



# Supplementary Text

## Zài Hūnlǐ Shang 在 婚 礼 上 At the Wedding



### Words and expressions

1.	教堂	(N.)	jiàotáng	church
2.	举行	(V.)	jǔxíng	hold; carry out
3.	婚礼	(N.)	hūnlǐ	wedding
4.	入乡随俗		rùxiāng-suísú	“When in Rome, do as the Romans do.”
5.	新娘	(N.)	xīnniáng	bride
6.	毕业	(V.)	bìyè	graduate
7.	新郎	(N.)	xīnláng	bridegroom
8.	同事	(N.)	tóngshì	colleague
9.	俩		liǎ	two
10.	谈恋爱		tán liàn'ài	be in love (courting)
11.	成	(V.)	chéng	succeed
12.	同意	(V.)	tóngyì	agree
13.	怕	(V.)	pà	be afraid of
14.	过不惯		guò bu guàn	cannot get used to
15.	原因	(N.)	yuányīn	reason
16.	虎	(N.)	hǔ	tiger
17.	吵架	(V.O.)	chǎojià	argue, quarrel

18.	岂有此理		qǐyǒucǐlǐ	it's outrageous
19.	后来	(TW)	hòulái	later
20.	脾气	(N.)	píqi	temper
21.	认真	(Adj.)	rènzhēn	serious
22.	感情	(N.)	gǎnqíng	feelings
23.	确实	(Adj.)	quèshí	true, real, indeed
24.	反对	(V.)	fǎnduì	oppose; be against
25.	醉	(V.)	zuì	be drunk
26.	交杯酒	(N.)	jiāobēijiǔ	the nuptial cup of wine



## Text

(One year later, Martin starts to work in a joint-venture company. Another half year passes, and he becomes engaged to his colleague, Li Xiaoyu, a Chinese girl. Jack, Bai Xiaohong, and Jiang Shan have flown all the way from the other side of the ocean to attend their wedding. Martin's classmates from Chinese class and his Chinese friends have also come.)



Jiāng Shān: Tāmen zěnméi méi qù jiàotáng jǔxíng hūnlǐ?  
江 山: 他们怎么没去教堂举行婚礼?

Jīn Róngnán: Rùxiāng-suí sú ma.  
金容南: 入乡随俗嘛。

Lǐqí: Xīnniáng tǐng piàoliang de. Nǐ rènshi ma?  
里 奇: 新娘挺漂亮的。你认识吗?

Gāo Yīfēi: Rènshi. jiànguò jǐ cì miàn. Tā xìng Lǐ, yě shì wǒmen xuéxiào  
高一飞: 认识, 见过几次面。她姓李, 也是我们学校  
bìyè de.  
毕业的。

Lǐqí: Shì ma? Wǒ yídiǎnr yě bù zhīdào.  
里 奇: 是吗? 我一点儿也不知道。

Bái Xiǎohóng: Tīngshuō xīnláng, xīnniáng shì tóngshì?  
白小红: 听说新郎、新娘是同事?

Tiánzhōng: Duì, tāmen liǎ zài tóng yí gè gōngsī gōngzuò, tán liàn'ài tánle  
田 中: 对, 他们俩在同一个公司工作, 谈恋爱谈了  
yì nián duō le.  
一年多了。

Bái Xiǎohóng: Tīngshuō zuìhòu chàdiǎnr méi tánchéng?

白小红: 听说最后差点儿没谈成?

Tiánzhōng: Shì a. Xiǎo Lǐ de mǔqīn tīngshuōle zhè jiàn shì yǐhòu, bú tài tóngyì.

田中: 是啊。小李的母亲听说了这件事以后, 不太同意。

Zhāng Yuányuan: Wèi shénme?

张园园: 为什么?

Jiāng Shān: Nà hái yòng shuō? Bǎ nǚ'ér jiāo gěi yí gè "lǎo wài", néng fàngxīn ma?

江山: 那还用说? 把女儿交给一个“老外”, 能放心吗?

Zhāng Yuányuan: Yǒu shénme bú fàngxīn de?

张园园: 有什么不放心的?

Tiánzhōng: Shì yǒudiǎnr bú fàngxīn. Pà Xiǎo Lǐ gēn yí gè wàiguórén zài yìqǐ

田中: 是有点儿不放心。怕小李跟一个外国人在一起

guò bu guàn.

过不惯。

Zhāng Yuányuan: Yǐjīng tánle yì nián duō le, hái huì yǒu shénme wèntí?

张园园: 已经谈了一年多了, 还会有什么问题?

Tiánzhōng: Hái yǒu yí gè yuányīn, Xiǎo Lǐ bǐ tā dà liǎng suì.

田中: 还有一个原因, 小李比他大两岁。

Wáng Yīng: Dà liǎng suì yǒu shénme guānxì?

王英: 大两岁有什么关系?

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ zhīdào ma? Xiǎo Lǐ shǔ hǔ, Mǎdīng shǔ lóng.

田中: 你知道吗? 小李属虎, 马丁属龙。

Wáng Yīng: Wǒ hái shì bù míngbai.

王英: 我还是不明白。

Tiánzhōng: Nǐ xuéle zhème cháng shíjiān de Hànyǔ le, lián zhè yě bù dǒng?

田中: 你学了这么长时间的汉语了, 连这也不懂?

Wáng Yīng: Lǎoshī méi jiāoguo.

王英: 老师没教过。

Tiánzhōng: Lǎorén shuō, yàoshi yí gè shǔ hǔ, yí gè shǔ lóng, yǐhòu huì

田中: 老人说, 要是个属虎, 一个属龙, 以后会

chǎojià de.

吵架的。

Jiékè: Qǐyǒucǐlǐ! Nà hòulái ne?

杰克: 岂有此理! 那后来呢?

Tiánzhōng: Jiànle jǐ cì miàn yǐhòu, tāmen fāxiàn, Mǎdīng Hànyǔ shuō de hěn

田中: 见了几次面以后, 他们发现, 马丁汉语说得很

liúli, píqì yě hěn hǎo, zuò shì yě fēicháng rènzhēn, Mǎdīng  
流利，脾气也很好，做事也非常认真，马丁  
gēn Xiǎo Lǐ de gǎnqíng yě quèshí fēicháng hǎo. Suǒyǐ, tā  
跟小李的感情也确实非常好。所以，她  
mǔqīn jiù bù fǎnduì le.  
母亲就不反对了。

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Jīn Róngnán: Kàn, xīnláng, xīnniáng zǒu guòlai le.  
金容南：看，新郎、新娘走过来了。

Jiāng Shān: Mǎdīng, jīntiān děi duō hē jǐ bēi ya.  
江山：马丁，今天得多喝几杯呀。

Mǎdīng: Bù xíng, wǒ hē bu xià le, wǒ jiù yào hēzuì le.  
马 丁：不行，我喝不下了，我就要喝醉了。

Gāo Yīfēi: Nǐmen liǎ hái méi hē jiāobēijiǔ ne!  
高一飞：你们俩还没喝交杯酒呢！

Mǎdīng: Hǎo ba, zuìhòu yì bēi. Lái, wǒmen yìqǐ gānbēi!  
马 丁：好吧，最后一杯。来，我们一起干杯！

Gāo Yīfēi: Bù xíng, bù xíng. Zhè shì jiāobēijiǔ, nǐ zhǐ néng gēn xīnniáng hē.  
高一飞：不行，不行。这是交杯酒，你只能跟新娘喝。

Mǎdīng: Shì ma?  
马 丁：是吗？

Gāo Yīfēi: Xiǎoyǔ zhīdào zěnmē hē, ràng tā jiāo nǐ ba.  
高一飞：小雨知道怎么喝，让她教你吧。



## 文化点 Wénhuàdiǎn Cultural notes

There are three major forms of wedding ceremony found around the world: the ritual wedding, the religious wedding, and the civil wedding. The ancient Chinese practiced a very complicated ritual wedding. Today the marriage customs are much simpler. The main point is applying to the local authorities for a marriage certificate. After the marriage certificate is issued, people will then generally distribute “happy candies” (xǐtáng) to relatives, friends, and colleagues; then there is a wedding ceremony.

There are three kinds of modern wedding ceremonies:

(1) The wedding banquet (xǐyàn): relatives, friends, and others are invited for dinner and wedding toasts. A simple ceremony is performed during the banquet.

(2) The travel wedding (lǚxíng jiéhūn): the bride and groom go off on a trip together, and when they return, they are considered to be married. Some will have a simple ceremony before they leave on the trip.

(3) The group wedding (jǔtǐ jiéhūn): this kind of wedding is organized by institutions or public groups. Several pairs or dozens of pairs of brides and grooms take part in one wedding ceremony together.