Lover or Friend · Phone call scene

舍不得星星

Characters: **Tang Yang** (唐漾) **Jiang Shiyan** (蒋时延)

#	Character	简体中文	*Pīnyīn*	English	Teaching Notes
1	**Jiang Shiyan**	喂	*wèi*	Hello?	喂 (wèi) = hello (on the phone). The standard way to answer a call in Chinese — used only on the phone, not as a face-to-face greeting. Tone is usually rising or neutral.
2	**Jiang Shiyan**	说真的你都不知道	*shuō zhēn de nǐ dōu bù zhī dào*	Honestly, you have no idea.	说真的 (shuō zhēn de) = to be honest — a common spoken opener. 都 = at all/even. 不知道 = don't know. He launches straight in — she has no idea what he has been through.
3	**Jiang Shiyan**	我这两天晚上	*wǒ zhè liǎng tiān wǎnshang*	These past two nights...	我这 = me, these. 两天 (liǎng tiān) = two days. 晚上 = evening/night. He trails off — the sentence is incomplete, building suspense before she reacts.
4	**Tang Yang**	啊	*a*	Ah?	啊 (a) = ah/oh — a minimal response particle signalling she is listening and mildly surprised. In conversation, a single 啊 prompts the other person to continue without interrupting.
5	**Tang Yang**	什么	*shénme*	What?	什么 (shénme) = what. A one-word response used to prompt someone to continue or express mild surprise. Very natural in phone conversation — she is urging him on.
6	**Jiang Shiyan**	冯蔚然晚上睡觉打呼噜	*Féng Wèirán wǎnshang shuìjiào dǎ hūlu*	Feng Weiran snores at night.	打呼噜 (dǎ hūlu) = to snore — vivid and onomatopoeic. 睡觉 = to sleep. 晚上 = at night. He is complaining about his hospital roommate.
7	**Jiang Shiyan**	磨牙就算了	*mó yá jiù suàn le*	Grinding teeth is one thing.	磨牙 (mó yá) = to grind teeth during sleep. 就算了 = 'that alone I could accept'. Sets up a contrast — implying 'but there is more'. Natural way of escalating a complaint.
8	**Jiang Shiyan**	他半夜跑到我床边	*tā bànyè pǎo dào wǒ chuáng biān*	He came to my bedside in the middle of the night.	半夜 (bànyè) = midnight. 跑到 (pǎo dào) = ran to. 床边 = bedside. 跑 adds urgency — he didn't just walk over, he rushed.
9	**Jiang Shiyan**	问我吃不吃烧烤	*wèn wǒ chī bu chī shāokǎo*	Asked me if I wanted to eat barbecue.	问 = to ask. 吃不吃 = 'eat or not eat' — an affirmative-negative question pattern, very natural in Chinese. 烧烤 = barbecue. The roommate woke him up to ask about food.
10	**Jiang Shiyan**	他吓得我呀	*tā xià de wǒ ya*	He scared me!	吓 = to frighten/scare. 得 (de) links the verb to its result — 'scared me'. 呀 adds emotional weight. She reacts to the midnight bedside story.
11	**Jiang Shiyan**	这还不算离谱	*zhè hái bù suàn lí pǔ*	That's not even the most outrageous part.	这 = this. 还 = still/yet. 不算 = doesn't count as. 离谱 (lí pǔ) = outrageous/absurd. He prompts her to keep listening — it gets worse.

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12	**Jiang Shiyan**	半夜四点	*bànyè sì diǎn*	4 AM.	半夜 = middle of the night. 四点 = four o'clock. A clipped, emphatic phrase — he just states the time, letting it speak for itself. The outrage is in the hour.
13	**Jiang Shiyan**	他点了个酸笋米线	*tā diǎn le ge suān sǔn mǐ xiàn*	He ordered pickled bamboo shoot rice noodles.	点 = to order (food). 了 marks completed action. 酸笋米线 = sour bamboo shoot rice noodles — a Yunnan dish known for its strong smell. 个 is the general measure word.
14	**Jiang Shiyan**	还 还是螺蛳粉	*hái, hái shì luó sī fěn*	It's still snail rice noodles.	还是 = still is/or. 螺蛳粉 = snail rice noodles — a Guangxi specialty famous for its pungent smell. Her exasperated repetition of 还 shows disbelief. Both dishes are notoriously smelly.
15	**Jiang Shiyan**	总之一直嗦粉嗦到天亮	*zǒng zhī yī zhí suō fěn suō dào tiān liàng*	In short, kept slurping noodles until dawn.	总之 = in short/anyway. 一直…到 = kept doing…until. 嗦粉 (suō fěn) = to slurp rice noodles — vivid, colloquial. 天亮 (tiān liàng) = daybreak/dawn. He summarises the absurd night.
16	**Jiang Shiyan**	我都忘了	*wǒ dōu wàng le*	I've forgotten all about it.	都 = already/even. 忘了 = forgot. 了 marks completed change of state. She dismisses the roommate story and changes subject.
17	**Jiang Shiyan**	不重要	*bù zhòng yào*	Not important.	不重要 (bù zhòng yào) = not important. A dismissive two-word pivot — he waves away the whole roommate story and moves on. Very common in casual Chinese when brushing something off.
18	**Tang Yang**	天哪	*tiān na*	Oh my god.	天哪 (tiān na) = oh my god/goodness — one of the most expressive two-character exclamations in Chinese. Said alone here as a reaction before she launches into her plan.
19	**Tang Yang**	让冯蔚然回去吧	*ràng Féng Wèirán huí qù ba*	Tell Feng Weiran to go home.	让 = to let/make/have someone do something. 回去 (huí qù) = go back/return home. 吧 softens the suggestion. She wants the troublesome roommate gone before she arrives.
20	**Tang Yang**	今天我来陪你	*jīntiān wǒ lái péi nǐ*	I'll keep you company today.	陪 (péi) = to accompany — warmer than just 'stay with'. 来 signals the speaker is moving toward the listener. She has decided to visit him at the hospital.
21	**Jiang Shiyan**	真的	*zhēn de*	Really?	真的 (zhēn de) = really? — used as a question here, expressing pleasant surprise. Different from 真的 as a statement ('it's true'). The rising intonation makes it a question.
22	**Jiang Shiyan**	你真过来陪我	*nǐ zhēn guò lái péi wǒ*	You really came to keep me company.	真 (zhēn) = really/truly. 过来 (guò lái) = come over. He is pleased and a little surprised she actually followed through.

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23	**Tang Yang**	对啊	*duì a*	Yeah!	对啊 (duì a) = yes/right/yeah — 对 confirms and 啊 adds warmth and lightness. More energetic than a plain 对. She affirms cheerfully.
24	**Tang Yang**	我请了三天的事假	*wǒ qǐng le sān tiān de shì jià*	I took three days of personal leave.	请假 = to take leave. 事假 (shì jià) = personal leave, as opposed to sick leave 病假 or annual leave 年假. 了 marks a completed action. She committed fully.
25	**Tang Yang**	加上周末	*jiā shang zhōumò*	Plus the weekend.	加上 (jiā shang) = plus/adding on. 周末 (zhōumò) = weekend. She is calculating — three weekdays plus the weekend covers his whole hospital stay. Shows she has thought it through.
26	**Tang Yang**	估计可以陪你到出院吧	*gūjì kěyǐ péi nǐ dào chūyuàn ba*	I can probably stay until you're discharged.	估计 = probably/estimate. 出院 (chū yuàn) = discharged from hospital. 吧 softens into a gentle assumption. Three days of leave covers the expected stay.
27	**Jiang Shiyan**	为什么有周默呢	*wèishénme yǒu Zhōu Mò ne*	Why is Zhou Mo involved?	为什么 = why. 有 = there is/involves. 周默 = Zhou Mo (a person). 呢 adds a wondering, puzzled tone — not confrontational, more musing aloud.
28	**Tang Yang**	周	*Zhōu*	Zhou...	周 (Zhōu) = surname Zhou. She mentions Zhou Mo mid-sentence — clipped or trailed off. Shows the conversation is still mid-flow before she clarifies the weekend plan.
29	**Tang Yang**	什么跟什么呀	*shénme gēn shénme ya*	What's going on?	什么跟什么 = literally 'what with what' — a set expression meaning 'that makes no sense'. 呀 adds exasperation. Very colloquial and expressive.
30	**Tang Yang**	那周六跟周日可以了吧	*nà zhōuliù gēn zhōurì kěyǐ le ba*	So Saturday and Sunday are fine then?	那 = so/then. 周六 = Saturday. 周日 = Sunday. 了吧 together suggest a confirmed new state: 'so that settles it?' She is confirming the plan for the weekend visit.
31	**Jiang Shiyan**	行 那等你过来	*xíng, nà děng nǐ guò lái*	Sure, I'll wait for you to come over.	行 (xíng) = okay/sure — very common agreement in spoken Chinese. 那 = then. 等你过来 = wait for you to come over. Warm, casual confirmation.
32	**Tang Yang**	拜拜	*bài bài*	Bye bye.	拜拜 (bài bài) = bye bye — borrowed from English, very common in casual Chinese phone sign-offs. More affectionate and informal than 再见 (zàijiàn). The doubled form sounds warm and light.