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- 1 Néih séung-sihk mē a? 你想食咩呀? *What stuff you want to eat?*
 Sihk mē **dōu móuh-só-waih.** 食咩都有所謂. *Any food would be fine by me.*
- 2 Néih séung-heui bīn-douh? 你想去邊度? *Where you want to go?*
 Heui bīn-douh **dōu-dāk.** 去邊度都得. *Wherever you want to go is okay.*

3. classifiers:

In previous lesson, we learned some classifiers. In this lesson we will learn more frequently used classifiers. Note that except for the first three (wái, bouh and gauh), these classifiers are all terms of containers that are used as classifiers.

🎧	wái	位	<i>for persons (used in formal situation)</i>
🎧	bouh	部	<i>for small machines or books such as mobile, TV etc.</i>
🎧	gauh	嚙	<i>for pieces or lumps of meat, money, clouds etc.</i>
🎧	buī	杯	<i>for drinks poured in cups or glass</i>
🎧	jēun	樽	<i>for drinks poured in bottles, oil stored in bottles etc.</i>
🎧	wún	碗	<i>for rice, soup, noodles, porridge served in bowls</i>
🎧	dihp	碟	<i>for cooked food served on plates</i>
🎧	lùhng	籠	<i>for cooked food served in bamboo steamers</i>
🎧	wùh	壺	<i>for tea and water served in pots</i>
🎧	gun	罐	<i>for beer, soft drink, milk powder etc. in cans</i>

Example:

🎧	yāt-wái	一位	<i>a person</i>
🎧	yāt-bouh sáu-gēi	一部手機	<i>a mobile phone</i>
🎧	yāt-gauh siū-máai	一嚙燒賣	<i>a piece of pork dumpling</i>
🎧	yāt-buī-séui	一杯水	<i>a glass of water</i>
🎧	yāt-wún-faahn	一碗飯	<i>a bowl of rice</i>
🎧	yāt-dihp-choi	一碟菜	<i>a dish of vegetables</i>
🎧	yāt-lùhng hā-gáau	一籠蝦餃	<i>a steamer of shrimp dumplings</i>
🎧	yāt-wùh-chàh	一壺茶	<i>a pot of tea</i>
🎧	yāt-jēun hei-séui	一樽汽水	<i>a bottle of soft drink</i>
🎧	yāt-gun bē-jáu	一罐啤酒	<i>a can of beer</i>

4. ‘universal affirmation’: **wh-word + dōu 都 + affirmation**

The combination of “wh-question word + dōu 都 (all)” expresses universal affirmation. Thus “māt-yéh 乜嘢(what) / bīn-go 邊個(who) / bīn-douh 邊度(when) / géi-sìh 幾時(when) + dōu 都(all)” imply anything, anyone, anywhere, anytime respectively.

Example:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Ngóh māt-yéh dóu-séung-máaih. | 我乜嘢都想買。 | <i>I want to buy everything.</i> |
| 2 | Bīn-go dōu-jī-lā. | 邊個都知啦。 | <i>Everyone knows.</i> |

5. Comparison of two objects: **gwo 過**

When comparing two items, the pattern “(adj.) + gwo 過 (than) + object of comparison” is used. The degree can be expressed after the object of comparison by adding “hóu-dō 好多(a lot)” or “siú-siú 少少(a little)”.

Example:

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----------|---|
| 1 | Néih hóu-gwo kéuih hóu-dō. | 你好過佢好多。 | <i>You are a lot better than him.</i> |
| 2 | Nī-go gwai-gwo gó-go siú-siú. | 呢個貴過嗰個少少。 | <i>This one is a little more expensive than that one.</i> |

6. Degree adverbs: **dō / siú 多 / 少**

In Cantonese the adverbs “dō 多(many) / siú 少(little)” is put right after a verb to express doing something more or less.

Example:

- | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|
| 1 | Góng dō-dī Gwóng-dūng-wá lā. | 講多啲廣東話啦。 | <i>Speak more Cantonese.</i> |
| 2 | Néih-wah gáam-fèih, sihk siú-dī lā. | 你話減肥，食少啲啦。 | <i>You said you are on diet, you should eat less.</i> |

7. Resultative state “full”:**báau**

飽

To express the state “full” or “enough” as a result of eating, “báau 飽” is added after “sihk 食”. The meaning of “báau 飽” can be metaphorically extended to other verbs, such as “fan 瞓(sleep)” or “siu 笑(laugh)”, implying that actions has reached a satisfactory level.

Example:

- 1 Siu-dōu **siu-báau-lā**, m4-sái sihk-lā.

笑都笑飽啦，唔駛食啦。

You laughed so much that you don't need to eat any more.

- 2 Sihk-báau jauh-fan, fan-báau jauh-sihk.

食飽就瞓，瞓飽就食。

All you do is eat and sleep, then eat and sleep more.

8. Culture:**yám-chàh / sihk-dím-sām**

飲茶 / 食點心

“yám-chàh 飲茶” also known as going for dim sum “點心 dím-sām”, is the Cantonese tradition of brunch involving Chinese tea and dim sum. The practice is popular in Cantonese-speaking regions, including Guangdong, Guangxi, Hong Kong and Macau. It is also carried out in other regions worldwide where there are overseas Chinese communities. 飲茶 generally involves small portions of steamed, pan-fried, and deep-fried dim sum dishes served in bamboo steamers, which are designed to be eaten communally and washed down with tea. People often go to yám-chàh in large groups for family get-togethers or celebrations.

Dialog Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
🎧 1	wái	位	<i>for persons (used in formal situation)</i>
🎧 2	géi-wái?	幾位?	<i>How many people?</i>
🎧 3	sing	姓	<i>surname; family name</i>
🎧 4	gwai-sing	貴姓	<i>What is your surname?</i>
🎧 5	yám	飲	<i>drink</i>
🎧 6	chàh	茶	<i>tea</i>
🎧 7	móuh-só-waih	冇所謂	<i>no preference</i>
🎧 8	wùh	壺	<i>for tea and water served in pots</i>
🎧 9	gwán-séui	滾水	<i>boiling water</i>
🎧 10	hā-gáau	蝦餃	<i>shrimp dumplings</i>
🎧 11	siū-máai	燒賣	<i>pork dumplings</i>
🎧 12	chā-siū-bāau	叉燒包	<i>BBQ pork buns</i>
🎧 13	chēun-gyún	春卷	<i>spring rolls</i>
🎧 14	lùhng	籠	<i>for cooked food served in bamboo steamers</i>
🎧 15	báau	飽	<i>full or enough (for eating)</i>
🎧 16	sihk-báau	食飽	<i>stomach full</i>
🎧 17	hóu-sihk	好食	<i>good food; good to eat</i>
🎧 18	tìhm-bán	甜品	<i>deserts</i>
🎧 19	màaih-dāan	埋單	<i>the bill</i>

**Dialog:**

David & Mary arrive at the dim sum house. 🎧

🎧 1 Géi-wái-a?

Receptionist: 幾位呀?

How many people?

🎧 2 Sei-wái.

David: 四位。

Four people.

🎧 3 Gwai-sing-a?

Receptionist: 貴姓呀?

May I have your surname, please?

🎧 4 Sing-Chàhn?

David: 姓陳。

My surname is Chan.

🎧 5 Chàhn-sīn-sāang, dǎng-giu houh-máh-lā!

Receptionist: 陳先生，等叫號碼啦!

Mr. Chan, please wait for your number!

🎧 6 M4-gōi.

David: 唔該。

Thank you.

Twenty minutes later.

🎧 7 Yih-sahp-yāt-houh, Chàhn-sīn-sāang.

Receptionist: 二十一號，陳先生。

Number twenty one, Mr. Chan.

🎧 8 M4-gōi.

David: 唔該。

Thank you.

They sit down at the table.

🎧 9 Néih-deih jūng-yi-yám māt-yéh-chàh a?

David: 你哋鍾意飲乜嘢茶呀?

What kind of tea would you like to drink?

🎧 10 Móuh-só-waih.

Mary: 有所謂。

Anything would do.

🎧 11 Gám, yāt-wùh pòu-néi, yāt-wùh gwán-séui lā!

David: 咁，一壺普洱，一壺滾水啦！

Let's have a pot of Puer and a pot of hot water then!

🎧 12 Néih-deih séung-sihk-dī mē dím-sām-a?

Mary: 你哋想食啲咩點心呀？

What dim sum would you like to eat?

🎧 13 Ngóh māt-yéh dím-sām dōu jūng-yi-sihk.

David: 我也嘢點心都鍾意食。

I like all kinds of dim sum.

🎧 14 Néih-deih jūng-m4-jūng-yi sihk hā-gáau, siū-máai, chā-siū-bāau, chēun-gyún a?

Mary: 你哋鍾唔鍾意食蝦餃、燒賣、叉燒包、春卷呀？

Do you like shrimp dumplings, pork dumplings, BBQ pork buns and spring rolls?

🎧 15 Jūng-yi.

David: 鍾意

Yes, I do.

🎧 16 Ngoh hóu-jūng-yi-sihk chā-siū-bāau, séung-yiu-dō léuhng-lùhng.

Mary: 我好鍾意食叉燒包，想要多兩籠。

I like BBQ pork buns very much; I want to order two more steamers of them.

🎧 17 Gám, giu-dō léuhng-lùhng lā.

David: 咁，叫多兩籠啦。

Let's order two more then.

After eating, there are still some dim sum on the table.

🎧 18 Dī-dím-sām hóu-m4-hóu-sihk a?

Mary: 啲點心好唔好食呀？

How are the dim sum?

🎧 19 Dī-dím-sām hóu-sihk-gwo Méih-gwok ge dím-sām hóu-dō.

David: 啲點心好食過美國嘅點心好多。

These dim sum are much better than those served in U.S.

🔊 20 Gám, sihk-dō-dī lā.

Mary: 咁，食多啲啦。

Then eat some more.

🔊 21 Néih-deih sihk-báau-meih-a?

David: 你哋食飽未呀？

Is that enough food for you?

🔊 22 Sihk-báau-la.

Mary: 食飽喇

I am full now.

🔊 23 Juhng-yáuh-dī chā-siū-bāau, faai-dī sihk-màaih-kéuih-lā.

David: 仲有啲叉燒包，快啲食埋佢啦。

We have some BBQ pork bun left. Quick, eat it up.

🔊 24 Sihk-m4-sihk tìhm-bán-a?

Mary: 食唔食甜品呀？

Anyone eating deserts?

🔊 25 Ngóh-yiu hùhng-dáu-sā.

David: 我要紅豆沙。

I want a red bean soups.

🔊 26 Ngóh-yiu dauh-fuh-fā.

Mary: 我要豆腐花。

I will have a tofu pudding.

After finishing the deserts, David asks for the bill.

🔊 27 M4-gōi màaih-dāan.

David: 唔該埋單！

May I have the bill, please?

Supplementary Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
A. Cantonese dim sum / 廣東點心:			
🎧 1	hā-gáau	蝦餃	<i>steamed shrimp dumpling</i>
🎧 2	siū-máai	燒賣	<i>steamed pork dumpling</i>
🎧 3	chā-siū-bāau	叉燒包	<i>BBQ port bun</i>
🎧 4	chēun-gyún	春卷	<i>spring roll</i>
🎧 5	chéung-fán	腸粉	<i>steamed rice roll</i>
🎧 6	pàaih-gwāt	排骨	<i>spare ribs</i>
🎧 7	fuhng-jáau	鳳爪	<i>chicken feet</i>
🎧 8	noh-máih-gāi	糯米雞	<i>glutinous rice with chicken</i>
🎧 9	sāan-jūk ngàuh-yuhk	山竹牛肉	<i>steamed meatball</i>
B. Chinese tea / 中國茶:			
🎧 1	póu-néi	普洱	<i>Pu'er</i>
🎧 2	gūk-fā	菊花	<i>Chrysanthemum</i>
🎧 3	hēung-pín	香片	<i>Jasmine</i>
🎧 4	sauh-méi	壽眉	<i>Shou-Mei</i>
🎧 5	séui-sīn	水仙	<i>Shui-Hsien</i>
🎧 6	tit-gūn-yām	鐵觀音	<i>T'ieh-kuan-yin</i>
C. Chinese deserts / 甜點			
🎧 1	náaih-wòhng-bāau	奶黃包	<i>Milk & egg custard buns</i>
🎧 2	máah-dauh-gōu	馬豆糕	<i>Coconut & yellow pea cake</i>
🎧 3	daahn-tāat-jái	蛋撻仔	<i>Egg tart</i>
🎧 4	jī-màh-gyún	芝麻卷	<i>Sesame roll</i>
🎧 5	hùhng-dáu-sā	紅豆沙	<i>Red bean soups</i>
🎧 6	dauh-fuh-fā	豆腐花	<i>Tofu pudding</i>

D. Kitchen utensils / 飲茶茶具:

🎧	1	chàh-wùh	茶壺	<i>tea pot</i>
🎧	2	chàh-buī	茶杯	<i>tea cup</i>
🎧	3	chàh-dihp	茶碟	<i>tea saucer</i>
🎧	4	chìh-gāng	匙羹	<i>soup spoon (Chinese style)</i>
🎧	5	faai-jí	筷子	<i>chopsticks</i>
🎧	6	sih-yàuh	豉油	<i>soy sauce</i>
🎧	7	hùhng-chou	紅醋	<i>red vinegar</i>
🎧	8	wùh-jiū-fán	胡椒粉	<i>ground pepper</i>
🎧	9	yau-yìhm	幼鹽	<i>table salt</i>
🎧	10	laaht-jiū-jeung	辣椒醬	<i>chili pepper sauce</i>



R&R

Say it in Cantonese:

What do you say ...

1. Q. *How many people?*

A. ...

2. Q. *What kind of soft drinks would you like to drink?*

A. ...

3. Q. *Anything would do.*

A. ...

4. Q. *What type of food would you like to eat?*

A. ...

5. Q. *These dim sum are much better than those served in china town.*

A. ...

6. Q. *Is that enough food for you?*

A. ...

7. Q. *I like shrimp dumplings very much; I want to order two more steamers of them.*

A. ...

8. Q. *May I have the bill, please?*

A. ...

9. Q. *Ask waiter to add some hot water.*

A. ...

<< End of Lesson 8 >>