



Season 2 Episode 5: Words Used in Relationships

En este episodio, regresa Kesia Sosa para compartirnos sobre las playas de la República Dominicana. Ella explica un poco sobre algunas playas menos turísticas de República Dominicana y lo que se puede encontrar en cada una de ellas.

In this episode, Kesia Sosa returns to share with us about the beaches of the Dominican Republic. She explains a bit about some of the less touristic beaches of the Dominican Republic and what you can find in each one of them.

Time	Speaker	Transcript
00:14 – 00:15	Tamara	Hola Kesia, ¿cómo estás? Hi Kesia, how are you?
00:16 – 00:18	Kesia	Tranquila, Tamara. ¿Y tú? ¿Qué es lo que contigo? Chillin', Tamara. What about you? What's up with you?
00:19 – 01:05	Tamara	Estoy bien, en casa. Pero mira, la verdad es que no me gusta el invierno. Entonces, estoy pensando en ir al Caribe ahora, me alegra hablar contigo porque puedo pensar en cosas que son más calientes que lo que está pasando ahora en mi ciudad, pero bueno. I'm fine, at home. But look, the truth is I don't like winter. So, I'm thinking about going to the Caribbean now, I'm glad to talk to you because I can think about things that are warmer than what's going on now in my city, but okay. Hoy vamos a hablar sobre palabras que se usan en relaciones, ¿verdad? Porque hemos hablado antes de las palabras que se usan para describir una persona. Pero, estas palabras son especialmente de las relaciones entre parejas, ¿no? Today we're going to talk about words that are used in relationships, right? Because we've talked before about words that are used to describe a person. But, these words are especially from

		relationships between couples, right?
01:06 – 01:13	Kesia	Sí, tengo... Bueno, sí. Tengo entre parejas y tengo unas que es de relaciones familiar. Entonces como de padre e hijo. Yes, I have... Well, yes. I have between couples and I have ones that are family relationships. So like father and son.
01:14 – 01:17	Tamara	Ok. Entonces, vamos a empezar. ¿Cuál es la primera palabra que tienes? Okay. So, let's get started. What's the first word that you have?
01:18 – 01:39	Kesia	La primera palabra es "Asfixia'o" The first word is "asfixiado" It's used to describe somebody who is deeply in love... craving love. It comes from the word "Asfixia'a". It's like when you're short out of breath, you now? You can't breathe the oxygen...
01:40 – 01:47	Tamara	It's "Asfixia'a", like to strangle someone in English. It's like when you get... That's the word that's in the medical report, you know? 'Cause it's very formal.
01:48 – 11:49	Kesia	¡Exacto! Exactly!
01:52 – 01:53	Tamara	Breathe! Let me breathe!
01:54 – 02:02	Kesia	Bueno pues, entonces cuando tú dices "¡Ay, José está asfixia'o de una tipa!" Well then, when you say "Oh, José is losing his breath for a woman! you know? That he is craving in love with her.
02:03 – 02:14	Tamara	So, is that have a negative connotation? Or is that like cool? Is that like "ok, you are a little bit too into this person, you need to back off" or is it just seen as "Oh, you're crazy in love and that's a good thing"?
02:15 – 02:25	Kesia	Yeah, that's cool. It's a good thing. You just wanna highlight. It's no just like he thinks "oh, she's cool" no, he's like crazy in love.
02:26 – 02:30	Tamara	I see, I see. So there's levels to this.
02:31 – 03:20	Kesia	Sí. Ok, la próxima palabra es "Chulear" Yes. OK, the next word is "chulear" It means to kiss somebody with a lot of passion. This is not a kiss

		<p>you give to your dad, or your mom or your friend. It's not a cheek kiss, it involves the tongue and it could mean something different in other countries.</p> <p>I think I told you the story about Mexico before, but I just want to emphasize that in other countries is a compliment. So like in Mexico they want to "chulear" you, they want to say you are pretty or you are cool or you are nice. But here if they tell you that and you don't want to get kiss, run.</p>
03:23 – 03:27	Tamara	So, " <i>Chulear</i> " is not a casual thing to do.
03:28– 03:39	Kesia	No, and it's not a romantic word either. Is not something you would tell to your boyfriend or girlfriend in a romantic dinner: " <i>Oh, yo quiero chulearte</i> ", no.
03:43 – 03:48	Tamara	<p>¿Entonces en qué contexto se usa esa palabra? ¿Entre hombres? ¿O qué?</p> <p><i>So in what context is this word used? Between men? Or what?</i></p>
03:49 – :04:04	Kesia	<p>Lo usa el hombre para la mujer o viceversa. Pero es un contexto más informal, la palabra es más lujuriosa que romántica.</p> <p><i>It's used by the man for the woman or vice versa. But it is a more informal context, the word is more lustful than romantic.</i></p>
04:05– 04:08	Tamara	<p>Ah, ok. Entiendo.</p> <p><i>Ah, ok. I understand.</i></p>
04:09 – 04:20	Kesia	<p>No es una palabra sucia, no es una palabra mala. Pero tampoco es una palabra que dirías normalmente si estás tratando de ser <i>a gentleman or a lady, you know?</i></p> <p><i>It's not a dirty word, it's not a bad word. But it's also not a word that you would normally say if you're trying to be a gentlemen or a lady, you know?</i></p>
04:23 – 04:31	Tamara	I see. It makes me think like in English is a big wet sloppy kiss or something crazy like that, like "I'm gonna stick my tongue in your throat". It's like Ugh! Please don't do that.
04:37 – 05:00	Kesia	<p>Ok, la próxima palabra es "<i>Marí'o</i>" o "<i>El Marí'o</i>". Esta palabra se usa para describir al esposo de la relación. Viene de la palabra "<i>marido</i>" con "<i>d</i>", pero como estás en República Dominicana te comes esa "<i>d</i>" y dices: "<i>el marío</i>".</p> <p><i>Ok, the next word is "Marí'o" or "El Marí'o". This word is used to describe the husband of the relationship. It comes from the word</i></p>

		"marido" with a "d", but since you are in Dominican Republic you eat that "d" and say: "el marío".
05:01 – 05: 04	Tamara	Entonces, se escribe como “Mario” Then, it is written like "Mario"
05:05 – 05:06	Kesia	¡Exacto! Exactly!
05:07 – 05: 08	Tamara	“El marío”
05:09 – 05:36	Kesia	Se usa como en un contexto muy informal, aunque todo el mundo lo usa. Por ejemplo, mis padres: Mi mamá nunca llamaría a mi papá “mi marío”, le dice “mi esposo” o “mi hombre”, porque para ella es como muy informal, o en muchas ocasiones puede ser que sea tu pareja, pero no tu esposo legalmente. It's used in a very informal context, although everybody uses it. For example, my parents: My mom would never call my dad "mi mario", she calls him "mi esposo" or "mi hombre", because for her it's like very informal, or in many occasions he might be your partner, but not your husband legally.
05:37 – 05:44	Tamara	Pero, por ejemplo, puede ser que están viviendo juntos, pero no son casados. But, for example, it may be that they are living together, but are not married.
05:45 – 05:58	Kesia	Exacto, muy bien, en ese contexto. Pero es muy común, es una palabra que todas las mujeres usan: “mi marío” y hay una canción que dice “llegó tu marío, nena”. Exactly, very well, in that context. But it's very common, it's a word that all women use: "mi mario" and there's a song that says "your man is here, baby".
05:59 – 06:20	Tamara	Y también en las discotecas dicen “¿Dónde están las mujeres que no tienen marío?” Que significa eso que yo soy soltera o estoy soltera, depende de cómo te sientas, de la situación: “Soy soltero” o “estoy soltera.” And also in the discotheques they say "Where are the women who don't have a husband?" What does it mean that I am single or I am single, it depends on how you feel, on the situation: "I'm single" or "I'm [currently] single."
06:21 – 06:23	Kesia	Eso es un dilema. That is a dilemma.
06:26 – 06:33	Tamara	Para mí no importa... Okay. It doesn't matter to me. OK.
06:34 – 07: 28	Kesia	Muy bien, la próxima palabra ya para terminar con las relaciones amorosas y románticas, aunque ésta no es muy amorosa, es “Cuerno”. I think the exact translation to it is “A horn” like the horns of the animals, right? Okay.

		<p>All right, the next word to end romantic and loving relationships, although this one is not very loving, is “cuerno.” I think the exact translation to it is “A horn” like the horns of the animals, right? Okay.</p> <p>Pero, aquí se utiliza la palabra “cuerno” para hacer referencia a engañar a su pareja. Entonces, se conjuga como “pegar los cuernos” si tu engañas a tu pareja. Si tú has sido la persona que ha sido engañada, te dicen que “tienes los cuernos” o que “eres cuernudo”. Entonces, no es una palabra muy agradable para decirles a las personas.</p> <p>But, here the word "cuerno" is used to refer to cheating on your partner. So, it is conjugated as "pegar los cuernos" if you cheat on your partner. If you have been the person who has been cheated on, you are told that "tienes los cuernos" or "eres cuernudo". So, it's not a very nice word to say to people.</p>
07:29 – 07:37	Tamara	<p>Bueno, yo creo que es muy común tener relaciones abiertas ¿no?</p> <p>Well, I think it's very common to have open relationships, isn't it?</p>
07:38 – 08: 09	Kesia	<p>Sí. Como te dije, la gente es muy abierta con eso, como en describir ese tipo de relaciones o hablar de eso. La gente es muy abierta en hablar de esos temas, entonces... <i>You just wanna be careful when you use it.</i></p> <p>Yeah. Like I told you, people are very open with that, like in describing those kinds of relationships or talking about that. People are very open in talking about those topics, so... You just wanna be careful when you use it.</p> <p><i>You don't wanna say to somebody "Hey, tú eres un cuernudo", he might slap you back if he's like hurt or going through a difficult time in that moment, you know? You don't wanna use it like that.</i></p>
08:10 – 08:11	Tamara	You'll know.
08:16 – 08:33	Kesia	<p>A veces la gente la usa para ofender a propósito. Entonces, probablemente</p> <p>Sometimes people use it to offend on purpose. So, probably</p> <p><i>They don't know about you, they don't know about your history, they don't know about your relationships, but they just yell that at you because they're mad at you in some point, and they use it offend you, so...</i></p>
08:34 – 08:55	Tamara	<p>So it's basically you're the person that's been deceive and you don't know. It's like “you know that he has like four other women over there?” ... “No, mi Marío no. Él es fiel” – Ok, si tú dices.</p>

		"No, not my man. He's faithful" - Ok, if you say.
08:56 – 08:57	Kesia	Si tú lo dices. If you say so.
09:00 – 09:13	Tamara	Mira, yo no sé. Yo estaba bien boca chica dando mansajes, no sé. Pero bueno, si lo dices... Look, I don't know, I don't know, I was a good mouth girl, I don't know, giving massages, I don't know. But well, if you say so...
09:14 – 09:21	Kesia	Ay, ay, ay. Bueno. <i>I just wanna to teach you that one, so if you know if you hear it. I hope you don't have to use it.</i>
09:22 – 09:23	Tamara	No es parte de tu vocabulario It's not part of your vocabulary
09:24 – 10:22	Kesia	No, no, no. Ok. Entonces, la última palabra es "Pai", se usa para referirse al padre o al papá, entonces es como un diminutivo de la palabra "papi". <i>Then again you eat that "p", la letra "p", and just say "pai".</i> Hacemos lo mismo con la madre o "mami" y decimos "mai"; el "pai" o la "mai". Es una palabra informal también, a veces se puede usar para referirse a amigos. Entonces, un grupo de amigos está hablando y dicen "Ey, pai, dame la fría", puede usarse en ese contexto también. Pero tú sabes que aquí en República Dominicana se usa mucho la palabra "papi" y "mami" para otras personas que no son tu papá ni tu mamá. So, the last word is "Pai", it is used to refer to the father or the daddy, so it is like a diminutive of the word "papi". Then again you eat that "p", the letter "p", and just say "pai". We do the same thing with the mother or "mami" and we say "mai"; the "pai" or the "mai". It is an informal word too, sometimes it can be used to refer to friends. So, a group of friends are talking and they say "Hey, pai, give me the cold one", it can be used in that context too. But you know that here in the Dominican Republic the word "papi" and "mami" is used a lot for people other than your mom and dad.
10:23 – 10:43	Tamara	Y también con niños ¿no? Porque en vez de decir "mijo", a veces yo he oído a los padres dominicanos decir "Ay, papi" pero hablando con su hijo. Como ¿papi? ¡Pero es su hijo! ¿Qué pasó? Pero es normal. And also with children, right? Because instead of saying "mijo", sometimes I have heard Dominican parents say "Ay, papi" but talking to their son. Like "papi"? But it's his son! What happened?

		But it's normal.
10:44 – 10:51	Kesia	Exacto, igual con la niña, le dices “Hey, mami”, pero está hablando con su hija en realidad. Exactly, same with the little girl, you say "Hey, mommy," but she's actually talking to her daughter.
10:52 – 11:08	Tamara	Si, es confuso. Yes, it's confusing. ¿Qué, mami? ¿Mami? No, <i>you are not the mom, that's your mom.</i> <i>What are you saying?</i> Entonces, Kesia ¿Puedes revisar las frases que se usan con relaciones otra vez? So, Kesia can you review the phrases used with relationships again?
11:09 – 11:38	Kesia	Sí, la palabra “Asfixiao”, que significa que estás muy enamorado de una persona. La palabra “Chulear”, que significa besar con mucha pasión en un contexto muy informal. La palabra “Marío”, que es su esposo, su pareja. Yes, the word "Asfixiao", which means that you are very much in love with a person. The word "Chulear", which means to kiss with a lot of passion in a very informal context. The word "Marío", which is your husband, your partner. “Cuerno”, que es una relación de engaño, o la persona que han engañado. Y “Pai” o “Mai”, que es el papá o la mamá. "Cuerno", which is a cheating relationship, or the person they have cheated. And "Pai" or "Mai", which is the dad or mom.
11:39 – 11:57	Tamara	Ok, entonces gracias Kesia. OK so thanks Kesia. <i>I hope that you have noted the phrases that you can use and the ones that you can't, but at least if you hear them when you are in the Republica Dominicana vas a entender exactamente qué está pasando. Entonces, gracias Kesia por compartir estas frases con nosotros.</i> ...Dominican Republic you will understand exactly what is going on. So, thank you Kesia for sharing these phrases with us.
11:58 – 11:59	Kesia	Un placer, Tamara. A pleasure, Tamara.

Links and Resources

- [Dominican Spanish 101 Course](#)
- [Dominican Spanish 101 Podcast](#)