

LESSON NOTES

Upper Intermediate S1 #25 Who Hit Whom in Hong Kong?

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. A: 你盲咗呀? 你小路出大路㗎!
2. B: 明明係你突然衝出嚟撞到我, 你仲大聲夾惡?
3. A: 刮花咋嘛, 我哋私了啦!
4. B: 冇得傾, 警察嚟之前你唔好諗住走, 你要負全責。
5. A: 你玩嘢呀? 呢度有cam㗎, 邊個都走唔甩。
6. B: 你都幾麻煩㗎㗎。
7. A: 我今日同你死過, 揸寶馬大晒咩!

JYUTPING

1. A: nei5 maang4 zo2 aa4? nei5 siu2 lou6 ceot1 daai6 lou6 wo3!
2. B: ming4 ming4 hai6 nei5 dat6 jin4 cung1 ceot1 lei4 zong6 dou2 ngo5, nei5 zung6 daai6 seng1 gaap3 ok3?
3. A: gwaat3 faa1 zaa1 maa3, ngo5 dei6 si1 liu5 laa1!
4. B: mou5 dak1 king1, ging2 caat3 lei4 zi1 cin4 nei5 m4 hou2 lam2 zyu6 zau2, nei5 jiu3 fu6 cyun4 zaak3.
5. A: nei5 waan2 je5 aa4? ni1 dou6 jau5 CAM gaa3, bin1 go3 dou1 zau2 m4 lat1.
6. B: nei5 dou1 gei2 maa4 faan4 go3 wo3.

CONT'D OVER

7. A: ngo5 gam1 jat6 tung4 nei5 sei2 gwo3, zaa1 bou2 maa5 daai6 saai3 me1!

ENGLISH

1. A: Are you blind? You came out from the small path!
2. B: Obviously you sprang out suddenly and hit me, you're full of nonsense!
3. A: It's just a scratch? Let's settle it privately.
4. B: No way, don't go anywhere before the police arrive, it's your full responsibility.
5. A: Are you kidding me? There's a camera, nobody can get away with it.
6. B: You're such a troublemaker.
7. A: I'm all in! You think you're better because you drive a BMW?

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
盲	maang4	blind	adjective
衝	cung1	dash	verb
刮花	gwaat3 faa1	scratched	verb
私了	si1 liu5	to settle privately	verb
麻煩	maa4 faan4	troublesome	adjective

大晒	daai6 saai3	big deal	noun
負全責	fu6 cyun4 zaak3	to take full responsibility	verb
警察	ging2 caat3	police	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>佢不斷為盲人爭取福利。 keoi5 bat1 dyun3 wai6 maang4 jan4 zang1 ceoi2 fuk1 lei6.</p> <p>He constantly fights for the welfare of blind people.</p>	<p>你突然咁衝出嚟，想嚇死人咩？ nei5 dat6 jin4 gam2 cung1 ceot1 lei4, soeng2 haak3 sei2 jan4 me1 ?</p> <p>What are you doing darting out into the street and scaring people?</p>
<p>部電話啱啱買就刮花咗，好唔開心。 bou6 din6 waa2 ngaam1 ngaam1 maa5 zau6 gwaat3 faa1 zo2, hou2 m4 hoi1 sam1.</p> <p>I just bought this phone and it's already scratched, that's so sad.</p>	<p>多一事不如少一事，我哋私了啦。 do1 jat1 si6 bat1 jyu4 siu2 jat1 si6, ngo5 dei6 si1 liu5 laa1.</p> <p>The less trouble the better, let's settle it privately.</p>
<p>你又唔見嘢？咁麻煩㗎！ nei5 jau6 m4 gin3 je5? gam3 maa4 faan4 gaa3!</p> <p>You lost something again? So troublesome.</p>	<p>今日我生日，我大晒。 gam1 jat6 ngo5 saang1 jat6, ngo5 daai6 saai3.</p> <p>It's my birthday today, so I'm in charge.</p>
<p>係我做錯程序，我會負全責。 hai6 ngo5 zou6 co3 cing4 zeoi6, ngo5 wui5 fu6 cyun4 zaak3.</p> <p>I did not follow the procedures well, I will take full responsibility.</p>	<p>我係警察。 ngo5 hai6 ging2 caat3.</p> <p>I'm a policeman.</p>

GRAMMAR

The Focus of this Lesson is a New Function of the Adverb 都 (*dou1*)

邊個都走唔甩

"Nobody can get away with it."

Now that we're in the Upper Intermediate level, we believe that you're familiar with the simple usage of the adverb 都 (*dou1*). In this lesson, we'll look at a more advanced usage of the same word. But before that, let's have a quick review of the simple use of 都 (*dou1*).

For example:

1. 我都去
ngo5 dou1 heoi3
"I'm going too."
2. 我都唔知
ngo5 dou1 m4 zi1
"I also don't know."

By combining an interrogative word with 都, we can express "all," "everything without any exception," and "absolutely everyone."

Now we'll talk about the other function of 都 (*dou1*). In the dialogue, one of the drivers said 邊個都走唔甩 (*bin1 go3 dou1 zau2 m4 lat1*), literally "nobody can escape."

Let's break it down: 邊個 (*bin1 go3*) is the interrogative pronoun "who." When we add 都 (*dou1*) after it, the phrase becomes "anyone" or "everyone." It's then followed by 走唔甩 (*zau2 m4 lat1*) "cannot escape." So now, we can understand the sentence as "everyone cannot escape," or in better English, "nobody can escape."

Another example:

邊個都做到 (*bin1 go3 dou1 zou6 dou2*) = 邊個都 (*bin1 go3 dou1*) "anyone; everyone" + 做到 (*zou6 dou2*) "can do; be able to accomplish"

Hence, we can figure out that the sentence means "Everyone can do it."

Combination with other interrogative words:

Cantonese	Jyutping	English Translation
邊個都	<i>bin1 go3 dou1</i>	anyone, everyone
乜嘢都	<i>mat1 je5 dou1</i>	everything, anything, whatever
幾時都	<i>gei2 si4 dou1</i>	anytime, whenever, all the time
邊度都	<i>bin1 dou6 dou1</i>	everywhere, anywhere, wherever
邊樣都	<i>bin1 joeng6 dou1</i>	whichever, all
點樣都	<i>dim2 joeng2 dou1</i>	anyhow, anyway, however

Sample Sentences

1. 邊個都做到
bin1 go3 dou1 zou6 dou2
"Everyone can do it."
2. 佢乜嘢都唔識
keoi5 mat1 je5 dou1 m4 sik1
"He/she doesn't know anything."
3. 我幾時都得閒
ngo5 gei2 si4 dou1 dak1 haan4
"I'm free anytime."
4. 我邊度都唔想去
ngo5 bin1 dou6 dou1 m4 soeng2 heoi3
"I don't want to go anywhere."

5. 邊樣都得
bin1 joeng6 dou1 dak1
"Whichever is fine."
6. 我點樣都就晒你
ngo5 dim2 joeng2 dou1 zau6 saai3 nei5
"I'll accommodate anyhow you like."

Language Tip

When using the above phrases (interrogative words + 都), remember that they're usually located near the beginning of a sentence, after the subject pronouns (when available).

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Car Crash Scam in Hong Kong

Many car crash scams have been reported in Hong Kong recently. The con gang plays the victim, either as pedestrians who got hit by cars or drivers who got rear-ended. For instance, a Hong Kong driver was accused of "hitting" a Chinese woman, who refused to go to the hospital for injury assessment, and her fellow con gang members immediately asked the driver to pay up. The driver, not wanting to get into any trouble, eventually paid for them to leave. It's reported that most of these con gang members have come from mainland China with tourist