

## Odcinek nr 97 - G'day, mate!

### Nowe słownictwo:

**G'day!** - Cześć (Skrót od Good day, popularne w Australii)

**Australian** - australijski

**slang** - slang

**Australians** - Australijczycy

**to be famous for something** - słynąć z czegoś, być znanym z czegoś

**to shorten** - skracać

**mate** - kumpel, stary (o kumplu)

**cappa (a cup of tea)** - filiżanka kawy (slang australijski)

**buddy** - kumpel

**dude** - facet, koleś

**a pity** - szkoda, żal

**recently** - ostatnio, niedawno

**my love** - kochanie

**sweetheart** - kochanie

**sweet** - słodko

**heart** - serce

**to call** - dzwonić, wołać

**to be in love with someone** - być w kimś zakochany

**to pay a visit** - złożyć komuś wizytę

**You mustn't** - nie wolno Ci

Hi, Paweł! Hey, Mistrzu Językowy!

**G'day, mate!**

What did you say?

**It's Australian slang. It's similar to 'hi there!'**

'G'day' sounds like a shorter 'good day'.

**Yeah, Australians are famous for shortening the words. Czyli Australijczycy słyną ze skracania słów.**

**Dear listener, say: To miasto słynie z dobrych restauracji.**



The city is famous for good restaurants.

Can you give me some examples tego skracania słów przez Australians?

**Sure! They usually say 'ya' instead of 'you'. For example, 'how are ya?', 'thank ya' or even 'ta' instead of 'thank ya'!**

Wow! That's so interesting!

**Yeah! Dear listener, say: Filiżanka kawy.**



A cup of coffee.

**Australians say 'cappa'.**

Hahaha. Paweł, before you said 'G'day, mate'. What does 'mate' mean?

**'A mate' is very similar to 'a friend' but you would rather say that to a man than to a woman.**

I see.

**You know, in general, there are more English words, żeby zwrócić się do mężczyzny.**

**For example 'hi, man' 'what's up, guys?', 'how are ya, mate', 'my buddy!'**

**Man, guy, mate, buddy, dude - all of them mean something similar, but we'd rather use them when we talk with men.**

I see... Jaka szkoda...

**What a pity! 'A pity' means 'szkoda', 'żal'.**

**Well... Recently, czyli ostatnimi czasy, people use these words more often when talking with girls.**

I see. To jak mogę zwrócić się do koleżanki? In Polish, we say 'kochana', 'droga'.

**If she is your good friend, you can say 'my love' or 'sweetheart'.**

Sweet? It sounds familiar.

**Sweet - słodkie, heart - serce.**

How nice! Czyli ten film 'braveheart' means 'odważne serce'!

**Yeah. Odważne/waleczne serce. Anyway, if a man calls you 'sweetheart'...**

Call? Sometimes we say in Polish 'mam koła' i oznacza to przecież rozmowę telefoniczną.

**Yeah, to 'call' means 'dzwonić' but also 'wołać'.**

Gotcha.

**Yeah, so if a man calls you 'sweetheart', maybe he is in love with you, czyli może jest w Tobie zakochany.**

Haha. I see. That's why you never call me this way.

**Yeah. Haha.**

**Dear listener, please, translate: Czy możesz zawołać swoją mamę?**



Can you call your mum?

**And now: On zadzwonił do mnie, gdy oglądałam film.**



He called me when I was watching a movie.

**Now say: Skarbie, jestem w Tobie zakochany.**



Sweetheart, I'm in love with you.

**Or: My love, I'm in love with you.**

**Great. And now: Jaka szkoda!**



What a pity!

Pawe! I'm so glad that you shared that with me! Ta! Thank ya!

**You're welcome. :)**

English in Australia seems to be so funny!

**Yeah. Indeed. Haha. They even call Australia - Straya and themselves Aussies.**

That's crazy! I think I wanna visit Australia.

**I have a few friends there.**

Oh, sounds amazing!

**By the way, if you want to visit someone you can say 'I'm going to pay you a visit' - złożyć Ci wizytę, czyli dosłownie 'zapłacić Ci wizytę'.**

How funny!

**Yeah. Dear listener, please, translate: On nie chce złożyć mu wizyty w Australii.**



He doesn't want to pay him a visit to Australia.

He mustn't! Haha. I'll do that!

**Właśnie powiedziałaś, że on nie może. Haha.**

I wanted to say, że on nie musi. 'Mustn't. Isn't it correct to say?'

**No... Definitely, no. Mustn't jest tylko w zakazach.**

**For example. Nie wolno Ci tutaj palić. - You mustn't smoke here.**

**Dear listener, pay attention to the pronunciation. Repeat after me: Mustn't.**



Mustn't.

Ach... To się czyta przez 's', a nie 'z'. Good to know.

**Yeah. Dear listener, say: Oni nie mogą iść z nami. W sensie: Nie wolno im iść z nami.**



They mustn't go with us.

**And now: Nie muszę iść do domu.**



I don't have to go home.

**Excellent! Great job!**

Thanks, Paweł!

**You bet. :) To też znaczy 'nie ma za co'.**

**Dear listener, have fun with our quiz and the mind map!**

See you later!

**Bye, bye!**