

xiào tán duān wǔ 62 KPM

9 笑谈端午

jiǎ wǔ yuè wǔ qīng duān wǔ
甲：五月五，庆端午。

yǐ duān wǔ qíng nóng zòng piāo xiāng
乙：端午情浓粽飘香。

jiǎ chuántǒng de jié rì chuántǒng de zòngxiāng zán men jiù lái wán chuántǒng yóu xì zěn me yàng
甲：传统的节日，传统的粽香，咱们就来玩传统游戏怎么样？

yǐ wǒ zuì xǐ huan wán yóu xì le nǐ shuō shuō zěn me wán er
乙：我最喜欢玩游戏了。你说说怎么玩儿？

jiǎ wán shuǎ zuǐ pí ér
甲：玩耍嘴皮儿。

yǐ shuǎ zuǐ pí ér
乙：耍嘴皮儿？

jiǎ méi cuò shuō chàng dòu xiào shuǎ zuǐ pí ér
甲：没错，说唱逗笑耍嘴皮儿。

yǐ nǐ shì shuō zán liǎ shuō xiāng shēng
乙：你是说咱俩说相声？

jiǎ duì ya shuō xiāng shēng shì chuántǒng yì shù
甲：对呀，说相声是传统艺术。

yǐ shuō xiāng shēng hái néng chuán chéng yōu liáng de zhōng huá wén huà ne
乙：说相声还能传承优良的中华文化呢！

jiǎ èn pīn mìng diǎn tóu biǎo shì tóng yì nǐ tīng tīng duān wǔ jié ya duān wǔ jié
甲：嗯……（拼命点头表示同意）你听听，端午节呀端午节，
吃粽子呀吃粽子，真好吃呀真好吃……

yǐ qiān wàn bié bǎ zòng zi dāng fàn chī
乙：千万别把粽子当饭吃。



A fun conversation about the Dragon Boat Festival.

A: May 5th, we celebrate the Dragon Boat Festival.

B: The festive feeling of the Dragon Boat Festival is strong, and the rice dumplings are fragrant.

A: Traditional festivals, traditional rice dumplings, how about we play traditional games?

B: I love playing games. Tell me how to play?

A: Play around with your lips.

B: Playing with our lips?

A: That's right, say, sing and joke.

B: You mean we do crosstalk / comic dialogue?

A: Yes, crosstalk is a traditional art.

B: It is said that crosstalk can pass on the fine Chinese culture!

A: Hmm... (Nodding desperately in agreement) Listen, Dragon Boat Festival, Dragon Boat Festival, eat dumpling, t's delicious

B: Never eat dumpling as a meal.

jiǎ wèi shén me
甲：为什么？

yǐ nuò mǐ nián xìng gāo nán xiāo huà chī jí le huì yē zhe chī duō
乙：糯米粘性高，难消化，吃急了，会噎着；吃多了，肚子会涨气。

jiǎ yuán lái rú cǐ nǐ zhè gè rén bù guāng yǔ wén qiáng kē xué zhī shì
甲：原来如此。你这个人不光语文强，科学知识也挺丰富的。

yǐ nǐ guò jiǎng le zài wèn wèn nǐ duān wǔ jié nǐ huì xiǎng qǐ shuí
乙：你过奖了。再问问你，端午节你会想起谁？

jiǎ dāng rán shì qū yuán
甲：当然是屈原。

yǐ qū yuán
乙：屈原？

jiǎ chūn qiū zhàn guó shí dài de chǔ guó shī rén
甲：春秋战国时代的楚国诗人。

yǐ nián dài jiǔ yuǎn
乙：年代久远。

jiǎ wǒ men zhēn yào gǎn xiè tā
甲：我们真要感谢他！

yǐ yīn wéi tā tóu jiāng zì jìn zán men cái zài zhè tiān yǒu zòng zi chī ā
乙：因为他投江自尽，咱们才在这天有粽子吃啊！

jiǎ chán zuǐ
甲：馋嘴。

yǐ mǐn yǐ shí wéi tiān ma
乙：民以食为天嘛。



A: Why?

B: **Glutinous rice** is highly viscous/very sticky and **difficult to be digested**. If you eat it in a hurry, you will **choke**; if you eat too much, your stomach will become **bloated**.

A: That's right. You are not only good in language, but also rich in **scientific knowledge**.

B: Thank you. Let me ask you again, Dragon Boat Festival makes you think of who?

A: Qu Yuan, of course.

B: Qu Yuan?

A: He's a poet of country of Chu during the **Warring States Period**.

B: That was a long time ago.

A: We really want to thank him!

B: Because he **committed suicide by throwing himself into the river**, that's how we got dumplings today.

A: **Gluttons**. (definition of glutton – excessive or greedy eating)

B: To the people, eating is very important.

jiǎ tā yǒu yōu guó yōu mǐn de qíng huái
甲：他有忧国忧民的情怀。

yǐ tā shì ài guó shī rén
乙：他是爱国诗人！

jiǎ xiě le fēi cháng yǒu míng de chǔ cí — 《lí sāo》
甲：写了非常有名的楚辞——《离骚》。

yǐ zhōng guó gǔ dài zuì cháng de shū qíng shī
乙：中国古代最长的抒情诗。

jiǎ qū yuán de zuò pǐn fǎn yǐng le zì jǐ de shēn shì pǐn dé hé lǐ xiǎng
甲：屈原的作品反映了自己的身世、品德和理想。

yǐ tā hái shū fā le zāo chán yán pò hài de kǔ mèn yǔ máo dùn
乙：他还抒发了遭谗言迫害的苦闷与矛盾。

jiǎ tā tòng xīn chǔ wáng hūn yōng cháo zhèng fǔ bài
甲：他痛心楚王昏庸、朝政腐败。

yǐ yī jì rán kǔ mèn yǔ bù mǎn tōng tōng dōu fā xiè le gàn ma hái xiǎng bù kāi ya
乙：咦，既然苦闷与不满通通都发泄了，干吗还想不开呀？

jiǎ tā bú yuàn yì yǔ è shì lì tóng liú hé wū
甲：他不愿意与恶势力同流合污。

yǐ ài guó rè qíng zhì sǐ bù yú
乙：爱国热情至死不渝！

jiǎ chǔ guó bǎi xìng dào jiāng biān píng diào hái huá chuán lái huí sōu xún hòu lái yǎn biàn chéng huá lóng zhōu
甲：楚国百姓到江边凭吊，还划船来回搜寻，后来演变成划龙舟习俗。

yǐ huá lóng zhōu huá huá de yòng lóng xiā áo zhǔ de zhōu
乙：滑龙粥？滑滑的，用龙虾熬煮的粥？

A: He worried for the country and the people.

B: He is a patriotic poet!

A: He wrote a very famous Song of Chu— "Li Sao".

B: It's the longest lyrical poem in ancient China.

A: Qu Yuan's works reflected his background, morality and ideals.

B: He also expressed the pain, frustration and contradiction of being slandered and persecuted.

A: He is saddened by the weakness of the Chu king and the corruption in the government.

B: Hey, since he vented all his anger and dissatisfaction are all I vented, why did he still commit suicide?

A: He is unwilling to work with evil and corrupted people.

B: His patriotism and passion were never moved.

A: The people of Chu went to the riverside to pay their respects. The boats searched back and forth. This later evolved into the practice dragon boat rowing.

B: Do you mean Dragon 'porridge' (舟 sounds the same as 粥-porridge)? Porridge cooked with lobster?

jiǎ hēi lóngzhōu shì yòng lái huá de chī bù dé chī bù dé
甲：嘿，龙舟是用来划的，吃不得，吃不得。

yǐ shuō xiào la dāngnián lǎo bǎi xìng bǎ mǐ zhuāng jìn zhú tǒng lǐ “pū tōng pū tōng” de
乙：说笑啦！当年，老百姓把米装进竹筒里“扑通、扑通”地
diū jìn mì luó jiāng lǐ
丢进汨罗江里。

jiǎ zhè shì tǒngzongzi shǐ diào hǔ lí shān zhī jì
甲：这是筒粽，使调虎离山之计！

yǐ shuō shì ràng yú lóng xiā xiè chí bǎo le jiù bú huì yǎo qū yuán de shēn tǐ le
乙：说是让鱼龙虾蟹吃饱了，就不会咬屈原的身体了。

jiǎ cóng cǐ duān wǔ jié jiù chī zongzi la
甲：从此端午节就吃粽子啦！

yǐ lì dài xiāngchuán xià lái duān wǔ hái yǒu yī xí sú
乙：历代相传下来，端午还有一习俗。

jiǎ shì shá
甲：是啥？

yǐ wǔ yuè chū wǔ bèi dāng zuò è yuè è rì
乙：五月初五被当作恶月恶日。

jiǎ tīng qǐ lái hěn kě pà
甲：听起来很可怕。

yǐ suǒ yǐ zhè yì tiān biàn liú chuán hē xióng huáng jiǔ hái yào pèi dài xiāng náng ér
乙：所以这一天便流传喝雄黄酒，还要佩戴香囊儿。

jiǎ xiāng náng qū xié bì huò qù wǔ dú
甲：香囊驱邪避祸去五毒。

A: Hey, dragon boats are used for paddling. Not for eating.

B: Just kidding! At that time, the people put rice into bamboo casing and "plop" them into the "Miluo" River.

A: This tube of rice is to **divert your enemy away!** (It's one of the strategies in SunTze art of war.)

B: It is said to make fish, lobsters and crabs full, so that they will not feast on Qu Yuan's body.

A: From then on, we eat dumplings during the Dragon Boat Festival!

B: It has been handed down from generation to generation, and there is still another custom.

A: What is it?

B: The fifth day of May is regarded as an evil month and an evil day.

A: That sounds scary.

B: That's why it's popular on this day to drink 'xionghuang' wine, Also wear a **scented sachet**.

A: The sachet expels evil spirits, removes misfortunes, and drives away 'five poison'.

Additional note: According to folklores, 'five poison' refers to venomous snakes, centipede, scorpions, lizards and toads.

乙：这和现代人在身上喷驱蚊剂是同一个道理。

甲：古人也是发明家！

乙：优良的传统文一代代传承下去。

甲：就像（唱）每一条河是一则神话……

乙：（唱）每一盏灯是一脉香火……

甲：（唱）每一个粽子是一个端午……

乙：（唱）每一艘龙舟都要划划划下去……（笑）

甲、乙：（鞠躬）

B: This is the same reason as modern people spray mosquito repellent on their bodies

A: The ancient people were also inventors!

B: Excellent traditional culture passed down from generation to generation.

A: It is like (singing) every river is a myth……

B: (singing) Every lamp is a pulse of incense…

A: (singing) Every zongzi is a Dragon Boat Festival…

B: (singing) Every dragon boat has to be rowed.. (laughs)

A, B: (bow)

liángzhōu cí

凉州词

唐·王翰

pú táo měi jiǔ yè guāng bēi
葡 萄 美 酒 夜 光 杯，
yù yǐn pí pá mǎ shàng cuī
欲 饮 琵 琶 马 上 催。
zuì wò shā chǎng jūn mò xiào
醉 卧 沙 场 君 莫 笑，
gǔ lái zhēng zhàn jǐ rén huí
古 来 征 战 几 人 回？



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