

Catch Word #60 – Let's Bounce

Transcript

Robin: Hello everyone, this is Robin.

Maura: And Maura.

Robin: And we're back with Culips' Catch Word Podcast.

Maura: Yeah, Catch Word. And that's where we take one expression or slang term and we explain it, we give you lots of examples and, you know, we just have fun with it.

Robin: ...Have fun with it and if you want to have more fun with it by checking out our transcripts go to our website at C-U-L-I-P-S.com and there you'll find the Lipservice. What's a Lipservice?

Maura: Well, in the Lipservice we got the transcript, like you said, also more Detailed Explanation and a little fun quiz.

Robin: Indeed. And today what's the expression that we're going to be looking at?

Maura: Well, the first expression that we're going to look at is **let's bounce**.

Robin: **Bounce**.

Maura: Yeah, **to bounce**.

Robin: **Bounce, bounce**. OK, well, I know that **bounce** is often used, like a ball that can **bounce** up and down, and up and down.

Maura: Right.

Robin: Is that the way we're looking at it?

Maura: Nope, we're looking at it as **let's bounce**, which means *let's leave*.

Robin: *Let's leave*.

Maura: Yeah. Actually, I think the first time I ever heard this expression you used it.

Robin: Oh, seriously?

Maura: Yeah.

Robin: OK. So remember this is a new expression and it's more of a slang type of expression.

Maura: Yeah, it's only, um maybe, for the past couple years that I've heard people saying **bounce** to mean *leave*. So can you think of a time when you might use this expression, **let's bounce**?

Robin: Well I think, for example, if you're leaving a place, often you might say that. So you might be like, "Hey, you know, I'm tired, I really want to get out of here," and I might say, "OK, yeah, **let's bounce**."

Maura: Yeah, good. So it could really be any time you're leaving something. It could be at a party or it could be maybe at a class. If you're leaving at the end of a class with a friend you could say that.

- Robin: Yeah, absolutely.
- Maura: So this episode we're really just looking at funny or clever or unusual ways to say, *let's leave*, or *I'm going to leave*.
- Robin: *I'm going to leave*.
- Maura: Yeah, and **let's bounce** is the first example. So **how else** can we say, *let's go* or *I want to leave*?
- Robin: Well, there's another expression that's very similar and that is **let's jet**.
- Maura: Right, good, so **let's jet**.
- Robin: **Let's jet**.
- Maura: Just kind of like **jet**, like the airplane. So sometimes this expression can also mean to leave quickly, like if I say, "sorry I gotta **jet**" means that I have to leave quickly and go somewhere else.
- Robin: Do you want to do a role play situation?
- Maura: OK, sure.
- Robin: Wow, so, Maura, you know what? I just got my exams back. I need to talk to you about what happened—this exam was incredible. I did so well. Do you have a minute?
- Maura: Yeah, sure. Do you want to go to a coffee shop or something?
- Robin: Sure, sure, let's do that. Let's go to a coffee shop.
- Maura: All right, **let's jet**.
- Robin: OK.
- Maura: OK, great. So there's an example of using **let's jet** to mean let's go, let's leave. OK, so we looked at **bounce**, **let's bounce**, and we looked at **jet**. Now we could also say—and this one is kind of a fun one that I like—we could say **let's blow this pop stand**.
- Robin: **Let's blow this pop stand**.
- Maura: Yeah, so this one might be used less often but you could hear it in a movie or a song or a television show. Sometimes they use longer funny expressions like this.
- Robin: And it is, as you mentioned, a funny expression, when you hear it, it sounds cute, it sounds funny, **it brings a smile to your face**.
- Maura: Yes, so it's really just the same as **let's bounce**, **let's jet**, **let's blow this pop stand**.
- Robin: Oh, this party, I'm **digging** this music.
- Maura: Oh, not me Robin. I have a headache.

- Robin: Seriously? But, OK, can we **stick around** for 5 more minutes?
- Maura: No, I think I'm gonna **blow this pop stand**.
- Robin: OK, well, I'll give you a call tomorrow. I'm gonna **stick around**.
- Maura: OK, have a good time.
- Robin: Take care.
- Maura: Nice music! OK, right, so that's another fun way when you can use that expression to mean that you're leaving. What other expression could we use to mean that you're leaving a place?
- Robin: That you're leaving a place? Actually, we have a very interesting expression that we use and that is **let's make like a tree and leave**.
- Maura: Yeah, ha ha ha. So did everybody get the **wordplay**? We'll explain it in more detail in the Lipservice but there's a **play on the word** *leave*, because *leave* is the verb *to leave* and then *leave* is also referring to the tree.
- Robin: There are leaves on trees. We have one leaf but many leaves on trees.
- Maura: Yes, so **to make like a tree and leave** is just a funny, complicated way to say we're going.
- Robin: **To make like a tree and leave**.
- Maura: And I think there's one more.
- Robin: **To get a move on**. Hey - **let's get a move on**.
- Maura: Yeah, so this also means that you're leaving, just like all the other ones. This actually reminds me of when I was a kid and me and my sisters were there doing something fun and my mom wanted us to leave but we weren't moving fast enough, we were still playing. Sometimes my mom would say, "**let's get a move on**" because she wanted us to leave with her.
- Robin: Did she ever say it in a very **stern** voice? Like hey, **let's get a move on!**
- Maura: Yup, that's true. Sometimes she probably was more serious. Yeah, so let's give another example with **let's get a move on**. Come on Robin. We're gonna be late.
- Robin: Hey, the flight's not for another - **what** - half an hour. We're OK.
- Maura: Robin that's not enough time, we gotta go. Let's get a move on.
- Robin: Actually, OK, just give me a second, I need to pack my bags.
- Maura: **Man**, we're gonna miss that flight.
- Robin: OK, I'll hurry up. OK, I'm ready to **bounce**. Let's go.
- Maura: Yeah, **let's jet**.
- Robin: OK.
- Maura: OK, great. So let's go over all those expressions one more time. The first one was...

- Robin: So the first one is, ***let's bounce***. Or...
- Maura: ***I'm gonna bounce***, or ***he's gotta bounce***.
- Robin: Absolutely.
- Maura: And the second one we looked at was ***let's jet*** or ***I'm gonna jet***, ***he has to jet***.
- Robin: ***Let's blow this pop stand***.
- Maura: Yeah, or, ***I'm gonna blow this pop stand***.
- Robin: ***Let's make like a tree and leave***.
- Maura: Yup, that's a good one. Or we could also say, ***I'm going to make like a tree and leave***.
- Robin: And the last one, ***let's get a move on*** or ***I'm going to get a move on***.
- Maura: Yup, good. So those are the expressions and their variations. If you want more information as always go to our website, Culips.com. That's C-U-L-I-P-S.com and check out all the information we got for you there.
- Robin: Absolutely. And I think I'm going ***to get a move on***. Take care.
- Maura: OK bye.

Detailed Explanation

Lots of the expressions we talk about in this episode are strange and funny. Knowing these expressions can help you in your listening comprehension. If you choose to use any of the expressions they should only be used in a casual way with friends.

Let's bounce/Bounce

The best image for the literal meaning of **bounce** is a ball. When you drop a ball to the ground and it comes back to you, that is a **bounce**! Like we say in this episode, **bounce** has started to be used as a verb quite recently as a slang term for *to leave*.

Bounce can be heard in many variations. It is just as flexible as any regular verb. Here are some sample sentences.

Let's **bounce**.
Do you want to **bounce**?
I'm going to **bounce**.
She **bounced**.

How else...

Are you already familiar with the word **else**? **Else** means *other*. In this episode Maura asks, "How **else** can we say *let's go*?" This question could also be asked by saying, "What other ways can we say *let's go*?" When we use **else** we are looking for something other than what was already said or established.

Here are some examples with **else** in questions:

Colin: I think she is going to work there because it pays a lot of money.
Karla: Why **else** would she take the job?

Chris: What **else** do you want to do today?
Pete: Let's go for a bike ride.

Will: How **else** could we get there?
Greg: We could also take the train.

Let's jet

Just like *to bounce* we can also use **to jet** in many different ways, like any regular verb. We can say **let's jet**, or *I have to jet*, or *he needs to jet*.

To jet can simply mean to leave or to go, but it can also mean that someone will leave quickly.

Here are a couple more examples with **to jet**:

Kiley: The bus is coming. We have to go.
Iris: OK. **Let's jet**!

Shannon: I really need to **jet**.
Lucy: All right. See you next week.

Let's blow this pop stand

Some people might say that this is a really rare expression. Remember you don't necessarily need to use all these expressions, but understanding them can help you in the future if you ever hear them.

The expression **let's blow this pop stand** might also mean that the place people are leaving is boring. You might also hear *let's blow this joint*, and it has the same meaning. Another expression that means to leave a boring place is *to get out of dodge*.

Here's one more example for you:

Yolanta: Are you having fun?

Devon: Not really. **Let's blow this pop stand.**

It brings a smile to your face

If something **brings a smile to your face** it means that it makes you happy! This expression means exactly what it says. Robin says that the expression *let's blow this pop stand* makes him laugh or smile because it sounds so cute. This expression **brings a smile to his face**.

Here are a couple of examples with **to bring a smile to someone's face**:

Fred: Here you go, Grandma!

Grandma: Thank you. Whenever you visit **it brings a smile to my face**.

Sandra: I love this song! It always **brings a smile to my face**.

It's a sentimental, cute expression, so if you use or hear it that meaning is also implied.

To dig (music)

In the example where Robin and Maura are at a party with music playing, Robin says that he **digs** the music. This means that he likes the music that is playing. **To dig** something means to like it.

To dig something meaning *to like* it is slang. To literally dig something means to work by turning over material. The good example is a person who works in a garden **digs** dirt to plant seeds.

Here are a few examples; one with **dig** as slang and one with the literal meaning:

Frank: How was the movie last night?

Ken: I really **dug** it.

(*Dug* is the past tense of *dig*.)

Victor: What did you do last night?

Bert: I couldn't find my wallet so I was **digging** through my room trying to find it!

Mel: What are you doing today?

Alison: I am planning on doing some **digging** in the backyard.

The first example with **dig** means to like something and the last two are using the literal meaning. Did you figure it out?

To stick around

To stick around is a slang way of saying *to stay* or *to continue to be at a certain place*. In this episode Robin says that he is going to **stick around** at the party. He is already at the party and so this means that he is not going to leave, but remain at the party.

Here are some examples with **to stick around**:

Tara: What are you going to do?

Kevin: I think I'll **stick around** for another 5 minutes to see if he shows up.

Dean: I'll go pick up the food...

Pia: And I'll **stick around** here and get the table set up.

Host: Our show will be right back after a commercial break, so **stick around**.

To make a like a tree and leave

This is another funny expression meaning *to leave*. You may not hear it as often as some of the others we discuss in this episode. **To make like a tree and leave** is a long, funny, and cute way to say you want to leave. Knowing this expression may help to improve your listening comprehension.

There are also lots of funny expressions that can begin with "to make like a..." **To make like something** means *to pretend* or *to act like it*. For example, **to make like a cat** means to pretend to be like a cat.

In the expression, **to make like a tree and leave** no one actually pretends to be a tree because it is just an expression.

To make like a banana and split also means to leave. *Split* has two meanings in this expression: *banana split* and *to split* meaning *to leave*.

Wordplay

To make like a tree and leave and **to make like a banana and split** are both expressions with **wordplay**.

Wordplay is when a word has two meanings and both can be understood at one time.

In **to make like a tree and leave**, the **wordplay** is with *leave*. The two meanings are *to leave* and a *leave*—which technically should be *leaf* or *leaves*.

The **wordplay** in **to make like a banana and split** is explained above: *split* means *a banana split* and *to split*.

This type of **wordplay** is also called a *pun*. Or we can also say *a play on words*.

Here is one simple example of **wordplay**:

-What did the man say when he walked into a bar?

-Ouch!

The **wordplay** is on the word *bar*. A bar is a place where people go to drink alcohol, but it also means a long pole often made of metal. If you walk into a long pole it would probably hurt! This joke is based on the second meaning of bar.

To get a move on

Here is another way that you can say you would like to leave: **to get a move on**. **To get a move on** means to leave. It can have the meaning of *to continue on your way*.

Stern

In the example where Maura talks about her mother asking her to get a move on, Robin asks if her mother ever said it in a **stern** voice. Right after that, Robin also gives an example of speaking with a **stern** voice. *To have a **stern** voice* or *to be **stern*** means that you are being serious, strict, or severe.

Here is another example with **stern**:

Dave: I like my teacher, but he's a bit **stern**.

What

I'm sure if you're listening to our podcasts and using our Lipservice that you understand the word **what**. Robin uses it in a special way this time. He is speaking and interrupts himself with the word **what**: "Hey, the flight's not for another —**what**—half an hour. We're OK."

In this way Robin is showing that he is just checking the time and then estimating or guessing. Here is another similar example:

Oscar: She makes—**what**—ten dollars an hour.

So Oscar stops, estimates how much he thinks she makes and then continues his sentence. You can also do this with other question words.

Nathan: She lives—**where**—downtown.

Paula: No, she lives in the East End.

Because the speaker is guessing or estimating the following information, sometimes the person who responds will confirm or reject the information, like Paula did.

Man

Again, I am sure that all of you reading know this word: **man**. In this case, man is used in a slang way and really has no meaning. You can remove it from the sentence and the meaning stays the same. It can be used when talking to a man or woman. It is very casual and so not appropriate in most professional environments.

Here are some examples:

Karla: **Man**, I'm tired.

Sue: Really? Are you not sleeping well?

Mindy: I don't know what to do, **man**?

Luke: Me neither.

Quiz

1. **What is the focus of this episode?**

- a) wordplay
- b) expressions that begin with *let's*
- c) expressions meaning *to leave*
- d) funny expressions for parties

2. **Candace has to leave quickly. Which expression is most appropriate?**

- a) She needs to jet.
- b) She needs to make a move on.
- c) She is bouncy.
- d) She is going to make like a tree and leafs.

3. **Let's _____ this pop stand.**

Please fill in the blank.

- a) shake
- b) eat
- c) get
- d) blow

4. **Enid: I love this song. It always _____ my face.**

Please fill in the blank.

- a) makes a spot on
- b) brings a smile to
- c) creates an itch on
- d) brings a frown to

5. **Leon says that he digs black-and-white films. What does he mean?**

- a) He likes black-and-white films.
- b) He hates black-and-white films.
- c) He is watching black-and-white films about gardening.
- d) He is looking for black-and-white film.

6. **Lily: I am going to _____ and wait for her.**
Alan: OK. I'm leaving. See you later.

Please fill in the blank.

- a) bring a smile to my face
- b) make like a tree and leave
- c) stick around
- d) stick

7. **Boss:** Everyone needs to stop talking and get back to work. We need the report finished in one hour! No one is going home until it is finished.

Is the boss being stern?

- a) No
- b) Yes

8. **Hank:** Hey man, what are you doing tonight?

If we remove the word *man* from this sentence, does the meaning change?

- a) No
- b) Yes

Answers: 1.c 2.a 3.d 4.b 5.a 6.c 7. b 8.a