

## 【ChinaBlick 播客】第 6 期：马年说马



### 学习指南与核心词汇解析



### 1. 本期简介 (Episode Overview)

在中国人的日常对话中，“马”不仅是一种动物，更代表了一套有趣的“职场与社交逻辑”。在本期节目中，阿松和阿竹将带你走进现代办公室场景。我们将一起看看：面对严厉的领导和爱讨好的同事，以及意想不到的职场反转，汉语学习者该如何精准使用这些带“马”的表达，让你的中文不仅流利，而且地道有趣。

In the daily conversations of Chinese people, "horse" is more than just an animal; it represents a fascinating set of "workplace and social logic". In this episode, Asong and Azhu will take you into a modern office setting. Together, we will explore how Chinese learners can accurately use these "horse-related" expressions when dealing with strict bosses, flattering colleagues, and unexpected workplace plot twists. This will ensure your Chinese is not only fluent but also authentic and engaging.

### 2. 核心词汇与文化概念 (Core Vocabulary & Concepts)

#### 1) 下马威 (xiàmǎwēi)

这个表达带有一种强烈的“权力色彩”。它原指古代官吏初到任时，为了显示威严而采取的严厉手段。在现代职场中，它泛指在一段关系或合作开始时，一方故意通过严厉的姿态或规则来“镇住”对方，从而确立自己的主导地位。

**A Show of Force.** This expression carries a strong "power dynamic". Originally referring to the stern measures taken by ancient officials upon taking office to establish authority, in modern contexts, it describes a deliberate display of severity or strict rules at the start of a relationship to intimidate others and establish dominance.

#### 2) 拍马屁 (pāi mǎpì) / 马屁精 (mǎpìjīng)

这两个词生动地描绘了职场中的奉承行为。其典故来源于牧民夸奖好马时会拍拍马屁股的动作。“拍马屁”是动词，指为了获取个人利益，违心地夸奖、讨好地位更高的人；而“马屁精”则是对这类人的贬义称呼。在社交逻辑上，它强调的是一种不真诚的赞美，通常发生在下级对上级之间。

**To Flatter / A Bootlicker.** These terms vividly depict flattery in the workplace. Derived from the act of patting a horse's rump to please its owner, "pāi mǎpì" is a verb meaning to insincerely flatter a superior for personal gain, while "mǎpìjīng" is a derogatory noun for

someone who does this. It emphasizes insincere praise, typically occurring from a subordinate to a superior.

### 3) 黑马 (hēimǎ)

作为一个积极的“外来词”，它源自赛马运动。它形容那些平时表现低调、不被外界看好，却在最后的竞争中突然爆发并取得惊人成绩的人。

**A Dark Horse.** This is a positive "loanword" originating from horse racing. It describes someone who is low-key and underestimated but suddenly bursts forth to achieve surprising success in a competition.

### 4) 露马脚 (lòu mǎjiǎo)

这个表达形象地比喻“隐藏的破绽意外暴露”。相传古代有人假扮神兽或神灵表演时，不小心露出马的脚，从而暴露了身份。如今，这个词专门用来形容一个人想掩盖事实，却在细节上露出破绽，导致真相败露。

**To give oneself away / to have one's cover blown.** This vivid expression metaphorically refers to the accidental exposure of a hidden flaw. According to legend, performers in ancient times who disguised themselves as mythical creatures or deities would sometimes inadvertently reveal a horse's hoof, thereby exposing their true identity. In modern usage, the idiom describes a situation in which someone attempts to conceal the truth but unintentionally reveals a telltale detail, causing the deception to fall apart.

### 5) 马后炮 (mǎhòupào)

这是一个带点讽刺意味的词，原是象棋术语，现在形容那些在事情发生之后才提出意见或发表“高见”的人。这种行为由于错过了解决问题的最佳时机，所以对结果没有任何实际帮助，通常被认为是在推卸责任或装聪明。

**Monday-morning quarterback / Second-guessing.** A somewhat satirical term originally from Chinese chess, it describes someone who offers opinions or "brilliant insights" only after an event has concluded. Because the best time to solve the problem has passed, such behavior offers no practical help and is usually seen as evading responsibility or acting "smart" after the fact.

### 3. 思考与讨论 (Discussion Questions)

在你的母语或文化中，关于“马”的表达有哪些独特的解读和引申含义？请对比本期节目中的词汇，聊聊这种解读与汉语有何异同？你认为这种差异反映了不同文化对“马”这一意象怎样的看法？



(What are some unique interpretations or extended meanings of "horse" in your native language or culture? Comparing them to the Chinese idioms in this episode, what

are the similarities and differences? What do these differences tell us about how different cultures perceive the "imagery" of the horse?)

