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L10 – Not feeling well

m4-syū-fuhk / 唔舒服

Learning Tasks:

- To ask and indicate if someone needs to do something or not
- To understand what people say in the clinic
- To tell the reasons behind illnesses
- To indicate the symptoms of illnesses
- To ask about the characteristics of the four seasons in Hong Kong
- To talk about common terms to describe weather

Grammar & Culture Notes:

1. Necessity questions: “isn’t it necessary to...” sái-m4-sái 駛唔駛

“sái-m4-sái 駛唔駛...?” is used to ask whether something is necessary or not. Sometimes it is also used when offering help as in example 2.

To answer yes, “yiu 要” is used, while no is expressed with “m4-sái 唔駛”.

Example:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Sái-m4-sái sāu-chín-a? | 駛唔駛收錢呀? | Do you charge money for this? |
| Yiu-a, m4-gōi. | 要呀, 唔該。 | Yes, thank you. |
| 2. Sái-m4-sái bōng-sáu-a? | 駛唔駛幫手呀? | Do you need my help? |
| M4-sái-la, m4-gōi. | 唔駛喇, 唔該。 | No, thank you. |

2. ‘Because...therefore...’ yān-waih...só-yíh... 因為...所以...

The clause expressing reason brings with “yān-waih 因為 because”, and the main clause is preceded by “só-yíh 所以 therefore”. There are one of parallel clause in Cantonese, so both “yān-waih” and “só-yíh” typically appear concurrently, although one of them can be omitted. The “yān-waih” clause typically comes before the “só-yíh” clause.

Example:

1 **Yān-waih** ngóh m4-syū-fuhk, **só-yíh** m4-làih-dāk.

因為我唔舒服，所以唔嚟得。

Because I am felling unwell, I cannot come.

2 **Yān-waih** kéuih hóu-leng, **só-yíh** yàhn-yàhn dōu júng-yi-kéuih.

因為佢好靚，所以人人都鍾意佢。

Because she is very pretty, everyone likes her.

3. Two types of relative clauses

The relative clause in Cantonese can be expressed in two ways in Cantonese: One is “relative clause + ge 嘅 + noun” as in example 1; the others is “relative clause + nī 呢/ gó 個 + classifier + noun” as in example 2. Note that English takes the reverse order: “noun + that/which/who + relative clause”.

Example:

1 Hàahng-gán-làih ge yàhn haih ngóh tùhng-fóng.

行緊嚟嘅人係我同房。

The person coming along is my roommate.

2 Ngóh kàhm-yaht tái gó chēut-hei hóu-hóu-siu.

我琴日睇個齣戲好好笑。

The movie I saw yesterday was very funny.

4. Superlative degree ‘most’

jeui

最

“jeui 最 + adjective” is used to show the superlative degree.

Example:

1 Néih **jeui** hóu-yàhn.

你最好人。

You are the greatest person.

2 Ngóh **jeui** jūng-yi yàuh-séui.

我最鍾意游水。

I like swimming most.

5. ‘A is not so + adjective + as B’: **A + móuh 冇+ B + gam 咁+ adjective**

“móuh 冇 + B + gam 咁+ adjective” is used to express something (A) is “not so + adjective + as B”. When the object of comparison is understood from the context, B can be omitted as in example 2.

Example:

- 1 Kéuih móuh-néih gam chūng-mìhng.

佢冇你咁聰明。

He is not as clever as you are.

- 2 Gām-yaht móuh gam yiht.

今日冇咁熱。

Today is not so hot.

6. ‘Although...but’ **sēui-yìhn...daahn-haih** **雖然...但係**

“sēui-yìhn 雖然 + X, daahn-haih 但係 + Y” is used to express “although X, Y”. Like other parallel clauses, both X and Y are often marked concurrently by conjunctions, although it is possible to omit either “sēui-yìhn” or “daahn-haih”.

Example:

- 1 Sēui-yìhn yìh-gā haih hah-tīn, daahn-haih juhng-yáuh-dī Hēung-góng-yáhn jūng-yi dá-bīn-lòuh.

雖然而家係夏天，但係仲有啲香港人鍾意打邊爐。

Although it is summer right now, some Hong Kong people like to eat hot pot.

- 2 Sēui-yìhn ngóh-ge Gwóng-dūng-wá màh-má-déi, daahn-haih ngóh-yáuh hóu-dō Hēung-góng pàhng-yáuh.

雖然我嘅廣東話麻麻哋，但係我有好多香港朋友。

My Cantonese is not very good, but I have many Hong Kong friends.

7. Final particle to show ‘certainties’: **ga-la** **㗎喇**

“ga-la 㗎喇” is a double final particle to show certainties such as the speaker’s confidence or firm determination.

Example:

- 1 Dāk-ga-la, móuh-mahn-tàih ga-la.

得㗎喇，冇問題㗎喇。

It is okay, that should be no problem.

2 Ngóh yāt-dihng béi-fāan-néih ga-la.

我一定畀返你㗎喇。

I will surely return it to you.

8. Final particle to show ‘only’:

... jē

…啫

“jē 啫” is a sentence final particle to add the meaning of “only”, limiting the scope expressed by the number or a degree adverb.

Example:

1 Ngóh làih-jó Hēung-góng géi-go-yuht jē.

我嚟咗香港幾個月啫。

It has been only a few months since I came to Hong Kong.

2 Ngóh sīk-góng siú-siú Gwóng-dūng-wá jē.

我識講少少廣東話啫。

I can only speak a little Cantonese.

Dialog Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
🎧 1	yī-sāng	醫生	<i>doctor</i>
🎧 2	yuh-yeuk	預約	<i>appointment</i>
🎧 3	sái-m4-sái?	駛唔駛?	<i>do you need...?</i>
🎧 4	m4-sái	唔駛	<i>no need</i>
🎧 5	dāk-ga-la	得㗎喇	<i>all right</i>
🎧 6	dáng-yāt-jahn	等一陣	<i>wait for a moment</i>
🎧 7	yāt-jahn	一陣	<i>a moment</i>
🎧 8	behng	病	<i>sick</i>
🎧 9	ga	架	<i>classifier</i>
🎧 10	láahng-hei	冷氣	<i>cold air (air conditioner)</i>
🎧 11	taai-dung	太凍	<i>too cold</i>
🎧 12	só-yíh	所以	<i>therefore</i>
🎧 13	yān-waih	因為	<i>because</i>
🎧 14	sihk-cho-yéh	食錯嘢	<i>eat something wrong</i>
🎧 15	yìh-gā	而家	<i>now</i>
🎧 16	yiht	熱	<i>hot</i>
🎧 17	yùhng-yih	容易	<i>easy</i>
🎧 18	bin-waaih	變壞	<i>goes bad, change bad</i>
🎧 19	jaahp-gwaan	習慣	<i>get used to</i>
🎧 20	hah-tīn	夏天	<i>summer</i>
🎧 21	chāu-tīn	秋天	<i>autumn</i>
🎧 22	sei-gwai	四季	<i>four seasons</i>
🎧 23	chēun-tīn	春天	<i>spring</i>
🎧 24	sāp	濕	<i>humid</i>
🎧 25	nyúhn	暖	<i>warm</i>
🎧 26	daih-yaht	第日	<i>another time</i>
🎧 27	joi	再	<i>again</i>

🎧	28	hāt-chī	乞嚏	<i>sneeze</i>
🎧	29	tàuh-tung	頭痛	<i>headache</i>
🎧	30	faat-siū	發燒	<i>a fever</i>
🎧	31	làuh-beih-tai	流鼻涕	<i>a runny nose</i>
🎧	32	hàuh-lùhng-tung	喉嚨痛	<i>a sore throat</i>
🎧	33	sēung-fūng	傷風	<i>caught a cold</i>
🎧	34	yeuhk	藥	<i>medicine</i>



Dialog: David and Mary meet at the clinic. 🎧

At the reception desk.

🎧 1 Ngóh séung tái yī-sāang.

Mary: 我想睇醫生。

I want to see doctor.

🎧 2 Yáuh-móuh yuh-yeuk-a?

Nurse: 有冇預約呀?

Do you have any appointment?

🎧 3 Móuh-a.

Mary: 冇呀。

No.

🎧 4 Sái-m4-sái taam-yiht a?

Nurse: 駛唔駛探熱呀?

Do you need your temperature taken?

🎧 5 Yiu-a, m4-gōi.

Mary: 要呀，唔該。

Yes, please.

🎧 6 Dāk-ga-la dāng-yāt-jahn-lā.

Nurse: 得㗎喇，等一陣啦。

All right. Please wait for a moment.

🎧 7 M4-gōi.

Mary: 唔該。

Thank you.

David sees Mary in the clinic.

🎧 8 Mary, néih-dōu behng-jó-a?

David: Mary, 你都病咗呀?

Mary, are you sick, too?

🎧 9 Haih a, kàhm-maahn daap-gó-ga bā-sí ge láahng-hei taai-dung, só-yíh m4-syū-fuhk. Gám, néih-nē?

Mary: 係呀，琴晚搭個架巴士嘅冷氣太凍，所以唔舒服。咁，你呢？

*Yes, the bus I took last night was too cold, so I caught a cold afterward.
How about you?*

🎧 10 Yān-waih sihk-cho-yéh, só-yíh m4-syū-fuhk.

David: 因為食錯嘢，所以唔舒服。

I must have ae something wrong, so I feel uncomfortable.

🎧 11 Yíh-gā gam-yiht, dī-yéh-sihk hóu-yùhng-yih bin-waaih-ga!

Mary: 而家咁熱，啲嘢食好容易變壞㗎！

It is so hot now, so the food goes bad so easily.

🎧 12 Ngóh jān-haih hóu m4-jaahp-gwaan Hēung-góng ge hah-tīn. Chāu-tīn géi-sìh-làih-a?

David: 我真係好唔習慣香港嘅夏天。秋天幾時嚟呀？

I really cannot get used to the summer in Hong Kong. When will autumn come?

🎧 13 Sahp-yuht jauh móuh-gam-yiht la.

Mary: 十月就有咁熱喇。

It will be not as hot in October.

🎧 14 Hēung-góng yāt-nìhn sei-gwai, chāu-tīn haih-m4-haih jeui syū-fuhk-a?

David: 香港一年四季，秋天係唔係最舒服呀？

Among the four seasons in a year, autumn is the most comfortable season, isn't it?

🔊 15 Haih-a, chāu-tīn jeui syū-fuhk ga-la.

Mary: 係呀，秋天最舒服㗎喇。

Yes, autumn is the most comfortable.

🔊 16 Chēun-tīn haih-m4-haih-dōu hóu-syū-fuhk-a?

David: 春天係唔係都好舒服呀？

Is spring also comfortable?

🔊 17 Haih-jauh-haih! Sēui-yìhn chēun-tīn hóu-nyúhn, daahn-haih hóu-sāp.

Mary: 係就係！雖然春天好暖，但係好濕。

Right, spring is warm, but it is very humid.

🔊 18 Gám, Hēung-góng ge dūng-tīn dung-m4-dung-a?

David: 咁，香港嘅冬天凍唔凍呀？

Then, is Hong Kong cold during winter?

🔊 19 Dūng-tīn m4-haih-hóu-dung.

Mary: 冬天唔係好凍。

Winter is not so cold.

The Doctor asks Mary to go into examination room.

🔊 20 Mary Whong.

Dr.: Mary, 王。

Mary Wong.

🔊 21 Ngóh-yiu tái-yī-sāang, daih-yaht joi-kīng-lā.

Mary: 我要睇醫生，第日再傾啦。

I must see a doctor. Talk to you later.

In the examination room.

🔊 22 Néih bīn-douh m4-syū-fuhk-a?

Dr.: 你邊度唔舒服呀？

What are your symptoms?

🔊 23 Dá-hāt-chī, tàuh-tung.

Mary: 打乞嚏、頭痛。

I have been sneezing and a headache.

The doctor checks the body temperature result.

🎧 24 Móuh-faat-siū.

Dr.: 冇發燒。

You don't have a fever.

🎧 25 Yáuh-móuh làuh-beih-tai, hàuh-lùhng-tung-a?

Dr.: 有冇流鼻涕，口嚟痛呀？

Do you have a runny nose or a sore throat?

🎧 26 Yáuh làuh-beih-tai, dōu-yáuh hàuh-lùhng-tung.

Mary: 有流鼻涕，都有喉嚟痛。

I have a runny nose as well as a sore throat.

🎧 27 Sēung-fūng-jē, sihk-dī-yeuhk jauh hóu-fāan ga-la,

Dr.: 傷風啫，食啲藥就好返嚟喇。

You just caught a cold. Take some medicine and you will get well.



Supplementary Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
A. Human Body 人體			
🎧 1	tàuh	頭	head
🎧 2	bok-tàuh	膊頭	shoulder
🎧 3	bui-jek	背脊	back
🎧 4	géng	頸	neck
🎧 5	sáu	手	hand
🎧 6	geuk	脚	foot / leg

🎧	7	jāang	肘	<i>elbow</i>
🎧	8	ngáahn	眼	<i>eye</i>
🎧	9	yíh-jái	耳仔	<i>ear</i>
🎧	10	háu	口	<i>mouth</i>
🎧	11	leih	脷	<i>tongue</i>
🎧	12	beih-gō	鼻哥	<i>nose</i>
🎧	13	hàuh-lùhng	喉嚨	<i>throat</i>
🎧	14	ngàh	牙	<i>teeth</i>
🎧	15	sáu-jí	手指	<i>finger</i>
🎧	16	geuk-jí	脚趾	<i>toe</i>

B. Minor illnesses 小病

🎧	1	máhn-gám	敏感	<i>allergy</i>
🎧	2	sēung-fūng	傷風	<i>catch a cold</i>
🎧	3	gám-mouh	感冒	<i>the flu</i>
🎧	4	làuh-gám	流感	<i>flu; influenza</i>
🎧	5	tàuh-wàhn	頭暈	<i>dizziness</i>
🎧	6	kāt	咳	<i>cough</i>
🎧	7	làuh-beih-séui	流鼻水	<i>runny nose</i>
🎧	8	ō	痢	<i>diarrhea</i>
🎧	9	áu	嘔	<i>vomit</i>

C. Weather 天氣

🎧	1	hūng-hei-wū-yíhm	空氣污染	<i>air pollution</i>
🎧	2	saai	曬	<i>shine on the sun; sunny</i>
🎧	3	hóu-tīn	好天	<i>sunny day</i>
🎧	4	yām-tīn	陰天	<i>cloudy day</i>
🎧	5	chìuh-sāp	潮濕	<i>humid</i>
🎧	6	dá-fūng	打風	<i>typhoon</i>

	7	lohk-yúh	落雨	<i>raining</i>
	8	hàahng-lèuih	行雷	<i>thunder</i>
	9	sím-dihn	閃電	<i>lightning</i>
	10	daaih-mouh	大霧	<i>foggy</i>



R&R

Say it in Cantonese:

What do you say ...

1. **Q.** *You want to make an appointment to see doctor.*
A. ...
2. **Q.** *Do you need your temperature taken?*
A. ...
3. **Q.** *I feel uncomfortable.*
A. ...
4. **Q.** *What are your symptoms?*
A. ...
5. **Q.** *I have been coughing and a runny nose.*
A. ...
6. **Q.** *I also have a fever and a sore throat.*
A. ...
7. **Q.** *According to your symptoms, you should caught a cold.*
A. ...
8. **Q.** *Take some cold medicine and you will get well.*
A. ...
9. **Q.** *I really cannot get used to the summer in Hong Kong.*
A. ...
10. **Q.** *Is Hong Kong cold during winter?*
A. ...
11. **Q.** *Among the four seasons in a year, which is the most comfortable?*

A. ...

12. Q. *Today is raining.*

A. ...

<< End of Lesson 10 >>