I Love Learning Language Book 1 一上第一冊 Series 1 Volume 1 ISBN 978-962-12-8499-0

CHAPTER 4

小豬數數 siu2 zyu1 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?	會	wui2	can
Can you count?	數數	sou2 sou3	count
跟老師一起唸 數字歌	跟	gan1	with
Sing the counting song with	老師	lou5 si1	teacher
your teacher	一起	jat1 hei2	together
	唸	nim6	read aloud
	數字	sou3 zi6	counting
	歌	go1	numbers
	- 37 -		song

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小	si∪2	little
豬	zyu1	pig
數數	sou2 sou3	to count
八	baat3	eight
頭	tau4	Measure Word for animals like: pigs and cows. *see note below
在一起	zoi6 jat1 hei2	together

你	nei5	уоч		
我	ngo5	I, me		
呀	aal	ah! Nice expressive sound in the poem		
_	jat1	one		
=	ji6	two		
三	saam1	three		
四	sei3	four		
五	ng5	five		
六	luk6	six		
t	cat1	seven		
數來數去	sou3 loi4 sou3 heoi3	counting this way and that *see note below		
全	cyun4	all of them		
錯 數錯	co3 sou3 co3	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'.

一頭牛 jat1 tau4 ngau4 one cow 三頭豬 saam1 tau4 zyu1 three pigs

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. has a dot on the top.

點 dim2 dot

横 waang4 horizontal 豎 syu6 vertical

撇 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

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 sin1 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 +

先撇後捺 sin1 pit3 hau6 naat6

First do the left falling stroke and then do the right falling strokes. Eg. the character N.