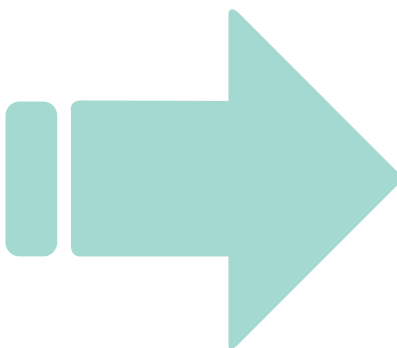




给自己面子 1

Saving Your Face

1.1
在强势中
Stronger than Others





1.1.1>



比较忙

[Pretty busy]

1 / 张面儿圈儿 / Saving Your Face

1.1 / 在强势中 / Stronger than Others



对话 Conversation

①A: 老李呀, 昨天好几个单位来人都没找到你!

Mr. Li, several organizations tried to contact you yesterday. Where have you been?

B: 哎呀! 我最近比较忙, 一个人管几十个单位, 只能抓主要的, 别的就顾不上啦!

Oh, I have been very busy recently. I am supervising so many divisions. One person can only do so much.

②A: 喂, 听说你有好几个女朋友! 怎么安排得开呢?

I heard you have several girl friends now. How can you handle it?

B: 噢, 我最近是比较忙, 有什么办法, 是她们喜欢追我!

You are right. I am too busy to take care of all of them. But they like to chase me around. What can I do?



语境

忙, 表明有事情做, 有钱赚, 很有“面子”。在①中, 老李是领导, 是重要人物, 忙得很有“面子”。在②中, A先生是女生追求的对象, 说明他非常有魅力, 很体面。

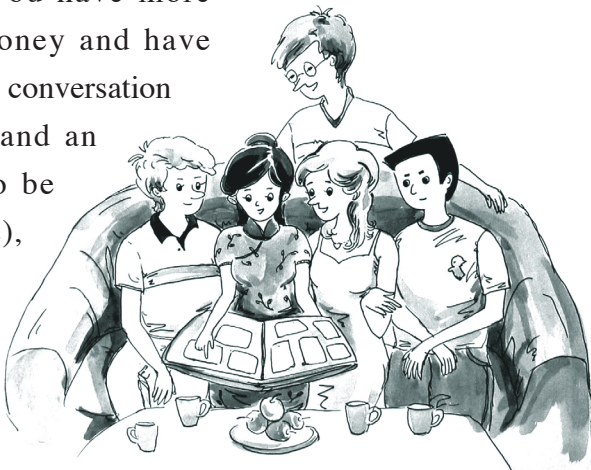


Context

Busy in this example means that there are always things waiting for



you to do. Therefore, you have more opportunity to make money and have more power and status. In conversation (1), Mr. Li is a leader and an important leader has to be busy. In conversation (2), Mr. A is being chased by several girls at the same time. He says it must be because he is charming and attractive.



1 / 脸面问题 / Saving Your Face

古语：兢兢业业，一日二日万几。//《尚书·皋陶谟》
雅语：日理万机
类语：事儿太多



1.1 / 在强势中 / Stronger than Others

1.1.2>



不是我说你

[Busybody]



对话 Conversation

① A：你干嘛整天把嘴搁在我身上？

Why do you always find faults with me?

B：不是我说你，你这一身毛病没个人说行吗？

You have so many problems (defects); am I the only person who tells you this?



② A: 不是我说你, 全班这么多人, 哪个喜欢你呀?

I have to tell you, is there anyone else who likes you enough in our classroom to tell you?

B: 你少管我。

Stop nagging me.



语境

这话一般出自心眼好, 但是唠唠叨叨的人之口。有意思的是, 说者明明知道听者非常不愿意听, 但是, 出于关心、爱护、责任, 更出于习惯, 原本不想说, 想了半天还是得说。如果真的不说, 大概就会憋出病来。碰到这样热心肠的好朋友或者长辈, 除了听着也没有其他的办法。其实大家都差不多, 谁说谁呀!



Context

A busybody usually has a kind heart, but talks too much.

A busybody knows people don't want to listen to them, but they have to speak out about whatever is on their mind. They feel

this shows their love, concern

a n d

responsibility. If you meet friends or older persons who are this way, often the only polite choice is to listen.



古语: 吾语女//《论语·阳货》

雅语: 出于好心

类语: 我是关心你





1.1.3>



跟你说你也不懂

[Even if I try to explain it, you wouldn't understand]



对话 Conversation

① A：您这首歌有点深，能不能解释一下？

Your song must contain some deeper meaning; can you explain it to me?

B：嘿嘿，跟你说你也不懂。

Well, you're right. But even if I explain it, you wouldn't understand.

② A：我跟她的感情吧，跟你说你也不懂！

You would never understand the feeling between her and me, even if I tried to explain it to you!

B：我是过来人了，都懂。你要是不想说就算了。

I have been there too. If you don't want to tell me about it that is fine, you don't have to make any excuses.

1 / 铃曲已回 / Saving Your Face

1.1 / 在强势中 / Stronger than Others



语境

这话有些欠礼貌，可是有的时候还真想说，听人家说的时候也挺爽。因为知识、年龄、价值观等方面的差异是无法避免的，所以不可能都沟通，更不可能都理解。孔子说，对于低水平的人，不要讲高水平的话。所以，在①的情况下，也就只好这么说了。另外，这话还有不想说出心里话的意思，如②，那就不是礼貌不礼貌的问题，而是信任不信任的问题了。这样，在①中是我懂你不懂，你没面子。在②中是即使你懂也休想帮我懂，不让你有面子。



Context

Although these conversations sound very impolite, they cannot be avoided in real life. This is because people come from different age groups, knowledge levels, and value systems. As Confucius advised; don't speak in high ideological sentences to people who understand the world in more simple terms. For conversation (1), the answer is reasonable; moreover, there may be some secret that cannot be shared. A definitely knows more about the music than B, and shows it in by rudely dismissing B's interest. In conversation (2), B is not only very impolite, but also shows he doesn't trust A. B knows A understands what's going on, but doesn't want to hear A's opinion. A insults B.

古语：中人以下，不可以语上也。//《论语·雍也》

雅语：对牛弹琴

类语：说也白说 白费吐沫



1.1.4>



好嘞 好吧 好的

[Okay, okay, okay]



对话 Conversation

① A：哎，别睡了，要查票了！（两个人掏出月票）

Excuse me; please show me your tickets! (Two people show their Monthly passes).

B：（售票员对众人）好嘞，请收好，好嘞，好嘞。．．．．．

(Ticket seller asks to everyone) Okay, please put your passes away.



② A: (男) 这个星期六总该去见爸爸妈妈了吧!

Anyway, we must visit my parents this Saturday.

B: (女) , 好吧。

Okay!

③ A: 老板, 该办的事都办好了, 我们明天回总公司。

Boss, we've finished all the things that we were suppose to do. We should go back to the head office tomorrow.

B: 好的, 好的好的好的。

Okay, okay, okay.

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语境

在汉语口语中, 好多的“好”字并没有赞扬的意思, 在①中售票员用好嘞表示查过了你的票。②中的好吧一般是势态稍强的人用, 表示经过考虑, 答应了对方的请求, 并在语气中流露出一些让步的味道。③中的好的多为领导在电话里听取下级汇报时用, 意思是知道了, 另外, 如果领导连用了多个好的, 那就是让你收线, 别打了。



Context

In spoken Chinese, "okay" doesn't imply "good" or "praise" (as it often does in English). In conversation (1), the ticket seller uses "okay" to state that they have finished checking everyone's tickets. In conversation (2), B says "okay" after considering the situation, agreeing with A's assessment and conceding that they should visit the parents. Conversation (3) usually





happens when the leader listens to their officers' report. "Okay" means that they heard it. But when the leader repeats "okay" several times, it means they heard you, they understand, and they want you to stop talking.

古语：太后曰：“诺，恣君之所使之。” // 《战国策·赵策四》

雅语：就这样吧

类语：诶诶诶

