

That's Not My Pony: Cheat Sheet

Basic Sentence Structure

Each page uses the following two-part structure:

Part	Phrase	Written Cantonese	Jyutping
1	That's not my pony	嗰隻唔係我嘅馬	go3 zek3 m4 hai6 ngo5 ge3 maa5
	That's my pony	嗰隻先係我嘅馬	go2 zek3 sin1 hai6 ngo5 ge3 gau2 maa5
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
Mane	鬃	mou4	Fluffy	多毛毛	do1 mou4 mou4
Saddle	馬鞍	maa5 on1	Squashy	易壓扁	ji6 ngaat3 bin2
Patches (coat)	毛	mou4	Velvety	光滑	gwong1 waat6
Hooves	蹄	tai4	Bumpy	凹凸凸凸	nap1 nap1 dat6 dat6
Tail	馬尾	Maa5 mei5	Tufty	毛茸茸	mou4 jung4 jung4
Nose	鼻哥	bei6 go1	Soft	軟熟	jyun5 suk6

Additional Notes

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

佢隻蹄太凹凸凸凸啦。

keoi5 zek3 tai4 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.

