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L3 – Lunch in the Hong Kong-style diners**Hái Chàh-chāan-tēng sihk-aan 嚟茶餐廳食晏****Learning Tasks:**

- *To start conversation*
- *To introduce each other*
- *To indicate your preferred name*
- *To talk about a duration of time*
- *To ask how long one has been living somewhere*
- *To order food and drinks*

Grammar & Culture Notes:

1. Personal plural suffix:	deih	哋
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“Deih 哋” is a personal plural marker. Its use is usually limited to personal pronouns. It can also be suffixed to “yàhn 人” to form a term for people.

- | | | |
|----------------|-----|--------------|
| 1) Ngóh-deih. | 我哋. | We |
| 2) Néih-deih. | 你哋. | You (plural) |
| 3) Kéuih-deih. | 佢哋. | They |
| 4) Yàhn-deih. | 人哋. | People |

Example:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------|
| 1) Ngóh-deih haih hohk-sāang. | 我哋係學生。 | We are students. |
| 2) Néih-deih séung-máaih mē-a? | 你哋想買咩呀? | What do you guys want to buy? |

2. ‘to / for’ + person:	béi	俾
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“béi 俾” is often expressed by ‘to’ or ‘for.’ When introducing a friend to someone, the following pattern is used “gaai-siuh 介紹 introduce” + a friend + “béi 俾 to” + someone + “sīk 識 recognize”.

Example:

- | | | |
|--|-----------------|--|
| 1) Ngóh gaai-siuh ngóh-tùhng-sih
béi néih sīk. | 我介紹我同事俾你
識。 | <i>Let me introduce my
co-worker to you.</i> |
| 2) Kéuih gaai-siuh yāt-go tùhng-
sih béi ngóh sīk! | 佢介紹一個同事俾我
識! | <i>He introduces one of
his co-worker to me!</i> |

3. Possessive:**ge****嘅**

“Ge 嘅” is often used before a noun to form a possessive construction.

Example:

- | | | |
|---|----------|--|
| 1) Kéuih haih ngóh- ge hóu-
pahng-yáuh. | 佢係我嘅好朋友。 | <i>He is a good friend of
mine.</i> |
| 2) Faahn-tòhng ge -yéh m4-hóu-
sihk. | 飯堂嘅嘢唔好食。 | <i>Food from the canteen
is not delicious.</i> |

4. Completion marker:**jó****咗**

“jo 咗” is placed right after a verb to denote the completion of action.

Example:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 1) Néih tái- jò mē-hei-a? | 你睇咗咩戲呀? | <i>What movie did you see?</i> |
| 2) Ngóh màaih- jò yāt-bún-syū. | 我買咗一本書。 | <i>I brought a book.</i> |

5. ‘how long’ questions:**géi-noih****幾耐**

“géi-noih 幾耐” is used to ask about the time duration. It is often placed at the sentence final position, followed by the sentence particle “a 呀”.

Example:

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| 1) Néih jyuh-haih Hēung-Góng
géi-noih a? | 你住喺香港幾耐呀? | <i>How long have you lived
in Hong Kong?</i> |
| 2) Néih hohk-jó Gwóng-dūng-
wá géi-noih a? | 你學咗廣東話幾耐
呀? | <i>How long have you been
learning Cantonese?</i> |

6. Years & months:**nìhn & yuht**

年&月

The number of years is expressed with a number followed by “nìhn 年 year”. In case of the number of months, the classifier “go 個” is placed between a number of “yuht 月 month”.

Example:

- | | | |
|---|-------------|---|
| 1) Ngóh jyuh-haih Hēung-Góng bun-nìhn . | 我住係香港半年。 | <i>I have lived in Hong Kong for half a year.</i> |
| 2) Ngóh hohk-jó Gwóng-dūng-wá léuhng-go-yuht la. | 我學咗廣東話兩個月啦。 | <i>I have been learning Cantonese for two months.</i> |

7. negation:**m4, móuh, meih**

唔, 冇, 未

Cantonese negation words typically start with the initial ‘m’, all of which are used before a verb or adjective construction. Each word denotes different types of negation as in the following. For negative imperatives, use ‘m4-hóu 唔好’.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 1) m4 唔 | <i>Negation of state, one’s will, habitual action etc.</i> |
| 2) móuh 冇 | <i>Negation of ownership (unrealized action)</i> |
| 3) meih 未 | <i>Negation of anticipated action</i> |

Example:

- | | | |
|--|----------|---|
| 1) Ngóh hóu-báau. M4 -séung-sihk. | 我好飽。唔想食。 | <i>I am full. I do not want to eat.</i> |
| 2) Ngóh móuh sihk. | 我冇食。 | <i>I did not eat it.</i> |
| 3) Ngóh juhng meih -sihk. | 我仲未食。 | <i>I have not eaten yet.</i> |

8. Terms of address:

Cantonese terms of address come after a proper noun, e.g., “Chàhn sīn-sāang 陳先生 Mr. Chan”. In daily conversation, “sīn-sāang 先生 Mr.” and “taai-táai 太太 Mrs.” Will be shortened to “sāang 生” and “táai 太” respectively, e.g., “Chàhn-sāang 陳生 Mr. Chan”, “Chàhn-táai 陳太太 Mrs. Chan”.

Common address terms in Cantonese:

- | | | |
|--------------|----|----------------------|
| 1) sīn-sāang | 先生 | <i>Mr. / teacher</i> |
| 2) taai-táai | 太太 | <i>Mrs. Madam</i> |
| 3) síu-jé | 小姐 | <i>Miss</i> |

Example:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|--|
| 1. Chàhn-sāang, Chàhn-táai, jóu-sàhn. | 陳生、陳太，早晨。 | <i>Mr. and Mrs. Lee, good morning!</i> |
| 2. Chàhn síu-jé, heui bīn-douh a? | 陳小姐，去邊度呀？ | <i>Miss Chan, where are you going?</i> |

9. Food culture: Chàh-chāan-tēng 茶餐廳 Hong Kong-style diners

Hong Kong-style diners, or Chàh-chāan-tēng 茶餐廳, are a unique result of city's modern history. After the Second World War, Western food became increasingly popular in Hong Kong. Nonetheless, it remained beyond the financial reach of many people. Local diners started offering dishes with Western influences and, more important, reasonable prices and the trend took off.

Dialog Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
🎧 1	sihk	食	<i>eat</i>
🎧 2	jó	咗	<i>Completion marker</i>
🎧 3	faahn	飯	<i>rice (a meal)</i>
🎧 4	sihk-jó-faahn	食咗飯	<i>Have eaten (a meal)</i>
🎧 5	Sihk-jó-faahn meih-a?	食咗飯未呀？	<i>Have you eaten yet?</i>
🎧 6	juhng	仲	<i>still; also</i>
🎧 7	juhng-meih	仲未	<i>not yet</i>
🎧 8	juhng-meih-sihk	仲未食	<i>have not eaten yet</i>
🎧 9	yāt-chàih	一齊	<i>together</i>
🎧 10	lā	啦	<i>suffix - for polite suggestion</i>
🎧 11	yāt-chàih-sihk lā	一齊食啦	<i>let's eat together</i>

🎧	12	gaai-siuh	介紹	<i>introduce; recommend</i>
🎧	13	ge	嘅	<i>possessive marker</i>
🎧	14	tùhng-sih	同事	<i>colleague</i>
🎧	15	béi	俾	<i>to; for</i>
🎧	16	sīk	識	<i>know how</i>
🎧	17	giu	叫	<i>call; is called; to order</i>
🎧	18	géi-noih?	幾耐?	<i>how long?</i>
🎧	19	níhn	年	<i>year</i>
🎧	20	jyuh	住	<i>live</i>
🎧	21	hái	喺	<i>be located at</i>
🎧	22	jyuh-hái	住喺	<i>live at</i>
🎧	23	gūng-sī	公司	<i>company; company's</i>
🎧	24	sūk-se	宿舍	<i>dormitory</i>
🎧	25	fāan-ké	番茄	<i>tomato</i>
🎧	25	ngáuh-yuhk	牛肉	<i>beef</i>
🎧	26	dung	凍	<i>cold; iced (for drinks)</i>
🎧	27	yīn-yēung	鴛鴦	<i>mandarin duck; coffee mixed milk tea (茶餐廳 menu)</i>
🎧	28	māt-lèih-ga?	乜嚟㗎?	<i>What is it?</i>
🎧	29	náaih-chàh	奶茶	<i>milk tea (茶餐廳 menu)</i>
🎧	30	ga-fē	咖啡	<i>coffee</i>
🎧	31	chā-gāi	叉雞	<i>BBQ pork & Chicken</i>
🎧	32	tuhng	同	<i>and; with</i>
🎧	33	jūng-tōng	中湯	<i>Chinese style soup</i>
🎧	34	yuhk-jeung	肉醬	<i>Bolognese sauce</i>
🎧	35	yi-fān	意粉	<i>spaghetti</i>
🎧	36	yuhk-jeung yi-fān	肉醬意粉	<i>spaghetti Bolognese</i>
🎧	37	lìhng-chàh	檸茶	<i>lemon tea</i>

Dialog:

David and Mary meet a friend in the Chàh-chāan-tēng. They order their lunch.



🎧 1 Sihk-jó-faahn meih-a?

David: 食咗飯未呀?

Have you eaten yet?

🎧 2 Juhng-meih-sihk, yāt-chàih-sihk lā.

Mary: 仲未食，一齊食啦?

Not yet. Let us eat together?

🎧 3 Hóu-a. Ngóh gaai-siuh ngóh ge tühng-sih béi-néih-sīk. Kéuih-haih "Peter" Léih-Béi-Dāk.

David: 好呀。我介紹我嘅同事俾妳識：佢係“Peter”李彼德。

Sure. Let me introduce my colleague. He is “Peter” Lee-Bei-Dak.

🎧 4 Léih-sāang, hóu-hōi-sām sīk-dóu-néih.

Mary: 李生，好開心識到你。

Mr. Lee nice to meet you.

🎧 5 Giu-ngóh "Peter" lā!

Peter: 叫我“Peter”啦!

Just call me “Peter”.

🎧 6 “Peter”, Néih lèih-jó Hēung-Góng géi-noih a?

Mary: “Peter”，你嚟咗香港幾耐呀?

“Peter”, how long have you been in Hong Kong?

🎧 7 Ngóh lèih-jó yāt-níhn lā.

Peter: 我嚟咗一年啦。

I have been here for a year.

🎧 8 Néih-deih jyuh-hái bīn-douh ā?

Mary: 你哋住喺邊度呀?

Where do you live?

🎧 9 Ngóh-deih dōu jyuh-hái gūng-sī sūk-se.

Peter: 我哋都住喺公司宿舍。
We all live in the company provided apartment.

It is Mary's turn to order food.

🎧 10 Sihk-mē-a?

Waitress: 食咩呀?

What would you like to eat?

🎧 11 Fāan-ké ngáuh-yuhk faahn, dung yīn-yēung, m4-gōi.

Mary: 番茄牛肉飯，凍[鴛鴦]，唔該。

Beef & tomato with rice, cold 'yīn-yēung', please.

🎧 12 [yīn-yēung] haih māt-làih ga?

David: [鴛鴦]係乜嚟㗎?

What is 'yīn-yēung'?

🎧 13 [yīn-yēung] haih ga-fē gā náaih-chàh.

Mary: [鴛鴦]係咖啡加奶茶。

'yīn-yēung' is coffee mixed with milk tea.

🎧 14 Hah-yāt-wái, m4-gōi.

Waitress: 下一位，唔該。

Next please!

🎧 15 Ngóh-yiu chā-gāi-faahn tùhng jūng-tōng, m4-gōi.

David: 我要叉雞飯同中湯。唔該。

I want BBQ pork & Chicken rice and Chinese style soup, please.

🎧 16 Ngóh-yiu yuhk-jeung yi-fān, dung-lìhng-chàh.

Peter: 我要肉醬意粉、凍檸茶。

I want spaghetti Bolognese and cold lemon tea.



Supplementary Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
A. Month of the year & year			
🎧 1	yāt-yuht	一月	<i>January</i>
🎧 2	yih-yuht	二月	<i>February</i>
🎧 3	sāam-yuht	三月	<i>March</i>
🎧 4	sei-yuht	四月	<i>April</i>
🎧 5	ńgh-yuht	五月	<i>May</i>
🎧 6	luhk-yuht	六月	<i>June</i>
🎧 7	chāt-yuht	七月	<i>July</i>
🎧 8	baat-yuht	八月	<i>August</i>
🎧 9	gáu-yuht	九月	<i>September</i>
🎧 10	sahp-yuht	十月	<i>October</i>
🎧 11	sahp-yāt-yuht	十一月	<i>November</i>
🎧 12	sahp-yih-yuht	十二月	<i>December</i>
🎧 13	nìhn / nín	年	<i>year</i>
🎧 14	yāt-baat-nìhn	一八年	<i>2018</i>
🎧 15	yāt-gáu-nìhn	一九年	<i>2019</i>
🎧 16	yih-lìhng-nìhn	二〇年	<i>2020</i>

	拼音	繁體	英文
B. The ten most common surnames in Hong Kong			
🎧 1	Chàhn	陳	<i>Chan</i>
🎧 2	Làhm	林	<i>Lam</i>
🎧 3	Wòhng	黃	<i>Wong</i>
🎧 4	Léih	李	<i>Lee</i>
🎧 5	Wòhng	王	<i>Wong</i>
🎧 6	Jēung	張	<i>Cheung</i>
🎧 7	Lèuhng	梁	<i>Leung</i>

🎧	8	Ng4	吳	Ng
🎧	9	Làuh	劉	Lau
🎧	10	Choi	蔡	Tsoi / Choi

拼音	繁體	英文
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C. Common fast food in 茶餐廳:

🎧	1	chāan-dáan-faahn	餐蛋飯	<i>luncheon meat & egg on rice</i>
🎧	2	yèuhng-jāu-cháau-faahn	楊州炒飯	<i>Yangzhou-style fried rice</i>
🎧	3	gōn-cháau-ngàuh-hó	乾炒牛河	<i>fried rice noodles with beef</i>
🎧	4	sīng-jāu-cháau-máih	星洲炒米	<i>Singapore-style fried rice noodles</i>
🎧	5	guhk-jyū-pā-faahn	焗豬扒飯	<i>baked port chop with rice</i>
🎧	6	yi-fān	意粉	<i>spaghetti</i>
🎧	7	sāam-màhn-jih	三文治	<i>sandwich</i>
🎧	8	hon-bóu-bāau	漢堡包	<i>hamburger</i>
🎧	9	yàuh-jām-dō	油占多	<i>toast with jam & butter</i>
🎧	10	sāi-dō-sí	西多士	<i>French toast</i>

D. Common drinks in 茶餐廳:

🎧	1	bē-jáu	啤酒	<i>beer</i>
🎧	2	chāt-héi	七喜	<i>7-up soda</i>
🎧	3	hó-lohk	可樂	<i>coke</i>
🎧	4	lìhng-lohk	檸樂	<i>lemon with coke</i>
🎧	5	lìhng-séui	檸水	<i>lemon water</i>
🎧	6	lìhng-maht	檸蜜	<i>lemon water with honey</i>
🎧	7	hāak-ngàuh	黑牛	<i>coke with chocolate ice cream</i>
🎧	8	hùhng-dauh-bīng	紅豆冰	<i>red bean with ice</i>
🎧	9	bō-lòh-bīng	菠蘿冰	<i>pineapple with ice</i>
🎧	10	gūk-fā-chàh	菊花茶	<i>chrysanthemum tea</i>

茶餐廳 menu

dung-yīn-yēung



fāan-ké ngáuh-yuhk faahn



yuhk-jeung yi-fān



dung-lìhng-chàh



chā-gāi faahn



chāan-dáan-faahn



yàuh-jām-dō



yèuhng-jāu-cháau-faahn



gōn-cháau-ngàuh-hó



sāi-dō-sí



sīng-jāu-cháau-máih



guhk-jyū-pā-faahn



hāak-ngàuh



hùhng-dauh-bīng



bō-lòh-bīng



Say it in Cantonese:

What do you say ...

1. Q. *Have you eaten yet?*

A. ...

2. Q. *Let me introduce my colleague.*

A. ...

3. Q. *Mr. Chan nice to meet you*

A. ...

4. Q. *How long have you been in US?*

A. ...

5. Q. *I have been here for a year.*

A. ...

6. Q. *Where do you live?*

A. ...

7. Q. *What would you like to eat?*

A. ...

8. Q. *I want Beef & tomato with rice, cold 'yīn-yēung', please.*

A. ...

9. Q. *I want spaghetti Bolognese and cold lemon tea.*

A. ...

10. Q. a) *Peter Lee,*
b) *also is an American,*
c) *David's colleague,*
d) *Has been in Hong Kong for a year.*



A.

11. Q. *Please introduce one of your colleague to us.*

A. ...

<< End of Lesson 3 >>