

LESSON NOTES

Lower Intermediate S1 #20 Let's See a Cantonese Movie Later

CONTENTS

- 2 Traditional Chinese
- 2 Jyutping
- 3 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

20

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你今晚幾點放工?
2. B: 大約七點鐘度啦。
3. A: 不如去睇戲囉!
4. B: 都好嘞，我想睇謝霆鋒套新戲呀!
5. A: 講咩㗎?
6. B: 係喜劇，聽講幾好笑。
7. A: 好呀，我買定飛嚟戲院門口等你。

JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 gam1 maan5 gei2 dim2 fong3 gung1?
2. B: daai6 joek3 cat1 dim2 zung1 dou2 laa1.
3. A: bat1 jyu4 heoi3 tai2 hei3 lo3!
4. B: dou1 hou2 wo3, ngo5 seong2 tai2 ze6 ting4 fung1 tou3 san1 hei3 aa3!
5. A: gong2 me1 gaa3?
6. B: hai6 hei2 kek6, teng1 gong2 gei2 hou2 siu3.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: hou2 aa3, ngo5 maai5 ding6 fei1 hai2 hei3 jyun2 mun4 hau2 dang2 nei5.

ENGLISH

1. A: What time are you getting off tonight?
2. B: Around 7 o'clock.
3. A: Let's go watch a movie!
4. B: Sure, I want to watch the new movie by Nicholas Tse!
5. A: What is it about?
6. B: It's a comedy, I heard it's pretty funny.
7. A: Okay, I will wait for you outside the theater with the tickets.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
不如	bat1 jyu4	how about	phrase
大約	daai6 joek3	around	adv
喜劇	hei2 kek6	comedy	noun
悲劇	bei1 kek6	tragedy	noun
好笑	hou2 siu3	funny	adj
戲院	hei3 jyun2	movie theater	noun

睇戲	tai2 hei3	to see a movie	verb
放工	fong3 gung1	to get off work	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>今日天氣咁好，不如去爬山囉？ gam1 jat6 tin1 hei3 gam3 hou2, bat1 jyu4 heoi3 paa4 saan1 lo3?</p> <p>What a beautiful day today, how about going climbing?</p>	<p>我尋日睇個套戲大約有120分鐘。 ngo5 cam4 jat6 tai2 go2 tou3 hei3 daai6 joek3 jau5 jat1 baak3 ji6 sap6 fan1 zung1.</p> <p>The movie which I saw yesterday is around 120 minutes.</p>
<p>香港最受歡迎嘅喜劇當然係周星馳嘅電影啦。 heong1 gong2 zeoi3 sau6 fun1 jing4 ge3 hei2 kek6 dong1 jin4 hai6 zau1 sing1 ci4 ge3 din6 jing2 laa1.</p> <p>The most popular comedies in Hong Kong are Stephen Chow's movies.</p>	<p>佢就係現實生活中嘅一個悲劇。 keoi5 zau6 hai6 jin6 sat6 sang1 wut6 zung1 ge3 jat1 go3 bei1 kek6.</p> <p>He is a tragedy in real life.</p>
<p>呢場悲劇大家都唔想。 ni1 coeng4 bei1 kek6 daai6 gaa1 dou1 m4 soeng2.</p> <p>No one wanted this tragedy to happen.</p>	<p>你錯過咗呢場咁好笑嘅電影太可惜喇。 nei5 co3 gwo3 zo2 ni1 ceong4 gam3 hou2 siu3 ge3 din6 jing2 taai3 ho2 sik1 laa3.</p> <p>It's too bad you missed this extremely funny movie.</p>
<p>戲院喺七樓。 hei3 jyun2 hai2 cat1 lau2.</p> <p>The cinema is on the seventh floor.</p>	<p>我已經話俾佢聽7點喺戲院門口等你。 ngo5 ji5 ging1 waa6 bei2 keoi5 teng1 cat1 dim2 hai2 hei3 jyun2 mun4 hau2 dang2 nei5.</p> <p>I told him to wait for you outside the theatre at 7 o'clock.</p>

工作太忙喇，我已經好耐無去睇過戲。

gung1 zok3 taai3 mong4 laa3, ngo5 ji5 ging1 hou2 noi6 mou5 heoi3 tai2 gwo3 hei3.

With so much work, I've been too busy to see a movie for a long time.

我打算放工之後同女朋友去睇電影。

ngo5 daa2 syun3 fong3 gung1 zi1 hau6 tung4 neoi5 pang4 jau5 heoi3 tai2 din6 jing2.

I plan to go see a movie with my girlfriend after work.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is the Verb Complement 定

我買定飛嚟戲院門口等你。

"I will wait for you outside the theater with the tickets."

In our previous lesson we learned about the verb complement 晒 (*saai3*), which is used to suggest that something has been done completely. For example, we can use the phrase 賣晒飛 (*maai6 saai3 fei1*) "to sell out of tickets" or 放晒工 (*fong3 saai3 gung1*) "to be finished work". In this grammar section we will talk about another verb complement, 定 (*ding6*). When we follow a verb with 定, we mean that we're planning to do something in advance.

1. 買定飛

maai5 ding6 fei1

"to buy tickets (in advance)"

2. 排定隊

paa4 ding6 deoi2

"to line up in order to do something"

3. 煮定飯

zyu2 ding6 faan6

"to cook in order to do something else"

4. 做定作業
zyu2 ding6 faan6
"to finish homework (in advance)"

In our dialogue, we heard it in this sentence 我買定飛嚟戲院門口等你 (*ngo5 maai5 ding6 fei1 hai2 hei3 jyun2 mun4 hau2 dang2 nei5*) "I'll wait for you outside the theater with the tickets". For other examples consider these sentences:

1. 買定飛, 咁我哋就可以睇演唱會。
maai5 ding6 fei1, gam2 ngo5 dei6 zau6 ho2 ji5 tai2 jin5 coeng3 wui5
"Buy a ticket, then we can see a concert."
2. 做定嘢, 我想早啲走。
zou6 ding6 je5, ngo5 soeng2 zou2 di1 zau2
"Finishing working, I want to go."

As you can see from the sentences above, the usage is a bit more complex than just suggesting that something needs to be done. It is used in particular when you have another action you wish to perform after the first one, which is contingent on the first being finished. This often means translating these sentences with the conjunction "so" or the phrase "so that." In all of these cases, you use 定 to suggest that when something is settled or finished, you'll be able to move on and finish the second action.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Hong Kong Film Industry

Hong Kong has the third largest film industry in the world after Hollywood and Bollywood, and is the second largest source of exported movies worldwide. And while the history of Hong Kong cinema started in the early 20th century, the industry didn't gain global attention until Bruce Lee shot his famous movie Big Brother from Tangshan. At that point, Hong Kong film became synonymous with kungfu in global markets. It was not until Stephen Chow became popular that Hong Kong also became well known for its comedies.

The most significant film company in the history of Hong Kong is the Shaw Brothers studios,

which produced most of the world's best known Hong Kong films. The studio is less well known than most of its stars, which have included Jackie Chan, Cecilia Cheung and Stephen Chow at various points.