

## LESSON NOTES

# Lower Beginner S1 #24

# What Should You Take to a House Party in Hong Kong?

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# 24

## TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. WENDY: 帶咩去PARTY好呀?
2. JACKIE: 兩打啤酒啦!
3. WENDY: 不如買個蛋糕吖?
4. JACKIE: 好呀, 一磅夠啦。

## JYUTPING

1. WENDY: daai3 me1 heoi3 PARTY hou2 aa3?
2. JACKIE: loeng5 daa1 be1 zau2 laa1!
3. WENDY: bat1 jyu4 maai5 go3 daan6 gou1 aa1?
4. JACKIE: hou2 aa3, jat1 bong6 gau3 laa1.

## ENGLISH

1. WENDY: What should we bring to the party?
2. JACKIE: Two dozen beers!
3. WENDY: Should we buy a cake?
4. JACKIE: Yes, one pound is enough.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
磅	bong6	pound (lb.)	classifier
夠	gau3	enough	adjective
帶	daai3	to bring	verb
打	daa1	a dozen of	classifier
買	maai5	to buy	verb
啤酒	be1 zau2	beer	noun
不如	bat1 jyu4	how about	phrase
蛋糕	daan6 gou1	cake	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>我嘅目標係減十磅。 <i>ngo5 ge3 muk6 biu1 hai6 gam5 sap6 bong6.</i></p> <p>My target is to lose ten pounds.</p>	<p>六分鐘就夠。 <i>Luk6 fan1 zung1 zau6 gau3.</i></p> <p>Six minutes is enough.</p>
<p>佢哋叫我哋自己帶嘢飲去PARTY。 <i>keoi5 dei6 giu3 ngo5 dei6 zi6 gei2 daai3 je5 jam2 heoi3 PARTY.</i></p> <p>We were asked to bring our own drinks to the party.</p>	<p>每個月我阿嫲都帶我去寺廟燒香。 <i>mui5 go3 jyut6 ngo5 aa3 maa4 dou1 daai3 ngo5 heoi2 zi6 miu2 siu1 hoeng1.</i></p> <p>Every month, my grandmother will bring me to the temple to burn incense.</p>
<p>呢款大理石地磚幾錢一打呀? <i>ni1 fun2 daai6 lei5 sek6 dei6 zyun1 gei2 cin2 jat1 daa1 aa6?</i></p> <p>How much is a dozen of this kind of marble tiles?</p>	<p>佢會買一間喺河邊嘅屋。 <i>keoi5 wui5 maai5 jat1 gaan1 hai2 ho4 bin1 ge3 uk1.</i></p> <p>He will buy a house next to the river.</p>

<p>我想買架新車。 <i>ngo5 soeng2 maai5 gaa3 san1 ce1.</i></p> <p>I want to buy a new car.</p>	<p>要買三個先有優惠。 <i>jiu3 maai5 saam1 go3 sin1 jau5 jau1 wai6.</i></p> <p>You have to buy three if you want to get the discount.</p>
<p>你下次買多啲餸啦。 <i>nei5 haa6 ci3 maai5 do1 di1 sung3 laa1.</i></p> <p>Why don't you buy more groceries next time?</p>	<p>我肚餓嗰陣成日都會買好多餸。 <i>ngo5 tou5 ngo6 go2 zan6 sing4 jat6 dou1 wui5 maai5 hou2 do1 sung3.</i></p> <p>I always buy too many groceries when I am hungry.</p>
<p>佢想買部好快嘅車。 <i>keoi5 soeng2 maai5 bou6 hou2 faai3 ge3 ce1.</i></p> <p>He wants to buy a fast car.</p>	<p>我買。 <i>ngo5 maai5.</i></p> <p>I'll buy it.</p>
<p>我想要支啤酒。 <i>ngo5 soeng2 jiu3 zi1 be1 zau2.</i></p> <p>I'd like to have a beer.</p>	<p>一樽啤酒 <i>jat1 zeon1 be1 zau2</i></p> <p>bottle of beer</p>
<p>今日天氣咁好，不如去爬山囉？ <i>gam1 jat6 tin1 hei3 gam3 hou2, bat1 jyu4 heoi3 paa4 saan1 lo3?</i></p> <p>What a beautiful day today, how about going climbing?</p>	<p>我哋使唔使同佢準備個生日蛋糕？ <i>ngo5 dei6 sai2 m4 sai2 tung4 keoi5 zeon2 bei6 go3 saang1 jat6 daan6 gou1?</i></p> <p>Shall we prepare a cake for his birthday?</p>
<p>個生日蛋糕咁大個，三十人都夠食呀。 <i>go3 saang1 jat6 daan6 gou1 gam3 daai6 go3, saam1 sap6 jan4 dou1 gau3 sik6 aa3.</i></p> <p>The birthday cake is so big it can feed thirty people.</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

夠

夠 (*gau3*) has two different meanings in Cantonese: the first is "enough; sufficient," used in

this lesson's dialogue, and the second is an adverb meaning "too; the same."

Sentences using 夠 can have 2 meanings. For example, 你夠食啦 can mean, "You ate enough;" and "You also ate (not only me)."

磅

磅 (*bong6*) is a borrowed word from the English word "pound." It's generally used as unit of weight; one pound is approximately 454 grams.

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of this Lesson is Classifiers

兩打啤酒

"Two dozen beers"

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The focus of this grammar section is classifiers, also known as measure words. In the previous series and lessons, we have talked about the most common classifiers such as 個 (*go3*), 件 (*gin3*), 條 (*tiu4*). In this lesson, we'll learn about classifiers that are not as common but are useful in everyday conversation.

### Recaps:

1. 一個蘋果  
*jat1 go3 ping4 gwo2*  
"an apple"
2. 兩個人  
*loeng5 go3 jan4*  
"two people"
3. 三件襖  
*saam1 gin6 lau1*  
"three jackets"
4. 四件衫  
*sei3 gin6 saam1*  
"four pieces of clothing"

5. 五條裙  
*ng5 tiu4 kwan4*  
"five dresses"

6. 六條金魚  
*luk6 tiu4 gam1 jyu2*  
"six goldfish"

In the dialogue, we saw the classifier for beer, which is 打 (*daa1*) or "dozen." 兩打啤酒啦 (*loeng5 daa1 be1 zau2 laa1*) means "two dozen beers." The classifier for cake is 磅 (*bong6*) or "pound." In the dialogue, 一磅夠啦 (*jat1 bong6 gau3 laa1*) means, "One pound is enough." We use these classifiers for other nouns as well.

For example:

1. 一打雞蛋  
*jat1 daa1 gai1 daan2*  
"a dozen eggs"
2. 一磅蛋糕  
*jat1 bong6 daan6 gou1*  
"a pound of cake"
3. 減十磅  
*gam5 sap6 bong6*  
"to lose ten pounds (of weight)"

**Examples from this dialog:**

1. 兩打啤酒  
*loeng5 daa1 be1 zau2*  
"two dozen beers"
2. 一磅夠啦  
*jat1 bong6 gau3 laa1*  
"One pound is enough."

More examples:

1. 整呢個蛋糕要落一打雞蛋。  
*zing2 ni1 go3 daan6 gou1 jiu3 lok6 jat1 daa1 gai1 daan2.*  
"We need to use a dozen eggs to make this cake."
2. 個PARTY咁多人, 要買個兩磅嘅蛋糕先夠。  
*go3 PARTY gam3 do1 jan4, jiu3 maai5 go3 loeng5 bong6 ge3 daan6 gou1 sin1 gau3.*  
"There are so many people at the party that we need to buy a two-pound cake."

### More Classifiers

For weighing food or body weight, we can use 磅 (*bong6*) meaning "pound," 公斤 (*gung1 gan1*) for "kilogram," or 斤 (*gan1*) for "catty" (a unit of measurement used in Asia).

For example:

1. 一斤豬肉  
*jat1 gan1 zyu1 juk6*  
"one catty of pork"

For beverages, we can use different classifiers, depending on the containers:

1. 一杯啤酒  
*jat1 bui1 be1 zau2*  
"one glass of beer"
2. 一支啤酒  
*jat1 zi1 be1 zau2*  
"one bottle of beer"
3. 一樽啤酒  
*jat1 zeon1 be1 zau2*  
"one bottle of beer"

4. 一JAR啤酒  
*jat1 JAR be1 zau2*  
"one pitcher of beer"

### Pronunciation Tip

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In Lesson 19 of this series, we learned about the different uses of the verb 打 (*daa2*), meaning "to hit." Please don't confuse that word with this lesson's grammar point in which 打 (*daa1*) is used as a classifier meaning "a dozen." Although these words use the same character, their pronunciation and meaning is different.

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Cake Shops in Hong Kong

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The two major cake stores in Hong Kong are Maxim's Cakes and Saint Honore Cake Shop, founded in 1966 and 1972 respectively. These chains have more than 100 outlets throughout Hong Kong offering generic cake designs and flavors at reasonable prices.

In recent years, rather than purchasing cakes from mainstream chain stores, people have preferred buying unique and creative cakes from French patisseries, fancy restaurants, or neighborhood bakeries. This trend has led to the rise in popularity of small scale cake shops such as Harlan's Cake Shop, Pâtisserie Tony Wong, Zoe Bakery, and Ms B's Cakery. Many people are familiar with these cake shops even though they only have one or few outlets and their prices are higher than chain stores.

To stay competitive, Maxim's Cakes and Saint Honore Cake Shop have started offering more cake designs and flavors, as well as hiring celebrities as spokespeople. Given that these stores have regained their market share, their strategies are considered successful.