

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #21

## A Sweet Treat in Hong Kong

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# 21

## TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. WENDY: 而家去邊?
2. JACKIE: 食完飯再去食甜品。
3. WENDY: 好呀，我鍾意食糖水。
4. JACKIE: 我鍾意食燉蛋多啲。

## JYUTPING

1. WENDY: ji4 gaa1 heoi3 bin1?
2. JACKIE: sik6 jyun4 faan6 zoi3 heoi3 sik6 tim4 ban2.
3. WENDY: hou2 aa3, ngo5 zung1 ji3 sik6 tong4 sei2.
4. JACKIE: ngo5 zung1 ji3 sik6 dan6 daan2 do1 di1.

## ENGLISH

1. WENDY: Where are we going now?
2. JACKIE: Dinner and then dessert.
3. WENDY: Yay, I like sweet soup.
4. JACKIE: I like steamed egg custard better.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
燉蛋	dan6 daan2	steamed egg custard	noun
多啲	do1 di1	more	adjective
而家	ji4 gaa1	now	adverb
去邊	heoi3 bin1	where to go	phrase
鍾意	zung1 ji3	to like	verb
飯	faan6	rice	noun
甜品	tim4 ban2	dessert, sweets	noun
糖水	tong4 sei2	Cantonese soup-like dessert	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>燉蛋其實唔難整。 <i>dan6 daan2 kei4 sat6 m4 naan4 zing2.</i></p> <p>Steamed egg custard is actually not difficult to make.</p>	<p>菜心有好高鈣質，你應該食多啲。 <i>coi3 sam1 jau5 hou2 gou1 coi3 zat1, nei5 jing1 goi1 sik6 do1 di1.</i></p> <p>Choy sum is very high in calcium, you should eat more.</p>
<p>要海景房就要俾多啲錢。 <i>jiu3 hoi2 ging2 fong2 zau6 jiu3 bei2 do1 di1 cin2.</i></p> <p>For an ocean view room you have to pay even more.</p>	<p>我哋而家要去醫院！ <i>ngo5 dei6 ji4 gaa1 jiu3 heoi3 ji1 jyun2!</i></p> <p>We have to go to the hospital now!</p>
<p>你而家喺邊？ <i>Nei5 ji4 gaa1 hai2 bin1?</i></p> <p>Where are you now?</p>	<p>我而家就要！ <i>Ngo5 ji4 gaa1 zau6 jiu3 !</i></p> <p>I want it now!</p>
<p>去邊好？ <i>heoi3 bin1 hou2?</i></p> <p>Where is good to go?</p>	<p>我鍾意食點心。 <i>ngo5 zung1 ji3 sik6 dim2 sam1.</i></p> <p>I like to eat dimsum.</p>

我鍾意食飯。  
ngo5 zung1 yi3 sik6 faan6.

I like eating rice.

芝麻糊是一種港式甜品。  
zi1 maa4 wu4 si6 jat1 zung2 gong2 sik1 tim4  
ban2.

Sesame paste is a Hong Kong-style  
dessert.

我想食糖水。  
ngo5 soeng2 sik6 tong4 sei2.

I want to have some Cantonese dessert.

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

而家 is a common phrase meaning "now" or "at this moment." Although 家 (*gaa1*) means "home," in this phrase it has no meaning by itself, e.g. 而家去邊? (*ji4 gaa1 heoi3 bin1*) means, "Where [do we] go now?"

### 糖水

糖 (*tong4*) means "sugar" and 水 (*sei2*) means "water." Although each 糖水 (*tong4 sei2*) may have different ingredients, the dessert will always have sugar and water. Therefore, 糖水 is the generic term for this Cantonese-style dessert. For example, 食糖水 (*sik6 tong4 sei2*) means "to eat dessert."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is 再 "and then" or "again"**

食完飯再去食甜品。

"Dinner and then dessert."

In this lesson's grammar point, we'll talk about the word 再 (*zoi3*), which means "and then" or "again" in different circumstances.

We use the adverb 再 (*zoi3*) when giving instructions that emphasize the order or sequence of different actions. For example, in the dialogue, we hear 食完飯再去食甜品 (*sik6 jyun4 faan6 zoi3 heoi3 sik6 tim4 ban2*) meaning, "Eat dinner and then eat dessert." In this sentence, we can easily understand the sequence of actions by spotting the word 再 (*zoi3*). The phrase

in front of 再 (*zoi3*) is 食完飯 (*sik6 jyun4 faan6*), or "finish dinner," and the phrase after 再 (*zoi3*) is 去食甜品 (*heoi3 sik6 tim4 ban2*) or "to go eat dessert." Hence, the order of instruction is to "first finish dinner, and then go eat dessert."

### Examples from this dialog:

1. 食完飯再去食甜品  
*sik6 jyun4 faan6 zoi3 heoi3 sik6 tim4 ban2*  
"Eat dinner, and then eat dessert."

For example:

1. 食完再玩.  
*sik6 jyun4 zoi3 wan2*  
"Eat, and then play."
2. 玩完再食.  
*wan2 jyun4 zoi3 sik6*  
"Play first, and then eat."
3. 買完魚再買菜.  
*maai5 jyun4 jyu2 zoi3 maai5 coi3*  
"Buy fish, and then buy vegetables."
4. 轉左, 再轉右  
*zyun3 zo2, zoi3 zyun3 jau6*  
"Turn left, and then turn right."

The other usage of 再 (*zoi3*)—equivalent to the English word "again"—is to indicate a repeated action. However, unlike English which uses "again" after the verb, in Cantonese, we put 再 (*zoi3*), or "again," in front of the verb.

### Formation:

再 (*zoi3*) + Verb

For example:

1. 再去  
*zoi3 heoi3*  
"to go again"
2. 再講  
*zoi3 gong2*  
"to say again" or "to speak again"
3. 再學  
*zoi3 hok6*  
"to learn again"

Example sentences:

1. 唔該再講一次。  
*m4 goi1 zoi3 gong2 jat1 ci3.*  
"Please say it again once more."
2. 再講三次  
*zoi3 gong2 saam1 ci3*  
"Say it again three times."

When a phrase uses the same verb twice, the use of 再 (*zoi3*) implies "again and again," emphasizing that the action is carried out continuously or repeatedly.

For example:

1. 學完再學  
*hok6 jyun4 zoi3 hok6*  
"to learn again and again"
2. 講完再講  
*gong2 jyun4 zoi3 gong2*  
"say it again and again"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Hong Kong-Style Desserts

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糖水 (*tong4 sei2*), literally meaning "sugar water," is the generic term for any sweet soup or custard served as dessert at the end of a meal. There's a wide variety of 糖水 (*tong4 sei2*), and they can be served hot or cold

The basic ingredients of 糖水 (*tong4 sei2*) are, of course, sugar and water. Other ingredients can be nuts, beans, milk, and fruit. Below are some examples of the common types of 糖水 (*tong4 sei2*) in Hong Kong. Try them if you have a chance!

- 紅豆沙 (*hung4 dau2 saa1*) "red bean soup"
- 芝麻糊 (*zi1 maa4 wu2*) "black sesame soup"
- 燉奶 (*dan6 naai5*) "steamed milk"
- 楊枝甘露 (*joeng4 zi1 gam1 lou6*) "mango pomelo sago"
- 番薯糖水 (*faan1 syu4 tong4 sei2*) "sweet potato soup"
- 雪耳燉木瓜 (*syut3 ji5 dan6 muk6 guaa1*) "snow fungus papaya soup"