

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #10

## The Hong Kong Soccer Team

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# 10

# TRADITIONAL CHINESE

1. 睇咗場波未?
2. 睇咗，激死我喇。
3. 點解嘔?
4. 又輸波咯!
5. 好正常吖。

# JYUTPING

1. Tai2 zo2 coeng4 bo1 mei6 ?
2. Tai2 zo2, gik1 sei2 ngo5 laa3.
3. Dim2 gaai2 zak1 ?
4. Jau6 syu1 bo1 lo1!
5. Hou2 zing3 soeng4 aa1.

# ENGLISH

1. Have you watched the match yet?
2. Yes, I'm very upset.

CONT'D OVER

3. Why?
4. We lost again!
5. That's normal.

## VOCABULARY

Traditional	Romanization	English	Class
激	gik1	to anger	verb
又	jau6	again	adverb
未	mei6	yet	adverb
贏	jeng4	to win	verb
點解	dim2 gaai2	why	adverb
正常	zing3 soeng4	normal	adjective
輸	syu1	to lose	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>如果你呃我，你會激黷我。  <i>jyu4 gwo2 nei5 ngaak1 ngo5, nei5 wui5 gik1 nau1 ngo5.</i></p> <p>If you cheat me, you'll anger me.</p>	<p>你又食麥當勞?  <i>Nei5 jau6 sik6 maak6 dong1 lou4?</i></p> <p>You are eating at McDonalds again?</p>
<p>你開始放假未呀?  <i>Nei5 hoi1 ci2 fong3 gaa3 mei6 aa3?</i></p> <p>Has your holiday started yet?</p>	<p>我又贏錢啦。  <i>Ngo5 jau6 jeng4 cin2 laa3.</i></p> <p>I won money again.</p>

<p>贏小小就好喇，唔好咁貪心。  <i>jeng4 siu2 siu2 zau6 hou2 laa6 , m4 hou2 gam3 taam1 sam1。</i></p> <p>Winning a bit is fine, don't get greedy.</p>	<p>點解咁認真?  <i>dim2 gaai2 gam3 jing6 zan1?</i></p> <p>Why so serious?</p>
<p>一切正常。  <i>Jat1 cai3 zing3 soeng4.</i></p> <p>Everything is normal.</p>	<p>中國隊又輸波。  <i>Zung1 gwok3 deoi2 jau6 syu1 bo1.</i></p> <p>The Chinese team lost again.</p>

我尋日打麻雀輸咗十幾萬。  
*ngo5 cam4 jat6 daa2 maa4 zoek2 syu1 zo2 sap6 gei2 maan6。*

I lost 100 thousand playing mahjong yesterday.

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus of this Lesson is How to Say "yet" in Cantonese with 未 (*mei6*)**

**睇咗場波未?**

**"Have you watched the game yet?"**

Our grammar focus in this lesson is building questions with 未 (*mei6*) that communicate the idea of "yet" in Cantonese. This sentence pattern is easy to use. Simply put the character 未 (*mei6*) at the end of any verb or verb phrase to turn what was originally a statement into a question asking whether something has been done yet. Look at the following two examples:

- 睇咗場波未?  
*Tai2 zo2 ceong4 bo1 mei6?*  
 "Have you seen the match yet?"
- 食咗未?  
*Sik6 zo2 mei6?*  
 "Have you eaten yet?"

In our dialogue, 睇 (*tai2*) is the verb, which 咗 (*zo2*) puts into the past tense. 場 (*ceong4*) is the measure word for 波 (*bo1*), which means "game" or "match." 睇咗場波 (*tai2 zo2 ceong4 bo1*) is thus a standalone verb phrase in the past tense and also a statement saying that someone watched some sort of game. By adding 未 (*mei6*) to the end we make it instantly a question, which asks whether someone has watched a game yet. A few similar examples follow:

1. 你做完 (咗) 未?  
*Zou6 jyun4 (zo2) mei6?*  
"Have you finished yet?"
2. 你食咗未?  
*Nei5 sik6 zo2 mei6?*  
"Have you eaten yet?"
3. 你睇咗未?  
*Nei5 tai2 zo2 mei6?*  
"Have you watched it yet?"

## Language Tip

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未 (*mei6*) has the negative meaning of "not yet" when used in front of a verb in a statement. For example: 我未食 (*ngo5 mei6 sik6*) means "I haven't eaten yet." This sentence pattern can be used to respond to the questions we built earlier with 未 (*mei6*). If you're ever asked "Have you watched the film yet?" and it is a movie you haven't seen, you can always answer 我未睇 (*ngo5 mei6 tai2*) "I haven't watched it yet."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Have You Seen A Hong Kong Commercial Yet?

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Many commercials and adverts in Hong Kong use the 未 question structure introduced in this lesson as commercial slogans. For instance, 你今日飲咗未啊 (*nei5 gam1 jat6 jam2 zo2 mei6 aa3*), "have you drunk it today yet" is a clichéd advertising slogan for beverages, while

你投咗票未啊 (*nei5 tau4 zo2 piu3 mei6 aa3*), "have you voted yet" is often used around elections. The reason this pattern is so popular is because of a traditional greeting among Cantonese speakers, 食咗飯未 (*sik6 zo2 faan6 mei6*) "have you had dinner yet," or 食咗未 (*sik6 zo2 mei6*), "have you eaten yet." Please note that the answer to this question is always supposed to be 食咗喇 (*sik6 zo2 laa3*) "yes, I've eaten" regardless of whether that's the truth.