

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #15

## The Perfect Chinese Boyfriend

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# 15

## TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你有冇車?
2. 有。
3. 你有冇樓?
4. 有。
5. 你做我男朋友㗎?
6. 我仲有一個老婆。

## JYUTPING

1. Nei5 jau5 mou5 ce1?
2. Jau5.
3. Nei5 jau5 mou5 lau2?
4. Jau5.
5. Nei5 zou6 ngo5 naam4 pang4 jau5 aa1?
6. Ngo5 zung6 jau5 jat1 go3 lou5 po4.

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: Do you have a car?
2. B: Yes.
3. A: Do you have a house?
4. B: Yes.
5. A: Will you be my boyfriend?
6. B: I also have a wife.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
女朋友	neoi5 pang4 jau5	girlfriend	noun
屋企	uk1 kei5	home	noun
仲有	zung6 jau5	still to have; also have	phrase
車	ce1	car	noun
老婆	lou5 po4	wife	noun
有冇	jau5 mou5	Do you have...?	phrase
老公	lou5 gung1	husband	noun
樓	lau2	house	noun
男朋友	naam4 pang4 jau5	boyfriend	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>呢個係我女朋友。 <i>ni1 go3 hai6 ngo5 nei5 pang4 jau5.</i></p> <p>This is my girlfriend.</p>	<p>佢屋企電話幾多? <i>keoi5 uk1 kei2 din6 waa2 gei2 do1?</i></p> <p>What's his landline?</p>
<p>頭等飛仲有冇? <i>tau4 dang2 fei1 zung6 jau5 mou5 ?</i></p> <p>Do you have any first class tickets left?</p>	<p>我想買部二手車。 <i>ngo5 soeng2 maa5 bou6 ji6 sau2 ce1.</i></p> <p>I want to buy a second-hand car.</p>
<p>我老婆上班。 <i>ngo5 lou5 po4 soeng6 baan1.</i></p> <p>My wife is at work.</p>	<p>你有冇時間? <i>nei5 jau5 mou5 si4 gaan3 ?</i></p> <p>Do you have time?</p>
<p>呢個係佢老公。 <i>nei1 go3 hai6 keoi5 lou5 gung1.</i></p> <p>This is her husband.</p>	<p>間樓而家出售。 <i>Gaan1 lau2 ji4 gaa1 ceot1 sau6.</i></p> <p>The house is for sale.</p>
<p>我男朋友係老師。 <i>ngo5 naam4 pang4 jau5 hai6 lou5 si1.</i></p> <p>My boyfriend is a teacher.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of this Lesson is Living Your Dreams in Cantonese

我仲有一個老婆。

"I also have a wife."

Our grammar focus in this lesson is on reminding other people about things that you also have. The key phrase used to communicate this is the verb phrase 仲有 (*zung6 jau5*), which literally means "still to have." To use this in a sentence, simply place it after the subject and before the object in the sentence. Note that the subject can be included or omitted from the start of the second clause, as with the following examples:

1. 我有車，我仲有樓。  
*Ngo5 jau5 ce1, ngo5 zung6 jau5 lau2*  
"I have a car; I also have a house."
2. 我有車，仲有樓。  
*Ngo5 jau5 ce1, zung6 jau5 lau2*  
"I have a car, also a house."
3. 我有頭痛，仲有發燒。  
*Ngo5 jau5 tau4 tong3, zung6 jau5 faat3 siu1*  
"I've got a headache, and a fever."

Note that we can only use the verb phrase 仲有 (*zung6 jau5*) when the subject in both clauses is exactly the same. If our subject changes, as in the following examples, we need to use 都有 (*dou1 jau5*) instead of 仲有 (*zung6 jau5*):

1. 佢有問題，我都有問題。  
*Keoi5 jau5 man6 tai4, ngo5 dou1 jau5 man6 tai4*  
"He's got a problem; I've also got a problem."
2. 我有頭痛，佢都有頭痛。  
*Ngo5 jau5 tau4 tong3, keoi5 dou1 jau5 tau4 tong3*  
"I've got a headache; He's also got a headache."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Rental Prices in Hong Kong

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Hong Kong has relatively high prices compared to most metropolitan areas, with the average price for buying property over 40,000 HSK per square meter, and with monthly rents in even uncompetitive parts of the island reaching more than 10,000 HKD. These high prices are the reason why over sixty percent of Hong Kong citizens live in rent-controlled or publicly-subsidized housing.