

LESSON NOTES

Video Culture Class: Hong Kong Holidays #1 Chinese New Year's Day

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TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 大家好，我是Olivia。
2. 歡迎收看「香港節日系列」。
3. 大家都知道，香港是中西文化交匯點，所以慶祝的節日亦有中有西。我們在這25集介紹香港慶祝的中國傳統節日和西方節日。
4. 我們就由最重要的節日開始吧，那就是農曆新年了。農曆新年按照農曆曆法，所以每年不同日子。例如，2014年的農曆新年是在1月31日。而在2015年，就是2月19日。
5. 你知道在農曆新年應該穿什麼顏色的衣服嗎？我會在這影片最後公佈答案。
6. 農曆新年前後都有很多傳統習俗。新年前大家都忙著辦年貨，封利是，剪頭髮，買新衣服，年廿八還要大掃除。而年三十晚一家人就會聚集一起，齊齊整整地吃團年飯。到了年初一人人都會到長輩家拜年，以及到寺廟上頭炷香。年初二則繼續到其他人家裡拜年，到了晚上就有煙花匯演，非常熱鬧。
7. 拜年的時候，每個人都會說一些好意頭的賀詞，例如恭喜發財，財源廣進，笑口常開等。
8. 而屋主亦會以揮春及年花裝飾家居，而且準備利是，全盒和年糕，招待來拜年的親友。新年吃年糕，是因為它聽來跟「年高」一樣，寓意年年高升。

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9. 農曆新年最有趣的地方，就是派利是。利是，其實是一個紅色或金色的小信封，內裡放了錢。每一位已婚人士會準備很多利是，來派給未婚的親友，以及一些平時常常幫助你的人，例如大廈管理員以及清潔工人。藉著派利是，將祝福和好運帶給他們。很多公司也會向員工派發開工利是，祝願新一年事事順利。
10. 你以為新年期間任何時候都可以拜年嗎？那就得注意，年初三是「赤口」，是個不吉利的日子，所以通常不會外出拜年。也是個好藉口休息一下。
11. 現在就來揭曉問題的答案。
12. 你知道在農曆新年應該穿什麼顏色的衣服嗎？
13. 在農曆新年是應該穿紅色衣服的，因為紅色在中國文化代表喜慶和好運。而黑色和白色則代表死亡，是新年的禁忌。所以記住千萬不要在新年穿一身黑或白。
14. 你覺得這一集怎麼樣？有沒有學到一些有趣的知識？在你的國家，是怎樣慶祝新年的呢？在CantoneseClass101.com留言，和我們分享吧。
15. 下次見！

JYUTPING

1. (colloquial) daai6 gaa1 hou2, ngo5 hai6 Olivia.
2. fun1 jing4 sau1 tai2 「hoeng1 gong2 zit3 jat6 hai6 lit6」.

3. daai6 gaa1 dou2 zi1 dou3 laa1, hoeng1 gong2 hai6 zung1 sai1 man4 faa3 ge3 gaau1 wui6 dim2, so2 ji5 hing3 zuk1 ge3 zit3 jat6 le1 jik6 dou1 jau5 zung1 jau5 sai1. ngo5 dei6 wui5 hai2 ni1 ji6 sap6 ng5 zaap6 gaa3 siu6 hoeng1 gong2 hing3 zuk1 ge3 zung1 gwok3 cyun4 tung2 zit3 jat6 tung4 mai4 sai1 fong1 zit3 jat6.
4. ngo5 dei6 zau6 jau4 zeoi3 zung6 jiu3 ge3 zit3 jat6 hoi1 ci2 laa1, zau6 hai6 nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 la6. nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 on3 ziu3 nung4 lik6 lik6 faat3, so2 ji5 mui5 nin4 dou1 m4 tung4 jat6 zi2. lai6 jyu4, ji6 ling4 jat1 sei3 nin4 ge3 nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 hai6 hai2 jat1 jyut6 saam1 sap6 jat1 jat6. ji4 hai2 ji6 ling4 jat1 ng5 nin4, zau6 hai6 ji6 jyut6 sap6 gau2 jat6.
5. nei5 zi1 m4 zi1 hai2 nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 jing1 goi1 zoek3 me1 ngaan4 sik1 ge3 saam1 ne1? ngo5 wui5 hai2 ni1 dyun3 jing2 pin2 zeoi3 hau6 gung1 boi3 daap3 on3.
6. nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 cin4 hau6 le1 dou1 jau5 hou2 do1 cyun4 tung2 zaap6 zuk6 go3 wo3. san1 nin4 cin4 ne1 daai6 gaa1 dou1 mong4 zyu6 baan6 nin4 fo3 la1, fung1 lai6 si6, zin2 tau4 faat3, maai5 san1 saam1, nin4 jaa6 baat3 zung6 jiu3 daai6 sou3 ceoi4 tim1. ji4 nin4 saam1 sap6 maan5 jat1 gaa1 jan4 zau6 wui5 zeoi6 mai4 jat1 cai4, cai4 cai4 zing2 zing2 gam2 sik6 tyun4 nin4 faan6. dou3 zo2 nin4 co1 jat1 go3 go3 dou1 wui5 heoi3 zoeng2 bui3 uk1 kei2 baai3 nin4, tong4 mai4 heoi3 zi6 miu2 dou6 soeng5 tau4 zyu3 hoeng1. nin4 co1 ji6 le1 zau6 gai3 zuk6 heoi3 kei4 taa1 jan4 uk1 kei2 baai3 nin4, dou3 zo2 ji6 maan5 zau6 wui5 jau5 jin1 faa1 wui6 jin2, hou2 jit6 naau6 gaa3.
7. baai3 nin4 ge3 si4 hau6 le1, mui5 go3 jan4 dou1 wui5 gong2 jat1 di1 hou2 ji3 tau4 ge3 ho6 ci4 go3 wo3, lai6 jyu4 「gung1 hei2 faat3 coi4」, 「coi4 jyun4 gwong2 zeon3」, 「siu3 hau2 soeng4 hoi1」 gam2 laa1.
8. ji4 uk1 zyu2 jik6 dou1 wui5 jung6 fai1 ceon1 tung4 mai4 nin4 faa1 lei4 zong1 sik1 uk1 kei2, ji4 ce2 zeon2 bei6 hou2 lai6 si6, cyun4 hap2, tung4 mai4 nin4 gou1 lei4 ziu1 doi6 di1 baai3 nin4 ge3 can1 jau5. san1 nin4 sik6 nin4 gou1 le1, hai6 jan1 wai6 keoi5 teng1 lok6 lei4 tung4 「nin4 gou1」 jat1 joeng6, jyu6 ji3 nin4 nin4 gou1 sing1.

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9. nung4 lik6 nin4 zeoi3 jau5 ceoi3 ge3 dei6 fong1 ne1, zau6 hai6 paai3 lai6 si6 laa6. lai6 si6, kei4 sat6 hai6 jat1 go3 hung4 sik1 waak6 ze2 gam1 sik1 ge3 seon3 fung1 zai2, ji6 jap6 bin6 le1 zau6 fong3 zo2 cin2 ge3. mui5 jat1 wai2 ji5 fan1 ge3 pang4 jau5 le1 dou1 wui5 zeon2 bei6 hou2 do1 lai6 si6 lei4 paai3 bei2 di1 mei6 git6 fan1 ge3 can1 jau5, tung4 mai4 jat1 di1 ping4 si4 sing4 jat6 bong1 nei5 ge3 jan4, lai6 jyu4 daai6 haa6 gun2 lei5 jyun4 tung4 mai4 cing1 git3 gung1 jan4 gam2 la1. zik6 zyu3 paai3 lai6 si6, zoeng1 zuk1 fuk1 tung4 hou2 wan6 daai3 bei2 keoi5 dei6 ge3. ji6 hou2 do1 gung1 si1 le1, dou1 wui5 hoeng3 jyun4 gung1 paai3 faat3 hoi1 gung1 lai6 si6, zuk1 jyun6 san1 jat1 nin4 si6 si6 seon6 lei6.
10. nei5 ji5 wai4 san1 nin4 kei4 gaan1 jam6 ho4 si4 hau6 dou1 ho2 ji5 baai3 nin4 aa6, gam2 zau6 jiu3 siu2 sam1 laa6, nin4 co1 saam1 hai6 「cek3 hau2」, hai6 go3 m4 gat1 lei6 ge3 jat6 zi2, so2 ji3 tung1 soeng4 dou1 m4 wui5 ceot1 heoi3 baai3 nin4, jik6 dou1 hai6 jat1 go3 hou2 zik6 hau2 jau1 sik1 jat1 haa5.
11. ji4 gaa1 zau6 lei4 kit3 hui2 man6 tai4 ge3 daap3 on3.
12. nei5 zi1 m4 zi1 hai2 nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 jing1 goi1 zoek3 me1 ngaan4 sik1 ge3 saam1 ne1?
13. hai2 nung4 lik6 san1 nin4 hai6 jing1 goi1 zoek3 hung4 sik1 saam1 ge3, jan1 wai6 hung4 sik1 hai2 zung1 gwok3 man4 faa3 doi6 biu2 hei2 hing3 tung4 mai4 hou2 wan6. ji4 haak1 sik1 tung4 baak6 sik1 le1 zau6 doi6 biu2 sei2 mong4, hai6 san1 nin4 ge3 gam3 gei6. so2 ji3 gei3 zyu6 cin1 kei4 m4 hou2 hai2 san1 nin4 zoek3 seng4 san1 haak1 sik1 waak6 ze2 baak6 sik1 aa6.
14. nei5 gok3 dak1 ni1 jat1 zaap6 dim2 le? jau5 mou2 hok6 dou2 di1 jau5 ceoi3 ge3 zi1 sik1? hai2 nei5 ge3 gwok3 gaa1, hai6 dim2 joeng2 hing3 zuk1 san1 nin4 ge3 ne1? hai2 CantoneseClass101.com lau4 jing4, tung4 ngo5 dei6 fan1 hoeng2 laa1.
15. haa6 ci3 gin3!

ENGLISH

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1. Hello, everybody, I am Olivia.
2. Welcome to the Hong Kong Holidays Series.
3. As we all know, Hong Kong is where East meets West, so we celebrate both Chinese and Western festivals here. So in these 25 episodes, we'll introduce the holidays and festivals celebrated in Hong Kong.
4. Let's begin with the most important one, Lunar New Year. Lunar New Year is based on the Chinese calendar, so it falls on a different date every year. For instance, In 2014, it's January 31st. In 2015, it's February 19th.
5. Do you know what color you should wear during the Lunar New Year? We'll show you the answer at the end of this video.
6. There are a lot of traditional customs that are carried out before and after the Lunar New Year. Before New Year, everyone is busy buying New Year foods, preparing red packets, getting haircuts, buying new clothes, and—especially on the 28th day of the 12th month on the lunar calendar—cleaning houses. On New Year's Eve, all family members will gather and have a festive dinner together. On New Year's Day, everyone visits their parents, and wishes for good luck at shrines by burning incense. On the second day, the visits continue, and everyone watches fireworks in the evening.
7. When they're visiting relatives and friends during Lunar New Year, everyone will offer some auspicious greetings. For example, Kung Hei Fat Choy ("Happy New Year and wish you prosperity"), "May treasures fill your home," and "Wishing you happiness and joy always," and so on.
8. The host will decorate the home with a spring couplet and flowers, and prepare red packets, a Chinese candy box, and rice cakes for their guests. Eating rice cakes during Lunar New Year means wishing for improvement in all aspects of life, because in Cantonese and Chinese, the word "rice cake" sounds exactly like "year, high (level)."

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9. The most interesting aspect of the Lunar New Year is the red packets. They are, in fact, small red or golden envelopes filled with money. Every married person will prepare a lot of red packets to give to unmarried relatives and friends, and people who help them often, such as doormen and cleaners. By giving people red packets, we spread our blessings and good luck to others. Most companies also give employees red packets on the first day of work after the holiday, as a blessing for a year of good fortune.
10. Do you think every day is good for paying visits during the Lunar New Year? Actually, the third day of new year is called red mouth day, which means it's an unlucky day, so you shouldn't visit anyone. Well, it's a good excuse to take a break!
11. And now I'll give you the answer to the earlier quiz.
12. Do you know what color you should wear during the Lunar New Year?
13. You should wear red during the Lunar New Year, because in Chinese culture, red represents joy and good luck. On the other hand, black and white represent death, which is taboo. So remember not to wear all black or white during the Lunar New Year.
14. How was this lesson? Did you learn a lot of interesting things? In your country, how do people celebrate New Year? Let us know by leaving a comment at CantoneseClass101.com.
15. And I'll see you in the next lesson!

VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
禁忌	gam3 gei6	taboo	noun
事事	si6 si6	everything	noun

順利	seon6 lei6	smoothly, without a hitch	adjective
拜年	baai3 nin4	to pay a visit during the Chinese New Year season	verb
不吉利	bat1 gat1 lei6	unlucky	adjective
藉口	zik6 hau2	excuse	noun
喜慶	hei2 hing3	joyous	noun
好運	hou2 wan6	lucky	noun, adjective
死亡	sei2 mong4	death	noun, verb
利是	lai6 si6	red envelopes (stuffed with money)	noun
年糕	nin4 gou1	rice cake	noun
農曆	nung4 lik6	Chinese calendar	noun
大掃除	daai6 sou3 ceoi4	spring cleaning	noun
團年飯	tyun4 nin4 faan6	family reunion dinner	noun
年初一	nin4 co1 jat1	the first day of Lunar New Year	noun
寺廟	zi6 miu2	temple, shrine	noun
恭喜發財	gung1 hei2 faat3 coi4	Happy New Year and wish you prosperous!	expression
揮春	fai1 ceon1	spring couplet; Chinese couplet	noun
全盒	cyun4 hap2	Chinese candy box	noun
農曆新年	nung4 lik6 san1 nin4	Chinese New Year	noun

SAMPLE SENTENCES

佢嘅工作一度好唔順利，不過而家越嚟越好。

Koi5 ge3 gong1 zok3 jat1 dou6 hou2 m4 seon6 lei6 ,bat1 gwo3 ji4 gaa1 jyut6 lai4 jyut6 hou2.

He was once unlucky in his work, but it getting better and better.

你落伍啦，家陣已經興微博拜年啦。

nei5 lok6 ng6 laa3 , gaa1 zan2 ji5 ging1 hing1 mei4 bok3 baai1 nin4 laa1.

You are so out of date. Haven't you heard people use Twitter to give new year's greetings now?

農曆係古代人用來耕種嘅日曆。

nung4 lik6 hai6 gu2 doi6 jan4 jung6 lai4 gaang1 zung2 ge3 jat6 lik6.

The lunar calendar was used for farming in ancient times.

每個月我阿嫲都帶我去寺廟燒香。

mui5 go3 jyut6 ngo5 aa2 maa4 dou1 daai2 ngo5 heoi2 zi6 miu6 siu1 hoeng1.

Every month, my grandmother will bring me to the temple to burn incense.

恭喜發財。

Gung1 hei2 faat3 coi4.

Wishing you prosperity!