

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #16 In a Hong Kong Emergency Room

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16

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 醫生，快啲睇下我個傷口啦。
2. 你去排隊掛號先啦。
3. 流咁多血仲要我排隊？
4. 急症室大家都急㗎啦。
5. 有冇搞錯，咁都得？

JYUTPING

1. ji1 sang1, faai3 di1 tai2 haa5 ngo5 go3 soeng1 hau2 laa1.
2. nei5 heoi3 paai4 deoi2 gwaa3 hou6 sin1 laa1.
3. lau4 gam3 do1 hyut3 zung6 jiu3 ngo5 paai4 deoi2 ?
4. gap1 zing3 sat1 daai6 gaa1 dou1 gap1 gaa3 laa1.
5. jau5 mou5 gaau2 co3, gam2 dou1 dak1 ?

ENGLISH

1. Doctor, please come check my wound quickly.
2. Please line up and register first.

CONT'D OVER

3. I'm bleeding so much, and you want me to line up?
4. It's the emergency room, everybody needs help urgently.
5. What? I don't believe it.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
掛號	gwaa3 hou4	to take a number	verb
急	gap1	urgent	adj
急症室	gap1 zing3 sat1	emergency room	noun
流血	lau4 hyut3	to bleed	verb
醫生	ji1 sang1	doctor	noun
傷口	soeng1 hau2	wound	noun
排隊	paai4 deoi2	to line up	verb
醫院	ji1 jyun2	hospital	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>隻狗都要掛號?</p> <p><i>zek3 gau2 dou1 jiu3 gwaa3 hou4 ?</i></p> <p>I need to take a number for my dog?</p>	<p>佢好似好急，一路跑住去。</p> <p><i>keoi5 hou2 ci5 hou2 gap1, jat1 lou6 paau2 zyu6 heoi3.</i></p> <p>He seems to be in a hurry; he has been running all the way there.</p>
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<p>佢暫時去咗急症室。 keoi5 zaam6 si4 heoi3 zo2 gap1 zing3 sat1.</p> <p>She is staying in the emergency room for now.</p>	<p>當兵打仗就肯定會流血喇啦。 dong1 bing1 daa2 zoeng3 zau6 hang2 ding6 wui5 lau4 hyut3 gaa3 laa1.</p> <p>Bleeding is inevitable for soldiers in war.</p>
<p>我要睇醫生。 ngo5 jiu3 tai2 ji1 sang1.</p> <p>I need to see a doctor.</p>	<p>一定要小心處理傷口，唔好發炎。 jat1 ding6 jiu3 siu2 sam1 cyu2 lei5 soeng1 hau2, m4 hou2 faat3 jim4.</p> <p>Handle the wound with care. Don't get infected.</p>
<p>記得要排隊啊。 gei3 dak1 jiu3 paai4 deoi2 aa3.</p> <p>Remember to line up.</p>	<p>呢度有冇醫院？ ni1 dou6 jau5 mou5 ji1 jyun2 ?</p> <p>Is there a hospital near here?</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is 流咁多血

流咁多血仲要我排隊？

"I'm bleeding so much, and you want me to line up?"

In this lesson's grammar point, we're focusing on this sentence in the dialogue: 流咁多血仲要我排隊, *Lau4 gam3 do1 hyut3 zung6 jiu3 ngo5 paai4 deoi2* ("I'm bleeding so much, and you want me to up"). The word at the beginning there is the word for "to bleed" 流血 (*lau4 hyut3*), but we stuck something in the middle: 咁多 *gam3 do1* ("so much"), so it becomes 流咁多血 (*lau4 gam3 do1 hyut3*) which literally is "to flow so very much blood." This is a general pattern we often see in Cantonese. Here we are seeing a verb that is a verb plus a noun, and we are splitting it into two parts and putting "so very much" in the middle: 咁多 (*gam3 do1*). We can do this to almost any verb-noun combo. For instance 食飯 *sik6 faan6*, ("to eat food"), you can say "you are eating so much food" 食咁多飯 (*sik6 gam3 do1 faan6*). Or 食藥 *sik6 joek6* ("to take medicine"), 你食咁多藥 *Nei5 sik6 gam3 do1 joek6* ("You take so much medicine?"). That's a rhetorical question. This is interesting here, because technically this pattern is used to make a statement. So if we are using it in a question, it's usually a rhetorical question. Another thing is we don't use it only with two character verbs.

We can use it with any verb-noun words. For instance, 養寵物 *joeng5 cung2 mat6* ("to raise animals"), as in 你養咁多寵物 *Nei5 joeng5 gam3 do1 cung2 mat6* ("You raise so many pets").

Language Tip

To review, this is a very common pattern in Cantonese. Whenever there is a "verb noun" verb, you can split them into two parts and put word 咁多 (*gam3 do1*) in the middle to make a statement or a rhetorical question.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Hospitals in Hong Kong

Hong Kong has a number of general hospitals with good emergency facilities and outpatient services that include 24-hour urgent care & dental care, e.g., Hong Kong Adventist Hospital, Queen Mary Hospital, Canossa Hospital, Matilda International Hospital, etc. These hospital are equipped with intensive care unit for children and adults and providing good outpatient services. English is spoken by all professional and administrative staff.