

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #13

## Don't Get Stepped on in Hong Kong!

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# 13

## TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. WENDY: 好逼呀!
2. JACKIE: 有人踩到我隻腳趾。
3. WENDY: 有人踢到我腳踭。
4. JACKIE: 我哋快啲走啦!

## JYUTPING

1. WENDY: hou2 bik1 aa3!
2. JACKIE: jau5 jan4 caai2 dou2 ngo5 zek3 goek3 zi2.
3. WENDY: jau5 jan4 tek3 dou2 ngo5 goek3 zaang1.
4. JACKIE: ngo5 dei6 faai3 di1 zau2 laa1!

## ENGLISH

1. WENDY: It's so crowded!
2. JACKIE: Someone stepped on my toe.
3. WENDY: Someone kicked my heel.
4. JACKIE: Let's leave here quickly!

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
逼	bik1	crowded	adjective
踩	caai2	to step on	verb
腳	goek3	foot	noun
腳趾	goek3 zi2	toe	noun
踢	tek3	to kick	verb
腳踭	goek3 zaang1	heel	noun
膊頭	bok3 tau4	shoulder	noun
快啲	faai3 di1	quicker, promptly	expression

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>地鐵成日都咁逼。 <i>dei6 tit3 sing4 jat6 dou1 gam3 bik1.</i></p> <p>The metro is always so crowded.</p>	<p>你踩住我個袋。 <i>nei5 caai2 zyu6 ngo5 go3 doi2.</i></p> <p>You are stepping on my bag.</p>
<p>好多人唔敢食雞腳。 <i>hou2 do1 jan4 m4 gam2 sik6 gai1 goek3.</i></p> <p>A lot of people don't dare to eat chicken feet.</p>	<p>一隻腳有五隻腳趾。 <i>jat1 zek3 goek3 jau5 ng5 zek3 goek3 zi2.</i></p> <p>A foot has five toes.</p>
<p>一隻腳有五隻腳趾。 <i>jat1 zek3 goek3 jau5 ng5 zek3 goek3 zi2.</i></p> <p>A foot has five toes.</p>	<p>我鍾意踢足球。 <i>ngo5 zung1 ji3 tek3 zuk1 kau4.</i></p> <p>I like to play soccer (Literally, "I like to 'kick' soccer.").</p>
<p>對新鞋刮損我腳踭。 <i>deoi3 san1 haai4 gwaat3 syun2 ngo5 goek3 zaang1.</i></p> <p>The pair of new shoes scratched my heels.</p>	<p>我搬嘢個陣時撞親個膊頭。 <i>ngo5 bun1 je5 go2 zan6 si2 zong6 can1 go3 bok3 tau4.</i></p> <p>I hit my shoulder while moving things.</p>

<p>講快啲。 <i>gong2 faai3 di1.</i></p> <p>Speak faster.</p>	<p>你真係好邋邋, 快啲去沖涼! <i>nei5 zan1 hai6 hou2 laat6 taat3, faai3 di1 heoi3 cung1 loeng4 !</i></p> <p>You are so filthy, go take a shower at once.</p>
<p>就嚟要落雨啦, 快啲返屋企。 <i>zau6 lai4 jiu3 lok6 jyu5 laa3, faai3 di1 faan1 uk1 kei2.</i></p> <p>It's going to rain soon, go home quickly.</p>	<p>行慢啲定行快啲? <i>Haang4 maan6 di1 ding6 haang4 faai3 di1?</i></p> <p>Should we slow down or hurry up?</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### 腳

It means both "foot" and "leg," as well as the plural forms of "feet" and "legs." To distinguish between singular and plural, we use specific classifiers. For example:

一隻腳 "one leg" or "one foot"

一對腳 "a pair of legs" or "a pair of feet"

### 腳趾

Body parts extending from the leg generally have a name starting with 腳, or "leg." For example, 腳趾 is literally "leg fingers."

### 腳踭

Similar to how the vocabulary word "toes" (腳趾) is interpreted, 腳踭 is literally "foot elbow," or heel.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is Action Verbs Associated with the Foot.**

有人踢到我腳踭。

*jau5 jan4 tek3 dou2 ngo5 goek3 zaang1*

"Someone kicked my heel."

The focus of this grammar section is action verbs associated with the foot. In the dialogue, we

saw the verb 踩 in this sentence 踩到我隻腳趾 (*caai2 dou2 ngo5 zek3 goek3 zi2*) "(Someone) stepped on my toe;" and 踢 in this sentence 踢到我腳踭 (*tek3 dou2 ngo5 goek3 zaang1*) "(Someone) kicked my heel." Most often, we use these verbs to articulate actions that are done by the foot or leg. Therefore, you can find the "foot" radical 足 on the left side of these verbs.

### Examples from this dialog:

1. 有人踩到我隻腳趾  
*jau5 jan4 caai2 dou2 ngo5 zek3 goek3 zi2*  
"Someone stepped on my toe."
2. 有人踢到我腳踭  
*jau5 jan4 tek3 dou2 ngo5 goek3 zaang1*  
"Someone kicked my heel."

### Examples of the verbs introduced in this lesson:

1. 你踩住我個袋。  
*nei5 caai2 zyu6 ngo5 go3 doi2.*  
"You are stepping on my bag."
2. 我鍾意踢足球。  
*ngo5 zung1 ji3 tek3 zuk1 kau4.*  
"I like to play soccer. (Literally, "I like to 'kick' soccer.")"

**Some other verbs related to foot action, with the "foot" radical on the left side of the character:**

跌	<i>dit3</i>	"to fall; to drop"
跑	<i>paau2</i>	"to run"
跟	<i>gan1</i>	"to follow"
跳	<i>tiu3</i>	"to jump"
跛	<i>bai1</i>	"to cripple"

跌	<i>sin3</i>	"to slip"
跪	<i>gwai6</i>	"to kneel"

## Sample Sentences

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1. 跑快啲!  
*paa2 faai3 di1!*  
"Run faster!"
2. 跟住我。  
*gan1 zyu6 ngo5.*  
"Follow me."
3. 跳過欄杆。  
*tiu3 gwo3 laan4 gon1.*  
"Jump over the fence."
4. 佢跛咗。  
*keoi5 bai1 zo2.*  
"He is crippled."
5. 佢跪喺度求婚。  
*keoi5 gwai6 hai2 dou6 kau4 fan1.*  
"He knelt down to propose."

## Language Tip

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In most cases, verbs that have the "foot" radical 足 on the left side of the character are related to foot actions.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Crowd Control in Hong Kong

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The cosmopolitan and democratic features of Hong Kong have attracted tourists and crowds on the streets. Pedestrians and vehicles fill up almost every corner of the city. This requires the government to implement regulations to facilitate better traffic management and ensure the safety of people and properties.

During public holidays and special events in Hong Kong—such as the Chinese New Year parade, Mid-Autumn Lantern Festival, Dragon Boat Race, and many other district celebrations—Hong Kong Police together with other first responders, such as the fire department and paramedics, will safeguard the city and make sure that roads are not blocked and streets are not overcrowded. Sometime, the exits of MTR stations will be redirected for one-way access to avoid congestion.

Hong Kong Police are busy managing horse racing roadblocks every Sunday in addition to processions at Victoria Park almost weekly. The police will negotiate with the organizing parties of the processions about the routes and the permits because they have to impose crowd management measures and temporary traffic arrangements. They will liaise with the organizers to make sure that fundraising, hawking and promotional activities along the agreed routes will not endanger the safety of everyone involved. Announcements will also be made to the public about such arrangements.