3

"请慢用"和"以后再说"

"Take Your Time" and "Maybe Later"

如果你跟一个中国朋友聊天结束时, 她说:"有时间来我家玩儿吧。"你知道她是什么意思吗?



遇到 v. meet, come across, run into

服务员 *n*. waitress

上菜 serve dishes 一来中国,我就认识了很多中国朋友。一天中午下课,我 遇到一个中国同学。她问我:"吃了吗?"我想她一定是想和我 一起吃饭,就马上说:"没有呢,我们一起去吧。"

她好像有点儿吃惊,但还是和我去了学校旁边的小饭馆。 服务员上菜说:"这是你们点的宫保鸡丁,请慢用。"

我不明白"请慢用"是什么意思。中国朋友说,就是"请

你慢慢吃"的意思。我更<mark>奇怪</mark>了,我吃饭不快啊,为什么服务员让我"慢慢吃"?

吃完饭,中国朋友叫服务员结账。我知道该付钱了,就拿出钱准备付我那一半。没想到中国朋友急忙说:"今天我请客!"

很久以后我才明白,中国人觉得吃完饭大家都拿出钱来,自己付自己的很没意思。他们喜欢这样:这次你花钱请客,下次我来付钱,第三次还是你,第四次又是我……

有一天,我跟一个中国朋友打电话聊天。我高兴地跟她聊起我去长城的事情,说了**差不多**半个小时。快**挂**电话时,她说:"等你以后有时间,欢迎你来我家玩儿。"

那时我已经到中国半年了,我知道她的意思是"再见", 所以我也很"中国"地说:"好,谢谢,以后再说吧。" 奇怪 ν. be puzzled

结账 pay the bill

付钱 ν. pay

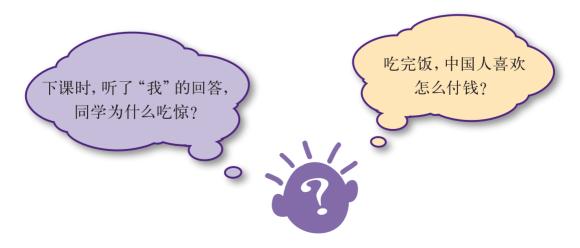
急忙 *adv*. hurriedly, hastily

请客 v. stand a treat, treat sb.

差不多 adv. almost

挂 v. hang up

想一想 Questions



语言点 Language Points

更 even more

- 1. ·····我更奇怪了,我吃饭不快啊,为什么服务员让我"慢慢吃"?
 - ... I was even more puzzled. I was not a quick eater, but why did the waitress ask me to "eat slowly"?
 - "更",副词,表示程度高,用于比较。

"更" is an adverb used in comparative sentences to mean "even more".

- (1) 自从他当上了领导,工作比以前更忙了。
- (2) 昨天的天气不好, 今天的天气更不好。

再说 maybe later

- 2. 我也很"中国"地说:"好,谢谢,以后再说吧。" I just replied in a very "Chinese" way, "OK, thanks. Maybe later."
 - "再说",是(把事情)留到以后做或考虑的意思,前面常常有表示将来的时间,比如"以后","明天","下次"等。

"再说" means to put off until a later time. It is usually used after a noun or noun phrase denoting a future time, for example, "later", "tomorrow", "next time", etc.

- (1) 我今天有点儿累, 买书的事明天再说吧。
- (2) A: 你将来想做什么工作?
 - B: 我没想过,以后再说吧!

练 习 Exercises

- 1. 判断正误 True (T) or false (F)
 - (1) 我们在小饭馆里点了宫保鸡丁。 ()
 - (2) 服务员说"请慢用","我"不明白是什么意思。 ()

- 2. 搭配连线 Match the phrases in the two columns.
 - (1) 在饭店上菜的时候, 服务员说:

A. "请慢走。"

(2) 客人走的时候, 主人说:

B. "请慢用。"

(3) 中午十二点半见到同学说:

C. "吃了吗?"

- 3. 选择和划线部分意思最接近的答案 Choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined part.
 - (1) 快挂电话时,她说:"欢迎你来我家玩儿。"(

A. 拨

B. 放

C. 打

(2) 我也很"中国"地说:"好,谢谢,以后再说吧。"()

A. 我也像中国人一样 B. 我说汉语也说得不错 C. 我也去过很多中国人家

文化略观 Cultural Insights

中国人的客套话 **Polite Expressions in Chinese**



在中国,恰当的客套话会给人亲切感。比如当你问别人问题时,要说"请问",麻烦别 人时要说"打扰",别人有了好事,要说"恭喜",求人帮忙要说"拜托",在会议、聚会或 社交场合中途先走时要说"失陪"。这些都是与中国人交往时常用的客套话。

In China, polite expressions help open doors. If you want to ask someone a question, you should say "请问"("excuse me"). If you ask someone to do something, you should say "打扰"("sorry to trouble you"). If something excellent happens to someone you know, you should say "恭喜" ("congratulations"). If you ask someone for a favour, you should say "拜托" ("please do me a favour"). If you have to leave a meeting, a party, or some kind of social function early, you should say "失陪" ("excuse me, I have to go now"). These are polite expressions that will come in handy when interacting with Chinese people.