

LESSON NOTES

Upper Beginner S1 #6 Hong Kong Pharmacy Lifestyle

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 醫生，我頭好痛。
2. 仲有邊度痛？
3. 冇啊，但有少少鼻塞。
4. 你應該係得咗感冒。
5. 唔怪得知止痛藥冇用啦。
6. 你食錯藥喇。

JYUTPING

1. Ji1 sang1, ngo5 tau4 hou2 tung3.
2. Zung6 jau5 bin1 dou6 tung3 ?
3. Mou5 aa3, daan6 jau5 siu2 siu2 bei6 sak1.
4. Nei5 jing1 goi1 hai6 dak1 zo2 gam2 mou6.
5. M4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 zi2 tung3 joek6 mou5 jung6 laa1.
6. Nei5 sik6 co3 joek6 laa3.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. A: My head hurts a lot, doctor.
2. B: Does anywhere else hurts?
3. A: No, but I have a stuffy nose.
4. B: You have probably caught a cold.
5. A: No wonder the pain killers didn't work.
6. B: You took the wrong medicine.

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
發燒	faat3 siu1	fever	noun
唔怪得知	m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1	no wonder	phrase
藥	joek6	medicine	noun
肚痛	tou5 tung3	stomach ache	noun
感冒	gaam2 mou6	to catch a cold; cold; flu	verb; noun
鼻塞	bei6 sak1	a stuffy nose	noun
止痛藥	zi2 tung3 joek6	pain killer	noun
頭痛	tau4 tung3	headache	noun

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>你有瞓覺，唔怪得知你會覺得唔舒服啦。 <i>nei5 mou5 fan3 gaau3, m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 nei5 wui5 gok3 dak1 m4 syu1 fuk6 laa1.</i></p> <p>No wonder you feel so sick, if you weren't sleeping.</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>我究竟食咗咩搞到我肚痛？ <i>ngo5 gau3 ging2 sik6 zo2 me1 gaau2 dou3 ngo5 tou5 tung3 ?</i></p> <p>What did I eat that gave me this stomach ache?</p>
<p>我好肚痛。 <i>ngo5 hou2 tou5 tung3.</i></p> <p>I'm having a stomach ache.</p>	<p>呢次感冒係我今年第三場感冒。 <i>ni1 ci3 gam2 mou6 hai6 ngo5 gam1 nin4 dai6 saam1 coeng4 gam2 mou6.</i></p> <p>This is my third cold this year.</p>
<p>感冒未好。 <i>gaam2 mou6 mei6 hou2.</i></p> <p>I still have the cold.</p>	<p>如果你有鼻塞，要食感冒藥。 <i>jyu4 gwo2 nei5 jau5 bei6 sak1, jiu3 sik6 gam2 mou6 joek6.</i></p> <p>If you have a stuffy nose, take cold medicine.</p>
<p>止痛藥幫唔到我嘅頭痛。 <i>zi2 tung3 joek6 bong1 m4 dou2 ngo5 ge3 tau4 tung3.</i></p> <p>The pain killer did not help my headache.</p>	<p>有冇止痛藥？ <i>jau5 mou5 zi2 tung3 joek6?</i></p> <p>Do you have any pain killer?</p>

我頭痛呀，唔該開亞司匹林俾我
吖。
*ngo5 tau4 tung3 a3, m4 goi1 hoi1 aa3 si1 pat1
lam4 bei2 ngo5 aa1.*

I have a headache, please give me aspirin.

你又頭痛?
nei5 jau6 tau4 tung3?

You're having a headache again?

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this lesson is the phrase "No Wonder"

唔怪得知止痛藥冇用啦。

"No wonder the pain killers didn't work."

Our grammar point in this lesson is a really useful word we can use to make a fantastically colloquial complex construction: 唔怪得之, *m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1* ("No wonder"). Our structure here is the word "no wonder" 唔怪得之, and then a statement. In the dialogue, we heard it in this line: 唔怪得之止痛藥冇用, *m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 zi2 tung3 joek6 mou5 jung6* ("No wonder the painkillers didn't work"). Another examples is: 唔怪得之你感冒。 *m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 nei5 gam2 mou6* ("No wonder you've got a cold"). This is a simple construction. In Hong Kong, people are very fond of telling you why you've done things wrong. And when this happens they'll usually add something at the end of the statement.

Examples:

1. 唔怪得之你感冒，你著咁少衫。
m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 nei5 gam2 mou6, nei5 zoek3 gam3 siu2 saam1
"No wonder you've got a cold, you are not wearing too much."
2. 唔怪得之你會肚痛，亂咁食嘢。
m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 nei5 wui5 tou5 tung3, lyun6 gam3 sik6 je5.
"No wonder you've got a stomach ache, you are eating this garbage food."

It's more obvious to English speakers there's another way that Cantonese speakers use that is even more native-sounding though. That is to take the reason and put it at the start of the sentence.

Examples:

1. 你著咁少衫, 唔怪得之會感冒。
nei5 zoek3 gam3 siu2 saam1, m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 wui2 gam2 mou6
"You're wearing so little, no wonder you've got a cold."
2. 你亂咁食嘢, 唔怪得之會肚痛喇。
nei5 lyun6 gam3 sik6 je5, m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1 wui2 tou5 tung3 laa1
"You're eating so irregularly, no wonder you've got a stomach ache."

This is a more complex pattern, but it's really natural, and you're going to hear it. If you can use it, you will sound really native too.

Bonus Point

Besides 唔怪得之, *m4 gwaai3 dak1 zi1*, ("No wonder"), you'll also hear 怪唔之得 *gwaai3 m4 zi1 dak1*, ("No wonder"). It's the same four characters arranged in a different order but with the same meaning. It is used in the same way as well. 你著咁少衫, 怪唔之得會感冒。
nei5 zoek3 gam3 siu2 saam1, gwaai3 m4 zi1 dak1 wui2 gam2 mou6 ("You're wearing so little, no wonder you've got a cold.")

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Healthcare in Hong Kong

Before setting out for expat life, you should be informed about health tips in case of emergency. Some common problems are food hygiene, asthma, allergies, etc. Fortunately, Hong Kong has a world-class hospital system that provides outstanding care. General residents of Hong Kong enjoy good health, according to major health indicators. The public and private sectors provide an international-standard and comprehensive range of medical and health services to clients.