

## LESSON NOTES

# Upper Intermediate S1 #19 An Economic Crisis in Hong Kong

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# 19

# TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 第四季度嘅GDP下滑左啲。
2. B: 係呀，經濟危機搞到一鑊泡。
3. A: 失業率又升，通脹率又降，總之好弊。
4. B: 唔使驚！我哋個市場好樂觀，今年銷售額仲升緊。
5. A: 你唔知㗎喇，我老細根據市場經濟表現嚟定我哋嘅獎金呀！
6. B: 即係點呀？
7. A: 即係如果市場通縮，我哋唔單止冇冬至獎金，仲要扣錢添！
8. B: 咁都得？犯法啲啲！
9. A: 宏觀經濟規律啲... 冇人明。

# JYUTPING

1. A: dai6 sei3 gwai3 dou6 ge3 GDP haa6 waat6 zo2 wo3.
2. B: hai6 aa3, ging1 zai3 ngai4 gei1 gaau2 dou3 jat1 wok6 pou5.
3. A: sat1 jip6 leot2 jau6 sing1, tung1 zoeng3 leot2 jau6 gong3, zung2 zi1 hou2 bai6.

CONT'D OVER

4. B: m4 sai2 geng1! ngo5 dei6 go3 si5 coeng4 hou2 lok6 gun1, gam1 nin4 siu1 sau6 ngaak2 zung6 sing1 gan2.
5. A: nei5 m4 zi1 gaa3 laa6, ngo5 lou5 sai3 gan1 geoi3 si5 coeng4 ging1 zai3 biu2 jin6 lei4 ding6 ngo5 dei6 ge3 zoeng2 gam1 aa6!
6. B: zik1 hai6 dim2 aa6?
7. A: zik1 hai6 jyu4 gwo2 si5 coeng4 tung1 suk1, ngo5 dei6 m4 daan1 zi2 mou5 dung1 zi3 zoeng2 gam1, zung6 jiu3 kau3 cin2 tim1!
8. B: gam2 dou1 dak1? faan6 faat3 go3 wo3!
9. A: wang4 gun1 ging1 zai3 kwai1 leot wo2... mou5 jan4 ming4.

## ENGLISH

1. A: GDP growth slipped in the fourth quarter.
2. B: Yeah, the financial crisis has really caused a mess.
3. A: Unemployment is up, and inflation is down. This is bad news.
4. B: Don't worry! Our market is doing well, and sales are going up this year.
5. A: You don't understand. The boss pegs our bonus to overall economic performance!
6. B: What does that mean?

CONT'D OVER

7. A: If the economy deflates, not only isn't there any Christmas bonus, but we also have to pay money back!
8. B: What? That's illegal!
9. A: (He said) it's macroeconomics... No one understands.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
一鑊泡	jat1 wok6 pou5	a big mess	expression
通縮	tung1 suk1	to deflate	verb
經濟	ging1 zai3	economics	noun
弊	bai6	shoot!	interjection
季度	gwai3 dou6	quarter	noun
下滑	haa6 waat6	to fall	verb
上升	soeng6 sing1	to rise	verb
失業率	sat1 jip6 leot2	unemployment rate	phrase
通脹率	tung1 zoeng3 leot2	inflation rate	phrase
銷售額	siu1 sau6 ngaak2	sales volume	phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>上次個生日會搞到一鑊泡，我唔敢再去嗰度搞。</p> <p><i>soeng6 ci3 go3 saang1 jat6 wui5 gaau2 dou6 jat1 wok6 pou5, ngo5 m4 gam2 zoi3 heoi3 go2 dou6 gaau2.</i></p> <p>The birthday party got into such a big mess last time, I don't think we'll go back there next time.</p>	<p>通縮即係整體物價水平下降，係通脹嘅相反。</p> <p><i>tung1 suk1 zik1 hai6 zing2 tai2 mat6 gaa3 sei2 ping4 haa6 gong3, hai6 tung1 zoeng3 ge3 soeng1 faan2.</i></p> <p>Deflation means a fall in the general price level, it is the opposite of inflation.</p>
<p>經濟唔好嘅時候應該少收啲稅先啱。</p> <p><i>ging1 zai2 m4 hou2 ge3 si4 hau6 jing1 goi1 siu2 sau1 di1 sei3 sin1 aam1.</i></p> <p>Fewer taxes should be levied during a poor economy.</p>	<p>讀經濟</p> <p><i>duk6 ging1 zai3</i></p> <p>study economics</p>
<p>弊啦!</p> <p><i>bai6 laa3!</i></p> <p>Oh, shoot!</p>	<p>第三季度業績唔錯，可以考慮下年擴充。</p> <p><i>dai6 saam1 gwai3 dou6 jip6 zik1 m4 co3, ho2 ji5 haau2 lei6 haa6 nin2 kong3 cung1.</i></p> <p>The third quarter results are pretty good, we can consider expansion in the following year.</p>
<p>你最近成績下滑，係咪屋企發生咗咩事?</p> <p><i>nei5 zeoi3 gan6 sing4 zik1 haa6 waat6, hai6 mai6 uk1 kei2 faat3 sang1 zo2 me1 si6?</i></p> <p>Your school performance has declined recently, did anything happen at home?</p>	<p>熱氣球係利用熱空氣向上升嘅原理而升空。</p> <p><i>jit6 hei3 kau4 hai6 lei6 jung6 jit6 hung1 hei3 hoeng3 soeng6 sing1 ge3 jyun4 lei5 ji4 sing1 hung1.</i></p> <p>Hot air balloons fly based on the principle that hot air rises.</p>

雖然美國政府採取各種補救措施，  
但失業率仍然高企。

*seoi1 jin4 mei5 gwok3 zing3 fu2 coi2 ceoi2 gok3  
zung2 bou2 gau3 cou3 si1, daan6 sat1 jip6 leot2  
jing4 jin4 gou1 kei2.*

Although the U.S. government has  
pursued a variety of remedies, the  
unemployment rate remains high.

津巴布韋係全世界通脹率最誇張嘅  
國家，足足231萬倍。

*zeon1 baa1 bou3 wai5 hai5 cyun4 sai3 gai3  
tung1 zoeng3 leot2 zeoi3 kwaa1 zoeng1 ge3  
gwok3 gaa1, zuk1 zuk1 ji6 baak3 saam1 sap6  
jat1 maan6 pui5.*

Zimbabwe has the world's most bizarre  
inflation rate, at 2.31 million percent.

呢系列貨品嘅銷售額幾樂觀，可以入多批貨。

*ni1 hai6 li6 fo3 ban2 ge3 siu1 sau6 ngaak2 gei2 lok6 gun1, ho2 ji5 jap6 do1 pai1 fo3.*

The sales volume of this series is quite optimistic, we can order more shipments.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is the Pattern 唔單止..., 仲... "not only..., but also..."**

**我哋唔單止冇冬至獎金，仲要扣錢添！**

**"Not only isn't there any Christmas bonus, but we also have to pay money back!"**

This pattern 唔單止..., 仲... (*m4 daan1 zi2..., zung6...*) is very straightforward, it maps perfectly to the English expression "not only..., but also...."

### For example:

1. 經濟危機唔單止增加咗失業率，仲搞到一鑊泡。

*ging1 zai3 ngai4 gei1 m4 daan1 zi2 zang1 gaa1 zo2 sat1 jip6 leot2, zung6 gaau2  
dou3 jat1 wok6 pou5.*

"The economic crisis not only increased unemployment, but also created a huge mess."

2. 股市唔單止升，仲升咗好多。

*gu2 si5 m4 daan1 zi2 sing1, zung6 sing1 zo2 hou2 do1.*

"The stock market not only rose, but it rose by a lot."

## The pattern 唔單止..., 仲... can also be used when two things are happening simultaneously

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### Examples:

1. 唔單止通脹率高咗, 工資仲降咗。  
*m4 daan1 zi2 tung1 zoeng3 leot2 gou1 zo2, gung1 zi1 zung6 gong3 zo2.*  
"Not only was inflation high, but salaries went down."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Unemployment and Inflation Rates in Hong Kong

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The unemployment rate in Hong Kong has been relatively stable in recent years, at around 3.3% in September 2013. The average unemployment rate from 1981 until 2013 was 3.74%, reaching an all-time high of 8.6% in July of 2003 (due to the SARS outbreak) and a record low of 1% in July of 1989 (peak of the mass migration wave).

\*note: In Hong Kong, the unemployment rate measures the number of people actively looking for a job as a percentage of the labor force.

As of September of 2013, the inflation rate in Hong Kong was recorded at 4.6%. The Hong Kong inflation rate averaged 4.59% from 1981 until 2013, reaching an all-time high of 16% in October of 1981 (when Hong Kong was under the floating rate regime) and a record low of -6.1% in August of 1999 (due to the Asian Financial Crisis).