

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #9

# How Low Would you go for Chinese Dough?

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 9

## TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 係你用晒你先後兩個老公啲錢之後...
2. B: 係佢哋自己破產。
3. A: 因為你買珠寶首飾同埋去歐洲旅行?
4. B: 佢哋鐘意買禮物俾我，我有咩辦法呀!
5. A: 咁啲相你點解釋呀?
6. B: 我...我都唔知你喺度講緊咩!
7. A: 我哋有證據證明你毒死你現任老公。睇吓陪審團信唔信你!

## JYUTPING

1. A: hai6 nei5 jung6 saai3 nei5 sin1 hau6 loeng5 go3 lou5 gung1 di1 cin2 zi1 hau6...
2. B: hai6 keoi5 dei6 zi6 gei2 po3 caan2.
3. A: jan1 wai6 nei5 maai5 zyu1 bou2 sau2 sik1 tung4 maai4 heoi3 au1 zau1 leoi5 hang4 ?
4. B: keoi5 dei6 zung1 ji3 maai5 lai5 mat5 bei2 ngo5, ngo5 jau5 me1 baan6 faat3 aa3 !
5. A: gam2 di1 soeng2 nei5 dim2 gaai2 sik1 aa3 ?

CONT'D OVER

6. B: ngo5... ngo5 dou1 m4 zi1 nei5 hai2 dou6 gong2 gan2 me1 !
7. A: ngo5 dei6 jau5 zing3 geoi3 zing3 ming4 nei5 duk6 sei2 nei5 jin6 jam4 lou5 gung1 . tai2 haa5 pui4 sam2 tyun4 seon3 m4 seon3 nei5 !

## ENGLISH

1. A: After you spent all your husbands' money...
2. B: They went bankrupt themselves.
3. A: Because you bought jewelry and went to Europe on vacation?
4. B: I couldn't help that they liked to buy me presents.
5. A: Then how do you explain these photos?
6. B: I... I don't know what you're talking about!
7. A: We can prove that you poisoned your current husband. Let's see if the jury believes you.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
證據	zing3 geoi3	proof	noun
證明	zing3 ming4	to prove	verb
毒死	duk6 sei2	to poison	verb
陪審團	pui4 sam2 tyun4	jury	noun

珠寶首飾	zyu1 bou2 sau2 sik1	jewelry	noun
破產	po3 caan2	to go bankrupt	verb
解釋	gaai2 sik1	to explain	verb
用晒	jung6 saai3	to spend all	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>如果你可以搵到證據就最好啦。  <i>jyu4 gwo2 nei5 ho2 ji5 wan2 dou2 zing3 geoi3 zau6 zeoi3 hou2 laa1.</i></p> <p>If you can find prove, that would be good.</p>	<p>所有證據都證明你就係殺人兇手。  <i>so2 jau5 zing3 geoi3 dou1 zing3 ming4 nei5 zau6 hai6 saat3 jan4 hung1 sau2.</i></p> <p>All of the evidence proves that you are the killer.</p>
<p>你竟然為咗錢，毒死自己嘅老公？  <i>nei5 ging2 jin4 wai4 zo2 cin2, duk6 sei2 zi6 gei2 ge3 lou5 gung1 ?</i></p> <p>You poisoned your own husband for money? Really?</p>	<p>陪審團一般都係由五個人組成。  <i>pui4 sam2 tyun4 jat1 bun1 dou1 hai6 jau4 ng5 go3 jan4 zou2 sing4.</i></p> <p>A jury is normally made up of five people.</p>
<p>佢將所有嘅錢都攤嚟買珠寶首飾。  <i>keoi5 zoeng1 so2 jau5 ge3 cin2 dou1 lo2 lei4 maai5 zyu1 bou2 sau2 sik1.</i></p> <p>She spends all her money on jewelry.</p>	<p>就算佢破產，佢老婆都有離開佢。  <i>zau6 syun3 keoi5 po3 caan2, keoi5 lou5 po4 dou1 mou5 lei4 hoi1 keoi5.</i></p> <p>Even when he went bankrupt, his wife still didn't leave him.</p>
<p>教授在解釋圖表。  <i>gaau3 sau6 zoi6 gaai2 sik1 tou4 biu2.</i></p> <p>The professor is explaining the diagram.</p>	<p>每次比你嘅零用錢點解你咁快就用晒？  <i>mui5 ci3 bei2 nei5 ge3 ling4 jung6 cin2 dim2 gaai2 nei5 gam3 faai3 zau6 jung6 saai3 ?</i></p> <p>How do you spend your pocket change so quickly right after I give it to you?</p>

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is Legal Terminology.**

我哋有證據證明你毒死你現任老公。

"We can prove that you had poisoned your current husband to death."

---

In this grammar section, we want to take a break from aspectual particles and modal particles and sentence patterns and spend a bit of time talking about the kind of language you'll run into if you ever need to go to court in Hong Kong. The most important words you need to know in this regards are the words 法庭 (*faat3 ting4*) "court" and 法律 (*faat3 leot6*) "law". There you'll find the plaintiff (控告人) and the defendant (被告人).

So good so far? Where a lot of people get confused with legal terminology is less with the nouns and more with the verbs. In our dialogue we have two words which are frequently confused. The first is the noun 證據 (*zing3 geoi3*) "evidence" while the second is the verb 證明 (*zing3 ming4*) "to testify". Because 證據 is a noun, when it is used in the context of a verb phrase, we must lead it with 有 or 冇 in order to suggest whether there is or is not evidence. This is different from 證明, which is usually used as a verb and is never preceded by 有 or 冇.

To get a sense of how this language is used in a formal setting, consider the following sentences:

1. 呢個女人係被告人。  
*ni1 go3 neoi5 jan2 hai6 bei6 gou3 jan4.*  
"This woman is the defendant."
2. 冇證據話佢殺咗佢老公。  
*mou5 zing3 geoi3 waa6 keoi5 saat3 zo2 keoi5 lou5 gung1.*  
"There is no evidence showing that she killed her husband."
3. 警察有證據指佢毒死佢。  
*ging2 caat3 jau5 zing3 geoi3 zi2 keoi5 duk6 sei2 keoi5.*  
"The police have an evidence that she poisoned him."
4. 警察證明佢殺咗佢前夫。  
*ging2 caat3 zing3 ming4 keoi5 saat3 zo2 keoi5 cin4 fu1.*  
"The police testified that she killed her former husband."

5. 佢喺法庭上拒絕證明。

*keoi5 hai2 faat3 ting4 soeng6 keoi5 zyut6 zing3 ming4.*

"She refused to testify in court."

As we mentioned above, while 證明 (*zing3 ming4*) is almost always used as a verb, there are a few situations in which it appears as a noun. Fortunately, in these cases the word is usually included as part of a larger phrase, such as with the words 畢業證明 (*bat1 jip6 zing3 ming4*) "graduation diploma" or 證明人 (*zing3 ming4 jan4*) "witness".