou⁻² do⁻¹ je₅ zou₋₆
好多嘢做。

*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.*

gaap₋₃

甲

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

aa₋₃

呀？

No problem. Is tomorrow ok?

jyut₋₃

乙

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

Tomorrow is good. See you.

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃

好 啊 。 再 見 。

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 ng₅ 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 ng₅ 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

loeng₅ 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

ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ sap₋₆ dim⁻² jaa₋₆ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹
我會今朝十點廿分鐘

heoi₋₃ nei_{,5} uk⁻¹ kei⁻²
去你屋企。

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
我會聽晚八點九去個
dou₋₆ maai₅ ping₋₄ gwo⁻²
度買蘋果。

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 bou⁻²

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

gaap₋₃

甲

zou⁻² san₋₄ nei₅ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹ soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ ngo₅
早晨。你幾點鐘想去我

pang₋₄ jau₅ uk⁻¹ kei⁻² sik₋₆ je₅
朋友屋企食嘢？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

zou⁻² san₋₄ ngo₅ gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ sap₋₆ dim⁻² bun₋₃ jau₅
早晨。我今朝十點半有

je₅ zou₋₆ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ jat⁻¹ dim⁻² gau⁻² ho⁻² ji₅
嘢做但係一點九可以。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ jat⁻¹ dim⁻² gau⁻² m₋₄ ho⁻² ji₋₅ heoi₋₃ go⁻²
我 一 點 九 唔 可 以 去 個

dou₋₆ sei₋₃ dim⁻² ng₋₅ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ fan⁻¹ ne⁻¹
度 〇 四 點 五 十 六 分 呢 ？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

sei₋₃ dim⁻² ng₋₅ sap₋₆ luk₋₆ fan⁻¹ hou⁻² zoi₋₃
四 點 五 十 六 分 好 〇 再

gin₋₃

見 〇

4:56 is good. See you then.

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻²

好

。

zoi₋₃

再

gin₋₃

見

。

Good. I'll see you then.



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
嗰間公司嘅寫字樓好

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?

ngo_{,5} hai⁻² baat₋₃ daai₋₆ dou₋₆ zou₋₆ je_{,5}
我 喺 八 大 道 做 嘢 ○

I work at 8 avenue.

go⁻² go₋₃ dei₋₆ fong⁻¹ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ jau_{,5} hou⁻² do⁻¹
嗰 個 地 方 真 係 有 好 多

jan₋₄ wo₋₃
人 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
哦。我以為你係美國
jan₋₄
人。

Oh. I thought you were American.

daai₋₆ lou²

大佬

Boss

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ hou⁻² nei₅ dim⁻² aa₋₃
你好。你點呀？

Hello. How are you?

jyut₋₃

乙

hou⁻² hou⁻² nei₅ ne⁻¹
好好。你呢？

I'm very good. What about you?

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo_{,5} dou⁻¹ hou⁻² nei_{,5} gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ wui_{,5} m₋₄ wui_{,5}
我 都 好。你 今 日 會 唔 會

faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹ aa₋₃

返 工 呀 ？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

wui_{,5} ngo_{,5} jiu₋₃ gau⁻² dim⁻² bun₋₃ faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹
會。我 要 九 點 半 返 工。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

gau⁻² dim⁻² bun₋₃ hou⁻² zou⁻² daan₋₆ hai₋₆ ngo₋₅ dou⁻¹
九 點 半 好 早 但 係 我 都

jiu₋₃ hou⁻² zou⁻² faan⁻¹ gung⁻¹ baat₋₃ dim⁻² gau⁻²
要 好 早 返 工 。 八 點 九

wo₋₃

喎 。

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

At 8:45.

jyut₋₃

乙

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

hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa₋₃
喺邊度呀？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ ge₋₃ se⁻² zi₋₆ lau⁻² hai⁻² ng₅ daai₋₆ dou₋₆
我 嘅 寫 字 樓 喺 五 大 道

sei₋₃ sap₋₆ gau⁻² gaai⁻¹ go⁻² go₋₃ dei₋₆ keoi⁻¹ jau₅
四 十 九 街 〇 個 地 區 有

hou⁻² do⁻¹ do⁻¹ mai₅ nei₋₄ gaa⁻¹ jan₋₄ tung₋₄ zung⁻¹
好 多 多 米 尼 加 人 同 中

gwok₋₃ jan₋₄

國 人 〇

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

jyut₋₃

乙

zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ ngo₅ hou⁻² pang₄ jau₅ hai₋₆ do⁻¹ mai₅
真係？我好朋友係多米

nei₄ gaa⁻¹ jan₄
尼加人。

Really? My very good friend is Dominican.

gaap₋₃

甲

o⁻² hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹
哦。好開心。

Oh. I'm happy.



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 soeng² m₋₄ soeng² maai₋₆ ni⁻¹ bun² syu⁻¹
你想唔想賣呢本書？

Do you want to sell this book?

gang² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ ngo₅ ji₅ ging⁻¹ tai⁻² zo⁻² ne⁻¹
梗係啦。我已經睇咗呢

bun² syu⁻¹ nei₅ soeng² m₋₄ soeng² maai₅ keoi₅
本書。你想唔想買佢？

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

gang⁻² hai⁻⁶ m⁻⁴ soeng⁻² ngo⁻⁵ ji⁻⁵ ging⁻¹ jau⁻⁵ 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 ngo₅ daa² 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 gong²
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.

hai₆ wo₃ ngo₅ zung⁻¹ ji₃ keoi₅ daan₆ hai₆ m₄
係 啲。我 鍾 意 佢 但 係 唔

hou⁻² gong⁻² bei⁻² keoi₅ zi⁻¹ ni⁻¹ go₃ wui₅ hai₆
好 講 俾 佢 知。呢 個 會 係

ngo₅ dei₆ ge₃ bei₃ mat₆
我 哋 嘅 秘 密。

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

gang⁻² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ ngo₅ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ m₋₄ wui₅ gong⁻²
梗係啦。我一定唔會講

bei⁻² 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 bou²

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. maai₋₅ 買 and maai₋₆ 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.

ngo_{,5} gaa₋₃ ce⁻¹ hou⁻² hung₋₄
我架車好紅。

My car is very red.

nei_{,5} 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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ jat⁻¹ jat₋₆ hou⁻² soeng⁻² heoi₋₃ do⁻¹ mai₅ nei₋₄
我 一 日 好 想 去 多 米 尼

gaa⁻¹ leoi₅ jau₋₄ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ hou⁻²
加 旅 遊 但 係 去 個 度 好

gwai₋₃

貴 ○

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

jyut⁻³

乙

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?

gaap⁻³

甲

saam⁻¹ cin⁻¹ man⁻¹
三千蚊。

3,000 dollars

jyut₋₃
乙

hou⁻² gwai₋₃ wo₋₃ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² heoi₋₃ go⁻² dou₋₆ hou⁻²
好 貴 啲 ! 如 果 去 個 度 好
gwai₋₃ nei₅ wui₅ heoi₋₃ bin⁻¹ dou₋₆ aa₋₃
貴 , 你 會 去 邊 度 呀 ?

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

gaap₃

甲

ngo₅ gok₃ dak⁻¹ heoi₃ gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹ hou² tin⁻¹ hei₃
我 覺 得 去 加 州 好 。 天 氣

hou² hou²

好 好 。

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

jyut₃

乙

hai₆ wo₃ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ teng⁻¹ gong⁻² gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹ ge₃
係 喎 。 我 都 聽 講 加 州 嘅

tin⁻¹ hei₃ hou² hou²

天 氣 好 好 。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₋₅ 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?

jyut₋₃

乙

luk₋₆ go₋₃ zung₋₁ tau₋₄
六個鐘頭。

6 hours

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ heoi₋₃ gaa⁻¹ zau⁻¹
你打算去加州？

You planning to go to California?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ daa⁻² syun₋₃ sei₋₃ jyut₋₆ sap₋₆ ng₅ hou₋₆ heoi₋₃
我打算四月十五號去

go⁻² dou₋₆
嗰度。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zoi₋₃ gin₋₃
好 呀 。 再 見 。

Good. Take care.

jyut₋₃

乙

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

𢵏

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 劫 。

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 鐘 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 bou⁻²

尋 寶

Searching For Treasures

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ ji₅ ging⁻¹ hou⁻² gui₋₆ so⁻² ji₅ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹
我已 經 好 叻 所 以 覺 得

wui₅ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃ sin⁻¹ nei₅ ne⁻¹ nei₅ daa⁻²
會 瞓 覺 先 。 你 呢 ？ 你 打

syun₋₃ gei⁻² dim⁻² zung⁻¹ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃
算 幾 點 鐘 瞓 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?

jyut₋₃

乙

ngo₅ wui₅ tai² din₋₆ si₋₆ sin⁻¹ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ loeng₅
我會睇電視先。覺得兩
go₋₃ zung⁻¹ tau₋₄ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ wui₅ fan₋₃ gaau₋₃
個鐘頭之後會瞓覺。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

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?

gyut₋₃

乙

wui₅ ngo₅ jiu₋₃ cat⁻¹ dim⁻² saam⁻¹ hei⁻² san⁻¹
會。我要七點三起身。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻² aa₋₃ zou⁻² tau⁻² ngo₅ can⁻¹ oi₋₃ ge₋₃ lou₅
好啊。早啱我親愛嘅老

po₋₄
婆。

Alright. Good night my dear wife.

zyut₋₃

乙

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

oi₋₃ nei₅
愛 你 。

Good night my dear husband. I love you.

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ dou⁻¹ oi₋₃ nei₅
我 都 愛 你 。

I love you too.



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)

aan₃ zau₃ faan₆

晏晝飯

Lunch (lit. Noon Meal)

maan₅ 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

zing⁻² saam⁻¹ man₄ zi₆
整三文治

To make a sandwich

teng⁻¹
廳

Room. Hall.

caan⁻¹ teng⁻¹
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)

zau² lau₄
酒樓

Chinese Restaurant (Dim Sum / Yam Cha)

caa₄ zau²
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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ hou⁻² tou₅ ngo₋₆ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₅ zyu⁻²
我好肚餓。而家會煮
faan₋₆ nei₅ soeng⁻² m₋₄ soeng⁻² pui₋₄ ngo₅ sik₋₆
飯。你想唔想陪我食

faan₋₆ aa₋₃

飯呀？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

gang² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ do⁻¹ ze₋₆ kei₋₄ sat₋₆ ngo₅
梗係啦。多謝。其實我
ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ dou⁻¹ tou₅ ngo₋₆
而家都肚餓。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻² aa₋₃ ngo_{,5} hou⁻² hoi⁻¹ sam⁻¹ kei₋₄ sat₋₆
好 啊 。 我 好 開 心 。 其 實

ngo_{,5} sik₋₆ maan_{,5} caan⁻¹ go⁻² zan₋₆ zung⁻¹ ji₋₃ sik₋₆
我 食 晚 餐 個 陣 鍾 意 食

dim⁻² sam⁻¹ so⁻² ji_{,5} ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} zing⁻² gaau⁻²
點 心 。 所 以 我 會 整 餃

zi⁻² caa⁻¹ siu⁻¹ baau⁻¹ coeng⁻² fan⁻² tung₋₄ maai₋₄
子 ， 叉 燒 包 ， 腸 粉 ， 同 埋

siu⁻¹ maai⁻² hou⁻² m₋₄ hou⁻² aa₋₃
燒 賣 。 好 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.

zyut₋₃

乙

hou⁻² aa₋₃ jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ wui₋₅ sik₋₆ dim⁻²
好啊。如果我哋會食點

sam⁻¹ ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ jiu₋₃ jam⁻² caa₋₄
心，我哋一定要飲茶。

nei₋₅ jau₋₅ mou₋₅ caa₋₄
你有冇茶？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

—

jau_{,5}

jau_{,5}

有，有。

Yes, I do.

jyut₋₃

乙

—

hou⁻²

aa₋₃

do⁻¹

ze₋₆

nei_{,5}

ceng⁻²

ngo_{,5}

sik₋₆

好啊。多謝你請我食

faan₋₆

飯。

Good. Thank you for treating me for dinner.

gaap₋₃

甲

m₋₄ sai² haak₋₃ hei₋₃ ngo₅ dei₋₆ hai₋₆ hou² pang₋₄
唔使客氣。我哋係好朋

jau₅

友。

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



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)

tai² ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹
睇 醫 生

To see the doctor

zi²
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

joek₋₆

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

gaap₋₃

甲

nei₅ hou⁻² ngo₅ gam⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ joek₋₃ dou₋₃ ji⁻¹
你好。我今朝約到醫
saang⁻¹ m₋₄ syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆ so⁻² ji₅ jiu₋₃ gin₋₃
生。唔舒服所以要見

keoi₅

佢。

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

jyut₋₃

乙

ceng⁻² man₋₆ nei₋₅ giu₋₃ mat⁻¹ je₋₅ meng⁻²
請問，你叫乜嘢名？

What's your name?

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ sing₋₃ giu₋₃
我姓 Chan 叫 David.

My last name is Chan, first name David.

zyut₋₃

乙

ngo₋₅ wan⁻² dou₋₃ nei₋₅ nei₋₅ gau⁻² dim⁻² sei₋₃ joek₋₃

我搵到你。你九點四約

ji⁻¹ sang⁻¹

醫生。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hai₋₆ wo₋₃

係喎。

Yes.

zyut₋₃

乙

hou⁻² nei₋₅ ho⁻² ji₋₅ hai⁻² go⁻² dou₋₆ dang⁻² ji⁻¹
好。你可以喺嗰度等醫

saang⁻¹

生。

Ok. You can wait for the doctor over there.

gaap₋₃

甲

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

bing⁻²
丙

zou⁻² san₋₄ teng⁻¹ gong⁻² gam⁻¹ jat₋₆ m₋₄
早晨 David 聽講今日唔

syu⁻¹ fuk₋₆
舒服。

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₅ hau₋₄ lung₋₄ tung₋₃ tung₋₄ faat₋₃
係 喎 。 我 喉 嚨 痛 同 發
siu⁻¹ gok₋₃ dak⁻¹ ngo₅ gam⁻² mou₋₆
燒 。 覺 得 我 感 冒 。

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

bing⁻²

丙

hou⁻² aa₋₃ ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} bei⁻² joek₋₆ nei_{,5} sik₋₆
好 呀 ○ 我 會 俾 藥 你 食 ○
jat⁻¹ jat₋₆ saam⁻¹ ci₋₃ sik₋₆ jat⁻¹ go₋₃ lai_{,5} baai₋₃
一 日 三 次 食 ○ 一 個 禮 拜
zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ m₋₄ sai⁻² sik₋₆
之 後 唔 使 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.

gaap⁻³

甲

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

Alright. Thank you very much doctor.

bing⁻²

丙

m⁻⁴ sai⁻²
唔 使 ○

You're welcome.



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)

ngo₅ wui₅ zou₋₆ wan₋₆ dung₋₆
我會做運動。

I'm going to exercise.

gai₋₃ zuk₋₆
繼續

To continue

ngo₅ wui₅ 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 min₅ fai₋₃ ngo₅ 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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₅ baa₋₄ baa⁻¹ soeng⁻² ceng⁻² ngo₅ dei₋₆ sik₋₆ faan₋₆
我爸爸想請我哋食飯。
lai₅ baai₋₃ jat₋₆ hou⁻² m₋₄ hou⁻² aa₋₃
禮拜日好唔好呀？

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

jyut₋₃

乙

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

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

gaap₋₃

甲

hou⁻² ngo_{,5} wui_{,5} gong⁻² bei⁻² keoi_{,5} zi⁻¹
好。我會講俾佢知。

Good. I'll let him know.

jyut₋₃

乙

hou⁻² m₋₄ goi⁻¹ nei_{,5} ni⁻¹ go₋₃ sing⁻¹ kei₋₄
好。唔該。你呢個星期

ng_{,5} wui_{,5} zou₋₆ me⁻¹ aa₋₃
五會做咩呀？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

sing⁻¹ kei₋₄ ng₅ ziu⁻¹ zou⁻² sap₋₆ jat⁻¹ dim⁻² wui₅

星 期 五 朝 早 十 一 點 會

zou₋₆ wan₋₆ dung₋₆ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ mou₅ je₅ zou₋₆

做 運 動 。 之 後 冇 嘢 做 。

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

zyut₋₃

乙

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

nei₅ soeng⁻² pui₋₄ ngo₅ heoi₋₃ tai⁻² hei₋₃
你想陪我去睇戲？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

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

heoi₋₃ daan₋₆ hai₋₆ dang⁻² ngo₋₅ ceng⁻² nei₋₅
去。但係等我請你。

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

jyut₋₃

乙

m₋₄ sai² di⁻¹ piu₋₃ min₅ fai₋₃ ngo₅ m₋₄
唔使。啲票免費。我唔
si⁻² bei⁻² cin⁻² jyu₋₄ gwo⁻² jiu₋₃ bei⁻² cin⁻²
使俾錢。如果要俾錢，
jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ m₋₄ heoi₋₃
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.*

gaap₋₃

甲

—

o⁻²

哦

Oh



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

jat¹ zik₆
一 直

Straight

maa₅ lou₆
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
三個紅綠燈之後轉右

zau₋₆ paak₋₃ ce⁻¹
就泊車。

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

ngo⁵ ho⁻² ji⁵ ce⁻¹ nei⁵ 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

gaai⁻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 gaai⁻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

gaap₋₃

甲

ngo₋₅ luk₋₆ dim⁻² bun₋₃ fong₋₃ gung⁻¹ zan⁻¹ hai₋₆ soeng⁻²
我 六 點 半 放 工 〇 真 係 想
heoi₋₃ tai⁻² hei₋₃
去 睇 戲 〇

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

jyut₋₃

乙

hai₋₆ wo₋₃ ngo₅ jat⁻¹ ding₋₆ ho⁻² ji₅ jam⁻² jat⁻¹
係 啲。我 一 定 可 以 飲 一

bui⁻¹ be⁻¹ zau⁻² nei₅ soeng⁻² m₄ soeng⁻² tai⁻²
杯 啤 酒。你 想 唔 想 睇

hei₋₃ zi⁻¹ hau₋₆ jam⁻² zau⁻²
戲 之 後 飲 酒 ？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

ho⁻² ji₋₅ laa⁻¹ ngo₋₅ ho⁻² ji₋₅ ce⁻¹ nei₋₅ heoi₋₃
可以啦。我可以車你去
go⁻² dou₋₆
個度。

Yea I can. I can drive you over there.

jyut₋₃

乙

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ saai₋₃ nei₋₅ zi⁻¹ m₋₄ zi⁻¹ dim⁻² heoi₋₃
唔該晒。你知唔知點去
go⁻² dou₋₆
個度？

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

gaap₋₃

甲

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

ge₋₃ dei₋₆ tou₋₄

嘅 地 圖 。

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

jyut₋₃

乙

hou⁻²

好 。

Alright.

gaap₋₃

甲

dei₋₆ tou₋₄ waa₋₆ ngo₋₅ dei₋₆ jiu₋₃ zaa⁻¹ ce⁻¹ ji₋₆
地 圖 話 我 哋 要 揸 車 二

sap₋₆ go₋₃ hung₋₄ luk₋₆ dang⁻¹ zyun⁻² zo⁻² zi⁻¹
十 個 紅 綠 燈 ， 轉 左 ， 之

hau₋₆ gai₋₃ zuk₋₆ zaa⁻¹ ng₋₅ tiu₋₄ gaai⁻¹ zau₋₆ lok₋₆
後 繼 續 揸 五 條 街 就 落

ce⁻¹ zung₋₆ jiu₋₃ haang₋₄ ng₋₅ fan⁻¹ zung⁻¹ zau₋₆
車 。 仲 要 行 五 分 鐘 就

dou₋₃

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.

jyut⁻³

乙

—

hou⁻² aa⁻³

好啊。

Alright, sounds good.



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

ngo₅ wui₅ 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)

ding²

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

gaap⁻³

甲

nei₅ gok⁻³ m₄ gok⁻³ dak⁻¹ nei₅ maa₄ maa⁻¹ wui₅
你 覺 唔 覺 得 你 媽 媽 會

zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ ni⁻¹ deng⁻² hung₄ sik⁻¹ mou⁻²
鍾 意 呢 頂 紅 色 帽 ？

Do you think your mom is going to like this red hat?

jyut⁻³

乙

keoi₅ m₄ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ hung₄ sik⁻¹ di⁻¹ je₅ bat⁻¹
佢 唔 鍾 意 紅 色 嘢 嘢 。 不

jyu₄ nei₅ maai₅ luk₆ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³
如 你 買 綠 色 嘅 ？

She doesn't like red stuff. Why don't you buy the green one?

gaap⁻³

甲

luk₆ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² leng⁻³ mat₆ ne⁻¹
綠色嘅都好靚。襪呢？

nei₅ gok⁻³ m₄ gok⁻³ dak⁻¹ keoi₅ wui₅ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³
你覺唔覺得佢會鍾意

ni⁻¹ deoi⁻³ wong₄ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ mat₆
呢對黃色嘅襪？

*The green one is also beautiful. What about socks? Do you
think she will like this pair of yellow socks?*

zyut⁻³

乙

wui₋₅ luk₋₆ sik⁻¹ ge₋₃ ding⁻² mou⁻² tung₋₄ wong₋₄ sik⁻¹
會。綠 色 嘅 頂 帽 同 黃 色

ge₋₃ mat₋₆ hou⁻² leng₋₃ ngo₋₅ wui₋₅ hai₋₆ hou⁻² hoi⁻¹
嘅 襪 好 靚。我 會 係 好 開

sam⁻¹

心。

*She will. The green hat and yellow socks are beautiful. She will
be very happy.*

gaap₋₃

甲

—

hou⁻² aa₋₃

好啊。

Nice.



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

Weshly

nei₅ hou⁻² ngo₅ giu⁻³ ngo₅ hai₆
 你 好。我 叫 Weshly. 我 係
 jat⁻¹ zek⁻³ lung₄ mau⁻¹ gam⁻¹ nin₄ ngo₅ baat⁻³
 一 隻 龍 貓。今 年 我 八
 seoi⁻³ ngo₅ mou₅ hing⁻¹ dai₆ zi⁻² mui⁻² daan₆
 歲。我 冇 兄 弟 姊 妹， 但
 hai₆ ngo₅ jau₅ jat⁻¹ go⁻³ hou⁻² oi⁻³ ngo₅ baa⁻¹
 係 我 有 一 個 好 愛 我 爸
 baa⁻¹ maa₄ maa⁻¹ ngo₅ dou⁻¹ hou⁻² oi⁻³ keoi₅
 爸 媽 媽。我 都 好 愛 佢
 dei₆ ngo₅ hei⁻¹ mong₆ nei₅ wui₅ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ gan⁻¹
 咁。我 希 望 你 會 鍾 意 跟
 ngo₅ ge⁻³ gu⁻³ si₆ haa₆ ci⁻³ gin⁻³
 我 嘅 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!



sam⁻¹ jyun⁻¹

深淵

Abyss

Weshly

ngo₅ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆ nei⁻¹ dou₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹
我 喺 邊 度？ 呢 度 喺 邊

dou₆ go⁻² dou₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆ ni⁻¹ go⁻³
度？ 嗰 度 喺 邊 度？ 呢 個

hai₆ mat⁻¹ je₅ go⁻² go⁻³ hai₆ mat⁻¹ je₅
係 乜 嘢？ 嗰 個 係 乜 嘢？

ni⁻¹ di⁻¹ hai₆ mat⁻¹ je₅ go⁻² di⁻¹ hai₆ mat⁻¹
呢 啲 係 乜 嘢？ 嗰 啲 係 乜

je₅ ngo₅ hoi⁻¹ di⁻¹ ngaan₅ go⁻² zan₆ wui₅
嘢？ 我 開 啲 眼 嗰 陣 會

gin⁻³ dou⁻² mat⁻¹ je₅ waak₆ ze⁻² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻²
見 到 乜 嘢？ 或者 芒果？

waak₆ ze⁻² hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ ngo₅ m₄ zi⁻¹
或者 香蕉？ 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.



saang⁻¹ gwo⁻²

生 果

Fruits

Weshly

m₄ goi⁻¹ ngo₅ soeng⁻² maai₅ di⁻¹ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² tung₄
唔 該，我 想 買 啲 芒 果 同

maai₄ hoeng⁻¹ ziu⁻¹ zi⁻¹ m₄ zi⁻¹ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆
埋 香 蕉。知 唔 知 喺 邊 度

ho⁻² ji₅ maai₅ aa⁻³
可 以 買 呀？

*Excuse me, I want to buy some Mangos and Bananas. Do you
know where I can buy them?*

Person

zi⁻¹ nei₅ ho⁻² ji₅ hai⁻² saam⁻¹ sap₆ ng₅ gaai⁻¹
知 ○ 你 可 以 喺 三 十 五 街
ge⁻³ pou⁻³ tau⁻² maai₅
嘅 舖 頭 買 ○

Yes I know. You can buy them at the 35th st store.

Weshly

keoi₅ dei₆ di⁻¹ saang⁻¹ gwo⁻² hou⁻² m₄ hou⁻² sik₆ ?
佢 哋 啲 生 果 好 唔 好 食 ？

Are their fruits delicious?

Person

hou⁻² sik₋₆ hou⁻² san⁻¹ sin⁻¹ wo⁻³
好食。好新鮮啲。

Very delicious. Very fresh.

Weshly

m₋₄ goi⁻¹ saai⁻³ ji₋₄ gaa⁻¹ wui₋₅ heoi⁻³ go⁻² dou₋₆
唔該晒。而家會去個度
maai₋₅ di⁻¹ saang⁻¹ gwo⁻² baai⁻¹ baai⁻³
買啲生果。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!



ciu⁻¹ kap⁻¹ si₂⁵ coeng₄

超級市場

Supermarket

Weshly

zou⁻² san⁻⁴ ngo⁵ ji⁻⁴ gaa⁻¹ wan⁻² gan⁻² di⁻¹
早 晨 ○ 我 而 家 搵 緊 啲
je⁵ ho⁻² m⁻⁴ ho⁻² ji⁵ bong⁻¹ ngo⁵ sau⁻²
嘢 ○ 可 唔 可 以 幫 我 手
aa⁻³
呀 ？

*Good morning. I'm looking for some stuff. Would you be able
to help me?*

Staff

gang⁻² hai₋₆ laa⁻¹ nei₅ wan⁻² gan⁻² mat⁻¹ je₅
梗係啦！你搵緊乜嘢
aa⁻³
呀？

Of course! What stuff are you looking for?

Weshly

ngo⁵ wan⁻² gan⁻² loeng⁵ tiu⁻⁴ jyu⁻² saam⁻¹ tiu⁻⁴
我搵緊兩條魚，三條

lung⁻⁴ sei⁻³ zek⁻³ gai⁻¹ tung⁻⁴ sap⁻⁶ nap⁻¹ tai⁻⁴
龍，四隻雞，同十粒提

zi⁻²
子。

I'm looking for two fish, three dragons, four chickens, and ten grapes.

Staff

haa⁻¹ haa⁻¹ ngo⁵ dei⁻⁶ jat⁻¹ ding⁻⁶ mou⁵ lung⁻⁴
哈哈。我哋一定冇龍。

nei⁵ hou⁻² siu⁻³ daan⁻⁶ hai⁻⁶ ngo⁵ dei⁻⁶ jau⁵
你好笑。但係我哋有

jyu⁻⁴ gai⁻¹ tung⁻⁴ tai⁻⁴ zi⁻² nei⁵ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³
魚，雞，同提子。你鍾意

luk⁻⁶ sik⁻¹ ge⁻³ tai⁻⁴ zi⁻² ding⁻⁶ hai⁻⁶ hung⁻⁴ sik⁻¹
綠色嘅提子定係紅色

ge⁻³
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?

Weshly

loeng₅ go⁻³ dou⁻¹ zung⁻¹ ji⁻³ sik₆ hai⁻² bin⁻¹ dou₆
兩個都鍾意食。喺邊度
ho⁻² ji₅ wan⁻² dou⁻³ go⁻² di⁻¹ je₅
可以搵到嗰啲嘢？

I like eating both of them. Where can I find those things?

Staff

hai⁻² nei⁻¹ dou⁻⁶ wui⁵ wan⁻² dou⁻³ gai⁻¹ hai⁻² go⁻²
喺呢度會搵到雞，喺個
dou⁻⁶ wui⁵ wan⁻² dou⁻³ jyu⁻⁴ tung⁻⁴ tai⁻⁴ zi⁻²
度會搵到魚同提子。

*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。唔該晒。

Sounds good. Thank you so much.

Staff

m₄ sai² m₄ goi⁻¹ nei₅ zau² zi⁻¹ cin₄ soeng²
唔使唔該。你走之前想

bei² mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² hap₆ nei₅ m₄ sai² bei²
俾芒果盒你。唔使俾

cin⁻²
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 ze⁻⁶
哦！多謝！

Oh! Thank you!

Staff

m₄ sai² hai² hap₆ dou₆ ho² ji₅ fong₃ dou₃
唔使。喺盒度可以放到

hou² do⁻¹ mong⁻¹ gwo⁻² luk₆ go₃ cat⁻¹ go₃
好多芒果。六個，七個，

waak₆ ze⁻² gau⁻² go₃ dou⁻¹
或者九個都 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。拜拜！

Sounds good, sounds good. Bye bye!



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.

