

# That's Not My Puppy: Cheat Sheet

## Basic Sentence Structure

Each page uses the following two-part structure:

Part	Phrase	Written Cantonese	Jyutping
1	That's not my puppy	嗰隻唔係我嘅狗仔	go3 zek3 m4 hai6 ngo5 ge3 gau2 zai2
	That's my puppy	嗰隻先係我嘅狗仔	go2 zek3 sin1 hai6 ngo5 ge3 gau2 zai2
2	Its [noun] is too/so [adjective]	佢嘅 [ ] 太/好 [ ]	keoi5 ge3 [ ] taai3/hou2 [ ]

## Key Vocabulary

To complete gaps in part 2 of the above structure, you just need to insert each body part of the dog and its corresponding adjective.

Body Part	Written Cantonese	Jyutping	Adjective	Written Cantonese	Jyutping
(Fur) coat	狗毛	gau2 mou4	Hairy	毛茸茸	mou4 jung4 jung4
Tail	尾巴	mei5 baa1	Fluffy	多毛毛	do1 mou4 mou4
Paws	手	sau2	Bumpy	凹凹凸凸	nap1 nap1 dat6 dat6
Collar	狗頸圈	gau2 geng2 hyun1	Shiny	閃令令	sim2 ling6 ling6
Ears	耳仔	ji5 zai2	Shaggy	鬆毛	sung1 mou4
Nose	鼻哥	bei6 go1	Squashy	易壓扁	ji6 ngaat3 bin2

## Additional Notes

- Part 2 of the basic sentence structure generally uses 嘅 (ge3) to indicate possession but when referring to the puppy's paws or ears, it is better to use the classifier 隻 (zek3) to indicate possession e.g.

佢隻手太凹凹凸凸啦。

keoi5 zek3 sau2 taai3 nap1 nap1 dat6 dat6 laa1

- You should end part 2 with the final particle 啦 (laa1) like in the above example as it indicates the narrator is urging the reader to agree with them. For the final sentence of the book, you can omit 啦 (laa1) as the narrator is no longer trying to persuade the reader.

