

## CHAPTER 4

欣欣的故事 jan1 jan1 dik1 gu3 si6  
Janjan's stories

Quizlet Flashcards for this chapter can be found here:

[https://quizlet.com/\\_8jf2uq?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn](https://quizlet.com/_8jf2uq?x=1jqt&i=2f4qkn)

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Chinese	Pronunciation	Meaning	Spoken Cantonese
欣欣	jan1 jan1	A girl's name	
故事	gu3 si6	Story	
晚飯	maan5 faan6	Dinner	
後	hau6	After	
媽媽	maa1 maa1	Mummy	maa1 mi4 (媽咪)
給	kap1	For, to	tung4 同
講	gong2	Say, tell	
歲	seoi3	Year(s) of age	
像	zeong6	Like, similar to	Hou2 ci5 (好似)
洋	joeng4	Western, foreign	
娃娃 洋娃娃	waa1 waa1 joeng4 waa1 waa1	Doll, child (Western style) doll	
非常	fei1 soeng4	Extremely, very	

討	tou2	arouse, incur	
喜歡	hei2 fun1	To like	
非常討人喜歡	fei1 soeng4 tou2 jan4 hei2 fun1	Adorable, extremely likeable	fei1 soeng4 dak1 jan4 zung1 ji3 (得 人中意)
兩	leong5	Two See Grammar Note 1	
話	waa6	Speech	
還	waan4	i. Still, yet (page 17) ii. Also, in addition (page 19)	zung6 (仲)
會	wui2	Can, able to	sik1 (識)
說	syut3	Say, speak	gong2 (講)
整天	zing2 tin1	The whole day, all day	seng4 jat1 (成日)
咿咿呀呀	ji1 ji1 aa1 aa1	Babble	
愛	ngoi3	Love, like	zung1 ji3 (中意)
跑	paau2	Run	zau2 (走)
跑來跑去	paau2 loi4 paau2 heoi3	To run here and there; to run around	
活潑	wut6 put3	Lively	
好動	hou2 dung6	Active, restless	
總是	zung2 si6	Always	ging1 soeng4 (經 常)
踢	tek3	Kick	
被子	pei5 zi2	Quilt	pei5 (被)
踢被子	tek3 pei5 zi2	Kick off the quilt (while sleeping)	fu3 pei5 (屙被)
每	mui5	Every	
月	jyut6	Month, moon	
都	dou1	All	

得	dak1	Must, have to	jiu3 (要)
探望	taam3 mong6	Visit, go to see	heoi3 tai2 (去睇)
醫生	ji1 saang1	Doctor	
叔叔	suk1 suk1	Uncle (young people can call an older man 叔叔 even if he is not really their uncle)	
字	zi6	(Chinese) character	
畫畫	waak6 waa2	Draw pictures	
唱	coeng3	Sing	
兒歌	ji4 go1	Children's songs, nursery rhymes	
開始	hoi1 ci2	Begin, start	
換	wun6	Change, exchange	
牙	ngaa4	Tooth	
換牙	wun6 ngaa4	To change teeth. This means to lose "milk" teeth and grow permanent teeth.	
拉着	laai1 zoek6	Pull, tug	laai1 zyu6 (拉住)
問	man6	Ask	
問這又問那	man6 ze5 jau6 man6 naa5	To ask this and that, to ask all kinds of questions	man6 lei4 man6 heoi3 (問嚟問去)
現在	jin6 zoi6	The present, now	ji4 gaa1 (而家)
自己	zi6 gei2	Herself, himself, themselves, etc.	
穿	cyun1	Dress, wear	zeok3 (著)
衣服	ji1 fuk6	Clothes	saam1(衫)
幫忙	bong1 mong4	Help	
做	zou6	Do	
家務	gaa1 mou6	Housework	

懂	dung2	To understand, to know about	sik1 (識)
事	si6	Thing	je5 (嘢)
越來越多	jyut6 loi4 jyut6 do1	More and more See Grammar Note 2	(越黎越多)
奇怪	kei4 gwaai3	Strange	
怎麼	zam2 mo1	How come? Why?	dim2 gaai2 (點解)

### Grammar Notes

1. When we count in Chinese, we use 二 (ji6) for “two”, for example: 一, 二, 三 (jat1, ji6, saam1) “one, two, three”. However, when we want to say that there are two of something, we usually use 兩 (loeng5), for example 兩個人 (leong5 go3 jan5) “two people”. We also use 兩 when we say that someone is 2 years old (兩歲 loeng5 soei3).
2. When we want to say that something is increasing in some way, we can use 越來越 ... (jyut6 loi4 jyut6 ...). For example: 越來越好 (jyut6 loi4 jyut6 hou2) “better and better”, 越來越難 (jyut6 loi4 jyut6 naan4) “more and more difficult”, and 越來越多 (jyut6 loi4 jyut6 do1) “more and more (in number or amount)”.

### The Story of Yan Yan

After dinner, Mummy tells me stories:

“One year old Yan Yan was adorable, like a doll.”

“Two year old Yan Yan couldn’t say much, she just babbled all the time.”

“Three year old Yan Yan loved to run around, she was lively and active.”

“Four year old Yan Yan was always kicking off her quilt at night and every month she had to go and see uncle doctor.”

“Five year old Yan Yan could write characters, draw pictures and sing lovely nursery rhymes.”

“Six year old Yan Yan started growing new teeth and she was always tugging mother asking all kinds of questions.”

“Present day Yan Yan can dress herself and she can help with housework, and she is getting smarter and smarter.”

It’s really strange. How come every story Mummy tells is about me?