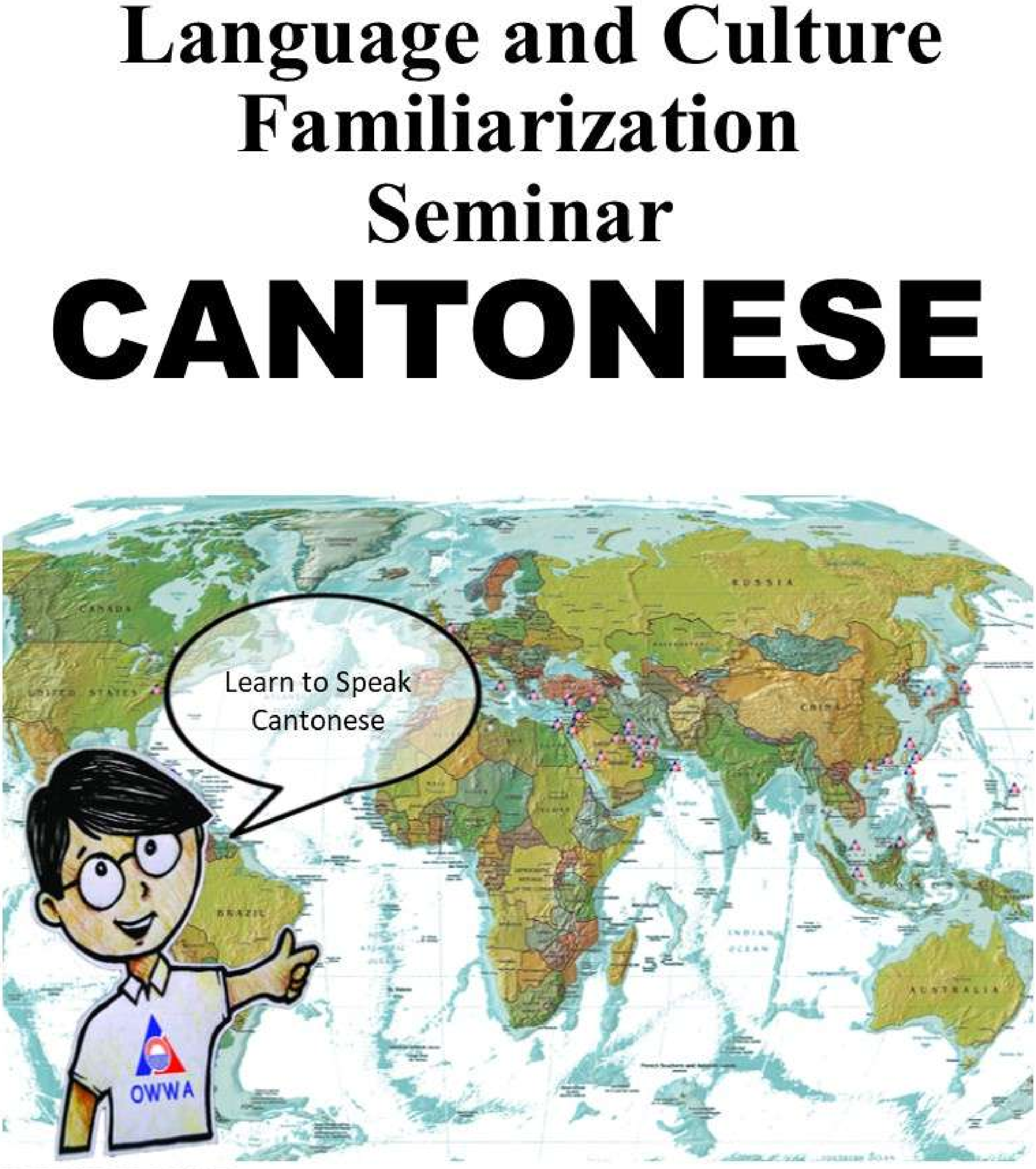
Overseas Workers Welfare Administration

Comprehensive Pre-Departure Education Program

Blas F. Ople Development Center for Overseas Filipino Workers

Language and Culture Familiarization Seminar

CANTONESE



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References:

Sonja Elen Kisa with the help and consultation of James W., Waishing Lau (劉偉成), Vincent Chang, Kelly Chan (陳家濂) and Joann Ngaw (饒汶玲). Learn Cantonese (date last accessed July 31, 2007, updated 2005) Http://www.cantonese.ca

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Overseas Workers Welfare Administration
Comprehensive Pre-Departure Education Program for HSWS
Blas F. Ople Development Center
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INTRODUCTION

The Comprehensive Pre-Departure Education Program (CPDEP) for HSWs is OWWA's response to address the needs of the vulnerable groups especially the household service workers. The CPDEP aims to educate OFWs and prepare them for their working environment abroad where the culture, customs and traditions, as well as the language are entirely different from that in their own country.

The CPDEP has two components: the Language and Culture Familiarization Seminar and the Stress Management Seminar. The Language and Culture Familiarization Seminar aims to help OFWs break language barriers, understand the culture and traditions of their host countries and easily communicate with the local people while the Stress Management Seminar aims to prepare HSWs to cope with the stressful work conditions and environment in foreign households.

Language is the natural barrier among people. To earn friends and trust in a foreign country, learning the host country's language is the best way is to break the barrier. Capability in speaking the host country's language will prove beneficial in enhancing work efficiency thereby promoting better employees-employer work relations.

A Chinese saying, *"The most difficult part in doing something is the beginning."* To learn a language is hard at the beginning especially without any formal training. Therefore, the target of this course is to provide the OFWs the basic pronunciation guide and construction of simple sentences. Vocabularies for everyday conversation are also included. Another Chinese saying, *"Nothing is hard for those who have the will."*

The limited training time available for the Language and Culture Familiarization Seminar is hoped to be addressed by this hand-out/reading kit which will serve as a reference material for OFWs. This kit contains basic Cantonese words, phrases and sentences as well as information on the culture, religion, laws and customs of Cantonese-speaking countries of destination.

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About Cantonese

Cantonese (or Yue) is one of the five major Chinese languages. These are often called "dialects", but in actuality their differences are great enough to consider them separate languages.

Cantonese is spoken by about 100 million people in the southern provinces of Guangdong and Guangxi and in neighboring areas such as Hong Kong and Macao, as well as throughout South-East Asia in such places as Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Vietnam. Due to the migration of Cantonese speakers from Hong Kong and the Guangdong area, Cantonese is the dominant form of Chinese spoken in the Chinatowns of many major cities in the United States, Canada, Australia and elsewhere.

The word Cantonese comes from Canton, the former English name of Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong, which was once considered the home of the purest form of Cantonese. However, through years of mass media and pop culture influence, Hong Kong has now truly become the cultural centre of Cantonese.

Although Mandarin (or *putonghua*) is the standard and official language in mainland China, it has only been around for about 700 or 800 years, compared to the 2000-year history of Cantonese. Cantonese, not Mandarin, is the dominant language in overseas Chinese communities. This comes from the fact that, around the world, the largest flow of Chinese immigrants originates from Hong Kong.

Cantonese is mainly an oral language. People in Hong Kong use standard Chinese (*putonghua*) when they read and write. They speak Cantonese in their daily interactions with people. As a colloquial language, Cantonese is full of slang and non-standard usage. The language of youth is rapidly evolving, and new slang and trendy expressions are constantly emerging.

The standard written language in Hong Kong is essentially the same Chinese as everywhere else in China. The only difference is that Hong Kong and overseas communities, like Taiwan, have kept what are called traditional characters, whereas mainland China uses simplified characters. In an attempt to increase literacy in China, thousands of characters were "simplified" in a 1950 spelling reform initiated by Chairman Mao Zedong.

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Different dialects of Cantonese are spoken depending on area. The most prestigious is the Guangzhou dialect, also referred to simply as "Cantonese". The Guangzhou dialect is the *lingua franca* of not just Guangdong province, but also the overseas Cantonese speaking diasporas. The Guangzhou dialect is also spoken in Hong Kong, one of the financial and cultural centres of China. In addition to the Guangzhou dialect, the Taishan dialect, one of the *sei yap* or *siyi* (四邑) dialects that come from Guangdong counties where a majority of Exclusion-era Cantonese-Chinese immigrants emigrated, continues to be spoken both by recent immigrants from Taishan and even by third-generation Chinese Americans of Cantonese ancestry alike.

Like other major varieties of Chinese, Cantonese is often considered a dialect of a single Chinese language for cultural or nationalistic reasons.

Dialects

There are at least four major dialect groups of Cantonese: *Yuehai*, which includes the dialect spoken in Guangzhou, Hong Kong and Macau as well as the dialects of Zhongshan, and Dongguan; *Siyi* (四邑, *sei yap*), exemplified by Taishan dialect, which used to be ubiquitous in American Chinatowns before 1970; *Gaoyang*, as spoken in Yangjiang; and *Guinan*桂南 (Nanning dialect) spoken widely in Guangxi. However, Cantonese generally refers to the *Yuehai* dialect.

For the last 150 years, Guangdong Province has been the place of origin of most of the Chinese emigrants in western countries; one county near its center, Taishan (or Tóisàn, where the Sìyì or *sei yap* dialect of Cantonese is spoken), alone may have been the home to more than 60% of Chinese immigrants to the US before 1965, and as a result, Guangdong dialects such as sei yap (the dialects of Taishan, Enping, Kaiping, Xinhui; Counties) and what we understand to be mainstream Cantonese (with a heavy Hong Kong influence) have been the major spoken dialects abroad, particularly in western countries. The dialect of Zhongsan in Pearl River Delta is spoken by many Chinese immigrants in Hawaii, and some in San Francisco and in the Sacramento River Delta (see Locke, California); it is much closer to Cantonese than the Taishan dialect, but has "flatter" tones in pronunciation than Cantonese.

The dialectical situation is now changing in the United States; recent Chinese emigrants originate from many different areas including mainland China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South-east Asia. Those from mainland China and Taiwan all speak Standard Mandarin (*putonghua/guoyu*) and their native local dialects, which will include dialects of Min (Hokkien and other Fujianese dialects), dialects of Wu, dialects of Mandarin, and dialects of Cantonese. As a

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result Standard Mandarin is increasingly becoming more common as the Chinese lingua franca amongst the overseas Chinese.

In addition, there are at least three other major Chinese languages spoken in Guangdong Province— Standard Mandarin, which is used for formal occasions, education, the media, and as a national lingua franca; Min-nan (Southern Min) spoken in the eastern regions bordering Fujian, such as those from Chaozhou and Shantou; and Hakka, the language of the Hakka people. Standard Mandarin is mandatory through the state education system, but in Cantonese speaking households, the popularization of Cantonese-language media (Hong Kong films, television serials, and Cantopop, most notably), isolation from the other regions of China, local identity, and the existence of the non-Mandarin speaking Cantonese diaspora (including Hong Kong) ensure that the language has a life of its own. Most wuxia films from Canton are filmed originally in Cantonese and then dubbed or subtitled in Standard Mandarin or English or both.

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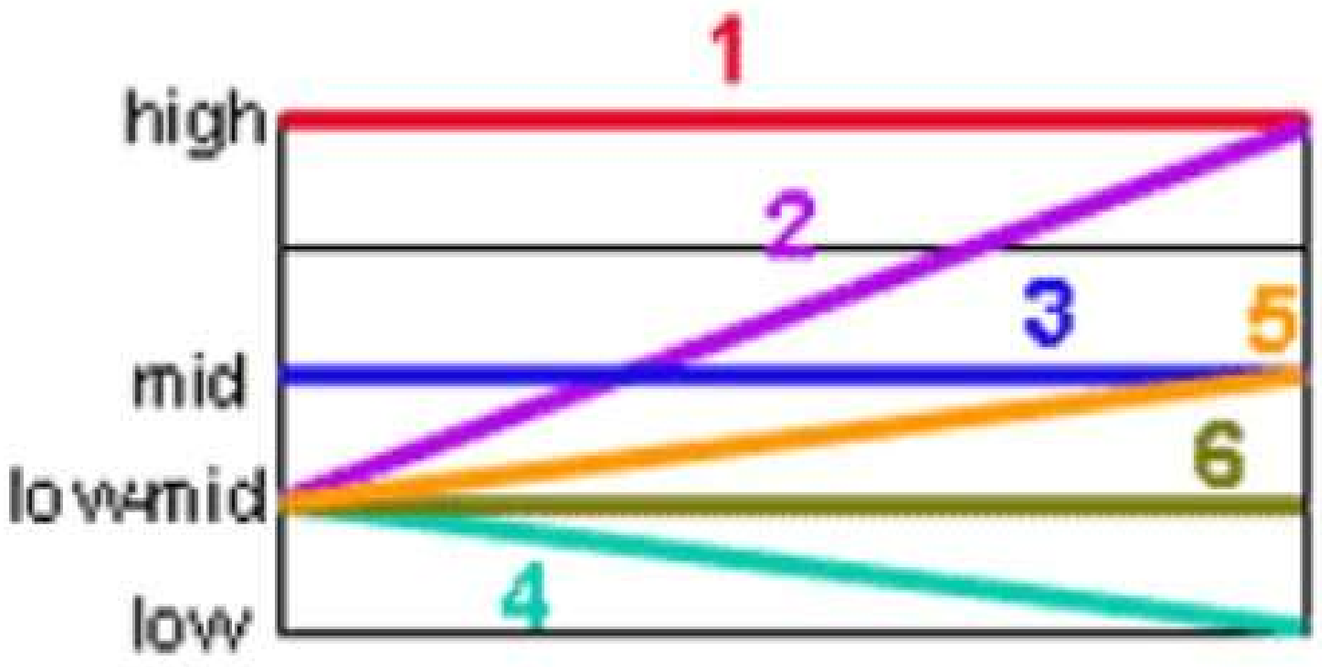
Lesson 1: Pronunciation Guide

Tones 聲調

There are 6 different tones in Cantonese. You must rise, maintain or lower the relative pitch of your voice to "sing" each word. For example, in English we naturally use a falling tone at the end of a statement (*You came.*) and a rising tone at the end of a question (*You came?*).

To be understood in Cantonese, it is essential that you master the six tones. If you use the wrong tone, you are probably saying a completely different word.



	Tone	Pitch	Contour	Example	
	1	High	Level	dzUng1	*center*
	2	Low-Mid to High	Rising	gong2	*speak*
	3	Mid	Level	ou3	*bay*
	4	Low-Mid to Low	Falling	tsAm4	*sink*
	5	Low-Mid to Mid	Rising	mai5	*buy*
	6	Low-Mid	Level	mai6	*sell*

Tones can be rising, falling or level. In level tones, your voice stays flat at a certain level and maintains the same pitch throughout.

Unlike musical tones, linguistic tones are not set at specific, absolute pitches like *do* or *C flat*. Instead, they are relative.

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If you start your voice high-pitched and keep it high like that during the entire syllable, that's the **tone 1**. If you then start your voice at a mid-lower pitch and then rise it to the same higher pitch, that's **tone 2**. If you start with a low tone of voice and let it drop a bit, that's **tone 4.**

Pronunciation Guide 發音

Vowels

Long Vowels

a	a long, open ah as in father	sam1 - three
e	as in English fed	tse1 - car
i	as the ee sound in machine	yi4 ga1 - now
o	similar to the English paw	ngo5 - I
œ	similar to British English murder	sœng2 - to want to
u	an oo sound like in cool	bun3 - half
ü	a rounded ee sound as in French tu	dzü6 - to live

Short Vowels

A	a short, near-open uh, as in what or come	yAm2 - to drink
I	as in lick,	sIk6 - to eat
ö	as in British English hurt	dzön1 - bottle
U	as in book	lUk6 - six

The short vowels I and U (written with a small capital letter) are variants of i and u that occur before k, g and ng.

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Diphthongs

Long Diphthongs - A diphthong is when you glide from one vowel to another within the same syllable

In the following diphthongs, the first vowel is long and the second is short.

ai	as in wide	fai3 - fast
au	as in loud	tsau2 – stir fry
iu	as in Portuguese ouviu	yiu3 - to want
oi		oi3 – to love
ui	like the word gooey	bui1 - cup

Short Diphthongs

In the following diphthongs, both vowels are short.

Ai	as in why, followed by a short y sound	hAi6 - to be
Au	as in what, followed by a short w sound	yAu5- to have
ei	as in day	lei5 - you
ou	as in American English low	hou2 - good
öü	IPA [y]	söü5 – wáter

Consonants

p, b, t, d, ts, dz, k, g, kw and gw
f, h, l, m, n, ng, s, y and w
Clipped p, t and k
Syllabic m and ng

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p	as in pill	pei2 - blanket	
b	as in bill	bui1 - cup	
t	as in tick	tIng1 yAt6 - tomorrow	
d	as in dick	dou6 - road	
ts	as in tsetse	tseng2 - please	
dz	as in Godzilla	dzou6 - to do	
k	as in con	kei2 – stand	
g	as in gone	ga1 - add	
kw	as in quack	kwAn4 - skirt	
gw	as in Spanish agua	gwAi3 - expensive	
f	as in fall	fai3 - fast	
h	as in hit	hAi6 - to be	
l	as in lick	lœng5 - two	
m	as in mom,	mai5 - to buy	yAm2 - to drink
n	as in noon	na4 - here you are	dan6 hAi6 - but
ng	as in long	ngo5 - I	tseng2 - please
s	as in sissy	söü5 - water	
y	as in yet	yAt1 - one	
w	as in wet	wong4 - yellow	

Clipped Consonants

Syllables ending in p, t and k are pronounced faster, with a much shorter vowel. The consonant is "clipped", almost as if you were cutting your breath suddenly in the middle of the consonant at the end of the word, with no audible release.

p	sAp6	ten
t	yAt1	one
k	dAk1	can / may or ready

Syllabic Consonants

In Cantonese, the sounds m and ng can form a syllable of their own. For example, the word for no, 唔m4, sounds just like like mmh.

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Lesson 2: Greetings & Apologies

Good morning	早晨	dzou2 sAn4
Good night	早抖	dzou2 tAu2
Sorry	對唔住	döü3 m4 dzü6
Excuse me / pardon me	唔好意思	m4 hou2 yi3 si3
It's alright	唔緊要 冇事	m4 gAn5 yiu3 mou5 si6
Thank you! (very much)	唔該! (晒) 多謝! (晒)	m4 goi1! (sai3) *(for a service)* do1 dze6! (sai3) *(for a gift)*
Please	唔該 / 請	m4 goi1 / tseng2
No need	唔駛	m4 sAi2
You're welcome	唔駛客氣	m4 sAi2 hak3 hei3
No problem!	冇問題!	mou5 mAn6 tAi4!
How are you?	你好嗎?	lei5 hou2 ma3?
I'm fine.	我好好	ngo5 hou2 hou2
Please come in	請入嚟	tseng2 yAp6 lAi4
Please sit down	請坐	tseng2 tso2
Have you eaten yet?	你食咗飯未呀？	lei5 sIk6 dzo2 fan6 mei6 (a3)?
Ate already.	食咗啦	sIk6 dzo2 (la3)
(Not yet) eat.	未食	(mei6) sIk6
Nice to meet you.	好開心識到你	hou2 hoi1 sAm1 sIk1 dou5 lei5
How have you been lately?	最近點呀？	dzöü3 gAn6 dim2 a3
What's up?	點呀	dim2 a3
Long time no see.	好耐冇見	hou2 loi6 mou5 gin3
Where to?	去邊呀?	höü3 bin1 a3?

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Go home	返屋企	fan1 Uk1 kei5
Let's go	走啦	dzAu2 la3
Let's go together	一齊啦	yAt1 tsAi4 la3
Are you ready?	得未呀	dAk1 mei6 a3?
It's ready	得啦	dAk1 la3
(Not yet) ready.	未得呀	(mei6) dAk1
Is it all right?	好唔好呀?	hou2 m4 hou2 a3?
It's ok	好呀	hou2 a3
Anything will do	是但啦	si6 dan6 la3
(verb) faster!	( )快啲啦!	( ) fai3 di1 la3!
Walk slowly	慢慢行	man6 man5 hang4
Be (more) careful	小心(啲)	siu2 sAm1 (di1)
Take care	保重	bou2 tsUng6
Good bye!	拜拜 /再見	bai1 bai3! / dzoi3 gin3!
See you (when)!	( )見	( ) gin3
Excuse me please (for passing thru')	唔該借借	m4 goi1 dze3 dze3
Hello!	喂!	wAi2! *(answering the telephone)*
Happy Birthday	生日快樂	sang1 yAt6 fai3 lok6
Wishes for prosperity	恭喜發財	gUng1 hei2 fat3 tsoi4
Happy New Year	新年快樂	sAn1 lin4 fai3 lok6
Merry Christmas	聖誕快樂	sIng3 dan3 fai3 lok6
Let's eat a meal	食飯	sIk6 fan6
Bill, please	唔該埋單	m4 goi1 mai4 dan1 *(in a restaurant)*

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here you go	拿	na4
I love you	我愛你	ngo5 oi3 lei5
how much?	幾多錢?	gei2 do1 tsin2? / gei2 tsin2?
(very) expensive	(好)貴	(hou2) gwAi3
(very) cheap	(好)平	(hou2) peng4
Do you enjoy?	好玩嗎?	hou2 wan2 ma3?
hold my hands	拖住我嘅手	to1 dzü6 ngo5 ge3 sAu2
How do you say (this) in Cantonese?	(呢個)喺廣東話點講呀	(lei1 go3) hAi2 gong2 dUng1 wa2 dim2 gong2 a3?
Could you speak slower please?	請你講慢啲	m4 goi1 lei5 gong2 man6 di1

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Lesson 3: Numerals & Money

Numbers 數目

number		數字	sou3 dzi6
number		號碼	hou6 ma5
0	zero	0 , 零	lIng4
1	one	一 , 壹	yAt1
2	two	二 , 貳	yi6
2	two	兩	lœng5 (used when a noun follows)
3	three	三 , 叁	sam1
4	four	四 , 肆	sei3
5	five	五 , 伍	m5
6	six	六 , 陸	lUk6
7	seven	七 , 柒	tsAt1
8	eight	八 , 捌	bat3
9	nine	九 , 玖	gAu2
10	ten	十 , 拾	sAp6 ; (short form) a6
11	eleven	十一	sAp6 yAt1 Lit. ten and one
12	twelve	十二	sAp6 yi6 Lit. ten and two
20	twenty	二十	yi6 sAp6 Lit. two tens
30	thirty	三十	sam1 sAp6
100's	hundred	百	bak3
1,000's	thousand	千	tsin1
10,000's	10 thousand	萬	man6
th		第	dAi6 + (number)
half		半	bun3

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Numbers from 10 to 99 are formed by multiplying tens, e.g. $52 = 5 \times 10 + 2$.

38 (3 X 10 + 8)	三十八	sam1 sAp6 bat3
41 (4 X 10 + 1)	四十一	sei3 sAp6 yAt1
52 (5 X 10 + 2)	五十二	m5 sAp6 yi6

While China has for many uses adopted the Arabic numeral system familiar around the world, it also still uses its native Chinese character number system. The Chinese system is also a base-10 system, but has important differences in the way the numbers are represented. Chinese has characters for numbers 0 through 9, as seen above.

Eleven in Chinese is "ten one". Twelve is "ten two", and so on. Twenty is "Two ten", twenty-one is "two ten one" (2 x 10 + 1), and so on up to 99. One-hundred is "one hundred". One-hundred and one is "one hundred zero one". One hundred and eleven is "one hundred one ten one". Notice that for eleven alone, you only need "ten one" and not "one ten one", but when used in a larger number (such as 111), you must add the extra "one". One thousand and above is done in a similar fashion, where you say how many thousands you have, then how many hundreds, tens, and ones. An exception to this is for zeroes. When a zero occurs in the number (except at the end), you need to say "zero", but only once for two or more consecutive zeroes. So one-thousand and one would be "one thousand zero one", where zero stands in for the hundreds and tens places. Try different numbers in the converter above to practice and check on other numbers.

What is different from American English is that when you get to ten-thousand, Chinese has its own word (man6), unlike English where you must use a compound of ten and thousand. Only after ten thousand does Chinese start using compounds itself. One-hundred thousand is "one ten man6" (where man6 is the Chinese word for ten-thousand that English lacks). Chinese goes on like this until 100 million (yIk1), where it introduces a new character. This happens every four decimal places, unlike American English where it happens every three decimal places (thousand, million, billion, trillion, etc. are all separated by three decimal places).

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Regular Chinese characters for numbers use relatively few strokes. The characters for one, two, and three are just one, two and three parallel horizontal strokes, respectively. To prevent fraud when writing checks and other cases where fraud is possible, Chinese also uses a series of more complex characters for the numbers. It is easy to change a "one" into a "two" in regular characters, but with the formal complex characters, this is impossible. See above for a listing of the equivalent formal characters. When talking about amounts, sometimes a variant of two is used in the hundred-million, ten-thousand, thousand, or hundreds place: 兩(lœng5). It is never used in the tens place. Sometimes when used as an amount it can also replace two alone.

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Money

Dollar	蚊 / 個	mAn1 / go3
10 Cents	一毫(子)	yAt1 hou4 (dzi2)
20 cents	兩毫	lœng5 hou4
$1.00	一蚊	yAt1 mAn1
$1.10	個一	go3 yAt1
$1.20	個二	go3 yi6
$1.50	個半	go3 bun3
$2.00	兩蚊	lœng5 mAn1
$2.10	兩個一	lœng5 go3 yAt1
$2.20	兩個二	lœng5 go3 yi6
$2.50	兩個半	lœng5 go3 bun3
$10.00	拾蚊	sAp6 mAn1
$100.00	一百蚊	yAt1 bak3 mAn1
$122.40	一百二拾二個四	yAt1 bak3 yi6 sAp6 yi6 go3 sei3
$465.30	四百六十五個三	sei3 bak3 lUk6 sAp6 m5 go3 sam1
$670.50	六百七十個半	lUk6 bak3 tsAt1 sAp6 go3 bun3
$2,340.70	二千三百四十個七	yi6 tsin1 sam1 bak3 sei3 sAp6 go3 tsAt1
$15,800	一萬五千八百蚊	yAt1 man6 m5 tsin1 bat3 bak3 mAn1

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Exercises

Read the following in Cantonese

1. 694 _____
2. 7,563 _____
3. 4,080 _____
4. 85,643 _____
5. $88.90 _____
6. $3,920.00 _____
7. $209.50 _____
8. $412.60 _____
9. $975.20 _____
10. $6,377.70 _____

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Lesson 4: Calendar & Time

1. Time

calendar	日曆	yAt6 lIk6
clock	時鐘	si4 dzUng1
watch	手錶	sAu2 biu1
time	時間	si4 gan3
hour	小時 / 鐘頭	siu5 si4 / dzUng1 tAu4
5 minutes	字	dzi6 (MW: go3)
minute	分	fAn1
second	秒	miu2
o'clock	點	dim2
half	半	bun3
date	日 / 號	yAt6 / hou6
week	星期 / 禮拜	sIng1 kei4 / lAi5 bai3
month	月	yüt6
year	年	lin4 (no MW)
morning	朝早	dziu1 dzou2
noon	中午	dzUng1 m5
afternoon	晏晝	an3 dzAu3
evening	夜晚	ye6 man5
midnight	半夜	bun3 ye4
sometimes	有時	yAu5 si4
never	從來冇	tsUng4 loi4 mou5

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2. Clock

9:30	九點半	gAu2 dim2 bun3
5:03	五點零三分	m5 dim2 lIng4 sam1 fAn1
6:45	六點四十五分	lUk6 dim2 sei3 sAp6 m5 fAn1
6:45	六點九個字	lUk6 dim2 gAu2 go3 dzi6
6:45	六點九	lUk6 dim2 gAu2
2:35	兩點三十五分	lœng5 dim2 sam1 sAp6 m5 fAn1
2:35	兩點七個字	lœng5 dim2 tsAt1 go3 dzi6
2:35	兩點七	lœng5 dim2 tsAt1
3:15	三點十五分	sam1 dim2 sAp6 m5 fAn1
3:15	三點三個字	sam1 dim2 sam1 go3 dzi6
3:15	三點三	sam1 dim2 sam1
7:40	七點四十分	tsAt1 dim2 sei3 sAp6 fAn1
7:40	七點八個字	tsAt1 dim2 bat3 go3 dzi6
7:40	七點八	tsAt1 dim2 bat3

3. Days of the Week (MW: go3)

***Use the numbers 1 to 6 with sIng1 kei4 to form the days from Monday to Saturday. Sunday is an exception. You may also use lAi5 bai3 instead of sIng1 kei4.**

Monday	星期一	sIng1 kei4 yAt1 / lAi5 bai3 yAt1
Tuesday	星期二	sIng1 kei4 yi6 / lAi5 bai3 yi6
Wednesday	星期三	sIng1 kei4 sam1 / lAi5 bai3 sam1
Thursday	星期四	sIng1 kei4 sei3 / lAi5 bai3 sei3
Friday	星期五	sIng1 kei4 m5 / lAi5 bai3 m5
Saturday	星期六	sIng1 kei4 lUk6 / lAi5 bai3 lUk6
Sunday	星期日	sIng1 kei4 yAt6 / lAi5 bai3 yAt6
Weekend	週末	dzAu1 mut6

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4. Months

***Put the numbers 1 to 12 before the word yüt to form the months from January to December yüt6. (MW: go3)**

January	一月	yAt1 yüt6
February	二月	yi6 yüt6
March	三月	sam1 yüt6
April	四月	sei3 yüt6
May	五月	m5 yüt6
June	六月	lUk6 yüt6
July	七月	tsAt1 yüt6
August	八月	bat3 yüt6
September	九月	gAu2 yüt6
October	十月	sAp6 yüt6
November	十一月	sAp6 yAt1 yüt6
December	十二月	sAp6 yi6 yüt6

5. Past / Present / Future

before	之前	dzi1 tsin4
after	之後	dzi1 hAu6
a while ago	頭先	tAu4 sin1
now	宜家	yi4 ga1
later	遲啲	tsi4 di1
in a short while	一陣	yAt1 dzAn6
soon	就快	dzAu6 fai3
day before yesterday	前日	tsin4 yAt6
yesterday	搶日/尋日	kAm4 yAt6 / tsAm4 yAt6
today	今日	gAm1 yAt6

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tomorrow	聽日	tIng1 yAt6
day after tomorrow	後日	hAu6 yAt6
yesterday morning	撳日朝早	kAm4 yAt6 dziu1 dzou2
this morning	今日朝早	gAm1 yAt6 dziu1 dzou2
	今朝早	gAm1 dziu1 dzou2
	今朝	gAm1 dziu1
tomorrow morning	聽日朝早	tIng1 yAt6 dziu1 dzou2
	聽朝早	tIng1 dziu1 dzou2
	聽朝	tIng1 dziu1
yesterday afternoon	撳日晏晝	kAm4 yAt6 an3 dzAu3
this afternoon	呢個晏晝	lei1 go3 an3 dzAu3
tomorrow afternoon	聽日晏晝	tIng1 yAt6 an3 dzAu3
last night	撳晚/尋晚	kAm4 man5 / tsAm4 man5
tonight	今晚	gAm1 man5 / gAm1 man1
tomorrow night	聽晚	tIng1 man5 / tIng1 man1
last week	上個星期	sœng6 go3 sIng1 kei4
	上個禮拜	sœng6 go3 lAi5 bai3
last month	上個月	sœng6 go3 yüt6
last year	上年	sœng6 lin2
this week	今個星期	gAm1 go3 sIng1 kei4
	今個禮拜	gAm1 go3 lAi5 bai3
this month	今個月	gAm1 go3 yüt6
this year	今年	gAm1 lin2
next week	下個星期	ha6 go3 sIng1 kei4
	下個禮拜	ha6 go3 lAi5 bai3
next month	下個月	ha6 go3 yüt6
next year	下年	ha6 lin2

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6. Four Seasons

Spring	春季 / 春天	tsön1 gwAi3 / tsön1 tin1
Summer	夏季/ 夏天	ha6 gwAi3 / ha6 tin1
Autumn	秋季/ 秋天	tsAu1 gwAi3 / tsAu1 tin1
Winter	冬季/ 冬天	dUng1 gwAi3 / dUng1 tin1

7. Conversations

1. What time is it now?
   宜家幾點?
   yi4 ga1 gei2 dim2?

   Now is three o'clock in the afternoon.
   宜家晏晝三點.
   yi4 ga1 an3 dzAu3 sam1 dim2.

2. What is the date today?
   今日係幾月幾號?
   gAm1 yAt6 hAi6 gei2 yüt6 gei2 hou6?

   Today is September 12.
   今日係九月十二號.
   gAm1 yAt6 hAi6 gAu2 yüt6 sAp6 yi6 hou6.

3. What is tomorrow?
   聽日呢?
   tIng1 yAt6 le1?

   Tomorrow is_____.
   聽日係_____.
   tIng1 yAt6 hAi6 _____.

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4. What day is it today?
今日係星期幾?
gAm1 yAt6 hAi6 sIng1 kei4 gei2?

Today is Wednesday.
今日係星期三.
gAm1 yAt6 hAi6 sIng1 kei4 sam1.

5. Eight o'clock in the morning (8am).
朝早八點.
dziu1 dzou2 bat3 dim2.

6. Three o'clock in the afternoon (3pm).
晏晝三點.
an3 dzAu3 sam1 dim2.

7. Nine o'clock in the evening (9pm).
夜晚九點.
ye6 man5 gAu2 dim2.

8. . Friday afternoon
星期五晏晝
sIng1 kei4 m5 an3 dzAu3

9. December of Last year
上年十二月
sœng6 lin2 sAp6 yi6 yüt6

10. October 25, 2007
二零零七年十月二十五日(號)
yi6 lIng4 lIng4 tsAt1 lin4 sAp6 yüt6 yi6 sAp6 m5 yAt6 (hou6)

11. I will cook at 6 p.m.
我夜晚六點要煮飯.
ngo5 ye6 man5 lUk6 dim2 yiu3/ wui3 dzü2 fan6.

NOT FOR SALE

8. Exercises

1. 6:20 a.m. _____
2. 2:55 p.m. _____
3. 10:45 p.m. _____
4. next Wednesday 12:00nn _____
5. last Sunday 5:30 p.m. _____
6. next year October 10 _____
7. day before yesterday 3:00 p.m. _____
8. day after tomorrow 9:00 a.m. _____
9. today 1:42 p.m. _____
10. tomorrow morning 6:00 _____

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Lesson 5: Pronouns and Persons

1. Personal Pronouns

Singular

1st person	I	我	ngo5
2nd person	You	你	lei5
3rd person	He /His/ She /Her	佢	köü5

Plural

1st person	We	我哋	ngo5 dei6
2nd person	You	你哋	lei5 dei6
3rd person	They	佢哋	köü5 dei6

2. Possessive Pronouns

Singular

1st person	My / Mine	我嘅	ngo5 ge3
2nd person	Your / Yours	你嘅	lei5 ge3
3rd person	His/Her/Hers	佢嘅	köü5 ge3

Plural

1st person	Our / Ours	我哋嘅	ngo5 dei6 ge3
2nd person	Your / Yours	你哋嘅	lei5 dei6 ge3
3rd person	Their / Theirs	佢哋嘅	köü5 dei6 ge3

3. Pronouns used to point out someone or something

This (MW)	呢個	lei1 (go3)
That (MW)	嗰個	go2 (go3)
These	呢啲	lei1 di1
Those	嗰啲	go2 di1

4. Pronouns used to point out some place

here	呢度	lei1 dou6
there	嗰度	go2 dou6

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I will go to Hong Kong tomorrow at 8 a.m.
我聽朝八點要去香港.
ngo5 tIng1dziu1 bat3 dim2 yiu3/ wui3 höü3 hœng1 gong2.

5. House Members (MW: go3)

father	爸爸	ba4 ba1, (vocative) a3 ba4
mother	媽媽	ma4 ma1, (vocative) a3 ma1
grandfather (paternal)	爺爺	ye4 ye5 / a3 ye4
grandmother (paternal)	嘛嘛	ma4 ma4 / a3 ma4
grandfather (maternal)	公公	gUng1 gUng1 / a3 gUng1
grandmother (maternal)	婆婆	po4 po2 / a3 po4
husband	先生	sin1 sang1,(vocative) lou5 gUng1
wife	太太	tai3 tai2, (vocative) lou5 po4
mister	先生	sin1 sang1
misis	太太	tai3 tai2
miss	小姐	siu5 dze5
baby	啤啤	bi4 bi1
son	仔	dzAi2
daughter	女	löü2
children	細路	sAi3 lou6
brother (older)	哥哥	go4 go1
brother (younger)	細佬	sAi3 lou2
sister (older)	姊姊	dze4 dze1
sister (younger)	細妹/妹妹	sAi3 mui2 / mui4 mui2
relative	親戚	tsAn1 tsIk1
boy	男	lam4
male	男仔	lam4 dzAi2
girl	女	löü2
female	女仔	löü2 dzAi2

6. Professions

employer / boss	老闆/ 老細/ 波士	lou5 ban5 / lou5 sAi3 / bo1 si2
cashier	收銀	sAu1 ngAn5

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dentist	牙醫	nga4 yi1
doctor	醫生	yi1 sAng1
driver	司機	si1 gei1
friend	朋友	pAng4 yAu2
manager	經理	gIng1 lei5
nun	修女	sAu1 löü2
nurse	護士	wu6 si6
patient	病人	beng6 yAn4
person	人	yAn4
policeman	警察	gIng2 tsAt3
priest	神父	sAn4 fu3
secretary	秘書	bei3 sü1
student	學生	hok6 sang1
teacher	先生/老師	sin1 sang1 / lou5 si1
waiter	伙記	fo5 gei3
watchman	看更	hon1 gang1
worker, helper	工人	gUng1 yAn4
sales clerk	售貨員	sAu6 fo3 yün4
security guard	警衛	gIng2 wAi6

7. Conversations

1. Mr. Wong, good morning. How are you?
   王先生, 早晨. 你好嗎?
   wong4 sin1 sang1, dzou2 sAn4, lei5 hou2 ma3?

   Miss Chan, I am fine, thanks.
   陳小姐, 我好好. 多謝.
   tsAn4 siu5 dze5, ngo5 hou2 hou2, do1 dze4.

2. I am student, you are teacher.
   我係學生, 你係先生.
   ngo5 hAi6 hok6 sang1, lei5 hAi6 sin1 sang1.

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3. Is she Filipino?
佢係菲律賓人嗎?
köü5 hAi6 fei1 löt6 bAn1 yAn4 ma3?

She is not Filipino. She is Chinese.
佢唔係菲律賓人. 佢係中國人
köü5 m4 hAi6 fei1 löt6 bAn1 yAn4. köü5 hAi6 dzUng1 gok3 yAn4.

4. What is this?
呢個係乜嘢?
lei1 go3 hAi6 mAt1 ye5?

This is an apple.
呢個係蘋果.
lei1 go3 hAi6 pIng4 go2.

5. What is that?
嗰個係乜嘢?
go2 go3 hAi6 mAt1 ye2?

That is an orange.
嗰個係橙.
go2 go3 hAi6 tsang2.

6. Whose cellphone is this?
呢個手機係邊個嘅?
lei1 go3 sAu2 gei1 hAi6 bin1 go3 ge3?

This cellphone is mine.
呢個手機係我嘅.
lei1 go3 sAu2 gei1 hAi6 ngo5 ge3.

7. Are those clothes yours?
嗰啲衫係你嘅嗎?
go2 di1 sam1 hAi6 lei5 ge3 ma3?

No, those are not mine.
唔係, 嗰啲唔係我嘅.
m4 hAi6, go2 di1 m4 hAi6 ngo5 ge3.

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8. I went to see the doctor yesterday.
我擒日去睇醫生.
ngo5 kAm4 yAt6 höü3 tAi2 yi1 sAng1.

9. I called the nurse a while ago.
我頭先打電話俾護士.
ngo5 tAu4 sin1 da2 din6 wa2 bei2 wu6 si6.

8. Exercises

Translate the following into Cantonese

1. I am Filipino.

_____

2. He is a doctor. He is not a nurse.

_____

3. Her husband is a dentist.

_____

4. My mother is not a secretary.

_____

5. That student is my younger sister.

_____

6. This is an apple. This is not an orange.

_____

7. That is my elder brother's apple.

_____

8. He is their manager.

_____

9. Your grandfather is here.

_____

10. Those clothes are not mine.

_____

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 6: Verbs / Grammar

Verb Forms:

not	唔	m4 + (verb)
not yet	未	mei6 + (verb)
past tense (already)	咗	(verb) + dzo2
progressive (ing)	緊	(verb) + gAn2
will / would	會/ 要	wui2 / yiu3 + (verb)
again (repeat)	再	dzoi3 + (verb)
enough	夠	(verb) + gAu3
can, may	可以	ho2 yi5 + (verb)
be (am / is / are)	係	hAi6
be (in / on / at)	喺	hAi2 (locative prep.)

Verbs:

answer	答	dAp3
ask	問	mAn6
buy	買	mai5
sell	賣	mai6
close	閂	san1
open	開	hoi1
have	有	yAu5
have not	冇	mou5
change	換	wun6
change (money)	找錢	dzau2 tsin2
return, back	返	fan1
come	來	lAi4
come back	返來	fan1 lAi4
go	去	höü3

PROPERTY OF OWWA

go back	返去	fan1 höü3
up	上	sœng2
down	落	lok6
in	入	yAp4
out	出	tsöt1
come in	入來	yAp4 lAi4
go out	出去	tsöt1 höü3
go to work	返工	fan1 gUng1
go to school	返學	fan1 hok6
go home	返屋企	fan1 Uk1 kei2
eat	食	sIk6
drink	飲	yAm2
get	攞	lo2
give	俾	bei2
sit / ride	坐	tso5
stand	企	kei5
sleep	瞓覺	fAn3 gau3
get up	起身	hei5 sAn1
wake up	醒	seng2
learn	學	hok6
see, watch, look, read	睇	tAi2
see, meet	見	gin3
listen	聽	teng1
say, speak	講	gong2
translate	翻譯	fan1 yIk6
live, reside	住喺	dzü6 hAi2
leave, run	走	dzAu2

NOT FOR SALE

walk	行	hang4
arrive	到	dou3
wait	等	dAng5
look for/ find	搵	wAn2
like	鍾意	dzUng1 yi3
love	愛	oi3
make, do	做/整	dzou6 / dzIng2
play	玩	wan2
pour	倒	dou2
turn on	開	hoi1
turn off	關	guan1
pull	拉	lai1
push	推	töü1
smile / laugh	笑	siu3
cry	喊	ham3
babysitting	湊	tsAu3
wear (clothes)	着(衫)	dzœk3 (sam3)
iron	燙	tong3
fold	摺	dzIp3
sweep (floor)	掃(地)	sou3 (dei6)
wash (clothes)	洗(衫)	sAi2 (sam3)
wipe / mop	抹	mat3
cook	煮	dzü2
know	知道	dzi1 dou3
know how to	識	sIk1
understand	明白	mIng4 bak6
understand (language)	識聽	sIk1 teng1

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want to, wish to	想	sœng2
want, need	要	yiu3
earn (money)	賺錢	dzan6 tsin2
work (noun)	工作	gUng1 dzok3
work (verb)	做嘢	dzou6 ye2
take a bath	沖涼	tsUng1 lœng4
gargle	漱口	long2 hAu2
brush teeth	刷牙	tsat3 nga4

Conversations

1. The younger sister does not want to sleep.
   妹妹唔瞓覺.
   mui4 mui2 m4 fAn3 gau3.

2. Madam has not get up yet.
   太太未起身.
   tai3 tai2 mei6 hei5 sAn1.

3. The boss is eating.
   老闆食緊飯.
   lou5 ban5 sIk6 gAn2 fan6.

4. The doctor has gone out.
   醫生出咗去.
   yi1 sAng1 tsöt1 dzo2 höü3.

5. She will wash the bowls later.
   佢遲啲會洗碗.
   köü5 tsi4 di1 wui2 sai2 wun5.

6. We will see each other again tomorrow.
   我哋聽日再見.
   ngo5 dei6 tIng1 yAt6 dzoi3 gin3.

NOT FOR SALE

7. You may go home.
   你可以返屋企.
   lei5 ho2 yi5 fan1 Uk1 kei5.

8. He is a dentist,
   佢係牙醫.
   köü5 hAi6 nga4 yi1.

9. They are in the New Territories.
   佢地喺新界.
   köü5 dei6 hAi2 sAn1 gai3.

10. I go to Hong Kong to work and earn money.
    我去香港做嘢賺錢.
    ngo5 höü3 hœng1 gong2 dzou6 ye2 dzan6 tsin2.

Exercises

Translate the following into Cantonese

1. Madam does not come back to eat.

   _____

2. The doctor has gone up already.

   _____

3. She cannot understand Cantonese.

   _____

4. The students go to school at 8am.

   _____

5. The elder sister is coming back.

   _____

6. You may go out.

   _____

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Lesson 7: Adjectives / Grammar

Adjective forms:

too much	太	tai3 + (adjective)
very	好	hou2 + (adjective)
not	唔	m4 + (adjective)
more	啲	(adjective) + di1
most	最	dzöii3 + (adjective)

Adjectives:

beautiful	靚	leng3
big	大	dai6
small	細	sAi3
dry	乾	gon1
wet	濕	sAp1
clean	乾淨	gon1 dzeng6
dirty	污糟 /	wu1 dzou1 /
	棘撻	lat6 tat3
fat	肥	fei4
thin,	瘦	sAu3
heavy	重	tsung2
light	輕	heng1
fast	快	fai3
slow	慢	man6
high, tall	高	gou1
low	低	dAi1
short (height)	矮	Ai2
long	長	tsœng4
short (length)	短	dün5

NOT FOR SALE

narrow	窄	dzAt3
wide	闊	fUt3
naughty	曳	yAi5
obedient	乖	guai1
thick	厚	hAu2
thin	薄	bok6
hungry	肚餓	tou5 ngo6
thirsty	口渴	hAu2 hok3
full	飽	bau2
tired	劫	gui6
new	新	sAn1
old (thing)	舊	gAu6
cheap	平	peng4
expensive	貴	gwAi3

Conversations

1. That student is too fat.
   嗰個學生太肥.
   go2 go3 hok6 sang1 tai3 fei4.

2. These clothes are very large.
   呢啲衫好大.
   lei1 di1 sam1 hou2 dai6.

3. That child is taller.
   嗰個細路高啲.
   go2 go3 sAi3 lou6 gou1 di1.

4. Younger sister is very obedient.
   妹妹好乖.
   mui4 mui2 hou2 guai1.

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5. You are the most beautiful among the three.
   你哋三個你最靚.
   lei5 dei6 sam1 go3 lei5 dzöü3 leng3.

Exercises

Translate the following into Cantonese

1. They are very slow.

   _____

2. Madam has new clothes.

   _____

3. Grandmother is very short.

   _____

4. The children are not hungry.

   _____

5. This worker is too fat.

   _____

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 8: Self-Introduction: Simple questions

Question words:

What	乜嘢	mAt1 ye5
Where	邊度	bin1 dou6
Who	邊個/邊位	bin1 go3 / bin1 wAi5
When	幾時	gei2 si4
What time	幾點	gei2 dim2
Whose	邊個嘅	bin1 go3 ge3
Whose	邊位嘅	bin1 wAi5 ge3
How	點	dim2
Why	點解	dim2 gai5
How many	幾多	gei2 do1
How much	幾多錢/幾錢	gei2 do1 tsin2 / gei2 tsin2

1. Please, may I ask?
   請問….?
   tseng2 mAn6…?

2. What's your name? .
   你叫乜嘢名？
   lei5 giu3 mAt1 ye5 meng2?

   I am called _____
   我叫 _____ .
   ngo5 giu3 _____ .

3. When is your birthday?
   你幾時生日？
   lei5 gei2 si4 sang1 yAt6?

   My birthday is_____year_____month_____day.
   我嘅生日係_____年_____月_____號/日.

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4 . How old are you?
你幾歲？
lei5 gei2 söü3?

I am _____ years old.
我_____歲.
ngo5 _____ söü

5. Are you married?
你結咗婚未？
lei5 gIt3 dzo2 fAn1 mei6?

I am married.
我結咗婚.
ngo5 gIt3 dzo2 fAn1.

I am not yet married.
我未結婚.
ngo5 mei6 gIt3 fAn1.

6. Where were you born?
你喺邊度出世？
lei5 hAi2 bin1 dou6 tsöt1 sAi3?

I was born in _____.
我喺_____出世.
ngo5 hAi2 _____tsöt1 sAi3.

7. Where do you live?
你住喺邊度？
lei5 dzü6 hAi2 bin1 dou6?

I live at _____.
我住喺 _____.
ngo5 dzü6 hAi2 _____.

8. Who is your boss?
你嘅老闆係邊個?
lei5 ge3 lou5 ban5 hAi6 bin1 go3?

My boss is _____.
我嘅老闆係 _____.
ngo5 ge3 lou5 ban5 hAi6 _____.

NOT FOR SALE

9. How much is your salary?
你嘅薪水幾多?
lei5 ge3 sAn1 söü5 gei2 do1?

My salary is _____.
我嘅薪水係_____.
ngo5 ge3 sAn1 söü5 hAi6 _____.

10. How is your work?
你嘅工作點啊?
lei5 ge3 gUng1 dzok3 dim2 a3?

My work is good.
我嘅工作好好.
ngo5 ge3 gUng1 dzok3 hou2 hou2.

11. Is it?
係唔係呀?
hAi6 m4 hAi6 a3?

Yes.	No.
係	唔係
hAi6	m4 hAi6

12. Do you want?
你要唔要啊?
lei5 yiu3 m4 yiu3 a3?

I want.	I don't want.
要	唔要
yiu3.	m4 yiu3.

13. May / can I?
可唔可以啊?
ho2 m4 ho2 yi5 a3?

PROPERTY OF OWWA

	Alright.	Cannot.
	可以	唔可以
	ho2 yi5	m4 ho2 yi5

14. May / can I?
得唔得啊?
dAk1 m4 dAk1 a3?

Yes.	No.
得	唔得
dAk1	m4 dAk1

15. Is it necessary?
使唔使啊?
sAi2 m4 sAi2 a3?

Yes.	No need.
好呀.	唔使.
hou2 a3.	m4 sAi2.

16. Do you know?
識唔識啊?
sIk1 m4 sIk1 a3?

I know.	Don't know.
識	唔識
sIk1	m4 sIk1

17. Do you know?
你知唔知道啊?
lei5 dzi1 m4 dzi1 dou3 a3?

18. Are you free?
得唔得閒啊?
dAk1 m4 dAk1 han4 a3?

NOT FOR SALE

I'm free	Not free.
得閒	唔得閒
dAk1 han4	m4 dAk1 han4

19. Is it correct?
啱唔啱啊?
ngam1 m4 ngam1 a3?

Correct.	Not correct.
啱	唔啱
ngam1	m4 ngam1

20. Do you like it?
你鍾唔鍾意啊?
lei5 dzUng1 m4 dzUng1 yi3 a3?

21. Do you understand?
你明唔明白啊?
lei5 mIng6 m4 mIng6 bak3 a3?

22. Are you happy?
你開唔開心啊?
lei5 hoi1 m4 hoi1 sAm1 a3?

Happy.	Not happy.
開心	唔開心.
hoi1 sAm1	m4 hoi1 sAm1

23. Do you have?
有冇啊?
yAu5 mou5 a3?

Have.	Have not.
有	冇
yAu5	mou5

PROPERTY OF OWWA

24. Do you have any problem?
你有冇問題啊?
lei5 yAu5 mou5 mAn6 tAi4 a3?

25. Do you have time?
你有冇時間啊?
lei5 yAu5 mou5 si4 gan3 a3?

Exercises

Answer the following questions in Cantonese

1. lei5 gei2 si4 höü3 hœng1 gong2?

_____

2. lei1 di1 sam1 hAi6 bin1 go3 ge3?

_____

3. lei5 sIk1 m4 sIk1 dzü2 fan6?

_____

4. lei5 dim2 gai5 höü3 hœng1 gong2?

_____

5. lei5 sIk6 dzo2 fan6 mei6?

_____

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 9: Telephone Conversation

1. Hello!
   喂!
   wAi2!

2. Sorry, wrong number.
   對唔住. 打錯.
   döü3 m4 dzü6, da5 tso3

3. Who are you looking for?
   你搵邊(個/位)呀?
   lei5 wAn2 bin1 (go3/wAi5) a3?

   I am looking for _____.
   我搵 _____.
   ngo5 wAn2 _____.

4. Who are you?
   你係邊(個/位)呀?
   lei5 hAi6 bin1 (go3/wAi5) a3?

5. Your name, please.
   請問你貴姓?
   tseng2 mAn6 lei5 gwAi3 sIng3?

   my surnamed_____, I'm called_____.
   我姓_____, 我叫_____.
   ngo5 sIng3_____, ngo5 giu3_____.

6. Please wait for a while.
   請等一陣.
   tseng2 dAng5 yAt1 dzAn6.

7. They are not here.
   佢哋唔喺度.
   köü5 dei6 m4 hAi2 dou6.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

8. Please call back again.
請再打來.
tseng2 dzoi3 da2 lAi4.

9. I will call back again.
我會再打來.
ngo5 wui2 dzoi3 da2 lAi4.

10. No problem, I will tell him.
無問題, 我會同佢講.
mou5 mAn6 tAi4, ngo5 wui2 tUng4 köü5 gong2.

11. Someone is looking for you.
有人搵你.
yAu5 yAn4 wAn2 lei5.

12. May I have your telephone number?
請問你嘅電話幾號?
tseng2 mAn6 lei5 ge3 din6 wa2 gei2 hou6?

13. Please, may I speak to Mr. Wong?
唔該請王先生聽電話.
m4 goi1 tseng2 wong4 sin1 sang1 teng1 din6 wa2.

14. Who is calling please?
請問你邊(個/位)搵佢?
tseng2 mAn6 lei5 bin1(go3 / wAi2) wAn2 köü5?

15. How are you? What can I do for you?
你好, 請問有乜嘢事嗎?
lei5 hou2, tseng2 mAn6 yAu5 mAt1 ye5 si6 ma3?

16. Pardon me, I can't hear you clearly, please speak louder.
唔好意思, 我聽唔清楚, 唔該你大聲啲.
m4 hou2 yi3 si3, ngo5 teng1 m4 tsIng1 tso2, m4 goi1 lei5 dai6 seng1 di1.

NOT FOR SALE

17. I will give you a call this evening.
我今晚打電話俾你.
ngo5 gAm1 man5 da2 din6 wa2 bei2 lei5.

18. No problem.
冇問題.
mou5 mAn6 tAi4.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

Lesson 10: Colors & Shapes

	Colour	顏色	ngan4 sIk1
	Black	黑色	hak1 sIk1
	Blue	藍色	lam4 sIk1
	Gold	金色	gAm1 sIk1
	Green	綠色	lUk6 sIk1
	Orange	橙色	tsang2 sIk1
	Pink	粉紅色	fAn2 hUng4 sIk1
	Purple	紫色	dzi2 sIk1
	Red	紅色	hUng4 sIk1
	Silver	銀色	ngAn4 sIk1
	Transparent	透明	tAu3 mIng4
	White	白色	bak6 sIk1
	Yellow	黃色	wong4 sIk1
	Light color	淺色	tsin2 sIk1
	Dark color	深色	sAm1 sIk1
	Beige	米色	mAi5 sIk1
	Brown	啡色	fe1 sIk1
	Bronze	古銅色	gu2 tUng4 sIk1
	Flesh	肉色	yUk6 sIk1
	Green-Yellow	青色	tseng1 sIk1
	Grey	灰色	fui1 sIk1
	Maroon	車紅色	dzou2 hUng4 sIk1

Shapes

round	圓形	yün6 yIng6
oval	橢圓形	to5 yün6 yIng6
triangle	三角形	sam1 kok3 yIng6

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 11: Places & Directions

1. Places

Hong Kong	香港	hœng1 gong2
Kowloon	九龍	gAu2 lUng4
New Territories	新界	sAn1 gai3
Philippines	菲律賓	fei1 löt6 bAn1
Manila	馬尼拉	ma5 lei4 lai1
agency	介紹所	gai3 siu6 so2
airplane	飛機	fei1 gei1
airport	機場	gei1 tsœng4
entrance	入口	yAp4 hAu2
exit	出口	tsöt1 hAu2
bank	銀行	ngAn4 hong4
church	教堂	gau3 tong2
cinema	戲院	hei3 yün2
drug store	藥店	yœk6 dim3
supermarket	超級市場	tsiu1 kAp1 si2 tsœng4
convenience store	士多	si6 do1
department store	百貨公司	bak3 fo3 gUng1 si1
embassy	領事館	lIng5 si6 gun5
home	屋企	Uk1 kei5
hospital	醫院	yi1 yün2
immigration	入境事務處	yap4 ging2 si4 mou3 tsü3
market	街市	gai1 si2
company	公司	gUng1 si1
office	辦公室	ban6 gUng1 sAt1
park	公園	gUng1 yün2

PROPERTY OF OWWA

road / street	馬路	ma5 lou6
police station	警局	gIng2 gUk5
hotel	酒店	dzAu2 dim3
restaurant	餐廳	tsan1 teng1
school	學校	hok6 hau6
station / stop	站	dzam6
bus	巴士	ba1 si2
MTR	地鐵	dei6 tIt3
tram	電車	din6 tse1
mini bus	小巴	siu2 ba1
taxi	的士	dIk1 si2
train	火車	fo2 tse1
ferry	渡輪	dou6 lön4
boat, ship	船	sün4
pier	碼頭	ma5 tAu4

2. Directions

front	前	tsIn4
back	後	hAu6
in the front	前面	tsIn4 min6
at the back	後面	hAu6 min6
opposite side	對面	döü3 min6
beside	側邊	dzAk1 bin1
right side	右邊	yAu6 bin1
left side	左邊	dzo5 bin1
middle	中間	dzUng1 gan1
forward	向前	hœng3 tsIn4
backward	向後	hœng3 hAu6

NOT FOR SALE

up (noun)	上	sœng6
down (noun)	下	ha6
on the top	上面	sœng6 min6
below	下面	ha6 min6
go straight	直行	dzIk6 hang4
left turn	轉左	dzün3 dzo5
right turn	轉右	dzün3 yAu6
east	東	dUng1
south	南	lam4
west	西	sAi1
north	北	bAk1
southeast	東南	dUng1 lam4
southwest	西南	sAi1 lam4
northeast	東北	dUng1 bAk1
northwest	西北	sAi1 bAk1

3. Conversations

1. He is sleeping at home.
   佢喺屋企瞓緊覺.
   köü5 hAi2 Uk1 kei5 fAn3 gAn2 gau3.

2. The children play in the park.
   細路喺公園玩.
   sAi3 lou6 hAi2 gUng1 yün2 wan2.

3. We go to the department store to buy things (shopping).
   我哋去百貨公司買嘢.
   ngo5 dei6 höü3 bak3 fo3 gUng1 si1 mai5 ye5.

4. My boss is at the restaurant having a meal.
   我嘅老闆喺餐廳食飯.
   ngo5 ge3 lou5 ban5 hAi2 tsan1 teng1 sIk6 fan6.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

Lesson 12: Shopping

Common Phrases

buy food	買餸	mai5 sUng3
buy things	買嘢	mai5 ye5
pay	俾錢	bei2 tsin2
change	找錢	dzau2 tsin2
remember	記得	gei3 dAk1
forget	唔記得	m4 gei3 dAk1
ride	搭車	dap3 tse1
ride	坐車	tso5 tse1
stop the car	停車	tIng4 tse1
park the car	泊車	pAk3 tse1
get off the car	落車	lok6 tse1
walk	行路	hang4 lou6
just right	啱啱好	ngam1 ngam1 hou2
same	一樣	yAt1 yœng6
damage / broken	壞咗	wai6 dzo2

Personal Belongings

bag	袋	doi5
belt	皮帶	pei4 dai5
camera	相機	sœng5 gei1
cell phone	手機	sAu2 gei1
clothes	衫	sam1
handbag	手袋	sAu2 doi5
handkerchief	手巾	sAu2 gAn1
gloves	手套	sAu2 tou3
jacket	外套	ngoi6 tou3

NOT FOR SALE

necklace	頸鍊	geng5 lin5
pants	褲	fu3
ring	戒指	gai3 dzi5
shirt	恤衫	sUt1 sam1
shoes	鞋	hai4
skirt	裙	kwAn4
slippers	拖鞋	to1 hai5
socks	襪	mAt6
underwear	內衣	loi6 yi1
wallet	銀包	ngAn4 bau1
watch	手錶	sAu2 biu1

Conversations

1. Where to?
   去邊呀?
   höü3 bin1 a3?

2. I want to go to_____.
   我要去_____.
   ngo5 yiu3 höü3_____.

   Go to market / Go to supermarket
   去街市 / 去超級市場
   höü3 gai1 si2 / höü3 tsiu1 kAp1 si2 tsœng4

   go to grocery store / Go to drug store / Go to department store
   去士多 / 去藥店 / 去百貨公司
   höü3 si6 do1 / höü3 yœk6 dim3 / höü3 bak3 fo3 gUng1 si1

3. How to go?
   點去呀?
   dim2 höü3 a3?

PROPERTY OF OWWA

4. I'll go by bus.
我坐巴士去.
ngo5 tso2 ba1 si2 höü3.

5. When will you go?
你幾時去呀?
lei5 gei2 si4 höü3 a3?

6. I will go later.
我遲啲去.
ngo5 tsi4 di1 höü3.

7. Get off, please.
唔該,有落.
m4 goi1, yAu5 lok6.

8. Buy what?
買乜嘢?
mai5 mAt1 ye5 a3?

9. How much?
幾錢呀?
gei2 tsin2 a3?

10. Can you lower the price?
可以平啲嗎?
ho2 yi5 peng4 di1 ma3?

11. Change please.
唔該, 找錢.
m4 goi1, dzau2 tsin2.

12. Miss, what do you want to buy?
小姐, 妳要買乜嘢?
siu5 dze5, lei5 yiu3 mai5 mAt1 ye5?

13. I want to buy some apples and oranges.
我想買蘋果同埋橙.
ngo5 sœng2 mai5 pIng4 go2 tUng4 mai4 tsang2.

NOT FOR SALE

14. How much is the apple?
蘋果幾錢一個?
pIng4 go2 gei2 tsin2 yAt1 go3?

15. Two dollar a piece.
兩蚊一個.
lœng5 mAn1 yAt1 go3.

16. I want to buy half a dozen.
我買半打.
ngo5 mAi5 bun3 da1.

17. How much is the orange?
橙幾錢一個?
tsang2 gei2 tsin2 yAt1 go3?

18. Two dollar and fifty cents per piece.
兩個半一個.
lœng5 go3 bun3 yAt1 go3.

19. I want to buy a dozen. How much is it altogether?
我買一打, 一共幾多錢?
ngo5 mai5 yAt1 da1, yAt1 gUng6 gei2 do1 tsin2?

20. Altogether it's $42. Would you like anything else?
一共四十二蚊, 你仲要啲乜嘢啊?
yAt1 gUng6 sei3 sAp6 yi6 mAn1, lei5 dzUng6 yiu3 di1 mAt1 ye5 a3?

21. No more for the moment now.
暫時冇啦.
dzam6 si4 mou5 la3.

22. Thank you very much.
多謝晒.
do1 dze6 sai3.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

Lesson 13: Parts of the Body

body	身體	sAn1 tAi2
head	頭	tAu4
face	面	min6
hair (head)	頭髮	tAu4 fat3
hair (body)	毛	mou4
beard	鬍鬚	wu4 sou1
ear	耳	yi5
eye	眼	ngan5
nose	鼻	bei6
mouth	口	hAu2
lips	口唇	hAu2 sön4
tongue	腩	lei6
teeth	牙	nga4
neck	頸	geng2
shoulder	膊頭	bok3 tAu4
arm	手臂	sAu2 bei3
hand	手	sAu2
finger	手指	sAu2 dzi5
fingernail	指甲	dzi5 gap3
back	背脊	bui3 dzek3
chest	胸部	hUng1 bou6
belly	肚腩	tou2 lam2
waist	腰	yiu1
hip	屁股	pei3 gu2
thigh	大腿	dai6 töü2
knee	膝頭	sAt1 tAu4
foot	腳	gœk3
ankle	腳眼	gœk3 ngan5
bone	骨	gwAt1
rib	肋骨	lat6 gwAt1
blood	血	hüt3
brain	腦	lou5
heart	心臟	sAm1 dzong6
liver	肝臟	gon1 dzong6
lungs	肺	fAi3
stomach	胃	wAi6

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 14: Common Illnesses

arthritis	關節炎	gwan1 dzit3 yim4
asthma	哮喘	hau1 tsün2
bleed (external)	流血	lau4 hüt3
bleed (internal)	出血	tsöt1 hüt3
cancer	癌	ngam4
constipated	便秘	bin6 bei3
cough	咳嗽	kAt1
cramps	抽筋	tsAu1 gAn1
dysmenorrhea	經痛	gIng1 tUng3
depressed	抑鬱	yIk1 wAt1
diabetes	糖尿病	tong4 liu6 beng6
diarrhea	肚痾	tou5 o1
dizzy	頭暈	tAu4 wAn4
fever	發燒	fat3 siu1
flu / colds	感冒	gAm2 mou6
headache	頭痛	tAu4 tUng3
health / healthy	健康	gin6 hong1
hepatitis	肝炎	gon1 yim4
indigestion	消化不良	siu1 fa3 bAt1 lœng4
insect bite	蟲咬	dzUng4 ngau2
insomnia	失眠	sAt1 min4
loss of appetite	冇胃口	mou5 wAi6 hAu2
dispepsia (due to too much eating)	食滯	sIk6 dzAi6
migraine	偏頭痛	pin1 tAu4 tUng3
pneumonia	肺炎	fAi3 yim4
rheumatism	風濕	fUng1 sAp1
sick	病	beng6
sore / pain / ache	痛	tUng3
swollen	紅腫	hUng4 dzUng2
virus	病毒	beng6 dUk6

PROPERTY OF OWWA

Lesson 15: Parts of the House, Housewares & Appliances

1. Parts of the House

toilet	厠所	tsi3 so2
bedroom	睡房	söü6 fong5
ceiling	天花板	tin1 fa1 ban5
dining room	飯廳	fan6 teng1
door	門	mun4
lift / elevator	電梯	din6 tAi1
floor	地板	dei6 ban5
garage	車房	tse1 fong4
garden	花園	fa1 yün2
guest room	客房	hak3 fong5
home	屋企	Uk1 kei5
house	屋	Uk1
kitchen	廚房	tsü4 fong5
living room	客廳	hAk3 teng1
mailbox	郵箱	yAu4 sœng1
roof	屋頂	Uk1 deng5
room	房	fong5
stairs	樓梯	lau4 tAi1
swimming pool	游泳池	yAu4 wIng6 tsi4
wall	牆	tsœng4
window	窗(口)	tsœng1 (hAu2)

2. Home Appliances

doorbell	門鐘	mun4 dzUng1
iron	燙斗	tong3 dAu5
mop	地拖	dei6 to1
washing machine	洗衣機	sAi2 yi1 gei1

NOT FOR SALE

telephone	電話	din6 wa2
computer	電腦	din6 lou5
TV	電視	din6
electric fan	風扇	fUng1 sin3
refrigerator	雪櫃	siit3 gwAi6

3. Bedroom

bed	床	tsong4
bedsheets	床單	tsong4 dan1
blanket	被	pei2
book	書	sü1 (MW: bun2)
chair	櫈	dAng3
closet	衣櫃	yi1 gwAi6
magazine	雜誌	dzap6 dzi3
pillow	枕頭	dzAm2 tAu4
table	枱	toi2

4. Kitchenware

bottle	樽	dzön1
bowl	碗	wun2
can	罐	gun3
chopsticks	筷子	fai3 dzi2
cup	杯	bui1
glass	杯	bui1
knife	刀	dou1
fork	叉	tsa1
spoon	匙羹	tsi4 gAn1
tissue	紙巾	dzi2 gAn1
packet	包	bau1
plate	碟	dip2

PROPERTY OF OWWA

table cloth	枱布	toi2 bou3
teapot	茶壺	tsa4 wu2
wok	鍋	wok6
dust pan	垃圾鏟	lap6 sap3 tsan5
garbage (can)	垃圾(桶)	lap6 sap3 (tUng5)
broom	掃把	sou3 ba5

5. Bathroom and Toiletries

baby powder	爽身粉	song2 sAn1 fAn2
bathtub	浴缸	yUk6 gong1
brush	刷	tsat5
comb	梳	so1
conditioner	護髮素	wu6 fat3 sou3
dental floss	牙線	nga4 sin3
lipstick	口唇膏	hAu2 sön4 gou1
mirror	鏡	geng3
nail clippers	指甲鉗	dzi5 gap3 kim2
perfume	香水	hœng1 söü5
razor	剃刀	tAi3 dou1
sanitary napkins	衛生巾	wAi6 sAng1 gAn1
shampoo	洗頭水	sAi2 tAu4 söü5
shaving cream	剃鬚膏	tAi3 sou1 gou1
soap	番梘	fan1 gan2
toilet paper	廁紙	tsi3 dzi2
toothbrush	牙刷	nga4 tsat5
toothpaste	牙膏	nga4 gou1
towel	毛巾	mou4 gAn1
alcohol	酒精	dzAu2 dzIng1

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 16: Household Chores

1. Common Phrases

Iron the clothes	燙衫	tong3 sam1
wash the clothes	洗衫	sAi2 sam1
hang the clothes	晾衫	long3 sam1
fold the clothes	摺衫	dzIp3 sam1
collect the clothes	收衫	sAu1 sam1
clean the toilet	洗廁所	sAi2 tsi3 so2
sweep the floor	掃地	sou3 dei6
mop the floor	抹地	mAt4 dei6
clean the windows	抹窗	mAt4 tsœng1
wash the car	洗車	sAi2 tse1
change the bedsheet	換床單	wun6 tsong4 dan1
dispose the garbage	倒垃圾	dou2 lap6 sap3
cook food	煮飯	dzü2 fan6
boil soup	煲湯	bou1 tong1
boil water	煲水	bou1 söü5
stir fry vegetables	炒菜	tsau2 tsoi3
clear the table	執枱	dzAp1 toi2
wash the bowls	洗碗	sAi2 wun5
take care of child	湊細路	tsAu3 sAi3 lou6
make milk	沖牛奶	tsUng1 ngAu4 lai5
feed milk	餵奶	wAi3 lai5
wash milk bottle	洗奶樽	sAi2 lai5 dzön1
change diaper	換片	wun6 pin5

PROPERTY OF OWWA

2. Conversation

1. What time shall I cook?
   我幾點煮飯?
   ngo5 gei2 dim2 dzü2 fan6?

   It's time to cook.
   夠鐘煮飯了.
   gAu3 dzUng1 dzü2 fan6 la3.

2. What is the meal time?
   幾點開飯?
   gei2 dim2 hoi1 fan6?

   Soon.
   就快了.
   dzAu6 fai3 la3.

   Not yet.
   重未得啊.
   dzUng6 mei6 dAk1 a3.

3. Do you know how to cook?
   你識唔識煮飯?
   lei5 sIk1 m4 sIk1 dzü2 fan6?

4. What do you want to eat?
   你要食乜嘢?
   lei5 yiu3 sIk6 mAt1 ye5?

5. How do you cook this dish?
   呢個餸點煮?
   lei1 go3 sUng3 dim2 dzü2?

6. You are a good cook.
   你煮餸好叻.
   lei5 dzü2 sUng3 hou2 lek1.

7. How do you like the dishes?
   啲餸好唔好食?
   di1 sUng3 hou2 m4 hou2 sIk6?

NOT FOR SALE

8. After eating, clear the table and wash the dishes.
食完飯執枱洗碗.
sIk6 yün6 fan6 dzAp1 toi2 sAi1 wun5.

9. Do you want to eat fruit?
食唔食生果?
sIk6 m4 sIk6 sang1 go2?

10. Do you want some snack?
食唔食點心?
sIk6 m4 sIk6 dim2 sAm1?

11. Do you want to drink water?
飲唔飲水啊?
yAm2 m4 yAm2 söü5 a3?

12. Change the child's clothes.
幫細路換衫.
bong1 sAi3 lou6 wun6 sam1.

13. We are going out, you look after the house.
我哋出去, 你睇屋企.
ngo5 dei6 tsöt1 höü3, lei5 tAi2 Uk1 kei5.

14. What time will you be back?
幾點返嚟?
gei2 dim2 fan1 lAi4?

15. Remember to lock the door.
記得鎖門.
gei3 dAk1 so2 mun4.

16. Don't forget to bring the keys.
唔好唔記得帶鎖匙.
m4 hou2 m4 gei3 dAk1 dai3 so2 si4.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

Caring for the sick

17. Do you need to take a break?.
使唔使抖吓?
sAi2 m4 sAi2 tAu2 ha2?

18. Are you comfortable like this?
咁樣舒唔舒服?
gAm2 yœng2 sü1 m4 sü1 fUk6?

19. Where does it hurt?
邊度痛?
bin1 dou6 tUng3?

Whole body aching.
全身酸痛.
tsün4 sAn1 sün1 tUng3.

20. Please turn on the light.
唔該開燈.
m4 goi1 hoi1 dAng1.

21. Do you want to go to the restroom?
去唔去廁所?
höü3 m4 höü3 tsi3 so2?

22. Do you want to get down from the bed and walk around?
落床行吓, 好唔好呀?
lok6 tsong4 hang4 ha2, hou2 m4 hou2 a3?

Yes.
好呀
hou2 a3

NOT FOR SALE

Lesson 17: Food

1. Drinks (MW: glass 杯 bui1, bottle 樽 dzön1)

wine	酒	dzAu2
beer	啤酒	be1 dzAu2
coffee	咖啡	ga3 fe1
hot chocolate	熱朱古力	yit6 dzü1 gu1 lIk1
juice	汁	dzAp1
milk	牛奶	ngAu4 lai5
milkshake	奶昔	lai5 sIk1
soy milk	豆漿	dAu6 dzœng1
tea	茶	tsa4
water	水	söüi5
soft drink	汽水	hei3 söüi5

2. Fruits

fruit	生果	sang1 go2
apple	蘋果	pIng4 go2
banana	香蕉	hœng1 dziu1
cherry	車厘子	tse1 lei4 dzi2
coconut	椰子	ye4 dzi2
durian	榴蓮	lAu4 lin4
grapefruit	西柚	sAi1 yAu2
grapes	提子	tAi4 dzi2
guava	番石榴	fan1 sek6 lAu2
honeydew melon	蜜瓜	mAt6 gwa1
kiwi	奇異果	kei4 yi6 go2

PROPERTY OF OWWA

lemon	檸檬	lIng4 mUng1
lime	青檸	tseng1 lIng2
longan	龍眼	lUng4 ngan5
lychee	荔枝	lAi6 dzi1
mango	芒果	mong1 go2
orange	橙	tsang2
papaya	木瓜	mUk6 gwa1
peach	桃	tou2
pear	梨	lei5
pineapple	菠蘿	bo1 lo4
star fruit	楊桃	yœng4 tou2
strawberry	士多啤厘	si6 do1 be1 lei2
tangerine	柑	gAm1
watermelon	西瓜	sAi1 gwa1

3. Vegetables

vegetable	蔬菜	(so1) tsoi3
pechay	白菜	bak6 tsoi3
broccoli	西蘭花	sAi1 lan4 fa1
cabbage	椰菜	ye4 tsoi3
carrot	紅蘿蔔	hUng4 lo4 bak6
cauliflower	椰菜花	ye4 tsoi3 fa1
celery	西芹	sAi1 kAn2
corn	粟米	sUk1 mAi5
cucumber	青瓜	tseng1 gwa1
eggplant	矮瓜	Ai2 gwa1
leek	葱	tsUng1

NOT FOR SALE

lettuce	生菜	sang1 tsoi3
onion	洋葱	yœng4 tsUng1
peas	豆	dAu2
potato	薯仔	sü4 dzAi2
pumpkin	南瓜	lam4 gwa1
flat spinach	菠菜	bo1 tsoi3
sweet potato	蕃薯	fan1 sü2
tomato	蕃茄	fan1 ke2

4. Rice and Grains

bread	麵包	min6 bau1
flour	麵粉	min6 fAn2
noodles	麵	min6
fried noodles	炒麵	tsau2 min6
instant noodles	即食麵	dzIk1 sIk6 min6
rice (grain)	米	mAi5
rice	飯	fan6 (MW: bowl wun2)
fried rice	炒飯	tsau2 fan6
congee	粥	dzUk1
rice noodles	米粉/瀨粉	mAi5 fAn2 / lai6 fAn2
rice roll	腸粉	tsœng2 fAn2
sandwich	三文治	sam1 mAn4 dzi6
soup	湯	tong1

5. Meat, Nuts, Protein and Seafood

meat	肉	yUk6
beef	牛肉	ngAu4 yUk6

PROPERTY OF OWWA

pork	豬肉	dzü1 yUk6
chicken	雞(肉)	gAi1(yUk6)
egg	蛋	dan2 (MW: dzek3)
tofu	豆腐	dAu6 fu6
squid	魷魚	yAu4 yü2
crab	蟹	hai5
fish	魚	yü2 (MW: tiu4)
shrimp	蝦	ha1
peanuts	花生	fa1 sAng1
breakfast	早餐	dzou2 tsan1
lunch	午餐	m5 tsan1
dinner	晚餐	man5 tsan1
snack	點心	dim2 sAm1

6. Sweets and Dairy

cake	蛋糕	dan6 gou1
honey	蜜糖	mAt6 tong4
candy	糖	tong2
butter	牛油	ngAu4 yAu4
cheese	芝士	dzi1 si2
cream	忌廉	gei3 lim1
ice cream	雪糕	süt3 gou1

7. Condiments

curry	咖哩	ga3 lei1
garlic	蒜頭	sün3 tAu4
ginger	薑	gœng1

NOT FOR SALE

hot pepper	辣椒	lAt6 dziu1
ketchup	茄汁	ke2 dzAp1
MSG	味精	mei6 dzIng1
oil	油	yAu4
oyster sauce	蠔油	hou4 yAu4
pepper	胡椒粉	wu4 dziu1 fAn2
salt	鹽	yim4
sesame	芝麻	dzi1 ma4
soy sauce	豉油	si6 yAu4
sugar	糖	tong4
vinegar	醋	tsou3

8. Tastes & Flavors of Food

bitter	苦	fu2
burned	燶	lUng1
cold	凍	dUng3
cooked	熟	sUk6
fresh	新鮮	sAn1 sin1
hot	熱	yit6
salty	鹹	ham4
smells good	香	hœng1
sour	酸	sün1
spicy	辣	lat6
sweet	甜	tim4
tasteless	淡	tam2

9. Food Preparations

PROPERTY OF OWWA

10. Conversation

1. Please come in. Please sit down. Please have some tea.
   請入來, 請坐. 請飲茶.
   tseng2 yAp6 lAi4, tseng2 tso5, tseng2 yAm2 tsa4

2. What do you want?
   您要乜嘢呀?
   lei5 yiu3 mAt1 ye5 a3?

3. I want a cup of coffee.
   我要一杯咖啡.
   ngo5 yiu3 yAt1 bui1 ga3 fe1.

4. Any sugar?
   加糖嗎?
   ga1 tong4 ma3?

5. No, I would like a little milk.
   唔要, 要一啲奶.
   m4 yiu3, yiu3 yAt1 di1 lai5.

6. I want two buns of bread.
   我要兩個麵包.
   ngo5 yiu3 lœng5 go3 min6 bau1.

NOT FOR SALE

bake	焗	gUk6
boil	滾	gwAn2
deep fry	炸	dza3
pan fry	煎	dzin1
stir fry	炒	tsau2
stew	滷	lou5
simmer	炆	mAn
steam	蒸	dzIng1

11. Exercises

Translate the following into Cantonese

1. Mother likes to drink hot coffee.

_____

2. The helper cooks sweet and sour fish.

_____

3. The children want to eat fried chicken.

_____

4. Grandmother bakes cake very well.

_____

5. Please cook rice, stir fry vegetable and steam fish.

_____

PROPERTY OF OWWA

ROLE PLAY PRESENTATION

1. TELEPHONE CONVERSATION

A: Hello! Who are you looking for
喂! 你搵邊位呀?
wAi2! lei5 wAn2 bin1 wAi5 a3?

B: I am looking for Mrs. Chan.
我搵陳太太.
ngo5 wAn2 tsAn4 tai3 tai2.

A: Who's calling please?
請問你係邊位呀?
tseng2 mAn6 lei5 hAi6 bin1 wAi5 a3?

B. I am Mr. Wong.
我係王先生.
ngo5 hAi6 wong4 sin1 sang1.

A. Madam is not here.
太太唔喺度.
tai3 tai2 m4 hAi2 dou6.

B. What time will she be back?
佢幾點返嚟?
köü5 gei2 dim2 fan1 lAi4?

A: I don't know .
我唔知道.
ngo5 m4 dzi1 dou3.

B: I will call her tonight.
我今晚打電話俾佢.
ngo5 gAm1 man5 da2 din6 wa2 bei2 köü5.

A: I will tell her.
我會同佢講.
ngo5 wui2 tUng4 köü5 gong2.

NOT FOR SALE

B: Thank you very much!
唔該哂!
m4 goi1 sai3!

A: You are welcome.
唔使客氣.
m4 sAi2 hak3 hei3

2. INSIDE THE HOUSE

A: What do you want for breakfast?
你想食乜嘢早餐?
lei5 sœng2 sIk6 mAt1 ye5 dzou2 tsan1?

B: Please give me a cup of tea.
唔該你俾我一杯茶.
m4 goi1 lei5 bei2 ngo5 yAt1 bui1 tsa4.

A: Yes!
好呀!
hou2 a3!

B: Take mui mui to school later.
一陣湊妹妹返學.
yAt1 dzAn6 tsAu3 mui4 mui2 fan1 hok6.

A: What time will she go to school?
妹妹幾點返學?
mui4 mui2 gei2 dim2 fan1 hok6?

B: 9a.m. then you go to the market.
朝早九點, 然後你去買餸.
dziu1 dzou2 gAu2 dim2. yin4 hAu6 lei5 höü3 mai5 sUng3.

A: What shall I buy?
買乜嘢餸?
mai5 mAt1 ye5 sUng3?

PROPERTY OF OWWA

B: Buy vegetable and fish.
買菜同埋魚.
mai5 tsoi3 tUng4 mai4 yü2.

A: What time shall I cook?
幾點煮飯?
gei2 dim2 dzü2 fan6?

B: 7p.m.
夜晚七點.
ye6 man5 tsAt1 dim2.

3. IN THE MARKET

A: How much is the vegetable?
菜心點賣呀?
tsoi3 sAm1 dim2 mai6 a3?

B: Four dollars one catty.
四蚊一斤.
sei3 mAn1 yAt1 gAn1.

A: How about lettuce?
生菜呢?
sang1 tsoi3 le1?

B: Lettuce six dollars one catty.
生菜六蚊一斤.
sang1 tsoi3 lUk6 mAn1 yAt1 gAn1.

A: So expensive! Please lower the price.
咁貴喀!計平啲啦.
gAm3 gwAi3 ga3! gAi3 peng4 di1 la1.

B: It's cheap already. The vegetables are fresh.
好平啦. 啲菜好新鮮.
hou2 peng4 la3. di1 tsoi3 hou2 sAn1 sin1.

NOT FOR SALE

A: Can you give me 5 dollars for lettuce?
生菜五蚊一斤, 得唔得呀?
sang1 tsoi3 m5 mAn1 yAt1 gAn1, dAk1 m4 dAk1 a3?

B: 5.50 dollars. How many catty do you want?
五個半啦! 你要幾多斤?
m5 go3 bun3 la3! lei5 yiu3 gei2 do1 gAn1?

A: Give me half catty.
俾我半斤.
bei2 ngo5 bun3 gAn1.

B: So little! I am not selling.
買咁少! 唔賣啦.
mai5 gAm3 siu2! m4 mai6 la3.

4. IN THE PARK

A: Long time no see. How have you been lately ?
好耐冇見,最近點呀?
hou2 loi6 mou5 gin3. dzöü3 gAn6 dim2 a3?

B: l'm fine, How about you?
幾好呀,你呢?
gei2 hou2 a3, lei5 le1?

A: l am also good, Did you call Mary?
我都好好,有冇叫埋Mary?
ngo5 dou1 hou2 hou2, yAu5 mou5 giu3 mai4 Mary?

B: I called her, she said she is busy.
我打電話俾佢, 佢話唔得閒.
ngo5 da2 din6 wa2 bei2 köü5, köü5 wa6 m4 dAk1 han4.

A: So two of us go shopping.
咁我啲兩個去買.
gAm2 ngo5 dei6 lœng2 go3 höü3 mai5 ye5.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

B: What do you want to buy?
你要買乜嘢呀?

lei5 yiu3 mai5 mAt1 ye5 a3?

A: I want to buy hand bag.
我想買手袋.

ngo5 sœng2 mai5 sAu2 doi5.

B: Where do we buy?
去邊度買?

höü3 bin1 dou6 mai5?

A: Anywhere. Walk around first.
是但啦. 行吓先.

si6 dan6 la3. hang4 ha2 sin1.

B: OK. Let's go!
好呀.走啦!

hou2 a3. dzAu2 la3!

5. ENTERTAINING VISITORS

A: Miss Chan, Please come in.
陳小姐, 請入嚟.

tsAn4 siu2 dze2, tseng2 yAp4 lAi4.

B: Is madam here?
太太喺度嗎?

tai3 tai2 hAi2 dou6 ma3?

A: Madam has gone out.
太太出咗去.

tai3 tai2 tsöt1 dzo2 höü3.

B: Where does she go?
佢去邊度呀?

köü5 höü3 bin1 dou6 a3?

NOT FOR SALE

A: I don't know. She said she will be back shortly.
唔知道. 佢話好快返.
m4 dzi1 dou3. köü5 wa6 hou2 fai3 fan1.

B: Has grandmother come?
婆婆有冇嚟?
po4 po1 yAu5 mou5 lAi4?

A: No, Please sit and wait.
冇呀,請坐低等吓.
mou5 a3, tseng2 tso2 dAi1 dAng5 ha5.

B: No need, I'm in a hurry, I will not wait.
唔使,我趕時間,唔等啦.
m4 sAi2. ngo5 gon2 si4 gan3, m4 dAng5 la3.

A: Drink some tea first?
飲杯茶先?
yAm2 bui1 tsa4 sin1?

B: No more. I'm leaving.
唔飲啦. 我走啦.
m4 yAm2 la3. ngo5 dzAu2 la3.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

SELF INTRODUCTION

1. My surname is_____. I am called _____.
   我姓 _____. 我叫 _____.
   ngo5 sIng3 _____. ngo5 giu3 _____.

2. My birthday is_____year _____month _____day.
   我嘅生日係_____年_____月_____日.
   ngo5 ge3 sang1 yAt6 hAi6 _____ lin4 _____ yüt6 _____ hou6 / yAt6.

3. I am _____ years old.
   我 _____ 歲.
   ngo5 _____ söü3.

4. I am married.
   我結(咗)婚.
   ngo5 gIt3 dzo2 fAn1.

   I am not married.
   我未結()婚.
   ngo5 mei6 gIt3 fAn1.

5. I was born in the Philippines.
   我喺菲律賓出世.
   ngo5 hAi2 fei1 löt6 bAn1 tsöt1 sAi3.

6. I live in _____.
   我住喺 _____.
   ngo5 dzü6 hAi2 _____.

7. My boss is _____.
   我嘅老闆係 _____.
   ngo5 ge3 lou5 ban5 hAi6 _____

NOT FOR SALE

GEOGRAPHY AND BACKGROUND
Hong Kong

中華人民共和國香港特別行政區

Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China

Anthem: *March of the Volunteers*
(national anthem of the People's Republic of China)

Capital	None
Most populous district	Sha Tin District
Official languages	Chinese (Cantonese *de facto*) English
Government	Chief Executive
Establishment	
British occupation	January 25, 1841
Treaty of Nanking	August 29, 1842
Japanese occupation	December 25, 1941 – August 30, 1945
Transfer of sovereignty	July 1, 1997
Area	
Total	1,104 km² (not ranked) 426.4 sq mi
Water (%)	4.6

Populations 6.98 MILLION as of the September 30, 2010

ETHNIC GROUPS:

Southeast Asians
South Asians
White Europeans, American
Canadians and Australians
Japanese
Korean

Currency	Hong Kong dollar (HKD)
Time zone	HKT (UTC+8)
Internet TLD	.hk
Calling code	+852 (01 from Macau)

PROPERTY OF OWWA

The **Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China** (Traditional Chinese: 中華人民共和國香港特別行政區 [pronunciation]), commonly known as **Hong Kong** (Chinese: 香港), is one of the two special administrative regions (SARs) of the People's Republic of China (PRC), along with Macau. Comprised of over 260 islands, the territory is located on the eastern banks of the Pearl River Delta, facing the South China Sea in the south and bordering Guangdong province in the north.

Hong Kong was a Crown colony of the United Kingdom from 1842 until the transfer of sovereignty to the People's Republic of China in 1997. The Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law of Hong Kong stipulate that Hong Kong will operate with a high degree of autonomy until at least 2047, fifty years after the transfer. Under the policy of "one country, two systems", the Central People's Government is responsible for the territory's defense and foreign affairs, while Hong Kong maintains its own legal system, police force, monetary system, customs policy, immigration policy, and delegates to international organizations and events.

Macau

The **Macau Special Administrative Region**, commonly known as **Macau** or **Macao**, was established on December 20, 1999, as one of the two special administrative regions (SARs) of the People's Republic of China (PRC), the other being Hong Kong. For 442 years it was ruled by Portugal, making it the oldest European colony in the history of East Asia.

Portuguese traders first settled in Macau in the 16th century. After the Opium War in 1841, most of the foreign merchants in Macau left for Hong Kong, and as a result business and economic activities in Macau declined. Administered by Portugal until the handover in 1999, it was the oldest European colony in China. Since then Macau has developed industries such as textiles, electronics and toys, as well as a notable tourist industry, which boasts a wide range of hotels, resorts, stadiums, restaurants and casinos. What remains unchanged through Macau's history is Macau's strong economic links with Hong Kong, one of the East Asian Tigers and the Pearl River Delta region in mainland China. With a good foundation and infrastructure, Macau provides good financial and banking services, staff training, transport and communications support.

NOT FOR SALE

澳門特別行政區

Região Administrativa Especial de Macau
Macau Special Administrative Region

Anthem:	March of the Volunteers
Capital:	none
Largest freguesia (population)	
Freguesia de Nossa Senhora de Fátima	
Official languages:	Chinese, Portuguese
Government:	Chief Executive
Establishment	- Occupied by Portugal 1557
	- Portuguese colony August 13, 1862
	- Transfer of sovereignty December 20, 1999
Area:	Total 28.6 km² (not ranked)11.04 sq mi
Water (%) :	0
Population:	2007 (1st qtr) estimate 520,400 (167th)
	2000 census 431,000
Density:	17,310/km² (2nd)44,784/sq mi
GDP (PPP):	2006 estimate - Total US$14.3 billion (139th)
Per capita:	US$28,436 (2006)
HDI (2004):	0.909 (high) (25th)
Currency:	Macanese pataca (MOP)
Time zone:	MST (UTC+8)
Internet TLD:	.mo
Calling code:	+853

Chinese Culture and Values

Chinese are basically conservative, secretive and clannish.

The Four Basic Virtues:

a. Loyalty
b. Respect for parent's and elders
c. Benevolence (kindness, charity)
d. Righteousness (moral integrity)

PROPERTY OF OWWA

The Five Human Relations

1. Righteous of the superior and his subordinates
2. Care and concern between parents and children
3. Mutual respect between husband and wife
4. Harmonious relationship of the elder and the youth
5. Trust among friend

Important Customs

Face:

Face is the principal measure of an individual reputation and dignity. Preserving one's reputation and contributing to the reputation and prestige of others is one of the most important moral responsibilities of every Chinese.

Chinese dedicate their likes first to work and second is for leisure.
Diligence is one of the most admired human qualities.

Customs on Gift Giving:

A. Always present gift with both hands and so also on receiving.

B. Always pay attention to wrapping paper color. Red color is lucky; pink and yellow symbolized happiness and prosperity; white, grey and black reminds the Chinese of funeral and should be avoided.

C. Gifts that should be avoided are white and yellow flowers especially chrysanthemum which are used at funerals; Red ink which symbolizes end of relationship; and clocks which means you are counting the hours of his death.

The Power of Numbers

No. 4 sounds like death in Chinese
No. 6 means lucky
No. 8 means prosperity
No. 9 means long life

NOT FOR SALE

Important Gestures

Women are not supposed to touch the Chinese Monk. (priest)

Come-here gesture should be in scratching motion with hand/ palm in downward direction.

A "don't know" gesture with shrugging of shoulders is considered disrespectful.

Chopstick Protocol

Chopstick should be placed horizontally and not vertically in a bowl full of Rice- for it reminds the Chinese Funeral Incense Stick.

Do not hold a chopstick for a "come here" gesture.

Chopstick can be used as temporary Serving- spoon by turning it upside down.

Pay attention never to drop a chopstick for it is a sign of bad luck.

Chinese Meals

Avoid turning the fish over during the meal. This is a cultural superstition and turning the fish symbolizes capsizing the boat, which brings calamity and bad luck to family life and business.

When tea is poured into their cup, tapping the table surface gently with three fingers is a gesture of acknowledgement to say thank you.

To eat rice, a diner raises the bowl to her lips and pushes the grains into her mouth with chopsticks. This is the easiest way to eat it and shows proper enjoyment -- eating rice from a bowl left sitting on the table suggests dissatisfaction with the food.

The diner must finish all the rice. To leave even a grain is considered bad manners, a lack of respect for the labor required to produce it.

Neither beverages nor dessert are commonly served with a meal. At meals soup is usually the only liquid provided.

PROPERTY OF OWWA

At special events there may be wine or liquor, but the water that westerners drink with their meals is never present.
Sweet foods are usually reserved for special events, where they are served between courses, or for small meals at tea houses.

Chinese New Year

Also known as the Spring Festival

On New Year's Eve, family members gather for a huge luxurious feast.

On New Years Day- do not say bad words and do not get mad.

Avoid wearing black or white during birthdays and New Year's Day.

Families will visit relatives and friends to wish them a Happy New Year.

The younger members visit their elders. After "Gung Hay Fat Choy" is wished for the elders, the elders in return give "lucky money" to their younger visitors.

"Lucky money" (lai si) is money that is placed inside specially designed red envelopes. Married couples give "lucky money" to their children and to the unmarried children of relatives and friends.

New Year gifts (oranges, tangerines, and New Year candy) are exchange between relatives and friends

Dragon Boat Festival

Celebrated on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month.

The dumplings are the traditional food for the Dragon Boat Festival and are called dzong2 . The dumpling is a steamed glutinous rice ball wrapped in bamboo leaves and filled with eggs, beans, meat, and mushrooms.

Dragon boat races are the most exciting part of this festival and draw crowds of spectators.

Moon Festival

Celebrated on the fifteenth day of the eighth lunar month.

The moon cakes are the main treats at any Chinese celebration of the Moon festival. Also called the Mid-Autumn Festival.

NOT FOR SALE

Dress Code

There are no specific rules in Chinese custom governing dress.

Traditional costumes are rarely worn and clothing is usually chosen for comfort or according to the fashion of the day.

Do not wear pajamas during day time.

Do not wear pure white hair band or hair clips.

Do not wear short or sleeveless shirt.

VISA application

It normally takes about four to six weeks to process an application for the employment of a Helper upon receipt of necessary documents.

Please do not make enquiries about the progress of the application unless it is absolutely necessary as it may delay the processing of the application.

Contract Renewal with the Same Employer

Make fresh applications in the HKSAR to the Immigration Department by following the similar steps.

Application for contract renewal will normally be accepted within four weeks prior to the expiry of the existing contract.

Applications submitted after the expiry of the contract and the Helper's valid limit of stay in Hong Kong will not be accepted.

The Helper shall, upon expiry of an old contract and before the commencement of a new contract, return to his/her place of origin for vacation with the return fare paid by the employer.

Extension of Stay

If circumstances do not permit the Helper to return to his/her place of origin for vacation immediately upon expiry of the old contract, subject to the employer's and Helper's mutual agreement, the Helper may apply for an extension of stay for him/her to defer the vacation leave.

On application, an extension of stay of normally not exceeding one year may be granted.

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Extension of Contract

Such extension of stay will only be granted where there are exceptional circumstances.

Extension will not normally be granted in respect of renewal of contracts.

The Director of Immigration has sole discretion to determine whether an extension of stay will be granted.

An extension of more than one month will not normally be granted in any situation.

Overstaying

The expiry date of the standard Employment Contract (ID407) is not the end date of the Helper's stay in the HKSAR.

The actual end date is the limit of stay on the Helper's passport.

Helpers who remain in Hong Kong after the permitted period are liable to prosecution and are subject to a fine of up to HK$50,000 and imprisonment for up to two years on conviction. They are also liable to removal from the HKSAR after serving the sentence. Persons so removed will not be allowed to come to the HKSAR to work as Helpers.

Change of Employer

Application to change employers in the HKSAR within the two-year contract will not as a rule be approved.

If the Helper wishes to take up employment with a new employer in the HKSAR, he/she must return to his/her place of origin and apply for the appropriate visa.

An application for change of employment by the Helper at the end of the two-year contract may be made in the HKSAR in the same manner as contract renewal with the same employer as stated above.

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Obligations of Workers

The Helper should work and reside in the employer's residence as stated in the contract.

The Helper should only perform domestic duties for the employer specified in the contract. The employer should not require or allow the Helper to carry out any non-domestic work.

The Helper should not take up any other employment, including part-time domestic duties, with any other person.

The employer should not require or allow the Helper to carry out any work for any other person.

Insurance Policies

All employers are required, by law, to take out insurance policies to cover their full liabilities.

Employers are advised to take out comprehensive insurance policy to cover their liability and potential medical and other expenses under the Employee's Compensation Ordinance, the Employment Ordinance, the common law and this clause.

Paid Annual Leave

The Helper is entitled to annual leave with pay within a period of 12 months following completion of 1 year's service.

Statutory Holiday

If the Helper has worked continuously for the employer for 3 months preceding any of these holidays, he/she is entitled to be paid for that holiday.

Rest Day

The Helper is entitled to not less than 1 rest day in every period of 7 days.

A rest day is a continuous period of not less than 24 hours.

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Sickness Allowances

The Helper is entitled to sickness allowance at the rate of 2 paid sickness days for each completed month of employment during the first 12 months of employment and 4 paid sickness days for each month of service thereafter.

Paid sickness days may be accumulated up to a maximum of 120 days.

The daily rate of sickness allowance is equal to four-fifths the normal wage for that day.

The Helper is not entitled to sickness allowance if the sick leave is less than 4 consecutive days.

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OWWA PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

OWWA is the government welfare institution that protects and promotes the interest of member-Overseas Filipino Workers. It develops and implements responsive programs and services for the social protection of its members.

With a membership fee of US$25.00, an OFW is entitled to the following benefits and services:

PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

I. SOCIAL BENEFITS

A. Disability and Dismemberment Benefit

Disability / dismemberment benefit of up to Php100,000.00 for injuries sustained due to accidents while working abroad.

B. Death Benefit

A Php100,000.00 benefit in case of death due to natural cause and Php200,000.00 in case of death due to accident, shall be received by the legal heirs.

C. Burial Benefit

On top of the death benefit, a rider of Php20,000.00 shall be received by the legal heir for the funeral expenses.

II. EDUCATION AND TRAINING BENEFITS / ASSISTANCE

A. Pre-Departure Education Program (PDEP) – A mandatory orientation / training for all departing OFWs. It consists of the following:

1. Country Specific Pre-Departure Orientation Seminar (PDOS) – A whole day orientation to OFWs consisting of a comprehensive module on employment contract familiarization, profile of the country of destination, stages of the OFWs life, health and safety, airport procedures, government programs and services.

2. Comprehensive Pre-Departure Education Program (CPDEP) – A 3 to 6-day live-out training for Household Service Workers (HSWs) consisting of language training, culture familiarization and stress management to prepare them for life overseas.

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B. Scholarships, Training and Incentive Programs

B1. Scholarship and Incentive Programs for OFWs / Seafarers

a) Seafarers' Upgrading Program (SUP) – Scholarships for attendance to short-term upgrading courses for seafarers. First availment consists of Php7,500.00 training assistance. Availment in another training course every after 3 recorded membership.

B2. Scholarships for Dependents

a) Education for Development Scholarship Program (EDSP) – Scholarships for qualified dependents of OFWs consisting of a maximum of Php60,000.00 per school year, leading to a four-to-five year baccalaureate course in any college or university.

b) OFW Dependents Scholarship Program (OFWDSP) – Scholarships consisting of a maximum of Php20,000.00 assistance per school year leading to a baccalaureate or associate degree in a state college or university. OFW parents must have a monthly salary of not more than $400.00.

c) Education and Livelihood Assistance Program (ELAP) – Scholarships for survivors of deceased OFWs consisting of Php5,000.00 for elementary, Php8,000.00 for high school, Php10,000.00 for college (per school year) and livelihood assistance of Php15,000.00 for the surviving spouse.

B3. Short-Term Training Programs for OFWs and dependents

a) Skills-for-Employment Scholarship Program (SESP) – Scholarships for attendance to short-term training program consisting of a maximum of Php14,500.00 per course leading to the completion of a vocational or technical course in any school accredited by TESDA.

b) Information Technology Program – An Information and communication technology (ICT) skills training the purpose of which is to bridge the communication gap through the use of internet between the OFW and his/her family. Through this program, they learn how to use basic applications like Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint.

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III. WORKERS WELFARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

A. On-Site Welfare Case Management

Includes requests for assistance on OFWs' whereabouts, psycho-social counseling, conciliation, airport assistance, hospital/prison/work camp visitations and legal assistance to OFWs who wish to pursue labor / welfare case in the court of the host country.

B. In- Country Welfare Case Management

Includes requests by families and NOKs (next-of-kin) for assistance from Post, post-repatriation assistance, counseling, referrals, and other concerns. Requests for assistance from NOKs or from OFWs can be channeled through the 24/7 Operation Center and the OWWA Regional Offices.

IV. REPATRIATION PROGRAM

Includes bringing distressed OFWs back to the country or bringing back of human remains. Emergency repatriation is carried out in the event of any of political unrest or natural calamities.

Repatriated OFWs are accorded with airport assistance, temporary shelter at the Halfway Home, psycho-social counseling, stress debriefing, and provision of transport services or fares for their on-ward travel to their provinces

V. REINTEGRATION PROGRAM

Reintegration is a way of mainstreaming returning OFWS into the Philippine society.

A. Reintegration Preparedness (On-Site)

Includes trainings on value formation, financial literacy, entrepreneurial development training (EDT), techno-skills and capacity building trainings.

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B. Reintegration (In-Country)

Consists of job referrals (local and overseas employment), business counseling, community organizing, financial literacy seminar, networking with support institutions and social preparation programs. Reintegration Program is being implemented by OWWA and DOLE-National Reintegration Center for OFWs (NRCO).

2 Billion-Peso Reintegration Fund for enterprise development is a loan facility in cooperation with the Land Bank of the Philippines and the Development Bank of the Philippines, where a member or their legal dependent can avail of Php300,000.00 to Php 2 million.

"Balik-Pinas, Balik Hanapbuhay" is a program of DOLE-OWWA where displaced / distressed workers can avail of either starter kits worth Php7,500.00 or a livelihood assistance of Php10,000.00.

The OWWA-NLDC Livelihood Development Program for OFWs is another loan facility, where an OFW can avail of Php200,000.00 or Php 1 million pesos for group borrowers.

OVERSEAS WORKERS WELFARE ADMINISTRATION
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OWWA 24/7 OPERATIONS CENTER

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TIPS TO ENHANCE FINANCIAL FITNESS

1. Involve and encourage family members to help you attain your goal. Inculcate in your family the value of spending wisely.
2. Do not send your entire earnings home. Make sure that you save part of it and you keep part of it with you for emergencies.
3. Settle your existing debts. As much as possible, refrain from acquiring unnecessary loans/debts.
4. Save part of your money regularly.
5. Use proper, safe and cheap channels to send your remittances home. Always find out what a fair exchange rate is so your family does not end up receiving less.
6. Do not succumb to the temptation of shopping and too generous gift giving.
7. Do not spend more than what you earn – Live within your means! Prioritize spending for things that you and your family really need such as food, and clothing, payment of rent, utilities and children's school fees.
8. If you intend to buy large consumer items to bring home, find out taxation policies in the country.
9. Start thinking about how you will use your money to earn an income when you go back home.
10. Enroll in training programs that could help you set up a business.
11. Speak to fellow returnees in your community.
12. Explore savings and investment options suitable to your situation.
13. Always plan your finances.

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Mag-aabroad ka pala. Handa ka na ba?

Sampung Bilin ng PDOS

1. Isa-isip ang gusto mong makamit sa iyong pagtrabaho sa ibang bansa. Ito ang susi ng iyong tagumpay.
2. Ihanda ang sarili sa trabahong haharapin sa labas ng bansa.
3. Tandaan ang iyong responsibilidad at karapatan. Ito ay gabay mo sa pagganap sa iyong tungkulin.
4. Umangkop sa batas at kultura ng bansang pupuntahan. Ito ay iyong magiging pansamatalang tirahan.
5. Pangalagaan ang kalusugan. Kailangan ang malusog na pangagatawan sa trabahong gagampanan.
6. Buksan ang isipan sa bagong kaalaman at kasanayan. Ito ay mga ha-gdan sa tagumpay.
7. Makipag-ugnayan sa pamilyang naiwan. Panatilihing buo ang pamilya kahit malayo ka.
8. Mag-ipon. Ang katuparan ng iyong mga pangarap ay nakasalalay dito.
9. Maghanda at magplano para sa iyong pagbabalik.
10. May mga ahensya ng pamahalaan na makakatulong sa oras ng pangangailangan. Huwag mag-atubiling sila ay lapitan.

"Kahit Saan, Kahit Kailan, MAAASAHAN"

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