

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #15

## Sweating the Small Stuff in Hong Kong

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# 15

# TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 嘍! 點解有個袋喺度嘅?
2. B: 個袋係我嘅, 我朋友過緊嚟。
3. A: 咁都得呀? 而家仲有人咁霸位嘅咩?
4. B: 喂! 你有冇搞錯? 坐喺我個袋上面!
5. A: 你有冇搞錯就真, 呢個位又有刻住你個名。你個袋有冇買飛呀?
6. B: 你好起身囉喎!
7. A: 哎吔, 你推我? 你敢郁手?
8. B: 係你坐住我個袋, 我攤返我個袋咋喎。

# JYUTPING

1. A: ji2 ! dim2 gaai2 jau5 go3 doi2 hai2 dou6 ge2 ?
2. B: go3 doi2 hai6 ngo5 ge3, ngo5 pang4 jau5 gwo3 gan2 lei4.
3. A: gam2 dou1 dak1 aa4 ? ji4 gaa1 zung6 jau5 jan4 gam2 baa3 wai2 ge3 me1 ?
4. B: wai3 ! nei5 jau5 mou5 gaau2 co3 ? co5 hai2 ngo5 go3 doi2 soeng6 min6 !

CONT'D OVER

5. A: nei5 jau5 mou5 gaau2 co3 zau6 zan1, ni1 go3 wai2 jau6 mou5 hak1 zyu6 nei5 go3 meng2. nei5 go3 doi2 jau5 mou5 maai5 fei1 aa1 ?
6. B: nei5 hou2 hei2 san1 lo3 wo3 !
7. A: aai1 yaa1, nei5 teoi1 ngo5 ? nei5 gam2 juk1 sau2 ?
8. B: hai6 nei5 co5 zyu6 ngo5 go3 doi2, ngo5 lo2 faan1 ngo5 go3 doi2 zaa3 wo3.

## ENGLISH

1. A: Why is there a bag here?
2. B: This is my bag, my friend is coming over.
3. A: What's going on? You can hold seats like this now?
4. B: Hey! What's wrong with you? You're sitting on my bag!
5. A: You are the one that's wrong, there is no name on this seat. Did you buy a ticket for your bag?
6. B: You need to get up now!
7. A: Aw! Did you push me? How dare you to start a fight?
8. B: You're sitting on my bag, I was just trying to get my bag.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
刻住	hak1 zyu6	to engrave	verb
買飛	maai5 fei1	to buy a ticket	verb
推	teoi1	to push	verb
敢	gam2	to dare	verb
郁手	juk1 sau2	to start a fight	verb
攞	lo2	to take, to get; to obtain	verb
搞錯	gaau2 co3	to get something wrong	verb
霸位	baa3 wai2	to seize a seat	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>個位又有刻住你個名，我點解唔坐得。</p> <p><i>go3 wai2 jau5 mou5 hak1 zyu6 nei5 go3 meng2, ngo5 dim2 gaai2 m4 co5 dak1.</i></p> <p>That seat doesn't have your name on it, why can't I sit there?</p>	<p>十二歲以下嘅兒童可以唔使買飛。</p> <p><i>sap6 ji6 sei3 ji5 haa6 ge3 ji4 tung4 ho2 ji5 m4 sai2 maai5 fei1.</i></p> <p>Children under the age of 12 do not need to buy tickets.</p>
<p>唔好拉喇，個門係要推開㗎。</p> <p><i>m4 hou2 laai1 laa3, go3 mun4 hai6 jiu3 teoi1 hoi1 gaa3.</i></p> <p>Don't pull on it, that door needs to be pushed to open.</p>	<p>如果你敢同人講呢件事，我哋就唔再係朋友。</p> <p><i>jyu4 gwo2 nei5 gam2 tung4 jan4 gong2 ni1 gin6 si6, ngo5 dei6 zau6 m4 zoi3 hai6 pang4 jau5.</i></p> <p>If you dare to talk about this with others, we are no longer friends.</p>

<p>有嘢慢慢傾，唔好係咪都郁手。  <i>jau5 je5 maan6 maan6 king1, m4 hou2 hai6 mai6 dou1 juk1 sau2.</i></p> <p>If you have something to say, talk about it.          Don't just start a fighting.</p>	<p>完成課程之後可以攤到核准工人證明書。  <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>你好擺走你個袋囉嗰，如果唔係我就坐喺上面喇。  <i>nei5 hou2 lo2 zau2 nei5 go3 doi2 lo3 wo3, jyu4 gwo2 m4 hai6 ngo5 zau6 co5 hai2 soeng6 min6 laa3.</i></p> <p>You'd better take away your bag, otherwise I'll sit on top of it.</p>	<p>有冇搞錯呀？  <i>jau5 mou5 gaau2 co3 aa3?</i></p> <p>Are you kidding me?</p>
<p>用個袋嚟霸位真係好唔啱。  <i>jung6 go3 doi2 baa3 wai2 zan1 hai6 hou2 m4 aam1.</i></p> <p>It's not right to use a bag to hold the seat.</p>	

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is the Pattern 有冇搞錯**  
**你有冇搞錯？坐喺我個袋上面！**  
**"What's wrong with you? You're sitting on my bag!"**

Our grammar point in this lesson focuses on understanding the phrase 有冇搞錯 (*jau5 mou5 gaau2 co3*), which literally means, "have you made a mistake." In our dialogue, we hear this phrase when the second speaker asks 你有冇搞錯？坐喺我個袋上面 ("What's wrong with you? You're sitting on my bag!"). The structure of this phrase is the question phrase 有冇 (*jau5 mou5*) followed by the verb 搞錯 (*gaau2 co3*). The significant thing to note is that while this literally seems to ask a straightforward question ("has there been a mistake"), in actuality the speaker already knows there has been a mistake. He is not asking so much as complaining and looking for someone to blame.

We can generalize this pattern to other two-character verbs simply by swapping the said verb into the pattern after 有冇 (*jau5 mou5*). In all cases, the important thing to remember is that this is not a straightforward question so much as a complaint coupled with an attempt to blame the other party. We've hoped to make this clear in the following examples:

1. 你有冇搞錯時間? 點解會議室會冇人。  
*nei5 jau5 mou5 gaau2 co3 si4 gaan3? dim2 gaai2 wui6 ji5 sat1 wui4 mou5 jan4.*  
"Did you get the time wrong? Why isn't there anyone in the conference room?"
2. 妳有冇買飛? 我哋今日就走囉嗰。  
*nei5 jau5 mou5 maai5 fei1? ngo5 dei6 gam1 jat6 zau6 zao2 lo3 wo3.*  
"Did you buy tickets? We are leaving today."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Subway Etiquette

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The subway system in Hong Kong is extremely crowded during rush hour and is used by rich and poor alike. Because of this, Hong Kong residents are extremely sensitive to rules. While the system does not have restrictions against traveling with large bags or oversized items, including bicycles, during these times, it is considered rude to place such large objects on seats or otherwise block access to them. Hong Kong residents are also extremely sensitive to public cleanliness and consider eating or drinking on the MTR to be antisocial behavior.