

Catch Word #71 – To be into something

Transcript

Jessie: Hi everyone! This is Jessie.

Harp: And Harp.

Jessie: And you're listening to Culips.

Harp: We're here bringing you a Catch Word podcast.

Jessie: And that's where we take a close look at a few words or expressions, we break them down, talk about how they're used in everyday life, and give you some related terms.

Harp: For sure. Make sure you check out our website, that's C-U-L-I-P-S.com, because there you can sign up and become a member and then you have access to the Lipservice, which has complete transcript, detailed explanations, and even a quiz.

Jessie: Right, and you can also find our podcasts at iTunes, and if you like what you hear, you can rate Culips on iTunes or leave a review.

Harp: So let's get started, Jessie.

Jessie: All right. Today's theme is different ways to say that you like something or that you're really interested in something.

Harp: OK, so a nice positive theme.

Jessie: So, the first way that you can say that you like something is to say that **you're into it**.

Harp: OK, **to be into something**.

Jessie: Right. **To be into something**. So for example, I have a little nephew **who's** really into dinosaurs. He always draws pictures of them and he has a bunch of dinosaur toys.

Harp: OK, so **he's really into dinosaurs**; he really likes them.

Jessie: Exactly, he's really interested in them, he likes them, he wants to know all about them.

- Harp: That's cute.
- Jessie: And **besides** things, you could also **be into a person**. Now when we say **that we're into a person**, it always means that we more than just like them. It means we're interested in them romantically.
- Harp: OK.
- Jessie: So that's very different, because my nephew is not interested in dinosaurs like that!
- Harp: OK, I get it. I see what you're saying. So if **you're into something** then it means you like the thing, for example the dinosaurs, but if **you're into someone**, that means you have a romantic interest in them.
- Jessie: Exactly. Should we do a dialogue?
- Harp: We should.
- Jessie: Hey Harp, how did the big date go last week?
- Harp: Umm. It went really well. It was really fun, but he hasn't called me yet.
- Jessie: Oh, that's... it's been **a whole week**?
- Harp: Yeah **one whole week**. **He must not be into me**.
- Jessie: I don't know, maybe **you're just not his type**.
- Harp: Maybe. OK, so in that example, I had gone on a date. I really liked the guy but he never called me back, so **he's not that into me**.
- Jessie: Exactly. And there's even a book written, for women, called "**He's just not that into you**" to help you **deal with it** when **a guy isn't into you**.
- Harp: Yeah, when he doesn't like you romantically.
- Jessie: OK, so another way that we can say that we're interested in something, or we like something, is to say that **we're big on something**.
- Harp: Yeah, **to be big on something**.
- Jessie: So, **to be big on something** is **to be interested in it**, or to feel that it's very important.

- Harp: OK, what's an example?
- Jessie: Well for example, **my boss is really big on punctuality**; punctuality is really important to him. He gets so mad if someone shows up late for a meeting.
- Harp: OK, I see. So, it's something that's very important to him: punctuality.
- Jessie: Right.
- Harp: I'll tell you something **I'm not big on**. **I'm not big on public displays of affection. It gives me the creeps** to see people **making out** in public.
- Jessie: Oh, I know! I was on the bus the other day and these two people were just kissing and **carrying on** like there was no one else around.
- Harp: **Get a room!**
- Jessie: Now, another similar expression to **to be big on something** is **to be a big something person**. So for instance, I could say my boss is a big punctuality person, **he's big on punctuality**.
- Harp: OK. **I'm a big breakfast person**. I think that breakfast is the most important meal.
- Jessie: I like breakfast, but **I'm not a big ketchup person**. I never put it on my omelette; sometimes I put it on my hotdog.
- Harp: **I'm a big breakfast person** and **I'm a big ketchup person**.
- Jessie: So remember, that doesn't mean that Harp is a big person, made out of breakfast, or made out of ketchup! It means that she likes breakfast and she likes ketchup.
- Harp: Yeah, **I'm big breakfast person** and **I'm a big ketchup person**.
- Jessie: Now if you really like something, you can say that **you're crazy about it**.
- Harp: Yeah, our third expression is **to be crazy about something**.
- Jessie: **To be crazy about something**. So Harp is crazy about breakfast, she loves it.
- Harp: It's true; I love breakfast. And for example, **my cousin is crazy about basketball**; he watches it on TV and goes to games all the time.

- Jessie: OK, so he really loves basketball.
- Harp: Exactly.
- Jessie: Now, you can **be crazy about a person** too. And usually that means you're in love with them, but it can also mean that you like them a lot.
- Harp: OK, let's give a dialogue example for this.
- Jessie: Hey Harp. How are things going with your brother's new girlfriend?
- Harp: Really well. **He's crazy about her**. He talks about her non-stop.
- Jessie: Oh that's so sweet. I hope **she's crazy about him** too.
- Harp: Seems like it. Now, **to be crazy about someone** isn't always romantic. For example, **I'm crazy about my niece and nephew**. They're just so cute.
- Jessie: Right, so you love them, they're your family, **you're crazy about them**.
- Harp: Exactly.
- Jessie: Now, to say that **you're not crazy about something**, that just means that you don't love it. It doesn't necessarily mean that you hate it, just that you don't like it a lot.
- Harp: Yeah, **you're not crazy about breakfast**.
- Jessie: Right. It's OK, but **I'm not crazy about it**.
- Harp: You don't love it like me.
- Jessie: Exactly. OK, so today we looked at ways to say that you really like something or you're really interested in something, or someone.
- Harp: Exactly. So we started with **to be into something**.
- Jessie: Right, **to be into something**, to really like it or be interested in it. Or **to be into someone**, which means that you're romantically interested in them.
- Harp: Exactly, then we looked at **to be big on something**, or **to be a big something person**.
- Jessie: Right, which are both ways of saying that you're interested in that thing or

that it's important to you.

Harp: Yes, and the last expression was ***to be crazy about something***.

Jessie: Right, and that means that you really like it. And you can also **be crazy about someone**, which could be romantic love or just family love, or love for a friend.

Harp: Exactly. So that's pretty much it for us today. We hope that **you're into our podcast**, 'cause **we're crazy about our Culips listeners**.

Jessie: And we'll talk to you next time.

Harp: Bye everyone!

Jessie: Bye!

Detailed Explanation

To be into something

To be into something is just like *to be interested in something*. If you **are into something** it means that you like it.

Here are a couple more examples:

Stacy: I really like skateboarding.

Bob: **I used to be into that** when I was a kid, but not anymore.

Nancy: **I've been into** black and white films since I was twelve.

Greg: Really? I've never gotten into them.

(*To get into something* is to become interested in it.)

To be into someone

Just like we say in this episode, **to be into someone** means that you like the person as more than a friend. Saying, *to be interested in someone* means pretty much the same thing. You would probably hear this expression used more at the beginning of a relationship or when two people are dating. It is used less to talk about a couple who has been in a relationship for a long time.

Here are a couple more examples:

Walt: Hey, check out Sam and Jen. They **are really into each other**.

Ivan: Yeah, they just started dating a month ago.

Brenda: So, **I'm really into this guy** at work, but I don't know if he's interested in me.

Val: Why don't you ask him to get a drink after work and see what he says?

Besides

The way **besides** is used in this episode, it means *in addition to* or *other than*. Jessie says, "And **besides** things, you could also be into a person." So, we know that we can say that a person is really into something, but in addition to things, we can also be interested in people. **Besides** is more causal than *in addition to* or *other than*.

Here are a few more examples with **besides**:

George: **Besides** Jon and Candy, who else are we going to invite to the party?

Mark: Don't forget Lisa.

Colleen: For the meeting we need to get coffee and donuts for everyone.

Oscar: OK. Is there anything else **besides** that?

A whole week/one whole week

In one part of this episode, Jessie and Harp both want to emphasize one week: Jessie says, “**a whole week**,” and Harp says, “**one whole week**.” Why do they say **whole**? The reason they say **whole** is to emphasize the length of time as being long. Harp went on a date in this example in this episode, and Harp and Jessie both think that one week is a long time to pass without speaking to your date.

Let’s look at this difference:

Cate: How long did you wait to hear back about your job?

Frank: One week.

In this example, Frank is just stating a fact.

Cate: How long did you wait to hear back about your job?

Frank: **One whole week**.

In this example, Frank is emphasizing that it took a long time for him to hear about his job.

You can emphasize the length of time by using the word **whole** with any measure of time: seconds, minutes, hours, days, months, years, etc.

Here are a couple more examples:

Ben: How long did you have to wait before you saw the doctor?

Ned: I had to wait **two whole hours** before she called me in.

Deidre: Are you over your relationship with Hank?

Karly: It’s been **a whole year**, but sometimes I think I still love him.

Not to be his type

When people are single and looking for love, sometimes they look for **their type (my type, your type, his type, her type)**. **A type**, when talking about romance, is the kind of person who you are usually into. There are lots of examples of **types** that people are interested in.

One **type** might be the artist **type**. The artist **type** would wear casual clothes and be a very creative person. A business **type** might be a more serious person who always dresses professionally and wants to be successful.

Often the word **type** is used to comment on specific people, like Jessie does in this episode. She says that Harp **is not someone’s type**. Saying that **one person is not another person’s type** means that the people seem different or that there is no attraction between these people. On the other hand, saying that **one person is another person’s type** means that there is an attraction and chemistry. Saying that someone is not your type can be a more gentle way of saying that you’re not into them, because you’re not saying there’s anything wrong with them as a person, it’s just that they’re not your type.

Here are some examples with **type**:

Donna: So, did you like my friend Darren?

Andrea: Well, he seems nice, but I just don't think he's **my type**.

Mike: I met a girl last night who is just **your type**.

Cindy: Oh really? When can I meet her?

He's just not that into you

Jessie mentions that there's a book using the expression to be into someone: **He's just not that into you**. It's a self-help book that came out in 2004 with tips for women to understand if a guy she likes is not into her. In the book there are lots of common dating situations, where the girl continues to think about a guy who is not interested.

In 2009 the book was made into a movie about a few different couples and singles in different romantic situations. It's a romantic comedy starring Jennifer Aniston and Ben Affleck.

To be big on something

To be big on something is another way of saying that you like something, just like *to be into something*. One thing that's different with this expression compared to the other expressions we look at in this episode is that you CANNOT be big on a person. You can only be big on a thing or things.

Here are a couple more examples:

Vickie: Have you seen Matt's collection of stamps?

Dean: Yeah, it's impressive. **He's really big on stamps**.

Dorothy: **I'm really big on jeans**. I don't like to wear dress pants.

Sarah: Oh, I don't mind dress pants.

A big (noun) person

This is really just a variation of *to be big on something*. Instead of using the expression as a verb, you can use it to describe a person. The word that is used to describe the person is a noun. If you want to use a verb, use the gerund form (-ing).

Here are a couple more examples:

Patrick: Do you like to visit big cities during your vacations?

Brendon: I'm **a big camping person**, so I usually stay out of the city.

Erin: Jon always eats sandwiches for lunch. I've never seen him eat anything else.

Pia: He's **a big sandwich guy**, that's for sure.

Public displays of affection

Public displays of affection are ways that people in a relationship express their love or attraction for one another in public. Some people like to show, or **display**, their **affection** for their partner in **public**. **Public displays of affection** include holding hands, putting arms around each other, and kissing. **Public displays of affection** are sometimes referred to as PDAs, especially in women's magazines.

In Canada, it's pretty common to see romantic couples holding hands or putting their arms around each other. Short kisses are also very acceptable in public. If **public displays of affection** go any further than this, for example long or passionate kissing, people will probably notice it and think it's a little unusual. Usually Canadians won't say anything about this behaviour. Some people are bothered by it and others aren't.

To give someone the creeps

To give someone the creeps means to make someone feel strange, uncomfortable, or little bit scared. When Jessie sees people making out, **it gives her the creeps** and she does not feel comfortable. Something can also be described as *creepy*.

Here are a couple of examples with **to give someone the creeps**:

Carmen: Do you want to go into this bar?

Sylvie: No. **It gives me the creeps**. It's all dark and I can't see inside very well.

Mandy: Have you met the guy that Veronica is dating?

Lucy: Yes, and he **gives me the creeps**.

To carry on

To carry on can have more than one meaning. The way it is used in this episode means to act in an improper way continuously. If a person is acting foolish, or excited, or upset for some time, then we can say they are carrying on.

Jessie talks about a couple **carrying on** with their public display of affection. A couple might be noticed for showing too much affection in an inappropriate way.

Here are a couple more examples with **to carry on**:

Teacher: Students, please stop talking and **carrying on**.

Shawn: Cedric is really upset.

Clive: I know. He can really **carry on** about something when it bothers him.

To make out

Just like *to carry on*, **to make out** can also have different meanings depending on how it is used. In this case, Jessie and Harp are talking about romantic couples kissing and carrying on in public. **To make out** is to kiss a lot for an extended period of time. In Canada, **making out** in public will definitely get people's attention, and it very rare to see in public.

Get a room!

Still in the same example of kissing, making out, and carrying on in public, Harp says, "**Get a room!**" This is an expression said to people who are kissing or showing other signs of affection in public. They are doing this so much that they are told **to get a room**, or to go somewhere private.

Get a room is not normally said to strangers. This is normally said between friends and often as a joke. It does not mean that a couple is seriously being told to get a room. It means that a couple is showing too much affection in public.

To be crazy about something or someone

Just like the other expressions, **to be crazy about something** means to like it a lot. **To be crazy about someone** can be romantic love or love between family members or friends.

When the other expressions (*to be into something*, *to be big on something*, or *to be a big something person*) are used in the negative, it means that you do not like something. But when **to be crazy about something or someone** is used in the negative it only means that you do not love it. If **you're not crazy about something (or someone)**, you might like it or you might not, but you don't love it.

Here are a couple of examples with **not to be crazy about something or someone**:

Greta: I want to go to out for Chinese food!

Jan: **I'm not really crazy about Chinese food.**

Greta: Oh, but I already made reservations.

Jan: OK then, we can go. I can eat it. It's just not my favourite.

Holly: Do you like your sister's new boyfriend?

Sheila: To be honest, **I'm not crazy about him.**

Holly: Oh! Why not?

Sheila: There's just something about him I don't trust.

Quiz

1. Jen: I'm really into Kevin.

How does Jen feel about Kevin?

- a) She likes him as a friend.
- b) She wants to date him.
- c) She doesn't like him.
- d) She hates him.

2. In addition to the homework I already had, our teacher just assigned another project.

Which word can replace *in addition to*?

- a) b-side
- b) under
- c) aside
- d) besides

3. What does Scott mean when he says, "I'm just not that into Kelly"?

- a) He likes her a lot.
- b) She is not his type.
- c) She does not like him.
- d) She is exactly his type.

4. One _____ week.

Please fill in the blank with a word that emphasizes the duration of time.

- a) hole
- b) whole
- c) hardy
- d) hunk

5. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- a) She's a big mustard person.
- b) She's a big party person.
- c) She's a big walking person.
- d) She's a big run person.

6. What does PDA stand for?

- a) public display of adoration
- b) public display of affection
- c) private display of affection
- d) private demonstration of affection

7. Greg and Cindy were kissing for 20 minutes. Greg and Cindy were _____.

Please fill in the blank.

- a) making out
- b) creeping out
- c) marking up
- d) following up

8. The students continued to talk and not focus on their work. The students were _____.

Please fill in the blank

- a) carrying in
- b) carrying on
- c) carrying out
- d) carrying up

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