

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #1 Membership Has Its Rewards in Hong Kong

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1

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 兩張八點半嘅戲飛，唔該。
2. B: 八點半鐵甲奇俠兩張。請揀位。大螢幕喺呢邊。
3. A: 第五排中間。一共幾錢呀？
4. B: 請問有無會員咭？或者學生證？
5. A: 無會員咭，有學生證，但係冇帶。
6. B: 需唔需要而家辦張會員咭？五十蚊一張。立即享受8折優惠，仲送埋兩杯嘢飲。
7. A: 都好嘞。需要咩手續？
8. B: 麻煩填張表。填好之後激活就得喇。
9. A: 填好喇，唔該。
10. B: 一共一百五十蚊。憑戲飛喺嗰邊嘅櫃台攤嘢飲。

JYUTPING

1. A: loeng5 zoeng1 baat3 dim2 bun3 ge3 hei3 fei1, m4 goi1.
2. B: baat3 dim2 bun3 tit3 gaap3 kei4 hap6 loeng5 zoeng1. cing2 gaan2 wai2. daai6 jing4 mok6 hai2 ni1 bin1.
3. A: dai6 ng5 paai4 zung1 gaan1. jat1 gung6 gei2 cin2 aa6?

CONT'D OVER

4. B: cing2 man6 jau5 mou5 wui2 jyun4 kaat1? waak6 ze2 hok6 sang1 zing3?
5. A: mou5 wui2 jyun4 kaat1, jau5 hok6 sang1 zing3, daan6 hai6 mou5 daai3.
6. B: seoi1 ng4 seoi1 jiu3 ji4 gaa1 baan6 zoeng1 wui2 jyun4 kaat1? ng5 sap6 man1 jat1 zoeng1. lap6 zik1 hoeng2 sau6 baat3 zit3 jau1 wai6, zung6 sung3 maai4 loeng5 bui1 je5 jam2.
7. A: dou1 hou2 wo3. seoi1 jiu3 me1 sau2 zuk6?
8. B: maa4 fan4 tin4 zoeng1 biu2. tin4 hou2 zi1 hau6 gik1 wut6 zau6 dak1 laa6.
9. A: tin4 hou2 laa6, m4 goi1.
10. B: jat1 gung6 jat1 baak3 ng5 sap6 man1. pang4 hei3 fei1 hai2 go2 bin1 ge3 gwai6 toi2 lo2 je5 jam2.

ENGLISH

1. A: I want two tickets for the 8.30 film.
2. B: Two for Iron Man at 8.30. Please select seats. The screen is on this side.
3. A: We'll have the seats in the middle of row 5. How much in total?
4. B: Do you have a membership card? Or a student card?

CONT'D OVER

5. A: I don't have a membership card, and I forgot to bring my student card.
6. B: Would you like to get a membership card right away? It'll cost you 50 HKD but you'll get twenty percent off your tickets right away, and two complimentary drinks.
7. A: Sounds good. How do I get one?
8. B: Please fill out the form, and I'll activate it for you when you're done.
9. A: Done. Thanks.
10. B: It's 150 HKD altogether. You can get the drinks at the counter over there with your tickets.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
優惠	jau1 wai6	benefit; discount	noun
折扣	zit3 kau3	discount	noun
激活	gik1 wut6	to activate	verb
會員咭	wui2 jyun4 kaat1	membership card	noun
立即	lap6 zik1	immediately	adjectives
揀位	gaan2 wai2	to select seats	verb
學生證	hok6 sang1 zing3	student card	noun
享受	hoeng2 sau6	to enjoy	verb
戲飛	hei3 fei1	film ticket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>聖誕節就快到啦，好多大商場都開始做優惠大酬賓！</p> <p><i>sing3 daan3 zit3 zau6 faai3 dou3 laa3, hou2 do1 daai6 soeng1 coeng4 dou1 hoi1 ci2 zou6 jau1 wai6 daai6 cau4 ban1!</i></p> <p>It's almost Christmas, and many shopping malls have started sales and promotions.</p>	<p>呢間舖頭有個特別夏日折扣。</p> <p><i>ni1 gaan1 pou3 tau2 jau5 go3 dak6 bit6 haa6 jat6 zit3 kau3.</i></p> <p>In this shop, they offer a special summer discount.</p>
<p>我識得人做旅行社，買機票有折扣。</p> <p><i>ngo5 sik1 dak1 jan4 zou6 lei5 hang4 se5, maai5 gei1 piu3 jau5 zit3 kau3.</i></p> <p>I know people from the travel agency, I can get discounts on air tickets.</p>	<p>你識唔識得激活賬戶啊？</p> <p><i>nei5 sik1 m4 sik1 dak1 gik1 wut6 zoeng3 wu6 aa3?</i></p> <p>Do you know how to activate the account?</p>
<p>千祈唔好辦健身房會員咭，肯定嘅錢。</p> <p><i>cin1 kei4 m4 hou2 baan6 gin6 san1 fong2 wui2 jyun4 kaat1, hang2 ding6 saai1 cin2.</i></p> <p>Don't join any gyms; it's a waste of money.</p>	<p>你以為做運動係化妝咩？可以立即見效？</p> <p><i>nei5 ji5 wai4 zou6 wan6 dung6 hai6 faa3 zong1 me1? ho2 ji5 lap6 zik1 gin3 haau6?</i></p> <p>You think exercising is some kind of makeup that can give you a glossy look in an instant?</p>
<p>叫咗你尋日買飛嚟啦，而家先買，冇得揀位喇。</p> <p><i>giu3 zo2 nei5 cam4 jat6 maai5 fei1 gaa3 laa1, ji4 gaa1 sin1 maai5, mou5 dak1 gaan2 wai2 laa3.</i></p> <p>I told you to get the tickets yesterday. We would have picked our seats if you had listened to me.</p>	<p>如果有學生證，好多書局買書都有優惠。</p> <p><i>jyu4 gwo2 jau5 hok6 saang1 zing3, hou2 do1 syu1 guk2 maai5 syu1 dou1 jau5 jau1 wai6.</i></p> <p>If you have a student card, you will get discount on books in many book stores.</p>

對於佢嚟講，人生嘅真諦就係享受每一秒。

deoi3 jyu1 keoi5 lai2 gong2, jan4 sang1 ge3 zan1 dai3 zau6 hai6 hoeng2 sau6 mui5 jat1 miu5.

According to him, the essence of life rises in enjoying every second.

佢享受佢嘅酒吧度孤寂嘅時光。

keoi5 hoeng2 sau6 keoi5 hai2 zau2 baa1 dou6 gu1 zik6 ge3 si4 gwong1.

He enjoys his lonesome hour at the bar.

恆生銀行搞活動，辦信用卡送戲飛。

hang4 sang1 ngan4 hong4 gaau2 wut6 dung6, baan6 seon3 jung6 kaat1 sung3 hei3 fei1.

The Hang Seng Bank is doing a promotion: get a credit card, and receive movie tickets for free.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Omitting Subjects in Cantonese

兩張八點半嘅戲飛，唔該。

"I want two tickets for the 8:30 film."

One of the very special things about the Cantonese language is how often speakers will omit the subject of their sentences. We see this very clearly in our dialogue, such as in the sentence 兩張八點半嘅戲飛，唔該 *loeng5 zoeng1 baat3 dim2 bun3 ge3 hei3 fei1, m4 goi1* ("I want 2 tickets for the 8:30 show"), or the question 請問有冇會員咁 *cing2 man6 jau5 mou5 wui2 jyun4 kaat1* ("do you have a membership card").

Neither of the above sentences technically include their subjects. For instance, in the sentence 兩張八點半嘅戲飛 the subject is technically "me," as the speaker is asking if they can have two tickets for the 8:30 showing. Native speakers often find it awkward to parse out such a long sentence, and so just remove the subject out of habit.

It is likely that you have already internalized this habit, but we feel it is important to point out, especially since at the upper levels it is often common to run into sentences that will not make any sense if you try to interpret them literally. A good example of this is the sentence 聖誕節一定要去購物 *sing3 daan3 zit3 jat1 ding6 jiu3 heoi3 kau3 mat6* ("At Christmas, everyone goes to shopping"), which makes very little sense if read literally with "Christmas" as the

subject of the sentence.

Here we have some good examples for you:

1. 聖誕節一定要去購物。
sing3 daan3 zit3 jat1 ding6 jiu3 heoi3 kau3 mat6
"At Christmas, everyone goes to shopping."
2. 考完試一定要去馬爾代夫。
haau2 jyun4 si5 jat1 ding6 jiu3 heoi3 maa5 ji5 doi6 fu1
"After the exam, we must go to the Maldives."

This lesson is perhaps a bit exaggerated in the sense that the subject is missing from all of the sentences in the dialogue. This is only a slight exaggeration of normal speaking habits in Hong Kong, however.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Hong Kong Film

Hong Kong is one of the world's major film production centers, and has a local film industry that is a heavy producer of Chinese language action films and romantic comedies. Partly as a result, the island has a tremendous range of cinemas which feature both international imports as well as local film productions.

Major chains on the island include United Artists Cinemas (UA), Broadway Circuit, Golden Harvest and A.M.C Cinemas and MCL, while there are also a number of smaller cinemas which show locally produced films and films in Chinese. While online schedules are available for all major chains, the most convenient way to check out what is playing at a glance is to pick up a copy of the *South China Morning Post*, which lists a screening schedule and features contact numbers for the individual theaters.

Ticket prices vary depending on the show time and rates are generally reduced for off-peak shows (morning and afternoon screenings). Prices are also commonly discounted on Tuesdays. Smaller cinema chains also sell membership cards which permit customers to see an unlimited number of films in a given period for a set price. Be aware that you may need to

purchase 3D glasses separately (about 6 HKD) if you decide to see a 3D film.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #2 Nothing Less Than The Best in Hong Kong

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 唔該，呢對白色嘅鞋有冇八碼？
2. B: 唔好意思，剩返七碼咋。不過黑色嘅有八碼，要唔要試下？
3. A: 好呀，唔該。
4. B: 黑色都幾啱你吖，襯得你皮膚白呀，又容易襯衫。
5. A: 但係我屋企有好多黑色鞋喇。
6. B: 呢對係真皮做嘅軟底鞋。鞋底又有透氣孔，著住好舒服。
7. A: 但係我都係比較鍾意白色嗰對㗎。
8. B: 咁... 我幫你查下其它鋪頭有冇貨吖，你稍等。

JYUTPING

1. A: m4 goi1, ni1 deoi3 baak6 sik1 haai4 jau5 mou5 baat3 maa5?
2. B: m4 hou2 ji3 si1, zing6 faan1 cat1 maa5 zaa3. bat1 gwo3 haak1 sik1 jau5 baat3 maa5, jiu3 m4 jiu3 si3 haa5?
3. A: hou2 aa3, m4 goi1.
4. B: haak1 sik1 dou1 gei2 aam1 nei5 aa1, can3 dak1 nei5 pei4 fu1 baak6 aa3, jau6 jung4 ji6 can3 saam1.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: daan6 hai6 ngo5 uk1 kei2 jau5 hou2 do1 haak1 sik1 haai4 laa6.
6. B: ni1 deoi3 hai6 zan1 pei2 zou6 ge3 jyun5 dai2 haai4. haai4 dai2 jau6 jau5 tau3 hei3 hung2, zoek3 zhu6 hou2 syu1 fuk6.
7. A: daan6 hai6 ngo5 dou1 hai6 bei2 gaau3 zung1 ji3 baak6 sik1 go2 deoi3 wo3.
8. B: gam2... ngo5 bong1 nei5 caa4 haa5 kei4 taa1 pou3 tau2 jau5 mou5 fo3 aa1, nei5 saau2 dang2.

ENGLISH

1. A: Excuse me. Do you have this pair of white shoes in size 8?
2. B: Sorry. We only have size 7 left. But for the black ones we have your size. Would you like to try?
3. A: Yes, please.
4. B: Black suits you. Your skin looks perfect. Plus, black goes with everything.
5. A: But I have many black shoes at home already.
6. B: The shoes are made of genuine leather. The soles are soft, and have air holes. They are really comfortable.
7. A: But I still prefer the white ones.

CONT'D OVER

8. B: Then I'll help you check if the other stores have anything in stock.
Please wait.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
碼	maa5	measure word for sizes	other
透氣孔	tau3 hei3 hung2	air holes	noun
高踭鞋	gou1 zaang1 haai4	high heels	noun
波鞋	bo1 haai4	sport shoes	noun
鞋帶	haai4 daai2	shoe laces	noun
鞋底	haai4 dai2	shoe sole	noun
真皮	zan1 pei2	genuine leather	noun
襯	can3	to suit	verb
剩返	zing6 faan	to have left	verb
貨	fo3	stock	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

自從半年前我開始踢波之後，我嘅褲頭已經由加加大碼變成大碼喇。
zi6 cung4 bun3 nin4 cin4 ngo5 hoi1 ci2 tek3 bo1 zi1 hau6, ngo5 ge3 fu3 tau4 ji5 ging1 jau4 gaa1 gaa1 daai6 maa5 bin3 sing4 daai6 maa5 laa3.

The size of my pants has shrunk from XXL to L since I started playing football six months ago.

我要買一對有透氣孔嘅波鞋。
ngo5 jiu3 maa5 jat1 deoi3 jau5 tau3 hei3 hung2 ge3 bo1 haai4.

I want to buy a pair of sport shoes with air holes.

<p>佢買咗四寸嘅高踭鞋。 <i>keoi5 maa15 zo2 sei3 cyun3 ge3 gou1 zaang1 haai4.</i></p> <p>She bought a pair of 4-inch high heels.</p>	<p>波鞋大概五六百蚊一對。 <i>bo1 haai4 daai6 koi3 ng5 luk6 baak3 man1 jat1 deoi3.</i></p> <p>A pair of sport shoes costs about five or six hundred HKD.</p>
<p>高中生在綁鞋帶。 <i>gou1 zung1 sang1 zoi6 bong2 haai4 daai5.</i></p> <p>The high school student is tying his shoe lace.</p>	<p>我唔明點解而家興鞋底成三寸厚嘅鞋。 <i>ngo5 m4 ming4 dim2 gaai2 ji4 gaa1 hing1 haai4 dai2 seng4 saam1 cyun3 hau5 ge3 haai4.</i></p> <p>I don't understand how the 3-inch-thick soles come into fashion.</p>
<p>唔好買真皮銀包，我哋要保護動物，抵制真皮貨品。 <i>m4 hou2 maa15 zan1 pei2 ngan4 baau1, ngo5 dei6 jiu3 bou2 wu6 dung6 mat6, dai2 zai3 zan1 pei2 fo3 ban2</i></p> <p>Don't buy genuine-leather wallets. We need to protect the animals and say no to real leather.</p>	<p>著西裝唔可以襯波鞋。 <i>zoek3 sai1 zong1 m4 ho2 ji5 can3 bo1 haai4.</i></p> <p>Never wear a suit and a pair of sport shoes together.</p>
<p>陳奕迅演唱會飛太搶手喇，而家剩返兩千蚊一張嘅貴飛咋。 <i>can4 jik6 seon3 jin2 coeng3 wui5 fei1 taai3 coeng2 sau2 laa6, ji4 gaa1 zing6 faan1 loeng5 cin1 man1 jat1 zoeng1 gwai3 fei1 zaa3.</i></p> <p>Tickets for Eason Chen's concert are so popular. Only the 2000HKD ones are left now.</p>	<p>雪櫃空晒，又係時間入貨。 <i>syut3 gwai6 hung1 saai3, jau6 hai6 si4 gaan3 jap6 fo3.</i></p> <p>The fridge is empty, time to stock it up again.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 剩返...咋
唔好意思，剩返七碼咋

"I'm sorry, we only have size 7 left."

Our focus in this lesson is the pattern 剩返 ... 咋 *zing6 faan1 ... zaa3* ("to have only a certain amount left"). In our dialogue, we hear this in the sentence 唔好意思, 剩返七碼咋 *m4 hou2 ji3 si1, zing6 faan1 cat1 maa5 zaa3* ("I'm sorry, we only have size 7 left"). This pattern carries an apologetic tone, so it is quite common. Consider the following sentences, where the speaker is hoping not to offend the listener:

1. 今日人好多啊, 剩返兩人台咋。
gam1 jat6 jan4 hou2 do1 aa3, zing6 faan1 leong5 jan4 toi2 zaa3
"The restaurant is so full of people tonight. We only have a table for two."
2. 七點半冇飛囉, 九點半剩返三張飛咋。
cat1 dim2 bun3 mou5 fei1 lo3 wo3, gau2 dim2 bun3 zing6 faan1 saam1 zoeng1 fei1 zaa3
"There's no ticket for the 7:30 showing, only three left for the 9:30 showing."

Another way of expressing this idea is by using the pattern 得返 ... 咋 *dak1 faan1 ... zaa3* ("only have ... left"). This functions identically to the pattern discussed above. You can also combine the two into a longer version that carries the same meaning, but is somewhat more emphatic: 剩返 ... 咋嘢 *zing6 faan1 ... zaa3 wo3*.

For more examples of all of these patterns in usage, consider the following sentences:

1. 九點半得返三張飛咋
gau2 dim2 bun3 dak1 faan1 saam1 zoeng1 fei1 zaa3
"There are only three tickets left at 9:30."
2. 剩返七碼咋嘢。
zing6 faan1 cat1 maa5 zaa3 wo3.
"We only have size 7 left."
3. 剩係得返兩人台咋。
zing6 hai6 dak1 faan1 leong5 jan4 toi2 zaa3
"We only have a table for two"

4. 剩係得返三張飛咋嚟。
zing6 hai5 dak1 faan1 saam1 zeong1 fei1 zaa3 wo3
"We only three tickets left."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Hong Kong Shopping Tips

Hong Kong is perhaps the best shopping place in the world. The three major shopping areas are Tsim Sha Tsui, Causeway Bay and Wanchai.

Tsim Sha Tsui has the greatest concentration of independent shops in Hong Kong. The major shopping area of Nathan Road (彌敦道) runs from Salisbury Road on Victoria Harbor to MongKok Station. A new development in the area is the stunning 1881 Heritage building at 2 Canton Road, just a three minute walk from the Star Ferry. Built on the site of the former Marine Police Headquarters, this colonial building now includes a grand central square with a fountain. The shops in this area are extremely upscale.

Causeway Bay is a cheaper area popular with local shoppers as well as tourists. This part of the island has some of the biggest Hong Kong shopping malls. Walk around the wide zebra crossing outside Sogo and you'll find a combination of brand name stores along with smaller boutiques. This is considered the central fashion district in Hong Kong, and visitors interested in purchasing handbags, clothing or shoes will often spend a full day in the area.

Last but not least, Wanchai is home to a lot of sporting shops and casual clothing stores. For those interested in buying shoes in Hong Kong, but looking for sports shoes from Reebok, Puma, Nike or Adidas, we recommend visiting Johnston Road and walking along the side streets spiking away towards Queen's Road East.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #3 Buying a Car in Hong Kong

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 先生好有眼光。呢款係新出嘅環保三廂車，性價比好高。
2. B: 呢款車喺邊度生產？
3. A: 原裝德國進口，質量有保證。車廂內部嘅設計出自大師之手，非常優雅。
4. B: 的確幾好睇。唔知揸起嚟感覺點。
5. A: 如果先生有興趣有時間，我可以安排你而家試車，親自感受下。
6. B: 好呀，就而家啦。
7. A: 記得綁安全帶，安全駕駛。

JYUTPING

1. A: sin1 saang1 hou2 jau5 ngaan5 gwong1. ni1 fun2 hai6 san1 ceot1 ge3 waan4 bou2 saam1 soeng1 ce1, sing3 gaa3 bei2 hou2 gou1.
2. B: ni1 fun2 ce1 hai2 bin1 dou6 sang1 caan2?
3. A: jyun4 zong1 dak1 gwok3 zeon3 hau2, zat1 loeng6 jau5 bou2 zing3. ce1 soeng1 noi6 bou6 ge3 cit3 gai3 ceot1 zi6 daai6 si1 zi1 sau2, fei1 soeng4 jau1 ngaa5.
4. B: dik1 kok3 gei2 hou2 tai2. m4 zi1 zaa1 hei2 lei4 gam2 gok3 dim2.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: fyu4 gwo2 sin1 saang1 jau5 hing3 ceoi3 jau5 si4 gaan3, ngo5 ho2 ji5 on1 paai4 nei5 ji4 gaa1 si3 ce1, can1 zi6 gam2 sau3 haa5.
6. B: hou2 aa3, zau6 ji4 gaa1 laa1.
7. A: gei3 dak1 bong2 on1 cyun4 daai3, on1 cyun4 gaa3 sai2.

ENGLISH

1. A: You have great taste, sir. This is a new environmentally friendly sedan with a great cost performance ratio.
2. B: Where was the car made?
3. A: It is imported with its original packaging from Germany, and it's guaranteed high quality. The inner design is by a master designer. It's truly elegant.
4. B: It does look good. I wonder how it feels to drive.
5. A: If you have interest and time, sir, I can arrange for you to have a test drive, so you can feel it yourself.
6. B: Ok. I'll do it now.
7. A: Remember to fasten your seat belt and drive safely.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
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優雅	jau1 ngaa5	elegant	adjective
三廂車	saam1 soeng1 ce1	sedan	noun
生產	sang1 caan2	to produce	verb
環保	waan4 bou2	environmentally friendly	noun
性價比	sing3 gaa3 bei2	cost-performance ratio	noun
原裝	jyun4 zong1	original packaging	noun
進口	zeon3 hau2	import	verb
質量	zat1 loeng6	quality	noun
保證	bou2 zing3	guarantee	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>我想搵一條優雅嘅紅色長裙。 ngo5 soeng2 wan2 jat1 tiu4 jau1 ngaa5 ge3 hung4 sik1 coeng4 kwan4</p> <p>I want to buy an elegant red dress.</p>	<p>一般家庭都係買三廂車，方便載人載貨。 jat1 bun1 gaa1 ting4 dou1 hai6 maa5 saam1 soeng1 ce1, fong1 bin6 zoi3 jan4 zoi3 fo3.</p> <p>Most families would prefer a sedan to carry people and goods conveniently.</p>
<p>因為零部件嘅泰國生產廠家水浸，所以維修要一個月。 jan1 wai6 ling4 bou6 gin2 ge3 taai3 gwok3 sang1 caan2 cong2 gaa1 seoi2 zam3, so2 ji5 wai4 sau1 jiu3 jat1 go3 jyut6.</p> <p>Because the component's Thailand production factory has water damage, therefore the repair will take a month.</p>	<p>雖然電動車比較環保，但電動車唔夠馬力，又成日要充電。 seoi1 jin4 din6 dung6 ce1 bei2 gaau3 waan4 bou2, daan6 din6 dung6 ce1 m4 gau3 maa5 lik6, jau6 sing4 jat6 jiu3 cung1 din6.</p> <p>Although electronic bicycles are environmentally friendly, they don't have strong horsepower and need to be charged frequently.</p>

十萬蚊有找就買到奔馳？性價比好高嚟。

sap6 maan6 man1 jau5 zaau2 zau6 maai5 dou2 ban1 ci4? sing3 gaa3 bei2 hou2 gou1 wo3.

You bought a Mercedes for 10,000 HK dollars? That's a great value!

我嘅相機電池壞咗，想換個原裝電池。

ngo5 ge3 soeng2 gei1 din6 ci4 waa6 zo2, soeng2 wun6 go3 jyun4 zong1 din6 ci4.

My camera's battery isn't working, so I want to replace it with an official one in the original packaging.

喺香港買進口奢侈品好抵。

hai2 hoeng1 gong2 maai5 zeon3 hau2 ce1 ci2 ban2 hou2 dai2.

In Hong Kong, the price of imported luxury products is quite low.

質量好係一間公司嘅保證。

zat1 loeng6 hou2 hai6 jat1 gaan1 gung1 si1 ge3 bou2 zing3.

Good quality is a mark of a company.

如果有問題，我哋保證七日內無條件退換。

jyu4 gwo2 jau5 man6 tai4, ngo5 dei6 bou2 zing3 cat1 jat6 noi6 mou4 tiu4 gin2 teoi3 wun6.

If there's any problem, we offer a seven-day warranty for an unconditional return or exchange.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 眼光，品味...

先生好有眼光。

"You have great taste, sir."

Our grammar point in this lesson is a usage of a way of thinking. It involves in this line in the dialog 先生好有眼光 *sin1 saang1 hou2 jau5 ngaan5 gwong1* we translate this as ("you've got great taste, sir"). And the point we want to discuss is that in English we are using the metaphor of eating to describe making a value judgments on things, even though it's a question of aesthetic. In Cantonese, we are using eyesight to describe making a judgement or having good taste. In the dialogue, it literally means "you've got good eyesight."

This brings us to an important point because in English to have good taste is specifically

about aesthetic judgment. But in Cantonese the phrase, 有眼光 *jau5 ngaan5 gwong1* ("have good taste") is a much broader expression of opinion. It can be good taste, as in you've got great taste in design; it can be good judgment as in the decision to purchase a house, or it might also be good intuition. So, in English where we use the metaphor of eating, in Cantonese we use the concept of seeing.

There are two final points we want to make. If you are just talking about aesthetic design, there are two narrower ways of speaking, 品味 *ban2 mei6* ("taste") or 靚士 *tei1 si2* ("taste"). The first one is often used in a more formal way and the second one is actually a loanword, coming from the English word "taste."

Sample Sentences:

1. 條裙好優雅，你好有眼光
tiu4 kwan4 hou2 jau1 ngaa5, nei5 hou2 jau5 ngaan5 gwong1
"Very elegant dress. You've got such great taste."
2. 你十年前就買咗呢套房喇，好有眼光啊
nei5 sap6 nin4 cin4 zau6 maai5 zo2 ni1 tou3 fong2 laa4, hou2 jau5 ngaan5 gwong1 aa3
"You had great taste, buying this house such a long time ago."
3. 你請咗嗰個人啊，好有眼光啊
nei5 ceng2 zo2 go2 go3 jan4 aa4, hou2 jau5 ngaan5 gwong1 aa3
"You hired that person? That's really good intuition."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Driving in Hong Kong

The Hong Kong motorist is faced with a shortage of parking spaces, high traffic density, high fuel costs and an annual or four-monthly vehicle licence fee. Hong Kong's heat and humidity make for a harsh environment for cars, so regular maintenance is essential. However, buying a car in Hong Kong is relatively straightforward. All cars must be right-hand drive, except in rare circumstances involving cross-border work, as road users drive on the left. There are dealerships for new cars throughout Hong Kong. Alternatively, there is a high turnover in the

second-hand market with new cars devaluing relatively quickly. Cars are often advertised by people leaving Hong Kong, and such adverts may be found on websites or in newspapers, and on notice boards in public places.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #4 Beware of Typhoons in Hong Kong!

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

4

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 今日天氣好似唔係幾好，好陰沉。
2. B: 係啊。天氣預報話最近有熱帶氣旋，聽日有可能打颱風。
3. A: 唔係呀嘛？趁未開始打颱風嗱嗱聲返屋企啦。老細有冇話早收工呀？
4. B: 唔使佢話啦，天文台話收就收啦。不過點都要門咗窗，擺沙袋擋住玻璃門先走得。
5. A: 天氣預報有冇話今次掛幾號風球呀？出面已經開始落雨喇。
6. B: 未講。不過有可能係八號風球。
7. A: 希望掛耐啲，聽日都唔使返工。

JYUTPING

1. A: gam1 jat6 tin1 hei3 hou2 ci5 m4 hai6 gei2 hou2. hou2 jam1 cam4.
2. B: hai6 aa3. tin1 hei3 jyu6 bou3 waa6 zeoi3 gan6 jau5 jit3 daai3 hei3 syun4, ting1 jat6 jau5 ho2 nang4 daa2 toi4 fung1.
3. A: m4 hai6 aa3 maa3? can3 mei6 hoi1 ci2 daa2 toi4 fung1 naa4 naa2 seng1 faan1 uk1 kei2 laa1. lou5 sai3 jau5 mou5 waa6 zou2 sau1 gung1 aa3?

CONT'D OVER

4. B: m4 sai2 keoi5 waa6 laa1, tin1 man4 toi4 waa6 sau1 zau6 sau1 laa1. bat1 gwo3 dim2 dou1 jiu3 saan1 zo2 coeng1, lo2 saa1 doi2 dong3 zyu6 bo1 lei1 mun4 sin1 zau2 dak1.
5. A: tin1 hei3 jyu6 bou3 jau5 mou5 waa6 gam1 ci3 gwaa3 gei2 hou6 fun1 kau4 aa3? ceot1 min6 ji5 ging1 hoi1 ci2 lok6 jyu5 laa6.
6. B: mei6 gong2. bat1 gwo3 jau5 ho2 nang4 hai6 baat3 hou6 fung1 kau4.
7. A: hei1 mong6 gwaa3 noi6 di1, ting1 jat6 dou1 m4 sai2 faan1 gung1.

ENGLISH

1. A: The weather doesn't seem good today. It's overcast.
2. B: The weather forecast has just warned of tropical cyclone and typhoon might arrive tomorrow.
3. A: Really? Before the typhoon strikes, let's go home quickly. Has the boss said we can get off work early?
4. B: There's no need to wait for him. If the weather channel says to leave, just do it. But no matter what, we have to close the windows and put sandbags against the glass door.
5. A: Did the weather forecast say which wind signal will be hoisted this time? It's already raining outside.
6. B: They haven't said yet, but it will probably be number 8.

CONT'D OVER

7. A:

I hope it last awhile, then we don't need to come to work tomorrow.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
陰沉	jam1 cam4	overcast	verb
熱帶氣旋	jit6 daai3 hei3 syun4	tropical cyclone	noun
颱風	toi4 fung1	typhoon	noun
天氣預報	tin1 hei3 jyu6 bou3	weather forecast	noun
天文台	tin1 man4 toi4	weather station	noun
懸掛	jyun4 gwaa3	to hang	noun
風球	fung1 kau4	The strong wind signal	noun
暴雨	bou6 jyu5	heavy rain	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>陰沉嘅天氣已經持續咗成個禮拜。 <i>jam1 cam4 ge3 tin1 hei3 ji5 ging1 ci4 zuk6 zo2 seng4 go3 lai5 baai3</i></p> <p>The weather has been overcast for a couple of weeks.</p>	<p>香港嘅夏天經常遭遇熱帶氣旋。 <i>hoeng1 gong2 ge3 haa6 tin1 ging1 soeng4 zou1 jyu6 jit6 daai3 hei3 syun4</i></p> <p>Hong Kong often suffers tropical cyclones in the summer.</p>
<p>颱風嚟太平洋，颶風嚟大西洋。 <i>toi4 fung1 hai2 taai3 ping4 joeng4, geoi6 fung1 hai2 daai6 sai1 joeng4.</i></p> <p>Typhoons come from the Pacific whereas hurricanes come from the Atlantic.</p>	<p>你個iPhone有冇裝天氣預報嘅app啊？ <i>nei5 go3 iPhone jau5 mou5 zong1 tin1 hei3 jyu6 bou3 ge2 app aa3 ?</i></p> <p>Does your iPhone have a weather forecast app?</p>

<p>請儘量留喺室內，因為天文台正發出暴雨警告。</p> <p><i>cing2 zeon6 loeng6 lau4 hai2 sat1 noi6, jan1 wai6 tin1 man4 toi4 zing3 faat3 ceot1 bou6 jyu5 ging2 gou3.</i></p> <p>Please stay inside as much as possible, because the weather station is forecasting a torrential rain warning.</p>	<p>請密切留意強烈季候風信號嘅懸掛時間。</p> <p><i>cing2 mat6 cit3 lau4 ji3 koeng4 lit6 gwai3 hau6 fung1 seon3 hou6 ge3 jyun4 gwaa3 si4 gaan3.</i></p> <p>Please pay close attention to the time when the intense weather signal is hung.</p>
<p>懸掛八號風球嘅時候，所有學校停課。</p> <p><i>jyun4 gwaa3 baat3 hou6 fung1 kau4 ge3 si4 hau6, so2 jau5 hok6 haau6 ting4 fo3.</i></p> <p>All schools close when the No. 8 Strong Wind signal is hung.</p>	<p>尋日本來我哋想去游水，但係落暴雨冇去到。</p> <p><i>cam4 jat6 bun2 loi4 ngo5 dei6 soeng2 heoi3 jau4 sei2, daan6 hai6 lok6 bou6 jyu5 mou5 heoi3 dou3.</i></p> <p>I planned to go swimming the other day, but there was heavy rain so I didn't.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 點都要點都要門咗窗。

"No matter what, close the windows."

Today we're concentrating on this structure: 點都要 *dim2 dou1 jiu3* ("no matter what"). This is pattern we use to make sentences that start with "no matter what". In the dialog, we hear 點都要門窗 *dim2 dou1 jiu3 saan1 coeng1* ("No matter what, close the windows"). In simple sentences, it's almost exactly the same as in English. However, with more complex sentences, there's a subtle difference to highlight.

To start, let's look at some other simple sentences. For instance, at the weather channel, people like to get off work too, so you might hear coworkers saying 點都要掛八號風球 *dim2 dou1 jiu3 gwaa3 baat3 hou6 fung1 kau4* ("No matter what, hang the strong wind signal"). Another example would be 點都要留喺屋企 *dim2 dou1 jiu3 lau4 hai2 uk1 kei2* ("No matter what, stay at home"). It's crucial to contextualize these sentences as their emotional meaning can change significantly. In English, when we want to add context, we

often add clauses like "no matter what the wind channel says or no matter what the weather ends up being" to the either the beginning or end of the sentence. In Cantonese, we provide this kind of explanation at the beginning of the sentence using this pattern.

This pattern also is useful in negation. In this functionality, we combine 點都唔好 with a positive statement. In other words, we have to change the pattern from 要 *jiu3* to 唔好 *m4 hou2*. Consequently, the entire pattern changes from 點都要 *dim2 dou1 jiu3* to 點都唔好 *dim2 dou1 m4 hou2*.

Sample Sentences:

1. 無論天氣係點, 點都要掛八號風球
mou4 leon6 tin1 hei3 hai6 dim2, dim2 dou1 jiu3 gwaa3 baat3 hou6 fung1 kau4
"No matter what the weather is, hang the strong wind signal."
2. 天氣預報講乜都好, 點都要留嚟屋企
tin1 hei3 jyu6 bou3 gong2 mat1 dou1 hou2, dim2 dou1 jiu3 lau4 hai2 uk1 kei2
"No matter what the weather forecast says, stay at home."
3. 颱風又好, 颶風又好, 點都唔好出街
toi4 fung1 jau6 hou2, geoi6 fung1 jau6 hou2, dim2 dou1 m4 hou2 ceot1 gaai1
"No matter if it's a hurricane or a typhoon, don't go outside."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Typhoons in Hong Kong

Typhoon season runs from May through to late September, with September particularly susceptible to typhoons. Although the danger of these massive storms shouldn't be underplayed, Hong Kong is quite adept in dealing with them, and surprisingly, unless the city suffers a direct hit, your holiday plans shouldn't be blown to far off course.

Luckily, Hong Kong has an easy warning system that notifies you of any incoming storms and their intensity. The warning system is posted on all TV Stations (look for the box in the top right hand corner), and most buildings will also have signs with the warnings on. See below for an explanation of the various signs.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #5 What Kind of Hong Kong Apartment Would You Like?

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

5

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 我嘅租約下個月到期，我打算換個地方住。你有冇朋友有屋出租呀？
2. B: 你對間屋有乜要求先？
3. A: 最好係市中心，交通方便，近地鐵站。間屋唔使好大，四百呎，兩房一廳就差唔多啦。
4. B: 你可以接受咩價位呀？我表哥嘅朋友有間可能啱你要求嘅屋要放。
5. A: 唐樓定洋樓先？
6. B: 洋樓嚟㗎。喺二十六樓。不過唔平㗎。
7. A: 你明㗎啦，價錢梗係越低越好。不過如果地段唔錯，風景又幾好嘅話，貴少少都可以接受嘅。
8. B: 咁我聽日打個電話俾佢，約好時間帶你去睇樓。

JYUTPING

1. A: ngo5 ge3 zou1 joek3 haa6 go3 jyut6 dou3 kei4, ngo5 daa2 syun3 wun6 go3 dei6 fong1 zyu6. nei5 jau5 mou5 pang4 jau5 jau5 uk1 ceot1 zou1 aa3?
2. B: nei5 deoi3 gaan1 uk1 jau5 mat1 jiu1 kau4 sin1?

CONT'D OVER

3. A: zeoi3 hou2 hai2 si2 zung1 sam1, gaau1 tung1 fong1 bin6, kan5 dei6 tit3 zaam6, gaan1 uk1 m4 sai2 hou2 daai6, sei3 baak3 cek3, loeng5 fong2 jat1 teng1 zau6 caa1 m4 do1 laa6.
4. B: nei5 ho2 ji5 zip3 sau6 me1 gaa3 wai6 aa3? ngo5 biu2 go1 ge3 pang4 jau5 jau5 gaan1 ho2 nang4 aam1 nei5 jiu3 kau4 ge3 uk1 jiu3 fong3.
5. A: tong4 lau2 ding6 joeng4 lau2 sin1?
6. B: joeng4 lau2 lei4 gaa3. hai2 ji6 sap6 luk6 lau2. bat1 gwo3 m4 peng4 wo3.
7. A: nei5 ming4 gaa3 laa1, gaa3 cin4 gang2 hai6 jyut6 dai1 jyut6 hou2. bat1 gwo3 jyu4 gwo2 dei6 dyun6 m4 co3, fung1 ging2 jau6 gei2 hou2 ge3 waa2, gwai3 siu2 siu2 dou1 ho2 ji5 zip3 sau6 ge2.
8. B: gam2 ngo5 ting1 jat6 daa2 go3 din6 waa2 bei2 keoi5, joek3 hou2 si4 gaan33 daai3 nei5 heoi3 tai2 lau2.

ENGLISH

1. A: The lease on my apartment will expire next month. I'm thinking about moving. Do you have any friends with an apartment to rent?
2. B: Do you have any needs regarding the apartment?
3. A: It would be the best if it's in downtown and easily accessible, and near the subway station. It doesn't have to be big, maybe 400 square feet; two rooms and one living room.

CONT'D OVER

4. B: How much can you afford? My cousin has a friend with a place that might work.
5. A: Does it have an elevator?
6. B: Yes, it's on the 26th floor, but it will cost you.
7. A: Well, you know the cheaper the better. But if it's in a good location and has a view, well that's worth a little extra.
8. B: Then I'll call him tomorrow and make an appointment for you seeing the place.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
死約	sei2 joek3	inflexible lease	noun
地產經紀	dei6 caan2 ging1 gei2	real estate manager	noun
租約	zou1 joek3	lease	noun
生約	saang1 joek3	flexible lease	noun
交通	gaau1 tung1	transportation	noun
唐樓	tong4 lau2	walk-up apartment	noun
洋樓	joeng4 lau2	apartment with an elevator	noun
海景	hoi2 ging2	ocean view	noun
地段	dei6 dyun6	location	noun
風景	fung1 ging2	scenery	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>死約滿咗之後就可以隨時搬走。 <i>sei2 joek3 mun5 zo2 zi1 hau6 zau6 ho2 ji5 ceoi4 si4 bun1 zau2</i></p> <p>After the first year of your lease you can move anytime.</p>	<p>地產經紀話呢度要七千蚊一個月。 <i>dei6 caan2 ging1 gei2 waa6 ni1 dou6 jiu3 cat1 cin1 man1 jat1 go3 jyut6</i></p> <p>The real estate manager says this is 7000 HK dollars per month.</p>
<p>香港租約一般係兩年。 <i>hoeng1 gong2 zou1 joek3 jat1 bun1 hai6 loeng5 nin4</i></p> <p>Hong Kong rental leases are two years on average.</p>	<p>死約同生約都係各一年。 <i>sei2 joek3 tung4 saang1 joek3 dou1 hai6 gok3 jat1 nin4</i></p> <p>Both flexible and inflexible leases last for one year.</p>
<p>交通方便嘅話住遠啲都冇所謂。 <i>gaau1 tung1 fong1 bin6 ge3 waa2 zyu6 jyun5 di1 dou1 mou5 so2 wai6</i></p> <p>It doesn't matter if you live too far if the transportation is convenient.</p>	<p>你想住得平，就搵唐樓。 <i>nei5 soeng2 zyu6 dak1 peng4, zau6 wan2 tong4 lau2</i></p> <p>If you want to save money, then choose a walk-up apartment.</p>
<p>洋樓會貴啲，但係安全好多。 <i>joeng4 lau2 wui5 gwai3 di1, daan6 hai6 on1 cyun4 hou2 do1</i></p> <p>An apartment with an elevator costs more but is much safer too.</p>	<p>要海景房就要俾多啲錢。 <i>jiu3 hoi2 ging2 fong2 zau6 jiu3 bei2 do1 di1 cin2.</i></p> <p>For an ocean view room you have to pay even more.</p>
<p>我想要租間有海景嘅屋。 <i>ngo5 soeng2 zo1 gaan1 jau5 hoi2 ging2 ge2 uk1</i></p> <p>I want an apartment with an ocean view.</p>	<p>繁華地段就梗係搶手嘅啦。 <i>faan4 waa4 dei6 dyun6 zau6 gang2 hai6 coeng2 sau2 gaa3 laa1</i></p> <p>Downtown apartments are very popular.</p>
<p>上太平山頂睇風景非常賞心悅目。 <i>soeng5 taai3 ping4 saan1 deng2 tai2 fung1 ging2 fei1 soeng4 soeng2 sam1 jyut6 muk6</i></p> <p>The scenery from the mountain top is pleasing to the eyes.</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 先

Do you have any expectation of the apartment?

“你對間屋有乜要求先。”

Our grammar point is about the usage of this character 先 *sin1* ("first") at the end of sentences. We've run into this before in simple sentences. For example, 你走先 *nei5 zau2 sin1* ("You go first") or 我食先 *ngo5 sik6 sin1* ("I will eat first"). In our dialogue in this lesson, we run into this being used in questions, 你對間屋有乜要求先 *nei5 deoi3 gaan1 uk1 jau5 mat1 jiu1 kau4 sin1* ("Ok, but let's talk about what your requirements are.") The second usage is the other speaker, 唐樓定洋樓先 *tong4 lau2 ding6 joeng4 lau2 sin1* ("Ok, let's talk about if it has an elevator"). Moving on, the important part is to know the meaning of 先, which is "we have to get this out of the way" or "before we talk about anything else, we need to know this." For instance, 你而家係生約定死約先? *nei5 ji4 gaa1 hai6 saang1 joek3 ding6 sei2 joek3 sin1* ("First of all, are you in a flexible lease or not?") So if you go and look for an apartment, this is what the real estate agent might ask you, how flexible can you be? Another example, 你買唐樓定洋樓先? *nei5 maai5 tong4 lau2 ding6 joeng4 lau2 sin1* ("First thing first, how do you feel about the elevator?"). The key point is that it's kind of like the usage that we introduced in earlier lessons. The difference is it's all about attitude. If you use this when you are asking a question or making a suggestion, you are taking control of the conversation. That's where we hear in the dialog; it's brushing these other stuff aside and focus on this first.

Sample Sentences:

1. 你走先。
nei5 zau2 sin1
"You go first."
2. 我食先。
ngo5 sik6 sin1
"I will eat first."
3. 你而家係生約定死約先?
nei5 ji4 gaa1 hai6 saang1 joek3 ding6 sei2 joek3 sin1
"First of all, are you in a flexible lease or not?"
4. 你買唐樓定洋樓先?
nei5 maai5 tong4 lau2 ding6 joeng4 lau2 sin1
"First thing first, how do you feel about the elevator?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Rental Prices in Hong Kong

The cost of rent in Hong Kong in a relatively central area would be somewhere around HKD30,000 per month for an one-bedroom apartment. Head towards the more popular areas on Hong Kong Island (like Soho or Central) and accommodation goes up by 20-30% to HKD 36000-HK 40000. If you are looking to save money, head for Kowloon. Here you will find accommodation at a fraction of the cost and with far greater space. New Territories will also give you more space and facilities for your money. This is a popular choice by expat families. Fully serviced condominiums are plentiful here but the trade-off is the commute. Hong Kong is very well serviced transport-wise so you're never that isolated.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #6 Fixing a Leak in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

6

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 我廁所條水喉唔知出咗咩事，啲水流極都流唔落去，可唔可以幫我通通呀？
2. B: 冇問題，報個價比你先，一次維修500蚊。
3. A: 啊，仲有仲有！我浴缸嘅水龍頭都好有問題，唔知點解會漏水，好煩呀。
4. B: 等我過嚟幫你檢查下先，你晏晝四點鐘喺唔喺屋企？
5. A: 弊！天花板開始漏水！你即刻過嚟呀！

JYUTPING

1. A: ngo5 ci3 so2 tiu4 sei2 hau4 m4 zi1 ceot1 zo2 me1 si6, di1 sei2 lau4 gik6 dou1 lau4 m4 lok6 heoi3, ho2 m4 ho2 ji5 bong1 ngo5 tung1 tung1 aa3?
2. B: mou4 man6 tai4, bou3 go3 gaa3 bei2 nei5 sin1, jat1 ci3 wai4 sau1 ng5 baak3 man1.
3. A: aa3, zung6 jau5 zung6 jau5! ngo5 juk6 gong1 ge3 sei2 lung4 tau4 dou1 hou2 jau5 man6 tai4, m4 zi1 dim2 gai2 wui5 lau6 sei2, hou2 faan4 aa3.
4. B: dang2 ngo5 gwo3 lai4 bong1 nei5 gim2 caa4 haa5 sin1, nei5 aan3 zau3 sei3 dim2 zung1 hai2 m4 hai2 uk1 kei2?
5. A: bai6! tin1 faa1 baan2 hoi1 ci2 lau6 sei2! nei5 zik1 haak1 gwo3 lai4 aa3!

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: I don't know what happened to the pipe in my wash room. Why isn't the water flowing out? Can you help me clear the pipes?
2. B: No problem. I'll give you a quote. Each active maintenance is HK \$00.
3. A: All right. My bathtub faucet also has a problem. I don't know why, but it leaks. It's really bothersome.
4. B: I'll come over and check it out for you. Will you be home at four p.m.?
5. A: Oh no! The ceiling started to leak. You should come over now.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
通渠	tung1 keoi4	to clean a pipe	verb
裝修	zong1 sau1	to renovate	verb
物業	mat6 jip6	property manager	noun
維修	wai4 sau1	to maintain	verb
師傅	si1 fu2	master	noun
水喉	seoi2 hau4	pipe	noun
水渠	seoi2 keoi4	big pipe	noun
水龍頭	seoi2 lung4 tau4	faucet	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>周街都有通渠佬嘅廣告啦。 <i>zau1 gaai1 dou1 jau5 tung1 keoi4 lou2 ge3 gwong2 gou3 laa1</i></p> <p>There are ads for plumbers all over the streets.</p>	<p>要監督裝修師傅，防止偷工減料。 <i>jiu3 gaam1 duk1 zong1 sau1 si1 fu2, fong4 zi2 tau1 gung1 gaam2 liu2.</i></p> <p>You need to supervise renovation workers to keep them from cutting corners on materials.</p>
<p>每個月交兩百蚊物業費，結果有事起嚟影都唔見。 <i>mui5 go3 jyut6 gaau1 loeng5 baak3 man1 mat6 jip6 fai3, git3 gwo2 jau5 si6 hei2 lai4 jing2 dou1 m4 gin3</i></p> <p>I pay 200 HKD monthly in property management fees, but it's no use when I am in need.</p>	<p>一般電器都至少有一年嘅免費保養同維修。 <i>jat1 bun1 din6 hei3 dou1 zi3 siu2 jau5 jat1 nin4 ge3 min5 fai3 bou2 joeng5 tung4 wai4 sau1.</i></p> <p>Most electronics come with at least a 1-year warranty for maintenance and repair.</p>
<p>我師傅今年九十歲。 <i>ngo5 si1 fu2 gam1 nin4 gau2 sap6 sei3</i></p> <p>My master is ninety years old this year.</p>	<p>水喉穿咗個窿，所以先至會漏水。 <i>sei2 hau4 cyun1 zo2 go3 lung1, so2 ji5 sin1 zi3 wui5 lau6 sei2</i></p> <p>The reason it leaks is that there's a hole in the water pipe.</p>
<p>你千祈唔好將啲電線接係水渠上面。 <i>nei5 cin1 kei4 m4 hou2 zeong1 di1 din6 sin3 zip3 hai2 sei2 keoi4 seong6 min6.</i></p> <p>You should never connect an electric wire to a water pipe.</p>	<p>水龍頭流出嚟嘅水你都夠膽直接飲？ <i>sei2 lung4 tau4 lau4 ceot1 lai4 ge3 sei2 nei5 dou1 gau3 daam2 zik6 zip3 jam2?</i></p> <p>You dare to drink tap water?</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 極都..唔
啲水流極都流唔落去
"It seems to be stuck."

Our grammar point in this lesson is a little complex. We will take it step by step. In previous lesson, we've learned about verb complements, e.g. 食唔飽 *sik6 m4 baau2* ("to eat but not be full"), 講唔清楚 *gong2 m4 cing1 co2* ("to speak but not be clear"). These are verbs and their complements, and specifically we are talking about the negative forms in this lesson. At easier levels, we've stopped there with simple sentences 我食唔飽 *ngo5 sik6 m4 baau2* ("I can't eat full"), 佢講唔清楚 *keoi5 gong2 m4 cing1 co2* ("He's not making any sense to me").

In this lesson at the intermediate level, we want to step things up with the more complex structure. This structure is used to express "no matter what you do, you can't do something." There is no subject in that sentence, let's take a look at the pattern here—first comes the verb 食 then 極都, and then our normal verb and its complement in a negative form. So we've got a two-part structure. This is a general pattern you can use with any verb that takes a complement in a negative form. You do something, but "no matter how hard you are trying +verb+negative complement."

Here are a few short examples:

1. 食極都食唔飽。
sik6 gik6 dou1 sik6 m4 baau2
"No matter how much I eat, I can't eat my fill."
2. 講極都講唔清楚。
gong2 gik6 dou1 gong2 m4 cing1 co2
"No matter how hard I try to explain, I can't make it clear."
3. 條水管整極都整唔好。
tiu4 seoi2 gun2 zing2 gik6 dou1 zing2 m4 hou2
"This pipe, no matter how hard I try to fix it, I can't fix it."
4. 部地鐵逼極都逼唔上。
bou6 dei6 tit3 bik1 gik6 dou1 bik1 m4 soeng5
"No matter how hard I try to cram onto the subway, I can't."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Calling in a Handyman in Hong Kong

When you move into a new apartment or your current apartment requires handyman work, you might have come to recognize that it is just as cost effective to engage a handyman service for simple tasks such as fixing the pipe, replacing of light fittings, putting up pictures, curtain rods and so on. There are plenty of professional handyman service providers in Hong Kong and all you need is just to make a phone call and they will arrange an appropriate time, and offer advice and a free quote. For example, a comprehensive, professional and affordable plumbing service that includes installing new copper pipes (high quality British copper pipes) for hot and cold fresh water use or installing PVC pipes for salt water use where the problem arises might cost about HKD350-550 per hour.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #7 Don't Be Late in Hong Kong!

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你搞乜呀，遲晒大到。
2. B: 對唔住呀，我尋晚通頂趕論文呀。
3. A: 你仲搞學術？你個學術委員會都想你發達㗎！
4. B: 但係...
5. A: 如果我哋今次條橋可以做得成，到時候你想教邊個系都得啦！買起成個學院都得呀！
6. B: 我明...
7. A: 明你仲搞亂檔？我今朝打鑼咁搵你呀。條橋你諗出嚟㗎嘛！
8. B: 不過我唔想我篇論文半途而廢㗎。
9. A: 我哋要擺風投、並購。
10. B: 但係...
11. A: 信我啦。好快Google就會想收購我哋㗎喇！

JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 gaau2 mat1 aa3, ci4 saai3 daai6 dou3.
2. B: deoi3 m4 zyu6 aa3, ngo5 cam4 maan5 tung1 deng2 gon2 leon6 man2 aa3.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: nei5 zung6 gaau2 hok6 seot6 ? nei5 go3 hok6 seot6 wai2 jyun4
wui5 dou1 soeng2 nei5 faat3 daat6 gaa2 !
4. B: daan6 hai6...
5. A: jyu4 gwo2 ngo5 dei6 gam1 ci3 tiu4 kiu2 ho2 ji5 zou6 dak1 seng4,
dou3 si4 hau6 nei5 soeng2 gaau3 bin1 go3 hai6 dou1 dak1 laa1 !
maai5 hei2 seng4 go3 hok6 jyun2 dou1 dak1 aa3!
6. B: ngo5 ming4...
7. A: ming4 nei5 zung6 gaau2 lyun6 dong3 ? ngo5 gam1 ziu1 daa2 lo2
gam2 wan2 nei5 aa3. tiu4 kiu2 nei5 lam2 ceot1 lei4 gaa1 maa3 !
8. B: bat1 gwo3 ngo5 m4 soeng2 ngo5 pin1 leon4 man2 bun3 tou4 ji4
fai3 wo3.
9. A: ngo5 dei6 jiu3 lo2 fung1 tau4, bing3 kau3.
10. B: daan6 hai6...
11. A: seon3 ngo5 laa1. hou2 faai3 GOOGLE zau6 wui5 soeng2 sau1
kau3 ngo5 dei6 gaa3 laa6.

ENGLISH

1. A: What's wrong with you? Why are you so late?
2. B: I'm really sorry. I stayed up last night writing my thesis.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: Why are you worried about academics? You think your committee doesn't want you to be rich?
4. B: Well...
5. A: If we commercialize this, you can teach at any department you want or buy one.
6. B: Well...I know that.
7. A: So why are you trying to tank this deal? I needed you this morning. You're the inventor!
8. B: I just don't want to stop writing my paper halfway through.
9. A: We'll get venture capital, get in talks for an acquisition.
10. B: But...
11. A: Trust me. In no time, we'll be purchased by Google.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
論文	leon6 man2	thesis	noun
橋	kiu2	idea	noun
通頂	tung1 deng2	to pull an all nighter	other
學術	hok6 seot6	academics	noun
搞亂檔	gaau2 lyun6 dong3	to mess things up	other

半途而廢	bun3 tou4 ji4 fai3	to stop something mid way through	verb
風投	fung1 tau4	venture capital	noun
並購	bing3 kau3	acquisition	noun
收購	sau1 kau3	to acquire	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>個教授要求寫一篇三十頁嘅論文啊。</p> <p><i>go3 gaau3 sau6 jiu1 kau4 se2 jat1 pin1 saam1 sap6 jip6 ge3 leon6 man2 aa3</i></p> <p>The professor asked for a 30 page thesis.</p>	<p>你除咗呢啲屎橋之外有冇啲必殺技啊?</p> <p><i>nei5 ceoi4 zo2 ni1 di1 si2 kiu2 zi1 ngoi6 jau5 mou5 di1 bit1 saat3 gei6 aa3 ?</i></p> <p>Do you have any more surefire ideas, or just this crappy one?</p>
<p>下個禮拜考試你仲唔開始溫書，到時又要通頂啊。</p> <p><i>haa6 go3 lai5 baai3 haau2 si5 nei5 zung6 m4 hoi1 ci2 wan1 syu1, dou3 si4 jau6 jiu3 tung1 deng2 aa3</i></p> <p>If you don't prepare for next week's exam now, you'll have to pull an all nighter later.</p>	<p>學術界不嬲都鍾意對小說嘅人物進行解構再解構。</p> <p><i>hok6 seot6 gaai3 bat1 lau1 dou1 zung1 ji3 deoi3 siu2 syut6 ge3 jan4 mat2 zeon3 hang4 gaai2 gau3 zoi3 gaai2 gau3</i></p> <p>The academic world is eager to deconstruct characters in fiction.</p>
<p>你除咗識得搞亂檔仲識乜啊?</p> <p><i>nei5 ceoi4 zo2 sik1 dak1 gaau2 lyun6 dong3 zung6 sik1 mat1 aa3</i></p> <p>What else do you know except for messing things up?</p>	<p>一個半途而廢嘅人係唔會成功嘅。</p> <p><i>jat1 go3 bun3 tou4 ji4 fai3 ge3 jan4 hai6 m4 wui5 sing4 gung1 ge3</i></p> <p>People who give up halfway don't succeed.</p>

香港有好多風投嘅大公司，主動搵下啦。

hoeng1 gong2 jau5 hou2 do1 fung1 tau4 daai6 gung1 si1, zyu2 dung6 wan2 haa5 laa1

There are plenty of VC firms in Hong Kong. Go approach them.

呢個集團試過好多次跨國並購。

ni1 go3 zaap6 tyun4 si3 gwo3 hou2 do1 ci3 kwaa1 gwok3 bing3 kau3

This corporation has attempted several international mergers.

有個有錢人叫李嘉誠，收購咗好多大陸嘅物業。

jau5 go3 jau5 cin2 jan4 giu3 lei5 gaa1 sing4, sau1 kau3 zo2 hou2 do1 daai6 luk6 ge3 mat6 jip6.

There is a wealthy man called Li Ka-shing who has acquired much property in mainland China.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 遲晒大到

你搞乜啊，遲晒大到。

"What's wrong with you? Why are you so late?"

In this lesson, our grammar point will focus on vocab. We had this expression in the first line of the dialog: 你搞乜啊，遲晒大到 *nei5 gaau2 mat1 aa3,ci4 saai3 daai6 dou3* ("why are you so late"). We could just say "why are you late," but here we add the word "complete" and "big" into the middle of the verb, which means it's really really late. You may also hear people say 亂晒大籠 *lyun6 saai3 daai6 lung4* ("to make a big mess"). If you are forced to wait in line, you might say 排晒大隊 *paai4 saai3 daai6 deoi6* ("to wait in an exceedingly long line"). And there is one more expression that is very commonly used, which is 離晒大譜 *lai4 saai3 daai6 pou2* ("extremely ridiculous"). These are useful expressions to exaggerate people's actions involved.

Here are a few sample sentences:

1. Google 最近嘅並購亂晒大籠。
Google zeoi3 gan6 ge3 bing3 kau3 lyun6 saai3 daai6 lung4
"Google made a mess of its latest acquisition."

2. 佢篇論文亂晒大籠，所以要半途而廢。
keoi5 pin1 leon6 man4 lyun6 saai3 daai6 lung4, so2 ji5 jiu3 bun3 tou4 ji4 fai3
"He made a mess of his thesis and consequently dropped out."
3. 班學生排晒大隊去見教授。
baan1 hok6 saang1 paai4 saai3 daai6 deoi2 heoi3 gin3 gaau3 sau6
"The group of students lined up to meet the professor."
4. 成半年都有上堂？離晒大譜！
seng4 bun3 nin4 dou1 mou5 soeng5 tong4? Lai4 saai3 daai6 pou2
"Not attending class for half a year? That's ridiculous."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

How Important is Punctuality in Hong Kong?

Being punctual is highly valued in Hong Kong and it is expected people will report to work on time, complete work processes on time, get products to market on time, and respond to customers in a timely manner.

While doing business, being late for appointments may be viewed as disrespectful. Don't be an optimist. Things in Hong Kong usually take significantly longer than you'd expect, even without major delays. If you do arrive late for a meeting, apologize profusely for inconveniencing your counterparts.

However, punctuality for social events in Hong Kong is slightly more relaxed. It is acceptable to arrive up to half an hour later than the official start time of an event.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #8 Everything is on Sale in Hong Kong!

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 部手提電腦幾靚㗎，幾時買㗎？
2. B: 今年年初。我買嗰陣啱啱好有活動，電子產品全線降價，平咗三成。
3. A: 咁你咪執到？呢啲益街坊嘅優惠好少有㗎。
4. B: 商家梗係唔會傻到蝕本啦。鼠標、螢幕保護膜同埋個電腦袋，加加埋埋都唔少錢啦。
5. A: 人地出隻雞，你出豉油都好應該㗎。部機好用咪得囉。
6. B: 好用至奇。電池頂唔够兩粒鐘，散熱又差。總之平嘢冇好嘢啦。

JYUTPING

1. A: bou6 sau2 tai4 din6 nou5 gei2 leng3 wo3, gei2 si4 maai5 gaa3?
2. B: gam1 nin2 nin4 co1, ngo5 maai5 go2 zan6 ngaam1 ngaam1 hou2 jau5 wut6 dung6, din6 zi2 caan2 ban2 cyun4 sin3 gong3 gaa3, peng4 zo2 saam1 sing4
3. A: gam2 nei5 mai6 zap1 dou3? ni1 di1 jik1 gaai1 fong1 ge3 jau1 wai6 hou2 siu2 jau5 gaa3
4. B: soeng1 gaa1 gang2 hai6 m4 wui5 so4 dou3 sik6 bun2 laa1. syu2 biu1, ping4 mok6 bou2 wu6 mok6 tung4 maai4 go3 din6 nou5 doi6, gaa1 gaa1 maai4 maai4 dou1 m4 siu2 cin2 laa1

CONT'D OVER

5. A: jan4 dei6 ceot1 zek3 gai1, nei5 ceot1 si6 jau4 dou1 hou2 jing1
goi1 aa1. bou6 gei1 hou2 jung6 mai6 dak1 lo1
6. B: hou2 jung6 zi3 kei4. din6 ci4 ding2 m4 gau3 loeng5 lap1 zung1,
saan3 jit6 jau6 caa1. zung2 zi1 peng4 je5 mou5 hou2 je5 laa1

ENGLISH

1. A: Nice laptop! When did you get it?
2. B: At the beginning of this year, they were having a promotion on electronics. I got thirty percent off this one.
3. A: What a steal. You don't see this kind of sale very often.
4. B: The store isn't dumb enough to lose money. I also bought a mouse, monitor protection screen, and laptop bag. Those weren't cheap at all.
5. A: That makes sense. After all, you got a bargain. At least the machine is good.
6. B: But it isn't. The battery doesn't even last for two hours, and the heat dissipation is awful. Anyway, I got what I paid for.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
鼠標	syu2 biu1	mouse (computer)	noun
全線	cyun4 sin3	the entire line	noun

鍵盤	gin6 pun2	keyboard (computer)	noun
螢幕	jing4 mok6	screen	phrase
益	jik1	to benefit	verb
蝕	sit6	to lose money	verb
保護膜	bou2 wu6 mok2	protection screen	noun
至奇	zi3 kei4	it would be strange if	other
散熱	saan3 jit6	heat dissipation	noun
加加埋埋	gaa1 gaa1 maai4 maai4	in total	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>呢個無線鼠標需要新電池。</p> <p><i>ni1 go3 mou4 sin3 syu2 biu1 sei1 jiu3 san1 din6 ci4.</i></p> <p>The wireless mouse needs new batteries.</p>	<p>呢隻型號嘅相機香港全線冇貨。</p> <p><i>ni1 zek3 jing4 hou6 ge3 soeng2 gei1 hoeng1 gong2 cyun4 sin3 mou5 fo3</i></p> <p>This camera model is out of stock all over Hong Kong.</p>
<p>點解個鍵盤用唔到嘅?</p> <p><i>dim2 gaa2 go3 gin6 pun2 jung6 m4 dou2 ge2 ?</i></p> <p>Why isn't the keyboard working?</p>	<p>呢個螢幕好清晰。</p> <p><i>ni1 go3 jing4 mok6 hou2 cing1 sik1.</i></p> <p>This screen is very clear.</p>
<p>茉莉茶好香好甜，對身體好有益。</p> <p><i>mut6 lei6 caa4 hou2 hoeng1 hou2 tim4, doi3 san1 tai2 hou2 jau5 jik1.</i></p> <p>Jasmine tea is fragrant and sweet, and good for your body.</p>	<p>股票大跌，蝕到破產。</p> <p><i>gu2 piu3 daai6 dit3, sik6 dou3 po3 caan2</i></p> <p>The stock market is falling. I'm losing so much money that I'm broke.</p>

<p>手機貼保護膜係多此一舉。 sau2 gei1 tip3 bou2 wu6 mok2 hai6 do1 ci2 jat1 geoi2</p> <p>Screen protectors for cellphones are unnecessary.</p>	<p>次次借錢都唔還，今次我信你至奇。 ci3 ci3 ze3 cin2 dou1 m4 waan4, gam1 ci3 ngo5 seon3 nei5 zi3 kei4</p> <p>You never pay me back. I don't trust you this time.</p>
<p>點先可以幫助部電腦散熱啊？ dim2 sin1 ho2 ji5 bong1 zo6 bou6 din6 nou5 saan3 jit6 aa3</p> <p>How can I cool off my laptop?</p>	<p>去南丫島加加埋埋十個人左右。 heoi3 naam4 aa1 dou2 gaa1 gaa1 maai4 maai4 sap6 go3 jan4 zo2 jau6</p> <p>In sum, there will be about ten people going to the Lamma Island.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 咪

咁你咪執到。

"What a steal."

We are talking about this specific character in this lesson: 咪 *mai6* ("do not"). Earlier, we learned that it means "do not." For example, in 咪開門啊 *mai6 hoi1 mun4 aa3* ("do not open the door"), 咪 means 唔好 *m4 hou2* ("do not"). But it makes this lesson strange when we look at the dialog. In our dialog we run into it but it's not been used in a negative sense at all; instead, it's been used in a positive sense. As in this sentence in our dialog, 咁你咪執到 *gam2 nei5 mai6 zap1 dou3* ("then you pick it up from the street"). So, in this usage, even though the word is technically supposed to be negative, the meaning here is not negative at all. We are using this in a rhetorical sense and this is what we see in our next sentence as well. 好用咪得囉 *hou2 jung6 mai6 dak1 lo1* ("as long as it's good, it's ok"). So the key thing to remember here is 咪 *mai6* is not always used in a negative way, sometimes we run into it in a positive sense.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

When are the Hong Kong Sales?

The main shopping season gets going in the run up to the Chinese New Year in February. Here you'll see plenty of sales signs, slashed prices and two-for-one offers; it's also worth looking out for vouchers in the red lai see packages traditionally given out by stores in the run up to New Year. The more serious sales season falls in the summer (July-August) and are now complimented by a dedicated Hong Kong Tourism Board festival. Sales signs sweep through the city, vouchers are piled up in malls and shops open their doors for a few extra hours at night, until at least 10p.m. Major discounts of fifty percent plus, particularly on end-of-season fashion items, can easily be picked up.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #9

Bad Luck in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 5 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 做咩咁愁呀? 黑口黑面, 俾女飛呀?
2. B: 咪玩啦, 我近排好黑仔呀。
3. A: 講嚟聽下, 等我笑下。
4. B: 上個禮拜我女朋友生日, 但我忙得好交關, 唔記得咗。
5. A: 死硬啦你。咁大鑊。
6. B: 我想買份禮物補鑊㗎, 點知個銀包俾人偷咗。
7. A: 噃, 望落你的確印堂發黑, 返去用碌柚葉冲涼啦。

JYUTPING

1. A: zou6 me1 gam3 sau4 aa3? haak1 hau2 haak1 min6, bei2 nei2 fei1 aa4?
2. B: mai6 waan2 laa1, ngo5 gan6 paai2 hou2 haak1 zai2 aa3.
3. A: gong2 lai4 teng1 haa5,dang2 ngo5 siu3 haa5.
4. B: Soeng6 go3 lai5 baai3 ngo5 nei5 pang4 jau5 saang1 jat6, daan6 ngo5 mong4 dak1 hou2 gaau1 gwaan1, m4 gei3 dak1 zo2.
5. A: sei2 ngaang6 laa1 nei5. gam3 daai6 wok6.
6. B: ngo5 soeng2 maai5 fan6 lai5 mat6 bou2 wok6. dim2 zi1 go3 ngan4 baau1 bei2 jan4 tau1 zo2.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: ng6, mong6 lok6 nei5 dik1 kok3 jan3 tong4 faat3 haak1, faan1
heoi3 jung6 luk1 jau2 jip6 cung1 loeng4 laa1.

ENGLISH

1. A: Why so worried? And what's with the long face? Your girlfriend dump you?
2. B: Stop kidding around. I've had enough bad luck lately.
3. A: Tell me about it. I can laugh about it.
4. B: It was my girlfriend's birthday last week. But I was tied up at work and forgot.
5. A: You're dead. That's pretty serious.
6. B: I wanted to buy her a present to make it up to her, but my wallet was stolen.
7. A: Hmm. Your glabella does look dark. Go home and take a pomelo-leaf bath!

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
印堂	jan3 tong4	glabella	noun
黑口黑面	hak1 hau2 hak1 min6	long face	noun
黑仔	hak1 zai2	unfortunate	adj

交關	gaau1 gwaan1	very serious	adj
飛	fei1	to dump	verb
大鑊	daai6 wok6	really serious	adj
補鑊	bou2 wok6	to make up	verb
碌柚叶	luk1 jau2 hip3	pomelo leaves	noun
冲凉	cung1 loeng4	to bathe	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>睇相佬話我印堂發黑，必有大難。 <i>tai2 soeng3 lou2 waa6 ngo5 jan3 tong4 faat3 haak1, bit1 jau5 daai6 naan3.</i></p> <p>The fortune teller says my gabella has turned dark and something bad will definitely happen to me.</p>	<p>成日黑口黑面，怪唔之得有朋友啦。 <i>sing4 jat6 haak1 hau2 haak1 min6, gwaai3 m4 zi1 dak1 mou5 pang4 jau5 laa1</i></p> <p>With that long face all the time, no wonder you don't have friends.</p>
<p>最近好黑仔，唔敢過澳門。 <i>zeoi3 gan6 hou2 haak1 zai2, m4 gam2 gwo3 ou3 mun2.</i></p> <p>I've been really unfortunate lately. Don't expect me in Macau anytime soon.</p>	<p>今次考試難得好交關，合格都成問題。 <i>gam1 ci3 haau2 si5 naan4 dak1 hou2 gaau1 gwaan1, hap6 gaak3 dou1 sing4 man6 tai4.</i></p> <p>This exam is really difficult, I'm afraid that I cannot even pass.</p>
<p>你憑咩飛我啊？ <i>nei5 pang4 me1 fei1 ngo5 aa3</i></p> <p>Who are you to dump me?</p>	<p>我都唔知會搞到咁大鑊㗎。 <i>ngo5 dou1 m4 zi1 wui5 gaau2 dou3 gam3 daai6 wok6 gaa2</i></p> <p>I didn't know it would make such a big mess.</p>

人都走咗咯，而家想補鑊都嚟唔切
啦。

*jan4 dou1 zau2 zo2 lok3, ji4 gaa1 soeng2 bou2
wok6 dou1 lai4 m4 cit3 laa1*

He's gone. It's too late to make it up now.

用碌柚葉沖涼可以去衰氣。

*jung6 luk1 jau2 jip6 cung1 loeng4 ho2 ji5 heoi3
seoi1 hei3*

Bathing with pomelo leaves can wash
away your misfortune.

我去沖個涼先。

ngo5 heoi3 cung1 go3 loeng4 sin1

I'm going to take a shower first.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Cantonese Superstitions

咪玩啦，我近排好黑仔啊

mai6 waan2 laa1, ngo5 gan6 paai2 hou2 haak1 zai2 aa3.

"Stop kidding around. I've had enough bad luck lately."

In this lesson, we want to take a break from grammar and we want to talk a bit about some Cantonese superstitions. Apparently, there are various ways of getting rid of bad luck here in Hong Kong, which may not be obvious. And we are not just talking about the bath, e.g. you can wear a *fu* (blessing) on your neck, or put it in your wallet. It is a smallish square golden shiny card; sometimes it has an image of Buddha on it. There's nothing really like this such of thing in English; maybe a rabbit foot is the closest because it doesn't actively do anything. It just passively brings good luck if you've got it on your purse. So, when you see people selling these tiny golden cards, you can buy one and put it in your wallet and watch your luck change. You might wonder, do Cantonese people have the same bad luck approach to opening umbrellas in doors in the west? The fact is, no, but there is something strange with mirrors—you can't put them in your bedroom facing the bed. You could put them in your bedroom as long as the reflection of the bed is not in the mirror.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Superstitions in Hong Kong

Superstitions in Hong Kong are everywhere. Numbers, colors, fruits, clocks, and flowers all have a certain reputation for good or ill, often because they sound like other words. From people's home, offices, streets, to the way people dress and choose their spouse. Anything with the number 4 is eliminated; everyone hates the number 4 because it sounds like the word for "death." Sixes, eights, and nines are prized because they sound, respectively, like "success," "fortune," and "long-lasting." Assessing the Feng Shui (an ancient system of man living in harmony with nature) is a staple before you buy an apartment; and getting married to a person who has a 6-year age difference would bring bad luck.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #10 Finding a Gym in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你知唔知附近有冇健身房啊? 我想去做運動。
2. B: 五金舖隔離有間。設施一流, 有舉重機, 劃船機, 健身單車, 乜都有。
3. A: 嗰度有冇健身教練㗎?
4. B: 梗有啦。仲可以上堂添。嗰度有瑜珈房同舞蹈房。
5. A: 成個氣氛係點㗎?
6. B: 好多學生同白領去㗎, 特別係落班之後。
7. A: 似乎幾熱鬧㗎。
8. B: 係㗎。十幾台跑步機, 時時刻刻都有人用。

JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 zi1 m4 zi1 fu6 gan6 jau5 mou5 gin6 san1 fong4 aa3? ngo5 soeng2 heoi3 zou6 wan6 dung6.
2. B: ng5 gam1 pou2 gaak3 lei4 jau5 gaan1. cit3 si1 jat1 lau4, jau5 geoi2 cung5 gei1, waat6 syun4 gei1, gin6 san1 daan1 ce1, mat1 dou1 jau5.
3. A: go2 dou6 jau5 mou5 gin6 san1 gaau3 lin6 gaa3?
4. B: gang2 jau5 laa1! zung6 ho2 ji5 soeng5 tong4 tim1. go2 dou6 jau5 jyu4 gaa1 fong2 tung4 mou5 dou6 fung2.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: seng4 go3 hei3 fan1 hai6 dim2 gaa3?
6. B: hou2 do1 hok6 saang1 tung4 baak6 leng5 heoi3 gaa3, dak6 bit6 hai6 lok6 baan1 zi1 hau6.
7. A: ci5 fu4 gei2 jit6 naau6 wo3.
8. B: hai6 gaa3. sap6 gei2 toi4 paau2 bou6 gei1, si4 si4 haak1 haak1 dou1 jau5 jan4 jung6.

ENGLISH

1. A: Do you know where there's a gym nearby? I want to go workout.
2. B: There's one by the hardware store. It's got good equipment—weight-lifting machines, rowing machines, bikes and everything it should have.
3. A: Do they have personal trainers?
4. B: Sure, and regular classes too. They also have yoga and dance rooms.
5. A: What's the atmosphere like?
6. B: There are a lot of students and white-collar workers, who go especially after work.
7. A: Sounds busy.

CONT'D OVER

8. B:

Yeah. There are a dozen or so treadmills, but they're always in use.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
設施	cit6 si1	equipment	noun
健身房	gin6 san1 fong4	gym	noun
一流	jat1 lau4	first rate	adj
舉重機	geoi2 cung5 gei1	weight-lifting machine	noun
划船機	waak6 syun4 gei1	rowing machine	noun
跑步機	paau2 bou6 gei1	treadmill	noun
健身單車	gin6 san1 daan1 ce1	bike machine	noun
健身教練	gin6 san1 gaau3 lin6	personal trainer	noun
瑜珈	jyu4 gaa1	yoga	noun
舞蹈	mou5 dou6	dance	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>香港嘅公共運動設施好完善。 <i>hoeng1 gong2 ge3 gung1 gung6 cit6 si1 hou2 jyun4 sin3.</i></p> <p>Public sport facilities in Hong Kong are perfect.</p>	<p>我屋企附近有間健身房。 <i>ngo5 uk1 kei2 fu6 gan6 jau5 gaan1 gin6 san1 fong4.</i></p> <p>There is a gym in my neighborhood.</p>
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<p>九龍城嘅泰國菜味道一流。 <i>gau2 lung4 sing4 ge3 taai3 gwok3 coi3 mei6 dou6 jat1 lau4.</i></p> <p>Thai foods in Kowloon City taste wonderful.</p>	<p>舉重機我真係唔想玩，太劬。 <i>geoi2 cung5 gei1 ngo5 zan1 hai6 m4 soeng2 waan2, taai3 gui6.</i></p> <p>I'm not interested in weight-lifting machines. They are too exhausting.</p>
<p>部划船機成日都有人玩。 <i>bou6 waat6 syun4 gei1 seng4 jat6 dou1 jau5 jan4 waan2.</i></p> <p>The rowing machine is occupied every day.</p>	<p>可以買部跑步機每日係屋企鍛煉。 <i>ho2 ji5 maai5 bou6 paau2 bou6 gei1 mui5 jat6 hai2 uk1 kei2 dun6 lin6.</i></p> <p>You can buy a treadmill and exercise every day at home.</p>
<p>買健身單車要幾錢啊？ <i>maai5 gin6 san1 daan1 ce1 jiu3 gei2 cin2 aa3</i></p> <p>How much is a bike machine?</p>	<p>健身教練收費五百蚊一個鐘。 <i>gin6 san1 gaau3 lin6 sau1 fai3 ng5 baak3 man1 jat1 go3 zung1</i></p> <p>A personal trainer costs 500 HKD per hour.</p>
<p>佢去咗印度學瑜伽。 <i>Keoi5 heoi3 zo2 jan3 dou6 hok6 jyu4 gaa1</i></p> <p>He went off to India to learn Yoga.</p>	<p>我五歲開始學芭蕾舞，而家係專業舞蹈表演者。 <i>ngo5 ng5 seoi3 hoi1 ci2 hok6 baa1 leoi4 mou5, ji1 gaa1 hai6 zyun1 jip6 mou5 dou6 biu2 jin2 ze.</i></p> <p>I started learning Ballet dance at the age of five and am now a professional dance performer.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Time Frequency

十幾台跑步機，時時刻刻都有人用。

"There are a dozen or so treadmills, but they're always in use."

Our grammar point in this lesson is about time. We will talk about how to describe things that happen frequently and infrequently. It's grammatical but also a review of vocab that we've

covered in different places. For example, 時時刻刻都有人用 *si4 si4 haak1 haak1 dou1 jau5 jan4 jung6* we translate that as they are always in use. Literally we are saying "at every moment." If it's only 80% of the time, we can say 大部分時間 *daai6 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3* ("most of the time"). For example, 部舉重機大部分時間都有人用 *bou6 geoi2 cung5 gei1 daai6 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3 dou1 jau5 jan4 jung6* ("There are people using weight lifting machines most of the time"). A step down from that, if we are going to maybe 50% of the time and there's another word that's used to describe more or less the same, in English it's "often," in Cantonese it's 成日 *sing4 jat6*. For instance, 健身單車成日都有人用 *gin6 san1 daan1 ce1 sing4 jat6 dou1 jau5 jan4 jung6* ("There are often people on the bike machine").

Now let's review these three we've covered: 時時刻刻 *si4 si4 haak1 haak1*, 大部分時間 *daai6 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3*, 成日 *sing4 jat6*. And if something is happening 40% or 50% of the time, in Cantonese we use 一部分時間 *jat1 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3*, which is literally a portion of the time. If we move from 40% or 50% to something that happens rarely, we have a couple more words we can use to describe this: 小部份時間 *siu2 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3* ("a minority of the time"). If something happens very rarely, you can say 唔多 *m4 do1*. And finally if something never happens, we can say 從來都有 *cung4 loi4 dou1 mou5*.

Here are some examples:

1. 我一部分時間用健身教練，一部分時間自己上堂。
ngo5 jat1 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3 jung6 gin6 san1 gaau3 lin6, jat1 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3 zi6 gei2 soeng5 tong4
"A portion of the time we use personal trainer, a portion of the time I work out myself."
2. 嗰個健身房小部份時間會好多人。
go2 go3 gin6 san1 fong4 siu2 bou6 fan6 si4 gaan3 wui5 hou2 do1 jan4
"That gym will rarely have a lot of people in it."
3. 佢唔多嚟做運動。
keoi5 m4 do1 lai4 zou6 wan6 dung6
"He rarely exercises."
4. 我從來都有跳過舞。
ngo5 cung4 loi4 dou1 mou5 tiu3 gwo3 mou5
"I've never danced before."

5. 我從來都有練過瑜珈。
ngo5 cung4 loi4 dou1 mou5 lin6 gwo3 jyu4 gaa1
"I've never done Yoga."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Keeping Fit in Hong Kong

A one-year gym membership in Hong Kong usually costs over 9,000 HKD, but you can get them at bargain prices from people who are moving out of town and are looking to sell their membership online. Depending on the economy, gyms in Hong Kong can be a really 'hard-sell', as locals call it, pushing you in all ways possible to purchase overpriced personal trainer courses. But if you are looking for cheaper gyms or sports facilities, the Leisure and Cultural Services Department has a lot to offer. Online booking of fitness facilities, football pitch, archery, golf facilities, and many others at different locations in the city is available for anyone with an HKID card via this website: <http://w1.leisurelink.lcsd.gov.hk/index/index.jsp>.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #11 Shipping Goods in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

11

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 唔該輕手小小，嗰個係易碎品嚟㗎。
2. B: 雞腸我唔識睇。
3. A: 嘆號嚟㗎。右邊係頭。
4. B: 有乜所謂㗎。件件都話易碎。
5. A: 爛咗我哋物流公司要負全責㗎。況且人哋包到咁密實，你點知入邊有咩嘢呀。
6. B: 如果真係咁貴重，就唔好搵速遞啦。
7. A: 係，不過舊年有個速遞仔唔覺意整跌咗個快件，入面啲蛇行晒出嚟。
8. B: 蛇？
9. A: 係呀。佢咪俾蛇咬囉，當場死亡。
10. B: 咁...我最多小心啲囉。
11. A: 咁最好啦。

JYUTPING

1. A: m4 goi1 heng1 sau2 siu2 siu2, go2 go3 hai6 ji6 seoi3 ban2 lei4 gaa3.
2. B: gai1 coeng2 ngo5 m4 sik1 tai2.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: taan3 hou6 lei4 gaa3. jau6 bin1 hai6 tau4.
4. B: jau5 mat1 so2 wai6 aa1. gin6 gin6 dou1 waa6 ji6 sei3.
5. A: laan6 zo2 ngo5 dei6 mat6 lau4 gung1 si1 jiu3 fu6 cyun4 zaak3
gaa3. fong3 ce2 jan4 dei6 baau1 dou3 gam3 mat6 sat6, nei5 dim2
zi1 jap6 bin1 jau5 me1 je5 aa6.
6. B: jyu4 go2 zan1 hai6 gam3 gwai3 zung6, zau6 m4 hou2 wan2 cuk1
dai6 laa1.
7. A: hai6, bat1 go3 gau6 nin2 jau5 go3 cuk1 dai6 zai2 m4 gok3 ji3
zing2 dit3 zo2 go3 faai3 gin2, jap6 min6 di1 se4 haang4 saai3
ceot1 lai4.
8. B: se4?
9. A: hai6 aa3. keoi5 mai6 bei2 se4 ngaau5 lo1, dong1 coeng4 sei2
mong4.
10. B: gam2... ngo5 zeoi3 do1 siu2 sam1 di1 lo1.
11. A: gam2 zeoi3 hou2 laa1.

ENGLISH

1. A: Please be careful, that one is fragile.
2. B: I don't read English.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: There's an exclamation mark. The right side is the top.
4. B: What does it matter? All of them say they're fragile.
5. A: If it breaks our company has to take full responsibility. And people wrap it up so well you never know what you've got in there.
6. B: If they're really so valuable, people wouldn't send them by courier.
7. A: Yeah. But last year a courier wasn't careful and dropped a package. The snakes inside all came out.
8. B: Snakes?
9. A: Yup. He was bitten and died right there.
10. B: Oh... I'll be more careful.
11. A: That would be best.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
負全責	fu6 cyun4 zaak3	to take full responsibility	verb
速遞仔	cuk1 dai6 zai2	courier guy	phrase
速遞	cuk1 dai6	courier	noun
物流公司	mat6 lau4 gung1 si1	logistics company	phrase
嘆號	taan3 hou2	exclamation mark	noun
雞腸	gai1 coeng2	English	noun

易碎品	ji6 seoi3 ban2	fragile item	phrase
輕手小小	heng1 sau2 siu2 siu2	to be careful	verb
密實	mat6 sat6	seamless	adj
快件	faai3 gin2	package	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>係我做錯程序，我會負全責。 <i>hai6 ngo5 zou6 co3 cing4 zeoi6, ngo5 wui5 fu6 cyun4 zaak3.</i></p> <p>I did not follow the procedures well, I will take full responsibility.</p>	<p>唔通你想一世做速遞仔咩？ <i>m4 tung1 nei5 soeng2 jat1 sai3 zou6 cuk1 dai6 zai2 me1?</i></p> <p>Do you want to be a courier guy for rest of your life?</p>
<p>咁急？要寄速遞先得切喇。 <i>gam3 gap1? jiu3 gei3 cuk1 dai6 sin1 dak1 cit3 laa6.</i></p> <p>So urgent? Then we'll have to send it by courier to be in time.</p>	<p>你有冇相熟嘅物流公司？我有一批貨要運去大陸。 <i>nei5 jau5 mou5 soeng1 suk6 ge3 mat6 lau4 gung1 si1? ngo5 jau5 jat1 pai1 fo3 jiu3 wan6 heoi3 daai6 luk6.</i></p> <p>Do you have a preferred logistics company? I have a number of goods to be transported to the mainland.</p>
<p>嘆號有時代表「請注意」。 <i>taan3 hou2 jau5 si4 doi6 biu2 "cing2 zyu3 ji3."</i></p> <p>The exclamation mark sometimes stands for "Attention please."</p>	<p>喺六、七十年代好少香港人識英文，所以就用「雞腸」嚟形容草書嘅英文喇。 <i>hai2 luk6 cat1 sap6 nin4 doi6 hou2 siu2 hoeng1 gong2 jan4 sik1 jing1 man2, so2 ji5 zau6 jung6 "gai1 coeng2" lei4 jing4 jung4 cou2 syu1 ge3 jing1 man2 laa6.</i></p> <p>In the sixties and seventies very few Hong Kong people understood English, so people used "chicken intestine" to describe the English cursive writing.</p>

<p>寄之前記住喺包裹上面寫「易碎品」。</p> <p><i>gei3 zi1 cin4 gei3 zyu6 hai2 baau1 gwo2 soeng6 min6 se2 "ji6 seoi3 ban2".</i></p> <p>Remember to write "Fragile" on the parcel before sending it.</p>	<p>記得叫啲搬運師傅輕手小小。</p> <p><i>gei3 dak1 giu3 di1 bun1 wan6 si1 fu2 heng1 sau2 siu2 siu2.</i></p> <p>Don't forget to ask the porters to be careful.</p>
<p>去沙灘時最好將手機放入個密實防水袋入面。</p> <p><i>heoi3 saa1 taan1 si4 zeoi3 hou2 zoeng1 sau2 gei1 fong3 jap6 go3 mat6 sat6 fong4 seoi2 doi2 jap6 min6.</i></p> <p>(You'd) better put the cellphone in a seamless waterproof bag when going to the beach.</p>	<p>送快件太貴喇，況且易碎品嚟㗎。</p> <p><i>sung3 faai3 gin2 taai3 gwai3 laa6, fong3 ce2 ji6 seoi3 ban2 lei4 gaa3 wo3.</i></p> <p>Sending a package by carrier is too expensive, and not to mention, this object is very fragile.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 況且 *fong3 ce2*

況且人哋包到咁密實，你點知入邊有咩嘢啊。

"And people wrap it up so well you never know what you've got in there."

In this lesson, we are talking about conjunctions and there's one specific one we are going to talk about. We hear it in this sentence, 況且人哋包到咁密實，你點知入邊有咩嘢啊。 "And people wrap it up so well you never know what you've got in there." 況且 means "additionally," but it also carries the tone "not to mention." For example, 送快件太貴喇，況且易碎品嚟㗎。 *sung3 faai3 gin2 taai3 gwai3 laa6, fong3 ce2 ji6 seoi3 ban2 lei4 gaa3 wo3.* "Sending a package by carrier is too expensive, and not to mention, this object is very fragile."

One last point we want to make about this is there's a subtle tone change to sentences which use this. The second sentence might be more important, but also really importantly, you are talking about two reasons that are different, and often they stand in opposition to each other. We hear this in the dialog, 爛咗我哋物流公司要負全責㗎。況且人哋包到咁密實，你點知入邊有咩嘢啊 "And people wrap it up so well you never know what you've got in

there." So we've got two reasons that have been offered, the first reason is an appeal to the company's benefit, the second reason is an appeal to the person's benefit.

Another example sentence, 佢係一個好有責任心嘅僱員, 況且佢唔使好高工資嘍咋 *keoi5 hai6 jat1 go3 hou2 jau5 zaak3 jam4 sam1 ge3 gu3 jyun4, fong3 ce2 keoi5 m4 sai2 hou2 gou1 gung1 zi1 gaa3 zaa3*. "He/she is a very responsible employee, and more over he won't work for too much money." So, there's an appeal first to the ethics, but maybe the more important thing is the second part.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Are You Moving to Hong Kong?

Hong Kong is a major port destination, making shipping and removal services abundant and delivery efficient. The cost of shipping is directly related to volume, method of delivery and the distance the cargo travels. If you are moving to Hong Kong on an expat employment package, then try and negotiate a shipping allowance in your contract. Typical offers include an air freight and sea freight allowance, both for shipping to Hong Kong and then back to your country of origin upon the completion of your contract. After all, you are likely to be a more effective employee if surrounded by your home comforts in your new city. If you are splitting your belongings between air freight and sea freight, which is common, make sure you have a clear idea of when you can expect your shipment to arrive. Air freight will typically take one to two weeks, while sea freight will be delivered only after as much as four to six weeks, depending on where you're moving from. It's important to bear this in mind when packing.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #12 Going Premium in Hong Kong

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- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
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12

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 火車三分鐘之後先到，搵張長凳坐陣先。
2. B: 坐咩吖？上落班高峰期呀而家。如果一陣逼唔上車，又要等下一班喇。
3. A: 你就要等。我有「高級八達通卡」。
4. B: 又如何？
5. A: 即係我唔同你咁初級囉。
6. B: 咩高級初級呀？未聽過。
7. A: 咁你聽過學生卡、長者小童卡、旅行卡之類嘅卡未吖？
8. B: 梗係有啦。
9. A: 高級卡咪類似囉！
10. B: 根本冇高級卡。
11. A: 高級卡可以坐頭等艙。所謂嘅「核准八達通卡」呀。
12. B: 只要啲多次八達通，個個都坐得頭等艙㗎啦。

JYUTPING

1. A: fo2 ce1 saam1 fan1 zung1 zi1 hau6 sin1 dou3, wan2 zoeng1
coeng4 dang3 co5 zan6 sin1.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: co5 me1 aa1? soeng5 lok6 baan1 gou1 fung1 kei4 aa3 ji4 gaa1.
jyu4 gwo2 jat1 zan6 bik1 m4 soeng5 ce1, jau6 jiu3 dang2 haa6 jat1
baan1 laa6.
3. A: nei5 zau6 jiu3 dang2. ngo5 jau5 gou1 kap1 baat3 daat6 tung1
kaat1.
4. B: jau6 jyu4 ho4?
5. A: zik1 hai6 ngo5 m4 tung4 nei5 gam3 co1 kap1 lo1.
6. B: me1 gou1 kap1 co1 kap1 aa3? mei6 teng1 gwo3.
7. A: gam2 nei5 teng1 gwo3 hok6 sang1 kaat1, zoeng2 ze2 siu2 tung4
kaat1, leoi5 hang4 kaat1 zi1 leoi2 ge3 kaat1 mei6 aa1?
8. B: gang2 hai6 jau5 laa1.
9. A: gou1 kap1 kaat1 mai6 leoi6 ci5 lo1.
10. B: gan1 bun2 mou5 gou1 kap1 kaat1.
11. A: gou1 kap1 kaat1 ho2 ji5 co5 tau4 dang2 cong1. so2 wai6 ge3 hat6
zeon2 baat3 daat6 tung1 kaat1 aa3.
12. B: zi2 jiu3 dyut1 do1 ci3 baat3 daat6 tung1, go3 go3 dou1 co5 dak1
tau4 dang2 cong1 gaa3 laa1.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: The train is going to arrive in 3 minutes. Let's sit on the bench.
2. B: Sit? It's currently rush hour. If we don't cram onto the train in a bit, we'll have to wait for the next one.
3. A: You would have to wait. I have a "premium Octopus card."
4. B: So what?
5. A: That means I'm not a basic user like you.
6. B: Basic? Premium? I've never heard of this.
7. A: Have you heard of student cards, cards for the elderly or for children, or tourist cards, those sorts of cards?
8. B: Of course...
9. A: Premium cards are like those.
10. B: There's no such thing as a premium card.
11. A: Premium cards get you into first class cabins. They are the sold-called "validated Octopus cards."
12. B: No, anyone can get in first class, you just have to swipe your card twice.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
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核准	hat6 zeon2	to validate; authorized	verb
高峰期	gou1 fung1 kei4	rush hour	phrase
長凳	coeng4 dang3	bench	noun
八達通	baat3 daat6 tung1	Octopus card	noun
長者	zoeng2 ze2	elder person; senior	noun
小童	siu2 tung4	child; children	noun
類似	leoi6 ci5	that category; similar to	phrase
根本	gan1 bun2	basically	adverb
嘟	dyut1	to swipe; beep	verb
頭等艙	tau4 dang2 cong1	first class cabin	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>完成課程之後可以攞到核准工人證明書。</p> <p><i>jyun4 sing4 fo3 cing4 zi1 hau6 ho2 ji5 lo2 dou2 hat6 zeon2 gung1 jan4 zing3 ming4 syu1.</i></p> <p>After completion of the course, one can obtain the certificate of Certified Worker.</p>	<p>早上八九點嗰陣係交通嘅高峰期。</p> <p><i>zou2 soeng6 baat3 gau2 dim2 go2 zan6 hai6 gaau1 tung1 ge3 gou1 fung1 kei4.</i></p> <p>The peak period for traffic is between 8 and 9 in the morning.</p>
<p>門口位加多張木造嘅長凳就完美喇!</p> <p><i>mun4 hau2 wai2 gaa1 do1 zoeng1 muk6 zou6 ge3 coeng4 dang3 zau6 jyun4 mei5 laa6!</i></p> <p>It would be perfect if we add a wooden bench at the entrance area.</p>	<p>八達通係一種香港通用嘅電子收費系統。</p> <p><i>baat3 daat6 tung1 hai6 jat1 zung2 hoeng1 gong2 tung1 jung6 ge3 din6 zi2 sau1 fai3 hai6 tung2.</i></p> <p>Octopus is a common electronic payment system in Hong Kong.</p>

<p>好多機構都提供長者優惠。 hou2 do1 gei1 kau3 dou1 tai4 gung1 zoeng2 ze2 jau1 wai6.</p> <p>Many organizations offer senior discounts.</p>	<p>香港迪士尼樂園嘅小童飛比成人飛平130蚊。 hoeng1 gong2 dik6 si6 nei4 lok6 jyun4 ge3 siu2 tung4 fei1 bei2 sing4 jan4 fei1 peng4 jat1 baak6 saam1 sap6 man1.</p> <p>Hong Kong Disneyland child tickets are HK \$30 cheaper than adult tickets.</p>
<p>冰皮月餅係一種類似雪糕同西餅嘅甜品。 bing1 pei2 jyut6 beng2 hai6 jat1 zung2 lei6 ci5 syut3 gou1 tung4 sai1 beng2 ge3 tim4 ban2.</p> <p>Snowy moon cake is a dessert similar to ice cream and cake.</p>	<p>佢根本就唔愛你! keoi5 gan1 bun2 zau6 m4 oi3 nei5!</p> <p>Basically, he doesn't love you!</p>
<p>而家無論衣食住行，啱一下就俾到錢，唔使用現金。 ji4 gaa1 mou4 leon6 ji1 sik6 zyu6 hang4, dyut1 jat1 haa5 zau6 bei2 dou2 cin2, m4 sai2 jung6 jin6 gam1.</p> <p>Now we can pay for all necessities of life with just a beep, cash is not necessary.</p>	<p>我未坐過頭等艙。 ngo5 mei6 co5 gwo1 tau4 dang2 cong1.</p> <p>I've never sat in the first class cabin.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 之類 zi1 lei2

咁你聽過學生卡、長者小童卡、旅行卡之類嘅卡未呀？

"Have you heard of student cards, cards for the elderly or for children, or tourist cards, those sorts of cards?"

Our grammar point in this lesson is ways of talking about categories of objects. In the dialog we hear 高級卡咪類似囉 "premium cards are like those"; really we are saying cards in the premium class are like those mentioned. So here we see two structures, the first is "(list) + 之類," the second is "類似+(list)," it's easy to get these mixed up. And the key is to remember

that we put the list in different places as we just showed you. For example, 學生, 長者, 小童之類都有折扣 ("students, seniors and children, these categories get discounts"). Another example is 類似學生卡、長者小童卡、旅行卡嘅折扣 ("the discount is similar to student cards, senior cards and children's cards"). So there are two ways of talking about categories of objects: 之類 *zi1 leoi2* and 類似 *leoi6 ci5*.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

What's an Octopus Card?

The Cantonese name for the Octopus card, 八達通 *baat3 daat6 tung1*, translates literally as "eight-arrived pass" (though in Chinese it was accepted as "go-everywhere pass"), where 八達 *baat3 daat6* may translate as "reaching everywhere." It was selected by the head of the MTR Corporation, the parent company of Octopus Cards Limited, in a naming competition. The number eight refers to the cardinal and ordinal directions, and the four-character idiom 四通八達 *sei3 tung1 baat3 daat6*, a common expression loosely translated as "reachable in all directions." It is also considered a lucky number in Chinese culture, and the phrase 八達 *baat3 daat6* can possibly be associated with the similar-sounding 發達 *faat3 daat6*, which means "getting rich" in the local dialect.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #13 Buying an Apartment in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

13

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 做乜咁垂頭喪氣呀新郎哥?
2. B: 我哋公司最近計劃裁員呀，但係我仲預緊成身債。
3. A: 你爭人錢仲結婚?
4. B: 就係因為結婚要買樓囉。我父母將成副身家俾晒我嚟做首期呀。
5. A: 咁你問銀行貸咗幾多呀?
6. B: 七成按揭，成三百萬。
7. A: 有樓供未偷笑囉。我首期都未儲夠，外母唔俾個女嫁俾我呀。
8. B: 結咗婚一樣煩。我老婆係全職主婦，供樓得我一份糧，好擔心比人炒呀。

JYUTPING

1. A: zou6 mat1 gam3 seoi4 tau4 song3 hei3 aa3 san1 long4 go1?
2. B: ngo5 dei6 gung1 si1 zeoi3 gan6 gai3 waak6 coi4 jyun4 aa3, daan6 hai6 ngo5 zung6 me1 gan2 seng4 san1 zaai3.
3. A: nei5 zaang1 jan4 cin2 zung6 git3 fan1?

CONT'D OVER

4. B: zau6 hai6 jan1 wai6 git3 fan1 jiu3 maai5 lau2 lo1. ngo5 fu6 mou5 zoeng1 seng4 fu3 san1 gaa1 bei2 saai3 ngo5 lei4 zou6 sau2 kei4 aa3.
5. A: gam2 nei5 man6 ngan4 hong4 taai3 zo2 gei2 do1 aa3?
6. B: cat1 sing4 on3 kit3, seng4 saam1 baak3 maan6.
7. A: jau5 lau2 gung1 mei6 tau1 siu3 lo1. ngo5 sau2 kei4 dou1 mei6 cou2 gau3, ngoi6 mou5 m4 bei2 go3 nei5 gaa3 bei2 ngo5 aa3.
8. B: git3 zo2 fan1 jat1 joeng6 faan4. ngo5 lou5 po4 hai6 cyun4 zik1 zyu2 fu5, gung1 lau2 dak1 ngo5 jat1 fan6 loeng4, hou2 daam1 sam1 bei2 jan4 caau2 aa3.

ENGLISH

1. A: Why are you so depressed after getting married?
2. B: My company is downsizing, and I'm buried in debt.
3. A: You got married while in debt?
4. B: I took out a loan for the apartment because I was getting married. My parents spent all their savings on the down-payment.
5. A: How much money did you borrow from the bank?
6. B: The mortgage is for seventy percent. Almost three million.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: You should be happy you have mortgage to pay. I can't even save up enough for a down-payment. My future mother-in-law doesn't want to marry her daughter to me at all.
8. B: It's not much better when you are married. My wife is a full-time housewife, and the whole mortgage is on me. So I'm really worried about getting fired.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
貸	taai3	to loan	verb
偷笑	tau1 siu3	to be secretly happy	verb
垂頭喪氣	seoi4 tau4 song3 hei3	downhearted	adjective
糧	loeng4	salary	noun
供樓	gung1 lau2	to pay a mortgage	verb
按揭	on3 kit3	mortgage	noun
裁員	coi4 jyun4	to fire people; lay off	verb
預	me1	to carry a burden	verb
爭人錢	zaang1 jan4 cin2	to owe money	verb
成身債	seng4 san1 zaai3	heavy debt	phrase
成副身家	seng4 fu3 san1 gaa1	all savings	phrase
首期	sau2 kei4	down payment	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>如果可以就盡量唔好貸款，利息好高㗎。</p> <p><i>jyu4 gwo2 ho2 ji5 zau6 zeon6 loeng6 m4 hou2 taai3 fun2, lei6 sik1 hou2 gou1 gaa3.</i></p> <p>If you can do without a loan, that's best, because interest rates are very high.</p>	<p>佢唔收你手續費都偷笑啦！</p> <p><i>keoi5 m4 sau1 nei5 sau2 zuk6 fai3 dou1 tau1 siu3 laa1!</i></p> <p>You should be happy at least he doesn't charge you service fees!</p>
<p>唔好垂頭喪氣啦，失敗乃成功之母，下次再試過啦。</p> <p><i>m4 hou2 seoi4 tau4 song3 hei3 laa1, sat1 baai6 naai5 sing4 gung1 zi1 mou5, haa6 ci3 zoi3 si3 gwo3 laa1.</i></p> <p>Don't be downhearted, as failure is the mother of success, try again next time.</p>	<p>每個月底，老闆都會出糧。</p> <p><i>mui5 go3 jyut6 dai2, lou5 baan2 dou1 wui5 ceot1 loeng4.</i></p> <p>The boss pays salary at the end of the month.</p>
<p>又要供車，又要供樓，好辛苦呀！</p> <p><i>jau6 jiu3 gung1 ce1, jau6 jiu3 gung1 lau2, hou2 san1 fu2 aa6!</i></p> <p>(I) have to pay the car loan as well as the mortgage, it's so hard!</p>	<p>喺未來十年我要還錢俾我嘅按揭。</p> <p><i>hai2 mei6 loi4 sap6 nin4 ngo5 jiu3 waan4 cin2 bei2 ngo5 ge3 on3 kit3.</i></p> <p>I have to pay back my mortgage in ten years.</p>
<p>裁員通知已經落咗喇，今次唔知係邊個黑仔。</p> <p><i>coi4 jyun4 tung1 zi1 ji5 ging1 lok6 zo2 laa3, gam1 ci3 m4 zi1 hai6 bin1 go3 haak1 zai2.</i></p> <p>The layoff notice has already been sent, but we don't know who the unlucky ones are.</p>	<p>公司已經宣佈咗會裁員。</p> <p><i>gung1 si1 ji5 ging1 syun1 bou3 zo2 wui5 coi4 jyun4.</i></p> <p>The company has already announced they would lay off staff.</p>
<p>而家啲大學生未畢業已經預一身卡數。</p> <p><i>ji4 gaa1 di1 daai6 hok6 saang1 mei6 bat1 jip6 ji5 ging1 me1 jat1 san1 kaat1 sou3.</i></p> <p>Nowadays university students already carry credit card debts before they graduate.</p>	<p>爭人錢就一定要還。</p> <p><i>zaang1 jan4 cin2 zau6 jat1 ding6 jiu3 wan4.</i></p> <p>If one owes others money, he must pay back.</p>

你年紀輕輕已經成身債，以後點算？

nei5 nin4 gei2 heng1 heng1 ji5 ging1 seng4 san1 zaa3, ji5 hau6 dim2 syun3?

You have such heavy debt despite being so young, how are you going to cope in the future?

我將成副身家投資喺你身上。

ngo5 zoeng1 seng4 fu3 san1 gaa1 tau4 zi1 hai2 nei5 san1 soeng6.

I'm investing all my savings on you.

首期一定要一次過付清，如果唔係就預訂唔到。

sau2 kei4 jat1 ding6 jiu3 jat1 ci3 gwo3 fu6 cing1, jyu4 gwo2 m4 hai6 zau6 jyu6 ding6 m4 dou2.

The down payment needs to be paid in one go, or else you can't make a reservation.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 成 *seng4/sing4*.

我仲預緊成身債.

"I'm also completely buried in debt."

In this lesson, we're talking about Jackie Chan 成龍... but not really. We want to look at the character 成 *seng4/sing4*. And this word has three meanings. And we see all three in the dialogue. Let's look at the first sentence: 我仲預緊成身債. "I'm also completely buried in debt." It means "completely" here. We also see 成 in this sentence: 我父母將成副身家俾晒我嚟做首期啊 "My parents paid ALL of their savings," similar to the first example, the meaning is "whole" or "entire." And this is related to the second meaning, where we're not talking about the whole piece, but rather parts of it. And this is where we hear: 七成按揭 "seventy percent mortgage."

More examples:

一成	<i>jat1 sing4</i>	10%
四成	<i>sei3 sing4</i>	40%
八成八	<i>baat3 sing4 baat3</i>	88%

So again. The character 成 *seng4/sing4* has three meanings.

The first is "entire" and the second is "a part." For the third one, we see it in our dialogue 成三百萬 "Almost three million." Here 成 means "almost" and "approximately," usually used with time and numbers. For example: 按揭成三十年 *on3 kit3 seng4 saam1 sap6 nin4* "almost thirty years for a mortgage."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Housing Market in Hong Kong

Hong Kong's housing market is among the most expensive in the world when compared to per capita income. The average cost of housing in Hong Kong for the year 2012 was HK \$55,540 per square meter against an average family income of HK\$20,700. According to survey and statistics, more than half of the income has been spent paying for thirty-year long mortgage on a tiny flat in a normal situation. Generally speaking, the housing market in Hong Kong has been at a sky-high price in recent years due to the influx of liquidity from mainland China and the acute shortage of supply.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #14 Landlord Problems in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

14

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 喂？業主呀？我係你個租客。
2. B: 下個月到期嗰個？
3. A: 係呀，我想續約呀。
4. B: 續約冇問題，但係屋租要貴少少㗎。
5. A: 又要貴？你已經收多我一個月嘅按金囉㗎。
6. B: 我哋呢個地段，你住過都知道幾旺㗎啦。
7. A: 我一向按時交租，地方保持得好乾淨㗎。
8. B: 見係熟客，我先至貴少少咋，其他人我要翻倍呀。
9. A: 咁貴幾多呀？
10. B: 貴一千。
11. A: 貴五百啦！
12. B: 萬七蚊，一口價。

JYUTPING

1. A: wai2? jip6 zyu2 aa4? ngo5 hai6 nei5 go3 zou1 haak3.
2. B: haa6 go3 jyut6 dou3 kei4 go2 go3?

CONT'D OVER

3. A: hai6 aa6, ngo5 soeng2 zuk6 joek3 aa6.
4. B: zuk6 joek3 mou5 man6 tai4, daan6 hai6 uk1 zou1 jiu3 gwai3 siu2 siu2 wo3.
5. A: jau6 jiu3 gwai3? nei5 ji5 ging1 sau1 do1 ngo5 jat1 go3 jyut6 ge3 on3 gam1 lo3 wo3.
6. B: ngo5 dei6 ni1 go3 dei6 dyun6, nei5 zyu6 gwo3 dou1 zi1 dou3 gei2 wong6 gaa3 laa1.
7. A: ngo5 jat1 hoeng3 on3 si4 gaau1 zou1, dei6 fong1 bou2 ci4 dak1 hou2 gon1 zeng6.
8. B: gin3 hai6 suk6 haak3, ngo5 sin1 zi3 gwai3 siu2 siu2 zaa3, kei4 taa1 jan4 ngo5 jiu3 faan1 pui5 aa3.
9. A: gam2 gwai3 gei2 do1 aa3?
10. B: gwai3 jat1 cin1.
11. A: gwai3 ng5 baak3 laa1!
12. B: maan6 cat1 man1, jat1 hau2 gaa3.

ENGLISH

1. A: Hello, landlord? I'm your tenant.
2. B: The one whose rental is up next month?

CONT'D OVER

3. A: Yeah, I want to continue to rent your apartment.
4. B: That's not a problem, but the rent for next year is a bit more expensive.
5. A: You want to increase the rent again? You already took one more month of deposit from me.
6. B: Now that you lived there you know how busy this location is.
7. A: I've always pay the rent on time, and keep the place clean.
8. B: Because you're an old customer, I'll only increased the rent a bit, for anyone else I would double it.
9. A: So, how much more expensive?
10. B: \$1,000 Hong Kong Dollars.
11. A: How about \$500?
12. B: \$17,000. Take it or leave it.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
翻倍	faan1 pui5	to double	verb
業主	jip6 zyu2	landlord	noun
租客	zou1 haak3	tenant	noun
地段	dei6 dyun6	location	noun

一口價	jat1 hau2 gaa3	no haggling; "take it or leave it"	phrase
到期	dou6 kei4	to come due	verb
熟客	suk6 haak3	old customer	phrase
續約	zuk6 joek3	to renew a lease	verb
按金	on3 gam1	deposit	noun
旺	wong6	busy; prosperous	adjective
屋租	uk1 zou1	rent	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>香港樓價比起幾年前已經翻倍，好誇張！ <i>hoeng1 gong2 lau4 gaa3 bei2 hei2 gei2 nin4 cin4 ji5 ging1 faan1 pui5, hou2 kwaa1 zoeng1!</i></p> <p>Hong Kong property prices have doubled compared to a few years ago, what an exaggeration!</p>	<p>租約一定要由業主本人簽名先算。 <i>zou1 joek3 jat1 ding6 jiu3 jau4 jip6 zyu2 bun2 jan4 cim1 meng2 sin1 syun3.</i></p> <p>The contract must be signed by the landlord himself to be legal.</p>
<p>繁華地段就梗係搶手嘅啦。 <i>faan4 waa4 dei6 dyun6 zau6 gang2 hai6 coeng2 sau2 gaa3 laa1</i></p> <p>Downtown apartments are very popular.</p>	<p>喺蘋果店裡面只有一口價，冇商量。 <i>hai2 ping4 gwo2 dim3 lei5 min6 zi2 jau5 jat1 hau2 gaa3, mou5 soeng1 loeng4.</i></p> <p>At the Apple store, there is no haggling.</p>
<p>仲有一日到期。 <i>zung6 jau5 jat1 jat6 zau6 dou3 kei4.</i></p> <p>The due date still have one day to go.</p>	<p>佢係呢度熟客，可以俾九折佢。 <i>keoi5 hai6 ni1 dou6 suk6 haak3, ho2 ji5 bei2 gau2 zit3 keoi5.</i></p> <p>He's an old customer here, we can offer him 10% off.</p>

<p>唔續約就要搬，你諗清楚喇！ <i>m4 zuk6 joek3 zau6 jiu3 bun1, nei5 lam2 cing1 co2 laa6!</i></p> <p>We'll have to move if we don't renew the lease, think clearly about it!</p>	<p>而家要俾一成按金，如果唔係就唔留俾你㗎喇。 <i>ji4 gaa1 jiu3 bei2 jat1 sing4 on3 gam1, jyu4 gwo2 m4 hai6 zau6 m4 lau4 bei2 nei5 gaa3 laa6.</i></p> <p>You have to pay a 10% deposit now, or else we cannot reserve it for you.</p>
<p>依個商場好旺，每逢周末都搵唔到位泊車。 <i>ji1 go3 soeng1 coeng4 hou2 wong6, mui5 fung4 zau1 mut6 dou1 wan2 m4 dou2 wai2 paak3 ce1.</i></p> <p>This mall is very busy, the parking lot gets full every weekend.</p>	<p>屋租太貴。 <i>uk1 zou1 taai3 gwai3.</i></p> <p>The rent is too high.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Character 口 (*hau2*) "mouth"

萬七蚊，一口價。

"\$17,000. Take it or leave it."

We have previously talked about the character 口 (*hau2*) "mouth," but it was used as a measure word. For example: 一家三口 (*jat1 gaa1 saam1 hau2*) "a family of three"; 一口井 (*jat1 hau2 zeng2*) "a well." However, in our dialogue in this lesson, although the character 口 is used like a measure word, the meaning is different. The 口 in the expression 一口價 is more of a measure of duration.

For example:

- 一口價
jat1 hau2 gaa3
 "no haggling"; "Take it or leave it"

Note: 口 is not the proper measure word for price.

Another Similar Expression

Another example is 一口氣 (*jat1 hau2 hei3*), literally "in a single breath," but it means "in a hurry," or "in a short duration of time."

For example:

1. 佢一口氣跑上十樓。
keoi5 jat1 hau2 hei3 paau2 soeng5 sap6 lau2
"He rushed up to the tenth floor in a single stretch."
2. 我哋一口氣做完晒呢個月嘅工作。
ngo5 dei6 jat1 hau2 hei3 zo6 jyun4 saai3 ni1 go3 jyut6 ge3 gung1 zok3
"We finished all the work for this month in a rush."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Renting an Apartment in Hong Kong

Most tenancy agreements in Hong Kong are for a two-year period; the first year is inflexible with fixed terms; and the second year flexible, in which either party can give one month's notice to terminate the lease. There is also a deposit, usually equivalent to two or three months' rental, payable to the landlord when an offer to lease is accepted. Other costs associated includes: estate agents fee of half a month's rental, and Stamp Duty which for a standard Lease Term (exceeding one year but not exceeding three years) is 0.5 percent of the average yearly rent, this duty is payable in equal shares by the Landlord and Tenant. In a few rare cases the Landlord may require the Tenancy Agreement to be executed through a lawyer which would also entail some legal fees.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #15 Bringing Your Cat Out of Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

15

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 我想帶我隻貓去澳門，唔知要辦咩手續。
2. B: 你隻貓有冇擺牌呀？
3. A: 有牌，而且做咗絕育添。
4. B: 聽講要打狂犬疫苗㗎。
5. A: 但我隻係貓嚟㗎。
6. B: 我聽講仲要去檢疫部門住低觀察一個月添。
7. A: 去漁農署住一個月？但係我隻貓上個月先打完防疫針㗎。
8. B: 如果觀察期間發現未合資格，可能仲需要打針添。
9. A: 我聽講去到澳門之後先至要住貓房觀察㗎。
10. B: 兩邊都要。

JYUTPING

1. A: ngo5 soeng2 daai3 ngo5 zek3 maau1 heoi3 ou3 mun2, m4 zi1 jiu3 baan6 me1 sau2 zuk6.
2. B: nei5 zek3 maau1 jau5 mou5 lo2 paai4 aa3?
3. A: jau5 paai4, ji4 ce2 zou6 zo2 zyut6 juk6 tim1.

CONT'D OVER

4. B: teng1 gong2 jiu3 daa2 kwong4 hyun2 jik6 miu4 wo3.
5. A: daan6 ngo5 zek3 hai6 maau1 lai4 go3 wo3.
6. B: ngo5 teng1 gong2 zung6 jiu3 heoi3 gim2 jik6 bou6 mun4 zyu6 dai1 gun1 caat3 jat1 go3 jyut6 tim1.
7. A: heoi3 jyu4 nung4 cyu5 zyu6 jat1 go3 jyut6? daan6 hai6 ngo5 zek3 maau1 soeng6 go3 jyut6 sin1 daa2 jyun4 fong4 jik6 zam1 wo3.
8. B: jyu4 gwo2 gun1 caat3 kei4 gaan1 faat3 jin6 mei6 hap6 zi1 gaak3, ho2 nang4 zung6 seoi1 jiu3 daa2 zam1 tim1.
9. A: ngo5 teng1 gong2 heoi3 dou3 ou3 mun2 zi1 hau6 sin1 zi3 jiu3 zyu6 maau1 fong4 gun1 caat3 go3 wo3.
10. B: loeng5 bin1 dou1 jiu3.

ENGLISH

1. A: I want to take my cat to Macau, but I don't know what procedures to do.
2. B: Does your cat have a license?
3. A: Yes, and it's been spayed.
4. B: I've heard you have to vaccinate it against rabies.
5. A: But it's a cat.

CONT'D OVER

6. B: I heard it also has to get quarantined at the inspection of disease control bureau for a month.
7. A: It has to go live at the Fishing and Agriculture Department for a whole month? But my cat just finished its vaccination schedule last month.
8. B: If the quarantine period reveals that your cat isn't up to standard, it might need more shots.
9. A: I've heard it only needs to get quarantine after arriving in Macau.
10. B: Both before and after are needed.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
打針	daa2 zam1	to get a shot	verb
絕育	zyut6 juk6	to spay; to neuter	verb
狂犬疫苗	kwong4 hyun2 jik6 miu4	rabies vaccine	phrase
漁農署	jyu4 nung4 cyu5	Fishing and Agriculture Department; Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department (AFCD)	noun
貓房	maau1 fong4	cat prison	phrase
觀察	gun1 caat3	to inspect; to observe	verb

防疫針	fong4 jik6 zam1	vaccine	noun
檢疫部門	gim2 jik6 bou6 mun4	inspection in disease control department	noun
擺牌	lo2 paai4	to have a license	verb
手續	sau2 zuk6	procedures	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>我最驚打針！ <i>ngo5 zeoi3 geng1 daa2 zam1!</i></p> <p>Injections are the scariest thing in my life!</p>	<p>我隻貓做完絕育手術之後成日鬱鬱不歡。 <i>ngo5 zek3 maau1 zou6 jyun4 jyut6 yuk6 sau2 seot6 zi1 hau6 sing4 jat6 wat1 wat1 bat1 fun1.</i></p> <p>After my cat is spayed it always looks depressed.</p>
<p>我聽日帶隻狗去漁農署打狂犬疫苗。 <i>ngo5 ting1 jat6 daai3 zek3 gau2 heoi3 jyu4 nung4 cyu5 daa2 kwong4 hyun2 jik6 miu4.</i></p> <p>I'm bringing my dog to AFCD for the rabies vaccine tomorrow.</p>	<p>我聽日帶隻狗去漁農署打狂犬疫苗。 <i>ngo5 ting1 jat6 daai3 zek3 gau2 heoi3 jyu4 nung4 cyu5 daa2 kwong4 hyun2 jik6 miu4.</i></p> <p>I'm bringing my dog to AFCD for the rabies vaccine tomorrow.</p>
<p>見到毛毛喺貓房咁唔開心，我好想快啲接佢返屋企。 <i>gin3 dou2 mou4 mou1 hai2 maau1 fong4 gam3 m4 hoi1 sam1, ngo5 hou2 soeng2 faai3 di1 zip3 keoi5 faan1 uk1 kei2.</i></p> <p>After seeing Momo being so upset in the cat prison, I want to take it home as soon as possible.</p>	<p>天文學家借助望遠鏡觀察月球。 <i>tin1 man4 hok6 gaa1 ze3 zo6 mong6 jyun5 geng3 gun1 caat3 jyut6 kau4.</i></p> <p>The astronomer observes the moon with the aid of a telescope.</p>

<p>去印度旅行之前記得要打防疫針。 <i>heoi3 jan3 dou6 lei5 hang4 zi1 cin4 gei3 dak1 jiu3 daa2 fong4 jik6 zam1.</i></p> <p>Remember to get vaccines before traveling to India.</p>	<p>香港嘅機場同碼頭都有檢疫部門駐守。 <i>hoeng1 gong2 ge3 gei1 coeng4 tung4 maa5 tau4 dou1 jau5 gim2 jik6 bou6 mun4 zyu3 sau2.</i></p> <p>There are inspection and quarantine departments stationed at Hong Kong's airport and ports.</p>
<p>無論係餐廳、酒吧、抑或咖啡室，都要擺牌先可以營業。 <i>mou4 leon6 hai6 caan1 teng1, zau2 baa1, jik1 waak6 gaa3 fei1 sat1, dou1 jiu3 lo2 paai4 sin1 ho2 ji3 jing4 jip6.</i></p> <p>Whether restaurant, bar, or cafe, they'd need a license before they can open for business.</p>	<p>請辦理手續。 <i>cing2 baan6 lei5 sau2 zuk6.</i></p> <p>Please handle the procedures.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Pattern 仲...添 "even"

我聽講仲要去檢疫部門住低觀察一個月。

"I heard it also has to get quarantined at the inspection of disease control bureau for a month."

The 仲...添 (*zung3...tim1*) pattern means "also," or "even." It is used in the scenario that other than many existing things, there are ALSO/EVEN another specific thing that is happening.

Let's start with few examples:

1. 佢仲識西班牙文添!

keoi5 zung6 sik1 sai1 baan1 ngaa4 man2 tim1

"He even speaks Spanish!"

The meaning here is: "He knows few other languages, and he ALSO knows Spanish."

2. 香港機場仲有貓房添！

hoeng1 gong2 gei1 coeng4 zung6 jau5 maau1 fong4 tim1

"The Hong Kong airport even has a cat prison."

The meaning here is: "The Hong Kong airport has a lot of things, but it EVEN has a cat prison."

Sentence Structure

We take the statement 佢識西班牙文 (*keoi5 sik1 sai1 baan1 ngaa4 man2*) "He/She speaks Spanish," then add the pattern 仲...添 (*zung3...tim1*) to it.

Remember, 仲 (*zung3*) goes after the subject [in this case, 佢 (*keoi5*) "he/she/it"]; and 添 (*tim1*) goes to the end of the sentence.

For example:

1. 我聽講仲要去檢疫部門住低觀察一個月添。

ngo5 teng1 gong2 zung6 jiu3 heoi3 gim2 jik6 bou6 mun4 zyu6 dai1 gun1 caat3 jat1 go3 jyut6 tim1

"I heard it also has to get quarantined at the inspection of disease control bureau for a month."

Note: The subject in this sentence is "the cat," therefore the original sentence before adding 仲...添 (*zung3...tim1*) pattern is:

1. 我聽講貓要去檢疫部門住低觀察一個月。

ngo5 teng1 gong2 maau1 jiu3 heoi3 gim2 jik6 bou6 mun4 zyu6 dai1 gun1 caat3 jat1 go3 jyut6

"I heard the cat has to get quarantined at the inspection of disease control bureau for a month."

Language Tip

With the usage of the 仲...添 (*zung3...tim1*) pattern, it implies that there is other stuff that is happening, but EVEN this also has to happen.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Traveling with Animals

To bring animals and birds into or out of Hong Kong, pet owners need to apply for a Special Permit in advance from the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department. Dogs and cats imported from certain countries (including but not limited to the UK, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan) may be exempted from quarantine, subject to full compliance with the permit terms. For pets without proper documentation or from countries without the exemption, the animals might subject to up to 6-month quarantine at the Animal Management Centre.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #16 On Honeymoon in Hong Kong

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- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 豬豬，不如我哋去馬爾代夫度蜜月吖！
2. B: 俗啲喇，個個都去馬爾代夫。不如我哋去個有乜遊客嘅地方吖？
3. A: 塞舌爾點呀？連威廉王子都帶王妃去㗎。
4. B: 你覺得我似王子定係你似公主呀？
5. A: 咁...不如不丹吖！梁朝偉帶劉嘉玲結婚嘅聖地呀，聽講好少人去㗎。
6. B: 因為啲宗教國家好難去吖嘛。
7. A: 咁邊度有水清沙幼，容易去，仲冷門嘅地方呀？
8. B: 南丫島，搭小輪半個鐘頭，唔使跟團，百分百自由行。
9. A: 但係...
10. B: 仲唔使擔心人生地不熟，語言不通添！

JYUTPING

1. A: zyu1 zyu1, bat1 jyu4 ngo5 dei6 heoi3 maa5 ji5 doi6 fu1 dou6 mat6 jyu6 aa1!
2. B: zuk6 di1 wo3, go3 go3 dou1 heoi3 maa5 ji5 doi6 fu1. bat1 jyu4 ngo5 dei6 heoi3 go3 mou5 mat1 jau4 haak3 ge3 dei6 fong1 aa1?

CONT'D OVER

3. A: coi3 sit3 ji5 dim2 aa6? lin4 wai1 lim4 wong4 zi2 dou1 daai3 won4 fei1 heoi3 gaa3.
4. B: nei5 gok3 dak1 ngo5 ci5 wong4 zi2 ding6 hai6 nei5 ci5 gung1 zyu2 aa3?
5. A: gam2... bat1 jyu4 bat1 daan1 aa1! loeng4 ciu4 wai5 daai3 lau4 gaa1 ling4 git3 fan1 ge3 sing3 dei6 aa6, teng1 gong2 hou2 siu2 jan4 heoi3 gaa3.
6. B: jan1 wai6 di1 zung1 gaau3 gwok3 gaa1 hou2 naan4 heoi3 aa1 maa3.
7. A: gam2 bin1 dou6 jau5 seoi2 cing1 saa1 jau3, jung4 ji6 heoi3, zung6 laang5 mun2 ge3 dei6 fong1 aa3?
8. B: naam4 aa1 dou2, daap3 siu2 leon4 bun3 go3 zung1 tau4, m4 sai2 gan1 tyun4, baak3 fan6 baak3 zi6 jau4 hang4.
9. A: daan6 hai6...
10. B: zung6 m4 sai2 daam1 sam1 jan4 sang1 dei6 bat1 suk6, jyu5 jin4 bat1 tung1 tim1!

ENGLISH

1. A: Darling, how about we go to the Maldives on our honeymoon?
2. B: How vulgar, everyone goes to the Maldives, why don't we go some place without tourists.

CONT'D OVER

3. A: The Seychelles? Even Prince William took his fiancée there.
4. B: You think that I'm a prince or you're a princess?
5. A: How about Bhutan, it's renowned for Tony Leung taking Karina Lau there to get married, I've heard not many people go.
6. B: That's because it's hard to travel to those religious countries.
7. A: So where can we find the place with perfect beaches that's easy to get to, and not so popular?
8. B: Lamma Island. It's thirty minutes by ferry, no need for a tour group, we'll have 100% self-directed travel.
9. A: But...
10. B: And we won't even need to worry about strange peoples or cultures.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
遊客	jau4 haak3	traveler, tourist	noun
冷門	laang5 mun2	rare	adjective
度蜜月	dou6 mat6 jyut6	to spend a honeymoon	verb
王妃	wong4 fei1	wife of a prince	noun
王子	wong4 zi2	prince	noun
公主	gung1 zyu2	princess	noun

宗教國家	zung1 gaau3 gwok3 gaa1	religious country	phrase
水清沙幼	seoi2 cing1 saa1 jau3	perfect beach (lit. water-clear-sand- fine)	phrase
跟團	gan1 tyun4	to join tour group	verb
自由行	zi6 jau4 hang4	self-directed travel	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>遊客在嘗昆蟲。 <i>jau4 haak3 zoi6 soeng4 kwan1 cung4</i></p> <p>The tourist is tasting the insect.</p>	<p>女遊客在等火車。 <i>nei5 jau4 haak3 zoi6 dang2 fo2 ce1</i></p> <p>The traveler is waiting for the train.</p>
<p>呢個學科一直以嚟都係好冷門嘅， 你點解會揀佢？ <i>ni1 go3 hok6 fo1 jat1 zik6 ji5 lai4 dou1 hai6 hou2 laang5 mun2 ge3, nei5 dim2 gaai2 wui5 gaan2 keoi5?</i></p> <p>This field has always been very unpopular, why did you pick it?</p>	<p>我哋為咗決定去邊度度蜜月而鬧 交。 <i>ngo5 dei6 wai6 zo2 kyut3 ding6 heoi3 bin1 dou6 dou6 mat6 jyut6 ji4 naau6 gaau1</i></p> <p>We got in an argument when deciding where to go for honeymoon.</p>
<p>威廉王子同凱特王妃簡直係金童玉 女。 <i>wai1 lim4 wong4 zi2 tung4 hoi2 dak6 wong4 fei1 gaan2 zik6 hai6 gam1 tung4 juk6 nei5</i></p> <p>Prince William and his wife Kate are the golden couple.</p>	<p>你家陣仲想同威廉王子結婚？發白 日夢啦你。 <i>nei5 gaa1 zan6 zung6 soeng2 tung4 wai1 lim4 wong4 zi2 git3 fan1? faat3 baak6 jat6 mung6 laa1 nei5 .</i></p> <p>You still want to marry Willis even now? You must be dreaming.</p>

<p>佢成日都當自己係公主，要人服侍。</p> <p><i>keoi5 seng4 jat6 dou1 dong3 zi6 gei2 hai6 gung1 zyu2, jiu3 jan4 fuk6 si6.</i></p> <p>She sees herself as a princess and expect others to serve her.</p>	<p>有邊啲國家係屬於宗教國家呀？</p> <p><i>yau5 bin1 di1 gwok3 gaa1 hai6 suk6 jyu1 zung1 gaa3 gwok3 gaa1 aa6?</i></p> <p>Which are the religious countries?</p>
<p>香港嘅半月灣水清沙幼，係難得嘅靚沙灘。</p> <p><i>hoeng1 gong2 ge3 bun3 jyut6 waan1 seoi2 cing1 saa1 jau3, hai6 naan4 dak1 ge3 leng3 saa1 taan1.</i></p> <p>Half Moon Bay is a perfect beach in Hong Kong, which is quite rare.</p>	<p>我屋企人去旅行鍾意跟團，但我就好憎呢啲鴨仔團。</p> <p><i>ngo5 uk1 kei2 jan4 heoi3 leoi5 hang4 zung1 ji3 gan1 tyun4, daan6 ngo5 zau6 hou2 zang1 ni1 di1 aap3 zai2 tyun4.</i></p> <p>My family likes to join tour groups when traveling, but I hate it.</p>

去台灣可以考慮自由行，冇必要跟團。

heoi3 toi4 waan1 ho2 ji5 haau2 leoi6 zi6 jau4 hang4, mou5 bit1 jiu3 gan1 tyun4.

When visiting Taiwan you can consider going around by yourself, joining a tour group is not necessary.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Difference Between the Two "even" Patterns 仲...添 VS 連...都...

仲唔使擔心人生地不熟，語言不通添！

"And we won't even need to worry about strange peoples or cultures."

In our last lesson, we talked about the "even" pattern 仲...添 *zung3...tim1*, we see this pattern again this lesson: 仲唔使擔心人生地不熟，語言不通添！ *zung6 m4 sai2 daam1 sam1 jan4 sang1 dei6 bat1 suk6, jyu5 jin4 bat1 tung1 tim1!* "And we won't even need to worry about strange peoples or cultures."

In this grammar point we want to teach you another "even" pattern, as well as pointing out the

difference between the two "even" patterns: 仲...添 (*zung3...tim1*) and 連...都... (*lin4... dou1*).

The 連...都... Pattern

This is another "even" pattern that we see in this dialogue: 連威廉王子都帶王妃去
嚟。"Even Prince William took his fiancée there."

Of these two patterns, 連...都... (*lin4... dou1*) implies that the subject is doing something popular, as in everyone is doing something to the extent that EVEN this person is doing it.

Examples:

1. 每個人都識講西班牙文, 連佢都識講西班牙文。
*mui5 go3 jan4 dou1 sik1 gong2 sai1 baan1 ngaa4 man2, lin4 keoi5 dou1 sik1
gong2 sai1 baan1 ngaa4 man2.*
"Everyone speaks Spanish, even he speaks Spanish."
2. 每個機場都有貓房, 連香港機場都有貓房。
*mui5 go3 gei1 coeng4 dou1 jau5 mau1 fong4, lin4 hoeng1 gong2 gei1 coeng4
dou1 jau5 mau1 fong4.*
"Every airport in the world has a cat prison, so of course even the Hong Kong airport
has a cat prison."

The 仲...添 Pattern

With the 仲...添 (*zung3...tim1*) pattern, we are no longer implying that something is popular and done everywhere, we're saying something that is very specific about the subject.

Examples:

1. 佢仲識西班牙文添!
keoi5 zung6 sik1 sai1 baan1 ngaa4 man2 tim1
"He even speaks Spanish."

2. 香港機場仲有貓房添！

hoeng1 gong2 gei1 coeng4 zung6 jau5 maau1 fong4 tim1

"The Hong Kong airport even has a cat prison."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Wedding Culture in Hong Kong

There are many wedding-related exhibitions held in Hong Kong throughout the year, such as Hong Kong Wedding and Overseas Wedding Expo and Hong Kong Wedding Banquet and Wedding Services Expo. Engaged couples can find all sorts of wedding-related goods and services at a discount price or package. Since the first Wedding Expo organized in 1993, the Wedding Exhibition has developed to become a necessary place for the couples to visit. According to recent surveys, there is a noticeable growth in demand for overseas wedding and honeymoon arrangements.

Fun facts: Engaged couples traveling together before the wedding (either for the photoshoot or not) are often called 預支蜜月 *jyu6 zi1 mat6 jyu6* "Honeymoon in advance."

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #17 Home Renovations in Hong Kong

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- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
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17

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你間屋裝修成點呀？之前鋪緊個大理石地磚，係咪？
2. B: 本來係，後來個承建商話，連電線都要全部換埋。
3. A: 成個工程要使唔少錢啫。
4. B: 不過個師傅話材料費可以收我平啲。但成個施工隊嘅人工都夠攞命啦。
5. A: 佢一個人搞唔掂咩？
6. B: 太多嘢要攞啦，而且成個工程要搞兩個月。
7. A: 鋪地磚同換電線要兩個月？
8. B: 最嘅時間嘅係前期嘅隔熱同防水。
9. A: 廚房點解要防水呀？
10. B: 個師傅話，費事影響啲水管水渠啫。

JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 gaan1 uk1 zong1 sau1 seng4 dim2 aa6? zi1 cin4 pou1 gan2 go3 daai6 lei5 sek6 dei6 zyun1, hai6 mai6?
2. B: bun2 loi4 hai6, hau6 loi4 go3 sing4 gin3 soeng1 waa6, lin4 din6 sin3 dou1 jiu3 cyun4 bou6 wun6 maai4.
3. A: seng4 go3 gung1 cing4 jiu3 sai2 m4 siu2 cin2 wo3.

CONT'D OVER

4. B: bat1 gwo3 go3 si1 fu2 waa6 coi4 liu2 fai3 ho2 ji5 sau1 ngo5 peng4 di1. daan6 seng4 go3 si1 gung1 deoi2 ge3 jan4 gung1 dou1 gau3 lo2 meng6 laa1.
5. A: keoi5 jat1 go3 jan4 gaau2 m4 dim6 me1?
6. B: taai3 do1 je5 jiu3 gaau2 laa6, ji4 ce2 seng4 go3 gung1 cing4 jiu3 gaau2 loeng5 go3 jyut6.
7. A: pou1 dei6 zyun1 tung4 wun6 din6 sin3 jiu3 loeng5 go3 jyut6?
8. B: zeoi3 saai1 si4 gaan3 ge3 hai6 cin4 kei4 ge3 gaak3 jit6 tung4 fong4 sei2.
9. A: cyu4 fong1 dim2 gaai2 jiu3 fong4 sei2 aa6?
10. B: go3 si1 fu2 waa6, fai3 si6 jing2 hoeng2 di1 sei2 gun2 sei2 keoi4 wo2.

ENGLISH

1. A: How are your home renovations coming? Before, you were laying marble floor, right?
2. B: Originally I was. Then the contractor said we needed to replace the electrical wiring too.
3. A: The whole project must cost a lot.
4. B: The guy said he'd give us a discount on a materials fee. But the pay for the construction team is quite a lot.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: He can't do it himself?
6. B: It's too much for just one man, and the whole project will take two months.
7. A: Two months for laying tiles and replacing electrical wires?
8. B: The most time-consuming part is insulating and waterproofing the room in advance.
9. A: You have to waterproof your kitchen?
10. B: They say it's best to be safe before messing with plumbing.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
影響	jing2 hoeng2	to affect	verb
費事	fai3 si6	in case	adverb
防水	fong4 seoi2	waterproofing	phrase
隔熱	gaak3 jit6	heat insulating	phrase
電線	din6 sin3	electrical wiring	noun
工程	gung1 cing4	construction project	phrase
施工隊	si1 gung1 deoi2	construction team	phrase
承建商	sing4 gin3 soeng1	contractor	noun
鋪	pou1	to lay (lit. putting and spreading things on ground)	verb

本來	bun2 loi4	originally	adverb
地磚	dei6 zyun1	floor tiles	noun
裝修	zong1 sau1	to renovate	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>食齋會唔會影響健康? sik6 zaai1 wui5 m4 wui5 jing2 hoeng2 gin6 hong1?</p> <p>Does going vegetarian affect one's health?</p>	<p>早啲出門口，費事塞車遲到。 zou2 di1 ceot1 mun4 hau2, fai3 si6 sak1 ce1 ci4 dou3.</p> <p>Let's leave soon, in case we get stuck in traffic jam and arrive late.</p>
<p>去沙灘時最好將手機放入個密實防水袋入面。 heoi3 saa1 taan1 si4 zeoi3 hou2 zoeng1 sau2 gei1 fong3 jap6 go3 mat6 sat6 fong4 sei2 doi2 jap6 min6.</p> <p>(You) better put the cellphone in a seamless waterproof bag when going to the beach.</p>	<p>呢塊木板可以隔熱。 ni1 fai3 muk6 baan2 ho2 ji3 gaak3 jit6</p> <p>This wooden board can block heat.</p>
<p>你千祈唔好將啲電線接係水渠上面。 nei5 cin1 kei4 m4 hou2 zeong1 di1 din6 sin3 zip3 hai2 sei2 keoi4 seong6 min6.</p> <p>You should never connect an electric wire to a water pipe.</p>	<p>我好榮幸可以負責呢個咁有意義嘅工程。 ngo5 hou2 wing4 hang6 ho2 ji5 fu6 zaak3 ni1 go3 gam3 jau5 ji3 ji6 ge3 gung1 cing4.</p> <p>I'm flattered to have the opportunity to manage this meaningful construction project.</p>

<p>呢隊施工隊總共有十個人。 <i>ni1 deoi6 si1 gung1 deoi2 zung2 gung6 jau5 sap6 go3 jan4.</i></p> <p>There are 10 people in this construction team.</p>	<p>屋頂又漏水喇，快啲叫承建商嚟睇下啦。 <i>uk1 deng2 jau6 lau6 sei2 laa6, faai3 di1 giu3 sing4 gin3 soeng1 lei4 tai2 haa2 laa1.</i></p> <p>The roof is leaking again, call and ask the contractor to come check it immediately.</p>
<p>點解佢將啲毛巾鋪晒喺地下？ <i>dim2 gai2 keoi5 zoeng1 di1 mou4 gan1 pou1 saai3 hai2 dei6 haa5?</i></p> <p>Why did he spread out the towels on the floor?</p>	<p>尋日本來我哋想去游水，但係落暴雨冇去到。 <i>cam4 jat6 bun2 loi4 ngo5 dei6 soeng2 heoi3 jau4 sei2, daan6 hai6 lok6 bou6 jyu5 mou5 heoi3 dou3.</i></p> <p>I planned to go swimming the other day, but there was heavy rain so I didn't.</p>
<p>呢款大理石地磚幾錢一打呀？ <i>ni1 fun2 daai6 lei5 sek6 dei6 zyun1 gei2 cin2 jat1 daa1 aa6?</i></p> <p>How much is a dozen of this kind of marble tiles?</p>	<p>要監督裝修師傅，防止偷工減料。 <i>jiu3 gaam1 duk1 zong1 sau1 si1 fu2, fong4 zi2 tau1 gung1 gaam2 liu2.</i></p> <p>You need to supervise renovation workers to keep them from cutting corners on materials.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Two Characters: 防 (*fong4*), and 隔 (*gaak3*)

最嘅時間嘅係前期嘅隔熱同防水。

"The most time-consuming part is he insulating and waterproofing the room in advance."

These two characters hardly ever appear by themselves; they always have nouns or phrases following them, and usually, those nouns and phrases are about something bad or disastrous.

防 (*fong4*)

防 (*fong4*) means "to protect" or "to guard against"; or in some cases, the treatment or protection protecting the object itself.

Words with 防	Romanization	"English Translation"
防水	<i>fong4 seoi2</i>	"waterproof"
防潮	<i>fong4 ciu4</i>	"anti-humidity"
防蟲	<i>fong4 cung4</i>	"insect-proof"
防洪	<i>fong4 hung4</i>	"flood-proof"
防彈	<i>fong4 daan2</i>	"bulletproof"
防菌	<i>fong4 kwan2</i>	"bacteria-proof"
防災	<i>fong4 zoi1</i>	"disaster-proof"

For example:

1. 落雨嗰陣記得鋪好嘢防水
Lok6 jyu5 go2 zan6 gei3 dak1 pou1 hou2 je5 fong4 seoi2
"When it's raining, remember to lay something out to protect against water."
2. 總統架車有防彈玻璃
Zung2 tung2 gaa3 ce1 jau5 fong4 daan2 bo1 lei1
"The president's car has bulletproof glass."
3. 政府推出咗一系列嘅防災措施
Zing3 fu2 teoi1 ceot1 zo2 jat1 hai6 lit6 ge3 fong4 zoi1 cou3 si1
"The government instituted a number of anti-disaster measures."

隔 (*gaak3*)

隔 (*gaak3*) means "to insulate" or "to set apart from."

Words with 隔	Romanization	"English Translation"
隔熱	<i>gaak3 jit6</i>	"heat insulation"
隔音	<i>gaak3 jam1</i>	"sound insulation"
隔塵	<i>gaak3 can4</i>	"dust insulation"

For example:

1. 呢塊木板可以隔熱
Ni1 fai3 muk6 baan2 ho2 ji3 gaak3 jit6
"This wooden board can block heat."
2. 隔塵網可以防止塵埃
Gaak3 can4 mong5 ho2 ji5 fong4 zi2 can4 oi1
"An insulating net can keep dust from coming out."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

"Masters" in Hong Kong

In Hong Kong, contractors are usually called 師傅 (*si1 fu2*), or 裝修師傅 (*zong1 sau1 si1 fu2*). For those of you who've watched a lot of martial art movies, you might recall that 師傅 (*si1 fu2*) means "master" or "teacher." It's a respectful way to refer to someone whose professions involve skills, for example: 麵包師傅 (*min6 baau1 si1 fu2*) "baker," 整車師傅 (*zing2 ce1 si1 fu2*) "auto shop staff," 造鞋師傅 (*zou6 haai4 si1 fu2*) "shoemaker."

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #18 Getting Therapy in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

18

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 我個心理醫生話我有心理問題。
2. B: 你睇起嚟好正常㗎。
3. A: 錯覺嚟啫，我細個嗰陣我父母愛我嘅方式唔係好正確。
4. B: 係？我以為你哋一家人好和諧添！
5. A: 表面上係，但佢哋太過縱我，造成心理創傷。
6. B: 嘩！原來你有童年陰影？我完全睇唔出。
7. A: 因為我哋完全唔會嗌交㗎嘛。但我內心好冇安全感。
8. B: 個個人心底都有少少唔安全嘅。
9. A: 仲會焦慮，抑鬱，同冇自信，有時仲好極端添。

JYUTPING

1. A: ngo5 go3 sam1 lei5 ji1 sang1 waa6 ngo5 jau5 sam1 lei5 man6 tai4.
2. B: nei5 tai2 hei2 lei4 hou2 zing3 soeng4 wo3.
3. A: co3 gok3 lei4 ze1, ngo5 sai5 go3 go2 zan6 ngo5 fu6 mou5 oi3
ngo5 ge3 fong1 sik1 m4 hai6 hou2 zing3 kok3.
4. B: hai6? ngo5 ji5 wai4 nei5 dei6 jat1 gaa1 jan4 hou2 wo4 haai4 tim1!

CONT'D OVER

5. A: biu2 min6 soeng6 hai6, daan6 keoi5 dei6 taai3 gwo3 zung3 ngo5, zou6 sing4 sam1 lei5 cong3 soeng1.
6. B: waa4! jyun4 loi4 nei5 jau5 tung4 nin4 jam1 jing2? ngo5 jyun4 cyun tai2 m4 ceot1.
7. A: jan1 wai6 ngo5 dei6 jyun4 cyun4 m4 wui5 aai3 gaau1 aa1 maa3. daan6 ngo5 noi6 sam1 hou2 mou6 on1 cyun4 gam2.
8. B: go3 go3 jan4 sam1 dai2 dou1 jau5 siu2 siu2 m4 on1 cyun4 ge2.
9. A: zung6 wui5 ziu1 leoi6, jik1 wat1, tung4 mou5 zi6 seon3, jau5 si4 zung6 hou2 gik6 dyun1 tim1.

ENGLISH

1. A: My therapist says I have a psychological problem.
2. B: You seem pretty well adjusted to me.
3. A: That's an illusion. When I was a young child, my parents used the wrong type of love.
4. B: Really? I thought your family was so loving.
5. A: On the surface, yes. But they loved me too much creating psychological trauma.
6. B: Wow! So you have childhood trauma? I couldn't tell.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: That's because we don't fight at all, but on the inside, I'm really insecure.
8. B: Everyone is a bit insecure on the inside.
9. A: Also anxious, depressed, and lacking in self confidence. And sometimes, I'm bipolar too.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
抑鬱	jik1 wat1	depression	noun
焦慮	ziu1 leoi6	anxiety	noun
安全感	on1 cyun4 gam2	sense of security	phrase
陰影	jam1 jing2	shadow	noun
童年	tung4 nin4	childhood	noun
創傷	cong3 soeng1	trauma	noun
縱	zung3	to spoil	verb
和諧	wo4 haai4	harmonious	adjective
錯覺	co3 gok3	misperception	noun
心理醫生	sam1 lei5 ji1 sang1	psychologist	noun
極端	gik6 dyun1	extremely	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>每個人都相信張國榮係因為抑鬱而自殺嘅。</p> <p><i>mui5 go3 jan4 dou1 soeng1 seon3 zoeng1 gwok3 wing4 hai6 jan1 wai6 jik1 wat1 ji4 zi6 saat3 ge3.</i></p> <p>Everybody believes that Leslie Cheung committed suicide because of depression.</p>	<p>有啲人有社交焦慮症，完全識唔到朋友。</p> <p><i>jau5 di1 jan4 jau5 se5 gaau1 ziu1 lei6 zing3, jyun4 cyun4 sik1 m4 dou2 pang4 jau5.</i></p> <p>Some people suffer from social anxiety disorder and have trouble making friends.</p>
<p>你成日都唔接我電話，令我好冇安全感。</p> <p><i>nei5 sing4 jat6 dou1 m4 zip3 ngo5 din6 waa2, ling6 ngo5 hou2 mou5 on1 cyun4 gam2.</i></p> <p>You always ignore my calls, that makes me feel very insecure.</p>	<p>喺美國軍事打擊嘅陰影下，有二百萬人逃離敘利亞。</p> <p><i>hai2 mei5 gwok3 gwan1 si6 daa2 gik1 ge3 jam1 jing2 haa6, jau5 ji6 baak3 maan6 jan4 tou4 lei4 zeoi6 lei6 aa3.</i></p> <p>Under the shadow of the U.S. military strike, two million people fled Syria.</p>
<p>去迪士尼樂園過生日係我童年嘅夢想。</p> <p><i>heoi3 dik6 si6 nei4 lok6 jyun4 gwo3 saang1 jat6 hai6 ngo5 tung4 nin4 ge3 mung6 soeng2.</i></p> <p>Spending my birthday at Disneyland was my childhood dream.</p>	<p>佢爸爸嘅車禍令佢造成好大心理創傷。</p> <p><i>keoi5 baa4 baa1 ge3 ce1 wo3 ling6 keoi5 zou6 sing4 hou2 daai3 sam1 lei5 cong3 soeng1.</i></p> <p>He is psychologically traumatized by his father's car accident.</p>
<p>你咁縱個仔，遲早出事。</p> <p><i>nei5 gam3 zung3 go3 zai2, ci4 zou2 ceot1 si6.</i></p> <p>If you keep spoiling your son like this, something bad will happen sooner or later.</p>	<p>每個人都希望生活喺一個和諧嘅社會入面。</p> <p><i>mui5 go3 jan4 dou1 hei1 mong6 sang1 wut6 hai2 jat1 go3 wo4 haai4 ge3 se5 wui5 jap6 min6.</i></p> <p>Everyone wants to live in a harmonious society.</p>

兩條線其實一樣長，你以為呢條長
啲只係錯覺。

loeng5 tiu4 sin3 kei4 sat3 jat1 joeng3 coeng4,
nei5 ji5 wai4 ni1 tiu4 coeng4 di1 zi2 hai6 co3
gok3.

The two lines actually have the same
length, it's just illusion causing you to think
this one is longer.

心理醫生為咗醫好你嘅恐懼，會對
你實施一定程度嘅放鬆催眠。

sam1 lei5 ji1 sang1 wai4 zo2 ji1 hou2 nei5 ge3
hung2 geoi6, wui5 deoi3 nei5 sat6 si1 jat1 ding6
cing4 dou6 ge3 fong3 sung1 ceoi1 min4.

In order to treat paranoia, psychologists
will use hypnotism to make patients relax.

佢對我極端仇視。

keoi5 deoi3 ngo5 gik6 dyun1 sau4 si6.

He is extremely hostile to me.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Final Particle 吖嘛 (aa1 maa3)

因為我哋完全唔會嗌交吖嘛。

"That's because we don't fight at all."

With the final particle 吖嘛 (aa1 maa3) the tone of the sentence is changed and often softened to a less serious case. We use this final particle when answering a question or expressing an opinion in response to a statement someone else has made. Its literal meaning is "it's as simple as this," "this is correct"; with 吖嘛 we are confirming the statement that we've just said, and pointing out that the answer is obvious, or that it's not complex and the other party should understand.

For example, if your friend asks 點解你朋友一直都唔來返工呀? (dim2 gaai2 nei5 pang4 jau5 jat1 zik6 dou1 m4 lei4 faan1 gung1 aa6) "Why is your friend not coming to work?" you can answer 因為佢有焦慮同埋抑鬱吖嘛 (jan1 wai6 keoi5 jau5 ziu1 lei6 tung4 maa4 jik1 wat1 aa1 maa3) "Because he is suffering from anxiety and depression."

Or if your friend asks 點解你男朋友要去睇心理醫生呀? (dim2 gaai2 nei5 naam4 pang4 jau5 jiu3 heoi3 tai2 sam1 lei5 ji1 sang1 aa6) "Why is your boyfriend going to the psychiatrist?" you can answer 因為佢抑鬱吖嘛。 (jan1 wai6 keoi5 jik1 wat1 aa1

maa3)"Because he's depressed."

The literal meaning doesn't change, but the tone has softened while pointing out the obvious.

Sentence Structure

[plain sentence (answer including reason) + final particle 㗎嘛]

1. 因為我哋完全唔會嗌交 + 㗎嘛
jan1 wai6 ngo5 dei6 jyun4 cyun4 m4 wui5 aai3 gaau1 + aa1 maa3
"That's because we never fought."
2. 因為佢有焦慮同埋抑鬱 + 㗎嘛
jan1 wai6 keoi5 jau5 ziu1 leoi6 tung4 maai4 jik1 wat1 + aa1 maa3
"Because he is suffering from anxiety and depression."
3. 因為佢抑鬱 + 㗎嘛
jan1 wai6 keoi5 jik1 wat1 + aa1 maa3
"Because he's depressed."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Depression in Hong Kong

Depression is an increasingly common mood disorder in modern society; environmental factors in Hong Kong, such as overcrowding, pollution and financial pressures are leading contributors to the cause of depression. Previous studies show that there are over 300,000 depressive patients in Hong Kong.

A survey conducted by the Mental Health Association of Hong Kong in 2011 shows that 32.5% of children and adolescents under 25 years old have depression symptoms, which is three times more than the rate found in the adult categories. Based on the census of the same year, there were 2.8 people divorced per 1,000 people. Which brought up the central phenomenological experience of children of divorce, while studies show that children of divorced parents are seven times more likely to suffer from depression.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #19

An Economic Crisis in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

19

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 第四季度嘅GDP下滑左啲。
2. B: 係呀，經濟危機搞到一鑊泡。
3. A: 失業率又升，通脹率又降，總之好弊。
4. B: 唔使驚！我哋個市場好樂觀，今年銷售額仲升緊。
5. A: 你唔知㗎喇，我老細根據市場經濟表現嚟定我哋嘅獎金呀！
6. B: 即係點呀？
7. A: 即係如果市場通縮，我哋唔單止冇冬至獎金，仲要扣錢添！
8. B: 咁都得？犯法啲啲！
9. A: 宏觀經濟規律啲... 冇人明。

JYUTPING

1. A: dai6 sei3 gwai3 dou6 ge3 GDP haa6 waat6 zo2 wo3.
2. B: hai6 aa3, ging1 zai3 ngai4 gei1 gaau2 dou3 jat1 wok6 pou5.
3. A: sat1 jip6 leot2 jau6 sing1, tung1 zoeng3 leot2 jau6 gong3, zung2 zi1 hou2 bai6.

CONT'D OVER

4. B: m4 sai2 geng1! ngo5 dei6 go3 si5 coeng4 hou2 lok6 gun1, gam1 nin4 siu1 sau6 ngaak2 zung6 sing1 gan2.
5. A: nei5 m4 zi1 gaa3 laa6, ngo5 lou5 sai3 gan1 geoi3 si5 coeng4 ging1 zai3 biu2 jin6 lei4 ding6 ngo5 dei6 ge3 zoeng2 gam1 aa6!
6. B: zik1 hai6 dim2 aa6?
7. A: zik1 hai6 jyu4 gwo2 si5 coeng4 tung1 suk1, ngo5 dei6 m4 daan1 zi2 mou5 dung1 zi3 zoeng2 gam1, zung6 jiu3 kau3 cin2 tim1!
8. B: gam2 dou1 dak1? faan6 faat3 go3 wo3!
9. A: wang4 gun1 ging1 zai3 kwai1 leot wo2... mou5 jan4 ming4.

ENGLISH

1. A: GDP growth slipped in the fourth quarter.
2. B: Yeah, the financial crisis has really caused a mess.
3. A: Unemployment is up, and inflation is down. This is bad news.
4. B: Don't worry! Our market is doing well, and sales are going up this year.
5. A: You don't understand. The boss pegs our bonus to overall economic performance!
6. B: What does that mean?

CONT'D OVER

7. A: If the economy deflates, not only isn't there any Christmas bonus, but we also have to pay money back!
8. B: What? That's illegal!
9. A: (He said) it's macroeconomics... No one understands.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
一鑊泡	jat1 wok6 pou5	a big mess	expression
通縮	tung1 suk1	to deflate	verb
經濟	ging1 zai3	economics	noun
弊	bai6	shoot!	interjection
季度	gwai3 dou6	quarter	noun
下滑	haa6 waat6	to fall	verb
上升	soeng6 sing1	to rise	verb
失業率	sat1 jip6 leot2	unemployment rate	phrase
通脹率	tung1 zoeng3 leot2	inflation rate	phrase
銷售額	siu1 sau6 ngaak2	sales volume	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>上次個生日會搞到一鑊泡，我唔敢再去嗰度搞。</p> <p><i>soeng6 ci3 go3 saang1 jat6 wui5 gaau2 dou6 jat1 wok6 pou5, ngo5 m4 gam2 zoi3 heoi3 go2 dou6 gaau2.</i></p> <p>The birthday party got into such a big mess last time, I don't think we'll go back there next time.</p>	<p>通縮即係整體物價水平下降，係通脹嘅相反。</p> <p><i>tung1 suk1 zik1 hai6 zing2 tai2 mat6 gaa3 sei2 ping4 haa6 gong3, hai6 tung1 zoeng3 ge3 soeng1 faan2.</i></p> <p>Deflation means a fall in the general price level, it is the opposite of inflation.</p>
<p>經濟唔好嘅時候應該少收啲稅先啱。</p> <p><i>ging1 zai2 m4 hou2 ge3 si4 hau6 jing1 goi1 siu2 sau1 di1 sei3 sin1 aam1.</i></p> <p>Fewer taxes should be levied during a poor economy.</p>	<p>讀經濟</p> <p><i>duk6 ging1 zai3</i></p> <p>study economics</p>
<p>弊啦!</p> <p><i>bai6 laa3!</i></p> <p>Oh, shoot!</p>	<p>第三季度業績唔錯，可以考慮下年擴充。</p> <p><i>dai6 saam1 gwai3 dou6 jip6 zik1 m4 co3, ho2 ji5 haau2 lei6 haa6 nin2 kong3 cung1.</i></p> <p>The third quarter results are pretty good, we can consider expansion in the following year.</p>
<p>你最近成績下滑，係咪屋企發生咗咩事?</p> <p><i>nei5 zeoi3 gan6 sing4 zik1 haa6 waat6, hai6 mai6 uk1 kei2 faat3 sang1 zo2 me1 si6?</i></p> <p>Your school performance has declined recently, did anything happen at home?</p>	<p>熱氣球係利用熱空氣向上升嘅原理而升空。</p> <p><i>jit6 hei3 kau4 hai6 lei6 jung6 jit6 hung1 hei3 hoeng3 soeng6 sing1 ge3 jyun4 lei5 ji4 sing1 hung1.</i></p> <p>Hot air balloons fly based on the principle that hot air rises.</p>

雖然美國政府採取各種補救措施，
但失業率仍然高企。

*seoi1 jin4 mei5 gwok3 zing3 fu2 coi2 ceoi2 gok3
zung2 bou2 gau3 cou3 si1, daan6 sat1 jip6 leot2
jing4 jin4 gou1 kei2.*

Although the U.S. government has
pursued a variety of remedies, the
unemployment rate remains high.

津巴布韋係全世界通脹率最誇張嘅
國家，足足231萬倍。

*zeon1 baa1 bou3 wai5 hai5 cyun4 sai3 gai3
tung1 zoeng3 leot2 zeoi3 kwaa1 zoeng1 ge3
gwok3 gaa1, zuk1 zuk1 ji6 baak3 saam1 sap6
jat1 maan6 pui5.*

Zimbabwe has the world's most bizarre
inflation rate, at 2.31 million percent.

呢系列貨品嘅銷售額幾樂觀，可以入多批貨。

ni1 hai6 li6 fo3 ban2 ge3 siu1 sau6 ngaak2 gei2 lok6 gun1, ho2 ji5 jap6 do1 pai1 fo3.

The sales volume of this series is quite optimistic, we can order more shipments.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Pattern 唔單止..., 仲... "not only..., but also..."

我哋唔單止冇冬至獎金，仲要扣錢添！

"Not only isn't there any Christmas bonus, but we also have to pay money back!"

This pattern 唔單止..., 仲... (*m4 daan1 zi2..., zung6...*) is very straightforward, it maps perfectly to the English expression "not only..., but also...."

For example:

1. 經濟危機唔單止增加咗失業率，仲搞到一鑊泡。

*ging1 zai3 ngai4 gei1 m4 daan1 zi2 zang1 gaa1 zo2 sat1 jip6 leot2, zung6 gaau2
dou3 jat1 wok6 pou5.*

"The economic crisis not only increased unemployment, but also created a huge mess."

2. 股市唔單止升，仲升咗好多。

gu2 si5 m4 daan1 zi2 sing1, zung6 sing1 zo2 hou2 do1.

"The stock market not only rose, but it rose by a lot."

The pattern 唔單止..., 仲... can also be used when two things are happening simultaneously

Examples:

1. 唔單止通脹率高咗, 工資仲降咗。
m4 daan1 zi2 tung1 zoeng3 leot2 gou1 zo2, gung1 zi1 zung6 gong3 zo2.
"Not only was inflation high, but salaries went down."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Unemployment and Inflation Rates in Hong Kong

The unemployment rate in Hong Kong has been relatively stable in recent years, at around 3.3% in September 2013. The average unemployment rate from 1981 until 2013 was 3.74%, reaching an all-time high of 8.6% in July of 2003 (due to the SARS outbreak) and a record low of 1% in July of 1989 (peak of the mass migration wave).

*note: In Hong Kong, the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force.

As of September of 2013, the inflation rate in Hong Kong was recorded at 4.6%. The Hong Kong inflation rate averaged 4.59% from 1981 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 16% in October of 1981 (when Hong Kong was under the floating rate regime) and a record low of -6.1% in August of 1999 (due to the Asian Financial Crisis).

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #20 These Relics Belong in a Hong Kong Museum

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

20

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 過多一個禮拜我哋就可以完成今次嘅考古任務。
2. B: 係如果我哋仲可以撐得到一個禮拜嘅話。尋晚又有人嚟盜墓喇。
3. A: 又有賊? 佢哋有冇破壞文物呀?
4. B: 保鏢趕走咗啲賊, 但係情況好唔樂觀, 而且, 傳聞仲有個詛咒。
5. A: 詛咒?
6. B: 當地村民話呢個墓係由十二隻魔獸守護。
7. A: 十二生肖? 吉祥嘅象徵。
8. B: 唔係, 十二魔獸會付上人身, 一個個殺死身邊嘅人。
9. A: 迷信啦!
10. B: 直到所有入過墳墓嘅人都死晒。
11. A: 我哋係科學考古, 振作啲啦你!

JYUTPING

1. A: gwo3 do1 jat1 go3 lai5 baai3 ngo5 dei6 zau6 ho2 ji5 jyun4 sing4 gam1 ci3 ge3 haau2 gu2 jam6 mou6.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: hai6 jyu4 gwo2 ngo5 dei6 zung6 ho2 ji5 caang1 dak1 dou2 jat1 go3 lai5 baai3 ge3 waa6. cam4 maan5 jau6 jau5 jan4 lei4 dou6 mou6 laa6.
3. A: jau6 jau5 caak2? keoi5 dei6 jau5 mou5 po3 wai6 man4 mat6 aa6?
4. B: bou2 biu1 gon2 zau2 zo2 di1 caak2, daan6 hai6 cing4 fong3 hou2 m4 lok6 gun1, ji4 ce2, cyun4 man4 zung6 jau5 go3 zeoi2 zau3.
5. A: zeoi2 zau3?
6. B: dong1 dei6 cyun1 man4 waa6 ni1 go3 mou6 hai6 jau4 sap6 ji6 zek3 mo1 sau3 sau2 wu6.
7. A: sap6 ji6 sang1 ciu3? gat1 coeng4 ge3 zoeng6 zing1.
8. B: m4 hai6, sap6 ji6 mo1 sau3 wui5 fu6 soeng5 jan4 san1, jat1 go3 go3 saat3 sei2 san1 bin1 ge3 jan4.
9. A: mai4 seon3 laa1!
10. B: zik6 dou3 so2 jau5 jap6 gwo3 fan4 mou6 ge3 jan4 dou1 sei2 saai3.
11. A: ngo5 dei6 hai6 fo1 hok6 haau2 gu2, zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!

ENGLISH

1. A: In another week, we'll finish this archaeological expedition.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: If we can make it another week. There were more grave robbers last night.
3. A: More vandals? Did they disturb the relics?
4. B: The guards scared them off, but the situation is getting worse. And there is news of a curse.
5. A: A curse?
6. B: The villagers say that the tomb has twelve demon guardian beasts.
7. A: The twelve zodiac animals? Those are symbols of good fortune.
8. B: No. The twelve demons take the form of humans, and kill those round them one by one.
9. A: What superstitious nonsense!
10. B: Until all of those who disturb the tomb are dead.
11. A: This is a scientific excavation. Pull yourself together!

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
考古	haau2 gu2	archaeology	noun
墳墓	fan4 mou6	tomb	noun
盜墓	dou6 mou6	to rob a tomb	verb
文物	man4 mat6	cultural relic	noun

詛咒	zeoi2 zau3	curse	noun
魔獸	mo1 sau3	demon beast	phrase
守護	sau2 wu6	to guard; to protect	verb
十二生肖	sap6 ji6 sang1 ciu3	the twelve (Chinese) zodiacs	phrase
吉祥	gat1 coeng4	fortunate	adjective
迷信	mai4 seon3	superstitious; superstition	noun; adjective
象徵	zoeng6 zing1	to indicate; symbol	verb; noun
振作	zan3 zok3	to cheer up; to hold oneself together	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我爸爸係考古學家，成日都飛咗去非洲同中東。

ngo5 baa4 baa1 hai6 haau2 gu2 hok6 gaa1, seng4 jat6 dou1 fei1 zo2 heoi3 fei1 zau1 tung4 zung1 dung1.

My father is an archaeologist, he is always sent to Africa or the Middle East.

有人話婚姻係愛情嘅墳墓，你點睇？

jau5 jan4 waa6 fan1 jan1 hai6 oi3 cing4 ge3 fan4 mou6, nei5 dim2 tai2?

Some say that marriage is the tomb of love, what do you think?

盜墓者羅拉係一個好受歡迎嘅電腦遊戲。

dou6 mou6 ze2 lo4 laai1 hai6 jat1 go3 hou2 sau6 fun1 jing4 ge3 din6 nou5 jau4 hei3.

Tomb Raider is a popular computer game.

文物保育，令到我哋嘅子孫都可以欣賞到咁多年嚟嘅文化發展。

man4 mat6 bou2 juk6, ling6 dou3 ngo5 dei6 ge3 zi2 syun1 dou1 ho2 ji5 jan1 soeng2 dou2 gam3 do1 nin4 lei4 ge3 man4 faa3 faat3 zin2.

By conserving cultural relics, our children and grandchildren can understand the cultural development in previous generations.

<p>甘迺迪家族嘅遭遇真係好似受到詛咒。</p> <p><i>gam1 naai5 dik6 gaa1 zuk6 ge3 zou1 jyu6 zan1 hai6 hou2 ci5 sau6 dou3 zeoi2 zau3 gam2.</i></p> <p>The Kennedy family's encounters really seem to be cursed.</p>	<p>你信唔信世界上有魔獸嘍?</p> <p><i>nei5 seon3 m4 seon3 sai3 gaai3 soeng6 jau5 mo1 sau3 gaa3?</i></p> <p>Do you believe there are demon beasts in this world?</p>
<p>打疫苗可以守護孩子嘅健康。</p> <p><i>daa2 jik6 miu4 ho2 ji5 sau2 wu6 haai4 zi2 ge3 gin6 hong1.</i></p> <p>Vaccination can protect children's health.</p>	<p>十二生肖代表十二種動物，分別係鼠、牛、虎、兔、龍、蛇、馬、羊、猴、雞、狗、豬。</p> <p><i>sap6 ji6 sang1 ciu3 doi6 biu2 sap6 ji6 zung2 dung6 mat6, fan1 bit6 hai6 syu2, ngau4, fu2, tou3, lung4, se4, maa5, joeng4, hau4, gai1, gau2, zyu1.</i></p> <p>The twelve zodiacs symbolize twelve animals, they are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog, and pig.</p>
<p>咁多奧運吉祥物之中，我最鍾意1988年韓國嘅老虎。</p> <p><i>gam3 do1 ou3 wan6 gat1 coeng4 mat6 zi1 zung1, ngo5 zeoi3 zung1 ji3 jat1 gau2 baat3 baat3 nin4 hon4 gwok3 ge3 lou5 fu2.</i></p> <p>Among all the Olympic mascots, my favorite one is the Korean tiger from 1988.</p>	<p>其實風水算唔算係迷信?</p> <p><i>kei4 sat6 fung1 seoi2 syun3 m4 syun3 hai6 mai4 seon3?</i></p> <p>Is Feng shui actually considered superstitious?</p>
<p>呢次談判象徵咗兩國關係嘅緩和。</p> <p><i>ni1 ci3 taam4 pun3 zoeng6 zing1 zo2 loeng5 gwok3 gwaan1 hai6 ge3 wun4 wo4 .</i></p> <p>The negotiations indicate a warming in the two countries' relationship.</p>	<p>你要振作，努力將你失去咗嘅嘢搵返去。</p> <p><i>nei5 jiu3 zan3 zok3, nou5 lik6 zoeng1 nei5 sat1 heoi3 zo2 ge3 je5 wan2 faan1 heoi3.</i></p> <p>You have to cheer up and get back what you lost through hard work!</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the ... 啲啦你 Structure.

振作啲啦你！

"Pull yourself together!"

In this lesson we'll talk about how to rearrange a straightforward sentence and make it into an action-oriented imperative sentence.

In the conversation, we hear 振作啲啦你! (*zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!*) "Pull yourself together!", which came from the original simple sentence: 你振作啲啦! (*nei5 zan3 zok3 di1 laa1*), literally "you, pull yourself together a bit." However, the simple sentence did not emphasize the action, but the subject. Hence the restructure where we put the action at the beginning of the sentence: 振作啲啦你! (*zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!*)

Pattern Structure

Instead of starting with a subject, the pattern starts with a verb or adjective:

Verb or Adjective + 啲 + 啦 + 你: "a bit more (verb)", or "be a bit more (adjective)"

For example:

1. 振作啲啦你!
zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Pull yourself together!"
2. 科學啲啦你!
fo1 hok6 di1 laa1 nei5!
"You should really be more scientific."
3. 迷信啲啦你!
mai4 seon3 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Be a bit more superstitious!"
4. 開心啲啦你!
hoi1 sam1 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Be a bit more happy." or "Cheer up!"

5. 努力啲啦你!
nou5 lik6 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Be a bit more hard working!"

6. 食多啲啦你!
sik6 do1 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Eat a bit more!"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Twelve Zodiac Animals

Unlike the Western zodiac that takes twelve months to cycle through the signs connected to constellations, the Chinese zodiac takes twelve years to do so, by assigning an animal to each year. According to legend, the Jade Emperor held a race for the animals, and declared that the calendar years would be named for each animal in the order they arrived at the goal.

In the race, where the animals had to cross a river, the ox would have won since it was the strongest swimmer, but it came second because the rat, who had secretly jumped on the ox's back and been carried across the river, leapt out ahead of him. Next came the tiger, the rabbit, and the dragon. The horse should have come next, but the snake hidden in its hoof jumped out and scared him after they had crossed the river, so the snake managed to finish before the horse. The goat, monkey, and rooster made their way across by working together and so finished at the same time. The dog could have finished earlier, but stopped to frolic and bathe in the water. The pig had stopped to rest halfway through, and thus came in last.

With that, we have the outcome which became the 12-year cycle that we use today, in the order of: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, Pig.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #21

Do You Want to Have a Traditional Chinese Wedding?

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: HONEY, 我哋搞一個中式婚禮, 你覺得點呀?
2. B: 唔好, 我鍾意西式多啲, 我仲想著婚紗, 走花門, 宣誓呀。
3. A: 但係中式婚禮嘅話, 你仲可以著旗袍。你身材咁好, 唔著旗袍嘅晒啦!
4. B: 雖然係咁講, 但係咁我幾時可以著婚紗呀?
5. A: 影婚紗相嗰陣咪可以著囉, 你想試幾多件都得。
6. B: 好! 唔好反口呀。著婚紗結婚係我一世人嘅夢想呀!

JYUTPING

1. A: HONEY, ngo5 dei6 gaau2 jat1 go3 zung1 sik1 fan1 lai5, nei5 gok6 dak1 dim2 aa6?
2. B: m4 hou2, ngo5 zung1 ji3 sai1 sik1 do1 di1, ngo5 zung6 soeng2 zoek3 fan1 saa1, zau2 faa1 mun4, syun1 sai6 aa6.
3. A: daan6 hai6 zung1 sik1 fan1 lai5 ge3 waa6, nei5 zung6 ho2 ji5 zoek3 kei4 pou2. nei5 san1 coi4 gam3 hou2, m4 zoek3 kei4 pou2 saai1 saai3 laa1!
4. B: seoi3 jin4 hai6 gam2 gong2, daan6 hai6 gam2 ngo5 gei2 si4 ho2 ji5 zoek3 fan1 saa1 aa6?

CONT'D OVER

5. A: jing2 fan1 saa1 soeng2 go2 zan6 mai6 ho2 ji5 zoek6 lo1, nei5 soeng2 si3 gei1 do1 gin6 dou1 dak1.
6. B: hou2! m4 hou2 faan2 hau2 aa6. zoek3 fan1 saa1 git3 fan1 hai6 ngo5 jat1 sai3 jan4 ge3 mung5 soeng2 aa6.

ENGLISH

1. A: Honey, let's have a traditional Chinese wedding, what do you think?
2. B: No way, I like the western style, I want to wear a wedding gown, walk through a flower arch, and say the vows.
3. A: But if we do it the traditional way, you can wear a cheongsam. It'd be a waste not to show off your perfect body in a cheongsam.
4. B: That's true, but then when can I wear a wedding gown?
5. A: When we take our pre-wedding photos, you can try on as many gowns as you want.
6. B: Okay! Keep your promise. Getting married in a wedding gown is the dream of my life!

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
夢想	mung6 soeng2	dream	noun
西式	sai1 sik1	western style	phrase
婚禮	fan1 lai5	wedding	noun

婚紗	fan1 saa1	wedding gown	noun
宣誓	syun1 sai6	vow; to make a vow	noun; verb
旗袍	kei4 pou2	cheongsam; Chinese dress	noun
嘍	saai1	to waste	verb
婚紗相	fan1 saa1 soeng2	pre-wedding photos	noun
反口	faan2 hau2	to go back on one's word	verb
中式	zung1 sik1	Chinese style	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

要實現自己嘅夢想唔可以坐喺度咩都唔做,一定要非常努力先得。

*jiu3 sat6 jin6 zi6 gei2 ge3 mung6 soeng2 m4 ho2
ji5 zo6 hai2 dou6 me1 dou1 m4 zou6 , jat1 ding6
jiu3 fei1 soeng4 nou5 lik6 sin1 dak1.*

You must work hard to achieve your dreams, you can't just sit there doing nothing.

去迪士尼樂園過生日係我童年嘅夢想。

*heoi3 dik6 si6 nei4 lok6 jyun4 gwo3 saang1 jat6
hai6 ngo5 tung4 nin4 ge3 mung6 soeng2.*

Spending my birthday at Disneyland was my childhood dream.

西式婚禮程序通常包括喺教堂行禮。

*sai1 sik1 fan1 lai5 cing4 zeoi6 tung1 soeng4
baau1 kut3 hai2 gaau3 tong2 hang4 lai5.*

A Western-style wedding usually includes rituals at a church or chapel.

你諗好要點佈置你嘅婚禮現場未啊?

*nei5 lam2 hou2 jiu3 dim2 bou3 zi3 nei5 ge3 fan1
lai5 jin6 coeng4 mei6 aa6 ?*

Have you thought over how you'd like to decorate the place where you'll be married?

<p>傳統婚紗一般都係白色，代表內心嘅純潔。</p> <p><i>cyun4 tung2 fan1 saa1 jat1 bun1 dou1 hai6 baak6 sik1, doi6 biu2 noi6 sam1 ge3 seon4 git3.</i></p> <p>Traditional wedding gowns are generally white, symbolizing purity.</p>	<p>除咗結婚，入籍公民前都有宣誓呢個過程。</p> <p><i>ceoi4 zo2 git3 fan1, jap6 zik6 gung1 man4 cin4 dou1 jau5 syun1 sai6 ni1 go3 gwo3 cing4.</i></p> <p>Other than getting married, the procedure of making a vow also takes place in citizenship ceremonies.</p>
<p>我想度身訂做一件旗袍結婚時著。</p> <p><i>ngo5 soeng2 dok6 san1 deng6 zou6 jat1 gin6 kei4 pou2 git3 fan1 si4 zoek3.</i></p> <p>I want to tailor-make a cheongsam to wear on my wedding.</p>	<p>千祈唔好辦健身房會員咭，肯定嘍錢。</p> <p><i>cin1 kei4 m4 hou2 baan6 gin6 san1 fong2 wui2 jyun4 kaat1, hang2 ding6 saai1 cin2.</i></p> <p>Don't join any gyms; it's a waste of money.</p>
<p>影一輯婚紗相大拿拿幾萬蚊，我寧願用嚟去旅行。</p> <p><i>jing2 jat1 cap1 fan1 saa1 soeng2 daai6 naa4 naa4 gei2 maan6 man1, ngo5 ning4 jyun2 jung6 lei4 heoi3 lei5 hang4.</i></p> <p>A series of wedding photos costs tens of thousands, I'd rather use the money for traveling.</p>	<p>佢成日都反口，真係信唔過。</p> <p><i>keoi5 sing4 jat6 dou1 faan2 hau2, zan1 hai6 seon3 m4 gwo3.</i></p> <p>He always goes back on his word, I found him untrustworthy.</p>
<p>糖水係一種普遍嘅中式甜品。</p> <p><i>tong4 seoi2 hai6 jat1 zung2 pou2 pin3 ge3 zung1 sik1 tim4 ban2.</i></p> <p>Sweet soup is a common Chinese dessert.</p>	

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 嘍晒 (*saai1 saai3*)

你身材咁好，唔著旗袍嘍晒啦！

"It'd be a waste not to show off your perfect body in a *cheongsam*."

The expression 嘍晒 (*saai1 saai3*) means that something isn't cherished the way it deserves

to be, and that it has a greater value but that remains unseen. The English equivalent would be "it's such a pity." To construct the sentence, first talk about the advantage and merit of something, then follow by what's happening in reality, and finally finish the sentence with 嘅晒.

For example:

1. 你身材咁好，唔著旗袍嘅晒啦！
nei5 san1 coi4 gam3 hou2, m4 zoek3 kei4 pou2 saai1 saai3 laa1!
"It'd be a waste not to show off your perfect body in a *cheongsam*." (lit. "You have such a nice body, not wearing *cheongsam* is a waste.")

Sample Sentences

1. 你讀咁多書，做侍應嘅晒啦！
nei5 duk6 gam3 do1 syu1, zou6 si6 jing3 saai1 saai3 laa1!
"You've studied so much, it's such a waste to work as a waiter!"
2. 佢咁靚女竟然同個肥佬一齊，真係嘅晒！
keoi5 gam3 leng3 nei5 ging2 jin4 tung4 go3 fei4 lou2 jat1 cai4, zan1 hai3 saai1 saai3!
"It's such a waste for a pretty girl like her to be dating that fat guy."

Language Expansion

Other than 嘅晒, there are many more phrases using the character 嘅 (*saai3*) "to waste," for example:

嘅錢	<i>saai1 cin2</i>	waste of money
嘅電	<i>saai1 din6</i>	waste of electricity

嘍氣	<i>saai1 hei3</i>	waste of energy (lit. "waste of breath")
嘍時間	<i>saai1 si4 gaan3</i>	waste of time
嘍口水	<i>saai1 hau2 sei2</i>	waste of energy in trying to convince or persuade someone (lit. "waste of saliva")
嘍心機	<i>saai1 sam1 gei1</i>	waste of effort

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Wedding Culture in Hong Kong

Many couples in Hong Kong opt to take pre-marital photos months before the big day. These are different from engagement photos, as the couple usually rents a wedding gown and suit for the photoshoot, and some even travel to a foreign country for nice background scenery. The couple usually has an option to change three or four times throughout the photoshoot, allowing them to try on as many gowns and suits as they want. Afterwards, the photos will be developed and framed, and then they'll be displayed at the couple's wedding reception.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #22 An Untrustworthy Employee in Hong Kong

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- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
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22

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 我俾你個五千萬投資，你就咁樣使咗？
2. B: 王老板，你咁講就唔啱喇，我平時生活都有開支㗎。
3. A: 但係啲錢係用嚟投資項目，唔係俾你買車買樓㗎。
4. B: 冇呀！你睇唔到我請咗好多人咩？
5. A: 你唔好以為我唔知道，你偷工減料，請廉價勞工，仲爭人哋錢。
6. B: 點都好啦，間公司搞唔落去，我已經宣佈破產喇。我對你唔住。
7. A: 我要去法院告你。
8. B: 哦！你仲未知道，我老婆細路都移民去咗加拿大喇，我晏晝坐飛機同佢哋團聚。

JYUTPING

1. A: ngo5 bei2 nei5 go2 ng5 cin1 maan6 tau4 zi1, nei5 zau6 gam2 joeng2 sai2 zo2?
2. B: wong4 lou5 baan2, nei5 gam2 gong2 zau6 m4 ngaam1 laa6, ngo5 ping4 si4 sang1 sut6 dou1 jau5 hoi1 zi1 gaa2.
3. A: daan6 hai6 di1 cin2 hai6 jung6 lei4 tau4 zi1 hong6 muk6, m4 hai6 bei2 nei5 maai5 ce1 maai5 lau4 gaa3.

CONT'D OVER

4. B: mou5 aa3! nei5 tai2 m4 dou2 ngo5 ceng2 zo2 hou2 do1 jan4 me1?
5. A: nei5 m4 hou2 ji5 wai4 ngo5 m4 zi1 dou3, nei5 tau1 gung1 gaam2 liu2, ceng2 lim4 gaa3 lou4 gung1, zung6 zaang1 jan4 dei6 cin2.
6. B: dim2 dou1 hou2 laa1, gaan1 gung1 si1 gaau2 m4 lok6 heoi3, ngo5 ji5 ging1 syun1 bou3 po3 caan2 laa6. ngo5 deoi3 nei5 m4 zyu6.
7. A: ngo5 jiu3 heoi3 faat3 jyun2 gou3 nei5.
8. B: o4! nei4 zung6 mei6 zi1 dou6, ngo5 lou5 po4 sai3 lou6 dou1 ji4 man4 heoi3 zo2 gaa1 naa4 daai6 laa3, ngo5 ngaan3 zau3 co5 fei1 gei1 tung4 keoi5 dei6 tyun4 zeoi6.

ENGLISH

1. A: You squandered the fifty million I invested?
2. B: Boss Wong, don't say it like that, I had to eat too!
3. A: The money was for investment projects, not for you to buy a car and apartment.
4. B: I didn't! Didn't you see that I've hired so many people?
5. A: You think I don't know? You played tricks with the raw materials. You also employed cheap labor and put the company in debt.
6. B: Anyway, now the company can't operate anymore, and I've declared bankruptcy. I feel sorry for you.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: I'm going to sue you.
8. B: Oh, you didn't know that my wife and kids already immigrated to Canada? I'm flying over there this afternoon to reunite with them.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
破產	po3 caan2	to go bankrupt	verb
投資	tau4 zi1	investment	noun; verb
使	sai2	to spend	verb
項目	hong6 muk6	project	noun
偷工減料	tau1 gung1 gaam2 liu2	shoddy work	expression
廉價勞工	lim4 gaa3 lou4 gung1	cheap labor	phrase
告	gou3	to sue	verb
晏晝	ngaan3 zau3	afternoon	noun
團聚	tyun4 zeoi6	reunite	verb; noun
移民	ji4 man4	immigrant	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>就算佢破產，佢老婆都有離開佢。 zau6 syun3 keoi5 po3 caan2, keoi5 lou5 po4 dou1 mou5 lei4 hoi1 keoi5.</p> <p>Even when he went bankrupt, his wife still didn't leave him.</p>	<p>我將成副身家投資喺你身上。 ngo5 zoeng1 seng4 fu3 san1 gaa1 tau4 zi1 hai2 nei5 san1 soeng6.</p> <p>I'm investing all my savings on you.</p>
--	--

<p>你買樓係自己住定係要投資? <i>nei5 maai5 lau2 hai6 zi6 gei2 zyu6 ding6 hai6 jiu3 tau4 zi1?</i></p> <p>Are you buying a house to live in or as an investment?</p>	<p>都未到月中，你已經使晒啲錢喇? <i>dou1 mei6 dou3 jyut6 zung1, nei5 ji5 ging1 sai2 saa3 di1 cin2 laa4?</i></p> <p>It's not even the middle of the month, and you've already spent all the money?</p>
<p>三年前嘅項目已經為開發商帶嚟巨大嘅利潤。 <i>saam1 nin4 cin4 ge3 hong6 muk6 ji2 ging1 wai6 hoi1 faat3 seong1 daai3 lai4 geoi6 daai6 ge3 lei6 jeon6.</i></p> <p>The project already had huge profits for the developers three years ago.</p>	<p>呢間公司缺乏施工同埋管理項目嘅經驗。 <i>ni1 gaan1 gung1 si1 kyut3 fat6 si1 gung1 tung4 maai4 gwun2 lei5 hong6 muk6 ge3 ging1 jim6.</i></p> <p>This company lacks experience managing construction projects.</p>
<p>要監督裝修師傅，防止偷工減料。 <i>jiu3 gaam1 duk1 zong1 sau1 si1 fu2, fong4 zi2 tau1 gung1 gaam2 liu2.</i></p> <p>You need to supervise renovation workers to keep them from cutting corners on materials.</p>	<p>東南亞國家有好多廉價勞工。 <i>dung1 naam4 aa3 gwok3 gaa1 jau5 hou2 do1 lim4 gaa3 lou4 gung1.</i></p> <p>There's a lot of cheap labor in South East Asia.</p>
<p>個明星話要告本雜誌誹謗。 <i>go3 ming4 sing1 waa6 jiu3 gou3 bun2 zaap6 zi3 fei2 pong3.</i></p> <p>The celebrity said he is going to sue the magazine for libel.</p>	<p>不如我哋晏晝去睇場戲吖! <i>bat1 jyu4 ngo5 dei6 ngaan3 zau3 heoi3 tai2 coeng4 hei3 aa1!</i></p> <p>Let's go watch a movie in the afternoon!</p>
<p>分散各地咁耐，我哋終於一家團聚。 <i>fan1 saan3 gok3 dei6 gam2 noi6, ngo5 dei6 zung1 jyu1 jat1 gaa1 tyun4 zeoi6.</i></p> <p>After being scattered all over the world for such a long time, we finally reunite.</p>	<p>喺九七年，香港有大量嘅人移民到外國。 <i>hai2 gau2 cat1 nin4, hoeng1 gong2 jau5 daai6 loeng4 ge3 jan4 ji4 man4 dou3 ngoi6 gwok3.</i></p> <p>A lot of people in Hong Kong immigrated to foreign countries in 1997.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Expression 就咁樣 (zau6 gam2 joeng2)

我俾你個五千萬投資，你就咁樣使咗？

"You squandered the fifty million I invested?"

In this lesson, we're going to talk about the expression 就咁樣 (zau6 gam2 joeng2) "just like that." It's very straightforward and is used similar to how "just like that" is used in English.

Although it's not always the case, this is often used in sad or disappointing situations. In the dialogue, we hear: 你就咁樣使咗？ (nei5 zau6 gam2 joeng2 sai2 zo2?) "You spent it just like that?"

Let's look at the sentence structure:

Subject + 就咁樣 (zau6 gam2 joeng2) + Outcome

So in the case of the example from the dialogue, 你 + 就咁樣 + 使咗？ (nei5 zau6 gam2 joeng2 sai2 zo2?) is literally "you, just like that, spent it?"

More examples:

Simple sentence	English translation	Sentence + 就咁樣	Romanization	English Translation
我隻龜死咗	My turtle died.	我隻龜就咁樣死咗	ngo5 zek3 gwai1 zau6 gam2 joeng2 sei2 zo2	My turtle died, just like that.
我架車俾人偷左	My car was stolen.	我架車就咁樣俾人偷左	gaa3 ce1 zau6 gam2 joeng2 bei2 jan4 tau1 zo2	My car was stolen, just like that.

咁辛苦賺嚟 嘅血汗錢冇 咗	All the hard- earned money is gone.	咁辛苦賺嚟 嘅血汗錢就 咁樣冇咗	<i>gam3 san1 fu2 zaan6 lei4 ge3 hyut3 hon6 cin2 zau6 gam2 joeng2 mou5 zo2</i>	All the hard- earned money is gone, just like that.
儲咗咁多年 嘅漫畫俾人 掉咗	The comic books that I've collected over all these years got thrown away.	儲咗咁多年 嘅漫畫就咁 樣俾人掉咗	<i>cou5 zo2 gam3 do1 nin4 ge3 maan6 waa2 zau6 gam2 joeng2 bei2 jan4 deu6 zo2</i>	The comic books that I've collected over all these years got thrown away, just like that.
我哋嘅愛情 就咁樣無疾 而終	Our love ended in vain.	我哋嘅愛情 就咁樣無疾 而終	<i>ngo5 dei6 ge3 oi3 cing4 zau6 gam2 joeng2 mou4 zat6 ji4 zung1</i>	Our love ended in vain, just like that.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Avoiding Loans by Immigration

Canadian public opinion points out that as China's economic growth rate slowed down, more and more Chinese business owners have moved to Canada or are being processed through Canada's immigrant investor program, in order to avoid repaying bank or private loans. As a result, Canada stopped accepting applications under the immigrant investor program in April 2013.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #23

Do You Trust the Milk Powder from China?

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 又嚟香港買奶粉呀?
2. B: 唔好講喇，今次淨係可以帶兩罐，我老婆仲鬧我有用。
3. A: 而家香港法例限制，淨係可以帶兩罐咋?
4. B: 係呀，斷奶之後，我個BB就唔夠食喇，又唔敢食大陸啲奶粉。
5. A: 其實...我聽人講最近啲大陸奶粉供應商都改良咗，應該冇乜問題。
6. B: 但係一朝俾蛇咬，十年怕井繩，邊個敢將自己個BB當試驗品呀。

JYUTPING

1. A: jau6 lei4 hoeng1 gong2 maai5 naai5 fan2 aa6?
2. B: m4 hou2 gong2 laa6, gam1 ci3 zing6 hai6 ho2 ji5 daai3 loeng5 gun3, ngo5 lou5 po4 zung6 naau6 ngo5 mou5 jung6.
3. A: ji4 gaa1 hoeng1 gong2 faat3 lai6 haan6 zai3, zing6 hai6 ho2 ji5 daai3 loeng5 gun3 zaa4?
4. B: hai6 aa6, tyun5 naai5 zi1 hau6, ngo5 go3 bi4 bi1 zau6 m5 gau3 sik6 laa6, jau6 m4 gam2 sik6 daai6 luk6 di1 naai5 fan2.

CONT'D OVER

5. A: kei4 sat6... ngo5 teng1 jan4 gong2 zeoi3 gan6 di1 daai6 luk6 naai5 fan2 gung1 jing3 soeng1 dou1 goi2 loeng4 zo2, jing1 goi1 mou5 mat1 man6 tai4.
6. B: daan6 hai6 jat1 ziu1 bei2 se4 ngaau5, sap6 nin4 paa3 zeng2 sing2, bin1 go3 gam2 zoeng1 zi6 gei2 go3 bi4 bi1 dong3 si3 jim6 ban2 aa6.

ENGLISH

1. A: You came to Hong Kong to buy milk powder again?
2. B: Don't mention it. I was only able to buy two cans this time. My wife said I was so incapable.
3. A: The current legal restriction only allows to bring two cans of powder?
4. B: That's right. But my baby really doesn't have enough to eat since weaning. And we're so worried about the milk powder in China.
5. A: Actually, I heard the industry in China is much better now, there shouldn't be any problem.
6. B: Once bitten, twice shy. Who would let their children take any risk?

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
奶粉	naai5 fan2	milk powder	noun

罐	gun3	a measure word for cans	classifiers
冇用	mou5 jung6	incapable	adjective
限制	haan6 zai3	limit	noun
斷奶	tyun5 naai5	weaning	noun
大陸	daai6 luk6	mainland	noun
改良	goi2 loeng4	improved	adjective
淨係	zing6 hai6	only	adverb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>又買唔到奶粉喇，一定係俾人買晒。</p> <p><i>jau6 maai5 m4 dou2 naai5 fan2 laa6, jat1 ding6 hai6 bei2 jan4 maai5 saai3.</i></p> <p>The milk powder is sold out again, must have been bought out by others.</p>	<p>記得幫我買三罐貓糧呀。</p> <p><i>gei3 dak1 bong1 ngo5 maai5 saam1 gun3 maau1 loeng4 aa6.</i></p> <p>Remember to buy three cans of cat food for me.</p>
<p>唔好覺得做清潔好冇用，每個崗位都好重要㗎。</p> <p><i>m4 hou2 gok3 dak1 zou6 cing1 git3 hou2 mou5 jung6, mui5 go3 gong1 wai2 dou1 hou2 zung6 jiu3 gaa3.</i></p> <p>Don't think that being a cleaner is useless, each position is important.</p>	<p>呢啲優惠機票一定有啲限制。</p> <p><i>ni1 di1 jau1 wai6 gei1 piu3 jat1 ding6 jau5 di1 haan6 zai3.</i></p> <p>Discounted plane tickets like these must have some limitations.</p>

<p>究竟點樣可以令BB快啲斷奶? <i>gau3 ging2 dim2 joeng2 ho2 ji3 ling6 BB faai3 di1 tyun5 naai5?</i></p> <p>What can help to wean a baby?</p>	<p>有個有錢人叫李嘉誠，收購咗好多大陸嘅物業。 <i>jau5 go3 jau5 cin2 jan4 giu3 lei5 gaa1 sing4, sau1 kau3 zo2 hou2 do1 daai6 luk6 ge3 mat6 jip6.</i></p> <p>There is a wealthy man called Li Ka-shing who has acquired much property in mainland China.</p>
<p>今日嘅內容係如何避免喺中國大陸搭的士俾人扼錢! <i>gam1 jat6 ge3 noi6 jung4 hai6 jyu4 ho4 bei6 min5 hai2 zung1 gwok3 daai6 luk6 daap3 dik1 si2 bei2 jan4 ak1 cin2!</i></p> <p>Today's content is how to avoid getting cheated in mainland taxis.</p>	<p>新型號將舊型號所有嘅性能都改良咗。 <i>san1 jing4 hou6 zoeng1 gau6 jing4 hou6 so2 jau5 ge3 sing3 nang4 dou1 goi2 loeng4 zo2.</i></p> <p>All performances are improved in the new models.</p>

呢度淨係得我同你，你就同我講實話啦。

ni1 dou6 zing6 hai6 dak1 ngo5 tung4 nei5, nei5 zau6 tung4 ngo5 gong2 sat6 waa2 laa1.

There is only you and me here, tell me the truth.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the Expression 淨係...咋 (*zing6 hai6...zaa4*)

淨係可以帶兩罐咋?

"You can only bring two cans?"

淨係 (*zing6 hai6*) means "only" or "merely," while the final particle 咋 (*zaa4*) adds a hint of sympathy or disappointment. In the conversation, we hear 淨係可以帶兩罐咋? (*zing6 hai6 ho2 ji5 daai3 loeng5 gun3 zaa4?*). Let's break it down: 淨係 + 可以帶兩罐 + 咋? literally means "only can bring two cans? (that's too bad)"

However, without the final particle 咋, the sentence 淨係可以帶兩罐 (*zing6 hai6 ho2 ji5 daai3 loeng5 gun3*) is a straightforward and emotionless statement. So here we can see the power of the final particle 咋.

Change of Tone

In most cases, the final particle 咋 is pronounced as *zaa4* when the sentence is a question, and it's pronounced as *zaa3* when it's not a question.

Examples:

1. 呢個遊戲淨係准大人玩咋?
ni1 go3 jau4 hei3 zing6 hai6 zeon2 daai6 jan4 waan2 zaa4?
"Only adults are allowed to play this game?"
2. 成個戲院淨係得兩個人?
seng4 go3 heoi3 jyun2 zing6 hai6 dak1 loeng5 go3 jan4 zaa4?
"There are only two people in this theater?"
3. 佢淨係會同我講嘍咋。
keoi5 zing6 hai6 wui5 tung4 ngo5 gong2 gaa3 zaa3.
"He'll only tell me."
4. 呢個袋淨係要50蚊咋。
ni1 go3 doi2 zing6 hai6 jiu3 ng5 sap6 man1 zaa3.
"This bag only costs \$0."
5. 兩個咋?
loeng5 go3 zaa4?
"Only two?"
6. 兩個咋。
loeng5 go3 zaa3.
"Only two."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Chinese Milk Scandal

A food safety incident shocked the whole country when sixteen infants in Gansu Province

were diagnosed with kidney stones. Government inspections soon discovered that melamine was being added to milk products and infant formula in order to make it appear to have a higher protein content. By November 2008, an estimated 300,000 victims were reported, with six infants dying from kidney stones and other kidney damage, and an estimated 54,000 babies being hospitalized. The issue raised concerns about food safety and political corruption in China, and it damaged the reputation of China's food.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #24 Invest Your Money Carefully in Hong Kong

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 5 Sample Sentences
- 6 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 我哋嘅網站適用於所有人，會員數量絕對有保證。
2. B: 你哋嘅網站有咩功能？可以提供咩服務？
3. A: 揀車，買車，汽車保養，我哋提供一條龍服務。想買車嘅，已經有車嘅，都需要我哋嘅網站。
4. B: 咁同車房有咩分別呀？
5. A: 有呀，我哋係網站，佢哋係實體店呀。我哋幾咁方便快捷。
6. B: 噃，有道理。
7. A: 所以你投資我哋係實賺嘅。
8. B: 我想睇下你哋個網站。
9. A: 呢個... 仲要一個月，而家網站仲設計緊。
10. B: 吓...
11. A: 不過，你放心，投資我哋絕對係正確嘅選擇。

JYUTPING

1. A: ngo5 dei6 ge3 mong5 zaam6 sik1 jung6 jyu1 so2 jau5 jan4, wui5 jyun4 soi3 loeng6 zyut3 deoi3 jau5 bou2 zing3.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: nei5 dei6 ge3 mong5 zaam6 jau5 me1 gung1 nang4? ho2 ji5 tai4 gung1 me1 fuk6 mou6?
3. A: gaan2 ce1, maai5 ce1, hei3 ce1 bou2 joeng5, ngo5 dei6 tai4 gung1 jat1 tiu4 lung4 fuk6 mou6. soeng2 maai5 ce1 ge3, ji5 ging1 jau5 ce1 ge3, dou1 seoi1 jiu3 ngo5 dei6 ge3 mong5 zaam6.
4. B: gam2 tung4 ce1 fong4 jau5 me1 fan1 bit6 aa6?
5. A: jau5 aa6, ngo5 dei6 hai6 mong5 zaam6, keoi5 dei6 hai6 sat6 tai2 dim3 aa6. ngo5 dei6 gei2 gam3 fong1 bin6 faai3 zit3.
6. B: ng4, jau5 dou3 lei5.
7. A: so2 ji5 nei5 tau4 zi1 ngo5 dei6 hai6 sat6 zaan6 ge3.
8. B: ngo5 soeng2 tai2 haa5 nei5 dei6 go3 mong5 zaam6.
9. A: ni1 go3... zung6 jiu3 jat1 go3 jyut6, ji4 gaa1 mong5 zaam6 zung6 cit3 gai3 gan2.
10. B: haa5...
11. A: bat1 gwo3, nei5 fong3 sam1, tau4 zi1 ngo5 dei6 zyut3 deoi3 hai6 zing3 kok3 ge3 syun2 zaak6.

ENGLISH

1. A: Our website targets everyone, the members count is absolutely secured.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: What kind of function does your website have? What kind of service does it provide?
3. A: We offer one-stop service including car selection, purchase, and maintenance. Our website is useful for those who want to buy a car, as well as those who already have a car.
4. B: Then what's the difference between this and the car shops?
5. A: Of course, we are a web site, they are the actual store. We are more convenient.
6. B: That's true.
7. A: So if you invest in us you'll earn for sure.
8. B: I want to see the website.
9. A: Oh...the site is still being designed, it needs another month.
10. B: So...
11. A: But don't you worry, investing in us is the absolute right choice.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
適用於	sik1 jung6 jyu1	applicable to	phrase
會員	wui5 jyun4	member	noun
保養	bou2 joeng5	maintenance	noun

一條龍	jat1 tiu4 lung4	one-stop service	phrase
分別	fan1 bit6	difference	noun
實體店	sat6 tai2 dim3	physical store	noun
實賺	sat6 zaan6	sure profit	expression
功能	gung1 nang4	function	phrase

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>適用於六歲以下小童。 <i>sik1 jung6 jyu1 luk6 sei3 ji2 haa6 siu2 tung4.</i></p> <p>Suitable for children under 6 years old.</p>	<p>有健身會員嘅人可以去健身房游水。 <i>jau5 gin6 san1 wui2 jyun4 ge3 jan4 ho2 ji5 heoi3 gin6 san1 fong4 jau4 sei2.</i></p> <p>People with a gym membership can swim in the gym.</p>
<p>一般電器都至少有一年嘅免費保養同維修。 <i>jat1 bun1 din6 hei3 dou1 zi3 siu2 jau5 jat1 nin4 ge3 min5 fai3 bou2 joeng5 tung4 wai4 sau1.</i></p> <p>Most electronics come with at least a 1-year warranty for maintenance and repair.</p>	<p>好多旅行社都提供一條龍服務。 <i>hou2 do1 lei5 hang4 se5 dou1 tai4 gung1 jat1 tiu4 lung4 fuk6 mou6.</i></p> <p>Many travel agencies offer one-stop service.</p>
<p>大學同學院有乜分別呀? <i>daai6 hok6 tung4 hok6 jyun2 jau5 mat1 fan1 bit6 aa3?</i></p> <p>What's the difference between university and college?</p>	<p>實體店會門門，但係網上商店就可以24小時開住。 <i>sat6 tai2 dim3 wui5 saan1 mun4, daan6 hai6 mong5 soeng6 soeng1 dim3 zau6 ho2 ji5 ji6 sap6 sei3 siu2 si4 hoi1 zyu6.</i></p> <p>Physical stores have to close up every day, but online stores can be opened 24 hours a day.</p>

世界上冇一樣嘢係實賺嘅。
sai3 gaai3 soeng6 mou5 jat1 joeng6 je5 hai6
sat6 zaan6 ge3.

There's no such thing as "sure profit."

呢部電腦好多功能。
ni1 bou6 din6 nou5 hou2 do1 gung1 nang4.

That computer has a lot of functions.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 實 (sat6)

你投資我哋係實賺嘅

"If you invest in us you'll earn for sure."

When the word 實 (sat6) "for sure; definitely" is placed in front of a verb or adjective, it means that the action (or description) will take place for sure. In the case that you're unsure of something, don't use it. Here are some examples of its simple structure:

我實去	ngo5 sat6 heoi3	I'll go for sure; I'll definitely go.
我哋實食得晒	ngo5 dei6 sat6 sik6 dak1 sai3	We can finish all (the food) for sure.
佢實好靚女	keoi5 sat6 hou2 leng3 nei5	She'll definitely be a pretty girl.
你實唔俾	nei5 sat6 m4 bei2	You won't allow it for sure.

Subject Phrase

In the above examples, 實 (sat6) always follows the pronoun. But in the dialogue, we hear 你投資我哋係實賺嘅 (nei5 tau4 zi1 ngo5 dei6 hai6 sat6 zaan6 ge3) "if you invest in us you'll earn for sure," in which 實 (sat6) is not following a pronoun. Instead, it's following the subject of this sentence, which is the phrase 你投資我哋 (nei5 tau4 zi1 ngo5 dei6), the action of

"you investing in us."

Tips: For complicated phrases like this, try to substitute "this matter" 呢件事 (*ni1 gin6 si6*) into the subject phrase. Then we'll have: 呢件事係實賺嘅 (*ni1 gin6 si6 hai6 sat6 zaan6 ge3*) This matter is a sure profit."

For example:

1. 學一個新語言將來實有用。
hok6 jat1 go3 san1 jyu5 jin4 zoeng1 loi4 sat6 jau5 jung6
"Learning a new language is definitely useful in the future."
2. 繁忙時間搭地鐵實好逼。
faan4 mong4 si4 gaan3 daap3 dei6 tit3 sat6 hou2 bik1
"Riding the subway during peak hours is crowded for sure."
3. 你再咁食落去實變大肥婆。
nei5 zoi3 gam2 sik6 lok6 heoi3 sat6 bin3 daai6 fei4 po4
"If you continue eating like this you'll become a big fat woman for sure."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Online Stores in Hong Kong

Back in 2011, online retailing was not well-developed in Hong Kong because going to physical stores was very convenient, thanks to the high density and small size of Hong Kong. However, when the prices and rental rates of commercial buildings and stores started climbing at a fast pace in 2012, many small businesses couldn't afford to have a physical shop. This situation forced them to search for alternatives such as upstairs part-time stores, consignment shops, industrial buildings, and online stores. Ever since then, online retail growth in Hong Kong has been significant. Together with the assistance of the growing smartphone market, consumer behavior and culture are changing gradually. As of late 2013, the most common online marketplaces are Taobao and Facebook.

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #25 Who Hit Whom in Hong Kong?

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- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
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- 7 Cultural Insight

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你盲咗呀？你小路出大路㗎！
2. B: 明明係你突然衝出嚟撞到我，你仲大聲夾惡？
3. A: 刮花咋嘛，我哋私了啦！
4. B: 冇得傾，警察嚟之前你唔好諗住走，你要負全責。
5. A: 你玩嘢呀？呢度有cam㗎，邊個都走唔甩。
6. B: 你都幾麻煩㗎。
7. A: 我今日同你死過，揸寶馬大晒咩！

JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 maang4 zo2 aa4? nei5 siu2 lou6 ceot1 daai6 lou6 wo3!
2. B: ming4 ming4 hai6 nei5 dat6 jin4 cung1 ceot1 lei4 zong6 dou2 ngo5, nei5 zung6 daai6 seng1 gaap3 ok3?
3. A: gwaat3 faa1 zaa1 maa3, ngo5 dei6 si1 liu5 laa1!
4. B: mou5 dak1 king1, ging2 caat3 lei4 zi1 cin4 nei5 m4 hou2 lam2 zyu6 zau2, nei5 jiu3 fu6 cyun4 zaak3.
5. A: nei5 waan2 je5 aa4? ni1 dou6 jau5 CAM gaa3, bin1 go3 dou1 zau2 m4 lat1.
6. B: nei5 dou1 gei2 maa4 faan4 go3 wo3.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: ngo5 gam1 jat6 tung4 nei5 sei2 gwo3, zaa1 bou2 maa5 daai6 saai3 me1!

ENGLISH

1. A: Are you blind? You came out from the small path!
2. B: Obviously you sprang out suddenly and hit me, you're full of nonsense!
3. A: It's just a scratch? Let's settle it privately.
4. B: No way, don't go anywhere before the police arrive, it's your full responsibility.
5. A: Are you kidding me? There's a camera, nobody can get away with it.
6. B: You're such a troublemaker.
7. A: I'm all in! You think you're better because you drive a BMW?

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
盲	maang4	blind	adjective
衝	cung1	dash	verb
刮花	gwaat3 faa1	scratched	verb
私了	si1 liu5	to settle privately	verb
麻煩	maa4 faan4	troublesome	adjective

大晒	daai6 saai3	big deal	noun
負全責	fu6 cyun4 zaak3	to take full responsibility	verb
警察	ging2 caat3	police	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>佢不斷為盲人爭取福利。 <i>keoi5 bat1 dyun3 wai6 maang4 jan4 zang1 ceoi2 fuk1 lei6.</i></p> <p>He constantly fights for the welfare of blind people.</p>	<p>你突然咁衝出嚟，想嚇死人咩？ <i>nei5 dat6 jin4 gam2 cung1 ceot1 lei4, soeng2 haak3 sei2 jan4 me1 ?</i></p> <p>What are you doing darting out into the street and scaring people?</p>
<p>部電話啱啱買就刮花咗，好唔開心。 <i>bou6 din6 waa2 ngaam1 ngaam1 maa5 zau6 gwaat3 faa1 zo2, hou2 m4 hoi1 sam1.</i></p> <p>I just bought this phone and it's already scratched, that's so sad.</p>	<p>多一事不如少一事，我哋私了啦。 <i>do1 jat1 si6 bat1 jyu4 siu2 jat1 si6, ngo5 dei6 si1 liu5 laa1.</i></p> <p>The less trouble the better, let's settle it privately.</p>
<p>你又唔見嘢？咁麻煩㗎！ <i>nei5 jau6 m4 gin3 je5? gam3 maa4 faan4 gaa3!</i></p> <p>You lost something again? So troublesome.</p>	<p>今日我生日，我大晒。 <i>gam1 jat6 ngo5 saang1 jat6, ngo5 daai6 saai3.</i></p> <p>It's my birthday today, so I'm in charge.</p>
<p>係我做錯程序，我會負全責。 <i>hai6 ngo5 zou6 co3 cing4 zeoi6, ngo5 wui5 fu6 cyun4 zaak3.</i></p> <p>I did not follow the procedures well, I will take full responsibility.</p>	<p>我係警察。 <i>ngo5 hai6 ging2 caat3.</i></p> <p>I'm a policeman.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is a New Function of the Adverb 都 (*dou1*)

邊個都走唔甩

"Nobody can get away with it."

Now that we're in the Upper Intermediate level, we believe that you're familiar with the simple usage of the adverb 都 (*dou1*). In this lesson, we'll look at a more advanced usage of the same word. But before that, let's have a quick review of the simple use of 都 (*dou1*).

For example:

1. 我都去
ngo5 dou1 heoi3
"I'm going too."
2. 我都唔知
ngo5 dou1 m4 zi1
"I also don't know."

By combining an interrogative word with 都, we can express "all," "everything without any exception," and "absolutely everyone."

Now we'll talk about the other function of 都 (*dou1*). In the dialogue, one of the drivers said 邊個都走唔甩 (*bin1 go3 dou1 zau2 m4 lat1*), literally "nobody can escape."

Let's break it down: 邊個 (*bin1 go3*) is the interrogative pronoun "who." When we add 都 (*dou1*) after it, the phrase becomes "anyone" or "everyone." It's then followed by 走唔甩 (*zau2 m4 lat1*) "cannot escape." So now, we can understand the sentence as "everyone cannot escape," or in better English, "nobody can escape."

Another example:

邊個都做到 (*bin1 go3 dou1 zou6 dou2*) = 邊個都 (*bin1 go3 dou1*) "anyone; everyone" + 做到 (*zou6 dou2*) "can do; be able to accomplish"

Hence, we can figure out that the sentence means "Everyone can do it."

Combination with other interrogative words:

Cantonese	Jyutping	English Translation
邊個都	<i>bin1 go3 dou1</i>	anyone, everyone
乜嘢都	<i>mat1 je5 dou1</i>	everything, anything, whatever
幾時都	<i>gei2 si4 dou1</i>	anytime, whenever, all the time
邊度都	<i>bin1 dou6 dou1</i>	everywhere, anywhere, wherever
邊樣都	<i>bin1 joeng6 dou1</i>	whichever, all
點樣都	<i>dim2 joeng2 dou1</i>	anyhow, anyway, however

Sample Sentences

1. 邊個都做到
bin1 go3 dou1 zou6 dou2
"Everyone can do it."
2. 佢乜嘢都唔識
keoi5 mat1 je5 dou1 m4 sik1
"He/she doesn't know anything."
3. 我幾時都得閒
ngo5 gei2 si4 dou1 dak1 haan4
"I'm free anytime."
4. 我邊度都唔想去
ngo5 bin1 dou6 dou1 m4 soeng2 heoi3
"I don't want to go anywhere."

5. 邊樣都得
bin1 joeng6 dou1 dak1
"Whichever is fine."
6. 我點樣都就晒你
ngo5 dim2 joeng2 dou1 zau6 saai3 nei5
"I'll accommodate anyhow you like."

Language Tip

When using the above phrases (interrogative words + 都), remember that they're usually located near the beginning of a sentence, after the subject pronouns (when available).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Car Crash Scam in Hong Kong

Many car crash scams have been reported in Hong Kong recently. The con gang plays the victim, either as pedestrians who got hit by cars or drivers who got rear-ended. For instance, a Hong Kong driver was accused of "hitting" a Chinese woman, who refused to go to the hospital for injury assessment, and her fellow con gang members immediately asked the driver to pay up. The driver, not wanting to get into any trouble, eventually paid for them to leave. It's reported that most of these con gang members have come from mainland China with tourist