Mandarin Corner

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1

Zhāng āyí zuòmèng dōu xiǎngyào yī gè sūnzi.

张阿姨做梦都想要一个孙子。

Mrs Zhang had alway dreamed of having a grandson.

张阿姨	Zhāng āyí	auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)
做梦	zuòmèng	to dream
都	dōu	(used for emphasis) even
想要	xiǎngyào	to want to
_	yī	one
\uparrow	gè	classifier for people
孙子	sūnzi	grandson

2

Kě tā wéiyī de érzi jiéhūn dōu yī nián le,

可她唯一的儿子结婚都一年了,

But her only son had already been married for a year

可 kě but

她 tā she

唯一 wéiyī only

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

儿子 érzi son

结婚 jiéhūn to marry

都 dōu already

一年 yīnián one year

了 le (completed action marker)

3

tā de xífù hái méiyǒu huái shàng háizi.

他的媳妇还没有怀上孩子。

and his wife still was not pregnant.

他的 tāde his

媳妇 xífù wife (of a younger man)

还 hái yet

没有 méiyǒu hasn't

怀上 huáishàng to become pregnant

孩子 háizi child

4

Zhè kě bă Zhāng āyí jí huài le.

这可把张阿姨急坏了。

This made Mrs Zhang very anxious.

这 zhè this

可 kě (used for emphasis) certainly

把 bǎ (used to bring object in front of verb)

张阿姨 Zhāng āyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

急 jí to worry

坏 huài (used after certain verbs) extremely

了 le (after an adjective, express an excessive degree)

5

Cūn lǐ gēn tā tónglíng de nǚrén

村里跟她同龄的女人

In her village, most women her age

村里 cūnlǐ in the village

跟 gēn as (compared to)

她 tā she

同龄 tónglíng of the same age

的 de (used after an attribute)

女人 nǚrén woman

6

dàbùfen dōu yǒu sūnzi sūnnǚ le,

大部分都有孙子孙女了,

had a grandson or granddaughter.

大部分 dàbùfen the majority

都 dōu all

有 yǒu to have

孙子 sūnzi grandson

孙女 sūnnǚ granddaughter

了 le (indicate a change of state)

7

zhľyŏu Zhāng āyí méiyŏu,

只有张阿姨没有,

Only Mrs Zhang didn't have one.

只有 zhǐyǒu only

张阿姨 Zhāng āyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

没有 méiyǒu to not have

8

tā hěn xiànmù tāmen.

她很羡慕她们。

She envied them.

她 tā she

很 hěn very

羡慕 xiànmù to envy

她们 tāmen them (female)

9

Tā jiānxìn érxí de shēntǐ yǒu wèntí,

她坚信儿媳的身体有问题,

She firmly believed that her daughter-in-law had a problem.

她 tā she

坚信 jiānxìn to believe firmly

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

身体 shēntǐ health

有 yǒu to have

问题 wèntí problem

10

sučyĭ yīzài cuīcù érxí qù yīyuàn jiǎnchá.

所以一再催促儿媳去医院检查。

So, she repeatedly urged her to see a doctor.

所以 suǒyǐ as a result

一再 yīzài repeatedly

催促 cuīcù to urge

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

去 qù to go to (a place)

医院 yīyuàn hospital

检查 jiǎnchá to examine

11

Érxí yě dăsuàn yào xiǎohái,

儿媳也打算要小孩,

The daughter-in-law also wanted to have a child,

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

也 yě also

打算 dǎsuàn to plan

要小孩 yào xiǎohái to have children (colloquial)

12

zhíshì yīzhí dōu méi huái shàng.

只是一直都没怀上。

it was just that it had not happened yet.

只是 zhǐshì but

一直 yīzhí all along

都 dōu all

没 méi have not

怀上 huáishàng to become pregnant

13

Dàn tā bù xiāngxìn zìjǐ yǒu shénme wèntí,

但她不相信自己有什么问题,

However, she didn't believe there was anything wrong with her

但 dàn however

她 tā she

不 bù not

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

自己 zìjǐ oneself

有 yǒu to have

什么 shénme anything

问题 wèntí problem

14

tā rènwéi zhèzhŏng shì zháojí yě méiyòng.

她认为这种事着急也没用。

and she thought this kind of thing could not be rushed.

她 tā she

认为 rènwéi to think

这种事 zhèzhǒngshì this kind of thing

着急 zháojí to feel anxious

也 yě (used for emphasis, often before a negative expression)

没用 méiyòng useless

15

Wănfàn shí, Zhāng āyí duì érzi shuō:

晚饭时, 张阿姨对儿子说:

At dinner, Mrs Zhang said to her son:

晚饭 wǎnfàn dinner

时 shí when

张阿姨 Zhāng āyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

对 duì towards

儿子 érzi son

说 shuō to say

16

"wǒ zuótiān zài diànshì shàng kàndào yī jiā yīyuàn de guǎnggào,

"我昨天在电视上看到一家医院的广告,

"I saw an ad about a hospital on TV yesterday.

我 wǒ I

昨天 zuótiān yesterday

在电视上 zài diànshì shàng on TV

看到 kàndào to see

– yī one

家 jiā classifier for hospitals

医院 yīyuàn hospital

的 de (used after an attribute)

广告 guǎnggào advertisement

17

shuō tāmen zhuānmén zhìliáo bùyùnzhèng.

说他们专门治疗不孕症。

It said that they specialized in treating infertility.

说 shuō to say

他们 tāmen they

专门 zhuānmén specialized

治疗 zhìliáo to treat (an illness)

不孕症 bùyùnzhèng female infertility

18

Yàobù míngtiān dài nǐ xífù qù jiǎnchá yīxià?"

要不明天带你媳妇去检查一下?"

How about taking your wife to that hospital tomorrow to have them check her?"

要不 yàobù how about...?

明天 míngtiān tomorrow

带 dài to take along

你 nǐ your (when referring to a close relationship, "de" is omitted)

媳妇 xífù wife (of a younger man)

去 qù to go

检查 jiǎnchá to examine

一下 yīxià to do (sth for a bit to give it a try)

19

Érzi bùnàifán de shuō:

儿子不耐烦地说:

The son impatiently replied:

儿子 érzi son

不耐烦 bùnàifán impatient

地 de -ly

说 shuō to say

20

"mā, nǐ bùyào guǎn le!

"妈,你不要管了!

"Mom, stop bothering me with this!

妈 mā mom

你 nǐ you

不要 bùyào don't!

管 guǎn bother about

] le (used in commands or request in response to a changed situation)

qù bù qù yīyuàn shì wŏmen zìjǐ de shìr."

去不去医院是我们自己的事儿。"

Whether we go to the hospital or not, is our business!"

去 qù to go

不去 bùqù not go

医院 yīyuàn hospital

是 shì is

我们 wŏmen our

自己 zìjǐ one's own

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

事儿 shìr business

22

Zhāng āyí tīng wán, lìmǎ jiǎzhuāng kūqì bìng shuōdào:

张阿姨听完,立马假装哭泣并说道:

Mrs Zhang immediately started to pretend to cry and said:

张阿姨 Zhāng āyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

听 tīng to listen

完 wán to finish

立马 lìmǎ immediately

假装 jiǎzhuāng to pretend

哭泣 kūqì to weep

并 bìng and

说道 shuōdào to say (the quoted words)

23

人家 rénjia other people

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

孙子孙女 sūnzi sūnnǔ grandson and granddaughter (together means grandchildren)

都 dōu already

上 shàng to attend (class or university)

幼儿园 yòu'éryuán kindergarten

了 le (indicate a change of state)

24

kě wǒ hái yī gè dōu méiyǒu.

可我还一个都没有。

and I have none.

[&]quot;rénjiā de sūnzi sūnnǚ dōu shàng yòu'éryuán le,

[&]quot;人家的孙子孙女都上幼儿园了,

[&]quot;Other people's grandchildren are already in kindergarten

可 kě but

我 wǒ I

还 hái still

— yī one

↑ gè classifier for people

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

没有 méiyǒu to not have

25

Nǐ bà zǒu le, liúxià wǒ yīgèrén gūlínglíng de.

你爸走了,留下我一个人孤零零的。

Your father has left me alone in this world.

你爸 nǐbà your father

走 zǒu to die (euph.)

了 le (completed action marker)

留下 liúxià to leave behind

我 wǒ me

一个人 yīgèrén alone (without company)

孤零零 gūlínglíng all alone

的 de (used to form a nominal expression)

26

Wǒ bùguò shì xiǎngyào gè sūnzi,

我不过是想要个孙子,

All I want is a grandson

我 wǒ l

不过是 bùguò shì nothing more than...

想要 xiǎngyào to want to

↑ gè classifier for people

孙子 sūnzi grandson

27

nǐmen dōu bùnéng mǎnzú wǒ.

你们都不能满足我。

and you can't even satisfy me with this wish.

你们 nǐmen you (plural)

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

不能 bùnéng cannot

满足 mǎnzú to satisfy

我 wǒ me

28

Wǒ háibùrú qù sǐ le suànle!"

我还不如去死了算了!"

I should just die!"

我 wǒ I

还不如 háibùrú to be better off ...

去 qù to go

死 sǐ to die

7 le (modal particle intensifying preceding clause)

算了 suànle let it be

30

Érxí fàngxià kuàizi, shuō:

儿媳放下筷子,说:

The daughter-in-law put down her chopsticks and said:"

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

放下 fàngxià to put down

筷子 kuàizi chopsticks

说 shuō to say

30

"mā, nǐ bié kū le!

"妈,你别哭了!

"Mom, stop crying!

妈 mā mom (In China, daughter-in-laws call mother-in-laws mom)

你 nǐ you

别 bié do not

哭 kū to cry

了 le (used in commands or requests in response to a changed situation)

31

Wǒ qù, wǒ míngtiān jiù qù."

我去,我明天就去。"

I will go. I will go tomorrow."

我 wǒ I

去 qù to go

我 wǒ I

明天 míngtiān tomorrow

就 jiù right away

去 qù to go

32

Zhāng āyí mǎshàng xiào le qilai .

张阿姨马上笑了起来。

Mrs Zhang immediately stop crying and started to smile.

张阿姨 Zhāng āyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

马上 mǎshàng immediately

笑 xiào smile

了 le (completed action marker)

起来 gilai (after a verb) indicating the beginning and continuation of an action

or a state

33

Dì'èrtiān, érxí qù yīyuàn jiǎnchá le.

第二天, 儿媳去医院检查了。

The next day, the daughter-in-law went to the hospital and was checked.

第二天 dì'èrtiān next day

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

去 qù to go

医院 yīyuàn hospital

检查 jiǎnchá to examine

了 le (completed action marker)

34

Yīshēng shuō méiyǒu wèntí,

医生说没有问题,

The doctor said there was no problem

医生 yīshēng doctor

说 shuō to say

没有 méiyǒu to not have

问题 wèntí problem

35

ràng tā bùyòng dānxīn.

让她不用担心。

and she shouldn't worry.

让 ràng to let sb do sth

她 tā she

不用 bùyòng need not

担心 dānxīn to worry

36

Bànnián guòqu le,

半年过去了,

Half a year past

半年 bànnián half a year

过去 guòqu to pass by

了 le (completed action marker)

37

érxí de dùzi háishi méiyŏu xiāoxi.

儿媳的肚子还是没有消息。

and her daughter-in-law was still not pregnant.

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

肚子 dùzi belly

还是 háishi still

没有 méiyǒu to not have

消息 xiāoxi news

38

Tā juéde hěn kůnǎo.

她觉得很苦恼。

Mrs Zhang felt very upset.

她 tā she

觉得 juéde to feel

很 hěn very

苦恼 kǔnǎo distressed

39

Hūrán, tā xiǎngqǐ gébì cūn de lǎo Zhōngyī,

忽然, 她想起隔壁村的老中医,

Suddenly, Mrs Zhang remembered the old traditional doctor who lived in a neighbouring village

忽然 hūrán suddenly

她 tā she

想起 xiǎngqǐ to recall

隔壁村 gébìcūn neighbouring village

的 de (used after an attribute)

老 lǎo old

中医 Zhōngyī a doctor trained in Chinese medicine

40

tīngshuō tā néng bāngzhù fùnǚ zēngjiā shòuyùn jīhuì.

听说他能帮助妇女增加受孕机会。

and she heard that he could help women increase the chances of getting pregnant.

听说 tīngshuō to hear (sth said)

他 tā he

能 néng can

帮助 bāngzhù to help

妇女 fùnǚ woman

增加 zēngjiā to increase

受孕 shòuyùn to conceive

机会 jīhuì opportunity

Yúshì, tā dài zhe érxí

于是,她带着儿媳

So, she took her daughter-in-law

于是 yúshì as a result

她 tā she

带 dài to take along

着 zhe (indicate an continued state or action)

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

42

qù kàn le zhèwèi lǎo Zhōngyī,

去看了这位老中医,

to see this old Chinese doctor

去 qù to go

看 kàn to see

了 le (completed action marker)

这位 zhèwèi this (person)

老 lǎo old

中医 Zhōngyī a doctor trained in Chinese medicine

43

bìng dàihuí yīxiē Zhōngyào,

并带回一些中药,

and they brought back some prescribed Chinese medicine.

并 bìng and

带回 dàihuí bring back

一些 yīxiē some

中药 Zhōngyào (traditional) Chinese medicine

44

tā měitiān dōu ràng érxí hē.

她每天都让儿媳喝。

Mrs Zhang made her daughter-in-law drink it every day.

她 tā she

每天 měitiān every day

都 dōu all

让 ràng to let sb do sth

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

喝 hē to drink

45

Bànnián yòu guòqu le,

半年又过去了,

But half a year later,

半年 bànnián half a year

又 yòu (once) again

过去 guòqu to pass by

了 le (completed action marker)

46

kě hǎoxiàng yě méiyǒu zuòyòng.

可好像也没有作用。

her daughter-in-law was still not pregnant.

可 kě but

好像 hǎoxiàng to seem like

也 yě (used for emphasis, often before a negative expression)

没有 méiyǒu to not have

作用 zuòyòng effect

47

Zhāng āyí gǎndào hěn jǔsàng.

张阿姨感到很沮丧。

Mrs Zhang felt very frustrated.

张阿姨 Zhāng āyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

很 hěn very

感到 gǎndào to feel

沮丧 jǔsàng dispirited

48

Yī tiān, tā chūqù mǎidōngxi,

一天,她出去买东西,

One day, she went out shopping

一天 yītiān one day (in the past)

她 tā she

出去 chūqù to go out

买东西 mǎidōngxi to do one's shopping

49

zài jiēshang kàndào yī gè mài Zhōngyào de zhōngnián nánzǐ,

在街上看到一个卖中药的中年男子,

and saw a middle-aged man selling Chinese medicine on the street.

在 zài (located) at

街上 jiēshang on the street

看到 kàndào to see

— yī one

↑ gè classifier for people

卖 mài to sell

中药 Zhōngyào (traditional) Chinese medicine

的 de (used to form a nominal expression)

中年 zhōngnián middle age

男子 nánzǐ a man

50

tā liú zhe yī liǎn húzi, gèzi bù gāo.

他留着一脸胡子, 个子不高。

He had a beard and was short in stature.

他 tā he

留 liú to let grow

着 zhe (indicate a continued action or state)

一脸 yīliǎn all over the face

胡子 húzi beard

个子 gèzi stature

不 bù not

高 gāo tall

51

Tā zài dìshang bǎi le jǐ zhāng xiàngpiàn,

他在地上摆了几张相片,

On the ground, he displayed a few pictures

他 tā he

在地上 zàidìshang on the ground

摆 bǎi to exhibit

了 le (completed action marker)

几 jǐ a few

张 zhāng classifier for flat objects, sheet

相片 xiàngpiàn photograph

52

xiàngpiàn shàng de nửrén men dōu bào zhe yī gè háizi.

相片上的女人们都抱着一个孩子。

of women happily holding babies.

相片 xiàngpiàn photograph

上 shàng on

的 de (used to form a nominal expression)

女人们 nǚrénmen women

都 dōu all

抱 bào to hold

着 zhe (indicate a continued action or state)

— yī one

个 gè classifier for people

孩子 háizi child

53

Xiàngpiàn pángbiān yǒu yī zhāng zhǐ, shàngmian xiě zhe:

相片旁边有一张纸,上面写着:

Besides these pictures, a piece of paper said:

相片 xiàngpiàn photograph

旁边 pángbiān beside

有 yǒu there is

— yī one

张 zhāng classifier for flat objects

纸 zhǐ paper

上面 shàngmian on top of

写 xiě to write

着 zhe (indicate a continued action or state)

54

"Zǔchuán mìfāng, zhuānzhì bùyùn".

[&]quot;祖传秘方,专治不孕"。

[&]quot;These are all happy mothers who became pregnant after taking my ancestral secret formula that cures infertility!"

祖传 zǔchuán passed on from ancestors

秘方 mìfāng secret recipe

专治 zhuānzhì (of medicine) to use specifically for the treatment of

不孕 bùyùn infertility

55

Zhāng āyí kàndào zhèxiē xiàngpiàn,

张阿姨看到这些相片,

Upon seeing these pictures,

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

看到 kàndào to see

这些 zhèxiē these

相片 xiàngpiàn photograph

56

yănjing dōu liàng le.

眼睛都亮了。

Mrs Zhang's eyes lit up.

眼睛 yǎnjing eye

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

亮 liàng to shine

了 le (completed action marker)

57

Tā zǒuxiàng nánzǐ wèn:"zhè yào zhēn de yǒuyòng ma?"

她走向男子问:"这药真的有用吗?"

She then walked towards the middle-aged man and asked:" Does this medicine really work?"

她 tā she

走向 zǒuxiàng to move towards

男子 nánzǐ a man

问 wèn to ask

这 zhè this

药 yào medicine

真 zhēn really

的 de (used after an attribute)

有用 yǒuyòng useful

吗 ma (question particle for "yes-no" questions)

58

Nánzí zhí zhe xiàngpiàn shuō:

男子指着相片说:

The man pointed to the pictures and said:

男子 nánzǐ a man

指 zhǐ to point at or to

着 zhe (indicate a continued action or state)

相片 xiàngpiàn photograph

说 shuō to say

59

[&]quot;Nà dāngrán! Kànkan zhèxiē māma men,

"那当然!看看这些妈妈们,

"Of course it works! Look at these mothers!

那 nà that

当然 dāngrán of course

看看 kànkan to take a look at

这些 zhèxiē these

妈妈 māma mother

们 men (plural marker for pronouns)

60

tāmen dōu shì yīnwèi wŏ de yào cái dédào háizi de."

她们都是因为我的药才得到孩子的。"

They all had babies because of my medicine!"

她们 tāmen they (for females)

都 dōu all

是...的 shì...de (sentence pattern used for emphasis)

因为 yīnwèi because

我的 wǒde my

药 yào medicine

才 cái only then

得到 dédào to obtain

孩子 háizi child

61

Zhāng āyí mǎshàng cóng qiánbāo lǐ náchū wǔ bǎi kuài qián,

张阿姨马上从钱包里拿出五百块钱,

Mrs Zhang immediately took 500 yuan from her purse

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

马上 mǎshàng immediately

从 cóng from

钱包 qiánbāo wallet

里 lǐ inside

拿出 náchū to take out

五百 wǔbǎi 5 hundred

块 kuài yuan (RMB)

钱 qián money

62

ránhòu mǎi le píng yào.

然后买了瓶药。

and bought a bottle of the fertility medicine.

然后	ránhòu	and
买	mǎi	to buy
了	le	(completed action marker)
瓶	píng	bottle
药	yào	medicine

63

Huídào jiā hòu, tā tōutōu bǎ yào fàngjìn mǐfàn lǐ,

回到家后,她偷偷把药放进米饭里,

When she got home, she secretly mixed this medicine with the rice

回到	huídào	to return to
家	jiā	home
后	hòu	after
她	tā	she
偷偷	tōutōu	secretly
把	bă	(used to shift the object to before the verb)
药	yào	medicine
放进	fàngjìn	to put into
米饭	mĭfàn	(cooked) rice
里	lĭ	inside

64

ránhòu jiào érxí lái chī wănfàn.

然后叫儿媳来吃晚饭。

and invited her daughter-in-law to eat dinner.

然后	ránhòu	then
叫	jiào	to ask
儿媳	érxí	daughter-in-law
来	lái	to come
吃	chī	to eat
晚饭	wǎnfàn	dinner

65

Gānghǎo jīntiān érzi jiābān bù huílai chīfàn,

刚好今天儿子加班不回来吃饭,

It so happened, that on this day her son had to work overtime and was not present for dinner.

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

今天 jīntiān today

儿子 érzi son

加班 jiābān to work overtime

不 bù not

回来 huílai to come back

吃饭 chīfàn to have a meal

66

zhǐyǒu Zhāng āyí hé érxí.

只有张阿姨和儿媳。

Only Mrs Zhang and her daughter-in-law sat down to dine.

只有 zhǐyǒu only

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

和 hé and

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

67

Zhāng āyí méiyǒu chīfàn, zhǐshì chī le jǐ kǒu cài.

张阿姨没有吃饭,只是吃了几口菜。

Mrs Zhang did not eat the rice, just took a few bits from the other food on the table.

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

没有 méiyŏu haven't 吃饭 chīfàn to eat (rice) 只是 zhĭshì only 吃 chī to eat 了 le (completed action marker) 几 a few jĭ kŏu classifier for bites 菜 cài dish (type of food)

68

Érxí qíguài de wèn:" mā, nǐ zěnme bù chīfàn?"

儿媳奇怪地问:"妈,你怎么不吃饭?"

Her daughter-in-law felt it strange that Mrs Zhang was not eating much and asked her: "Mom, why don't you eat?"

儿媳	érxí	daughter-in-law
奇怪	qíguài	strange
地	de	-ly
问	wèn	to ask
妈	mā	mom
你	nĭ	you
怎么	zěnme	why?
不	bù	not
吃饭	chīfàn	to eat

69

[&]quot;Wǒ xiànzài hái bù tài è, děnghuìr zài chī."

"我现在还不太饿,等会儿再吃。"

Mrs Zhang replied, "I am not too hungry now, I will eat later"

我 wǒ I

现在 xiànzài now

还 hái yet

不太 bùtài not very

徴 è hungry

等会儿 děnghuìr wait a while

再 zài then (after sth, and not until then)

吃 chī to eat

70

Wănfàn hòu bùjiù, érxí shuō tā yǒudiǎn ěxīn,

晚饭后不久, 儿媳说她有点恶心,

Shortly after dinner, her daughter-in-law said she felt a little nauseous

晚饭 wǎnfàn dinner

后 hòu after

不久 bùjiǔ not long (after)

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

说 shuō to say

她 tā she

有点 yǒudiǎn a little

恶心 ěxīn to feel sick

71

jiēzhe jiù kāishǐ ŏutù.

接着就开始呕吐。

and started to vomit.

接着 jiēzhe after that

就 jiù then

开始 kāishǐ to start

呕吐 ǒutù to vomit

72

Zhāng āyí yǒudiǎn jīngyà,

张阿姨有点惊讶,

Mrs Zhang was a little surprised at

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

有点 yǒudiǎn a little

惊讶 jīngyà to surprise

73

zhège yào xiàoguǒ zhème hǎo ā!

这个药效果这么好啊!

how strong the effect of the medicine was!

这个 zhège this

药 yào medicine

效果 xiàoguǒ effect

这么 zhème this much

好 hǎo good

啊 ā interjection of surprise

74

Kě érxí tù le hǎojiǔ dōu méi tíng,

可儿媳吐了好久都没停,

But her daughter-in-law kept intermittently vomiting

可 kě but

儿媳 érxí daughter-in-law

吐 tù to vomit

了 le (completed action marker)

好久 hǎojiǔ quite a while

都 dōu (used for emphasis) even

没 méi not

停 tíng to stop

75

liǎnsè yě hěn cāngbái.

脸色也很苍白。

and began to look very pale.

脸色 liǎnsè look

也 yě also

很 hěn very

苍白 cāngbái pale

76

Gānghǎo zhèshí érzi huílai kàndào le,

刚好这时儿子回来看到了,

It was during this period that Mrs Zhang's son returned and saw the state of his wife,

刚好 gānghǎo to happen to be

这时 zhèshí at this time

儿子 érzi son

回来 huílai to return

看到 kàndào to see

了 le (completed action marker)

77

măshàng bă tā sòng dào yīyuàn.

马上把她送到医院。

immediately rushed her to the hospital.

马上	mǎshàng	immediately
	madriaria	III III II CAIALCI I

把 bǎ (used to shift the object to before the verb)

她 tā she

送 sòng to send

到 dào to (a place)

医院 yīyuàn hospital

78

Yīshēng shuō hǎoxiàng shì shíwùzhòngdú, bìng wèn tāmen:

医生说好像是食物中毒,并问他们:

The doctor said that it looked like food poisoning and asked:

医生 yīshēng doctor

说 shuō to say

好像 hǎoxiàng to seem like

是 shì is

食物中毒 shíwùzhòngdú food poisoning

并 bìng and

问 wèn to ask

他们 tāmen them

79

"Tā jīntiān yǒu méiyǒu chī shénme qíguài de dōngxi?"

"她今天有没有吃什么奇怪的东西?"

"Did she eat anything weird?"

她 tā she

今天 jīntiān today

有没有 yǒuméiyǒu to have or not have

吃 chī to eat

什么 shénme anything

奇怪 qíguài odd

的 de (used after an attribute)

东西 dōngxi thing

80

Érzi huídá shuō:"méiyǒu ba!"

儿子回答说:"没有吧!"

The son replied:" I don't think so!"

儿子 érzi son

回答 huídá to reply

说 shuō to say

没有 méiyǒu haven't

回 ba (indicating some doubt in the speaker's mind)

81

Tīngdào yīshēng de huà, Zhāng āyí huāng le,

听到医生的话, 张阿姨慌了,

Upon hearing the doctor's opinion, Mrs Zhang panicked

听到 tīngdào to hear

医生 yīshēng doctor

的 de (used after an attribute)

话 huà talk

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

慌 huāng to get panicky

了 le (completed action marker)

82

xīnxiǎng gāi bùhuì shì tā de yào yǒu wèntí ba.

心想该不会是她的药有问题吧。

and wondered if it was because of her medicine.

心想 xīnxiǎng to think to oneself

该 gāi probably

不会 bùhuì will not (act, happen etc)

是 shì is

她 tā she

的 de ~'s (possessive particle)

药 yào medicine

有 yǒu there is

问题 wèntí problem

吧 ba ...I presume.

83

Érzi kàn tā jǐnzhāng de yàngzi,

儿子看她紧张的样子,

The son noticed her nervousness

儿子 érzi son

看 kàn to see

她 tā she

紧张 jǐnzhāng nervous

的 de (used after an attribute)

样子 yàngzi appearance

84

jiù wèn tā:"mā, nǐ zěnmele?"

就问她: "妈, 你怎么了?"

and asked:" Mom, what's wrong?"

就 jiù then

问 wèn to ask

妈 mā mother

你 nǐ you

怎么了 zěnmele What's going on?

85

Zhāng āyí méi shuōhuà, érshì kū le qilai,

张阿姨没说话, 而是哭了起来,

Mrs Zhang didn't say anything, but started to cry.

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

没 méi not

说话 shuōhuà to talk

而是 érshì rather

哭 kū to cry

了 le (completed action marker)

起来 gilai (after a verb) indicating the beginning and continuation of an action

or a state

86

ránhòu bă suŏyŏu de shì dōu gàosu le érzi.

然后把所有的事都告诉了儿子。

Then she told her son everything.

然后 ránhòu then (afterwards)

把 bǎ (used to shift the object to before the verb)

所有 suǒyǒu all

的 de (used after an attribute)

事 shì thing

都 dōu all

告诉 gàosu to tell

了 le (completed action marker)

儿子 érzi son

87

Érzi hěn shēngqì, dàshēng duì Zhāng āyí shuō:

儿子很生气,大声对张阿姨说:

Her son got very angry and shouted:

儿子 érzi son

很 hěn very

生气 shēngqì angry

大声 dàshēng loudly

对 duì towards

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

说 shuō to say

88

"Mā, nǐ zěnme zhème yúchǔn!

"妈, 你怎么这么愚蠢!

"Mom! Why are you so foolish!

妈 mā mom

你 nǐ you

怎么 zěnme how?

这么 zhème so much

愚蠢 yúchǔn stupid

89

zhèzhŏng piànrén de huà yĕ xiāngxìn!"

这种骗人的话也相信!"

How could you believe in this kind scam?!"

这种 zhèzhǒng this kind of

骗人 piànrén a scam

的 de (used after an attribute)

话 huà talk

也 yě (used for emphasis)

相信 xiāngxìn to believe

90

Zuìhòu érzi hái shuō:" mā, nǐ sǐ le zhè tiáo xīn ba!

最后儿子还说: "妈, 你死了这条心吧!

Later, the son said:" Mom, just drop it.

最后 zuìhòu finally

儿子 érzi son

还 hái also

说 shuō to say

妈 mā mom

你 nǐ you

死了这条心 sǐlezhètiáoxīn (expression) give up the idea

吧 ba (modal particle indicating suggestion or surmise)

91

Wŏmen shì bùkěnéng huì yŏu háizi de.

我们是不可能会有孩子的。

We can't have kids.

我们 wŏmen we

是...的 shì... de (sentence pattern used for emphasis)

不可能 bùkěnéng impossible

会 huì will

有 yǒu to have

孩子 háizi child

92

Běnlái wǒ shì bùxiǎng shuō de,

本来我是不想说的,

I didn't want to tell you,

本来 běnlái at first

我 wǒ I

是...的 shì... de (sentence pattern used for emphasis)

不想 bùxiǎng do not want

说 shuō to say

93

shànggèyuè wǒ tōutōu qù jiǎnchá le shēntǐ,

上个月我偷偷去检查了身体,

but last month I had a medical examination to look into why we are not having kids

上个月 shànggèyuè last month

我 wǒ I

偷偷 tōutōu secretly

去 qù to go

检查 jiǎnchá to examine

了 le (completed action marker)

身体 shēntǐ (human) body

94

qíshí zhēnzhèng yǒu wèntí de rén shì wǒ."

其实真正有问题的人是我。"

and the truth is that I am the one who has problems."

其实 qíshí actually

真正 zhēnzhèng true

有 yǒu to have

问题 wèntí problem

的 de (used to form a nominal expression)

人 rén person

是 shì is

我 wǒ me

95

Zhāng āyí tīng wán yòu kū le qilai,

张阿姨听完又哭了起来,

After hearing this, Mrs Zhang started crying again

张阿姨 Zhāngāyí auntie Zhang (Mrs Zhang)

听 tīng to listen

完 wán to finish

又 yòu (once) again

哭 kū to cry

了 le (completed action marker)

起来 qilai (after a verb) indicating the beginning and continuation of an action

or a state

96

tā zhè bèizi dōu bùkěnéng huì yǒu sūnzi le.

她这辈子都不可能会有孙子了。

because she now understood she would never have a grandson.

她 tā she

这 zhè this

辈子 bèizi all one's life

都 dōu all

不可能 bùkěnéng impossible

会 huì will

有 yǒu to have

孙子 sūnzi grandson

了 le (indicate a new situation or state)