

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #21

## Getting Dirty in Hong Kong

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# 21

## TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你件衫好污糟!
2. B: 頭先同班兄弟踢波……
3. A: 你成身都好邋邋!
4. B: 踢踢下落雨，我仲跌親!
5. A: 唔好講咁多，除件衫比我先。
6. B: 喺! 擺去啦。
7. A: 你快啲去沖乾淨個身!

## JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 gin6 saam1 hou2 wu1 zou1 !
2. B: tau4 sin1 tung4 baan1 hing1 dai6 tek3 bo1...
3. A: nei5 seng4 san1 dou1 hou2 laat6 taat3 !
4. B: tek3 tek3 haa5 lok6 jyu5, ngo5 zung6 dit3 can1 !
5. A: m4 hou2 gong2 gam3 do1, ceoi4 gin6 saam1 bei2 ngo5 sin1.
6. B: naa4 ! lo2 heoi3 laa1.
7. A: nei5 faai3 di1 heoi3 cung1 gon1 zeng6 go3 san1 !

## ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. **A:** Your shirt is really dirty!
2. **B:** I was playing soccer with my friends just now.
3. **A:** You're filthy from head to toe!
4. **B:** It rained while we were playing, and I fell.
5. **A:** Stop talking. Take off your shirt and give it to me.
6. **B:** Here your are.
7. **A:** Go wash up and clean up your body!

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
踢波	tek3 bo1	to play soccer	verb
唔好講咁多	m4 hou2 gong2 gam3 do1	stop talking	phrase
除衫	ceoi4 saam1	to take off a shirt	verb
沖涼	cung1 loeng4	to take a shower	verb
成身	seng4 san1	the whole body	noun
乾淨	gon1 zeng6	clean	adjective
邋邋	laat6 taat3	filthy	adjective
頭先	tau4 sin1	just now	phrase
污糟	wu1 zou1	dirty	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>我最鍾意嘅運動就係踢波。 ngo5 zeoi3 zung1 ji3 ge3 wan6 dung6 zau6 hai6 tek3 bo1.</p> <p>The sport I like most is soccer.</p>	<p>唔好講咁多，睇比賽結果就知邊個勁啦。 m4 hou2 gong2 gam3 do1, tai2 bei2 coi3 git3 gwo2 zau6 zi1 bin1 go3 ging3 laa1.</p> <p>Stop talking, look at who wins the termite and we'll see who is better.</p>
<p>你咁污糟唔好怙我，快啲去除衫沖涼。 nei5 gam3 wu1 zou1 m4 hou2 dim3 ngo5, faai3 di1 heoi3 ceoi4 saam1 cung1 loeng4.</p> <p>You are so dirty, don't touch me. Go and take off your shirt and bath.</p>	<p>佢污糟邋邋，所以返到屋企就即刻去沖涼。 keoi5 wu1 zou1 laat6 taat3, so2 ji5 faan1 dou3 uk1 kei5 zau6 zik1 hak1 heoi3 cung1 loeng4.</p> <p>He was so dirty, he took a bath at once on getting home.</p>
<p>你成身都有紅點，係唔係過敏？ nei5 seng4 san1 dou1 jau5 hung4 dim2, hai6 m4 hai6 gwo3 man5?</p> <p>Are you allergic? There are red dots all over your body.</p>	<p>餐廳最重要嘅，係廚房一定要保持乾淨。 caan1 teng1 zeoi3 zung6 jiu3 ge3, hai6 cyu4 fong2 jat1 ding6 jiu3 bou2 ci4 gon1 zeng6.</p> <p>The most important thing for a restaurant is keeping the kitchen clean.</p>
<p>你真係好邋邋，快啲去沖涼！ nei5 zan1 hai6 hou2 laat6 taat3, faai3 di1 heoi3 cung1 loeng4 !</p> <p>You are so filthy, go take a shower at once.</p>	<p>佢哋頭先走咗。 keoi5 dei6 tau4 sin1 zau2 zo2.</p> <p>They just left.</p>
<p>點解你件衫咁污糟嘅？ dim2 gai2 nei5 gin6 saam1 gam3 wu1 zou1 ge2?</p> <p>Why are your clothes so dirty?</p>	

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of This Lesson is How to Say "Something Happens When an Action is Taking Place"**

踢踢下落雨。

## "We were playing soccer and it started to rain."

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In this lesson's grammar section, we want to talk about the sentence 踢踢下落雨. We see it when the child explains why he is so dirty, 踢踢下落雨 (*tek3 tek3 haa5 lok6 jyu5*) "We were playing soccer and it started to rain". Although the English translation is really complicated, in Cantonese it literally means, "Kick kick for a bit, and it started to rain." Now structurely what we've got is a two character verb which consists of an action and a noun. In our dialogue, the verb is 踢波 (*tek3 bo1*). We repeat the verb 踢 (*tek3*) two times and put 下 (*haa5*) after it, and then the situation happens later. In our dialogue, it's 落雨 (*lok6 jyu5*). We also can say 打波 (*daa2 bo1*) "to play ball", in which case we'd say 打打下 (*daa2 daa2 haa5*). Have a look at the following samples.

1. 打打下落雨。  
*daa2 daa2 haa5 lok6 jyu5.*  
We were playing ball and it started to rain.
2. 食食下肚痛。  
*sik6 sik6 haa5 tou5 tung3.*  
I was eating and my stomach started to hurt.
3. 跑跑下跌親。  
*paau2 paau2 haa5 dit3 can1.*  
He was running and he fell down.
4. 講講下被人打斷。  
*gong2 gong2 haa5 bei2 jan4 daa2 tyun5.*  
He was talking and someone interrupted it.

So this is a general pattern we can use to say "Something else happens when an action is taking place." We use it with any two character verb that consists of an action and a noun like in our dialogue, 踢波. We repeat the verb 踢 two times and follow it up with 下, and finish the pattern with what happens later, like 落雨.