



PortuguesePod101.com



Portuguese

Intermediate



Unabridged Edition

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LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #1

Is Your Dog Lost in Brazil?

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PORTUGUESE

1. Policial: Então o que aconteceu?
2. Maria: Bem, eu deixei meu cachorro aqui atrás da porta. Ele é muito obediente então sabia que ele ia ficar.
3. Policial: Mas agora ele não está?
4. Maria: Não, ele desapareceu. Por isso chamei vocês.
5. Policial: Onde seu cachorro costumava ficar? Tem lugares que ele gosta?
6. Maria: Ele gosta do Parque Barigui. Tem muito espaço lá então ele consegue correr e brincar muito bem lá.
7. Policial: Também é a maior parque da cidade.
8. Maria: Fico preocupada também porque as vezes ele é meio bravo e talvez morda alguém.
9. Policial: Tem muitas pessoas que passam por lá. Você acha talvez que alguém roubou seu cachorro?
10. Maria: Eu não sei. Talvez, porque ele é de raça.
11. Policial: E qual é a raça dele?
12. Maria: Ele é um Chihuahua.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Police officer: So, what happened?
2. Maria: Well, I left my dog here behind the door. He is very obedient so I knew he would stay.
3. Police officer: But now he's not there?
4. Maria: No, he disappeared. That's why I called you.
5. Police officer: Where did your dog usually go? Are there places that he likes?
6. Maria: He likes Barigui Park. There is a lot of space so he can run and play very well there.
7. Police officer: It's also the largest park in the city.
8. Maria: I'm worried too because sometimes he's a bit aggressive he might bite someone.
9. Police officer: Many people go through Barigui park. Do you think maybe someone stole your dog?
10. Maria: I don't know. Maybe, because he's purebred.
11. Police officer: And what breed of dog is he?
12. Maria: He's a Chihuahua.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
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brincar	to play, to joke, to have fun	verb	
cachorro	dog	noun	masculine
raça	race, breed,	noun	feminine
chiuaua	chihuahua, race of dog from the Chihuahua region in central america	noun	masculine
obediente	obedient	adjective	masculine and feminine
maior	bigger, larger	adjective	
roubar	to steal, to rob	verb	
cão	dog	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu só estava brincando.</p> <p>"I was just playing."</p>	<p>Atividade lúdica é sinônimo de brincadeira.</p> <p>"Playful activity" is a synonym of "game."</p>
<p>Ano que vem eu vou em romaria.</p> <p>"Next year I will go on a pilgrimage."</p>	<p>A dedicação de Júlia lhe conferiu a medalha de honra.</p> <p>"Julia's devotion awarded her a medal of honor."</p>
<p>O cachorro peludo está correndo atrás da bola</p> <p>"The shaggy dog is running after a ball."</p>	<p>Ele é de raça.</p> <p>"He's thoroughbred."</p>

<p>Chiuaua raramente sai de casa.</p> <p>"Chihuahuas rarely leave the house."</p>	<p>Ele é muito obediente.</p> <p>"He's very obedient."</p>
<p>O rio Amazonas é o maior rio do mundo.</p> <p>"The Amazon river is the world's largest river."</p>	<p>Você acha que alguém roubou seu cão?</p> <p>"Do you think someone stole your dog?"</p>
<p>Ele é mais do que um cão.</p> <p>"He's more than just a dog."</p>	<p>Que cão bonito. Eu quero!</p> <p>"What a beautiful dog. I want it!"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

De raça

de raça is the Portuguese way to say "thoroughbred" or "pure-bred."

Meio bravo

Meio bravo means "a bit aggressive" and not "half angry" as the literal translation might make it seem.

Gosta

In the dialogue we heard the phrase, *Tem lugares que ele gosta?* which we translated as "Are there places that he likes?" This is one of the rare examples of the verb *gostar* not being followed by the preposition *de*. There are a couple of ways to explain how this works. First is that, in Portuguese, you can't end a sentence with a preposition. You can do this in English—despite what your grammarian friends say—but in Portuguese, it's quite impossible; there must always be an object of the preposition. So, to not end with a preposition, the sentence ends with the verb *gostar*. The idea being that the rest of the sentence is inferred. So, the entire phrase would be *Tem lugares que ele gosta "de frequentar"?* In my experience, *gostar* can only not be followed by *de* if it is the last word in the sentence.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is pretérito perfeito vs. pretérito imperfeito

Bem, eu deixei ele aqui atrás da porta. Ele é muito obediente então sabia que ele ia ficar.

"Well, I left him here behind the door. He is very obedient so I knew he would stay."

O pretérito perfeito vs. pretérito imperfeito

Pretérito	Imperfeito
Views past moment as a single event.	Views a past event in progress, can't see when it started or ended. Specifically:
1. Shows the moment when a past event began or ended.	1. Tell what was happening.
2. Shows an event (or series of events) as being completed.	2. What used to or would happen in the past.
	3. Physical, mental, or emotional state in the past.
	4. Give background action in the past or set the stage for another action.
	5. Give background action in the past or set the stage for another action.
O <i>pretérito perfeito</i> is kind of like a picture.	O <i>pretérito imperfeito</i> is more like a filmstrip

For example:

Pretérito perfeito

1. *Eu comi a banana.* "I ate the banana."
2. *Ele sentiu o cheiro dela.* "He smelled her scent."

3. *Nós andamos para o parque.* "We walked to the park."

Pretérito imperfeito

1. *Eu comia bananas sempre.* "I always used to eat bananas."
2. *Ele sentia o cheiro dela toda vez que passava.* "He used to smell her scent every time she passed by."
3. *Nós andávamos sempre.* "We always used to walk."

Language Tip

tinha que vs. teve que

The phrases *tinha que* and *teve que* follow the same rules as any other preterit or imperfect conjugation.

1. I used to have to do something (habitual)
2. I had to... (once)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Breeds of Dog

I was surprised at how many dogs there are in Brazil. In many regions there are many stray dogs called *cachorro vira-lata* ("garbage-can-turning dogs") but there are also many dogs that are kept and bred as pets or guard dogs.

Some of the more common dog breeds in Brazil are:

1. *Pit Bull*—type of bull terriers including staffordshire bull terrier, American Staffordshire Bull Terrier, and the American Pit Bull Terrier
2. *Pastor alemão*—means German Shepherd, used for all dogs of this type.
3. *Labrador*—means Labrador. Same as English.

Dog owners are likely to know the breed of their own dogs but not much about any other dog.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #2

A Brazilian Promotion is Cause for Celebration

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PORTUGUESE

1. Paulo: Desculpe a demora.
2. Raquel: Não tem problema eu também me atrasei. «dois beijinhos»
3. Raquel: Mas (...) aconteceu alguma coisa?
4. Paulo: Não, não. Eu demorei porque teve uma festinha lá na empresa.
5. Raquel: Uma festinha?
6. Paulo: Sim, para o Hélio. Ele foi promovido e fomos comemorar.
7. Raquel: Ah sim é verdade, eu soube que ele foi promovido.
8. Paulo: E você conhece o Hélio?
9. Raquel: Sim, eu o conheci na festa de natal do ano passado, lembra?
«risos»
10. Paulo: Ah, claro que lembro.

ENGLISH

1. Formal English
2. Paulo: Sorry for being late.
3. Raquel: No problem. I was late too.

CONT'D OVER

4. >
5. Raquel: But (...) did something happen?
6. Paulo: No, no. I got behind because there was a small party at work.
7. Raquel: A party?
8. Paulo: Yeah, for Hélió. He was promoted and we all celebrated.
9. Raquel: Oh that's right. I'd heard that he was promoted.
10. Paulo: Have you met Hélió?
11. Raquel: Yes, I met him at the Christmas party last year, remember?
12. «chuckles»
13. Paulo: Oh, Of course I remember.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
promoção	promotion, offer	noun	feminine
promovido	promoted	adjective	
atrasar	to be late, to be made late	verb	
demorar	to delay, to take a long time	verb	
festinha	small party	noun	feminine

comemorar	to celebrate, to comemorate	verb	
empresa	company, business	noun	feminine
lembrar	to remember	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Qual é a promoção do dia?</p> <p>"What is today's promotion?" or "What's the sale of the day?"</p>	<p>O Sérgio foi promovido de secretário a presidente.</p> <p>"Sérgio was promoted from secretary to president."</p>
<p>O pacote atrasou.</p> <p>"The package was late." or "The package was delayed."</p>	<p>A reconstrução do nordeste do Japão vai demorar anos.</p> <p>"The reconstruction of the northeast of Japan will take years."</p>
<p>Nossa, a reunião demorou muito hoje.</p> <p>"Wow, the meeting was very long today."</p>	<p>Você vem pra festinha hoje a noite?</p> <p>"Are you coming to the party tonight."</p>
<p>Precisamos comemorar esta data tão importante.</p> <p>"We need to celebrate such an important date."</p>	<p>Eles trabalham nesta empresa.</p> <p>"They work in this company."</p>
<p>A mulher lembra do número.</p> <p>"The woman remembers the number."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

desculpa a demora

Desculpa a demora is how you say "Sorry for being late" in Portuguese. Literally it translates to, "Sorry for the delay" (with the obvious inferred meaning of "by me").

claro que lembro

Claro que lembro literally translates to, "clear that I remember," but it means, "Of course I remember." *Claro* is often used to mean "of course" and the *que* here is acting like a conjunction connecting *claro* and *lembro*.

eu o conheci

Eu o conheci is an example of an indirect object pronoun in Portuguese. Literally it translates to, "I him met," but it means, "I met him." When *o* and *a* are used as indirect object pronouns, they almost always come before the verb.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is *Saber*

The Verb *Saber*

Saber means "to know factual information." It is followed by an abstract noun (e.g. *a verdade*, *a razão*) or by a sentence introduced by *que* ("that").

For Example:

1. *Eu soube que você é do Maranhão.*
"I found out that you are from Maranhão."
2. *Você soube quem é seu vizinho?*
"You knew who your neighbor was?" with a tone of "How is that possible?" or
"Did you know who your neighbor is?" with a tone of "Guess what! Your neighbor is a celebrity."
3. *Alex soube da mudança?*
"Alex knew about the change?" or "Did Alex know about the change?"

The Verb *Conhecer*

In the preterit, the verb *saber* means "found out," while the verb *conhecer* means "met" or

"became acquainted with." The verbs are conjugated in the preterit as follows:

Saber

Portuguese	"English"	Portuguese	"English"
<i>soube</i>	"I found out"	<i>soubemos</i>	"We found out"
<i>soubeste</i>	"You found out" (informal)	<i>soubestes</i>	"You found out" (formal)
<i>soube</i>	"He/she/it found out"	<i>souberam</i>	"They found out"

For Example:

1. *Eu soube a notícia ontem.*
"I found out about the news yesterday."
2. *Nós soubemos que Pedro morreu.*
"We found out that Peter died."

Conhecer

Portuguese	"English"	Portuguese	"English"
<i>conheci</i>	"I met"	<i>conhecemos</i>	"We met"
<i>conheceste</i>	"You met" (informal)	<i>conhecestes</i>	"You met" (formal)
<i>conheceu</i>	"He/she/it met"	<i>conheceram</i>	"They met"

For Example:

1. *Ele conheceu o Presidente ontem à noite.*
"He met the President last night."

2. *Elas conheceram o Rio na viagem.*

"They became acquainted with Rio on the trip," or "They went to Rio for the first time on the trip."

3. *A funcionária soube ontem que aquele formulário é necessário?*

"The employee found out yesterday that that form is necessary?" or better, "Yesterday, did the employee know that form is necessary?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Brazilian Christmas Parties

Brazilians' Christmas parties vary greatly in style, size, and shininess. Since December is in the middle of summer in Brazil, you'll always see fresh fruit and people will typically be dressed for warm weather. Even Santa is frequently shown as being thin, wearing sunglasses, and his big winter coat is more like silky read and while pajamas.

Brazilian companies have imported the traditional company Christmas party as well so bosses and employees can mingle in a less formal environment. This depends heavily on the environment however.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #3

An Important Portuguese Assignment

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PORTUGUESE

1. Eduardo: Não acredito que você ainda está acordada. «bocejo»
2. Elaine: (com voz de sono) Estou sim, estou terminando um trabalho importantíssimo.
3. Eduardo: Mas você já não entregou esse trabalho semana passada?
4. Elaine: (desanimada) Entreguei sim, mas o professor disse que estava péssimo e me mandou refazer.
5. Eduardo: Mas estava ótimo, eu mesmo li.
6. Elaine: É, mas o professor não gostou nada...
7. Eduardo: Então vou preparar um cafezinho pra você não dormir na cadeira.
8. Elaine: Valeu.
9. Eduardo: Você precisa de mais alguma coisa?
10. Elaine: Só que o semestre acabe logo.
11. Eduardo: Não se preocupe, você consegue.
12. Elaine: Obrigada.

ENGLISH

1. Eduardo: I don't believe you're still awake.

CONT'D OVER

2. «yawn»
3. Elaine: (sleepy) Yes I am. I'm finishing an extremely important homework assignment.
4. Eduardo: But didn't you already turn this in last week?
5. Elaine: (sad) Yes I did, but the teacher said it was very bad and told me to redo it.
6. Eduardo: But it was great! I read it myself.
7. Elaine: I know but my teacher didn't like any of it.
8. Eduardo: Okay then, I'll get some coffee ready so you don't fall asleep in your chair.
9. Elaine: Thanks.
10. Eduardo: Do you need anything else?
11. Elaine: Just the semester ending soon.
12. Eduardo: Don't worry, you can do it.
13. Elaine: Thanks.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
bocejo	yawn	noun	masculine

acordado	awake	adjective	
entregar	to deliver, to turn in	verb	
péssimo	the worst, very bad	adjective	
cafezinho	shot of coffee, snack	noun	masculine
maninho	buddy, friend,	noun	masculine
refazer	to redo	verb	
terminar	to finish	verb	
importantíssimo	of utmost importance, very important	adjective	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Que bocejo é esse?</p> <p>"What kind of a yawn is that!"</p>	<p>Tipicamente, ficamos acordados até umas vinte e três e trinta.</p> <p>"Typically we stay up until about eleven thirty."</p>
<p>Você tem três dias para entregar o produto.</p> <p>"You have three days to deliver the product."</p>	<p>Eles entregaram suas tarefas de casa.</p> <p>"They turned in their homework assignments."</p>
<p>Meu português é péssimo.</p> <p>"My Portuguese is very, very bad."</p>	<p>Eu vou só tomar um cafezinho.</p> <p>"I'm just going to drink a small coffee." or "I'm just going to have a light breakfast."</p>
<p>Ei maninho, como está?</p> <p>"Hey buddy, how ya doing?"</p>	<p>Eu vou ter que refazer tudo.</p> <p>"I'm going to have to redo everything."</p>

Eu termino o trabalho às oito da noite, então eu te encontro às nove no restaurante.

"I finish work at eight PM, so I'll meet you at nine at the restaurant."

Esse trabalho é importantíssimo.

"This work is of the utmost importance."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Já não entregou

Já não entregou literally translates to, "already no delivered," but it means, "haven't already delivered" or "haven't already turned in." This is a word order tip. *Já* never goes in between the *não* and the verb. It always goes before or after. Example: *Já não entregou* or *não entregou já?*

não gostou nada

Não gostou nada literally translates to, "no liked nothing," but it means something closer to "didn't like anything" or "didn't like anything about it." Notice that this is another example where the verb *gostar* is not followed by *de*. In this case, the *nada* is mostly serving as an emphasis to the negativity of the teacher's opinion instead of him not liking a particular thing, although both meanings are present.

pra você não dormir

pra você não dormir literally translates to, "to you no to sleep," but it means, "so you don't fall asleep." The *pra* and *dormir* are connected thus making the verb *dormir* stay in the infinitive instead of being conjugated. Had he said *para que* instead of just *pra*, *dormir* would have to be conjugated to its present subjunctive, *durma*.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Absolute Synthetic Superlative

Entreguei sim, mas o professor disse que estava péssimo e me mandou refazer.

"Yes I did, but the teacher said it was very bad and told me to redo it."

In Portuguese there are two ways to make the superlative: the absolute superlative and the relative superlative.

The Absolute Superlative

The absolute superlative highlights the quality of something at its highest level. In the absolute superlative the quality or attribute is not directly compared to anything. There are two ways of making the absolute superlative: the synthetic (when a suffix is used) and the analytic (when an adverb is used).

Synthetic

The absolute synthetic superlative adds the suffixes *-íssimo*, *-rmo*, or *-imo* to the adjective. This intensifies its meaning. This form of superlative does not exist in English.

For Example:

1. *Marta é altíssima.*
"Marta is extremely tall."
2. *O filme estava interessantíssimo.*
"The film was of the highest interest."

Analytic

The absolute analytic superlative uses adverbs such as *muito*, *bastante*, and *extremamente* before the adjective to intensify it.

For Example:

1. *Marta é muito magra.*
"Marta is very thin."
2. *O filme é extremamente interessante.*
"The film is extremely interesting."

The Relative Superlative

The relative superlative is used to highlight a quality of something at its highest level among a group. It can relate things of a superior or inferior nature.

Superiority

o(a) mais + adjective + de

In English, to change the adjective "fast" from "fast" to "fastest," you simply add an "-est." In Portuguese, instead of adding "-est" at the end, you add the words *o (a) mais* before the adjective. *rápido*, which means "fast," becomes *o mais rápido*, which means "the fastest."

For Example:

1. *Marta é a mais magra da escola.*
"Marta is the thinnest of the school."
2. *O filme era o mais interessante de todos em cartaz.*
"The film was the most interesting of all films on the posters."

A small number of Portuguese adjectives do not follow this pattern and might even be considered irregular. These adjectives are:

Adjective	Portuguese	"English"
<i>bom</i>	<i>o (a) melhor</i>	"the best"
<i>ruim</i>	<i>o (a) pior</i>	"the worst"
<i>grande</i>	<i>o (a) maior</i>	"the biggest"
<i>pequeno</i>	<i>o (a) menor</i>	"the smallest"

Inferiority

o (a) menos + adjective + de

This highlights the most intense inferiority degree of the quality using the adverb *menos*, which works as, "the least."

For Example:

1. *Marta é a menos gorda da escola.*
"Marta is the least fat of the school."
2. *O filme era o menos entediante de todos em cartaz.*
"The film was the least boring of all the films on the posters."

Language Expansion

The superlative of inferiority is sometimes used as a euphemism.

For Example:

1. *Este cavalo é o menos veloz de todos.*
"This horse is the slowest of all."

Some Portuguese adjectives do not follow this pattern because the base word is modified.

Base	Modified	Superlative
<i>bom</i>	<i>ótimo</i>	<i>boníssimo</i>
<i>mau</i>	<i>péssimo</i>	<i>malíssimo</i>
<i>grande</i>	<i>máximo</i>	<i>grandíssimo</i>
<i>pequeno</i>	<i>mínimo</i>	<i>pequeníssimo</i>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Universities in Brazil

On the surface, Brazilian universities are very similar to American universities. There are multiple courses in many different disciplines including medicine, law, letters, languages, engineering, international relations, and many others. Brazilian universities are also unique

in several aspects. For example, Brazil has federal universities that are paid for using government funds. There is no tuition and no fees but you still usually have to pay for books and room and board. Some books, for example, medical text books, can be over R\$ 000 per textbook.

These "free" universities were created to help low-income Brazilians earn a university degree and have a specific number of *vagas*, or "openings," in each course per year. However, because these universities are free they create an extremely high demand frequently having more than one thousand applicants for only one or two openings. The applicants accepted are those with the highest score on that school's vestibular which is a unique entrance exam created by each university.

That is a significant amount of money in a country where the minimum wage is only R\$25 per month. You'd have to work for an entire year, not spending a cent, just to pay for your textbooks.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #4

Catching up with Technology in Brazil

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4

PORTUGUESE

1. Vovô: O que é isso meu filho?
2. Netinho: Isso é um programa que a gente usa para conversar com as pessoas. Chama-se Skype.
3. Vovô: Meu filho, deixe estas coisas e vamos preparar o jantar.
4. Netinho: Eu já pedi o nosso jantar pela internet, já deve estar chegando, vovô.
5. Vovô: No meu tempo, quando queríamos conversar com alguém nós encontrávamos com a pessoa e conversávamos pessoalmente.
6. Netinho: Mas estas pessoas aqui estão muito longe, vovô.
7. Vovô: Eu andava muito quando era jovem, e comia em restaurantes elegantes com boas companhias...você precisa conhecer algumas moças, meu filho.
8. Netinho: Eu já tenho namorada vovô, olha ela aqui em tela cheia dando um oi.
9. Vovô: Que coisa.

ENGLISH

1. Vovô: What's that my son?
2. Netinho: This is a program that we use to talk with people. It's called Skype.

CONT'D OVER

3. Vovô: My son, put these things away and let's prepare dinner.
4. Netinho: I already ordered our dinner through the internet. It should be arriving soon, Grandpa.
5. Vovô: In my time, when we wanted to talk with someone we would go out and meet them and talk in person.
6. Netinho: But these people are very far away Grandpa.
7. Vovô: I used to walk a lot when I was young and I ate in elegant restaurants with good company...you need to meet some young women, my son.
8. Netinho: I already have a girlfriend Grandpa. Look at her here full screen waving "Hi!"
9. Vovô: Wow.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
bocejar	to yawn	verb	
companhia	companionship, company	noun	feminine
programa	software application, software program	noun	masculine
moça	young woman	noun	feminine
jovem	young person	noun	masculine or feminine

pessoalmente	personally	adverb	
jantar	dinner	noun	masculine
tela-cheia	full screen	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ela bocejava muito.</p> <p>"She used to yawn a lot."</p>	<p>Ela faz uma boa companhia.</p> <p>"She makes good company."</p>
<p>Esse programa faz vídeo.</p> <p>"This software program plays video."</p>	<p>A namorada dele é uma moça muito bonita.</p> <p>"His girlfriend is a very pretty young lady."</p>
<p>Que jovem bonita!</p> <p>"What a beautiful young woman!"</p>	<p>Eu vou estar na reunião pessoalmente.</p> <p>"I'll be at the meeting personally."</p>
<p>Precisamos preparar o jantar.</p> <p>"We need to prepare dinner."</p>	<p>Olha ela aqui de tela-cheia.</p> <p>"Look at her here in fullscreen."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

pc

PC is how you say "PC" in Portuguese. This may seem obvious but in Portuguese this is actually a name not an acronym like it is in English. No one says *pessoal computador* in Brazil.

tela-cheia

Tela-cheia literally translates to, "screen full," but it means "full screen."

dando um "oi"

dando um "oi" literally translates to, "giving a 'hi.'" Normally when you see someone doing

this they are waving and that's why we translated it as "waving 'Hi!'"

Que coisa

que coisa literally translates to, "that thing" or "what thing." This is a very useful phrase because it doesn't really mean anything. It's a non-committal interjection. A friend of mine always says this when he's not quite sure how to respond to something but doesn't want to hurt the other person's feelings.

no meu tempo

no meu tempo literally translates to, "in the my time," but it just means, "in my time." Remember to say *no* though instead of *em*. *em meu tempo* doesn't flow very well.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Imperfect -ar, -er, and -ir

No meu tempo, quando queríamos conversar com alguém nós encontrávamos com a pessoa e conversávamos pessoalmente.

"In my time, when we wanted to talk with someone we would go out and meet them and talk in person."

Imperfect Preterit

Imperfeito, or "imperfect," comes from the Latin *imperfectum*, which means, "not completed," and has nothing to do with what we usually associate with "imperfect."

The imperfect always starts before the sentence - before the scene-begins. But when does it end? Often we don't know because it may continue until long after the scene is over, as in the example below, when no one can tell how much longer the person slept after the brother arrived quietly.

The crucial point therefore is not when the action begins or ends, but rather only whether or not it was going on when the scene opened.

You may ask, "Which is correct here, the preterit or the imperfect?" Most of the time, either one could be used and be grammatically correct. The real issue is "What do you mean?" If you're talking about something you were doing or used to do, then it's probably imperfect, but if you're talking about something you (or someone else) did, then it's probably preterit.

The *pretérito imperfeito* can sometimes seem difficult because there is no directly comparable conjugation in English like there is for the *pretérito perfeito*. English does use imperfect tenses and uses them frequently but in English the *imperfeito* is made using phrase structure instead of a strict conjugation. So, for example, the phrase *Eles falavam francês*

could translate to, "They used to speak French," or "They were speaking French," depending on what you mean. Here the English phrases "used to speak" and "were speaking" have the equivalent meaning as the conjugated Portuguese verb *falava*.

"Was -ing"

The *imperfecto* can be illustrated by using the analogy of a recording. The idea is to represent an ongoing action or an action which happened repetitively. In this sense, the action is not completed and is therefore *imperfecto*. If the action happens within the scene, use the preterit tense. If the action starts before the scene opens, you use the imperfect tense. Because the action was going on before the scene began, we often translate the imperfect with "was ...-ing." This tense is quite regular as there are only four irregular verbs!

"used to"

The imperfect also means "used to" (or would in its past sense): "We used to go to Saturday matinées when we were younger! (Or: "We would go"). Because of its nature, this meaning does not permit a visualization as a movie scene-how can you visualize "He used to get his hair cut down town" as a single scene?

It is easy to tell when the imperfect means "used to..." When a sentence has an imperfect form as its only verb, the meaning is usually "used to."

For Example:

1. *Eu corria toda quarta-feira de manhã.*
"I used to run every Wednesday morning."
2. *Eu estudava em Chicago.*
"I used to study in Chicago."

Note: In English, many times we mean "used to..." but do not use those words. For example, "We went to Saturday matinées when we were younger" clearly implies "used to go" but simply does not state it. Since a simple form such as went can substitute for "was ...-ing" and "used to..." it is important to understand the underlying meanings of this tense-otherwise you might assume that a form like "went" must always be preterit.

Conjugation

There are only two sets of endings: the -ar verbs have one and the -er and -ir have another. In all of the examples below, note how the imperfect action is already going on when the preterit action takes place.

-ar

falar ("to speak")		"English"
<i>falava</i>	<i>eu falava</i>	"I was speaking/I used to speak"
<i>falava</i>	<i>você falava</i>	"You were speaking/You used to speak"
<i>falávamos</i>	<i>nós falávamos</i>	"We were speaking/We used to speak"
<i>falavam</i>	<i>vocês falavam</i>	"Y'all were speaking/Y'all used to speak"

For Example:

1. *Quando você chegou à minha casa eu tocava piano.*
"When you arrived at my house I was playing the piano."
2. *Você estudava no café quando viu Maria.*
"You were studying in the cafe when you saw Maria."
3. *Você preparava o jantar quando liguei?*
"Were you preparing the dinner when I called?"

-er, -ir

comer ("to eat")		"English"
<i>comia</i>	<i>eu comia</i>	"I was eating/I used to eat"
<i>comia</i>	<i>você comia</i>	"You were eating/You used to eat"

<i>comíamos</i>	<i>nós comíamos</i>	"We were eating/We used to eat"
<i>comiam</i>	<i>voces comiam</i>	"Y'all were eating/Y'all used to eat"

assistir ("to assist")

"English"

<i>assistia</i>	<i>eu assistia</i>	"I was assisting/I used to assist"
<i>assistia</i>	<i>você assistia</i>	"You were assisting/You used to assist"
<i>assistíamos</i>	<i>nós assistíamos</i>	"We were assisting/We used to assist"
<i>assistiam</i>	<i>voces assistiam</i>	"Y'all were assisting/Y'all used to assist"

For Example:

1. *Eu lia o jornal quando vi a fotografia da minha irmã.*
"I was reading the newspaper when I saw my sister's picture."
2. *Você saía da biblioteca quando cumprimentei você.*
"You were leaving the library when I greeted you."
3. *O professor chegou enquanto nós escrevíamos no quadro negro.*
"The professor arrived while we were writing on the black board."

Language Expansion

These examples are one hundred percent correct grammatically. There is another way to say these though.

For Example:

Você preparava o jantar quando liguei?

"Were you preparing the dinner when I called?"

Could also be:

Você estava preparando o jantar quando liguei?

"Were you preparing the dinner when I called?"

There is no change in meaning here but what's interesting is that there is also no need for this structure. *Preparava* and *estava preparando* have identical meanings.

However, most Brazilians under the age of thirty will probably use *estava preparando*, Brazilians thirty-fifty years old will mix them, and those over fifty will probably just say *preparava*. The cause of the generational trend is as yet unknown.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Speed of Change in Brazil

Brazil has a huge generation gap. Most people over the age of forty don't know how to use a computer and those who do are limited to Microsoft products. Computers, and specifically the Internet, jumped into Brazil in an already advanced state. This has allowed many Brazilian businesses to bypass certain costs. For example, it's not uncommon to find a website that uses Skype for its customer service calls instead of a traditional landline. Landlines in Brazil are very expensive and products like Skype, MSN, Google docs, hotmail, and torrents are commonly used when conducting business.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #5

A Brazilian Monster-in-Law

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- 2 English
- 4 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Apresentador: Então D. Maria qual é o problema do seu filho?
2. Dona Maria: O problema é que meu filho é muito rebelde. Ele não fala mais comigo, ele não me diz aonde vai, eu não sei se ele já almoçou, onde ele está.
3. Apresentador: Ele sempre foi assim?
4. Dona Maria: Não, isso começou há uns três meses. Antes ele era atencioso comigo, ele vinha pra casa todas as noites, nunca dormia fora, me contava tudo. Agora (suspiro) agora ele tá mudado.
5. Apresentador: Vamos receber Jorge, o filho de D. Maria. «aplausos»
6. Apresentador: Olá Jorge, o que você tem a dizer sobre o que sua mãe falou de você?
7. Jorge: (Suspiro profundo) Eu acho que está na hora da minha mãe entender, que hoje eu estou casado e que agora tenho minha casa e a minha esposa.
8. Apresentador: E vamos conhecer a esposa, Eliane. «aplausos»
9. Apresentador: Olá Eliane. Por que você se casou com Jorge sabendo que a mãe dele era assim.
10. Eliane: Bem, eu não ia casar com ele justamente por causa dela. Mas ele tinha tanta confiança que ela ia parar com estas coisas depois que cassássemos que aceitei seu pedido de casamento.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. **Presenter:** So, Mrs. Maria, what's wrong with your son?
2. **Dona Maria:** The problem is that my son is very rebellious. He doesn't talk to me anymore, he doesn't tell me where he's going, I don't know if he's eaten, where he is.
3. **Presenter:** Was he always this way?
4. **Dona Maria:** No, this started about three months ago. Before, he was attentive with me, he came home every night, never slept out, told me everything. Now, (deep breath) now he's different.
5. **Presenter:** Let's have Jorge, Mrs. Maria's son.
6. «applause»
7. **Presenter:** Hello Jorge, what do you have to say about what your mother said about you?
8. **Jorge:** (Deep breath) I think it's time for my mother to understand that today I'm married, and have my own house and a wife.
9. **Presenter:** And let's meet your wife, Eliane.
10. «applause»
11. **Presenter:** Hello Eliane. Why did you marry Jorge knowing his mother was like this?

CONT'D OVER

12. Eliane:

Well, I wasn't going to marry him because of her. But he was so confident that she would stop these things after we got married that I accepted his proposal.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
rebelde	rebellious	adjective	
atencioso	considerate, attentive, dutiful	adjective	
suspiro	sigh	noun	masculine
receber	to receive	verb	
entender	to understand	verb	
casar-se	to marry	verb	
comigo	with me	personal pronoun	
pedido	a wish, a request	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Eles são muito rebeldes. "They are very rebellious."	Ele sempre era muito atencioso comigo. "He was always very considerate with me."
Ela deu um suspiro de tristeza. "She sighed with sadness."	Eu recebo dois mil reais por mês. "I get paid two thousand reals per month."

<p>Os artistas famosos recebem cachês muito altos.</p> <p>"The famous artists receive high paychecks."</p>	<p>Você entendeu o que eu falei?</p> <p>"Did you understand what I said?"</p>
<p>Vou me casar em maio!</p> <p>"I'm getting married in May!"</p>	<p>A Cíntia vai comigo para o shopping.</p> <p>"Cíntia will go with me to the mall."</p>
<p>Aquela menina faz um pedido à estrela.</p> <p>"That girl makes a wish on a star."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

não fala mais comigo

não fala mais comigo literally translates to "doesn't talk more with me" but it means "doesn't talk to me anymore." The reason we used "anymore" in the translation is actually an English quirk.

Example: "Talk to me more."

Then the *mais* just switches places, as we have learned before. but to say the opposite it's don't talk to me anymore. The "any" is needed because of the negative nature of the sentence. In Portuguese, it's simpler because only the *não* changes. Example: *Fala mais comigo*. - "Talk to me more."

Não fala mais comigo. - "Don't talk to me anymore."

está na hora

está na hora literally translates to "it's on the hour" but it means "it is time" or "the time has come."

Há uns três meses

há uns três meses translates to "there are some three months" but it means "it's been about three months."

Pedido de casamento

Pedido de casamento literally translates to "order of marriage" but it is the correct way to say "marriage proposal" in Brazilian Portuguese. Depending on context it can be shortened to just *pedido*, or "proposal."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Irregular Verbs (*ser, ir, ter, vir, pôr*) in the Preterit Imperfect
Não, isso começou há uns três meses. Antes ele era atencioso comigo, ele vinha pra casa todas as noites, nunca dormia fora, me contava tudo. Agora (suspiro) agora ele tá mudado.

"No, this started about three months ago. Before, he was attentive with me, he came home every night, never slept out, told me everything. Now, (deep breath) now he's different."

The are only five irregular verbs in the imperfect. The first two are *ser* and *ir*.

The verb *ser* and *ir* are conjugated in the imperfect as follows:

ser

era

éramos

eres

éreis

era

eram

ir

ia

íamos

ias

íeis

ia

iam

The imperfect of *ir* can mean both "used to go" and "was going."

For Example:

1. *Ele ia ao cinema.*
"He was going to the movies." or "He used to go to the movies." (Tone of voice)
2. *Nós íamos ajudar mas chegamos atrasados.*
"We were going to help, but we arrived late."
3. *Eu era jovem quando ele nasceu.*
"I was young when he was born."
4. *Elas iam ao centro ontem.*
"They were going downtown yesterday."
5. *Nós íamos sair hoje de manhã.*
"We were going to leave this morning."
6. *Éramos felizes e não sabíamos.*
"We were happy and didn't know it."
7. *Você era estudante na Universidade de São Paulo?*
"Were you a student at São Paulo University?"

The other three verbs that conjugate irregularly in the imperfect are *ter*, *vir*, and *pôr*.

ter

<i>tinha</i>	<i>tínhamos</i>
<i>tinhas</i>	<i>tínheis</i>
<i>tinha</i>	<i>tinham</i>

vir

<i>vinha</i>	<i>vínhamos</i>
<i>vinhas</i>	<i>vínheis</i>
<i>vinha</i>	<i>vinham</i>

pôr

punha

púnhamos

punhas

púnheis

punha

punham

For Example:

1. *Eu tinha dez dólares mas gastei tudo.*
"I had ten dollars but I spent it all."
2. *Nós vínhamos sempre ao parque.*
"We always came to the park."
3. *O mendigo punha roupa velha para pedir esmola.*
"The beggar used to put on old clothes to beg."
4. *Nós tínhamos muita sorte.*
"We used to have lots of luck."

Language Tip

All *-or* verbs conjugate the same way as *pôr* - they aren't really irregular because they all follow the same pattern but they aren't really regular either because they have their own pattern.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Naming Children

This actually didn't happen in the dialogue but a curiosity about Brazilian family relations is how you name your relations. I know there are many listeners on the site that have experience with Asian cultures and the complex familial naming systems used there but as far

as I can tell, the Brazilian form is unique. Luckily the Brazilian system is pretty simple. Basically you name the child with your relationship to them. So if you are the child's uncle, you call him *tio* and if you are the child's mother you call him *mamãe*. Gender is only relative to you not to the child. Women can call any child in the feminine but men usually only call boys by their masculine name and girls they call by their names. The idea is to help the child learn to say your "title" faster.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #6 A Busy Day in Brazil

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- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Mônica: Diego, você está com uma cara tão tristonha...
2. Diego: É que eu tô com um pouco de dor de cabeça.
3. Mônica: Aconteceu alguma coisa?
4. Diego: Não, eu só tive um dia estressante, trabalhei muito hoje.
5. Mônica: Vendeu muito?
6. Diego: Sim, batemos a meta da semana.
7. Mônica: Que ótimo! Veja o lado positivo.
8. Diego: Sim, por esse lado foi bom sim, mas eu nem almocei hoje. Vendi, vendi e vendi desde a hora que eu cheguei.
9. Mônica: Aproveita sua folga amanhã pra descansar então.

ENGLISH

1. Mônica: Diego, you look so sad...
2. Diego: It's just that I've got a bit of a headache.
3. Mônica: Did anything happen?
4. Diego: No, I just had a stressful day. I worked a lot today.

CONT'D OVER

5. Mônica: Did you sell a lot?
6. Diego: Yes, we met this week's goal.
7. Mônica: That's great! Look on the bright side.
8. Diego: Yeah, looking from that angle it was good, but I didn't even eat lunch today. I sold, sold, and sold, from opening to closing.
9. Mônica: Take advantage of your day off tomorrow and rest then.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
estressante	stressful	adjective	
meta	goal	noun	feminine
positivo	positive	adjective	
nem	nor, the opposite of or	conjunction	
aproveitar	to enjoy, to take advantage of (positively), to avail oneself of	verb	
folga	rest	noun	feminine
inalar	to inhale	verb	
cara	face, facial expression	noun	feminine
descansar	to rest	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Esse trabalho não tem nada de estressante.</p> <p>"There is nothing about this job that is stressful."</p>	<p>A mulher está alcançando a meta.</p> <p>"The woman is achieving the goal."</p>
<p>Você precisa ser mais positivo nos seus negócios.</p> <p>"You need to be more positive in your business dealings."</p>	<p>Nem eu nem você quer que eles percam essa oportunidade.</p> <p>"Neither you nor I want them to miss this opportunity."</p>
<p>Eu vou aproveitar muito dessa viagem.</p> <p>"I'm going to enjoy this trip a lot." or "I'm going to take advantage of every benefit of this trip."</p>	<p>Minha irmã está de folga hoje.</p> <p>"My sister has today off."</p>
<p>Inalando do exterior a nova substância da sua nutrição.</p> <p>"Inhaling from the exterior the new substance of it's nutrition."</p>	<p>Você está com uma cara tão tristonha.</p> <p>"You have such a sad face."</p>

Eu quero descansar.

"I want to rest."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Cara

In the dialogue, *cara* means "face," or "facial expression." We've already learned the word *cara* to mean "dude" or "man" but this one is different. The main difference is that *cara* to mean "face" or "facial expression" is a feminine word but *cara* to mean "dude" or "man" is a masculine word.

Estar com uma cara...

estar com uma cara...literally translates to, "to be with a face," but it means "to look," as in "to look like something" or "to appear like something." This can be used with inanimate items like plates of food. *este prato está com uma cara boa.*

folga

Folga has several meanings among which are "looseness," "relaxedness," and "day off." As you can see they're all inter related but in this context *folga* just means "day off."

meta

The best translation for the word *meta* is "goal" but many Brazilians are unfamiliar with the word *meta* so often the word *objetivo* ("objective") is used instead.

nem

Technically, *nem* is the negative form of the word *ou*, which means "or." In many cases this will simply translate to "nor" in English but in this dialogue the meaning is much closer to "didn't even."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Preterit Perfect of -ar, -er, and -ir Verbs

Vendi, vendi e vendi desde a hora que eu cheguei.

"I sold, sold, and sold, from opening to closing."

The preterit is the past tense you use to report "what happened." -Ar, -er, and -ir verbs each have their own sets of endings, all of them are quite similar.

Note: for all regular verbs (-ar, -er, and -ir), the *nós* form looks the same in the present and the preterit. It will be obvious through the context what the intended tense is.

inalar ("to inhale")

inalei

inalamos

inalaste

inalastes

inalou

inalaram

Sample Sentences:

1. *Não achei meu dinheiro.*
"I didn't find my money."
2. *Inalando (a língua portuguesa) do exterior a nova substância da sua nutrição.*
(Latino Coelho).
"Inhaling (the Portuguese language) from the exterior the new substance of its nutrition."
or less poetically,
"The Portuguese language is being nourished by new substances from outside Portugal."

There are regular spelling change that affect the -eu form in the -ar preterit.

	infinitive	preterit
<i>-gar - guei</i>	<i>chegar</i> <i>jogar</i>	<i>cheguei</i> <i>joguei</i>
<i>-car - quei</i>	<i>explicar</i> <i>ficar</i>	<i>expliquei</i> <i>fiquei</i>
<i>-çar - cei</i>	<i>dançar</i> <i>começar</i>	<i>dancei</i> <i>comecei</i>

Note: The *-u* preserves the "hard" [g] and [c] sounds before *-e*. If you spell *cheguei* without the *-u*, *-ge* would be pronounced as in [*gente*]. In *Explicar*, the *-c* has to change to *-qu*, otherwise the *-cei* would be pronounced as in [*explicei*]. Finally, a *-ç* becomes a *-c* before *-e* and *-i* always.

Sample Sentences:

1. *Eu fiquei muito irado conta ele.*
"I was very angry with him."
2. *Eu dancei a noite toda.*
"I danced all night long."

-er Verbs

responder ("to respond")

respondi

respondemos

respondeste

respondestes

respondeu

responderam

Sample Sentences

1. *Você comeu o sanduíche.*
"You ate the sandwich."
2. *Vocês aprenderam bem a lição.*
"You learned the lesson well."

-ir Verbs

assistir ("to watch")

assisti

assistimos

assististe

assististes

assistiu

assistiram

Sample Sentences

1. *Eu parti ontem às nove.*
"I left last night at nine."
2. *Vocês pediram as canetas.*
"Y'all asked for the pens." or "Y'all ordered the pens."

Notes: 1) Normally, none of these forms have an accent in the *preterit* but *sair* (and other verbs whose stem ends in -a) does in the *eu*, *nós*, and *eles* forms: *saí*, *saímos*, and *saíram*. The accent marks the tonic syllable, which since this is preterit, is on the last syllable. So *sai* is present tense and *saí* is preterit tense and has an accent mark on the -i.

Sample Sentences

1. *Eu saí de casa às cinco e meia da manhã.*
"I left home at five-thirty in the morning."
2. *Eu não sei porque, mas saímos daquele lugar.*
"I don't know why but we left that place."

-Ir Tips

-Ir verbs that have -eu forms with vowel changes in the present tense (*dormir-durmo*, *mentir-minto*, *servir-sirvo*) show no similar changes in the preterit tense. In other words, they are slightly irregular in the present tense but that irregularity doesn't carry to the preterit tense.

Also, Spanish speakers might be tempted to change the vowels here but don't because Portuguese doesn't. (Span. *Serví-sirvió* -- Port. *Servi-serviu*)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Women Talk

Portuguese has grammar structures called diminutives and augmentatives. These are usually suffixes that either diminish or augment the meaning of a Portuguese word. We'll talk about these in a bit more detail in a later lesson but in the dialogue Mônica used the word *tristinha*. The cultural insight here is that a man probably would not have said that. He would have said *triste*. In Portuguese, specifically the diminutive, has a strong feminine feel to it. It's not restricted to women but the undertones are pretty strong.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #7

The Life of a Traveling Salesman in Brazil

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- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Mônica: Como é exatamente esse trabalho seu de vendedor, Diego?
2. Diego: Eu sou representante de produtos de beleza, eu tenho que ir em vários salões para divulgar e vender.
3. Mônica: Você vai em todos os salões da cidade?
4. Diego: Uhum. Não só da cidade como também em todo o estado.
5. Mônica: Poxa, deve ser cansativo mesmo.
6. Diego: Quando comecei, foi cansativo sim, mas agora eu gosto do trabalho. Eu e Hélio fomos conversando e contando piadas pelo caminho.
7. Mônica: Pelo menos você e o seu chefe são amigos, né?
8. Diego: Ah claro, o Hélio é meu amigo.

ENGLISH

1. Mônica: What exactly is your salesman job like Diego?
2. Diego: I am a representative of beauty products. I have to go to various salons and advertise and sell.
3. Mônica: Do you go to every salon in the city?
4. Diego: Yep. Not only the city but the whole state too.

CONT'D OVER

5. Mônica: Wow, that must be very tiring.
6. Diego: When I started, it was, but now I like the job. Hélio and I talked and decided to tell jokes along the way.
7. Mônica: At least you and your boss are friends right?
8. Diego: Oh yeah, Hélio is a good friend.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
amigão	good friend	noun	masculine
cidade	city	noun	feminine
estado	state	noun	masculine
cansativo	tiring, that which tires	adjective	
piada	joke	noun	feminine
beleza	beauty	noun	feminine
produto	product	noun	masculine
caminho	way	noun	masculine
pôxa	man, shoot, wow	interjection	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Ele é meu amigão.</p> <p>"He's a good friend."</p>	<p>Eu moro na cidade de Curitiba.</p> <p>"I live in Curitiba city."</p>
--	--

<p>O estado do Mato Grosso tem muito gado.</p> <p>"The Mato Grosso state has many head of cattle."</p>	<p>Esse trabalho é muito cansativo.</p> <p>"This job is very tiring."</p>
<p>Contamos muitas piadas pelo caminho.</p> <p>"We tell lots of jokes along the way."</p>	<p>A beleza daquela garota é deslumbrante.</p> <p>"The beauty of that girl is stunning."</p>
<p>Eu gosto de produtos da Apple.</p> <p>"I like Apple products."</p>	<p>Este é o caminho para minha casa.</p> <p>"This is the way to my house."</p>

Pôxa, eu pensei que o show seria melhor.

"Man, I thought the show would be better."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

produtos de beleza,

Produtos de beleza is the correct way to say "beauty products" in Portuguese.

esse trabalho seu

esse trabalho seu literally translates to, "that job yours," but it means "this job of yours." The whole sentence has some advanced grammar here that is outside of the scope of this lesson but you can tell by the massive restructuring of the translation that the Portuguese is very flexible. This is common word order.

Eu e Hélio

Eu e Hélio literally translates to, "I and Hélio," but in English the correct way to write this is "Hélio and I" as I'm sure your English teacher drilled into you over the course of your schooling. Portuguese doesn't require the reordering of lists the same way English does, which means that *Eu e Hélio* is perfectly correct. If you'd like you can still rearrange the sentence and put yourself last maybe to be more polite but your efforts will probably go unnoticed and it won't change the meaning one bit.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is **ser** and **ir** in the **preterit** tense

Foi cansativo sim, mas eu gosto do trabalho. Eu e Hélio fomos conversando e contando piadas pelo caminho.

"Yes, it was, but I like the job. Hélio and I talked and told jokes along the way."

Ser and *ir* are two frequently used verbs and both are irregular. In the preterit, *ser* and *ir* are conjugated exactly the same.

Pretérito

ser

<i>fui</i>	<i>fomos</i>
<i>foste</i>	<i>fostes</i>
<i>foi</i>	<i>foram</i>

ir

<i>fui</i>	<i>fomos</i>
<i>foste</i>	<i>fostes</i>
<i>foi</i>	<i>foram</i>

Sample Sentences

1. *Eu fui à igreja ontem.*
"I went to church yesterday."
2. *Eu fui muito gordo quando criança.*
"I was very fat as a child."
3. *Ele foi meu amigo.*
"He was my friend."
4. *Ele foi para Foz de Iguaçu.*
"He went to Foz de Iguaçu."

5. *Você foi à livraria?*
"You went to the bookstore?" or "Did you go to the bookstore?"
6. *Você foi escritor?*
"Were you a writer?"
7. *Nós fomos aos nossos quartos.*
"We went to our rooms."
8. *Meus pais foram católicos por muitos anos.*
"My parents were Catholic for many years."
9. *Meus pais eram católicos.*
"My parents were Catholic."
10. *Quem foram seus professores na universidade?*
"Who were your professors at the university?"
11. *Aonde você foi ontem?*
"Where did you go yesterday?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Traveling Salesman

At least where I'm from, the traveling salesman is all but non-existent. In Brazil however, for many things the traveling salesman is still frequently seen. Sometimes it's just people who sell simple things like brooms and buckets in the street but you'll frequently run into people like Diego that sell high quality equipment or products to specialized markets. By the way, in the southern part of Brazil, which is much more business oriented, showing up without an appointment is unacceptable. In contrast, the culture in many of the northern and north eastern states requires that the person or company being visited drop everything to attend to that customer's needs.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #8

Game On in Brazil

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

8

PORTUGUESE

1. João: Pronto pra ver um jogão?
2. Ricardo: Jogão? O seu time vai perder de goleada.
3. João: Eita! Não fique tão confiante assim. O jogo nem começou ainda.
4. Ricardo: Mas vai perder sim. Não esqueça que seu time nunca ganhou do meu.
5. João: E como eu vou esquecer? Você não deixa.
6. Ricardo: Você trouxe a cerveja?
7. João: Trouxe.
8. Ricardo: Vou pôr na geladeira. Eu fiz uma carniinha na brasa que tá uma delícia.
9. João: Opa, futebol, cerveja e churrasco, tá tudo perfeito!
10. Ricardo: Então fica pra ver o segundo tempo aqui também.
11. João: Não posso, a minha mulher pediu para chegar cedo.
12. Ricardo: Pra que? Hoje é sabado! O que você tem pra fazer hoje que é mais importante que o jogo?
13. João: Íamos ao cinema. Tem um filme romântico que ela quer assistir.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. João: Ready to watch a big game?
2. Ricardo: Big game? Your team is going to get routed.
3. João: What! Don't be so confident. The game hasn't even started.
4. Ricardo: But you're going to lose. Don't forget that your team has never beaten mine.
5. João: How could I forget? You won't let me.
6. Ricardo: Did you bring the beer?
7. João: Yep.
8. Ricardo: I'll put it in the fridge. I barbecued some steak that's just delicious.
9. João: Hey, hey! Soccer, beer, and barbecue. Everything is perfect.
10. Ricardo: Then stay for the second half as well.
11. João: I can't. My wife asked me to come home early.
12. Ricardo: What for? Today is Saturday! What do you have to do today that's more important than the game?
13. João: We were going to go to the movies. There's a romantic film that she wants to watch.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
jogão	big game, the big game	noun	masculine
perfeito (Brazilian)	perfect	adjective	
geladeira	fridge, refrigerator, ice box	noun	feminine
confiante	confident	adjective	
romântico	romantic	adjective	masculine
brasa	ember	noun	feminine
delícia	delicacy, delicious thing	noun	feminine
perder	to lose	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tá pronto pra ver o jogão?</p> <p>"Are you ready to watch the big game?"</p>	<p>Ela é perfeita.</p> <p>"She is perfect."</p>
<p>Eu vou comprar uma nova geladeira.</p> <p>"I'm going to buy a new fridge."</p>	<p>Não fique tão confiante assim, o jogo nem começou.</p> <p>"Don't be so confident, the game hasn't even started."</p>
<p>Oh...que romântico.</p> <p>"Oh...how romantic."</p>	<p>O sol de meio dia arde como brasa.</p> <p>"The noon-day sun burns like hot coals."</p>
<p>Que delícia!</p> <p>"What a delicacy!"</p>	<p>Os gatos estão perdidos.</p> <p>"The cats are lost."</p>

Eu perdi meu cartão do banco.

"I lost my bank card."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

perder de goleada

Perder is the Portuguese verb for "to lose" and *goleada* is a soccer term that means lots of goals. So, *perder de goleada* means, "to lose by a lot," or "to lose by many points."

segundo tempo

Segundo tempo literally translates to, "second time," but it means something like, "second half," as in "second half of the game."

minha mulher

Minha mulher literally translates to "my woman" but that phrase isn't as offensive in Portuguese as it is in English. Calling your wife your *mulher* is very common, if a bit old. In the Bible, Adam and Eve are titled as *marido e mulher*, or "husband and woman."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Stem Changing Verbs

Eita! Não fique tão confiante assim. O jogo nem começou ainda.

"What! Don't be so confident. The game hasn't even started."

The spelling of a verb stem must sometimes be altered to preserve its sound in the various persons. These orthographic changes come when the conjugations require certain sounds to come before the original stem spelling.

Before "-e"...

When verbs end in...

Â

-car

-qu replaces *-c*

-gar

-gu replaces *-g*

Â

Common verbs ending in -car, -gar, -Ã§ar "English"

<i>ficar</i>	"to stay, remain"
<i>brincar</i>	"to play"
<i>machucar</i>	"to hurt"
<i>dedicar</i>	"dedicate"
<i>mancar</i>	"to limp"
<i>esticar</i>	"to stretch"

<i>brigar</i>	"to quarrel"
<i>ligar</i>	"to connect, turn on"
<i>desligar</i>	"disconnect, turn off"
<i>esmagar</i>	"to crush"
<i>pregar</i>	"to preach"

<i>começar</i>	"to begin"
<i>lançar</i>	"to cast, throw"
<i>abraçar</i>	"to embrace, to hug"
<i>avançar</i>	"to advance"

Sample Sentences:

1. *Eu fiquei aqui.*
"I stayed here."
2. *Fique aqui!*
"Stay here!"
3. *Eu desliguei o rádio.*
"I turned off the radio."
4. *Ligue a televisão, por favor.*
"Turn on the television, please."

5. *Eu comecei a ler o livro ontem.*
"I began to read the book yesterday."
6. *Comecem a ler o manual hoje.*
"Start reading the manual today."

Before "-o" and "-a"

When verbs end in...	Â
-cer	-ç replaces -c
-gir	-j replaces -g

Â

Common verbs ending in -cer and -gir	"English"
<i>conhecer</i>	"to be acquainted with"
<i>vencer</i>	"to win," "to conquer," "to overcome"
<i>torcer</i>	"to twist"
<i>descer</i>	"to descend," "go down"
<i>crescer</i>	"to grow"
<i>esquecer</i>	"to forget"
<i>corrigir</i>	"to correct"
<i>afligir (-se)</i>	"to afflict (oneself)"
<i>dirigir</i>	"to direct," "to drive"
<i>surgir</i>	"to come forth"

Sample Sentences:

1. *Eu conheço aquele homem.*
"I know that man."

2. *Queremos que a sua confiança cresça.*
"We want your confidence to grow."
3. *Eu corrijo os erros dos estudantes.*
"I correct the mistakes of the students."
4. *Ele quer que você dirija a reunião no domingo.*
"He wants you to direct the meeting on Sunday."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Flat Panels

So, usually the friend or family member with the biggest TV is where everybody goes to watch the game. This is very normal and for the most part welcome in Brazil. Brazilians enjoy being in large groups and having their friends around, and for some people, like some grandparents, it's nearly a weekly tradition: everyone comes over on Sunday for the family *churrasco*. This varies a bit by region but especially in southern Brazil, the "Sunday" meal is *churrasco*.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #9

A Fashion Swap in Brazil

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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Fabiana: O que você está fazendo?
2. Igor: Estou separando algumas roupas para dar ao meu irmão mais novo.
3. Fabiana: Eu também dava as minhas roupas para a minha irmã mais nova.
4. Igor: Você não dá mais não?
5. Fabiana: Eu dei até o ano passado. Agora ela disse que as minhas roupas não servem mais nela.
6. Igor: Agora a situação vai se inverter. hehe
7. Fabiana: Já se inverteu. Ela já é maior do que eu e ela me dá as roupas dela. Olha essa blusa que ela me trouxe.
8. Igor: Que blusa legal. Calvin Klein é uma marca boa.

ENGLISH

1. Fabiana: What are you doing?
2. Igor: I'm separating some clothes to give to my younger brother.
3. Fabiana: I used to give my clothes to my younger sister too!
4. Igor: You don't anymore?

CONT'D OVER

5. Fabiana: I did until last year. Now she says that my clothes don't fit her anymore.
6. Igor: Now the situation is going to be inverted. Hehe.
7. Fabiana: It's already inverted. She is already bigger than I am and gives me her clothes. Check out this blouse she brought me.
8. Igor: What a cool blouse. Calvin Klein is a good brand.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
blusa	blouse, shirt	noun	feminine
inverter-se	to invert, to become inverted	verb	
situação	situation	noun	feminine
Calvin Klein	Calvin Klein	noun	feminine
marca	brand	noun	feminine
dar	to give	verb	
já	now, already	adverb	
servir	to serve	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Sua blusa não combina com sua bermuda.</p> <p>"Your blouse doesn't match your shorts."</p>	<p>Agora a situação vai se inverter.</p> <p>"Now the situation will be inverted."</p>
--	--

<p>Que situação boa você tem.</p> <p>"What a great situation you have."</p>	<p>A Calvin Klein é uma marca muito boa.</p> <p>"Calvin Klein is a very good brand."</p>
<p>Sua máquina de lavar é de marca?</p> <p>"Is your washing machine brand-named?"</p>	<p>Ela dá muitos presentes no Natal.</p> <p>"She gives many presents at Christmas."</p>
<p>Meus pais me deram um carro!</p> <p>"My parents gave me a car!"</p>	<p>Eu já vou já.</p> <p>"I'm leaving right now."</p>
<p>Eu já conheço os Estados Unidos.</p> <p>"I've already been to the United States."</p>	<p>Isto serve para abrir garrafas.</p> <p>"This is to open bottles."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

me trouxe

me trouxe literally translates to, "me brought," but it means, "brought me." As we've pointed out before, direct object pronouns tend to be placed before the verb in Portuguese as opposed to after the verb in English.

irmã mais nova

irmã mais nova literally translates to, "sister more new," but it just means, "younger sister." Brazilians rarely say *irmã* or *irmão menor* in the sense of "little brother" or "little sister." Usually they say *mais novo* or *mais jovem*.

não servir nela

não servir nela literally translates as, "no to serve on her," but it means, "don't fit her." *Servir* means, "to serve," and in this context it's using the "serve a purpose" sense. *não serve nela* means that for her, they don't serve their purpose because they don't fit.

inverter-se

inverter-se looks like it literally translates to, "to invert oneself," but it really translates to, "is reversed."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is dar, dizer, and trazer in the Preterit

Eu dei até o ano passado. Agora ela disse que as minhas roupas não servem mais nela.

"I did until last year. Now she says that my clothes don't fit her anymore."

Dar behaves like an -er verb in the *pretérito perfeito* (except in the first person singular). *Dizer* and *trazer* are similar in the *pretérito perfeito* in that the first and second person singular forms are the same.

Dar

dei

demos

deste

destes

deu

deram

dizer

disse

dissemos

disseste

dissestes

disse

disseram

trazer

trouxe

trouxemos

trouxeste

trouxestes

trouxe

trouxeram

Changing from present tense to preterit tense.

For Example:

1. *Ele diz a verdade.*
"He tells the truth."

2. *Ele disse a verdade.*
"He told the truth."

*Notice that the pronunciation is almost identical.

1. *Eu trago meu companheiro comigo.*
"I bring my companion with me."
2. *Eu trouxe meu companheiro comigo.*
"I brought my companion with me."

And:

1. *Nós damos o dinheiro ao bancário.*
"We give the money to the bank teller."
2. *Nós demos o dinheiro ao bancário.*
"We gave the money to the bank teller."

All together now:

1. *Eu disse que ele trouxe biscoitos para a sala de aula e me deu um.*
"I said that he brought cookies to the classroom and gave me one."
2. *Nós lhe demos a comida porque ele disse que trouxe a família inteira.*
"We gave him the food because he said he'd brought his whole family."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Clothing Brands

Brands and fashion are very important in Brazil. There are many brands and quite a few of these are regional brands. Brazilians tend to be very nationalistic and there are price breaks for Brazilian brands and products, and extra taxes and tariffs for foreign-made products. This

makes foreign fashion, like the stuff shown off in Paris and Italy, sometimes as much as four hundred percent more expensive. Even with this high price margin Brazilians still see the value in purchasing brands like Dolce & Gabbana, Christian Dior, and Louis Vuitton, among others.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #10

Cool as Ice in Brazil

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- 2 Portuguese
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PORTUGUESE

1. Vendedor: Posso ajudar?
2. Senhor: Sim estou procurando uma geladeira nova.
3. Vendedor: Que tipo de geladeira você quer?
4. Senhor: Bem, o apartamento é pequeno e foi alugado por minha esposa. Só tem espaço para uma de 350 a 400 litros.
5. Vendedor: É uma geladeira Frost-Free que o senhor quer?
6. Senhor: Sim. Eu não gosto que precisa descongelar.
7. Vendedor: É muito ruim né? Bem então temos esses três modelos. A Bosch, a Brastemp, e a Consul.
8. Senhor: Tá bom.
9. Vendedor: A Bosch é de 403 litros na verdade mas a Brastemp é de 352 e a Consul é de 367.
10. Senhor: Todas frost-free?
11. Vendedor: Todas.
12. Senhor: Faz parcelado?
13. Vendedor: Fazemos.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Seller: May I help you?
2. Man: Yes, I'm looking for a new refrigerator.
3. Seller: What kind of refrigerator do you want?
4. Man: Well, the apartment is small and was rented by my wife. There's only enough space for one of about 350 to 400 liters.
5. Seller: Do you want a Frost-Free refrigerator?
6. Man: Yes. I don't like needing to defrost it.
7. Seller: Yeah, that's really bad. Well, then we have these three models, the Bosch, a Brastemp, and a Consul.
8. Man: Okay.
9. Seller: The Bosch is actually 403 liters but the Brastemp is 352 liters and the Consul is 367 liters.
10. Man: All of them are Frost-Free?
11. Seller: Yes, all of them.
12. Man: Do you parcel?
13. Seller: Yes we do.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
geladeira	fridge, refrigerator, ice box	noun	feminine
frost-free	frost free	adjective	
espaço	space, an open area	noun	masculine
litro	liter, quarter gallon	noun	masculine
descongelar	unfreeze, defrost	verb	
modelo	model	noun	masculine, feminine
refrigerador	refrigerator	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu vou comprar uma nova geladeira.</p> <p>"I'm going to buy a new fridge."</p>	<p>Essa geladeira é frost-free?</p> <p>"Is this refrigerator frost free?"</p>
<p>Não tem espaço!</p> <p>"There isn't enough space."</p>	<p>Não tem espaço suficiente.</p> <p>"There isn't enough space."</p>
<p>Essa geladeira é de quantos litros?</p> <p>"How many liters is this fridge?"</p>	<p>Eu não gosto de geladeiras que precisa descongelar.</p> <p>"I don't like refrigerators that you have to defrost."</p>
<p>Eu não sei o modelo desse aparelho.</p> <p>"I don't know this device's model."</p>	<p>As modelos desfilam na passarela.</p> <p>"The models parade on the catwalk."</p>

A modelo Gisele Bündchen é gaúcha.

"The *Top Model*, Gisele Bündchen, is from Rio Grande do Sul."

Você poderia colocar estas garrafas no refrigerador?

"Could you place these bottles in the refrigerator?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

geladeira

Geladeira is the traditional word for "refrigerator" in Portuguese. Most of the time, when anyone refers to their refrigerator, they call it a *geladeira*. *Geladeira* comes from the word *gelo*, which means "ice," and the verb *gelar*, which means, "to cool." So, *geladeira* means, "thing that makes ice," as was the original name of the "ice box." Until the past ten years this was a very accurate description of most refrigerators in Brazil because they had to be defrosted almost every month. Portuguese does have the word *refrigerador* but it isn't used much.

Esposo

esposo means "husband" just like *marido* does. There is a slight difference in feeling however. For example, the dictionary lists *marido* as "married man," but lists *esposo* as "a person who is connected to another through matrimony."

Gosto que

This is an interesting case where spoken and written differ. As we all know, the verb *gostar* requires the preposition *de*. That's just a rule, cut and dry. But here the *de* wasn't used. The correct way would be *não gosto de que precise descongelar*, but that's rather difficult to say. In this instance, the *que* acts as a subjunctive trigger. However, when the *de* is dropped, the *que* takes on a more conjunctive function and the subjunctive feel is lost.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Passive Voice

Bem, o apartamento é pequeno e foi alugado por minha esposa.

"Well, the apartment is small and was rented by my wife."

The Passive Voice and the Active Voice

There are two types of sentences in Portuguese: Active and Passive.

1. In active sentences, the doer of the action is the subject of the sentence (e.g. The walrus swallowed the ice).
2. In passive sentences, the receiver of the action is the subject of the sentence (e.g. The ice was swallowed by the walrus).

Look at the following examples:

Active	Passive
The bully broke my glasses.	My glasses were broken by the bully.
My big brother broke the bully.	The bully was broken by my big brother
We taught the family.	The family was taught by us.
I told the story.	The story was told by me.
The missionaries wrote the letters.	The letters were written by the missionaries.
The boy watched Star Wars.	Star Wars was watched by the boy.
We found him.	He was found by us.

Note that passive sentences may or may not include the doer of the action.

For Example:

1. The window was broken (by a gang of hoodlums).
2. John was praised (by his girlfriend).
3. They were found (by the posse).

As can be seen, the true passive in English follows the following pattern:

Subject + "to be" verb + past participle + (by + agent).

Occasionally the agent will be left understood (i.e. The houses were built.) but the other elements are always present.

The Portuguese construction for the true passive parallels the English construction:

Subject + *SER* + past participle + (*por* + agent).

For Example:

1. *Minha família foi visitada por um vendedor.*
2. *As casas foram construídas por meu avô.*
3. *Os inquilinos encontraram com o dono do apartamento.*

Note that the past participle agrees in number and gender with the subject.

To form the true passive in Portuguese:

Subject + form of *ser* + past participle + (*por* + agent).

Por + agent is absent if the agent is just understood rather than expressed. Remember that the past participle agrees in number and gender with the subject.

For Example:

1. *A espada foi escondida no monte (pelo Rei Pedro).*
2. *A carta foi mandada (por João Ferreira de Almeida).*
3. *O pecado foi perdoado (pelo padre).*

True Passive and Statal Passive

The true passive uses the verb *ser*, expresses action, and has an agent expressed or implied.

The statal passive uses the verb *estar*, resultant of action, and has no agent or action.

The true and statal passive voices are more easily distinguished in Portuguese than in English.

The true passive is formed with the verb *ser*. The statal passive is formed with the verb *estar*.

For Example:

1. *A porta está fechada.*
"The door is closed." (statal)
2. *A porta é fechada pelo professor.*
"The door is closed by the teacher." (true)

Passive Voice—The Reflexive

When the agent is implied but not expressed, the reflexive construction may be used in place of *ser* and the past participle in the true passive. The following pairs of sentences have the same meaning.

For Example:

1. *Muitos sapatos são vendidos aqui. - Vendem-se muitos sapatos aqui.*
2. *O barco foi restaurado. - Restaurou-se o barco.*
3. *Muito é aprendido no segundo grau. - Aprende-se muito no segundo grau.*

The verb of the reflexive construction agrees in number with the subject (e.g. *vendem-se* is plural because *muitos sapatos* is plural). Note that the subject often follows the verb in this construction.

To express the passive voice when the agent is implied but not expressed, use the reflexive *se* with the verb expressing the action and make the verb agree in number with the subject.

For Example:

1. *Vende-se roupa aqui.*
"Clothing is sold here."
2. *Fala-se inglês aqui.*
"English is spoken here."

3. *Comem-se doces na reunião.*
"Sweets are eaten at the meeting."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Store Credit

When you walk into a store, be careful with that price that's in big letters. It's usually the *parcelado* price. *Parcelado* or *parcelamento* is the rather complex form of Brazilian "personal credit" where the store divides the total price into monthly payments. The entire amount isn't billed to you right away but is kept on record and readjusted as you pay down the difference. The best comparison is a twelve-month, no interest kind of promotion that some credit cards offer. The difference is that *parcelamento* is controlled at the store level and not everything can be *parcelado* for the same amount of time. Some things can only be *parcelado* for three months, some for nine, some for twenty-four. It depends on a lot of factors including your credit. Sometimes the store charges interest, sometimes they don't. You have to check on that on a storewide basis. (How many things do you have *parcelado* right now?)

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #11

The Unending Brazilian Bank Queue

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PORTUGUESE

1. Guarda: Bom dia, seu Augusto.
2. Augusto: Bom dia.
3. Guarda: O senhor pretende fazer o que?
4. Augusto: Só depositar esse cheque.
5. Guarda: Então aqui sua senha. Seu numero é B221.
6. Augusto: Obrigado.
7. ...
8. Cliente: Por que ta demorando tanto? Eu só quero depositar um cheque.
9. Augusto: Tá demorando demais hoje.
10. Cliente: Ta sim. to esperando faz 45 minutos.
11. Augusto: Para fazer o que?
12. Cliente: Uma pergunta.
13. Augusto: Que coisa. Mas por que está demorando tanto?
14. Cliente: Será que alguém se atrasou?
15. Augusto: Provável.

CONT'D OVER

16. Cliente: Ou que estão se reunindo pra organizar uma festa?
17. Augusto: Também pode ser.
18. Cliente: O atendimento dessa agência é péssimo.
19. Augusto: Eu não tenho certeza mas acho que só tem um caixa atendendo.
20. Cliente: Não acredito!
21. A caixa: B221
22. Augusto: Me salvei.

ENGLISH

1. Guard: Good morning, Mr. Augusto.
2. Augusto: Good morning.
3. Guard: What do you plan to do sir?
4. Augusto: Just deposit this check.
5. Guard: Then here's your password. Your number is B221.
6. Augusto: Thank you.
7. ...

CONT'D OVER

8. Client: Why is it taking so long? To just deposit this check.
9. Augusto: It's taking a very long time today.
10. Client: Yes it is. I've been waiting here for forty-five minutes.
11. Augusto: To do what?
12. Client: Ask a question.
13. Augusto: Wow. But why is it taking so long?
14. Client: Maybe someone is late?
15. Augusto: Probably.
16. Client: Or they're meeting to organize a party?
17. Augusto: Also a possibility.
18. Client: The service at this branch is horrible.
19. Augusto: I'm not sure but I think there is only one teller accepting clients.
20. Client: I don't believe it!
21. Teller: B221
22. Augusto: I'm saved!

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
demorar	to delay, to take a long time	verb	
péssimo	the worst, very bad	adjective	
caixa rápido	ATM	noun	masculine
atender	answer	verb	
cheque	check	noun	masculine
reunir	to reunite	verb	
atrasar	to be late, to be made late	verb	
senha	password	noun	feminine
depositar	to deposit	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>A reconstrução do nordeste do Japão vai demorar anos.</p> <p>"The reconstruction of the northeast of Japan will take years."</p>	<p>Nossa, a reunião demorou muito hoje.</p> <p>"Wow, the meeting was very long today."</p>
<p>Meu português é péssimo.</p> <p>"My Portuguese is very, very bad."</p>	<p>Eu preciso ir ao caixa rápido.</p> <p>"I need to go to the ATM."</p>
<p>A filha está atendendo o telefone celular.</p> <p>"The daughter is answering the mobile phone."</p>	<p>Vocês aceitam cheque?</p> <p>"Do y'all accept checks?"</p>

<p>Nós nos reunimos toda sexta-feira.</p> <p>"We meet every Friday."</p>	<p>O pacote atrasou.</p> <p>"The package was late." or "The package was delayed."</p>
<p>Eu esqueci a senha da minha conta de banco.</p> <p>"I forgot the password of my bank account."</p>	<p>Só vou depositar esse cheque.</p> <p>"I'll just deposit this check."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

me salvei

The phrase *me salvei* doesn't mean "I saved myself." It means, "I'm saved."

to esperando faz 45 minutos

to esperando faz 45 minutos literally translates to "I am waiting makes forty-five minutes," but in the dialogue we translated it as, "I've been waiting for forty-five minutes." When expressing ideas of passed time the expression *faz X* is used. Notice how the sentence is actually in the present tense even though it's expressing a past event.

fazer uma pergunta

In the dialogue there is a careful interaction between Augusto and the other client. Augusto asks, *para fazer o que?* which means, "To do what?" The other client responds in Portuguese with *uma pergunta* to say, "Ask a question." In Portuguese the phrase is *fazer uma pergunta*. In this case he inferred the *fazer* from Augusto's question for his own response and therefore didn't need to repeat the verb *fazer* in his response. However, the English translation did need a bit of clarification because the expressions are different.

Também pode ser

Pode ser is an expression that literally translates to "it can be" and has a similar feeling to "that sounds all right." It's very non-committal and is used when you don't really have an opinion about the matter or it's a subject you're unfamiliar with but don't want to directly disagree or show doubt. In the translation we interpreted the phrase *também pode ser* as "Also a possibility," because they have a similar feeling.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Reflexive Verbs

Será que alguém se atrasou?

"Maybe someone is late?"

Virtually anything you can do to something or someone else, you can do to yourself. You can look at your friend coming towards you and you can look at yourself in the mirror. You can wash your car and you can wash yourself.

When you do something to yourself the action is called "reflexive" because the action of the verb is reflected back to yourself. Of course, anyone can do a reflexive action, not just "you." You already know a number of reflexive verbs but we'll delve more in to them in this lesson.

Reflexive pronouns are *me* ("myself") and *nos* ("ourselves"), which are forms you have seen in other uses; but *se* means "yourself," "yourselves," "himself," "herself," and "themselves." You have seen *se* many times in other uses; and another means "if."

Portuguese	"English"
<i>Me lavo</i>	"I wash myself."
<i>Se lava</i>	"You wash yourself/he washes himself/she washes herself."
<i>Nos lavamos</i>	"Wash ourselves."
<i>Se lavam</i>	"Y'all wash yourselves/they wash themselves."

Here are some examples of common reflexive verbs. Notice that the basic infinitive has *se* after it connected with a hyphen.

Portuguese	"English"	Sample Sentence
<i>Chamar-se</i>	"to call oneself"	<i>A minha mãe se chamava Cook antes do seu casamento.</i>

<i>Sentir-se</i>	"to feel"	<i>Quando não fazia exercício físico, não me sentia muito bem.</i>
<i>levantar-se</i>	"to get up"	<i>Durante o verão me levantava às dez.</i>
<i>Vestir-se</i>	"to (get) dress(ed)"	<i>O presidente Kennedy se vestia muito bem.</i>
<i>olhar-se</i>	"to look at oneself"	<i>Para estarmos seguros de nossa aparência, nos olhamos no espelho.</i>
<i>Demorar-se</i>	"to delay"	<i>Entre as aulas, não me demoro a conversar.</i>

Notes: When you wash yourself, you say *você se lava*, but when you "wash your hands," you say *você lava as mãos*, and no reflexive pronoun is required (or even possible for that matter). This is quite unlike Spanish, where you "wash yourself" and you also "wash yourself the hands" as well, with a reflexive pronoun in both cases.

The Infinitive and the Present Participle Reflexive

In dictionaries, reflexive verbs are identified (for convenience) only with *-se*. However, in usage, naturally any reflexive pronoun can go with the infinitive, agreeing with the subject of the sentence.

For Example:

1. *Eu vou me olhar no espelho.*
2. *Você quer se deitar cedo?*
3. *Vocês têm que se levantar às seis.*
4. *Nós vamos nos sentir cansados se não dormimos.*

Reflexive pronouns go before the present participle as other pronouns do. This is different from Spanish since the pronouns are attached to the *-ndo* form in that language.

For Example:

1. *Ela está se olhando no espelho.*
2. *Estou me divertindo na sua festa, José.*
3. *O meu irmão vem já-está se vestindo.*
4. *Estou me lavando-não posso atender o telefone.*
5. *O clube de Xadrez está se reunindo agora.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Brazil's Preferential Treatment

Brazil has a very interesting law about preferential treatment. All pregnant women, the elderly, the obese, people with disabilities, and women with small children all get preferential treatment by law. That means they always get to skip to the head of the line, always have reserved seats buses and trains, often have their own parking spaces, and sometimes get their own lines. This was put into law over ten years ago by Brazil's ex-president Fernando Henrique Cardoso.

Brazilians tend to refer to each other by their first name.—Mr. Augusto, "What do you think of Fernando Henrique Cardoso?"

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #12

This Teddy Bear Says Sorry in Portuguese

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- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Bernardo: Você pode me ajudar com isso?
2. Lucas: Claro. Mas, que presente é esse?
3. Bernardo: Isto é um ursinho que eu quero dar para minha namorada.
4. Lucas: Eu não sou muito bom com embrulhos não.
5. Bernardo: Poxa, eu me decidi a pedir desculpas a ela por ter esquecido que íamos ao cinema ontem.
6. Lucas: Eu sei. Ela se queixou de ti para mim.
7. Bernardo: Então você sabe porque eu preciso fazer isto.
8. Lucas: Sei sim.
9. Bernardo: Achei que levar um presentinho seria bom.
10. Lucas: Então, mãos à obra.
11. ...
12. Lucas: Acho que ficou bom. Não está o presente mais bem embalado do mundo, mas tá bom. Ela vai ficar feliz que você se preocupou com isto.
13. Bernardo: Espero que sim, eu sei que ela gosta de ursinhos. Espero que ela me desculpe.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Bernardo: Could you help me with this?
2. Lucas: Sure. But, what is that?
3. Bernardo: It's a teddy bear that I want to give to my girlfriend.
4. Lucas: I'm not very good with wrapping things.
5. Bernardo: Man, I decided to tell her I'm sorry for forgetting that we were going to the movies yesterday.
6. Lucas: I know. She complained about you to me.
7. Bernardo: Then you know why I need to do this.
8. Lucas: Yes I do.
9. Bernardo: I thought that giving her a small present would be good.
10. Lucas: Well then, to work.
11. ...
12. Lucas: I think it turned out well. It's not the best wrapped present in the world but it's good. She'll be happy you cared.
13. Bernardo: I hope so, I know that she likes teddy bears. I hope she forgives me.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
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ursinho	teddy bear, small bear	noun	masculine
obra	work, labor	noun	feminine
pôxa	man, shoot, wow	interjection	
queixar-se	to complain (about)	verb	
presente	present, gift	noun	masculine
embalar	to wrap, to wrap up	verb	
embrulhos	wrappings, wrapping paper	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você gostou do ursinho?</p> <p>"Did you like the teddy bear?"</p>	<p>Uma obra maravilhosa está para iniciar-se entre os filhos dos homens.</p> <p>"A marvelous work is about to come forth among the children of men."</p>
<p>Pôxa, eu pensei que o show seria melhor.</p> <p>"Man, I thought the show would be better."</p>	<p>Ela se queixou pra mim.</p> <p>"She complained to me."</p>
<p>Ele ganhou trinta e dois presentes.</p> <p>"He received thirty-two presents."</p>	<p>A senhora quer que embale?</p> <p>"Do you want me to wrap it, ma'am?"</p>
<p>Eu não sou tão bom com embrulhos, não.</p> <p>"I'm not very good with wrapping paper."</p>	

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

presentinho

This is a small present but here the feeling is more of a small significance than a small size. In the dialogue it's used with a sense of humility.

ficar feliz

ficar feliz literally translates to, "to stay happy," or "to become happy," however, in English we don't become happy. We either are or we are not. Another acceptable translation would be, "It will make her happy that you cared."

preocupar-se com isso

preocupar-se com isso literally translates to, "to worry oneself with that," but it means something like, "to think about," or "to care about."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Verbs and Prepositions with Verbs

Poxa, eu me decidi a pedir desculpas a ela por ter esquecido que íamos ao cinema ontem.

"Man, I decided to tell her I'm sorry for forgetting that we were going to the movies yesterday."

Reflexive Verbs with Prepositions

Some reflexive verbs are different from the rest in that they are reflexive in form but not in meaning since they act on something other than the subject. These verbs require a preposition when you say what they act on.

1. Those with preposition *de* are most numerous.

Portuguese	"English"	Sample Sentence
<i>aperceber-se de</i>	"to perceive"	<i>Não me apercebi do que você disse.</i>
<i>aproveitar-se de</i>	"to take advantage of"	<i>Quero que vocês se aproveitem desta oportunidade!</i>

<i>convencer-se de</i>	"to be convinced of"	<i>Einstein se convenceu das suas teorias.</i>
<i>queixar-se de</i>	"to complain about"	<i>O professor provavelmente se queixa de nós às vezes.</i>
<i>rir-se de</i>	"to laugh at"	<i>Vocês não devem se rir de ninguém.</i>

2. There are a few that take *a*.

Portuguese	"English"	Sample Sentence
<i>decidir-se a</i>	"to decide to"	<i>Muitos portugueses se decidiram a ir para o Brasil. Quero que vocês finalmente se decidam a fazer algumas coisa.</i>
<i>Habituar-se a</i>	"to become accustomed to"	<i>Nos habituamos à sua maneira de falar.</i>
<i>dedicar-se a</i>	"to devote oneself to"	<i>Lúcio Costa se dedicou à arquitetura.</i>

3. And there are a few that take *com*.

Portuguese	"English"	Sample Sentence
<i>Paracer-se com</i>	"to resemble"	<i>O professor Rodney se parece com Richard Geer. Meu tio se parece com Roberto de Niro.</i>

<i>casar-se com</i>	"to get married to"	<i>Augusto se casou com Marlene. O meu irmão se casa em dezembro com uma paraguaia.</i>
<i>preocupar-se com</i>	"to worry about"	<i>Os pais se preocupam com os seus filhos.</i>
<i>surpreender-se com</i>	"to be surprised at"	<i>Não se surpreenderam com o fim do filme.</i>

You know that these verbs require a preposition when you say what the verb acts on.

For Example:

1. *Você se esqueceu do seu lápis.*
2. *Augusto se casou com Marelene.*

When you ask a question with *o quê?* or *quem?*, those are what the verbs act on, too.

For Example:

1. *Você se esqueceu do quê?*
2. *Augusto se casou com quem?*

So, when you use those question words with these reflexive verbs, the prepositions that go with the verbs have to precede the question words.

For Example:

1. *De quê você se esqueceu?*
2. *Com quem Augusto se casou?*

Here are some more questions and answers:

1. *Com quem você se preocupa? Me preocupo com o meu pai.*
2. *De quê vocês se riram? Nos rimos da piada do professor.*
3. *Com quem você se parece? Me pareço com a minha mãe.*

Note: If you are giving short answers in which you don't say what the verb acts on because it's clear from the question, you cannot use the preposition.

For Example:

1. *Ele se habituou à vida dos estudantes? Sim, se habituou.*
2. *Você se lembra de mim? Sim, me lembro.*
3. *Ela se queixou das suas nota? Sim, se queixou.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Saying You're Sorry

As we all know, sometimes saying you're sorry just isn't enough and you need to do something to show your sorrow. This is just as true in Brazilian culture as it is in most other European-based cultures.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #13

Keeping Portuguese Secrets

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13

PORTUGUESE

1. Marlon: Me conta.
2. Mariana: Não.
3. Marlon: Mariana, eu quero que você me conte.
4. Mariana: Não vou. É uma surpresa.
5. Marlon: Mas eu não gosto de surpresa. Eu quero saber agora.
6. Mariana: Não vou falar nada.
7. Marlon: Então tá, você quer que seja assim. Deixa assim então.
8. Mariana: Eita, Marlon. Não precisa falar desse jeito. Me machuca. Estamos fazendo algo bom pra você e você age desse jeito, dá nem vontade.
9. Marlon: Desculpe Mariana mas realmente, não gosto de surpresas.
10. Mariana: Então aprenda a gostar porque vai ter uma.
11. Marlon: Ai ai, eu não queria que fosse assim.

ENGLISH

1. Marlon: Tell me.
2. Mariana: No.

CONT'D OVER

3. Marlon: Mariana, I want you to tell me.
4. Mariana: I won't. It's a surprise.
5. Marlon: But I don't like surprises. I want to know now.
6. Mariana: I won't say anything.
7. Marlon: Okay then, if you want to be that way, be that way.
8. Mariana: Hey, Marlon. You don't need to talk like that. That hurts. We're doing something nice for you and you act like this, makes me not even want to.
9. Marlon: I'm sorry Mariana but really, I don't like surprises.
10. Mariana: Then learn to because there is going to be one.
11. Marlon: Oh man, I didn't want it to be like this.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
surpresa	surprise	noun	feminine
contar	to tell, to recount	verb	
nem	nor, the opposite of or	conjunction	
realmente	really	adverb	

machucar-se	to hurt, to become hurt	verb	
agir	to act	verb	
vontade	will, desire, wish	noun	feminine
jeito	way, mode, aspect, ability	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Surpresa!</p> <p>"Surprise!"</p>	<p>Eu quero que você me conte.</p> <p>"I want you to tell me."</p>
<p>Nem eu nem você quer que eles percam essa oportunidade.</p> <p>"Neither you nor I want them to miss this opportunity."</p>	<p>O que o manual realmente fala sobre montagem do produto.</p> <p>"What the manual really says about setting up your product."</p>
<p>Ele caiu mas não se machucou.</p> <p>"He fell but he didn't get hurt."</p>	<p>Você me machucou.</p> <p>"You hurt me."</p>
<p>Eu não gosto do jeito que ele age.</p> <p>"I don't like the way he acts."</p>	<p>É minha vontade que você vá.</p> <p>"It's my desire that you go."</p>
<p>Isso não é jeito de homem, meu filho.</p> <p>"That isn't the man's way, my son."</p>	<p>Eu gosto do jeito brasileiro.</p> <p>"I like the Brazilian way."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

contar

Just for clarification purposes, *contar* has two official meanings. So, it literally translates to, "to count" as in "count numbers," "count the number of stars in the sky," etc. But it also means, "re-count," as in "to tell a story" or some piece of information. In this dialogue, it was the second meaning.

dá nem vontade

dá nem vontade literally translates to, "gives nor will," but it means, "makes me not even want to." If you look at the verb *dar* in a Brazilian dictionary there will be about half a page of definitions for the various meanings for the word. In the phrase *dá nem vontade*, *dar* uses its "yield" or "supply" meaning. So you could retranslate this phrase to, "it doesn't even yield desire," and then the inferred part would be, "to do nice things for you." It could be interpreted to mean, "It makes me not even want to."

Deixa assim então

This is one of a million Portuguese phrases that can either be very polite or extremely rude depending only on tone of voice. For example, you could be at a hair salon negotiating a price for a particular service and then at the end the hair stylist says *deixa assim então* or *fica assim então* to put a verbal stamp on the agreement. In this case however, Marlon's tone of voice was very rude, giving a feeling similar to "Well if you don't want to do what I want then I don't care about you."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Subjunctive in Portuguese

Mariana, eu quero que você me conte.

"Mariana, I want you to tell me."

Sentences which express uncertainty, doubt, desire, belief, opinion, fear, or emotions in general are called subjunctive sentences in both Portuguese and English. In English, sentences are made subjunctive by adding words which pass judgement on a sentence or phrase. The principle is the same in Portuguese. However, in Portuguese there are special subjunctive conjugations for each verb.

For Example:

1. *Meu chefe fala muito bem o português. (indicative means that it is simply "indicating")*
"My boss speaks Portuguese very well."

2. *Desejo que meu chefe fale muito bem o português. (subjuntivo)*
"I desire that my boss speak Portuguese very well."
3. *O vendedor não entende como vender. (indicativo)*
"The vender doesn't understand how to sell."
4. *É importante que o vendedor entenda como vender. (subjuntivo)*
"It is important that the vendor understand how to sell."

The two above sentences which use the subjunctive have some important things in common. First of all, each is composed of two clauses. A clause is a sentence segment containing a subject and a verb.

Main Clause	Subordinate Clause
<i>É importante</i>	<i>que o vendedor entenda como vender.</i>
"It's important	(that) the vendor understand how to sell."

Second, in each case the verb in the main clause expresses a feeling that is associated with the subjunctive mood, that is, a feeling of uncertainty or doubt. The verb *desejar* and the impersonal expression *é importante* are known as subjunctive indicators because when they appear in the main clause of a sentence, the verb in the subordinate clause will be in the subjunctive form. The following verbs and expressions are all subjunctive indicators and when found in the main clause of a sentence will require the verb in the subordinate clause to be in the subjunctive.

Some Subjunctive Indicator Verbs

Portuguese	"English"	Portuguese	"English"
<i>admitir que</i>	"to admit"	<i>admirar que</i>	"to admire"
<i>desejar que</i>	"to desire"	<i>alegrar que</i>	"to gladden, to cheer"
<i>dizer que</i>	"to tell to"	<i>crer que</i>	"to believe"

<i>duvidar que</i>	"to doubt"	<i>deixar que</i>	"to leave, to abandon"
<i>exigir que</i>	"to require"	<i>esperar que</i>	"to hope, to expect, to want"
<i>gostar que</i>	"to like"	<i>fazer com que</i>	"to make it so that"
<i>insistir que</i>	"to insist"	<i>importar que</i>	"to matter, to be of importance"
<i>mandar que</i>	"to command"	<i>pedir que</i>	"to ask, to request"
<i>permitir que</i>	"to permit"	<i>proibir que</i>	"to prohibit"
<i>querer que</i>	"to want"	<i>recomendar que</i>	"to recommend"
<i>temer que</i>	"to fear"	<i>tomara que</i>	"I hope that" (fixed expression)

If the sentence has only one clause, or if the verb in the main clause does not express doubt or uncertainty, the indicative will be used.

Impersonal Expression that Require the Subjunctive

Portuguese	"English"
<i>é bom que</i>	"it's good that"
<i>é duvidoso que</i>	"it's doubtful that"
<i>é importante que</i>	"it's important that"
<i>é necessário que</i>	"it's necessary that"
<i>é provável que</i>	"it's probable that"
<i>é impossível que</i>	"it's impossible that"

<i>é pena que</i>	"it's a pity that"
<i>é preciso que</i>	"it's needed that"
<i>é capaz que</i>	"it's possible that"
<i>é possível que</i>	"it's possible that"

For Example:

1. *Eu sei que o presidente fala português.*
"I know (that) the president speaks Portuguese." (Not subjunctive)
2. *Não creio que o presidente fale português.*
"I don't believe (that) the president speaks Portuguese." (Subjunctive)

The subjunctive form is required only when the main clause and the subjunctive clause have different subjects.

For Example:

<i>Espero que meu amigo fale bem o português.</i>	"I hope that my friend speaks Portuguese well."
<i>(eu) (ele)</i>	
<i>Duvido que ela tenha tempo de estudar.</i>	"I doubt that she has time to study."
<i>(eu) (ela)</i>	

Expansion

When you have a subjunctive indicator and a change of subject between the two clauses, the subjunctive form is required in the subordinate clause. However, when the two clauses have the same subject, *que* is omitted and the verb in the subordinate clause is in the infinitive form.

For Example:

1. *Duvido que ele tenha tempo.*
"I doubt he has time."
2. *Duvido ter tempo.*
"I doubt I have time."
3. *Espero que fale português bem.*
"I hope he speaks Portuguese well."
4. *Espero falar português bem.*
"I hope to speak Portuguese well."

Rules

The subjunctive form of the verb must be used in the subordinate clause when:

1. A subjunctive indicator is used in the main clause.
2. A change in subject occurs.
3. The conjunction *que* is used to link two clauses.

Language Expansion

Notice that in Portuguese, the subordinate clause is introduced by the word *que*. (Remember *que* typically translates as "that.") In English, the word "that" is not always necessary. For examples, both of these sentences are correct:

1. "I hope that my teacher speaks Portuguese well."
2. "I hope my teacher speaks Portuguese well."

In Portuguese, however, the word *que* must always be used, even if you don't hear it in the English translation.

For Example:

1. *Espero que meu professor fale bem o português.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Difficult Situations—Hard Tones of Voice

One of the most difficult things for a foreigner to learn is how to not offend anyone. You are very lucky that on the whole, Brazilians are not easily offended, but a short phrase used with just the wrong tone of voice can cause some hard feelings. It's mostly the tone of voice that you need to be careful with. Short dismissive tones are particularly offensive to Brazilians.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #14

This Brazilian Washing Machine is Expensive and Scary

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14

PORTUGUESE

1. Vendedor: Boa tarde.
2. Senhor: Boa tarde.
3. Vendedor: Posso ajudar o senhor?
4. Senhor: Sim. Estou procurando uma lavadora de roupa.
5. Vendedor: De quantos quilos?
6. Senhor: Não sei. Minha esposa queria que fosse bem grande. Oh, e também queria que seca a roupa.
7. Vendedor: Ah, então o senhor quer um lava-seca?
8. Senhor: Sim, Eletrolux tem um que parece muito bom.
9. Vendedor: E é mesmo. Temos um aqui na loja se quiser ver.
10. Senhor: Quero sim.
11. ...
12. Senhor: É de quantos quilos?
13. Vendedor: Dez quilos e meio.
14. Senhor: Parece pequeno. Ela me disse que não queria pequeno.
15. Vendedor: Dez quilos e meio é o maior que tem desses lava-seca.

CONT'D OVER

16. Senhor: Hmmm....
17. Vendedor: Também temos da LG e de Samsung. São os melhores três do mercado.
18. Senhor: E quanto custa?
19. Vendedor: Esse aí tá de R\$3499. É um preço muito bom.
20. Senhor: Eita, chega me dar calafrios. Pode fazer um preço melhor?
21. Vendedor: Deixa-me ver.

ENGLISH

1. Vendor: Good afternoon.
2. Man: Good afternoon.
3. Vendor: May I help you sir?
4. Man: Yes. I am looking for a washing machine.
5. Vendor: How many kilos?
6. Man: Not sure. My wife wanted a very large one. Oh, and she wanted it to dry the clothes as well.
7. Vendor: Ah, so you want a washer/dryer combo?

CONT'D OVER

8. Man: Yes, Eletrolux has one that looks very nice.
9. Vendor: And it is. We have one here at the store if you'd like to take a look.
10. Man: Yes, I do.
11. ...
12. Man: It's how many kilos?
13. Vendor: Ten and a half kilos.
14. Man: It looks small. She said she doesn't want a small one.
15. Vendor: Ten and a half kilos is the largest there is for the washer/dryer combo.
16. Man: Hmmmm....
17. Vendor: We also have some from LG and Samsung. They are the best three on the market.
18. Man: And how much does it cost?
19. Vendor: That one there is R\$3499. It's a very good price.
20. Man: Wow, that's scary. Could you do a better price?
21. Vendor: Let me see.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
deixar	to leave	verb	
cala-frios	creeps, goosebumps	noun	masculine
Samsung	Samsung	noun	feminine
lavadora	washing machine	noun	feminine
LG	LG	noun	feminine
quilograma	kilogram	noun	masculine
quilo	kilo	noun	masculine
lava-seca	washer/dryer combo	noun	masculine
mercado	market	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Você pode deixar os livros na mesa.</p> <p>"You can leave the books on the table."</p>	<p>Esta casa me da cala-frios.</p> <p>"This house gives me the creeps."</p>
<p>Samsung é uma marca coreana.</p> <p>"Samsung is a Korean Brand."</p>	<p>Que tipo de lavadora você quer?</p> <p>"What type of washing machine do you want?"</p>
<p>A LG é da Coréia.</p> <p>"LG is from Korea."</p>	<p>Não emagreci nem um quilograma.</p> <p>"I haven't lost even one kilogram!"</p>
<p>Quantos quilos eu tô?</p> <p>"How much do I weight?"</p>	<p>Comprei um quilo de tomate.</p> <p>"I bought one kilo of tomatoes."</p>

O lava-seca é uma tecnologia interessante.

"The washer/dryer combo is an interesting technology."

O mercado internacional está desequilibrado.

"The international market is out of balance."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Boa tarde

This is a very basic phrase that I'm sure you all know but I'd just wanted to focus a bit on the pronunciation.

Calafrios

cala-frios literally translates to, "closed colds," but it's a type of shiver and is related to goose bumps when caused by fear. For example, *Esta casa me dá calafrios* means, "This house gives me the creeps." Also, often *cala-frios* is used to describe how you feel after the doctor gives you a bad diagnosis or says something startling.

Quantos quilos

quantos quilos literally translates to, "How many kilos?" The Brazilians home appliance market identifies the amount of clothes a washing machine can handle in kilos. So a ten kilo washing machine has the capacity to wash ten kilos of dry clothing. The key is ten kilos of "dry" clothes for washers and ten kilos of "wet" clothes for dryers. With a little bit of thought you realize that ten kilos of dry clothing is considerably more than ten kilos of wet clothing.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Subjunctive Past

Minha esposa queria que fosse bem grande.

"My wife wanted it to be very large."

The past subjunctive has the same uses as the present subjunctive. The past subjunctive follows past verbs of desire, doubt, and emotion. A nice feature of the past subjunctive for English speakers is that it makes no distinction between preterite and imperfect—there is only one form that serves both meanings. The past subjunctive is based on preterite forms one

hundred percent of the time, so it is the most regular, easiest of all tenses to form—provided you know the preterite forms as well.

Review of Preterit Forms

-ar = -aram	-er = -eram	-ir = -iram
<i>trabalhar - trabalharam</i>	<i>comer - comeram</i>	<i>sair - saíram</i>
<i>falar - falaram</i>	<i>viver - viveram</i>	<i>mentir - mentiram</i>
<i>encontrar - encontraram</i>	<i>perder - perderam</i>	<i>dormir - dormiram</i>

Irregular Verbs

<i>estar - estiveram</i>	<i>pôr - puseram</i>	<i>ter - tiveram</i>
<i>fazer - fizeram</i>	<i>querer - quiseram</i>	<i>dizer - disseram</i>
<i>poder - puderam</i>	<i>saber - souberam</i>	<i>dar - deram</i>
<i>vir - vieram</i>	<i>ver - viram</i>	<i>ser, ir - foram</i>

Formation of the Past Subjunctive

To determine the basic form of the past subjunctive, remove the *-ram* from the *vocês* form of any preterite (-ar, -er, or -ir) and replace it with *-sse*. This basic form serves for the *eu* and *você/ele/ela* forms. For the plural forms and the usual endings (*-mos, -m*).

Regular Verbs

<i>Cantar - cantaram</i>	<i>Beber - beberam</i>	<i>Abrir - abriam</i>
<i>eu cantasse</i>	<i>eu bebesse</i>	<i>eu abrisse</i>
<i>você cantasse</i>	<i>você bebesse</i>	<i>você abrisse</i>
<i>ele/ela cantasse</i>	<i>ele/ela bebesse</i>	<i>ele/ela abrisse</i>
<i>nós cantássemos</i>	<i>nós bebêssemos</i>	<i>nós abrissemos</i>

<i>vocês cantassem</i>	<i>vocês bebessem</i>	<i>vocês abrissem</i>
<i>eles/elas cantassem</i>	<i>eles/elas bebessem</i>	<i>eles/elas abrissem</i>

Irregular Verbs

<i>Ter - Tiveram</i>	<i>ser, ir - foram</i>
<i>eu tivesse</i>	<i>eu fosse</i>
<i>você tivesse</i>	<i>você fosse</i>
<i>ele/ela tivesse</i>	<i>ele/ela fosse</i>
<i>nós tivéssemos</i>	<i>nós fôssemos</i>
<i>vocês tivessem</i>	<i>vocês fossem</i>
<i>eles/elas tivessem</i>	<i>eles/elas fossem</i>

Notes: The regular *nós* form of *-ar* and *-ir* verbs have an acute accent on the vowel before the *-sse* - (*-á-*, *-í-*). Regular *-er* verbs have a circumflex (*ê*). Irregular *-er* forms usually have an acute (as in *tivéssemos*), but note *fôssemos* with its circumflex.

*Spanish speakers will connect this tense with the *-se* forms. The Spanish *-ra* subjunctive forms have no parallel subjunctive forms in Portuguese.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Appliance Brands

This is just a quick run down on some of the appliance brands in Brazil. There are quite a few national brands and a few regional brands but we don't have time to look over all of them so we are going to look at only the brands sold nationwide. Big brands tend to have the most reliable warranties.

Owned by Brazil	Owned by Whirlpool	Owned by GE
------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------

Brastemp	Brastemp	Mabe
Consul	Consul	Dako
Bosch		
GE		
Mabe		
Dako		

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #15

What Will You Buy With your Brazilian Bonus?

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar

15

PORTUGUESE

1. Mônica: Diego, você está com uma cara ótima.
2. Diego: Obrigado. É que hoje eu recebi boas notícias.
3. Mônica: Prefiro ver você assim, alegre.
4. Diego: Tô muito feliz mesmo. Meu chefe tinha dito que se vendêssemos bem neste mês ele nos daria um bônus e realmente nos deu.
5. Mônica: Então você tem mesmo razão para estar feliz (risos)
6. Diego: Era importante que recebesse este bônus.
7. Mônica: Por que?
8. Diego: Não por que? Para que...para que eu pudesse te convidar pra jantar no restaurante mais fino da cidade.
9. Mônica: (surpresa) Han? Como assim?

ENGLISH

1. Mônica: Diego, you look so happy!
2. Diego: Thanks. Today I got some good news.
3. Mônica: I prefer to see you this way, happy.

CONT'D OVER

4. **Diego:** I am very happy. My boss had said that if we sold well this month he'd give us a bonus and he really did.
5. **Mônica:** Then you really do have good reason to be happy. (chuckles)
6. **Diego:** It was important that I receive this bonus.
7. **Mônica:** Why?
8. **Diego:** Not why? What for...So I could invite you to dine at the finest restaurant in the city.
9. **Mônica:** (surprised) What? What do you mean?

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
fino	fine	adjective	
cara	face, facial expression	noun	feminine
notícias	news	noun	feminine
realmente	really	adverb	
chefe	boss, chief, head	noun	masculine
cara	dude	noun (slang)	masculine
razão	reason	noun	feminine
bônus	bonus	noun	masculine
neste	in this	contraction	masculine
dito	said, told	participle	masculine

preferir

to prefer

verb

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Este é o restaurante mais fino da cidade!</p> <p>"This is the finest restaurant in the city."</p>	<p>Você está com uma cara tão tristonha.</p> <p>"You have such a sad face."</p>
<p>As notícias do dia foram assustadoras.</p> <p>"Today's news was shocking."</p>	<p>O que o manual realmente fala sobre montagem do produto.</p> <p>"What the manual really says about setting up your product."</p>
<p>Todos no escritório usam terno, exceto o chefe.</p> <p>"Everyone at the office wears a suit, except the boss."</p>	<p>Meu chefe é muito legal.</p> <p>"My boss is very cool."</p>
<p>Ei cara, como vai você?</p> <p>"Hey dude, how are you?"</p>	<p>Você tem toda a razão.</p> <p>"You are completely right."</p>
<p>Eu vou receber um bônus este mês.</p> <p>"I will receive a bonus this month."</p>	<p>Neste caso, eu acho que você deveria ir.</p> <p>"In this case, I think you should go."</p>
<p>Foi me dito que o tempo de hoje seria chuvoso.</p> <p>"I was told that the weather today would be rainy."</p>	<p>Você prefere suco de cajá ou de goiaba?</p> <p>"Do you prefer cajá or guava juice?"</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

razão

razão literally translates to, "reason," but in this case it's better translated as, "good reason." In Portuguese, reason is usually a good thing therefore the reason is always good. In English the connotation is more neutral so you have to add the adjective "good" to make sure the complete meaning is preserved.

notícias

notícia literally translates to, "notice," but in Portuguese it almost always means, "news." Even when you're watching the five o'clock news, the journalists use the word *notícia* to describe the events of the week and the things they are going to report on.

mesmo

mesmo literally translates to, "same," but it has the colloquial use that intensifies the main focus of the sentence. Kind of like the words "really" or "actually."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Uses of the Subjunctive Past

Era importante que recebesse este bônus.

"It was important that I receive this bonus."

Like the present subjunctive, the past subjunctive is used after verbs of desire, doubt, and emotion, but in the past tenses. It is no more difficult than that.

With past verbs of desire:

1. *Eu queria que você fizesse um bom trabalho.* – "I wanted you to do good work."
2. *Desejávamos que vocês fossem conosco à festa.* – "We wanted you to go with us to the party."
3. *O professor desejava que escrevêssemos bem.* – "The professor wanted us to write well."
4. *Era preciso que chegássemos a tempo.* – "It was necessary that we arrive on time."

With past verbs of doubt:

1. *Não era certo que ele pudessem vir.* – "It wasn't certain that they could come."

2. *Eu não cria que o soubessem.* – "I didn't believe they knew."
3. *Era duvidoso que elas continuassem estudando aqui.* – "It was doubtful that they continue studying here."
4. *O meu irmão duvidava que me deitasse às nove da noite.* – "My brother doubted that I would lie down at nine o'clock."

With past verbs of emotion:

1. *Esperávamos que o novo professor fosse bom.* – "We hoped that the new professor was good."
2. *Eu sentia muito que estivessem doentes.* – "I felt very bad that they were sick."
3. *Você tinha medo que eu não viesse?* – "Were you afraid that I wouldn't come?"
4. *Nos surpreendemos ontem que não se divertissem.* – "We were surprised yesterday that you didn't have fun."

Como se...

Como se... ("as if") is always followed by the past subjunctive no matter what tense the other verbs in the sentence might be.

For Example:

1. *Eles falam como se fossem espertos.* – "They talk as if they were smart."
2. *O meu irmão come como se não tivesse comido em vários dias.* – "My brother eats as if he hasn't eaten in days."
3. *O professor falava como se fosse um filósofo importante.* – "The professor spoke as if he were an important philosopher."

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #16

Expressing Your Jealousy in Portuguese

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

16

PORTUGUESE

1. Jonas: Você já conheceu a nova funcionária?
2. Núbia: Eu já vi.
3. Jonas: Eu achei ela tão bonita.
4. Núbia: Se ela sorrisse menos talvez ela seria mais útil.
5. Jonas: Sério? Eu acho que ela só tá tentando ser simpática.
6. Núbia: Se ela sumisse da minha frente seria melhor...
7. Jonas: Uhh...Você está com ciúme dela?
8. Núbia: Quem? Eu? Eu não!
9. Jonas: Oh Núbia, se você admitisse que está com ciúme e reagisse diferente, a convivência seria mais fácil.

ENGLISH

1. Jonas: Have you met the new employee?
2. Núbia: I've already seen her.
3. Jonas: I think she's so pretty.
4. Núbia: If she smiled a bit less maybe she'd be a bit more useful.

CONT'D OVER

5. Jonas: Really? I think she's just trying to be nice.
6. Núbia: If she disappeared from in front of me it would be better.
7. Jonas: Uhh...Are you jealous?
8. Núbia: Who? Me? No!
9. Jonas: Oh Núbia, if you admitted that you were jealous and reacted differently, working with her would be easier.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
funcionária	female employee	noun	feminine
funcionário	employee	noun	masculine
tão	so, as much	conjunction	
útil	useful	adjective	
tentar	to try	verb	
simpática	nice, sympathetic	adjective	
sumir	to disappear	verb	
ciúme	jealousy	noun	masculine
admitir	to admit	verb	
reagir	to react	verb	
fácil	easy	adjective	
convivência	living together, working together'	noun	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Tem seis funcionárias nesta empresa.</p> <p>"There are six female employees in this company."</p>	<p>Tem oitenta funcionários trabalhando em nossa empresa.</p> <p>"There are eighty employees working in our company."</p>
<p>Você é tão bonita!</p> <p>"You are so pretty!"</p>	<p>Dia útil é qualquer dia que não seja sábado, domingo, ou feriado.</p> <p>"Business days are any day that isn't Saturday, Sunday, or holidays."</p>
<p>Eu vou tentar.</p> <p>"I'll try."</p>	<p>Ela é tão simpática.</p> <p>"She is so nice!"</p>
<p>Meu sapato sumiu.</p> <p>"My shoe disappeared."</p>	<p>O que é ciúme e como posso resolvê-lo.</p> <p>"What is jealousy and how can I resolve it?"</p>
<p>Tenho que admitir, você é linda.</p> <p>"I have to admit, you are gorgeous."</p>	<p>Precisamos nos preocupar mais com a maneira em que reagimos às nossas situações.</p> <p>"We need to be more concerned about the way we react to our situations."</p>
<p>Não vai ser fácil.</p> <p>"It won't be easy."</p>	<p>A convivência seria melhor assim.</p> <p>"Living together would be better that way."</p>

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

achar

achar literally translates to, "to think," but also has the meaning of, "to find," or "to find out." In the sentence, *Eu achei ela tão bonita*, the verb has the meaning of, "I noticed and recognized

that she is so pretty," as well as, "I think she is so pretty."

sumir

sumir literally translates to, "to disappear," and has much in common with the verb *desaparecer*, which also means "to disappear." However, *sumir* can have an added or inferred meaning of "to stop existing" whereas "disappear" is more along the lines of no longer in sight.

Ciúme vs. inveja

Two words that have always been difficult for me to distinguish are *ciúme* and *inveja*. *Ciúme* literally translates to, "jealousy," and *inveja* literally translates to, "envy." I've never thought of myself as being very jealous or envious so I'm not very good at using these words even in English. There is a difference but I've found that in daily conversation, *ciúme* and *inveja* often overlap. In the phrase, *Você está com ciúme dela?* if I were to strictly use the definition given in the dictionary, I would have used the word *inveja*. But I listened to this very conversation in a shoe store and heard a native Brazilian say this to a native Brazilian. So there you go.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Past Subjunctive Wrap Up

É... Se ela sorrisse menos talvez ela seria mais útil.

"Huh...if she smiled a bit less maybe she'd be a bit more useful."

The past subjunctive for all verbs is formed by taking the third person plural form of the perfect preterit (*-aram, -eram, -iram*), dropping *-ram* and adding the following endings:

3rd person plural - pretérito	Stem	Endings		Past subjunctive	
<i>falaram</i>	<i>fala-</i>	-sse	-ssemos	<i>falasse</i>	<i>falássemos</i>
		-sse	-ssem	<i>falasse</i>	<i>falasem</i>
<i>comeram</i>	<i>come-</i>	-sse	-ssemos	<i>comesse</i>	<i>coméssemos</i>
		-sse	-ssem	<i>comesse</i>	<i>comessem</i>

<i>dormiram</i>	<i>dormi-</i>	<i>-sse</i>	<i>-ssemos</i>	<i>dormisse</i>	<i>dormíssemo</i>
		<i>-sse</i>	<i>-ssem</i>	<i>dormisse</i>	<i>s</i>
				<i>dormisse</i>	<i>dormissem</i>

The subjunctive is used to express uncertainty or unreality. Knowing this, you should be able to recognize where the subjunctive would be used in the following sentences:

1. "If I'd been smart, I would have purchased it."
2. "I would buy a boat if I had fifty thousand dollars."

The clauses beginning with "if" talk about unreal situations. We call them "contrary-to-fact" clauses. They are easy to recognize because the main clause will always contain "would" in English.

In Portuguese, all verbs in the contrary-to-fact "if" clause are in the past subjunctive. The verb in the main clause will always be in the conditional tense.

To form a sentence with a contrary-to-fact clause, the verb in the main clause must be in the conditional tense.

For Example:

1. *Se eu tivesse sido inteligente, eu o teria comprado.*
2. *Eu compraria um barco se tivesse cinqüenta mil dólares.*

Phrases triggering the subjunctive

Portuguese	"English"
<i>A menos que</i>	"unless"
<i>A não ser que</i>	"unless"
<i>sem que</i>	"without"
<i>para que</i>	"so that"
<i>antes que</i>	"before"

a fim de que

"so that"

1. Verbs following the above phrases will be in the present subjunctive if the main verb is in the present or future tense.
2. Verbs following the above phrases will be in the past subjunctive if the main verb is in the imperfect preterit or conditional tense.

Portuguese

"English"

Ele foi lá para que pudesse ver a família.

"He went there so that he could see his family."

Ele guardava muito dinheiro a fim de que tivesse bastante para a viagem.

"He saved a lot of money so that he had enough for his trip."

*Also, if the main verbs in these phrases were in the present or future tense, then they would trigger the present subjunctive. So:

Portuguese

"English"

Ele terá muito dinheiro a não ser que perca o emprego.

"He will have a lot of money unless he loses his job."

Ele estuda para que possa ensinar.

"He studies so that he can teach."

Ele estudou para que pudesse ensinar.

"He studied so that he could teach."

Ele vai lá a menos que chova.

"He's going there unless it rains."

Ele ia lá a menos que chovesse.

"He would go there unless it rained."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Pretty. Jealous.

Girls.

I was surprised to see how jealous "Brazilian women" are. *Brasileiras* are typically very loyal in relationships and maybe that's why they are so protective. You have heard people talk about that Latin passion but Brazilians can scare you if you're not careful. I've seen a number of cat-fights that ended badly on both sides caused by un-justifiable jealousy. Don't misunderstand, a *brasileira* won't just start clawing away at any girl that walks by. Usually it's because of something the guy has done that has left her insecure so she's on the defensive.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #17

Can I Get an Extended Warranty on my Portuguese?

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

17

PORTUGUESE

1. Narrador: A garantia estendida é um tipo de seguro para produtos de consumo, como eletrodomésticos, eletroportáteis, equipamentos eletrônicos, móveis, celulares, entre outros.
2. Narrador: Esse tipo de seguro cobre os defeitos de fabricação do produto e começa a valer a partir do vencimento da garantia do fabricante.
3. Narrador: O seguro Garantia Estendida cobre ainda os custos de mão de obra e reposição de peças ou componentes necessários para o conserto do seu produto.
4. Narrador: Assim, a Garantia Estendida se torna uma proteção necessária para todos os seus produtos de bem de consumo.
5. Narrador: Esse seguro não cobre uso do produto ao estar dentro de um vácuo.

ENGLISH

1. Narrator: The "Extended Guarantee" is a type of security for consumer products, such as appliances, portable electronics, electronic equipment, furniture, cellular phones, among others.
2. Narrator: This type of security covers the product's manufacturing defects, and begins after the manufacturer's warranty ends.
3. Narrator: The "Extended Guarantee" warranty also covers parts and labor costs necessary for the repair of your product.

CONT'D OVER

4. Narrator: In this way, the Extended Guarantee becomes a necessary protection for all of your consumer products.
5. Narrator: This warranty does not cover the use of the product while within a vacuum.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
vácuo	vacuum	noun	masculine
mão de obra	labor, manual labor	noun	feminine
reposição	repositioning, restocking	noun	feminine
peça	part	noun	feminine
conserto	fix, repair	noun	masculine
consumo	consumption	noun	masculine
eletroportáteis	small appliances, electronics	noun	masculine
móveis	furniture	noun	masculine
produto	product	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Esse seguro não cobre uso do produto enquanto dentro de um vácuo.</p> <p>"This warranty does not cover the use of the product while inside a vacuum."</p>	<p>A mão de obra no Brasil é muito barata.</p> <p>"Manual labor is very cheap in Brazil."</p>
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<p>Sempre tem uma multa de reposição.</p> <p>"There's always a restocking fee."</p>	<p>Eu tenho muitas peças de bicicleta.</p> <p>"I have many bicycle parts."</p>
<p>Eu levei meu carro para o conserto.</p> <p>"I took my car to get fixed."</p>	<p>O consumo deste últimos anos foi acima do normal.</p> <p>"The consumption of these last years was above normal."</p>
<p>Tem muitos eletroportáteis naquela loja.</p> <p>"There are many small appliances in that store."</p>	<p>Eu perdi todos os móveis no incêndio.</p> <p>"I lost all my furniture in the fire."</p>

Eu gosto de produtos da Apple.

"I like Apple products."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

móveis

móveis literally translates to, "movables," but it means "furniture." *Móveis* is easily compared to the word *imóveis*, which literally translates to "in-movables" but it typically refers to buildings. The comparison being that *imóveis* are stationary (buildings) and *móveis* are not (couches.) *Móveis* is spelled the same way as "movies" except you reverse the "-e" and the "-i."

seguro

seguro frequently translates to "secure" but it can also mean "security," "safe," "security guard," or "insurance."

vácuo

vácuo literally translates to, "vacuum" but it does not (ever) mean "vacuum cleaner." *Vácuo* can mean "empty," "vacuum or vacuity," or "void." Be careful to not confuse it with the word *breu*, which means "extreme blackness" and could translate as "pitch black." Unrelated, it's also a type of yellow rock.

mão de obra

mão de obra literally translates to, "hand of work," but it means "labor" or "manual labor." The phrase "labor manual" means nothing in Portuguese.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Equivalents of "To Become"

Assim, a Garantia Estendida se torna uma proteção necessária para todos os seus produtos de bem de consumo.

"In this way, the Extended Guarantee becomes a necessary protection for all of your consumer products."

A. *Ficar*

In addition to other meanings ("to stay," "to remain," "to be located") *ficar* means, "to become," or "to get," if the action is involuntary.

For Example:

1. *Ela ficou nervosa.*
2. *Eles ficaram furiosos.*
3. *João ficou inválido.*
4. *Depois da meia-noite a cidade fica deserta.*

B. *Tornar-se*

Tornar-se also means "to become," but often is because the person(s) in question wanted to become the way it turned out.

For Example:

1. *Ele se tornou o homem mais famoso da cidade.*
2. *Ela se tornou muito amável.*
3. *Nós nos tornamos bem estudiosos.*

Note: it can also be applied to objects: *Paris se tornou o centro da moda feminina.*

C. Fazer-se

Fazer-se means "to become" when referring to one's occupation or when it comes before *rico*.

For Example:

1. *Ele se fez mecânico.*
2. *Elas se fizeram professoras.*
3. *O meu irmão quer se fazer rico.*

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Extended Warranties

I don't know about most of our listeners but except for Apple computers I never bothered to purchase the extended warranty on anything. Instead I would purposefully look for the nicer and higher quality products knowing that wouldn't break.

Living in Brazil has changed that view. Appliances and electronics tend to break very quickly in Brazil, even from big names like Samsung, Bosch, and GE; and often in ways that just happen to not be covered by the warranty. Beyond that, even if your product happens to still be in the original manufacturer's warranty, unless you've purchased the extended warranty, customer service seems to magically not have any power to help you. Beyond that, parts tend to be nearly three times what they are in the states so a leaking washer drum or a flat screen that won't turn on probably costs almost twice as much to fix as it does to just get a new one. (How about you?)

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #18

Leaving Loved Ones Behind in Brazil

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

18

PORTUGUESE

1. Ildeci: Então, onde ela mora?
2. Ângela: No bairro das américas.
3. Ildeci: E onde fica?
4. Ângela: Pra falar a verdade eu não sei. Fica em direção ao centro, um daqueles bairros populares, sabe?
5. Ildeci: Mais ou menos. Vou olhar no Google.
6. Ângela: Por favor. Ela é a amiguinha da minha prima e queria trazer as duas pra casa pra brincar um pouco.
7. Ildeci: Que lindinho.
8. Ângela: Por causa dessa viagemzinha que vou fazer para a Europa, não sei quando vou vê-las novamente.
9. Ildeci: Oh coitadinha de você. Preocupa não tá, ela vai lembrar de você quando você voltar da Alemanha.
10. Ângela: Eu sei. É que vou ficar na Alemanha por cinco anos e quando eu voltar ela já vai ser grandona.

ENGLISH

1. Ildeci: So, where does she live?

CONT'D OVER

2. **Ângela:** In the neighborhood "das américas."
3. **Ildeci:** And where is that?
4. **Ângela:** To tell the truth, I don't know. It's on the way downtown. One of those little middle class neighborhoods, you know?
5. **Ildeci:** Kind of. I'll check Google.
6. **Ângela:** Please do. She is my cousin's friend and I wanted to bring both of them home for a bit to play a little.
7. **Ildeci:** How cute.
8. **Ângela:** Because of this trip I'm taking to Europe, I don't know when I'll see them again.
9. **Ildeci:** Oh, you poor thing. Don't worry, okay? She'll remember you when you return from Germany.
10. **Ângela:** I know. It's that I'll be in Germany for five years and when I come back she'll already be grown up.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
bairro	neighborhood	noun	masculine
estado	state	noun	masculine
daquele	of that over there	contraction	masculine
verdade	truth	noun	feminine

Google	Google	noun	masculine
brincar	to play, to joke, to have fun	verb	
lindo	beautiful, gorgeous	adjective	masculine
viagem	trip	noun	feminine
coitado	poor thing, wretch	noun	masculine
Alemanha	Germany	noun	feminine
grandona	large, very big	adjective	feminine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu quero morar naquele bairro. "I want to live in that neighborhood."</p>	<p>O estado do Mato Grosso tem muito gado. "The Mato Grosso state has many head of cattle."</p>
<p>Eu não gosto do olhar daquele homen. "I don't like that guy's stare."</p>	<p>Ela sempre fala a verdade. "She always speaks the truth."</p>
<p>O Google vai contratar 125 pessoas no Brasil. "Google will contract 125 people in Brazil."</p>	<p>Eu só estava brincando. "I was just playing."</p>
<p>O Brasil é um país lindo. "Brazil is a beautiful country."</p>	<p>Essa foi a melhor viagem da minha vida! "This was the best trip of my life."</p>
<p>Você pode ajudar o coitado do João? "Could you help the poor wretch, John?"</p>	<p>Você é da Alemanha? "Are you from Germany?"</p>

Ela já vai ser grandona.

"She'll already be very big."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

no bairro das américas

no bairro das américas literally translates to, "in the neighborhood of the Americas." There is a lot to look at here so let's get started. First, *bairro* usually translates to "neighborhood" but in most parts of Brazil, the *bairro* is actually part of the administrative structure of the city. For example, you always include the *bairro* as part of the address when you mail anything. Second, *das américas* is all lowercase. This is purely a choice of the city and rarely do these things follow any particular rule. Often state names and even the names of people are lowercased even when used as street names but they are just as often uppercased. No rhyme or reason, at least not one that I've ever found.

The third and last thing has to do with gender. In the phrase, *no bairro das américas*, there are both genders, *no bairro* and *das américas*. *Bairro* is masculine and *das américas* is feminine. These are independent because the name of the *bairro* is *das américas*. Often foreigners confuse the genders here and say things like "*no bairro dos américos*," "*na bairro das américas*."

Quando eu voltar

quando eu voltar literally translates to, "when I to return," but it means "when I return." This is actually a grammatical structure called the personal infinitive. It's pretty easy but too complex for this lesson, but just as a tip, almost anytime you have *quando* then a pronoun and you're talking about the future, the verb is left in its infinitive form. No need to conjugate it. *Quando eu voltarei* doesn't make sense.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Diminutives and Augmentatives

Por causa dessa viagemzinha que vou fazer para a Europa, não sei quando vou vê-las novamente.

"Because of this trip I'm taking to Europe, I don't know when I'll see them again."

Diminutives

Diminutives are formed most often by adding "-inho" or "-zinho" to a noun. There are also diminutives that are formed by adding "-ito" or "-ete" but they are much less common.

The diminutives can indicate smallness of size or quality. An abundance of diminutives is related more to feminine speakers and children than to men. This is because diminutives are frequently used as a "term of endearment" or *carinho*. It is not customary that Brazilian men express these kinds of feelings.

When the noun ends in a "diphthong" (*chapéu*), in a "nasal" (*irmão*), or in a "stressed vowel" (*chá*), a "-z" is inserted before adding the "-inho." *Acentos agudos* and *circumflexos* are typically removed but *til* usually remains.

Substantive	Diminutive
<i>irmão</i>	<i>irmãozinho</i>
<i>mãe</i>	<i>mãezinha</i>
<i>café</i>	<i>cafezinho</i>
<i>livro</i>	<i>livrinho</i>
<i>moça</i>	<i>mocinha</i>
<i>Pedro</i>	<i>Pedrinho</i>

Augmentatives

Augmentatives are normally formed by adding "-ão" or "-ona" to a noun. Augmentatives indicate a largeness in size or quality. Not infrequently, the idea can either be deprecative or highly favorable, depending on the noun and/or the inflection.

The rules for forming the augmentatives are similar to those for forming the diminutives. There are, however, many variations and duplicated forms. Some of these are shown in the examples below.

Substantive	Diminutive
<i>grande</i>	<i>grandão, grandona</i>
<i>bonita</i>	<i>bonitona</i>

<i>bonito</i>	<i>bonitão</i>
<i>sala</i>	<i>salão</i>
<i>amor</i>	<i>amorzão</i>
<i>rapaz</i>	<i>rapazão</i>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Popular

Economically, Brazil is not a very diverse country. The vast majority of Brazilians live below the American poverty line and unless you have some kind of professional training, even jobs like McDonald's are difficult to get. Brazilian Portuguese uses the term *popular* to describe things that are for the middle or upper middle class. I define Brazilian cities into four groupings: the *favela* where the poor and unemployed live and where the majority of drug trafficking occurs; the *bairro pobre* where those who earn between the minimum wage and the equivalent to double the minimum wage; then the *bairro popular* which is for all the middle class people, then the *bairro nobre* where the rich people live and where most of the people from the *favela* work.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #19

Keeping a Clean House in Brazil

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 6 Cultural Insight

19

PORTUGUESE

1. Narrador: O visor da porta e o gabinete do produto podem ser limpos com pano macio, água morna e detergente neutro.
2. Narrador: Não use produtos abrasivos, álcool ou solventes pois podem danificar o seu microondas.

ENGLISH

1. Narrator: The door display and the product chamber can be cleaned with a soft cloth, warm water and non-corrosive soap.
2. Narrator: Don't use abrasive products, alcohol or solvents because they can harm your microwave.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
detergente	detergent	noun	masculine
neutro	neutral	adjective	
produto	product	noun	masculine
abrasivo	abrasive	adjective	
microondas	microwave oven	noun	masculine
gabinete	computer tower	noun	masculine
gabinete	office, cabinet, chamber	noun	masculine
visor	display	noun	masculine

macio	soft	adjective	masculine
morno	warm	adjective	
danificar	to damage, to harm	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Quanto custa esse detergente?</p> <p>"How much is this detergent?"</p>	<p>Use somente detergente neutro.</p> <p>"Only use neutral detergent."</p>
<p>Eu gosto de produtos da Apple.</p> <p>"I like Apple products."</p>	<p>O diamante é o abrasivo natural de maior dureza que se conhece.</p> <p>"Diamond is the hardest natural abrasive known."</p>
<p>Confira as melhores ofertas de forno microondas no PortuguesePod101.com.</p> <p>"Confirm the best prices for a microwave oven at PortuguesePod101.com."</p>	<p>Gabinetes somente podem ser despachados via nossa transportadora, PortuguesePod101.com.</p> <p>"Computer towers can only be shipped through our transporter, PortuguesePod101.com."</p>
<p>O gabinete do presidente está em reunião desde às treze horas da tarde.</p> <p>"The President's cabinet has been in a meeting since one o'clock."</p>	<p>O visor da porta e o gabinete do produto podem ser limpos com pano macio.</p> <p>"The product's door display and chamber can be cleaned using a soft cloth."</p>
<p>Este bolo de fubá é muito macio.</p> <p>"This fubá cake is very soft."</p>	<p>Use somente água morna para a limpeza do produto.</p> <p>"Only use warm water to clean the product."</p>

Um vírus pode danificar hardware?

"Can a virus damage hardware?"

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

gabinete

gabinete literally translates to "cabinet" but in this case it means "chamber." In other instances, the word *gabinete* can mean cabinet but *gabinete* has a focus on the internal part of the cabinet and not the structure. Hence, *gabinete* can't be used to mean "filing cabinet." It's also the word used to describe a computer tower.

detergente

detergente literally translates to "detergent" but it most often just means "soap." One of the slight differences in Portuguese is that detergents are usually used to dissolve the *sujeiras* and *sabão* is usually used to clean off the *sujeiras*, although this certainly isn't the rule.

Mirco-ondas

microondas literally translates to "microwave." Two important things to point out. First, in Portuguese, *microondas* is always plural, even though it's only one thing. The full name is *forno de microondas* or "oven of microwaves" which has been shortened to just *microondas*. Second, *microondas* is masculine. It ends with *a* which indicates femininity and it actually a compound word of *micro* and *ondas*. *Ondas* is also a feminine word which would indicate that the word is feminine. But it isn't. It's masculine.

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is the present perfect tense

Tenha cuidado especial com a área dos sensores.

"Take special care with the sensor area."

In Portuguese the present perfect is formed with the present tense of the auxiliary verb *ter* and a past participle.

Though the present perfect in both English and Portuguese the same construction (i.e. the

present tense of *ter* and a past participle), they do not express the same idea. The idea given by the English present perfect is expressed by the preterit constriction. The word *já* is usually included in this construction.

The present perfect tense in Portuguese is used to describe a repeated, successive, or continuous action begun in the past and logically linked to the present.

Present Perfect in English (*Preterit* in Portuguese)

Present Perfect in Portuguese

"Have you read the Narnia books?" <i>Você já leu os livros de Nárnia?</i>	"Have you been reading the Narnia books?" <i>Você tem lido os livros de Nárnia?</i>
"I have learned how to speak Portuguese." <i>Eu já aprendi a falar português.</i>	"I have been learning how to speak Portuguese." <i>Eu tenho aprendido como falar português.</i>
"I have been to Brazil." <i>Eu já fui ao Brasil.</i>	"I have been going to Brazil." <i>Eu tenho ido ao Brasil.</i>
"I have seen my girlfriend." <i>Eu já vi a namorada.</i>	"I have been seeing my girlfriend." <i>Eu tenho visto a namorada.</i>
"I have seen that film." <i>Eu já assisiti (à)quele filme.</i>	"I have been going to the movies." <i>Eu tenho assistido ao cinema.</i>

Present tense of *ter*

<i>tenho</i>	<i>temos</i>
<i>tens</i>	<i>tendes</i>
<i>tem</i>	<i>têm</i>

Past participle

<i>Falar</i>	<i>falado</i>
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<i>Aprender</i>	<i>aprendido</i>
<i>Cumprir</i>	<i>cumprido</i>
<i>Pôr</i>	<i>posto</i>

Sample sentences

1. *Eu tenho falado com ele todos os dias.*
"I've been speaking with him every day."
2. *Ele tem aprendido muito na aula.*
"He's been learning a lot in the class."
3. *Nós temos cumprido todas as regras.*
"We've been following all the rules."
4. *Elas têm feito a tarefa toda dia.*
"They've been doing homework everyday."

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Instructions

Written Portuguese and spoken Portuguese are very different, much the same way that written and spoken English are very different. Typically, many of the grammatical rules that in speaking can be muffled, avoided, or flat out broken when writing have to be followed to the T. Our next three lessons will examine some short paragraphs from brochures and we'll talk about the differences between the written and the spoken.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #20

A Multitude of Electronics in Brazil

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- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Narrador: Contando com DVD Players, Cd Players, Alto-falante, Subwoofers e amplificadores a nova linha Marechal Deodoro oferece uma solução completa em som automotivo, e ainda uma ampla conectividade com diversos aparelhos, como MP3 Players ou Pen Drives portáteis, via entrada USB, isso possibilita realizar a conectividade com os aparelhos iPod* e iPhone*, oferecendo controle total de suas músicas pelo Marechal durante a reprodução.

ENGLISH

1. Narrator: Including DVD players, CD players, speakers, sub-woofers, and amplifiers, the new Marechal Deodoro line offers a complete solution in automotive sound and ample connectivity to a diversity of devices, such as MP3 Players or portable thumb drives, via USB which enables connectivity with iPod and iPhone devices, offering total control of your songs through Marechal during playback.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
reprodução	playback	noun	feminine
alto-falante	loud-speaker	noun	masculine
conectividade	connectivity	noun	feminine
subwoofer	subwoofer	noun	masculine
reprodução	reproduction, copy	noun	feminine
USB	USB, Universal Serial Bus	noun	masculine
solução	solution	noun	feminine

amplificador	amplifier	noun	masculine
DVD	DVD	noun	masculine
pen drive	flash storage device, jump drive, thumb drive	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Durante a reprodução, mantenha sempre o carro ligado.</p> <p>"During playback, keep the car on."</p>	<p>Ofertas de Alto-Falante para som automotivo.</p> <p>"Sales on Speakers for automotive sound."</p>
<p>A linha de conectividade Chase oferece excelente performance.</p> <p>"The connectivity line Chase offers excellent performance."</p>	<p>Variedade, qualidade e descontos incríveis em Subwoofer!</p> <p>"Variety, quality and unbelievable discounts on Subwoofers!"</p>
<p>A reprodução de algo tem como base apenas copiar um exemplar dessa coisa, sem usar o processo original.</p> <p>"Reproduction of something is based on only copying an exemplar of that thing, without using the original process."</p>	<p>Esse computador não tem USB?</p> <p>"Doesn't this computer have USB?"</p>
<p>Solução é toda mistura homogênea de duas ou mais substâncias.</p> <p>"Solution is the homogenous mixture of two or more substances."</p>	<p>Amplificadores foram criados para amplificar os baixos sinais de áudio.</p> <p>"Amplifiers were created to amplify low audio signals."</p>

Eu aposto que as gerações mais novas não sabem o que é um DVD.

"I bet that the younger generations don't know what a DVD is."

Meu DVD Player está quebrado.

"My DVD Player is broken."

Meu pen drive queimou semana passada. Perdi tudo.

"My USB drive broke last week. I lost everything."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

pen drives

pen drive is the most commonly used term for USB flash drives. In English we call them "thumb drives," "flash drives," "USB drives," "Jump drives," and of course, "pen drives." In Brazil, it's just *pen drive*.

USB

USB is a soon-to-be-outdated computer connection type commonly used on almost all computer types. USB stands for Universal Serial Bus and is currently the standard for computer connectivity even though there are several other, better types.

alto-falante

Has two meanings: speaker and loud-speaker. You may also hear *caixa de som* to mean speaker

Nova linha

nova linha literally translates to "new line" and in the dialogue it had the meaning of "a new line of products."

GRAMMAR

The focus of this lesson is Pluralization

Contando com DVD Players, Cd Players, Alto-falantes, Subwoofers e amplificadores a nova linha Marechal Deodoro oferece uma solução completa em som automotivo, e ainda uma ampla conectividade com diversos aparelhos, como MP3 Players ou Pen

DRives portáteis, via entrada USB, isso possibilita realizar a conectividade com os aparelhos iPod* e iPhone*, oferecendo controle total de suas músicas pelo Marechal durante a reprodução.

"Including DVD players, CD players, speakers, sub-woofers, and amplifiers, the new Marechal Deodoro line offers a complete solution in automotive sound and ample connectivity to a diversity of devices, such as MP3 Players or portable thumb drives, via USB which enables connectivity with iPod and iPhone devices, offering total control of your songs through Marechal during playback."

The rule for changing a singular word to a plural word is determined by the ending of the word.

Word Ending	Rule	Examples	
single vowel	Add -s	<i>a casa</i> "the house"	<i>as casas</i> "the houses"
-r or -z	add -es	<i>o rapaz</i> "the young man"	<i>os rapazes</i> "the young men"
-m	drop -m and add -ns	<i>o homem</i> "the man"	<i>os homens</i> "the men"
-s (stress on the last syllable)	add -es	<i>o país</i> "the country"	<i>os países</i> "the countries"
-s (stress falls elsewhere)	do nothing	<i>o lápis</i> "the pencil"	<i>os lápis</i> "the pencils"
-al, -el, -ol, or -ul	drop -l and add -is	<i>o animal</i> "the animal"	<i>os animais</i> "the animals"
-il (stress on last syllable)	drop -il and add -ís	<i>o barril</i> "the barrel"	<i>os barrís</i> "the barrels"
-ão (no rule)	drop -ão and add -ões	<i>a canção</i> "the song"	<i>as canções</i> "the songs"

OR

	<i>o pão</i>	<i>os pães</i>
drop -o and add -es	"the bread"	"the bread" (pl)

OR

	<i>o irmão</i>	<i>os irmãos</i>
add -s	"the brother"	"the brothers"

Special Cases of Pluralization

A. Although seldom heard colloquially, proper nouns have plurals.

For Example:

1. *Almeida - os Almeidas* (more common *os Almeida* or *a família Almeida*)
2. *Silva - os Silvas*
3. *Barbosa - os Barbosas*

B. Many Brazilian words are more commonly heard in the plural, such as:

For Example:

1. *informações*
2. *modos*
3. *férias*
4. *vésperas*
5. *belas-artes*
6. *primícias*

Note: *Calças* can mean one pair of pants, but *calça* is more commonly used.

C. Letters of the alphabet have plurals.

For Example:

1. *os ff (os effes)*
2. *os ii (os is)*

D. Many words with a close o (ô) change to open o (ó) in the plural. Some common examples are:

Singular	Plural
<i>fogo</i>	<i>fogos</i>
<i>tijolo</i>	<i>tijolos</i>
<i>ovo</i>	<i>ovos</i>
<i>osso</i>	<i>ossos</i>
<i>corpo</i>	<i>corpos</i>
<i>posto</i>	<i>postos</i>
<i>olho</i>	<i>olhos</i>
<i>poço</i>	<i>poços</i>
<i>povo</i>	<i>povos</i>
<i>porco</i>	<i>porcos</i>
<i>novo</i>	<i>novos</i>
<i>esforço</i>	<i>esforços</i>
<i>foro</i>	<i>foros</i>

jogo

jogos

Note: All adjective in -oso have closed o in the singular, all other forms are open.

E. The o of some nouns remains close in the plural.

Singular	Plural
<i>molho</i>	<i>molhos</i>
<i>rosto</i>	<i>rostos</i>
<i>morro</i>	<i>morros</i>
<i>bolo</i>	<i>bolos</i>
<i>coco</i>	<i>cocos</i>
<i>piloto</i>	<i>pilotos</i>
<i>sopro</i>	<i>sopros</i>
<i>gosto</i>	<i>gostos</i>

Note:

Avós – mixed group, grandfather(s) and grandmother(s).

Avôs – grandfathers (men) only.

sogros – parents-in-law (the first o is open)

sogros – fathers-in-law (the first o is closed)

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Past meets Present

Here in Brazil, you'll find a mixture of past and present, advanced and archaic. Horse-drawn carts filled with street garbage being pulled past electronic stores filled with 60" flat screen

TVs. That's what happens when you modernize as fast as Brazil has.

I went to a cell phone store to ask some questions because the store didn't have a phone number. I was talking to one of the service vendors and there was a man whose only job was to walk around and give water to people in flimsy plastic cups, on a real silver platter.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #21

Making Portuguese Phone Calls in China

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

21

PORTUGUESE

1. Narrador: Mais uma atração de Pequim - a cobertura da Osório.
2. Narrador: A operadora com a maior cobertura* de roaming internacional está presente em mais de 200 países e oferece pacotes de voz e de dados para você usar em viagens internacionais.
3. Narrador: Saiba mais sobre os serviços em [www . osório . com](http://www.osorio.com)

ENGLISH

1. Narrator: Yet another Beijing attraction—the coverage of Osório.
2. Narrator: The communications company with the largest international roaming coverage is present in more than two hundred countries and offers voice and data plans for you to use on international trips.
3. Narrator: Find out more about our services at [www.osório.com](http://www.osorio.com).

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
cobertura	coverage	noun	feminine
Osório	General Manuel Luis Osório	noun	masculine
operadora	telephone company, operator	noun	feminine
atração	attraction	noun	feminine
Pequim	Beijing	noun	

país	country	noun	masculine
pacote	cell phone plan	noun	masculine
dados	data, information	noun	masculine
roaming	roaming	noun	
voz	voice	noun	feminine
oferecer	to offer	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>A cobertura da Osório é a maior do país.</p> <p>"Osório's coverage is the largest in the country."</p>	<p>O General Osório foi um dos generais mais importantes da história brasileira.</p> <p>"General Osório was one of the most important generals in Brazilian history."</p>
<p>Oi é uma das maiores operadoras do Brasil.</p> <p>"Oi is one of the largest telephone companies in Brazil."</p>	<p>A lei da atração.</p> <p>"The law of attraction."</p>
<p>Pequim é o capital da China.</p> <p>"Beijing is the capital of China."</p>	<p>Isso não acontece no meu país.</p> <p>"That doesn't happen in my country."</p>
<p>A TIM tem os melhores pacotes.</p> <p>"TIM has the best packages."</p>	<p>Ele gosta de mexer com o banco de dados.</p> <p>"He likes messing with the data bank."</p>

A operadora com a maior cobertura de roaming internacional está presente em mais de 200 países.

"The communications company with the largest international roaming coverage is present in more than 200 countries."

Ela tem a voz suave.

"She has soft voice."

Ofereci água às visitas.

"I offered water to our visitors."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

Pequim

Pequim literally translates to, "Beijing," as in the capital city of The People's Republic of China. The reason it's so different between Portuguese and English is because of the lettering system (called Romanization) used to write out the pronunciation for Chinese words because Chinese doesn't use an alphabet. There are two Romanization systems for Mandarin Chinese, the older Wade-Giles system and the newer Pinyin. Portuguese pulls its pronunciation from the older Wade-Giles system while English pulls from the newer Pinyin system.

pacote de voz e dados

In Brazil, "cell phone plans" are called *pacotes* or "packages" and not *planos*.

saiba mais

saiba mais literally translates to, "know more," and here the verb *saber* is in the command form. Another appropriate translation would be "find out more."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Reciprocals

A operadora com a maior cobertura de roaming internacional se encontra em mais de 200 países e oferece pacotes de voz e de dados para se usar em viagens internacionais.

"The communications company with the largest international roaming coverage is found in more than two hundred countries and offers voice and data plans to be used on international trips."

When two or more people do something to or for each other, the action is called "reciprocal." Reciprocal actions are represented by reflexive verbs because the people who do the action also receive the same action.

Because a minimum of two people is necessary for a reciprocal action, this reflexive construction is used only in the plural. Many, but not all, verbs can be used reciprocally; these verbs are just examples of some of the possibilities.

Verb	Sample Sentences
<i>ajudar-se</i>	<p><i>Vocês quererem se ajudar?</i></p> <p><i>O professor deseja que nos ajudemos.</i></p> <p><i>Nos ajudávamos antes dos exames.</i></p> <p><i>"Do you want to help yourselves?"</i></p> <p><i>"The professor wants us to help ourselves."</i></p> <p><i>"We helped ourselves after our exams."</i></p>
<i>conhecer-se</i>	<p><i>Vocês se conhecem, não é?</i></p> <p><i>Ele e eu nos conhecemos ontem na festa.</i></p> <p><i>Elas vão se conhecer amanhã na lanchonete, não é?</i></p> <p><i>"You know each other, right?"</i></p> <p><i>"He and I met yesterday at the party."</i></p> <p><i>"They will meet tomorrow at the snack shop, right?"</i></p>
<i>encontrar-se</i>	<p><i>Eles se encontraram no café.</i></p> <p><i>Vocês podem se encontrar aqui, se quiserem.</i></p> <p><i>Nós nos encontramos depois da aula.</i></p> <p><i>"They met at the café."</i></p> <p><i>"They could meet here if they want."</i></p> <p><i>"We met after class."</i></p>

<i>entender-se</i>	<p><i>O professor e eu nos entendemos muito bem.</i></p> <p><i>O japonês e o francês não se entenderam.</i></p> <p><i>Os pais e os filhos geralmente se entendem.</i></p>	<p><i>"The professor and I understand each other well."</i></p> <p><i>"The Japanese man and the French man didn't understand each other."</i></p> <p><i>"The parents and the children generally understand each other."</i></p>
<i>escrever-se</i>	<p><i>O meu irmão e o Papai não se escreviam.</i></p> <p><i>Você e eu vamos nos escrever durante o verão.</i></p> <p><i>Voltaire e Frederico o Grande se escreveram.</i></p>	<p><i>"My brother and Daddy didn't write each other."</i></p> <p><i>"You and I will write each other during summer."</i></p> <p><i>"Voltaire and Frederic the Great wrote each other."</i></p>
<i>escutar-se</i>	<p><i>Os professores e os estudantes devem se escutar.</i></p> <p><i>É melhor que as pessoas se escutem.</i></p> <p><i>Os políticos geralmente não se escutem.</i></p>	<p><i>"Professors and students should listen to each other."</i></p> <p><i>"It's better when people listen to each other."</i></p> <p><i>"Generally, politicians don't listen to themselves."</i></p>
<i>ver-se</i>	<p><i>Elas se vêem todos os dias.</i></p> <p><i>Nos víamos freqüentemente no teatro.</i></p> <p><i>Vocês não se viram ontem na festa?</i></p>	<p><i>"They see each other every day."</i></p> <p><i>"We saw each other frequently at the theater."</i></p> <p><i>"Didn't you see each other yesterday at the party?"</i></p>

Elas se vêem can mean both "They see themselves" (as when they stand before a mirror) and "They see each other" (As when they stand facing each other). In order to avoid confusion as to which is reciprocal and which is not, there is a device that can be used.

Portuguese uses *um ao outro* ("one another," "each other") when two individuals are involved. If three or more are in the "reciprocal group" then *uns aos outros* is used. If the group is mixed—part male and part female—*um ao outro*, *uns aos outros* are still used. (If the individuals are all female, then *uma à outra* or *umas às outras* are proper.)

For Example:

1. ***Nós nos encontramos uns aos outros depois da aula. – "We met each other after class."***
2. ***O professor e eu nos entendemos muito bem um ao outro. – "The professor and I understood each other very well."***
3. ***O japonês e a francesa não se entenderam um ao outro. – "The Japanese man and the French woman didn't understand each other."***
4. ***É melhor que as pessoas se escutem umas às outras. – "It's better when people listen to each other."***

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Who was Osório?

I dare you to go look on Wikipedia for *osório*. I have yet to find anything in English about Marechal Osório on Wikipedia. I did find a tank named after him though. General Manuel Luis Osório was a very important military general during the 19th century. During his time, Brazil fought battles against the Portuguese for their independence, with Paraguay and Uruguay over border disputes, and with themselves in two independent but simultaneously occurring civil wars. General Osório participated in all but one of these conflicts, the *cabanagem*. There is a *praça de osório* here in Curitiba.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #22

Perfect Portuguese Pronunciation Will Help You Get That Apartment

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

22

PORTUGUESE

1. Woman: Então, você tem fiador?
2. Man: Tenho sim.
3. Woman: Que bom. Para locar um apartamento assim, um fiador facilita muito. Ele é daqui?
4. Man: Sim, ele e do Rio. É meu cunhado.
5. Woman: Ele não é daqui de Curitiba?
6. Man: Não.
7. Woman: Ele tem imóvel aqui em Curitiba?
8. Man: Também não. Por que?
9. Woman: Por que nós não aceitamos fiadores do Rio, só de São Paulo para o sul.
10. Man: Por que?
11. Woman: Porque é norma da empresa. Você não sabia?
12. Man: Quando que eu iria tomar conhecimento disso, só falei contigo.
13. Woman: Bem, então você pode pedir um seguro fiança se você quiser.

ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. **Woman:** So, do you have a guarantor?
2. **Man:** Yes, I do.
3. **Woman:** That's good. To rent an apartment like this, a guarantor facilitates things considerably. Is he from here?
4. **Man:** Yes, he's from Rio. It's my brother-in-law.
5. **Woman:** He isn't from Curitiba?
6. **Man:** No.
7. **Woman:** Does he have property here in Curitiba?
8. **Man:** Still no. Why?
9. **Woman:** Because we don't accept guarantors from Rio, only from São Paulo and south.
10. **Man:** Why?
11. **Woman:** Because it's a company policy. You didn't know?
12. **Man:** When would I have known about that? I've only talked to you.
13. **Woman:** Well, you could contract some financial insurance if you'd like.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
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locar	to rent	verb	
fiador	guarantor	noun	masculine
norma	norm, standard,	noun	feminine
cunhado	brother-in-law	noun	masculine
facilitar	to facilitate, to make easy	verb	
sul	south	noun	masculine
aceitar	to accept	verb	
imóvel	building, house, apartment	noun	masculine
Curitiba	Curitiba	noun	
fiança	guarantee	noun	feminine
conhecimento	knowledge	noun	masculine
apartamento	apartment	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Eu prefiro locar casas de três ou mais quartos.</p> <p>"I prefer to rent houses with three or more bedrooms."</p>	<p>Você pode me passar as informações do seu fiador?</p> <p>"Could you give me your guarantor's information."</p>
<p>Desculpa mas, é norma da empresa.</p> <p>"I'm sorry but that's a company regulation."</p>	<p>Bom dia. Estou procurando meu cunhado, João.</p> <p>"Good Morning. I'm looking for my brother-in-law, João."</p>

<p>Obrigada! Aquilo vai facilitar muito a minha vida.</p> <p>"Thank you! That will make my life a lot easier."</p>	<p>Eu moro no Sul.</p> <p>"I live in the south of Brazil."</p>
<p>Eu aceito.</p> <p>"I accept."</p>	<p>Os preços dos imóveis estão aumentando cada dia mais.</p> <p>"The prices for buildings are increasing every single day."</p>
<p>Curitiba é uma cidade especialmente fria.</p> <p>"Curitiba is an especially cold city."</p>	<p>Você quer pagar um seguro fiança?</p> <p>"Would you like to pay for a financial guarantee?"</p>
<p>O conhecimento abre portas.</p> <p>"Knowledge opens doors."</p>	<p>Eu moro em um apartamento na cidade.</p> <p>"I live in an apartment in the city."</p>

Meu apartamento é pequeno.

"My apartment is small."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

tomar conhecimento

tomar conhecimento literally translates to, "take knowledge," but it means, "to find out" or "to notice." This is an older phrase and typically not used in daily conversation but used in writing. It can also be used in the negative as *não tomar conhecimento* to mean "to ignore," "to brush aside," "to dismiss," or "to fail to notice."

fiador

fiador literally translates to, "guarantor," but unless you're well versed in legal finances, you probably don't know what that means. In Portuguese, a *fiador* is "the person legally bound to pay for an item, product, or service if you do not." For example, if the renter were to rent for a

few months and then disappear (something that happens frequently in Brazil) the *fiador* is legally obligated to pay either the remainder of the rent or pay to have the contract rescinded.

norma

norma literally translates to, "norm," but has a closer meaning to "standard," "regulation," or in the case of this dialogue, "policy." Feminine noun with and open "ó."

seguro fiança

Seguro fiança literally translates to, "security bond," but it refers to a company that acts as your *fiador* if you happen to not have a friend or family member who could be your *fiador*. Normally you pay this company a percentage of your monthly rent (in addition to your monthly rent and condominium fees) for them to act as your *fiador*.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is Pronunciation Tips

Por que nós não aceitamos fiadores do Rio, só de São Paulo para o sul.

"Because we don't accept guarantors from Rio, only from São Paulo and south."

Nasal diphthongs

Nasal diphthongs are produced by passing the air from the lungs through the nasal cavity. When nasal vowels form a diphthong with other vowels, the air must also pass through the nasal cavity.

The following diphthongs can be produced in these ways:

Diphthongs	Example	Tip
<i>ãe</i>	<i>mãe</i>	say "my," then smile.
<i>ão</i>	<i>são</i>	say "sound" then drop the "-d" and don't close the sound.
<i>õe</i>	<i>-ões</i>	say "coins," drop the "-c."

Tip

The Portuguese "-d"

The "-d" and "-t" in English are pronounced by tapping the tip of the tongue on the ridge immediately behind the teeth. Say the following sentence and feel where your tongue touches when you say the letters "-d" and "-t."

"David and Dotty went to the teacher to tell on Tom who was a tattle-tale."

The "-d" and "-t" in Portuguese are pronounced by tapping the tongue on the back of the teeth. Listen as Sílvia says this sentence:

O tatu mordeu o dedo do dono dele.

Remember that the "-d" can be pronounced [gee] and the "-t" can be pronounced [chee] if they are followed by the [ee] sound

Long Vowel Sounds

In the Pronunciation series, we introduced the pronunciation of the vowels in Portuguese ("-a," "-e," "-i," "-o," "-u"). You have probably noticed when a vowel at the end of a word (*ela*) and a vowel at the beginning of a word (*abre*) are next to each other, the two vowels are slurred together without pausing between them: *ela abre*.

At native speed, adjacent vowels are run together. Because of this, when foreigners hear Portuguese spoken rapidly the words seem to run together into one.

However, the same is true when foreigners hear English spoken by natives. For example, when we say "we eat," we say it as one word. Even when there is a silent letter between the vowels they are still slurred together. For example, "grow old." We also do this with consonants. I remember speaking with a Brazilian in English and I used the phrase "almost strong." He stopped me and said, "I know what strong is but what's "almo." I'd connected not one but two consonant sounds from two different words into one. Such is the English language.

Notice that in English "so old" is not the same as "sold." We can distinguish between "so old" and "sold" because the "-o" sound of "so old" is longer than in "sold."

The same is true in Portuguese. For example, *a aula* is distinguished from the single word *aula* because the "-a" sound in *a aula* is longer than the "-a" in *aula*.

The Portuguese "-lh" and "-nh"

The "-lh" in Portuguese is formed by placing the tip of the tongue at the top of the mouth

behind the teeth, then moving the tip down to the bottom of the mouth as the back of the tongue touches the roof of the mouth. It is the same sound we form in English when we say the words "will ye" (e.g. *Ihe, mulher, folha*).

The "-nh" in Portuguese is formed by nasalizing the preceding vowel and making a "-y" sound. Note that the tongue does not touch the roof of the mouth (e.g. *senhor, tenha*).

1. To form the "-lh" in Portuguese, put the tip of the tongue at the top of the mouth behind the teeth then raise the back of the tongue to the roof of the mouth.
 2. To form the "-nh" in Portuguese, nasalize the preceding vowel and make a "-y" sound.
-

For Example:

1. *Falha*
2. *malha*
3. *telhado*
4. *molho*
5. *senhora*
6. *apanhar*
7. *canhoto*
8. *ponho*

Pronunciation and Spelling

One of the best exercises you can do to practice your understanding of Portuguese pronunciation is to listen to a word and try to spell it according to the Portuguese rules. For that reason in these lessons, we will use many words in the podcast that we won't include in the lesson notes. Listen to the word and then try to spell it. Once you think you've got it, look up your word in the dictionary and see if you are right. Better yet, come to the site where we have a searchable dictionary that can talk to you and give you the correct spelling and pronunciation. If you think you have it right but it isn't showing up then post a comment in the

blog and we'll answer with the correct spelling. If you have any questions...

Language Tip

The pronunciation of these changes by degrees depending on where you are from.

1. *di* is always *di*
2. *di* is always "g"
3. *de* is always *de*
4. *de* is always "ge" when alone or at the end of a word

The easiest way to perfect a local dialect is to listen to how the people in your region speak and copy them.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Renting in Brazil

I've had a lot of horror stories about renting in Brazil. In the USA we give a down payment and a security deposit and if the owner is particularly stringent, he might request a background check, but those are rare. Brazil lacks a lot of the infrastructure most first world countries take for granted so it is actually quite easy for someone to rent an apartment, not pay rent for two or three months, and then just disappear. To protect against this Brazilians usually rent through an *imobiliária*, or "real estate agency," and the *imobiliária* requires the specific paperwork for income, credit history, and job security. Probably the most difficult though, and the most important in the system, is the *fiador*. Because of the legal implications of being a *fiador*, people are less than willing to sign off on someone's rental agreement.

As you can see, the system itself is quite different and more importantly, the system differs from region to region and sometimes even from city to city. Beyond that, each *imobiliária* has autonomy to create new rules as they see fit. So be sure to ask lots of questions and go through the entire process theoretically with them beforehand so you don't get caught in something necessary that you as a foreigner don't have.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #23

Planning a Vacation in Portuguese

CONTENTS

- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

23

PORTUGUESE

1. Gustavo: Precisamos combinar as nossas férias, amor.
2. Amanda: Sim, você tem algo em mente?
3. Gustavo: Ainda não. Você tem alguma sugestão?
4. Amanda: Eu quero ir para um lugar divertido. Eu quero passear, dançar...
5. Gustavo: Eu tô precisando descansar.
6. Amanda: Eu tô precisando de um bronze.
7. Gustavo: Nós também não podemos gastar muito hein?
8. Amanda: Que tal Maracaípe?

ENGLISH

1. Gustavo: We need to plan our vacation, love.
2. Amanda: Yes, do you have anything in mind?
3. Gustavo: Not yet. Do you have any suggestions?
4. Amanda: I want to go to some place fun. I want to tour around, dance...
5. Gustavo: I need to rest.
6. Amanda: I need a tan.

CONT'D OVER

7. Gustavo: But we can't spend too much, okay?
8. Amanda: What about Macaraípe?

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
Taiti	Tahiti	noun	
sugestão	suggestion	noun	feminine
passear	to tour, to travel, to wander	verb	
bronze	tan, bronze	noun	masculine
férias	vacation, break, holiday	noun	feminine
gastar	to waste, to spend	verb	
divertido	fun	adjective	
combinar	to combine, to match, to go with, to arrange	verb	
dançar	to dance	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>A capital do Taiti é Papeete.</p> <p>"The capital of Tahiti is Papeete."</p>	<p>Se você preferir, procure nas locadoras.</p> <p>Se não tiver, dê a sugestão pra eles.</p> <p>"If you prefer, look for it in the video rental stores. If they don't have it, suggest it to them."</p>
--	---

<p>Passei a tarde inteira só passeando pela cidade.</p> <p>"I spent the whole afternoon just touring the city."</p>	<p>To precisando de um bronze.</p> <p>"I need a tan."</p>
<p>Eu to de férias no final do mês.</p> <p>"I'll be on vacation at the end of the month."</p>	<p>Vocês gastaram muito mês passado.</p> <p>"You wasted a lot of money last month."</p>
<p>O circo é muito divertido.</p> <p>"The circus is very fun."</p>	<p>Esta blusa combina perfeitamente com essa saia.</p> <p>"This blouse matches perfectly with that skirt."</p>
<p>Combinamos de ir ao cinema hoje.</p> <p>"We arranged to go to the movies today."</p>	<p>Ela consegue cantar e dançar simultaneamente.</p> <p>"She can sing and dance simultaneously."</p>

Os dançarinos estão dançando na plataforma.

"The dancers are dancing on the platform."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

sugestão

sugestão literally translates to, "suggestion," but in the English translation we made it plural, "suggestions." This is because in English we tend to say this phrase with suggestion in the plural. Similarly, Portuguese almost always uses this phrase in the singular.

bronze

bronze predictably means "bronze" in Portuguese. This is both the way to say the metal "bronze" as it is the way to describe the color "bronze." Where Portuguese differs from English is that in Portuguese the added meaning of "tan" is present in the word *bronze*. There is also a verb, *bronzear*, which means, "to acquire the color of bronze," aka, "to tan."

gastar

gastar is often translated as "to spend" but in Portuguese the verb *gastar* has strong connotation of "to waste," so even though the translation is "to spend," the phrase *não podemos gastar muito* has the undertones of "wasteful spending."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Pluperfect Tense

Sim, você tem pensado em algo?

"Yes, have you thought of anything?"

The Past Participle

The past participle is used to express the action of a verb as being completed (spoken, eaten, seen, done, etc.). It is formed in Portuguese by adding "-ado" to the stems of regular -ar verbs and "-ido" to the stems of regular -er and -ir verbs.

Infinitive	Stem	Ending	Past Participle
<i>falar</i>	<i>fal-</i>	<i>-ado</i>	<i>falado</i>
<i>comer</i>	<i>com-</i>	<i>-ido</i>	<i>comido</i>
<i>cumprir</i>	<i>cumpr-</i>	<i>-ido</i>	<i>cumprid</i>

For Example:

Infinitive	Past Participle
<i>batizar</i>	<i>batizado</i>
<i>permitir</i>	<i>permitido</i>
<i>receber</i>	<i>recebid</i>

Note: the past participle will not change in number and gender when following the verb *ter*.

The Pluperfect Tense

The pluperfect tense (I had spoken, etc.) is used the same in Portuguese as in English. It is formed by combining an imperfect tense form of *ter* with a past participle. It refers to an action already past at the time when another past action was taking place. It is the past of the past.

Imperfect Tense of *ter*

<i>tinha</i>	<i>tínhamos</i>
<i>tinhas</i>	<i>tínheis</i>
<i>tinha</i>	<i>tinham</i>

Past Participle

	Portuguese	"English"
Past Participle		
<i>escrito</i>	<i>Eu tinha comido.</i>	"I had already eaten."
<i>dito</i>	<i>Eles tinham saído.</i>	"They had left."
<i>tomado</i>	<i>José tinha recebido a carta.</i>	"Joseph had received the letter."

Brazilians tend to add the word *já* just before this construction to mean "already." For example, *José já tinha recebido a carta* ("Joseph had already received the letter") or *Eu já tinha lido o livro* ("I had already read the book"). Notice how in Portuguese the *já* comes before the *tinha recebido* but in English the corresponding "already" comes in between the "had...received."

Some Irregular Past Participles

The following verbs have irregular past participles. There are many irregular past participles but are not so common.

Infinitive	Past Participle
<i>abrir</i>	<i>aberto</i>

<i>dizer</i>	<i>dito</i>
<i>escrever</i>	<i>escrito</i>
<i>cobrir</i>	<i>coberto</i>
<i>fazer</i>	<i>feito</i>
<i>pôr</i>	<i>posto</i>
<i>morrer</i>	<i>morto vs morrido</i>
<i>ver</i>	<i>visto</i>
<i>vir</i>	<i>vindo</i>
<i>entregar</i>	<i>entregue</i>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Temporadas

One thing that Brazil has plenty of is places to visit. Beyond that, Brazilians love to travel so during the "tourist season," or *alta-temporada*, normal residential areas are empty. For example, I live in Curitiba and here there's not much of a *Carnaval* celebration. So, the people who like *Carnaval* have to go somewhere else. In my apartment building, only my family and I were present the whole week of *Carnaval*. It was very quiet. *Macaraípe* is also a very well known tourist spot.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #24

Just Asking to Get Fired in Brazil

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- 2 Portuguese
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

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PORTUGUESE

1. Juliana: Então, me diga o que fazer e eu faço.
2. Sara: Bem tem muitas opções.
3. Juliana: Muitas opções? Ha! Por exemplo?
4. Sara: Bem você poderia pedir que ele te demita.
5. Juliana: Não faço isso. Eu preciso do emprego, não posso perdê-lo.
6. Sara: Então faz o seguinte, fala para seu chefe que você precisa fazer uma cirurgia.
7. Juliana: Que cirurgia?
8. Sara: Não sei, inventa alguma coisa.
9. Juliana: Ahh Sara, eu não vou mentir dessa forma não. Eu não gostei do que aconteceu mas não justifica enganar.
10. Sara: Justifica sim. Se o meu chefe fizesse algo assim comigo, eu daria um tapa na cara dele que ele nunca iria esquecer.
11. Juliana: Mas você não tem dois filhos para sustentar.

ENGLISH

1. Juliana: So, tell me what to do, and I'll do it.

CONT'D OVER

2. Sara: Well, there are many options.
3. Juliana: Many options. Ha! For example?
4. Sara: Well, you could ask him to fire you.
5. Juliana: I won't do that. I need the job, I can't lose it.
6. Sara: Then, do the following. Tell your boss that you need a surgery.
7. Juliana: What surgery?
8. Sara: I don't know. Make something up.
9. Juliana: Ahh Sara, I won't lie like that. I don't like what happened but that doesn't justify deceit.
10. Sara: Yes it does. If my boss had done something like that to me, I'd give him a slap on his face so hard he'd never forget.
11. Juliana: But you don't have two kids to support.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
enganar	to deceive	gerund	
opção	option	noun	feminine
demissão	dismissal, dismission,	noun	feminine
emprego	employment	noun	masculine

seguinte	following	noun	masculine
cirurgia	surgery	noun	feminine
inventar	to invent	verb	
mentir	to lie	verb	
justificar	to justify	verb	
engano	deception	noun	masculine
sustentar	to support, to sustain	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Isso não justifica enganar.</p> <p>"That doesn't justify deception."</p>	<p>Você não é mais uma opção.</p> <p>"We're not picking up your option."</p>
<p>Como pedir demissão.</p> <p>"How to ask for dismissal."</p>	<p>Qual é a taxa de emprego do seu país?</p> <p>"What is the employment rate of your country?"</p>
<p>Os seguintes termos são do português do Portugal.</p> <p>"The following terms are from Portugal Portuguese."</p>	<p>Ela está se recuperando da cirurgia.</p> <p>"She is recuperating from the surgery."</p>
<p>Apple inventou o iPhone.</p> <p>"Apple invented the iPhone."</p>	<p>Meu pai falou que é feio mentir.</p> <p>"My father said it was ugly to lie."</p>
<p>Eu tive que justificar meu voto.</p> <p>"I had to justify my vote."</p>	<p>Eu não gostei do que aconteceu mas não justifica engano.</p> <p>"I don't like what happened but it doesn't justify deception."</p>

Idoso empreendedor produz potes para sustentar família.

"Elderly entrepreneur produces pots to support his family."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

precisa fazer uma cirurgia

precisa fazer uma cirurgia literally translates to, "need to do a surgery," but it means, "need to have a surgery." The grammar here is actually pretty complex but here the verb *fazer* means "to have something done to you" instead of "to do" or "to make" something in the sense of *Eu vou fazer comida* ("I will cook food"). *Fazer* is often used this way when talking about services. For example, *Ela vai fazer a unha* ("She's going to get her nails done").

faz o seguinte

faz o seguinte means "do the following" or "do what's next." This is a very common phrase and it's used almost everyday. It often has the same feeling as "try this."

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Subjunctive with Verbs of Communication

"Então, me diga o que fazer e eu faço."

"So, tell me what to do, and I'll do it."

Verbs of Communication

A verb of communication is simply a verb that requires words to do its action. Tell, write, beg, telegraph, advise, and ask are verbs of communication because they all require words to carry out their action. You cannot telegraph or ask without words.

There is quite a bit of difference grammatically between a verb of desire and a verb of communication: a verb of desire requires only a direct object (what you want), but a verb of communication requires a direct object (what you communicate) and an indirect object (to whom you are communicating)—after all, there can be no communication unless someone receives the words.

Here are examples to illustrate the grammatical differences.

Verb of Desire

What You Desire (direct object)

<i>quero</i>	<i>um cachorro.</i>
<i>desejamos</i>	<i>aulas particulares de português.</i>
<i>precisavam de</i>	<i>um carro novo.</i>
<i>queriam</i>	<i>chegar cedo ao cinema.</i>

Non-subjunctive Examples:

1. *Me disseram a solução.*
"They told me the solution."
2. *Ele ensina as lições.*
"He teaches the lessons."
3. *Nos escrevem as cartas.*
"They are writing letters to us."
4. *Explicaram as fórmulas para nós.*
"They explained the formulas to us."

Verbs of communication govern the subjunctive in the same way as verbs of desire do, and for the same reason. If you say that you want something done, that is also your wish. To communicate your wish, you obviously have to relate it to someone. What this usually means is that the subject of the subjunctive verb becomes the indirect object of the verb of communication. It does sound complicated but if you study the two sets of parallel examples you'll see the logic.

The Subjunctive with Verbs of Desire

Verb of Desire	What You Desire (direct object)
<i>Quero</i>	<i>que você venha à festa.</i>
<i>Desejamos</i>	<i>que ela não esqueça a resposta.</i>
<i>Precisavam de</i>	<i>que eu os ajudasse.</i>

The Subjunctive with Verbs of Communication

To Whom You Communicate - (indirect object)	What You Communicate - (direct object)
<i>Lhe sugiro</i>	<i>que venha à festa.</i>
<i>Dizemos para ela</i>	<i>que não esqueça a resposta.</i>
<i>Me escreveram</i>	<i>que os ajudasse.</i>
<i>Pediram para nós</i>	<i>que chegássemos a tempo.</i>

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Asking to be Fired?

One of the oddities of Brazilian labor laws is the high worker turn over. People change jobs typically once every two years and the younger you are, the more frequently you change jobs. This is because of a series of complex laws, some even written into the constitution, that require the employer to provide some very expensive things such as pay benefits to a fired employee even if they have only worked for six months.

The employer could wait for the person to quit and not have to pay the benefits but this rarely happens because those same labor laws protect the employee even if they isn't doing their job. For example, an employee could stop coming to work but unless the employer officially fires him, the employer is legally obligated to continue paying the employee's salary. One very detrimental side effect of this is that employers aren't willing to invest in training just to watch their investment walk away six months later.

LESSON NOTES

Intermediate S1 #25

Portuguese Paperwork Getting You Down?

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PORTUGUESE

1. Nicolle: Então o que eu preciso fazer para receber meus documentos?
2. Secretário: Quais documentos?
3. Nicolle: Nove dias atrás, eu solicitei uma segunda via do meu RG. Vocês tem essa solicitação?
4. Secretário: Deixa-me ver...sim. Está aqui.
5. Nicolle: A mulher falou que eu receberia em dois dias. Mas ainda nada chegou.
6. Secretário: Desculpa pelo constrangimento. Seu documento estará pronto amanhã pela manhã.
7. Nicolle: Então, tá. Obrigada pela atenção.

ENGLISH

1. Nicolle: So, what do I need to do to get my documents?
2. Secretary: Which documents?
3. Nicolle: Nine days ago, I requested a second RG. Do you have that request?
4. Secretary: Let me see...yes. It's here.
5. Nicolle: The lady said I would receive it in two days but it still hasn't arrived.

CONT'D OVER

6. Secretary: I apologize for the inconvenience. Your document will be ready tomorrow morning.
7. Nicole: Okay then. Thank you for your time.

VOCABULARY

Portuguese	English	Class	Gender
quais	which	plural indefinite pronoun	
qual	which	interrogative	
solicitar	to solicit	verb	
solicitação	solicitation, request	noun	feminine
constrangimento	inconvenient or embarrassing situation	noun	masculine
atenção	attention	noun	feminine
documento	document	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p>Quais frutas você gostou mais?</p> <p>"Which fruits did you like the most."</p>	<p>Qual dia da semana é hoje?</p> <p>"Which day of the week is it?"</p>
<p>O médico solicitou vários exames.</p> <p>"The doctor solicited various exams."</p>	<p>Recebemos a sua solicitação.</p> <p>"We have received your request."</p>

Os pais do delinquente passaram por um constrangimento na delegacia.

"The parents of the delinquent went through an embarrassing situation at the police station."

Você toma muito minha atenção.

"You take up a lot of my attention."

Eu perdi todos os meus documentos quando cheguei aqui.

"I lost all of my documents when I arrived here."

VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

quais

quais is the plural form of the word *qual*. *Qual* is the Portuguese word for "which" as in. "Which documents?" In Portuguese however, when *qual* is used with a plural noun (like documents) it needs to be pluralized to agree in number with the noun. That's why it's *quais documentos* and not *qual documentos*.

constrangimento

constrangimento means "an uncomfortable or embarrassing situation." I've always felt this word was a cognate with constrain but I spend some time researching and I couldn't find any credible source for that.

documentos

As we mentioned earlier, Brazilians need a lot of documents. The Brazilian Portuguese phrase *seus documentos* means "your official documents," such as your CPF, RG, and depending on your stage in life, your marriage certificate, birth certificate, and school record.

GRAMMAR

The Focus of This Lesson is the Formal Future Tense

Seu documento estará pronto amanhã pela manhã.

"Your document will be ready tomorrow"

One-Word Future Tense

When you use the future tense with an adverb of time that refers to the present (such as *agora*), or when the present moment is just implied, the future tense takes on a conjectural meaning.

But when the future tense is used in a future context (for example, with an adverb such as *amanhã* or *o ano que vem*) its meaning is simple future. Because the *-ir* infinitive construction is so commonly used (*vou cantar, vamos sair, vão se machucar*), and because the present tense can often be used with a future meaning (*Amanhã assisto a todas as aulas. No próximo ano me caso com José*), and because it's just so simple, the formal future tense hasn't been emphasized until now.

Sample Sentences:

1. *Camilo estuda muito e será um bom advogado.*
"Camilo studies a lot and will be a great lawyer."
2. *Os estudantes saberão a lição antes do exame.*
"The students will know (learn) the lesson before the exam."
3. *Vocês viajarão pelo Brasil no verão.*
"You will travel to Brazil in summer."
4. *Ele virá às sete se puder.*
"He will come at seven if he can."

Object pronouns will precede the future forms.

For Example:

- 1.
2. *Elas o prepararão hoje.*
"They will prepare it today."
3. *Nós os escutaremos se pudermos.*
"We will listen to them if we can."

Please note:

1. The Portuguese "-d" and "-t" are pronounced by touching the back of the teeth with the tongue.
2. The "-d" can be pronounced "gee" and the "-t" can be pronounced "chee" if followed by the "ee" sound.

Irregular Forms

The only irregular future forms are *fazer*, *dizer*, and *trazer*. The irregular feature is that the -ze- is lost so they are easy to learn.

Future Tense of *Fazer*

<i>farei</i>	<i>faremos</i>
<i>farás</i>	<i>fareis</i>
<i>fará</i>	<i>farão</i>

Future Tense of *Dizer*

<i>direi</i>	<i>diremos</i>
<i>dirás</i>	<i>direis</i>
<i>dirá</i>	<i>dirão</i>

Future Tense of *Trazer*

<i>trarei</i>	<i>traremos</i>
<i>trarás</i>	<i>trareis</i>
<i>trará</i>	<i>trarão</i>

Sample Sentences:

- 1.
2. *Nós faremos os deveres.*
"We will do the homework."
3. *Você dirá o que se deve fazer.*
"You will tell what need to be done."

Note: colloquial Portuguese prefers the *-ir* + infinitive construction.

Conjecture

In English, we express conjecture by using a number of devices.

For Example:

1. "It must be ten o'clock."
2. "José probably has his new car by now."
3. "Do you suppose Maria plays the guitar?"

But Portuguese uses the future tense and special sentence structure to form conjecture. Here is the tense that is used for conjecture in the present moment. All endings are the same, no matter if it is an *-ar*, *-er*, *-ir* verb, or even *pôr*.

Future Tense of the Verb <i>Ter</i>	Conjectural Meaning
<i>terei</i>	"I probably have"
<i>terá</i>	"he/she probably has"
<i>terá</i>	"you probably have"
<i>teremos</i>	"we probably have"
<i>terão</i>	"they probably have"
<i>terão</i>	"y'all probably have"

Note: The "-ão" ending is pronounced exactly like the "-am" ending, except that "-ão" is stressed and "-am" is not. Compare *falarão* and *falaram*.

1. *Serão dez horas agora.*
"It must be ten o'clock now."
2. *José já terá o seu carro novo.*
"José probably has his new car by now."
3. *Maria tocará violão?*
"Do you suppose Maria plays the guitar?"

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Registration Cards

Brazilians have a number of registration cards they use for a variety of purposes. The main one is the *RG* which is a registry number given to every Brazilian citizen. It's similar to a social security number but less powerful. Then you have the *CPF* which is less meaningful, as it can be given to anyone anywhere in the world but a bit more practically useful as they are required for cell phone contracts, internet service, part of rental agreements, and bank accounts.



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