

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #5 Guess Who Moved to Hong Kong Island?

CONTENTS

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

5

TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 你幾點放工?
2. 大概六點半。
3. 咁我等你一齊返屋企啦。
4. 但係我哋屋企喺相反方向喔。
5. 我啱啱搬咗去你個頭。
6. 咁你喺樓下餐廳等我。
7. 冇問題，到時見。

JYUTPING

1. nei5 gei2 dim2 fong3 gung1 ?
2. daai6 koi3 luk6 dim2 bun3.
3. gam2 ngo5 dang2 nei5 jat1 cai4 faan1 uk1 kei2 laa1.
4. daan6 hai6 ngo5 dei6 uk1 kei2 hai2 soeng1 faan2 fong1 hoeng3 wo3.
5. ngo5 aam1 aam1 bun1 zo2 heoi3 nei5 go2 tau4.
6. gam2 nei5 hai2 lau4 haa6 caan1 teng1 dang2 ngo5.
7. mou5 man6 tai4, dou3 si4 gin3.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: What time do you get off work?
2. B: About half past six.
3. A: Then I'll wait for you to go home together.
4. B: But our homes are in opposite directions.
5. A: I just moved to your neighborhood.
6. B: Then why don't you wait at the restaurant downstairs?
7. A: No problem. See you later.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
相反	soeng1 faan2	the opposite	adjective
方向	fong1 hoeng3	direction	noun
相同	soeng1 tung4	the same	adjective
嘢頭	go2 tau4	neighborhood	noun
上班	soeng5 baan1	to go to work	verb
收工	sau1 gung1	to get off work	verb
休息	jau1 sik1	to rest	verb
返工	faan1 gung1	to go to work	verb
放工	fong3 gung1	to get off work	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>佢哋行向相反嘅方向。 <i>keoi5 dei6 haang4 hoeng3 soeng1 faan2 ge3 fong1 hoeng3.</i></p> <p>They went in the opposite directions.</p>	<p>我哋係唔係去緊相同嘅方向? <i>ngo5 dei6 hai6 m4 hai6 heoi3 gan2 soeng1 tung4 ge3 fong1 hoeng3?</i></p> <p>Are we going in the same direction?</p>
<p>我哋係唔係去緊相同嘅方向? <i>ngo5 dei6 hai6 m4 hai6 heoi3 gan2 soeng1 tung4 ge3 fong1 hoeng3.</i></p> <p>Are we going in the same direction?</p>	<p>間公司就喺個頭。 <i>gaan1 gung1 si1 zau6 hai2 go2 tau4 .</i></p> <p>That company is just over there.</p>
<p>佢每一朝早都會上班。 <i>keoi5 mui5 jat1 ziu1 zou2 dou1 wui5 soeng5 baan1.</i></p> <p>He goes to work every morning.</p>	<p>夠鐘收工。 <i>gau3 zung1 sau1 gung1.</i></p> <p>Time to leave work.</p>
<p>經理正在書桌休息。 <i>ging1 lei5 zing3 zoi6 syu1 coek3 jau1 sik1</i></p> <p>The manager is taking a break at the desk.</p>	<p>禮拜一要返工。 <i>Lai5 baai3 jat1 jiu3 faan1 gung1.</i></p> <p>On Monday, we have to work.</p>

我打算放工之後同女朋友去睇電影。

ngo5 daa2 syun3 fong3 gung1 zi1 hau6 tung4 nei5 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 How to Say "the opposite" 相反 *soeng1 faan2*

但係我哋屋企喺相反方向嘢。

"But our homes are in opposite directions."

In this lesson, we learn how to say "the opposite": 相反 (*soeng1 faan2*). For example: 相反方向 *soeng1 faan2 fong1 hoeng3* ("the opposite direction") 相反態度 *soeng1 faan2 tai3 dou6* ("the opposite attitude") 相反意見 *soeng1 faan2 ji3 gin3*

(
"the opposite idea").

相反(*soeng1 faan2*) is the opposite of 相同 *soeng1 tung4* ("same"). But the word "opposite" in English doesn't exactly map to the word 相反 in Cantonese. For example, "on the opposite side of the street" is 對面 (*deoi3 min6*) or, 另外一邊 (*ling6 ngoi6 jat1 bin1*). That's why we want to cover a couple of different ways to say things are different. "Things are just different": 唔同 (*m4 tung4*), or 唔一樣(*m4 jat1 joeng6*).

So, use these when things are different, but not conceptually opposite. For example:

1. 唔同意見
m4 tung4 ji3 gin3
"a different idea"
2. 我哋嘅意見唔一樣。
ngo5 dei6 ge3 ji3 gin3 m4 jat1 joeng6.
"Our ideas are different."

The opposite of things being different is not that they are the same, but they are being similar. 似 (*ci5*) or 相似 (*soeng1 ci5*). For example:

1. 佢哋兩個好似。
keoi5 dei6 loeng5 go3 hou2 ci5.
"Those two are very similar."
2. 佢哋兩個好相似。
keoi5 dei6 loeng5 go3 hou2 soeng1 ci5.
"Those two are very similar."

To conclude, we have three conceptual categories of words here. The first is when things are exactly the opposite—相反 (*soeng1 faan2*), or, exactly the same, 相同 (*soeng1 tung4*). If they are merely different, but not conceptually opposite, we use a different pair of words in: 唔同 (*m4 tung4*), 唔一樣 (*m4 jat1 joeng6*) or 似 (*ci5*), 相似 (*soeng1 ci5*).

And last but not least, in the dialogue we have two people who are suited for each other: 佢哋好夾 *keoi5 dei6 hou2 gaap3* ("are suited for each other").

Language Tip

Besides 好夾 (*hou2 gaap3*), 好有默契 (*hou2 jau5 mak6 kai3*) is also a common way to say two people are suited for each other. 你哋好有默契啊, 不如試下拍拖啦 *nei5 dei6 hou2 jau5 mak6 kai3 aa3, bat1 jyu4 si3 haa5 paak3 to1 laa1* ("You two are suited for each other. Why don't you try to go out and date?")

If you want to go one step further, you can say they are 天生一對 *tin1 saang1 jat1 deoi3* ("made for each other"). For instance, 我哋天生一對, 俾個機會我 *ngo5 dei6 tin1 saang1 jat1 deoi3, bei2 go3 gei1 wui6 ngo5* ("We are made for each other. Give me a chance").

CULTURAL INSIGHT

A Different Kind of Date in Hong Kong

Looking for a nice place to go on a date? If you want to skip eating and would prefer something a bit more athletic, let us recommend exploring some of the wilder parts of Hong Kong with a series of nature walks. Great locations to take a date include The Peak—try taking the tram up to the top and then walking back down through the rainforest for a good hour of relaxing sightseeing. Another great date spot is the Tai Tam Reservoir, which is great for stargazing, as well as seeing nature. To get to the reservoir, just get a taxi to Parkview and start your walk from there.