

## LESSON NOTES

# Absolute Beginner S1 #18

## It's Quitting Time in Hong Kong!

---

## CONTENTS

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

# **18**

# TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 而家幾點?
2. 五點半。
3. 夠鐘收工。
4. 走啦。

# JYUTPING

1. ji4 gaa1 gei2 dim2 ?
2. ng5 dim2 bun3。
3. gau3 zung1 sau1 gung1。
4. zau2 laa1。

# ENGLISH

1. What time is it now?
2. Half past five.
3. It's time to leave work.
4. Let's go.

# VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
而家	ji4 gaa1	now	adverb
幾點	gei2 dim2	what time	phrase
夠鐘	gau3 zung1	it's time	phrase
半	bun3	half	adjective
收工	sau1 gung1	to get off work	verb
開工	hoi1 gung1	to start work	verb
走	zau2	to leave, to walk	verb
十一	sap6 jat1	eleven	noun
十二	sap6 ji6	twelve	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>你而家喺邊? <i>Nei5 ji4 gaa1 hai2 bin1?</i></p> <p>Where are you now?</p>	<p>我而家就要! <i>Ngo5 ji4 gaa1 zau6 jiu3 !</i></p> <p>I want it now!</p>
<p>幾點收工? <i>gei2 dim2 sau1 gung1?</i></p> <p>What time (do you) get off work?</p>	<p>夠鐘收工。 <i>gau3 zung1 sau1 gung1.</i></p> <p>Time to leave work.</p>
<p>十二點半 <i>sap6 ji6 dim2 bun3</i></p> <p>12 : 30</p>	<p>夠鐘收工。 <i>gau3 zung1 sau1 gung1.</i></p> <p>Time to leave work.</p>
<p>夠鐘開工。 <i>gau3 zung1 hoi1 gung1.</i></p> <p>Time to start work.</p>	<p>一齊走啦。 <i>jat1 cai4 zau2 laa1.</i></p> <p>Let's go together.</p>

十一點半左右你有可能見到佢。  
*sap6 jat1 dim2 bun3 zo2 jau2 nei5 jau5 ho2  
nang4 gin3 dou3 keoi5.*

You might catch her at about half past eleven.

十二除六得二。  
*sap6 ji6 ceoi4 luk6 dak1 ji6.*

Six goes into twelve twice.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson is Time Expressions

五點半。

*ng5 dim2 bun3.*

"Half past five"

When talking about time, the numbers one to twelve are used primarily. The method we use for telling time is very similar to how a clock works using numbers in Cantonese that correspond to the numbers on an hour and minute-hand clock.

To say what time it is, use the number (1-12) + 點 = \_\_\_ o'clock.

#### For Example:

1. 10:00 = 十點 *sap6 dim2*

To say "half past," use the number (1-12) + 點半 = half past \_\_\_.

#### For Example:

1. 9:30 = 九點半 *gau2 dim2 bun3*

To say a specific hour and minute, use number (1-12) + number (1-12) =.

#### For Example:

1. 4:15 = 四點三 *sei3 dim2 saam1*

Notice that 三 corresponds to the clock and indicates "fifteen minutes."

To say a little past some hour, for example, 4:03, use = 四點多小小 *sei3 dim2 do1 siu2 siu2* ("a little past four o'clock")

Special Note: When talking about 2:00 or 2:30 = 兩點 *loeng5 dim2* or 兩點半 *loeng5 dim2 bun3* (not 二點 *ji6 dim2*).

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Working in Hong Kong

---

Hong Kong is regarded as the gateway into the Chinese market and has the advantages of both transparency and rule of law. Many multinational companies have their China headquarters in Hong Kong with their manufacturing and back offices across the border. In addition, many mainland Chinese companies tend to register in Hong Kong due to simpler and clearer rules.

In Hong Kong, the working week is a little longer with averages around fifty hours per week. Some differences in the work place include handing and accepting business cards with both hands and having the boss foot the entire bill for any entertainment function, which hosts employees or clients.

Many visitors holding a foreign passport can enjoy a visa-free visit of 14 to 180 days depending on your nationality. Visitors, however, are not allowed by law to take up employment or to enter school as a student without a proper visa. To obtain a working permit, the Immigration Department will look at a few key areas including educational background and whether or not the Hong Kong economy is in demand of the specific skill area. The processing time for work permits is between six and eight weeks. All Hong Kong residents require a Hong Kong ID card.