

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #25

How Early is Too Early in Hong Kong?

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: AC3597航班咁，唔該.
2. B: 先生，你嘅機票係出年嘅啫!
3. A: 我知，我驚到時會遲到，所以提早嚟囉。
4. B: 對唔住，我哋冇辦法幫你提早一年辦手續。
5. A: 唔緊要，我等囉。
6. B: 喺呢度？等一年？
7. A: 橫掂機場都唔會問門！

JYUTPING

1. A: AC3597 hong4 baan1 aa1, m4 goi1.
2. B: sin1 saang1, nei5 ge3 gei1 piu3 hai6 ceot1 nin2 ge3 wo3!
3. A: ngo5 zi1, ngo5 geng1 dou3 si4 wui5 ci4 dou3, so2 ji5 tai4 zou2 lei4 lo1.
4. B: deoi3 m4 zyu6, ngo5 dei6 mou5 baan6 faat3 bong1 nei5 tai4 zou2 jat1 nin4 baan6 sau2 zuk6.
5. A: m4 gan2 jiu3, ngo5 dang2 lo1.
6. B: hai2 ni1 dou6? dang2 jat1 nin4?

CONT'D OVER

7. A: waang4 dim6 gei1 coeng4 dou1 m4 wui5 saan1 mun4!

ENGLISH

1. A: Flight AC3597, please.

2. B: Sir, your ticket is for next year.

3. A: I know. I'm worried that I'll be late next year, so I came early.

4. B: I'm sorry. We can't check you in one year in advance.

5. A: Doesn't matter. I'll wait.

6. B: Here? For a year?

7. A: But of course, airports don't close, right?

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
辦手續	baan6 sau2 zuk6	to take care of procedures	verb
登機	dang1 gei1	to board an airplane	verb
橫掂	waang4 dim6	in any case	adverb
遲到	ci4 dou3	to be late	verb
舊年	gau6 nin2	last year	noun
出年	ceot1 nin2	next year	noun

後年	hau6 nin2	the year after next	noun
機票	gei1 piu3	airplane ticket	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>要提早過去辦手續。 <i>jiu3 tai4 zou2 gwo3 heoi3 baan6 sau2 zuk6.</i></p> <p>Go and handle the procedures first.</p>	<p>冇帶護照係規定唔准登機嘅。 <i>mou5 daai3 wu6 ziu3 hai6 kwai1 ding6 m4 zeon2 dang1 gei1 ge3.</i></p> <p>Regulations state that if you don't have identity, you can't board the aircraft.</p>
<p>橫掂你都有嘢做，不如留低陪我啦！ <i>waang4 dim6 nei5 dou1 mou5 je5 zou6, bat1 jyu4 lau4 dai1 pui4 ngo5 laa1!</i></p> <p>Anyway you don't have any thing to do, so why not stay and keep me company?</p>	<p>你又遲到。 <i>nei5 jau6 ci4 dou3.</i></p> <p>You're late again.</p>
<p>舊年我去咗日本渡過咗我短暫嘅聖誕。 <i>gau6 nin2 ngo5 heoi3 zo2 jat6 bun2 dou6 gwo3 zo2 ngo5 dyun2 zaam6 gei3 sing3 daan3.</i></p> <p>I spent my short Christmas holiday in Japan last year.</p>	<p>出年我就三十歲啦。 <i>ceot1 nin2 ngo5 zau6 saam1 sap6 seoi3 laa3.</i></p> <p>Next year, I'll be thirty.</p>
<p>後年你仲會唔會喺呢度做嘢？ <i>hau6 nin2 nei5 zung6 wui5 m4 wui5 hai2 ni1 dou6 zou6 je5?</i></p> <p>Will you still be working here the year after next?</p>	<p>你要買機票就趁而家打折買啦。 <i>nei5 jiu3 maai5 gei1 piu3 zau6 can3 ji4 gaa1 daa2 zit3 maai5 laa1.</i></p> <p>You'd better buy the ticket on sale now.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is This Pattern 橫掂...都

橫掂機場都唔會門門！

"In any case, airports don't close, right?"

Our grammar point in this lesson is this pattern 橫掂...都 (*waang4 dim6... dou1*). We split 橫掂 and 都, and put things in the middle. In the dialogue, we hear it when the first speaker says 橫掂機場都唔會門門 (*waang4 dim6 gei1 coeng4 dou1 m4 wui5 saan1 mun4*) "In any case, airports don't close, right?". We translate the pattern as "in any case," but it's quite similar to 反正 (*faan2 zing3*) "anyway" and 既然都係咁 (*gei3 jin4 dou1 hai6 gam2*) "since it's already like this". We use it when we are disagreeing with someone a little bit, we are stating something that may be a bit surprising, or we are explaining something that others don't agree with. For more samples, consider the following sentences.

For Example:

1. 橫掂我都唔趕時間，等埋你囉。
waang4 dim6 ngo5 dou1 m4 gon2 si4 gaan3, dang2 maai4 nei5 lo1.
"Well you know, I'm not in a rush anyway, so I can wait for you."
2. 橫掂飛機票咁平，我哋一齊去泰國啦。
waang4 dim6 fei1 gei1 piu3 gam3 peng4, ngo5 dei6 jat1 cai4 heoi3 taai3 gwok3 laa1.
"As it turns out, tickets are cheap, so let's go to Thailand."

So remember we use 橫掂...都 when someone may disagree with us and you want to explain why you are doing a certain thing. The meaning is a combination of "in any case" and "as it turns out."