

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #20 These Relics Belong in a Hong Kong Museum

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 過多一個禮拜我哋就可以完成今次嘅考古任務。
2. B: 係如果我哋仲可以撐得到一個禮拜嘅話。尋晚又有人嚟盜墓喇。
3. A: 又有賊？佢哋有冇破壞文物呀？
4. B: 保鏢趕走咗啲賊，但係情況好唔樂觀，而且，傳聞仲有個詛咒。
5. A: 詛咒？
6. B: 當地村民話呢個墓係由十二隻魔獸守護。
7. A: 十二生肖？吉祥嘅象徵。
8. B: 唔係，十二魔獸會付上人身，一個個殺死身邊嘅人。
9. A: 迷信啦！
10. B: 直到所有入過墳墓嘅人都死晒。
11. A: 我哋係科學考古，振作啲啦你！

JYUTPING

1. A: gwo3 do1 jat1 go3 lai5 baai3 ngo5 dei6 zau6 ho2 ji5 jyun4 sing4 gam1 ci3 ge3 haau2 gu2 jam6 mou6.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: hai6 jyu4 gwo2 ngo5 dei6 zung6 ho2 ji5 caang1 dak1 dou2 jat1 go3 lai5 baai3 ge3 waa6. cam4 maan5 jau6 jau5 jan4 lei4 dou6 mou6 laa6.
3. A: jau6 jau5 caak2? keoi5 dei6 jau5 mou5 po3 wai6 man4 mat6 aa6?
4. B: bou2 biu1 gon2 zau2 zo2 di1 caak2, daan6 hai6 cing4 fong3 hou2 m4 lok6 gun1, ji4 ce2, cyun4 man4 zung6 jau5 go3 zeoi2 zau3.
5. A: zeoi2 zau3?
6. B: dong1 dei6 cyun1 man4 waa6 ni1 go3 mou6 hai6 jau4 sap6 ji6 zek3 mo1 sau3 sau2 wu6.
7. A: sap6 ji6 sang1 ciu3? gat1 coeng4 ge3 zoeng6 zing1.
8. B: m4 hai6, sap6 ji6 mo1 sau3 wui5 fu6 soeng5 jan4 san1, jat1 go3 go3 saat3 sei2 san1 bin1 ge3 jan4.
9. A: mai4 seon3 laa1!
10. B: zik6 dou3 so2 jau5 jap6 gwo3 fan4 mou6 ge3 jan4 dou1 sei2 saai3.
11. A: ngo5 dei6 hai6 fo1 hok6 haau2 gu2, zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!

ENGLISH

1. A: In another week, we'll finish this archaeological expedition.

CONT'D OVER

2. B: If we can make it another week. There were more grave robbers last night.
3. A: More vandals? Did they disturb the relics?
4. B: The guards scared them off, but the situation is getting worse. And there is news of a curse.
5. A: A curse?
6. B: The villagers say that the tomb has twelve demon guardian beasts.
7. A: The twelve zodiac animals? Those are symbols of good fortune.
8. B: No. The twelve demons take the form of humans, and kill those round them one by one.
9. A: What superstitious nonsense!
10. B: Until all of those who disturb the tomb are dead.
11. A: This is a scientific excavation. Pull yourself together!

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
考古	haau2 gu2	archaeology	noun
墳墓	fan4 mou6	tomb	noun
盜墓	dou6 mou6	to rob a tomb	verb
文物	man4 mat6	cultural relic	noun

詛咒	zeoi2 zau3	curse	noun
魔獸	mo1 sau3	demon beast	phrase
守護	sau2 wu6	to guard; to protect	verb
十二生肖	sap6 ji6 sang1 ciu3	the twelve (Chinese) zodiacs	phrase
吉祥	gat1 coeng4	fortunate	adjective
迷信	mai4 seon3	superstitious; superstition	noun; adjective
象徵	zoeng6 zing1	to indicate; symbol	verb; noun
振作	zan3 zok3	to cheer up; to hold oneself together	verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

我爸爸係考古學家，成日都飛咗去非洲同中東。

ngo5 baa4 baa1 hai6 haau2 gu2 hok6 gaa1, seng4 jat6 dou1 fei1 zo2 heoi3 fei1 zau1 tung4 zung1 dung1.

My father is an archaeologist, he is always sent to Africa or the Middle East.

有人話婚姻係愛情嘅墳墓，你點睇？

jau5 jan4 waa6 fan1 jan1 hai6 oi3 cing4 ge3 fan4 mou6, nei5 dim2 tai2?

Some say that marriage is the tomb of love, what do you think?

盜墓者羅拉係一個好受歡迎嘅電腦遊戲。

dou6 mou6 ze2 lo4 laai1 hai6 jat1 go3 hou2 sau6 fun1 jing4 ge3 din6 nou5 jau4 hei3.

Tomb Raider is a popular computer game.

文物保育，令到我哋嘅子孫都可以欣賞到咁多年嚟嘅文化發展。

man4 mat6 bou2 juk6, ling6 dou3 ngo5 dei6 ge3 zi2 syun1 dou1 ho2 ji5 jan1 soeng2 dou2 gam3 do1 nin4 lei4 ge3 man4 faa3 faat3 zin2.

By conserving cultural relics, our children and grandchildren can understand the cultural development in previous generations.

<p>甘迺迪家族嘅遭遇真係好似受到詛咒。</p> <p><i>gam1 naai5 dik6 gaa1 zuk6 ge3 zou1 jyu6 zan1 hai6 hou2 ci5 sau6 dou3 zeoi2 zau3 gam2.</i></p> <p>The Kennedy family's encounters really seem to be cursed.</p>	<p>你信唔信世界上有魔獸嘍?</p> <p><i>nei5 seon3 m4 seon3 sai3 gaai3 soeng6 jau5 mo1 sau3 gaa3?</i></p> <p>Do you believe there are demon beasts in this world?</p>
<p>打疫苗可以守護孩子嘅健康。</p> <p><i>daa2 jik6 miu4 ho2 ji5 sau2 wu6 haai4 zi2 ge3 gin6 hong1.</i></p> <p>Vaccination can protect children's health.</p>	<p>十二生肖代表十二種動物，分別係鼠、牛、虎、兔、龍、蛇、馬、羊、猴、雞、狗、豬。</p> <p><i>sap6 ji6 sang1 ciu3 doi6 biu2 sap6 ji6 zung2 dung6 mat6, fan1 bit6 hai6 syu2, ngau4, fu2, tou3, lung4, se4, maa5, joeng4, hau4, gai1, gau2, zyu1.</i></p> <p>The twelve zodiacs symbolize twelve animals, they are the rat, ox, tiger, rabbit, dragon, snake, horse, sheep, monkey, rooster, dog, and pig.</p>
<p>咁多奧運吉祥物之中，我最鍾意1988年韓國嘅老虎。</p> <p><i>gam3 do1 ou3 wan6 gat1 coeng4 mat6 zi1 zung1, ngo5 zeoi3 zung1 ji3 jat1 gau2 baat3 baat3 nin4 hon4 gwok3 ge3 lou5 fu2.</i></p> <p>Among all the Olympic mascots, my favorite one is the Korean tiger from 1988.</p>	<p>其實風水算唔算係迷信?</p> <p><i>kei4 sat6 fung1 seoi2 syun3 m4 syun3 hai6 mai4 seon3?</i></p> <p>Is Feng shui actually considered superstitious?</p>
<p>呢次談判象徵咗兩國關係嘅緩和。</p> <p><i>ni1 ci3 taam4 pun3 zoeng6 zing1 zo2 loeng5 gwok3 gwaan1 hai6 ge3 wun4 wo4 .</i></p> <p>The negotiations indicate a warming in the two countries' relationship.</p>	<p>你要振作，努力將你失去咗嘅嘢搵返去。</p> <p><i>nei5 jiu3 zan3 zok3, nou5 lik6 zoeng1 nei5 sat1 heoi3 zo2 ge3 je5 wan2 faan1 heoi3.</i></p> <p>You have to cheer up and get back what you lost through hard work!</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is How to Use the ... 啲啦你 Structure.

振作啲啦你！

"Pull yourself together!"

In this lesson we'll talk about how to rearrange a straightforward sentence and make it into an action-oriented imperative sentence.

In the conversation, we hear 振作啲啦你! (*zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!*) "Pull yourself together!", which came from the original simple sentence: 你振作啲啦! (*nei5 zan3 zok3 di1 laa1*), literally "you, pull yourself together a bit." However, the simple sentence did not emphasize the action, but the subject. Hence the restructure where we put the action at the beginning of the sentence: 振作啲啦你! (*zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!*)

Pattern Structure

Instead of starting with a subject, the pattern starts with a verb or adjective:

Verb or Adjective + 啲 + 啦 + 你: "a bit more (verb)", or "be a bit more (adjective)"

For example:

1. 振作啲啦你!
zan3 zok3 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Pull yourself together!"
2. 科學啲啦你!
fo1 hok6 di1 laa1 nei5!
"You should really be more scientific."
3. 迷信啲啦你!
mai4 seon3 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Be a bit more superstitious!"
4. 開心啲啦你!
hoi1 sam1 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Be a bit more happy." or "Cheer up!"

5. 努力啲啦你!
nou5 lik6 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Be a bit more hard working!"

6. 食多啲啦你!
sik6 do1 di1 laa1 nei5!
"Eat a bit more!"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Twelve Zodiac Animals

Unlike the Western zodiac that takes twelve months to cycle through the signs connected to constellations, the Chinese zodiac takes twelve years to do so, by assigning an animal to each year. According to legend, the Jade Emperor held a race for the animals, and declared that the calendar years would be named for each animal in the order they arrived at the goal.

In the race, where the animals had to cross a river, the ox would have won since it was the strongest swimmer, but it came second because the rat, who had secretly jumped on the ox's back and been carried across the river, leapt out ahead of him. Next came the tiger, the rabbit, and the dragon. The horse should have come next, but the snake hidden in its hoof jumped out and scared him after they had crossed the river, so the snake managed to finish before the horse. The goat, monkey, and rooster made their way across by working together and so finished at the same time. The dog could have finished earlier, but stopped to frolic and bathe in the water. The pig had stopped to rest halfway through, and thus came in last.

With that, we have the outcome which became the 12-year cycle that we use today, in the order of: Rat, Ox, Tiger, Rabbit, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Rooster, Dog, Pig.