

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #17 A Hong Kong Recovery

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 聽講你病咗?
2. 前幾日有少少發燒。
3. 咁宜家好返未?
4. 食咗藥啦。
5. 咁就好，注意身體啊。
6. 多謝關心。

JYUTPING

1. teng1 gong2 nei5 beng6 zo2 ?
2. cin4 gei2 jat6 jau5 siu2 siu2 faat3 siu1.
3. gam2 ji4 gaa1 hou2 faan1 mei6 ?
4. sik6 zo2 joek6 laa3.
5. gam2 zau6 hou2, zyu3 ji3 san1 tai2 aa3.
6. do1 ze6 gwaan1 sam1.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: I heard you got sick?
2. B: I had a small fever for a few days.
3. A: Have you gotten better?
4. B: I took medicine.
5. A: That's good, please take care.
6. B: Thanks for caring.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
發燒	faat3 siu1	fever	noun
而家	ji6 gaa1	now	adverb
藥	joek6	medicine	noun
前幾日	cin4 gei2 jat6	the last few days	noun
病	beng6	to be sick	verb
好翻	hou2 faan1	to recover	verb
注意	zyu3 ji3	to pay attention	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>佢唔單只感冒，仲發燒添。 <i>keoi5 m4 daan1 zi2 gam2 mou6, zung6 faat3 siu1 tim1.</i></p> <p>He doesn't just have a cold, he has a fever.</p>	<p>如果你發燒，你應該食藥。 <i>jyu4 gwo2 nei5 faat3 siu1, nei5 jing1 goi1 sik6 joek6.</i></p> <p>If you have a fever, you should take medicine.</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 ji6 gaa1 zau6 jiu3 !</i></p> <p>I want it now!</p>
<p>如果你發燒，你應該食藥。 <i>jyu4 gwo2 nei5 faat3 siu1, nei5 jing1 goi1 sik6 joek6.</i></p> <p>If you have a fever, you should take medicine.</p>	<p>呢度有冇藥房？ <i>ni1 dou6 jau5 mou5 joek6 fong4?</i></p> <p>Is there a pharmacy here?</p>
<p>前幾日佢去希臘旅行被搶劫。 <i>cin4 gei2 jat6 keoi5 heoi3 hei1 laap6 lei5 haang4 bei6 coeng2 gip3.</i></p> <p>She got robbed on her trip to Greece the last few days.</p>	<p>而家天氣轉涼，好容易病。 <i>ji4 gaa1 tin1 hei3 zyun2 loeng4 hou2 jung4 ji6 beng6.</i></p> <p>It's getting cold these days, so it is easy to get sick.</p>
<p>睇你面色咁好，好似完全好翻啦。 <i>tai2 nei5 min6 sik1 gam2 hou2 hou2 ci5 jyun4 cyun4 hou2 faan1 laa1.</i></p> <p>You look great. Seems like you've recovered.</p>	<p>過馬路要注意兩邊望。 <i>gwo3 maa5 lou6 jiu3 zyu3 ji3 loeng5 bin6 mong6.</i></p> <p>Pay attention to both sides when you cross the road.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is Time Phrases in Cantonese

前幾日有少少發燒。

"I had a small fever for few days"

Our grammar point in this lesson comes from this line in the dialogue: 前幾日有少少發燒 *Cin4 gei2 jat6 jau5 siu2 siu2 faat3 siu1* ("I had a small fever for few days"). We want to focus on the time phrase 前幾日 *cin4 gei2 jat6* ("a couple of days ago"). Because this is a time phrase, we put this at the front of the sentence in Cantonese. For instance, 前幾日我好忙啊, *Cin4 gei2 jat6 ngo5 hou2 mong4 aa3*, ("I've been busy for the last few days"). So the sentence structure is opposite to what we normally use in English. We don't have to say the last few days. We can specify: 前兩日 *cin4 loeng5 jat6* ("the last two days"), 前四日 *cin4 sei3 jat6* ("the last four days"), 前六日 *cin4 luk6 jat6* ("the last six days").

For instance:

1. 前四日我好𩇛啊。
Cin4 sei3 jat6 ngo5 hou2 gui6 aa3
"I've been tired for the last four days."
2. 前五日佢好𩇛啊。
Cin4 ng5 jat6 keoi5 hou2 nau1 aa3
"He's been angry for the last five days."

Language Tip

We are using the word "day" there, but we can switch it to other time words. Like 禮拜 *lai5 baai3* ("week"), 月 *jyut6* ("month") or 年 *nin4* ("year"). We need to stick a 個 (*go3*) if it's "week" or "month" in front of the time period. For instance, 前個禮拜 *cin4 go3 lai5 baai3* ("the last week") or 前兩個禮拜 *cin4 loeng5 go3 lai5 baai3* ("the last two weeks"). For instance 前兩個禮拜我去咗旅行 *Cin4 loeng5 go3 lai5 baai3 ngo5 heoi2 zo2 leoi5 haang4* ("In the last two weeks I went traveling"). Make sure to remember to put the time phrase at the beginning of the sentence. As a bonus point, we can also use this construction to put things into the future. We can say 過幾日 *gwo3 gei2 jat6* ("the next few days"), 過幾個月 *gwo3 gei2 go3 jyut6* ("the next few months") and 過幾年 *gwo3 gei2 nin4* ("the next few years").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Preparing for your Trip to Hong Kong

Before your trip to Hong Kong, you may need to get some vaccinations and medications for vaccine-preventable diseases and other diseases you might be at risk for when you arrive in HK. To have the most benefit, see a healthcare provider at least 4–6 weeks before your trip to allow time for your vaccines to take effect. Even if you have less than four weeks before you leave, you should still see a healthcare provider for needed vaccines and other medications and information about how to protect yourself from illness and injury while traveling.