

# COLLOQUIAL CHINESE PHRASES

- VOLUME 1 -



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### COLLOQUIAL CHINESE LESSONS - VOLUME 1

In this book, you will learn colloquial Chinese lessons that are regularly used by Chinese people, especially the young generation. Learning colloquial Chinese phrases is essential to communicate confidently and effectively in Chinese in a broad range of situations. No prior knowledge of the language is required.

We recommend to learn at least one or two phrases daily and apply them in your conversations with the local Chinese.

#### Chinese phrases in this book:

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|---|--|
| 1. "Pumped (Excited)"                     | 打鸡血 (dǎ jī xuě)                                |
| 2. "Cute"                                 | 萌萌哒 (méng méng da)                             |
| 3. "Thank you, boss."                     | 谢谢老板 (xiè xiè lǎo bǎn)                         |
| 4. "An Eyesore"                           | 辣眼睛 (là yǎn jīng)                              |
| 5. "Important Things are Repeated Thrice" | 重要的事情说三遍 (zhòng yào de shì qing shuō sān biàn) |
| 6. "Panic"                                | 方了 (fāng le)                                   |
| 7. "Down-to-earth"                        | 接地气 (jiē dì qì)                                |
| 8. "To Feel Completely Lost"              | 一脸懵逼 (yī liǎn mēng bī)                         |
| 9. "It's So Embarrassing!"                | 好尴尬呀 (hǎo gān gà ya)                           |
| 10. "Bystanders"                          | 吃瓜群众 (chī guā qún zhòng)                       |

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## 1. "Pumped (overexcited)"

打鸡血  
Dǎ jī xuě  
Pumped (overexcited)



### Let's break it down:

打 (dǎ): to pump up  
鸡血 (jī xuě): chicken blood

Put together, the phrase 打鸡血 (dǎ jī xuě) is often used to describe a person who is pumped up about something.

### Examples:

He was pumped (overexcited) when he heard that he could get a reward after completing the task.

当他听到他在完成任务后可以得到一份酬金时，他像打了鸡血一样。

Dāng tā tīng dào tā zài wán chéng rèn wù hòu kě yǐ dé dào yī fèn chóu jīn shí, tā xiàng dǎ le jī xuě yī yàng.

Girls are always pumped (overexcited) when they are gossiping.

女孩们在聊八卦的时候都像打了鸡血一样。

Nǚ hái zǐ men zài liáo bā guà de shí hòu dōu xiàng dǎ le jī xuě yī yàng.

## 2. "Cute"

萌萌哒  
Méng méng da  
Cute



### Let's break it down:

萌 (méng): cute  
哒 (da): a particle used to emphasize cuteness

萌萌哒 (méng méng da) is used to describe somebody or something as cute and adorable.

### Examples:

Your daughter is so cute.

你的女儿真可爱，萌萌哒。

Nǐ de nǚ ér zhēn kě ài, méng méng da.

The little cat is really cute.

这只小猫好萌啊，萌萌哒。

Zhè zhī xiǎo māo hǎo méng a, méng méng da.

### 3. "Thank You, Boss."

谢谢老板  
Xièxiè lǎobǎn  
Thank you, boss!



#### Let's break it down:

谢谢 (xiè xiè): to thank; thank you  
老板 (lǎo bǎn): boss  
谢谢老板 (xiè xiè lǎo bǎn): thank you, boss.

In day-to-day use, whoever you're saying this to doesn't necessarily need to be your boss. It could be anyone who has given you something nice, or done you a favor.

#### Examples:

Today our boss gave us some red envelopes and we said: "Thank you, boss."  
今天老板给了我们一些红包，我们说：“谢谢老板。”  
Jīn tiān lǎo bǎn gěi le wǒ men yī xiē hòng bāo, wǒ men shuō: “xiè xiè lǎo bǎn.”

My boyfriend gave me a necklace as a birthday present, I said to him: "Thank you, boss."  
我的男朋友送了我一条项链作为生日礼物，我对他说：“谢谢老板。”

Wǒ de nán péng yǒu sòng le wǒ yī tiáo xiàng liàn zuó wéi shēng rì wù, wǒ duì tā shuō: “xiè xiè lǎo bǎn.”

### 4. "An Eyesore"

辣眼睛  
Là yǎnjīng  
An eyesore



#### Let's break it down:

辣 (là): spicy  
眼睛 (yǎn jīng): eye(s)

We use this phrase to describe something which is unpleasant to see, something you wish you could unsee. It's often used in a joking tone.

#### Examples:

Your new hairstyle is really an eyesore.  
你的新发型真辣眼睛。  
Nǐ de xīn fà xíng zhēn là yǎn jīng.

What John's wearing today is really an eyesore.  
John今天穿的衣服真辣眼睛。  
John jīn tiān chuān de yī fu zhēn là yǎn jīng.

## 5. "Important Things Need to Be Said Thrice"

重要的事情说三遍  
Zhòng yào de shì qíng shuō sān biàn  
Important things are repeated three times



### Let's break it down:

重要 (zhòng yào): important

事情 (shì qíng): matter(s)

说三遍 (shuō sān biàn): to say something three times

We use this phrase to emphasize something really important.

### Examples:

"Be careful! Be careful! Be careful!" Important things are repeated three times.

"小心! 小心! 小心!", zhòng yào de shì qíng shuō sān biàn.

"Xiǎo xīn! xiǎo xīn! xiǎo xīn!", zhòng yào de shì qíng shuō sān biàn.

"I love you! I love you! I love you!" Important things are repeated three times.

"我爱你! 我爱你! 我爱你!", zhòng yào de shì qíng shuō sān biàn.

"Wǒ ài nǐ! wǒ ài nǐ! wǒ ài nǐ!", zhòng yào de shì qíng shuō sān biàn.

## 6. "Panic"

方了  
Fāng le  
Panic



### Let's break it down:

方 (fāng): square

We say 方了 (fāng le) when something unexpected has happened and you start to panic and don't know what to do.

### Examples:

Someone stolen my wallet, I was very upset and didn't know what to do.

我的钱包被偷了, 我整个人都方了。

Wǒ de qián bāo bèi tōu le, wǒ zhěng gè rén dōu fāng le.

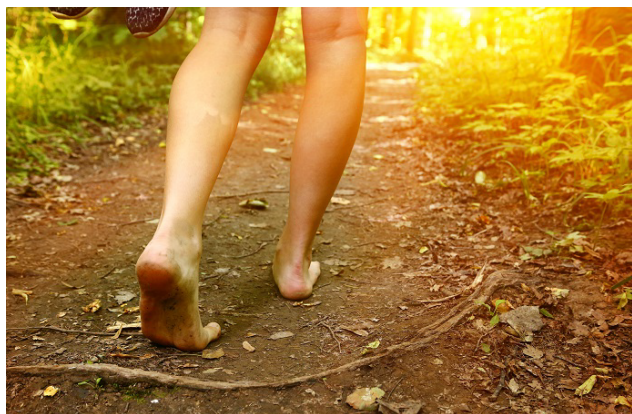
My girlfriend wants to break up with me, I don't know what to do.

我的女朋友要和我分手, 我整个人都方了。

Wǒ de nǚ péng yǒu yào hé wǒ fēn shǒu, wǒ zhěng gè rén dōu fāng le.

## 7. "Down-to-Earth"

接地气  
Jiē dì qì  
Down-to-earth



### Let's break it down:

接 (jiē): to link; to connect

地 (dì): the ground

接地气 (jiē dì qì) is to be down-to-earth.

### Examples:

The mayor of this city is down-to-earth, he often interacts with ordinary people.

这个城市的市长很接地气，他经常和普通老百姓互动。  
zhè gè chéng shì de shì zhǎng hěn jiē dì qì, tā jīng cháng hé pǔ tōng lǎo bǎi xìng hù dòng.

This singer is down-to-earth, she often dines at local small restaurants.

这个歌手很接地气，她经常去当地的小饭馆吃饭。  
zhè gè gē shǒu hěn jiē dì qì, tā jīng cháng qù dāng dì de xiǎo fàn guǎn chī fàn.

## 8. "To Feel Completely Lost"

一脸懵逼  
Yī liǎn mēng bī  
To feel completely lost



### Let's break it down:

脸 (liǎn): face

懵 (mēng): to feel lost

一脸懵逼 (yī liǎn mēng bī) literally means a facial expression of feeling lost.

We use it to describe a person who is feeling completely lost and doesn't know what to say.

### Examples:

Today my boss told me that I was fired. I felt completely lost.

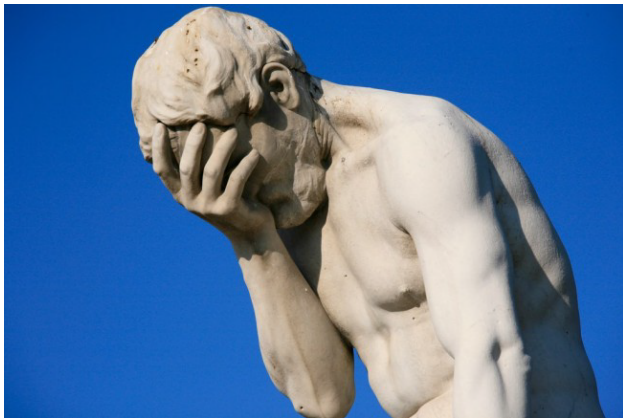
今天我的老板告诉我我被炒了，我一脸懵逼。  
jīn tiān wǒ de lǎo bǎn gào sù wǒ wǒ bèi chǎo le, wǒ yī liǎn mēng bī.

I failed the exam, I was feeling completely lost at that time.

我没通过考试，我当时一脸懵逼。  
wǒ méi tōng guò kǎo shì, wǒ dāng shí yī liǎn mēng bī.

## 9. "It's So Embarrassing!"

好尴尬呀  
Hǎo gān gà ya  
It's so embarrassing



### Let's break it down:

好 (hǎo): good; [also used before adjectives to mean] very / so  
尴尬 (gān gà): embarrassing; awkward  
呀 (ya): a particle used to express surprise or mild emphasis

This phrase is often used when something unexpected happened to a person and put him/her in an awkward situation.

### Examples:

I met my ex-girlfriend yesterday, it was so embarrassing.

我昨天遇见了我的前女友，好尴尬呀。

Wǒ zuó tiān yù jiàn le wǒ de qián nǚ yǒu, hǎo gān gà ya.

I forgot what to say during the speech, it was so embarrassing.

我演讲时忘了要说什么了，好尴尬呀。

Wǒ yǎn jiǎng shí wàng le yào shuō shén me le, hǎo gān gà ya.

## 10. "Bystanders"

吃瓜群众  
Chī guā qún zhòng  
Bystanders



### Let's break it down:

吃 (chī): to eat  
瓜 (guā): melon  
群众 (qún zhòng): crowds, masses

Put together, this phrase literally means "the crowds of people who are eating melons", and it's usually used to refer to bystanders or gawkers who have nothing serious to do, and are only there to watch a show.

### Examples:

Two women are having a fierce argument on the street, and it attracts a lot of bystanders' attention.

两个女人在路边大声吵架，这吸引了很多吃瓜群众。

Liǎng gè nǚ rén zài lù biān dà shēng chǎo jià, zhè xī yǐn le hěn duō chī guā qún zhòng.

There was a car accident, and a lot of bystanders were on the scene.

很多吃瓜群众在车祸现场。

Hěn duō chī guā qún zhòng zài chē huò xiàn chǎng.

