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L6 – Transportation in Hong Kong

Hēung-góng ge gāau-tūng 香港嘅交通

Learning Tasks:

- To urge someone to do something
- To invite someone to do something
- To ask the way
- To talk about transportation
- To ask about time spent in traffic
- To order Cantonese cuisine
- To give a reason to leave early

Grammar & Culture Notes:

1. adjective ‘faster’

faai-dī

快啲

To urge someone to do something, “faai-dī 快啲(hurry up / faster)” is used before a verb phrase.

Example:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|
| 1. Hàahng faai-dī-lā. | 行快啲啦。 | Walk faster / Hurry up and go. |
| 2. Néih gón-sìh-gaan, daap deih-tit wúí faai-dī. | 你趕時間, 搭地鐵會快啲。 | You’re in a hurry, by MTR will faster. |

2. hours and minutes

jūng-tàuh & fān-jūng

鐘頭 & 分鐘

To ask the number of hours spent, “gēi-dō 幾多 (how many) + go 個 (classifier) + jūng-tàuh 鐘頭 (hour)” is put after the verb (and before the object if there is). Likewise, the number of minutes spent can be asked with “gēi-dō 幾多 (how many) + fān-jūng 分鐘(minute)”

Example:

- 1 Q Néih muíh-yaht tái gēi-dō-go **jūng-tàuh** dihn-sih-a?
你每日睇幾多個**鐘頭**電視呀?

How many hours do you watch TV every day?

A Ngóh muíh-yaht tái sām-go **jūng-tàuh**.

我每日睇三個鐘頭。

I watch three hours every day.

2 **Q** Gūng-jái-mihn yiu-jyú géi-dō **fān-jūng-a**?

公仔麵要煮幾多分鐘呀?

How many minutes do you need to cook instant noodles?

A Yiu-jyú ngh-**fān-jūng**




要煮五分鐘。

You should cook for five minutes.

3. five-minute segments

Since each numeral on a clock denotes a five minutes segment, “yāt-go-jih 一個字” means “five minutes”. “yāt-go-jih 一個字” is also used to refer to the clock time when a long hand is on the one, thus “five past”. “five past” is also expressed with “daahp-yāt 搭一” or simply “yāt 一” after “N + dím 點”. You can guess what other numbers refer to except that “half an hour” is called “bun-go-jūng-tàuh 半個鐘頭”, and “N o’clock sharp” is expressed with “daahp-jeng N + dím 點 搭正 N 點” or “N dím-jing N 點正” as shown below.

Common clock time expression:

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 |  | sahp-yāt-dím sām
sahp-yāt-dím daahp-sām
sahp-yāt-dím sām-go-jih | 十一點三
十一點搭三
十一點三個字 |
| 2 |  | yāt-dím-bun | 一點半 |
| 3 |  | léuhng-dím-gáu
léuhng-dím daahp-gáu
léuhng-dím gáu-go-jih | 兩點九
兩點搭九
兩點九個字 |
| 4 | | sām-dím-jing | 三點正 |



daahp-jeng sāam-dím

搭正三點

Example:

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Yìh-gā géi-dím-a? | 而家幾點呀? | <i>What time is it now?</i> |
| Yìh-gā léuhng-dím-gáu. | 而家兩點九。 | <i>It is two forty-five.</i> |
| 2) Néih géi-dím fáan-gūng-a? | 你幾點返工呀? | <i>What time do you go to work?</i> |
| Gáu-dím-bun. | 九點半。 | <i>Half-past nine.</i> |

4. 'why not'**bāt-yùh**

不如

“bāt-yùh 不如” is used in front of the main verb or sentence when giving someone a suggestion. You can also use it when introducing a new topic.

Example:

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) Dáng-jó-gam-noih dōu-móuh bā-sí, bāt-yùh daap-dīk-sí-lā? | 等咗咁耐都有巴士，不如搭的士啦? | <i>We've wait so long, but no bus has come. Why don't we take a taxi?</i> |
| 2) Hóu-hóu-sihk-a, bāt-yùh giu dō-dī-lā? | 好好食呀，不如叫多啲啦? | <i>They taste so good. Why don't we order some more?</i> |
| 3) Bāt-yùh góng-háh héui bīn-douh-wáan-lā? | 不如講吓去邊度玩啦? | <i>Why don't we talk about where to go for fun?</i> |

5. 'how long' question:**gei-noih?**

幾耐?

To ask the travel time from place 1 to place 2, the following pattern is used: he following phrases are often used when you ask for directions. “Hái 喺 (from) + place 1 + heui 去 (go) + place 2 + yiu 要 (need) + gei-noih 幾耐 (how long)”.

Example:

- 1) **Hái** Wohng-gok **heui** Jīm-sā-jéui **yiuh-gei-noih-a?**
喺旺角去尖沙咀要幾耐呀?

How long does it take from Mong Kok to Tsim Sha Tsui?

Sāam、sei go-jih-lā.

三四個字啦。

Fifteen to twenty minutes.

6. serial verbs

A series of actions such as taking the transport to go to somewhere and do something, can be expressed in the following way: “Subject + daap 搭(take) + transportation + heui 去 (go) + destination + verb phrase”

Example:

- 1) Neih-deih daap mē-chē heui Léih-yùh-mùhn sihk-hóih-sīn-a?

你哋搭咩車去鯉魚門食海鮮呀?

What are you taking to go to the Lei Yue Mun to eat seafood?

Daap-dīk-sí.

搭的士。

Take the taxi.

- 2) Kéuih daap-dīk-sí heui Léih-yùh-mùhn sihk-hóih-sīn.

佢搭的士去鯉魚門食海鮮。

He takes a taxi to go to Lei Yue Mun to eat seafood.

7. seafood 海鮮 hóih-sīn Lei Yue Mun 鯉魚門 Léih-yùh-mùhn

The fishing village of Lei Yue Mun is a slice of old Hong Kong alive and well in the modern metropolis. About 150 years ago, this village was dominated by fishing, farming and mining. From the 1960s, it began to gain a reputation as a good spot for alfresco seafood dining. The ordering method is quite unusual: first, you buy your fish from a tank in a market stall; then you take it to one of the nearby restaurants, which will prepare it for a fee. Overall, the price is reasonable and the seafood is very fresh.

Dialog Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
🎧 1	bāt-yùh	不如	<i>why not</i>
🎧 2	ā	㗎	<i>suffix - used in transliteration, for the sound "a".</i>
🎧 3	Léih-Yùh-Mùhn	鯉魚門	<i>Lei Yue Mun - a place name</i>
🎧 4	hóih-sīn	海鮮	<i>seafood</i>
🎧 5	hóu-m4-hóu-a?	好唔好呀?	<i>question of ok or not</i>
🎧 6	gáng-haih	梗係	<i>certainly</i>
🎧 7	jeui	最	<i>most; -est</i>
🎧 8	jūng-yi	鍾意	<i>like; love</i>
🎧 9	heui	去	<i>go</i>
🎧 10	daap	搭	<i>take</i>
🎧 11	deih-tit	地鐵	<i>MTR; subway</i>
🎧 12	siú-bā	小巴	<i>mimi bus</i>
🎧 13	Jūng-Wàahn	中環	<i>Central – a place name</i>
🎧 14	géi-noih?	幾耐?	<i>how long?</i>
🎧 15	chā-m4-dō	差唔多	<i>about; approx.</i>
🎧 16	go	個	<i>measure word</i>
🎧 17	jūng-tàuh	鐘頭	<i>hour</i>
🎧 18	gām-yaht	今日	<i>today</i>
🎧 19	hā	蝦	<i>shrimp</i>
🎧 20	háaih	蟹	<i>crab</i>
🎧 21	leng	靚	<i>pretty; good-looking; good, nice</i>
🎧 22	géi-	幾	<i>pretty; quite</i>
🎧 23	faai	快	<i>fast</i>
🎧 24	wo	啲	<i>suffix - implies telling new situation; to remind</i>
🎧 25	gāau-tūng	交通	<i>traffic</i>

🎧	26	fōng-bihn	方便	<i>convenience</i>
🎧	27	Hēung-Góng-Jái	香港仔	<i>Aberdeen – a place name</i>
🎧	28	hàahng-louh	行路	<i>by walking</i>
🎧	29	hóu-sihk	好食	<i>good to eat; taste good</i>
🎧	30	jān-haih	真係	<i>really</i>
🎧	31	hóu-meih	好味	<i>delicious</i>
🎧	32	Āi-ya!	哎咗	<i>Hey! expressing surprise, dissatisfaction, or to get one's attention</i>
🎧	33	tīng-jiū	聽朝	<i>tomorrow morning</i>
🎧	34	jáu	走	<i>leave; go</i>



Dialog:

After work, Mary invites David to eat dinner together. 🎧

🎧 1 Fong-jó-gūng, ngóh-deih bāt-yùh yāt-chàih sihk máahn-faahn ā?

Mary: 放咗工，我哋不如一齊食晚飯吖？

After work, why don't we eat dinner together?

🎧 2 Ngóh-deih heui Léih-Yùh-Mùhn sihk hói-sīn, hóu-m4-hóu-a?

David: 我哋去鯉魚門食海鮮，好唔好呀？

How about we go to Lei Yue Mun to eat seafood?

🎧 3 Gáng-haih-hóu-lā! Ngóh jeui-jūng-yi sihk-hói-sīn. Ngóh-deih dím-heui-a?

Mary: 梗係好啦！我最鍾意食海鮮。我哋點去呀？

That's of course good! I love seafood very much. How shall we get there?

🎧 4 Ngóh-deih hó-yíh daap-deih-tit tùhng siú-bā heui.

David: 我哋可以搭地鐵同小巴去。

We can take the MTR and then a mini bus.

🎧 5 Háí Jūng-Wàahn heui Léih-Yùh-Mùhn, yiu géi-noih-a?

Mary: 喺中環去鯉魚門，要幾耐呀？

How long does it take to go from Central to Lei Yue Mun?

🎧 6 Chā-m4-dō yāt-go jūng-tàuh.

David: 差唔多一個鐘頭。

Almost an hour.

They arrived at Lei Yue Mun and enter a seafood restaurant.

🎧 7 Yáuh-mē hóu-gaai-siuh-a?

Mary: 有咩好介紹呀?

Any good suggestions?

🎧 8 Gām-yaht ge hā tùhng háaih dōu hóu-leng-a.

David: 今日嘅蝦同蟹都好靚呀。

Today's shrimps and crabs are all very fresh.

🎧 9 Gám, yiu yāt-go jiū-yìhm-hā lā.

Mary: 咁，要一個椒鹽蝦啦。

Then, we'll have a plate of deep-fried shrimps with salt & pepper.

🎧 10 Ngóh yiu gēung-chūng-cháau-háaih tùhng cháau-faahn.

David: 我要薑蔥炒蟹同炒飯。

I'd like to have a fried crab with ginger & green onion and a fried rice.

They talk about the traffic in Hong Kong.

🎧 11 Háí Jūng-Wàahn lèih Léih-Yùh-Mùhn, géi-faai-wo.

Mary: 喺中環嚟鯉魚門，幾快啱。

It was pretty fast to come from Central to Lei Yue Mun.

🎧 12 Haih-a, Hēung-Góng ge gāau-tūng hóu fōng-bihn.

David: 係呀，香港嘅交通好方便。

That's right, transportation in HK is convenient. (It's easy to get around in Hong Kong.)

🎧 13 Néih jyuh-hái bīn-douh a?

Mary: 你住喺邊度呀?

Where do you live?

🎧 14 Ngóh jyuh-hái Hēung-Góng-Jái.

David: 我住喺香港仔。

I live in Aberdeen.

🎧 15 Néih muíh-yaht daap mē-chē fāan-gūng-a?

Mary: 你每日搭咩車返工呀?

What vehicle do you take to work every day? (How do you get to work?)

🎧 16 Ngóh daap siú-bā. Néih jyuh Jūng-Wáahn sūk-se fāan-gūng jauh fōng-bihnlā.

David: 我搭小巴。你住中環宿舍返工就方便啦。

I take a mini bus. You live in the dormitory in Central, so going to work is convenient.

🎧 17 Haih-a, ngóh hàahng-louh jauh-dāk-la.

Mary: 係呀，我行路就得喇。

Right, I can walk to office.

After the meal

🎧 18 Dī hói-sīn tùhng cháau-faahn dōu hóu-hóu-sihk a!

David: 啲海鮮同炒飯都好好食呀!

The seafood and fried rice taste so nice.

🎧 19 Haih-a, jān-haih hóu-hóu-meih a.

Mary: 係呀，真係好好味呀。

Yes, they're really delicious.

🎧 20 Āi-ya! Yíh-gīng sahp-dím, ngóh-deih tīng-jiū gáu-dím yiu fāan-gūng, yiu-jáu-la.

David: 哎咗！已經十點，我哋聽朝九點要返工，要走啦。

Look, it's already 10pm. We go to work at 9 tomorrow morning, we'd better be off now.

🎧 21 Gám, yāt-chàih-jáu-lā!

Mary: 咁，一齊走啦!

Then let's leave together.



R&R

Supplementary Vocabulary:

	拼音	繁體	英文
A. mode of transport 交通工具 gāau-tùhng-gūng-geuih			
🎧 1	fēi-gēi	飛機	airplane
🎧 2	fó-chē	火車	train
🎧 3	gōu-tit	高鐵	high speed rail
🎧 4	deih-tit/góng-tit	地鐵/港鐵	MTR / metro / subway
🎧 5	bā-sí	巴士	bus
🎧 6	dīk-sí	的士	taxi / cab
🎧 7	siú-bā	小巴	mini-bus
🎧 8	siú-lèuhn/syùhn	小輪/船	ferry / ship / boat
🎧 9	dihn-chē/dīng-dīng	電車/叮叮	tram
🎧 10	sāan-déng laahm-chē	山頂纜車	peak tram
🎧 11	sī-gā-chē	私家車	private car
🎧 12	dihn-dāan-chē	電單車	motorcycle / electric scooter
🎧 13	dāan-chē	單車	bicycle / bike
	拼音	繁體	英文
B. people around me 周圍嘅人 jāu-wàih-ge-yàhn			
🎧 1	lóuh-pòh/taai-táai	老婆/太太	wife
🎧 2	lóuh-gūng/sīn-sāang	老公/先生	husband
🎧 3	jái-néuih	子女	kids
🎧 4	go-jái	個仔	son
🎧 5	go-néuih	個女	daughter
🎧 6	néuih-pàhng-yáuh	女朋友	girlfriend
🎧 7	nàahm-pàhng-yáuh	男朋友	boyfriend
🎧 8	chān-chīk	親戚	relative
🎧 9	pàhng-yáuh	朋友	friend
🎧 10	tùhng-sih	同事	colleague / coworker
🎧 11	lèuhn-gēui/gaak-lèih	鄰居/隔離	neighbor

🎧 12 yihp-jyú 業主 *proprietor / landlord*



C. family members 屋企人 ūk-kéi-yàhn

🎧 1 a-yèh 阿爺 *grandfather (father's side)*

🎧 2 a-màh 阿嫲 *grandmother (father's side)*

🎧 3 a-gūng 阿公 *grandfather (mother's side)*

🎧 4 a-pòh 阿婆 *grandmother (mother's side)*

🎧 5 bàh-bā/dē-dìh 爸爸/爹咁 *father*

🎧 6 màh-mā/mā-mìh 媽媽/媽咪 *mother*

🎧 7 hīng-daih-jí-muih 兄弟姊妹 *siblings*

🎧 8 a-gō/daaih-lóu 阿哥/大佬 *elder brother*

🎧 9 gā-jē 家姐 *elder sister*

🎧 10 sai-lóu 細佬 *younger brother*

🎧 11 sai-muí 細妹 *younger sister*

D. Cantonese cuisine 廣東菜 Gwóng-Dūng-choi

🎧 1 chīng-jīng-sehk-bāan 清蒸石斑 *steamed grouper*

🎧 2 baahk-cheuk-hā 白灼蝦 *white boiled shrimp*

🎧 3 gēung-chūng-cháau-hàaih 薑葱炒蟹 *fried crab w ginger & green onion*

🎧 4 jiū-yihm-sīn-yàuh 椒鹽鮮魷 *deep-fried cuttlefish w salt & pepper*

🎧 5 gū-lōu-yuhk 咕嚕肉 *sweet and sour pork*

🎧 6 chā-siū、siū-yuhk 叉燒、燒肉 *BBQ pork、roasted pork*

🎧 7 sih-yàuh-gāi 豉油雞 *soya sauce chicken*

🎧 8 syun-yuhng-cháau-choi-sām 蒜蓉炒菜心 *stir-fried Chinese cabbage w garlic*

🎧 9 pèih-pàh-dauh-fuh 琵琶豆腐 *deep-fried tofu w minced meat*

🎧 10 yùh-hēung-ké-jí 魚香茄子 *braised eggplant w minced pork*



Say it in Cantonese:

What do you say ...

1. Q. *After work, why don't we eat together?*

A. ...

2. Q. *How about we go to Aberdeen to eat seafood?*

A. ...

3. Q. *How shall we get there?*

A. ...

4. Q. *We can take the taxi.*

A. ...

5. Q. *How long does it take?*

A. ...

6. Q. *Almost two hours.*

A. ...

7. Q. *Any good suggestions (dishes)?*

A. ...

8. Q. *It is easy to get around in Hong Kong.*

A. ...

9. Q. *Where do you live?*

A. ...

10. Q. *Dim sum are really delicious.*

A. ...

<< End of Lesson 6 >>