

LESSON NOTES

Learn Cantonese in Three Minutes #7 Numbers 11-100

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GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Numbers 11-100 in Cantonese

Topic 1: Numbers from 11 to 100

十一 *sap6 jat1* "Eleven"
十二 *sap6 ji6* "Twelve"
十三 *sap6 saam1* "Thirteen"
十四 *sap6 sei3* "Fourteen"
十五 *sap6 ng5* "Fifteen"
十六 *sap6 luk6* "Sixteen"
十七 *sap6 cat1* "Seventeen"
十八 *sap6 baat3* "Eighteen"
十九 *sap6 gau2* "Nineteen"
二十 *ji6 sap6* "Twenty"
三十 *saam1 sap6* "Thirty"
四十 *sei3 sap6* "Forty"
五十 *ng5 sap6* "Fifty"
六十 *luk6 sap6* "Sixty"
七十 *cat1 sap6* "Seventy"
八十 *baat3 sap6* "Eighty"
九十 *gau2 sap6* "Ninety"
一百 *jat1 baak3* "Hundred"

Topic 2: Compound numbers

1. Take the tens and simply add the numbers you learned in the previous lesson.
2. "fifty-six" in Cantonese? Let's take it step-by-step. "Fifty" is 五十 *ng5 sap6*, and then add "six," 六 *luk6* => 五十六 *ng5 sap6 luk6*!
3. "ninety-eight."
Take "ninety," 九十 *gau2 sap6*, and add "eight," 八 *baat3* => 九十八 *gau2 sap6 baat3*!

Language Tip!

For numbers between 21 and 29, you might hear people using 廿 *jaa6* as 20, instead of 二十 *ji6 sap6*. Both can be used in spoken Cantonese.

For example: 廿一 *jaa6 jat1* / 二十一 *ji6 sap6 jat1* "21"

廿七 *jaa6 cat1* / 二十七 *ji6 sap6 cat1* "27"