

10 Culture Shocks in China

Transcript

Dàjiā hǎo, huānyíng láidào Tiāntiān Hànyǔ. Wǒ shì Dèngdeng.

A: 大家好，欢迎来到天天汉语。我是邓邓。

Hello, everyone! Welcome to Everyday Chinese. I'm Dengdeng.

Wǒ shì Lǐ lǎoshī.

B: 我是李老师。

I'm Teacher Li.

Lǐ lǎoshī, wǒmen zhīqián yǒu yí ge shìpín “Zhōngguó nán běi fāng de yǔyán chāyì” yǒu hěn duō rén guānkàn.

A: 李老师，我们之前有一个视频《中国南北方的语言差异》有很多人观看。

Miss Li, we had a video “Language Differences between the North and South of China” that many people have seen.

Wǒ juéde dàjiā yíding duì Zhōngguó wénhuà hěn gǎn xìngqù!

我觉得大家一定对中国文化很感兴趣！

So I think people must be very interested in Chinese culture!

Shì a. Nà jīntiān wǒmen zài gēn dàjiā fēnxiǎng yìxiē ràng rén zhènjīng de Zhōngguó wénhuà xiànxàng ba!

B: 是啊。那今天我们再跟大家分享一些让人震惊的中国文化现象吧！

I agree. So today we're going to share with you some Chinese culture shock examples.

Hǎo zhǔyi. Hǎo, nà jiē xiàlai wǒmen jiù kāishǐ jīntiān de huàtí ba!

A: 好主意。好，那接下来我们就开始今天的话题吧！

Good idea! All right, let's start today's topic.

①

Yídòng zhīfù shèngxíng

移动支付盛行

Mobile Payments is in Vogue

<https://www.everydaychinese.com>

Shuōdào jìn jǐ nián lái Zhōngguó shèhuì zuì dà de biànhuà, wǒ juéde jiù shì yídòng zhīfù de pǔjí le.

A: 说到近几年来中国社会最大的变化，我觉得就是移动支付的普及了。

Speaking of the biggest change in Chinese society in recent years, I think it is the prevalence of mobile payments.

Méi cuò. Suīrán xiàng qítā guójiā yě yǒu xiàng Apple Pay zhèyàng de yídòng zhīfù fāngshì,

B: 没错。虽然像其他国家也有像 Apple Pay 这样的移动支付方式，

Yes. Although there are mobile payment platforms like Apple Pay in other countries,

dànshì zuì cháng jiàn de háishi xiànjīn huòzhě xìnyòngkǎ .

但是最常见的还是现金或者信用卡。

the most common payment methods are cash or credit cards.

Shì de. Dànshì zài Zhōngguó, bùguǎn nǐ shì chī fàn, dǎ chē, háishi lǚyóu, gòu wù dōu kěyǐ shǐyòng yí ge shǒujī jiějué.

A: 是的。但是在中国，不管你是吃饭、打车，还是旅游、购物都可以使用一个手机解决。

It's true. But in China, whether you are buying food , taking a taxi, traveling or shopping, all you need is a mobile phone.

Xiànzài wǒmen yǐjīng bù xūyào dài qiánbāo chū mén le.

现在我们已经不需要带钱包出门了。

Now we don't have to bring our wallets when we go out.

Duì. Wǒmen zuì cháng yòng de shǒujī APP Wēixìn huòzhě shì Zhīfùbǎo dōu yǒu yídòng zhīfù de gōngnéng.

B: 对。我们最常用的手机 APP 微信或者是支付宝都有移动支付的功能。

That's right. We can make payments with the most popular apps such as WeChat or Alipay.

Suǒyǐ yòng shǒujī zhíjiē sǎo yíxià èrwéimǎ jiù kěyǐ fù kuǎn le.

所以用手机直接扫一下二维码就可以付款了。

So we can pay by directly scanning QR codes with our phones.

Zhèyàng jì jiǎnshǎole zhǎo língqián hé pái duì de shíjiān , yòu bìmiǎnle méiyǒu dài qiánbāo de gāngà. Wǒ juéde fēicháng fāngbiàn.

A: 这样既减少了找零钱和排队的时间，又避免了没有带钱包的尴尬。我觉得非常方便。

This not only saves time from getting change and waiting in line, but also avoids the

embarrassment of not bringing a wallet. I think it is very convenient.

Kě bú shì ma. Bié shuō shì zài shāngchǎng hé fàndiàn le, xiànzài jiù shì zài jiēbiān
qǐtǎo de rén, tā dōu yǒu zìjǐ de èrwéimǎ le.

B: 可不是嘛。别说是在商场和饭店了，现在就是在街边乞讨的人，他都有自己的二维码了。

Indeed it is. Not just shopping malls and restaurants, even beggars on the street now have
their own QR codes.

Shì de. Wǒ juéde dàjiā yǐhòu chúle xuéxí “duōshao qián” zhīwài, hái yīnggāi xuéxí
“nǐ sǎo wǒ háishi wǒ sǎo nǐ?”

A: 是的。我觉得大家以后除了学习“多少钱”之外，还应该学习“你扫我还是我扫你”。

Yup. I think in the future, in addition to learning “多少钱”, you should also learn “你扫我还
是我扫你”.

Duì duì duì, zhè jù huà zài fù kuǎn de shíhou zhēn de hěn shíyòng.

B: 对对对，这句话在付款的时候真的很实用。

I couldn't agree more. This phrase is really useful when you make payments.

②

Zhōngguó de qípā měishí

中国的奇葩美食

Weird Chinese Food

Shuōdào Zhōngguó wénhuà, jiù bìxū yào shuōshuo Zhōngguó de měishí!

A: 说到中国文化，就必须得说说中国的美食！

When it comes to Chinese culture, we must talk about Chinese food!

Shì de. Zhōngguó dìdàwùbó, měi ge dìfang dōu yǒu zìjǐ de tèsè cài.

B: 是的。中国地大物博，每个地方都有自己的特色菜。

Yes. China has a vast territory and abundant resources, and each place has its own
speciality.

Bǐrú Běijīng de kǎoyā, Sìchuān de huǒguō, hái yǒu Guǎngdōng de zǎochá...

比如北京的烤鸭、四川的火锅，还有广东的早茶...

For example, roasted duck in Beijing, hot pot in Sichuan, morning tea in Guangdong.

Duì. Dànshì chúle zhèxiē, Zhōngguó hái yǒu yìxiē ràng wàiguó péngyou gǎndào zhènjīng de měishí .

A: 对。但是除了这些，中国还有一些让外国朋友感到震惊的美食。

Yup. But in addition to these, China also has some delicacies that will shock some foreigners.

Bǐrú ...

B: 比如……

Such as...

Kǎo cányǒng, chòu dòufu, fèngzhǎo, pídàn, hái yǒu zhū nǎo.

A: 烤蚕蛹、臭豆腐、凤爪、皮蛋，还有猪脑。

Roasted silkworms, stinky tofu, chicken feet, preserved eggs and pig brains.

Qíshí zhè xiē shíwù bùjǐn wàiguó péngyou jiēshòu buliǎo, yǒu yí bùfen Zhōngguó rén yě jiēshòu bu liǎo.

B: 其实这些食物不仅外国朋友接受不了，有一部分中国人也接受不了。

Actually, these foods are unacceptable not only to some foreigners, but also to some Chinese people.

Shì de. Hái yǒu yìxiē wàiguó péngyou jiēshòu buliǎo dài gǔtou de ròu. Bǐrú páigǔ, yútóu , zhūti dēngdēng.

A: 是的。还有一些外国朋友接受不了带骨头的肉。比如排骨、鱼头、猪蹄等等。

That's right. There are also some foreigners who don't eat meat with bones. Such as ribs, fish head, pig feet and so on.

Qíshí bù tóng dìfāng de rén duì měishí de dìngyì shì bù yíyàng de.

B: 其实不同地方的人对美食的定义是不一样的。

In fact, people in different places have different ideas of delicacies.

Xīwàng dàjiā yǐhòu yǒu jīhuì lái Zhōngguó cháng yì cháng zhè xiē ràng rén “zhènjīng” de shíwù.

希望大家以后有机会来中国尝一尝这些让人“震惊”的食物。

I hope you can come to China to try these “shocking” foods in the future.

Shuō búding nǐ huì xǐhuan tāmen o.

说不定你会喜欢它们哦。

Maybe you will like them.

③

Quàn jiǔ wénhuà

劝 酒 文化

Drink-Urging Culture

Shuō dào yǐn shí wén huà, wǒ jué de Zhōngguó de jiǔ wén huà yě hěn tè bié.

A: 说到饮食文化，我觉得中国的酒文化也很特别。

Speaking to food culture, I think the drinking culture in China is also very special.

Shì de. Zhōngguó rén xǐ huān quàn jiǔ.

B: 是的。中国人喜欢劝酒。

Yes, Chinese people like to encourage others to drink.

Quàn jiǔ shì shén me yì si ne?

A: 劝 酒 是 什 么 意 思 呢?

What's the meaning of “劝酒”?

Quàn jiǔ jiù shì dà jiā zài yì qǐ chī fàn de shí hòu, zǒng yǒu rén zhǎo gè zhǒng gè yàng de lǐ yóu ràng nǐ hē jiǔ.

B: 劝酒就是大家在一起吃饭的时候，总有人找各种各样的理由让你喝酒。

“劝酒” is that when people eat together, there are always people making you drink for all sorts of reasons.

Nǐ hē de yuè duō, tā jiù yuè gāo xìng, yuè yǒu miàn zi.

你喝得越多，他就越高兴，越有面子。

The more you drink, the happier they are and the more respected they feel.

Zhè zhǒng jiǔ wén huà bù jǐn wài guó péng you jiē shòu bu liǎo, yuè lái yuè duō de Zhōngguó rén yě biǎo shì tā men jiē shòu bu liǎo.

A: 这种酒文化不仅外国朋友接受不了，越来越多的中国人也表示他们接受不了。

This drinking culture is not only unacceptable to foreigners, but also to more and more Chinese people.

Ng. Suǒ yǐ rén men huì zhǎo gè zhǒng lǐ yóu lái dǎng jiǔ.

B: 嗯。所以人们会找各种理由来挡酒。

Mm. So people will find all kinds of reasons to refuse to drink.

Bǐrú “wǒ bú huì hē jiǔ”, “wǒ duì jiǔjīng guòmǐn”, “wǒ shì kāi chē lái de” huòzhě “wǒ gānggāng chīguo gǎnmào yào” děngděng.

比如“我不会喝酒”，“我对酒精过敏”，“我是开车来的”或者“我刚刚吃过感冒药”等。

Such as “I can’t drink”, “I’m allergic to alcohol”, “I drove here”, or “I just took medicine for my cold” and so on.

Shì de. Yīnwèi yǒu yuè lái yuè duō de rén yìshí dào hē jiǔ duì shēntǐ bù hǎo.

A: 是的。因为有越来越多的人意识到喝酒对身体不好。

Yeah. More and more people realize that drinking is bad for their health,

Suǒyǐ yìbān zhǐyào nǐ shuōchū shàngmiàn zhè xiē lǐyóu, tāmen jiù bú huì zài quàn nǐ hē jiǔ le.

所以一般只要你说出上面这些理由，他们就不会再劝你喝酒了。

so as long as you give the above reasons, they will stop urging you to drink.

Ng. Érqǐ xiànzài dà bùfēn de niánqīng rén yě yǐjīng bú quàn jiǔ le.

B: 嗯。而且现在大部分的年轻人也已经不劝酒了。

Mm. And now most young people are no longer urging others to drink.

④

Zìrán shài gān yīfu

自然晒干衣服

Air Dry Clothes

Èi, Lǐ lǎoshī. Nǐ jiā lǐ shǐyòng hōnggānjī ma?

A: 诶，李老师。你家里使用烘干机吗？

Miss Li, do you use a dryer at home?

Hōnggānjī shì shénme? Wǒ cónglái méiyǒu yòngguo.

B: 烘干机是什么？我从来没有用过。

What is a dryer? I’ve never used it.

Wǒ juéde yìbān Zhōngguó jiātíng dōu bú tài yòng hōnggānjī ba.

我觉得一般中国家庭都不太用烘干机吧。

I don’t think Chinese families use dryers very much.

Shì de. Zhōngguó rén xǐhuan bǎ xǐhǎo de yīwù fàngzài tàiyáng dǐxià shài, ràng tā zìrán shàigān.

A: 是的。中国人喜欢把洗好的衣物放在太阳底下晒，让它自然晒干。

Right. Chinese people prefer to hang their laundry in the sun and let it dry naturally.

Ng. Yīnwèi wǒmen juéde yángguāng kěyǐ shā jūn.

B: 嗯。因为我们觉得阳光可以杀菌。

Mm. Because we believe sunlight kills germs.

Shì de. Nà guānzhòng péngyoumen, zài nǐ de guójiā yě shì zhèyàng ma?

A: 是的。那观众朋友们，在你的国家也是这样吗？

Right. So folks, is it the same in your countries?

Háishi shuō nǐmen gèng xíguàn shǐyòng hōnggānjī qù hōnggān yīwù ne?

还是说你们更习惯使用烘干机去烘干衣物呢？

Or are you more used to using dryers to dry clothes?

Huānyíng zài pínglùn dǐxià gàosu wǒmen.

欢迎在评论底下告诉我们。

Welcome to tell us in the comments.

⑤

Suíchù kě jiàn de shèxiàngtóu

随处可见的摄像头

Cameras Everywhere

Zài Zhōngguó de hěn duō gōnggòng chǎngsuǒ hé jiēdào dōu ānzhuāng le shèxiàngtóu.

B: 在中国的很多公共场所和街道都安装了摄像头。

There are cameras installed in many public places and streets in China.

Shèxiàngtóu duō le zài yíding chéngdù shàng jiǎnshǎole fànzui, bǎozhèngle wǒmen de shēnghuó ānquán.

摄像头多了在一定程度上减少了犯罪，保证了我们的生活安全。

Having more cameras reduces crime to a certain extent and ensures the safety of our life.

Shì de. Búguò yǒu xiē wàiguó péngyou duìyú Zhōngguó suíchù kě jiàn de shèxiàngtóu hěn bù xíguàn,

A: 是的。不过有些外国朋友对于中国随处可见的摄像头很不习惯,

Right. But some foreigners are not used to cameras everywhere in China,

tāmen juéde zhè kěnéng huì qīnfàn tā rén de yīnsī.

他们觉得这可能会侵犯他人的隐私。

and they think it might invade their privacy.

Ng. Nǐmen shēnghuó de dìfang shèxiàngtóu duō ma?

B: 嗯。你们生活的地方摄像头多吗?

Mm, do you live in a place with a lot of cameras?

Nǐmen duì suíchù kě jiàn de shèxiàngtóu yǒu shénme zìjǐ de yìjiàn huò kànfǎ ma?

你们对随处可见的摄像头有什么自己的意见或看法吗?

Do you have any opinions about cameras everywhere?

Huānyíng zài pínglùn lǐ gàosu wǒmen.

欢迎在评论里告诉我们。

Let us know in the comments.

⑥

Zuò dìtiě huì ānjiǎn

坐地铁会安检

Check Before Taking the Subway

Zánmen gānggāng shuōdào shèxiàngtóu,

B: 咱们刚刚说到摄像头,

We were just talking about cameras,

zhè ràng wǒ yòu xiǎngqǐ le yí jiàn kěnéng shì Zhōngguó hé qítā guójiā bù tài yíyàng de dìfang.

这让我又想起了一件可能是中国和其他国家不太一样的地方。

which reminds me of another difference between China and other countries.

Shì shénme ne?

A: 是什么呢?

What's it?

Nà jiù shì ānjiǎn. Zhōngguó de ānjiǎn bùjǐn shì shèzhì zài jīchǎng lǐ, zài huǒchēzhàn, dìtiězhàn yě dōu xūyào ānjiǎn.

B: 那就是安检。中国的安检不仅仅是设置在机场里，在火车站、地铁站也都需要安检。

It's the security check. China's security checks are not only in airports, but also in railway stations and subway stations.

Shì de. Érqiě búlùn nǐ ná de shì dà xínglǐxiāng hái shì xiǎo shǒubāo, dōu xūyào ānjiǎn.

A: 是的。而且不论你拿的是大行李箱还是小手包，都需要安检。

Yes. And whether you are carrying a large suitcase or a small handbag, you need to go through security.

Xiàng dāojù, jiǔjīng děng wēixiǎn wùpǐn dōu bù néng dài shàng huǒchē hé dìtiě.

B: 像刀具、酒精等危险物品都不能带上火车和地铁。

Dangerous goods such as knives and alcohol are not allowed on trains or subways.

Zhème shuō de huà, wǒ juéde wǒmen Zhōngguó rén de ānquán yìshí shízài shì tài gāo le!

A: 这么说的话，我觉得我们中国人的安全意识实在是太高了！

In this case, I think we Chinese people have high awareness of safety!

Méi cuò.

B: 没错。

That's right.

⑦

Dūn shì cèsuǒ

蹲式厕所

Squat Toilets

Hái yǒu yí ge chāyì wǒ juéde hěn jù yǒu dài biǎo xìng.

A: 还有一个差异我觉得很具有代表性。

There's another difference that I think is representative.

Shì shénme ne?

B: 是什么呢?

What's it?

Nà jiù shì Zhōngguó de gōnggòng cèsuǒ dà bùfen shǐyòng de shì dūn biàn shì mǎtǒng.

A: 那就是中国的公共厕所大部分使用的是蹲便式马桶。

That is, most public toilets in China are squat toilets,

Dàn zài hěn duō qítā guójiā, tāmen de gōnggòng cèsuǒ shǐyòng de shì zuò biàn shì mǎtǒng.
但在很多其他国家, 他们的公共厕所使用的是坐便式马桶。

but in many other countries, their public toilets are sitting toilets.

Búguò suízhe rénmen shēnghuó xíguàn de gǎibiàn,

B: 不过随着人们生活习惯的改变,

However, with the change of people's living habits,

xiànzài hěn duō Zhōngguó de dà shāngchǎng huòzhě shì dà jiǔdiàn dōu gǎichéng le
zuò biàn shì mǎtǒng.

现在很多中国的大商场或者是大酒店都改成了坐便式马桶。

many shopping malls or big hotels in China use sitting toilets.

Huòzhě shì jì yǒu zuò biàn shì mǎtǒng yòu yǒu dūn biàn shì de mǎtǒng.

或者是既有坐便式马桶又有蹲便式的马桶。

Or there are both sitting toilets and squat toilets.

Shì de. Wǒ hái xiǎng qǐlai yí ge hěn yǒu yìsi de shìqing.

A: 是的。我还想起来一个很有意思的事情。

Right. I also think of something really interesting.

Yīnwèi zhè zhǒng xià dūn de dòngzuò duìyú hěn duō xīfāng guójiā de péngyou lái shuō
hěn nán zuòdào,

因为这种下蹲的动作对于很多西方国家的朋友来说很难做到,

Because squatting is very difficult for people in many western countries,

suǒyǐ tāmen gěi zhège dòngzuò qǐle yí ge míngzi, jiào zuò “Yàzhōu dūn”!

所以他们给这个动作起了一个名字, 叫做“亚洲蹲”!

so they give this action a name, “Asian Squat”!

Nǐmen huì “Yàzhōu dūn” ma? Kěyǐ zài jiā tiǎozhàn yíxià.

B: 你们会“亚洲蹲”吗? 可以在家挑战一下。

Can you do "Asian Squat"? You can challenge it at home.

⑧

Gōngyuán li de mínjiān gāoshǒu

公园里的民间高寿

Folk Masters in the Park

Duìyú hěn duō wàiguó rén lái shuō, zài Zhōngguó, gōngyuán li de dàyè dànmāmen yíding shì yí dào liàngli de fēngjǐng xiàn.

A: 对于很多外国人来说，在中国，公园里的大爷大妈们一定是一道亮丽的风景线。

For many foreigners, in China, the uncles and aunts in parks must be a beautiful scenery.

Shì de. Zài Zhōngguó de gōngyuán li, nǐ kěyǐ kàndào liàn Tàijí quán de, xià xiàngqí de,

B: 是的。在中国的公园里，你可以看到练太极拳的、下象棋的、

Yes. In Chinese parks, you can see people doing Tai Chi, playing chess,

xiě máobǐzì de, hé chàng de, hái yǒu tiào jiāojiè wǔ de...

写毛笔字的、合唱的，还有跳交际舞的.....

practicing Chinese calligraphy, singing together, as well as ballroom dancing...

Shì de. Tāmen jīběn shàng dōu shì yǐjīng tuìxiū le de dàyè dànmāmen!

A: 是的。他们基本上都是已经退休了的大爷大妈们！

Yup. They are mostly retired uncles and aunts!

Méi cuò! Yǒu xiē lǎorénjiā yǐjīng qī bā shí suì le, tāmen hái tiān tiān zài gōngyuán chén pǎo, liàn jiàn ne!

B: 没错！有些老人家已经七八十岁了，他们还天天在公园晨跑、练剑呢！

Exactly! Some old people are in their seventies and eighties, and they run and practice swordplay!

Shì de. Wǒ juéde Zhōngguó lǎoniánrén de shēnghuó fāngshì bǐ wǒmen niánqīngrén jiànkāng duō le.

A: 是的。我觉得中国老年人的生活方式比我们年轻人健康多了。

Yeah. I think the old people in China have a much healthier lifestyle than young people.

Wǒ yě zhème juéde.

B: 我也这么觉得。

I think so.

9

Zhōngguó jiéjià rénshānrénhǎi

中国节假日人山人海

Crowds During Chinese Holidays

Dùile, qián zhènzǐ de Guóqìng cháng jià nǐ qù nǎ wánr le ?

A: 对了，前阵子的国庆长假你去哪儿玩儿了？

By the way, where did you go during the National Day holiday not long ago?

Méi qù nǎ wánr. Guóqìng jié chūqu wánde rén tài duō le, wǒ kě bú qù còu rènao.

B: 没去哪儿玩儿。国庆节出去玩的人太多了，我可不去凑热闹。

I didn't go anywhere. There were too many people going out on National Day. I didn't join the craze.

Nà dào shì. Yīnwèi píngshí dàjiā dōu yào shàng bān, méiyǒu shíjiān chūqu lǚyóu.

A: 那倒是。因为平时大家都要上班，没有时间出去旅游。

That's true. People usually have to go to work and have no time to travel.

Guóqìng jiàqī zúgòu cháng, suǒyǐ dàjiā dōu chènzhè zhè ge jīhuì chūqu lǚyóu le.

国庆假期足够长，所以大家都趁着这个机会出去旅游了。

The National Day holiday was long enough, so people take this opportunity to travel.

Nǐ. Dǎsuàn lái Zhōngguó lǚyóu de péngyou zhùyì le.

B: 嗯。打算来中国旅游的朋友注意了。

Mm. For those who plan to travel to China,

Rúguǒ nǐ dǎsuàn lái Zhōngguó lǚyóu, yíding yào jǐnliàng bìkāi Zhōngguó de jiéjià rì,

如果你打算来中国旅游，一定要尽量避开中国的节假日，

if you plan to do it, try to avoid Chinese holidays,

yóuqí shì Zhōngguó de Chūnjié hé Guóqìngjié zhè liǎng ge jiàqī.

尤其是中国的春节和国庆节这两个假期。

especially the Spring Festival and National Day holiday.

Shì de. Rúguǒ nǐ zài zhè liǎng ge jiàqī de shíhòu lái Zhōngguó, nà nǐ hěn kěnéng huì dǔ zài lùshang huòzhě mǎi budào chēpiào.

A: 是的。如果你在这两个假期的时候来中国，那你很可能会堵在路上或者买不到车票。

Right. If you come to China during these two holidays, you'll probably get stuck in traffic or won't be able to get a ticket.

Búguò, zài Zhōngguó yǒu yí ge jiérì, nǐ zài lǚyóu de shíhòu bú yòng dān xīn huì yùdào tài duō de rén.

B: 不过，在中国有一个节日，你在旅游的时候不用担心会遇到太多的人。

However, there is a festival in China when you don't have to worry about bumping into crowds of people.

Shì shénme jiérì ne?

A: 是什么节日呢？

What's the festival?

Nà jiù shì shíyī yuè shíyī hào de Guānggùnjié! Dàjiā dōu zài jiā wǎng gòu ne.

B: 那就是十一月十一号的光棍节！大家都在家网购呢。

Singles' Day on November 11th! Everyone will be shopping online at home.

Dàjiā yídìng hěn hàoqí. Guānggùnjié shì shénme jié ne?

A: 大家一定很好奇。光棍节是什么节呢？

You must be curious about what Singles' Day is.

Guānggùnjié jiù shì dānshēn rén de jiérì. "Guānggùn" de yìsi jiù shì dānshēn de rén.

B: 光棍节就是单身人的节日。“光棍”的意思就是单身的人。

Singles' Day is a festival for singles. "光棍" means singles.

⑩

shèngnǚ de yālì

剩女的压力

Social Pressure for Leftover Women

Shuōdào guānggùn, Zhōngguó hái yǒu yí ge duì dānshēn nǚxìng bù yǒuhǎo de cí, jiào

“shèng nǚ”.

B: 说到光棍，中国还有一个对单身女性不友好的词，叫“剩女”。

Speaking of bachelors, there is another negative word in China for single women, “剩女 (leftover women)”.

Shì de. Zài Zhōngguó, rúguǒ nǐ kuài 30 suì le hái méiyǒu tán liàn'ài jié hūn de huà, jiù huì bèi jiā li de zhǎngbèi rènwéi shì ge dà wèntí.

A: 是的。在中国，如果你快 30 岁了还没有谈恋爱结婚的话，就会被家里的长辈认为是个大问题。

Yeah. In China, if you don't have a boyfriend or married when you are nearly 30 years old, the elders in your family will consider it a big problem.

Érqiě tāmen huì yīnwèi dān xīn nǐ jiébuliǎo hūn, jiù ràng zhōuwéi de suǒyǒu qīnqī huòzhě shì línjū bāng nǐ,

B: 而且他们会因为担心你结不了婚，就让周围的所有亲戚或者是邻居帮你，

And out of the fear that you can't get married, they will ask relatives or neighbors around

gěi nǐ jièshào nán péngyou, zhí dào nǐ chénggōng tuō dān wéi zhǐ.

给你介绍男朋友，直到你成功脱单为止。

to set you up with guys until you are in a relationship.

Shì de. Dànshì jié hūn zhīhòu, jiā li de zhǎngbèi yòu huì kāishǐ cuī nǐ shēng hái zi.

A: 是的。但是结婚之后，家里的长辈又会开始催你生孩子。

Yes. But after you get married, the elders will start to urge you to have babies.

Kěshì duìyú nǚxìng lái shuō, rúhé pínghéng jiātíng hé gōngzuò, yìzhí yǐlái jiù shì yí ge dà wèntí. 可是对于女性来说，如何平衡家庭和工作，一直以来就是一个大问题。

For women, how to balance family and work has always been a big problem.

Duì a, hěn duō Zhōngguó nǚxìng qíshí shì wèile zìjǐ de shìyè ér xuǎnzé dānshēn.

B: 对啊，很多中国女性其实是为了自己的事业而选择单身。

That's right. Actually, many Chinese women choose to be single for their careers.

Kěshì dānshēn yòu huì bèi tiēshàng “shèng nǚ” de biāoqiān.

可是单身又会被贴上“剩女”的标签。

But being single will be labeled as a “leftover woman”.

Suǒyǐ Zhōngguó de dānshēn nǚxìng, tāmen de shèhuì yālì shízài shì tài dà le.

所以中国的单身女性，她们的社会压力实在是太大了。

So single women in China are under a lot of social pressure.

Shì de. Nà péngyoumen, nǐmen shì zěnmē kàndài “ shèng nǚ ” zhège wèntí de ne?

A: 是的。那朋友们，你们是怎么看待“剩女”这个问题的呢？

Yup. So what do you think of the problem of “leftover women”?

Huān yíng zài shì pín xià fāng hé wǒ men yì qǐ tāo lùn.

欢迎在视频下方和我们一起讨论。

Welcome to discuss with us in the comments below this video.

Hǎo le, jīntiān de shìpín nèiróng jiù shì zhèxiē.

好了，今天的视频内容就是这些。

All right, that's all for today's video.

Gǎnxiè dàjiā de guānkàn hé zhīchí, wǒmen xià cì zàijiàn!

B: 感谢大家的观看和支持，我们下次再见！

Thank you for watching and your support. See you next time!