I Love Learning Language Book 1
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## CHAPTER 4

小豬數數 siu2 zyu 1 sou3 sou3 The little pigs are counting

Quizlet Flashcards for the vocabulary in this chapter can be found here：
https：／／quizlet．com／＿7d8hs5

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| 你會數數嗎？ Can you count？ | 數數 | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { wui2 } \\ \text { sou2 sou3 } \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { can } \\ & \text { count } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 跟老師一起唸數字歌 Sing the counting song with your teacher | 跟 <br> 老師 <br> 一起 <br> 唸 <br> 數字 <br> 歌 | gan1 lou5 sil jatl hei2 nim6 sou3 zi6 gol | with teacher together read aloud counting numbers song |

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| 小 | siu2 | little |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 楮 | zyu1 | pig |
| 數數 | bau2 sou3 | to count |
| 八 | tau4 | eight |
| 頭 | zoi6 jat1 hei2 | Measure Word for <br> animals like：pigs and <br> cows．＊see note below |
| 在一起 | together |  |


| 你 | nei5 | you |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 我 | ngo5 | I，me |
| 呀 | aal | ah！ <br> Nice expressive sound in the poem |
| － | jat1 | one |
| ニ | ji6 | two |
| 三 | saaml | three |
| 四 | sei3 | four |
| 五 | ng5 | five |
| 六 | luk6 | six |
| 七 | cat 1 | seven |
| 數來數去 | sou3 loi4 sou3 heoi3 | counting this way and that <br> ＊see note below |
| 全 | cyun4 | all of them |
| 錯數錯 | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{co3} \\ & \text { sou3 co3 } \end{aligned}$ | wrong，incorrect counted them wrongly |
| 都 | doul | all |
| 忘了 | mong4 liu5 | forgot to．．． |
| 自己 | zi6 gei2 | oneself |
| These words below are not in the poem but are on the bottom line of target vocab． |  |  |
| 九 | gau2 | nine |
| ＋ | sap6 | ten |

## Grammar

1）頭 tau4 Measure Word for animals like：pigs and cows．
When we are counting things in Chinese we have to put a measure word， （sometimes called＇classifiers＇）between the number and the noun．Different types of noun use different measure words．It＇s a bit like in English＇a flock of birds＇and a＇herd of cows＇．
For big chunky animals like pigs and cows we use 頭 tau4＇a head＇．

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一頭牛 jatl tau4 ngau4 one cow
三頭豬 saaml tau4 zyul three pigs
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2．數來數去 sou3 loi4 sou3 heoi3 counting this way and that．
Chinese likes to use this phrase．．．verb 來 verb 去．It has a sing－song feel to it． It＇s often used with verbs of movement，來 means to come．去 means to go．

More examples：

| 跑來跑去 | paau2 loi4 paau2 heoi3 running this way and that |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 飛來飛去 | feil loi4 feil heoi3 | flying up and down |
| 走來走去 | zau2 loi4 zau2 heoi3 | walking up and down |

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The characters in the left hand column are the names of Chinese strokes． The characters on the right hand column show examples of how the strokes are used in a character．Eg．六 has a dot on the top．

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點 dim2 do†
橫 waang4 horizontal
豎 syu6 vertical
僌 pit3 left falling stroke - start writing at the top and move down to the left
捺 naat6 right fall stroke - start writing at the top and move down to the right
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## 筆順規則 bat1 seon6 kwai1 zak1 Stroke Order Rules

Strokes are traditionally written according to a particular order．It might sound complicated，but it becomes second nature after a while．The rules are：

先橫後豎 $\quad \sin 1$ waang4 hau6 syu6
First do the horizontal stroke。Then do the vertical．
Eg the character + you write the horizontal line first - and then do the vertical＋

先僌後捺 $\quad \sin 1$ pit3 hau6 naat6
First do the left falling stroke and then do the right falling strokes．
Eg．the character 八．

