



Lower Intermediate S1

Are you an Expert on Chinese Tea?

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Traditional Chinese

呢隻茶好香喔！
你對茶有研究？
茉莉、烏龍... 我好有研究。
咁呢隻係咩茶？
應該係普洱加菊花。

Jyutping

Ni1 zek3 caa4 hou2 hoeng1 wo3!
Nei5 deoi3 caa4 jau5 jin4 gau3?
Mut6 lei6, wu1 lung4... ngo5 hou2 jau5 jin4 gau3.
Gam2 ni1 zek3 hai6 me1 caa4?
Jing1 goi1 hai6 pou2 lei5 gaa1 guk1 faa1.

English

A This tea is so...fragrant !
B You know a lot about tea?
A Jasmine Tea, Oolong tea... I'm an expert.
B So what tea is this ?
A It should be Pu'er with chrysanthemum.

Vocabulary

Traditional	Jyutping	English
茶	caa4	tea
咖啡	gaa3 fe1	coffee
普洱茶	pou2 lei2 caa4	pu'er tea
烏龍茶	wu1 lung2 caa4	oolong tea
菊花茶	mut6 lei6 caa4	chrysanthemum tea
茉莉茶	mut6 lei6 caa4	jasmine tea
研究	jin4 gau3	research
專家	zyun1 gaa1	expert

Vocabulary Sample Sentences

佢買俾我嘅茶有少少苦。	Koi2 maai5 bei2 ngo5 ge3 caa4 jau5 siu2 siu2 fu2.	The tea he bought me was a little bitter.
我爸爸鍾意飲功夫茶。	ngo5 baa4 baa1 zung1 ji3 jam2 gung1 fu1 caa4.	My father likes to drink Kung Fu tea.
如果想訓個好覺，夜晚就唔好飲咖啡。	Jyu4 gwo2 soeng2 fan3 go3 hou2 gaau3,je6 maan5 zau6 m4 hou2 jam2 gaa3 fe1.	If you want to sleep well, do not drink coffee at night.
呢度嘅咖啡好正。	ni1 dou6 ge3 gaa3 fe1 hou2 zeng3.	The coffee here is awesome.
香港人好鍾意一邊飲普洱茶，一邊食早餐。	Hoeng1 gong2 jan4 hou2 zung1 ji3 jat1 bin1 jam2 pou2 lei2 caa4,jat1 bin1 sik6 zou2 caan1.	Hong Kong people love to have breakfast with pu'er tea.
烏龍茶嘅顏色比茉莉茶要深。	Wu1 lung2 caa4 ge3 ngaan4 sik1 bei2 mut6 lei6 caa4 jiu3 sam1.	Oolong tea is darker than jasmine tea.
年輕人比較鍾意飲菊花茶多過烏龍茶。	nim4 hing1 jan4 bei2 gau3 zung1 ji3 guk1 faa1 caa4 do1 gwo3 wu1 lung2 caa4.	Young people prefer Chrysanthemum tea to Oolong tea.
茉莉茶好香好甜，對身體好有益。	Mut6 lei6 caa4 hou2 hoeng1 hou2 tim4,doi3 san1 tai2 hou2 jau5 jik1.	Jasmine tea is fragrant and sweet, and good for your body.
私人研究嘅成本好高。	Si1 jan4 jin4 gau3 ge3 cing4 bun2 hou2 gou1.	Private research is very costly.
佢係關於茶葉方面嘅專家。	Koi5 hai6 gwaan1 jyu1 caa4 jip6 ge3 zyun1 gaa1.	He is an expert on tea.
我老豆係拆彈專家。	ngo5 lou5 dau6 hai6 caak3 daan6 zyun1 gaa1.	My dad is a bomb disposal expert.

Grammar Points

The Focus of this Lesson is Another Grammar Point that is Also Good to Have

我好有研究。

"I'm an expert."

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In previous lessons, we taught you that the verb 有 means "to have", as in the simple verb phrases 有間屋 ("to have a house") or 有部車 ("to have a car"). In this lesson, we want to take a bit of time to look at another more advanced usage of 有 which happens when the verb is paired with abstract nouns. An example is 有學問 ("to be knowledgeable") or 有文化 ("to be educated"). Here we are talking about possession in an abstract sense, and the meaning is closer to the verb "to be" when we translate this into English. Consider the following examples:

1. 我有準備啦。
"I'm ready."
2. 佢好有品味。
"He's a man with a good taste."
3. 佢阿妈早有怀疑。
"His mom has been skeptical for quite a long time."

If you find yourself confused about when to translate 有 as "to have" and when to translate it as "to be," just remember this simple rule. When the noun after 有 is a tangible object, we are referring to possession. Otherwise, Chinese speakers are implying an equality of states as best translated with "to be".

Cultural Insight

Curious About Chinese Teas?

Pu'er tea is originally from Yunnan Province in mainland China, and is considered to become more flavorful as time passes, so some people will invest in purchasing bricks of the tea and reselling them over time. Because the tea leaves are put through a fermenting process in the course of their harvesting, Pu'er tea always tastes sweet and soft where other kinds of tea tends to become bitter. As a result, Pu'er is usually the base tea used to make one of the most popular Chinese beverages on the market: iced lemon tea!