

Unit 2

Part 1

1. Here is an easy phrase which often serves as a greeting.
It means 'How are you?', or 'How goes it?'. Just listen.
() ()
2. The first word means 'how.' Mimic the word.
()x ()x
3. The second word literally means 'goes.' Mimic the word.
()x ()x
4. The two words together mean 'How are you (going)?', or
'How goes it?'. This is a greeting.
()x ()x
5. Here is what the words look like.
Como vai? ()x ()x
6. A common response to this greeting is 'Well, thanks.' You
already have the word for 'well.'
bem ()x ()x
7. Listen to the word for 'thanks.'
() ()
8. Here it is syllable by syllable. Just listen.
 1. ()
 2. ()
 3. ()
 4. ()Together: () ()

9. Now mimic the word.

1. ()x

2. ()x

3. ()x

4. ()x

Together: ()x ()x

10. This is what it looks like.

obrigado ()x ()x

11. If you are male, you will say the word as it was just given.

If you are female, you will say it like this.

obrigada ()x ()x

12. Here, then, is 'Well, thanks,' said by a male.

Bem obrigado ()x ()x

13. And said by a female.

Bem obrigada ()x ()x

Exchange # 1

_____ Bom dia.
_____ Bom dia.
_____ Como vai?
_____ Bem obrigada.

_____ Good morning.
_____ Good morning.
_____ How are you?
_____ Fine, thanks.

Exchange # 2

_____ Boa tarde.
_____ Boa tarde.
_____ Como vai?
_____ Bem obrigado.

_____ Good afternoon.
_____ Good afternoon.
_____ How's it going?
_____ Fine, thanks.

14. 'You' is said several ways in Portuguese. Here is one way.
Just listen.

() ()

15. There are three syllables in that expression. Observe and listen, but do not repeat yet.

1. o () ()

2. se- () ()

3. -nhor () ()

Together: o senhor () ()

16. Mimic the first syllable. It is simply a u sound.

o ()x ()x

17. Now mimic the second syllable.

se- ()x ()x

18. And the third syllable.

-nhor ()x ()x

19. The nh of the third syllable resembles the gn of the English or French word cognac.

-nhor ()x ()x

20. The r varies a bit. For many Portuguese speakers it is a sound which is similar to a strong English h sound. That is the pronunciation we are using in these frames.

-nhor ()x ()x

21. Now let us put the three syllables together.

o senhor ()x ()x

22. What you have been practicing is the way to say 'you' when you are addressing a man.

o senhor ()x ()x

23. When addressing a woman the corresponding expression is a bit different. Just listen in this frame.

() ()

24. Here is the expression syllable by syllable. Observe and listen, but do not mimic yet.

1. a () ()

2. se- () ()

3. -nho- () ()

4. -ra () ()

Together: a senhora () ()

25. The third syllable begins with the 'gn' sound of 'cognac.' Just listen.

3. -nho- () ()

26. The vowel sound in -nho- is like the vowel sound in the English word 'paws.' Now, mimic this sequence, maintaining the same vowel sound throughout.

1. paws ()x ()x

2. aw ()x ()x

3. -nho- ()x ()x

4. senho- ()x ()x

5. a senho- ()x ()x

6. a senhora ()x ()x

27. The r of the last syllable is a quick flap of the tongue against the front of the roof of the mouth. It is the same sound we are likely to hear in English words such as 'gotta', 'buddy', and 'caddy'. Mimic the following English words as they are said on the tape and notice what happens to your tongue as you run over the t and the d.

buddy	()x	ghetto	()x	nitty-gritty	()x
baddy	()x	batty	()x	should'a	()x
caddy	()x	catty	()x	would'a	()x
woody	()x	auto	()x	ought'a	()x

28. This flap of the tongue is the r of Portuguese senhora. Maintain that flap as you mimic this sequence.

(English)	ought'a	()x	()x
	-ora	()x	()x
	-nhora	()x	()x
	senhora	()x	()x
	a senhora	()x	()x

29. Now repeat the two forms for 'you.'

o senhor	()x	()x
a senhora	()x	()x

30. We can use the forms for 'you' in the greetings we have been practicing. We can add them to como vai?

Como vai o senhor?	()x	()x
Como vai a senhora?	()x	()x

Exchange ~~#~~ 3

_____ Como vai o senhor?

_____ Bem obrigado.

_____ How are you?

_____ Fine, thanks.

Exchange ~~#~~ 4

_____ Como vai a senhora?

_____ Bem obrigada.

_____ How are you?

_____ Fine, thanks.

31. We can also phrase the greeting like this:

O senhor vai bem? ()x ()x

A senhora vai bem? ()x ()x

32. This greeting literally asks 'Are you (going) well?' The response to it may include the form for 'I go' or 'I am going,' which is you. Mimic carefully.

vou ()x ()x

33. The response could thus be 'Yes, I am (going well).'

Vou sim ()x ()x

Exchange # 5

_____ O senhor vai bem?

_____ Vou sim.

_____ Are you well?

_____ Yes, I am.

Exchange # 6

_____ A senhora vai bem?

_____ Vou sim.

_____ Are you well?

_____ Yes, I am.

34. The expression 'very well' often finds its way into these greetings. The word 'very' requires some special attention. First, mimic this item.

moo-i ()x ()x

35. Now, nasalize the vowels.

mõõ-ĩ ()x ()x

36. Don't let it drag out too much.

mõõĩ ()x ()x

37. Now add the syllable -to.

mõõĩ-to ()x ()x

38. That was the word 'very.' Here is what it really looks like.

muito ()x ()x

39. Now you can say 'very well.'

muito bem ()x ()x

40. You will need the word for 'and' in the next several exchanges. Here is 'and.'

()x ()x

41. This is what 'and' looks like.

e ()x ()x

42. Now you can ask 'And you?' as part of your greeting.

e a senhora? ()x ()x

e o senhor? ()x ()x

Exchange # 7

_____ O senhor vai bem?

_____ Vou sim, e a senhora?

_____ Muito bem, obrigada.

_____ Are you going well?

_____ Yes, I am, and you?

_____ Very well, thanks.

Exchange # 8

_____ Como vai a senhora?

_____ Muito bem, obrigada. E o senhor?

_____ Muito bem, obrigado.

_____ How are you?

_____ Very well, thanks, and you?

_____ Very well, thanks.

Exchange # 9

_____ Como vai o senhor?

_____ Vou muito bem, obrigado.

E o senhor?

_____ Muito bem.

_____ How are you doing?

_____ I'm doing very well, thanks,
and you?

_____ Very well.

43. Listen to this item, which is the word for 'until.'
- atē () ()
44. Repeat the first syllable.
- a- ()x ()x
45. Repeat the second syllable. Try to avoid a puff of air on the 't.'
- tē ()x ()x
46. The vowel of the second syllable is similar to the e of English 'set.'
- ē ()x ()x
- atē ()x ()x
47. We are leading you to say 'Until later.' In Portuguese, 'later' is literally the equivalent of 'more late.' You already know the word for 'more.'
- mais ()x ()x
48. And you know the word for 'late,' which is also the word for 'afternoon.'
- tarde ()x ()x
49. Therefore, 'later' is mais tarde.
- mais tarde ()x ()x
50. Now let's precede the above with atē, 'until,' in order to say 'until later.'
- atē mais tarde ()x ()x

51. Até mais tarde is one of several phrases that are appropriate when departing someone's company. In such circumstances it expresses the idea 'See you later.'
- até mais tarde ()x ()x
52. Listen to this item.
- logo () ()
53. Repeat the first syllable. The o is similar to the a of English 'paws' or 'laws.' Mimic carefully.
- lo- ()x ()x
54. Repeat the second syllable.
- go ()x ()x
55. Repeat the word.
- logo ()x ()x
56. Now precede it with até.
- até logo ()x ()x
57. The above phrase is another way to express the idea 'See you later.'
- até logo ()x ()x
58. Now listen to the word for 'tomorrow.'
- amanhã () ()
59. Mimic the first syllable.
- a- ()x ()x
60. Mimic the second syllable.
- ma- ()x ()x

61. The nh of the third syllable is similar to the gn sound of 'cognac.' The vowel is nasal. Mimic carefully.

-nhã ()x ()x

62. Try the third syllable again. The nasal vowel might be described as a nasalized 'uh.'

-nhã ()x ()x

63. Now mimic the whole word.

amanhã ()x ()x

64. Precede it with atê and you will say 'Until tomorrow.'

atê amanhã ()x ()x

65. Now when you leave somebody you can say 'I'll see you tomorrow.'

atê amanhã ()x ()x

Exchange # 10

_____ Até logo Linda.

_____ Até logo Afonso.

_____ See you later, Linda.

_____ See you later, Afonso.

Exchange # 11

_____ Até amanhã Linda.

_____ Até amanhã Afonso.

_____ See you tomorrow, Linda.

_____ See you tomorrow, Afonso.

Exchange # 12

_____ Até mais tarde.

_____ Até mais tarde?! Não, até amanhã.

_____ See you later.

_____ See you later?! No, see you
tomorrow.

Unit 2

Part 2

66. In the next few exchanges you will be using the word 'married.' First, listen to the word.

() ()

67. Now repeat it syllable by syllable.

1. ()x

2. ()x

3. ()x

Together: ()x ()x

68. This is what the word 'married' looks like. Mimic.

ca- ()x

-sa- ()x

do- ()x

Together: casado ()x ()x

69. The above form is the appropriate form when referring to males. When referring to females the form has a different ending.

1. ca- ()x

2. -sa- ()x

3. -da ()x

Together: casada ()x ()x

70. Here is how you say 'is married.'

é casado ()x ()x referring to a male

é casada ()x ()x referring to a female

71. In this instance the verb 'is' is é.

é ()x ()x

72. The verb form é is a single vowel sound, the vowel sound which is similar to the e of 'bed.' Again, mimic carefully.

é ()x ()x

73. Here again is the phrase 'is married.'

é casado ()x ()x a male

é casada ()x ()x a female

74. Now you can say, for example, 'Afonso is married.'

Afonso é casado ()x ()x

75. And you can say 'Linda is married.'

Linda é casada ()x ()x

76. The verb é is also the form that accompanies o senhor and a senhora, in which case it translates as 'are.' So you can also say 'You are married.'

O senhor é casado ()x ()x

A senhora é casada ()x ()x

77. By changing the intonation on the two previous items you can make questions out of them.

O senhor é casado? ()x ()x

A senhora é casada? ()x ()x

78. The answer to these questions will more than likely involve the verb form for 'I am.' Here it is.

sou ()x ()x

79. The form sou rhymes with the form you. Do not confuse them.

'I go' vou ()x ()x

'I am' sou ()x ()x

80. So you can answer the question by saying 'Yes, I am.'

Sou sim ()x ()x

81. Notice the word order: 'I am, yes.'

Sou sim ()x ()x

82. Or the answer might be 'No, I am not.'

Não, não sou ()x ()x

83. The first não, is 'no,' the second is 'not.'

Não, não sou ()x ()x

Exchange # 13

___ O senhor é casado?

___ Sou sim.

(or)

___ Não, não sou.

___ Are you married?

___ Yes, I am.

(or)

___ No, I'm not.

Exchange # 14

___ A senhora é casada?

___ Sou sim.

(or)

___ Não, não sou.

___ Are you married?

___ Yes, I am.

(or)

___ No, I'm not.

Exchange # 15

_____ A Linda é casada? *

_____ Não, não é.

_____ Is Linda married?

_____ No, she's not.

Exchange # 16

_____ O Alonso é casado? *

_____ É sim.

_____ Is Alonso married?

_____ Yes, he is.

*The definite articles frequently accompany names. The Portuguese speaker literally says 'the Alonso' and 'the Linda,' etc.

84. The response might also include the word for 'single.'
Listen to the word 'single' syllable by syllable. Do not
mimic yet.

1. ()

2. ()

3. ()

Together: () ()

85. This is what the word 'single' looks like. Mimic.

sol- ()x

-tei- ()x

ro- ()x

Together: ()x ()x

86. Be sure the r is a flapped r, the same kind of r that is
in senhora. Compare.

senhora ()x ()x

solteiro ()x ()x

87. The word solteiro is the appropriate form when referring
to a male.

solteiro ()x ()x

88. When referring to a female, the word has a different ending.

solteira ()x ()x

89. Your answer, then, might be 'No, I'm single.'

Não, sou solteiro ()x ()x

(or)

Não, sou solteira ()x ()x

Exchange # 17

_____ O senhor é casado?

_____ Não, sou solteiro.

_____ Are you married?

_____ No, I'm single.

Exchange # 18

_____ A senhora é casada?

_____ Não, sou solteira.

_____ Are you married?

_____ No, I'm single.

Exchange # 19

_____ O senhor é casado?

_____ Não, não sou. Sou solteiro.

_____ Are you married?

_____ No, I'm not. I'm single.

Exchange # 20

___ O senhor é solteiro?

___ Não, não sou. Sou casado.

___ Are you single?

___ No, I'm not, I'm married.

Exchange # 21

___ A senhora é solteira?

___ Sou sim.

___ Are you single?

___ Yes, I am.

Exchange # 22

___ A Linda é casada?

___ É sim.

___ Is Linda married?

___ Yes, she is.

Exchange # 23

_____ O Afonso é solteiro?

_____ Não, não é.

_____ Is Afonso single?

_____ No, he's not.

90. If you receive the response 'I'm married,' your next question is likely to be 'Do you have any children?' Listen to the word 'children.'

() ()

91. Here is the first syllable of the word. Mimic.

fi- ()x ()x

92. The second syllable begins with a consonant that resembles the lli of 'William.' Listen carefully and mimic the second syllable.

() ()x ()x

93. Here is what the second syllable looks like.

-lhos ()x ()x

94. And here is the whole word.

filhos ()x ()x

95. You also need to know how to say 'have.' Here is the proper form of the verb 'have.'

tem () ()

96. The word rhymes with bem. Mimic.

bem ()x ()x

tem ()x ()x

97. Try to pronounce the t with little or no puff of air.

tem ()x ()x

98. Now you can ask 'Do you have (any) children?'

O senhor tem filhos? ()x ()x

(or)

A senhora tem filhos? ()x ()x

99. In order to answer, you need the verb form for 'I have.'
Listen to it.
() ()
100. Listen to it syllable by syllable.
1. ()
2. ()
Together: () ()
101. Here is the first syllable. Try to mimic it without a puff
of air on the t sound.
te- ()x ()x
102. Here is the second syllable. Mimic it. The nh resembles
the gn of 'cognac.'
-nho ()x ()x
103. Now mimic the whole word. Remember, it means 'I have.'
tenho ()x ()x
104. The response, then, might be 'Yes, I do (have).'
- Tenho sim ()x ()x
105. Notice the word order: 'I have, yes.'
- Tenho sim ()x ()x
106. Or it might be 'No, I do not (have).'
- Não, não tenho ()x ()x
107. The first não is 'no,' the second is 'not.'
- Não, não tenho ()x ()x
108. The form tem also goes with Alonso, Linda, etc. So you
can ask, 'Does Linda have children?'
- Linda tem filhos? ()x ()x

109. And you can answer, 'Yes, she does.'

Tem sim ()x ()x

Exchange ~~7~~ 24

_____ A senhora tem filhos?

_____ Não, não tenho.

_____ Do you have children?

_____ No, I don't.

Exchange # 25

_____ O senhor tem filhos?

_____ Tenho sim.

_____ Do you have any children?

_____ Yes, I do.

Exchange # 26

_____ O Afonso tem filhos?

_____ Não, não tem. Afonso é solteiro.

_____ Does Afonso have children?

_____ No, he doesn't. Afonso is
single.

Exchange # 27

_____ A Linda tem filhos?

_____ Tem sim.

_____ Does Linda have children?

_____ Yes, she does.

110. In the next exchange the response will continue with 'I have two daughters.' Here is the word for 'daughter.'

filha ()x ()x

111. Notice that the word is closely related to the word for 'children.'

filhos ()x ()x

filha ()x ()x

112. And here is 'two daughters.'

duas filhas ()x ()x

113. Mimic 'two' again.

duas ()x ()x

114. Mimic 'two daughters' again.

duas filhas ()x ()x

115. Now you can complete the response with 'I have two daughters.'

Tenho duas filhas ()x ()x

Exchange # 28*

_____ O senhor tem filhos?

_____ Tenho sim. Tenho duas filhas.

_____ Do you have any children?

_____ Yes, I do. I have two
daughters.

Exchange # 29

_____ A Linda tem filhos?

_____ Não, não tem.

_____ Does Linda have any children?

_____ No, she doesn't.

* You will learn more about adopting this response to your own particular situation in a later unit.

116. In the next set of exchanges you will be asking 'Which is the older (one)?' and 'Which is the younger (one)?' Here is the word for 'which.' Do not mimic yet.

Qual () ()

117. As you mimic the word, notice that the l sound is very close to a w sound. This happens when Qual stands alone.

Qual ()x ()x

118. However, the w sound is lost and the l sounds like an l when Qual is followed by a vowel sound. This is the case in the phrase Qual é. The phrase means 'Which is?'

Qual é? ()x ()x

119. Be sure to make the verb é sound like the e of 'bed.'

Qual é? ()x ()x 'Which is?'

120. Now listen to the word 'old' as it is used in reference to a female. Do not repeat it yet.

() ()

121. Here it is syllable by syllable.

1. ()

2. ()

Together: () ()

122. Mimic the first syllable. The vowel is the e of 'bed.'

ve- ()x ()x

123. The second syllable begins with the sound which is reminiscent of the ll sound in the English word 'William.' Mimic the syllable.

-lha ()x ()x

124. Now mimic the word 'old.'
- velha ()x ()x
125. In order to say 'the older' you say 'the more old.' You already know the word 'more.'
- mais ()x ()x
126. So you can now say 'the more old' or 'the older.'
- a mais velha ()x ()x
127. And by starting with Qual é, you can ask 'Which is the older (one)?'
- Qual é ()x ()x
- Qual é a mais velha? ()x ()x
128. From 'old' we go to 'young.' Here is the word 'young.'
- nova ()x ()x
129. The o of nova should sound like the a of English 'paws.'
- paws ()x ()x
- no- ()x ()x
130. Mimic the word again.
- nova ()x ()x
131. 'The younger' is said literally as 'the more young.'
- a mais nova ()x ()x
132. You can now ask 'Which is the younger (one)?'
- Qual é a mais nova? ()x ()x
133. In the upcoming exchanges 'Maria' is the younger one. Mimic the name 'Maria.'
- Maria ()x ()x

134. If the flapped r gives you trouble, try the following sequence. First, say the English 'muddy.'
- muddy ()x ()x
135. Now, put the stress (accent) on the second syllable, i.e. on the -dy, as the voice on the tape will now do. Mimic.
- muddý ()x ()x
136. Finally, attach the vowel -a to the end.
- muddý-a ()x ()x
137. That bit of trickery ought to give you something reasonably close to the pronunciation of Maria.
- Maria ()x ()x
138. Now you are prepared to say 'Maria is the younger one.' Here is the first part.
- A Maria é ... ()x ()x
139. And here is the whole sentence.
- A Maria é a mais nova ()x ()x
140. Maria is the younger and Sandra is the older. Listen to the name 'Sandra.'
- Sandra () ()
141. The first syllable of Sandra has a nasal vowel in it, but it has no n sound. Mimic carefully. Make the vowel nasal.
- San- ()x ()x
142. The second syllable has the flapped r coming right after a d. The r may be a bit more difficult to pronounce in this location.
- dra ()x ()x

143. Now mimic the complete name.

Sandra ()x ()x

144. You are now able to say 'Sandra is the older (one).'

A Sandra é ... ()x ()x

A Sandra é a mais velha ()x ()x

Exchange # 30

_____ Qual é a mais nova?

_____ A Maria é a mais nova.

_____ Which is the younger one?

_____ Maria is the younger one.

Exchange # 31

_____ E a mais nova?

_____ A Maria é a mais nova.

_____ And the younger one?

_____ Maria is the younger one.

Exchange # 32

_____ Qual é a mais velha?

_____ A Sandra é a mais velha.

_____ Which is the older?

_____ Sandra is the older one.

145. Listen to the question 'What is her name?'
() ()
146. The first part of that phrase is a word you already know,
the word 'how.'
como ()x ()x
147. The second part is new. Mimic carefully.
se chama ()x ()x
148. Literally it means 'calls herself.'
se chama ()x ()x
149. Be sure that you give an sh-type sound to the ch of chama,
as you did earlier with chovendo. Compare.
chovendo ()x ()x
chama ()x ()x
150. In Como se chama? you are asking 'How does she call
herself?' i.e., 'What is her name?'
Como se chama? ()x ()x
151. Now you are equipped to ask the longer question 'And the
younger one, what is her name?'
E a mais nova, como se chama? ()x ()x
152. In the response the two elements 'se chama' are reversed.
Chama-se ()x ()x
153. The hyphen is a writing convention that need not concern
us at this point. Just mimic.
Chama-se ()x ()x
154. Here is the complete response: 'Her name is Maria.'
Chama-se Maria ()x ()x

Exchange # 33

___ E a mais nova, como se chama?

___ Chama-se Maria.

___ And the younger one, what's
her name?

___ Her name is Maria.

Exchange # 34

___ Como se chama a mais velha?

___ Chama-se Sandra.

___ What's the name of the older
one?

___ Her name is Sandra.