

Unit 10

In this unit you will find a number of frames that require an oral response on your part. You might be asked, for example, 'How do you say?' You should give your answer aloud. Check the left hand margin and you will find there, in parentheses, a written verification of your response, of what it was that we intended you to say. You should then further verify, and strengthen, the correct response by listening to it as it is said by the voice on the tape, and by repeating it aloud as indicated.

Programming

Part I. The Contractions na and no.

1. Recall the word for 'room.'

sala ()x ()x

2. Recall also how you would say 'the room.'

a sala ()x ()x

3. Now notice how you say 'in the room.'

na sala ()x ()x

4. The word na is a combination of the word em (meaning 'in' and 'on') and the word a (the definite article 'the'). That is, em + a = na.

na ()x ()x

5. The word na is a contraction, an obligatory one, one that you must make every time em and a come together.

na ()x ()x

na sala ()x ()x

6. Here is the phrase 'in the city.' Here again em and a come together and contract to na.

na cidade ()x ()x

7. You should now be able to say 'in the house.' How would you say it?

(na casa)

Verify and repeat: ()x ()x

8. How would you say 'in (at) the party'?

(na festa)

Verify and repeat: ()x ()x

9. Here is a new word, the word for 'avenue.'

avenida ()x ()x

10. The word is feminine, so here is the way to say 'the avenue.'

a avenida ()x ()x

11. How would you say 'on the avenue'?

(na avenida)

Verify: ()x ()x

12. Em + a always contract to na. Similarly, em + the definite article o always contracts to no.

no ()x ()x

13. Here, for example, is 'in the park.'

no parque ()x ()x

14. Here is 'in the traffic.'

no tráfego ()x ()x

15. And here is 'in the state.'

no estado ()x ()x

16. Here is a new word, the word for 'center' or 'downtown.'

centro ()x ()x

17. How would you say 'in the downtown'?

(no centro)

Verify: ()x ()x

18. Portuguese speakers, when referring to Brazil, say 'the Brazil,' much as we say 'the United States.' Here is 'the Brazil.'

o Brasil ()x ()x

19. So how would you say 'in (the) Brazil'?

(no Brasil)

Verify: ()x ()x

20. Similarly, when speaking of the city of Rio de Janeiro, a Portuguese speaker says 'the Rio.'

o Rio ()x ()x

21. How would you say 'in (the) Rio'?

(no Rio)

Verify: ()x ()x

22. How would you say 'in the car'?

(no carro)

Verify: ()x ()x

23. How about 'in the afternoon'? It's feminine.

(na tarde)

Verify: ()x ()x

24. In an item like 'I'm at home,' there is no possibility of a contraction since the article 'the' is not present to contract with anything.

estou em casa ()x ()x

25. However, if you want to say 'I'm in the home of ...,' the article 'the' is present and must be contracted.

estou na casa de... ()x ()x

Part II. Descriptive Adjectives

1. Observe this phrase.

casa linda ()x ()x

2. The phrase says 'pretty house.' The word order is 'house pretty,' just the reverse of the normal English order.

casa linda ()x ()x

3. Generally, Portuguese descriptive adjectives, such as linda, come after a noun.

casa linda ()x ()x

4. Here is 'pretty evening.'

noite linda ()x ()x

5. And here is 'pretty afternoon.'

tarde linda ()x ()x

6. If we wish to say 'pretty car' we have to change the ending of linda and say lindo, since carro is a masculine noun.

This is a manifestation of gender agreement.

carro lindo ()x ()x

7. How would you say 'pretty park'?

(parque lindo)

Verify: ()x ()x

8. How would you say 'pretty state'?

(estado lindo)

Verify: ()x ()x

9. How about 'pretty city'?

(cidade linda)

Verify: ()x ()x

10. Here is 'American city.'

cidade americana ()x ()x

11. How would you say 'American car'?

(carro americano)

Verify: ()x ()x

12. How would you say 'American friend' if the friend is a male?

(amigo americano)

Verify: ()x ()x

13. And if the friend is female?

(amiga americana)

Verify: ()x ()x

14. Here is the word 'consulate,' a new item in the dialog of this unit.

consulado ()x ()x

15. How would you say 'American Consulate'?

(Consulado Americano)

Verify: ()x ()x

16. And here is the word 'embassy,' also a new item in the dialog of this unit.

embaixada ()x ()x

17. So how would you say 'American Embassy'?

(Embaixada Americana)

Verify: ()x ()x

18. Here is 'married daughter.'

filha casada ()x ()x

19. How would you say 'single daughter'?

(filha solteira)

Verify: ()x ()x

20. How would you say 'married son'?

(filho casado)

Verify: ()x ()x

DIALOG

Yara

desde quando
o Brasil
no Brasil

since when
Brazil
in Brazil

Desde quando o senhor está
no Brasil?*

How long have you been in Brazil?

Bill

estou
aqui
a semana

I am
here
the week

há uma semana

for a week

Estou aqui há uma semana.

I have been here (I am here)
for a week.

Yara

trabalha
o Rio
no Rio

work (he-form)
Rio (de Janeiro)
in Rio

O senhor trabalha aqui no Rio?

Do you work here in Rio?

Bill

trabalho
o consulado
no consulado

work (I-form)
the consulate
in the consulate

Trabalho, sim. No Consulado
Americano.

Yes, I do. In the American
Consulate.

Yara

Onde é o Consulado?

Where is the Consulate?

* Literally, 'Since when are you in Brazil?'

Bill

o centro

the center, downtown

no centro

in the center of town,
downtown

a avenida

the avenue

na avenida

on the avenue

Presidente Wilson

President Wilson

É no centro, na avenida
Presidente Wilson.

It's downtown, on President
Wilson Avenue.

Yara

embaixada

embassy

que

that

fica

is, stays (he-form)

Mas, não é a Embaixada que
fica na avenida Presidente
Wilson?

But, isn't it the Embassy that
is on President Wilson Avenue?

Bill

Não, a Embaixada é em
Brasília.

No, the Embassy is in Brasília.

A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

Practice Exercises

Part I. ContractionsPractice 1: (Recorded)

In this exercise you will hear a group of feminine nouns. In the pause after each noun you are to say na plus the noun. Thus if you hear sala you will respond with na sala, 'in the room'. You will hear your response confirmed.

Practice 2. (Recorded)

In this exercise you will work with a group of masculine nouns. Respond to each with no plus the noun. Confirm your response.

Practice 3: (Recorded)

In this exercise the masculine and feminine nouns appear in mixed order. Respond with no or na plus the noun.

Part II. 'Being'Observation

By this time it is becoming more and more obvious to you that Portuguese is not a mirror image of English. The language handles a number of things much differently from the way we handle them in our own language. You can recall several instances where the Portuguese grammatical construction is not a direct 'reflection' of the English counterpart. For example, Portuguese often has endings on verb forms whose English equivalents have none. Also, you have learned that Portuguese groups its nouns into two categories, masculine and feminine. English, of course, has no such categorization for gender.

Frequently Portuguese does not record the events of the everyday world from the same point of view as English. For example, Portuguese has two ways of expressing the concept of 'being'. That is, Portuguese has two ways of saying 'I am', 'he is', 'she was', 'they were', etc. Portuguese does this by using two different verbs. In their neutral forms these verbs are:

ser and estar

They both translate into English as 'to be'.

The choice of ser or estar is very carefully dictated by circumstances. There are certain situations which require a form of ser, and there are others that require a form of estar. It is a rare situation which will allow either one indiscriminately.

You have already learned to use some of the forms of these two verbs, probably without knowing quite 'why'. In this and subsequent units we will explain some of the 'whys'.

The two forms of ser that you know so far are sou and é. The two forms of estar that you know are estou and está.

Recall the following examples:

<u>ser</u>	<u>estar</u>
De onde o senhor <u>é</u> ?	<u>Estou</u> aqui.
<u>Sou</u> de Nova Iorque.	Você <u>está</u> no Brasil.
Onde <u>é</u> o Consulado?	Onde <u>está</u> o Santos?
<u>É</u> na Avenida P. Wilson.	<u>Está</u> em casa.

The above examples serve to illustrate several points:

1. If you want to say or ask where somebody or something is from, use the proper form of ser.

Sou de Nova Iorque. (I am from New York.)
 Ela é de Washington. (She is from Washington.)
 De onde o senhor é? (Where are you from?)
 O carro é do Brasil. (The car is from Brazil.)

2. If you want to say or ask where somebody or something is (i.e. its location, not its origin) then you will have to choose between ser and estar. If the item you are talking about is by its very nature permanently fixed in its location, you will use a form of ser. If the item (or person) you are talking about can be moved from its location, that is if it's not permanently fixed, you will use a form of estar.

Examples with ser:

Onde é o Consulado?

É no centro.

(The Consulate building is immovable; it is fixed in its location.)

O Rio é no Brasil.

(Likewise, Rio cannot be removed from Brazil.)

Examples with estar:

Onde está o Santos?

Está em casa.

Estou aqui no Brasil.

(People are always movable; they are never fixed in their location, at least not in the sense that a building or a city is.)

A mesa está na sala.

O carro está no centro.

(Tables and cars are examples of things which are not normally fixed geographically.)

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Listen to this exercise. Instructor A will ask Instructor B where he is, and the latter will respond with a variety of answers. Since Instructor B is movable, the forms está and estou (from estar) are used in these interchanges. These are recorded with você.

Practice 5: (Recorded)

This time Instructor A will ask you where you are. You are to reply using the cues suggested in brackets below. Start each answer with the form estou. You will hear your response confirmed.

1. (.....?) [in the living room]
2. (.....?) [in the Embassy]
3. (.....?) [in (the) downtown]
4. (.....?) [in (the) Brazil]
5. (.....?) [at the party]
6. (.....?) [in the park]
7. (.....?) [on (the) President Wilson Ave.]
8. (.....?) [in the city]
9. (.....?) [here]

Practice 6: (Recorded)

In this exercise one instructor will ask the other where somebody or something is, and the latter will reply with a variety of answers. In each case the person or thing talked about is movable, so está is used. Just listen.

Practice 7: (Recorded)

Now you will hear a similar set of questions and you are to provide the answers during the pause following each one. Use the locations suggested in the brackets.

1. (.....?) [in the park]
2. (.....?) [in the Embassy]
3. (.....?) [in the living room]
4. (.....?) [in the city]
5. (.....?) [downtown]
6. (.....?) [here]
7. (.....?) [in Rio]
8. (.....?) [in the living room]
9. (.....?) [at the party]
10. (.....?) [in Brazil]
11. (.....?) [on President Wilson Ave.]

Practice 8:

If you were to ask the location or whereabouts of the following, which verb form--é or está--would you use? Remember, mobility is the key. Indicate your choice by writing either é or está in the blanks. You can check your answers below, preferably after you have done them all.

- | | | |
|-----|------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Onde _____ | [the American Embassy]? |
| 2. | Onde _____ | [New York]? |
| 3. | Onde _____ | [President Wilson Avenue]? |
| 4. | Onde _____ | [my friend]? |
| 5. | Onde _____ | [Paulo]? |
| 6. | Onde _____ | [the car]? |
| 7. | Onde _____ | [the park]? |
| 8. | Onde _____ | [the museum]? |
| 9. | Onde _____ | [my hat]? |
| 10. | Onde _____ | [my sister]? |
| 11. | Onde _____ | [your sister]? |
| 12. | Onde _____ | [your office]? |
| 13. | Onde _____ | [the cafeteria]? |
| 14. | Onde _____ | [Yara]? |
| 15. | Onde _____ | [São Paulo]? |
| 16. | Onde _____ | [the president]? |

Answers: 1.é 2.é 3.é 4.está 5.está 6.está 7.é 8.é 9.está
10.está 11.está 12.é 13.é 14.está 15.é 16.está

Practice 9: (Recorded)

Now, ask these questions in Portuguese. Check the tape for verification.

1. Where is Paul?
2. Where is the car?
3. Where is José?
4. Where is the Embassy?
5. Where is President Wilson Avenue?
6. Where is Maria?
7. Where is my friend?
8. Where is Brazil?
9. Where is the living room?
10. Where is the traffic?
11. Where is the food? [Refer to practice 10 below.]

Practice 10: (Recorded)

You originally learned to say No. 11 above by inserting the phrase é que after the question word onde. That is, you learned 'Onde é que está a comida?' (Where is it that is the food?). Listen now as your tape instructor goes through all of the questions in Practice 9 and inserts é que in each one of them. This means that in addition to hearing the sequence Onde é que está?, as in No. 11, you will also hear the sequence Onde é que é?, as in No. 4 where the obviously fixed location of the living room requires the use of the form é. These two sequences, Onde é que está? and Onde é que é? are two longer, and very common, ways of asking 'Where is?' Listen carefully.

Practice 11: (Recorded)

Now you do the same thing. Go through the questions of Practice 9 above and insert é que in each. Check the tape for confirmation.

Practice 12:

Prepare the following brief dialogs so that you can participate in them with your instructor or a fellow student.

1. A. Where is Paul today?
B. He's at the American Embassy.

A. And where's the American Embassy?
B. It's in Brasilia.
2. A. Where is Maria from?
B. She's from Washington.

A. Where is she now?
B. She's at home.
3. A. My friend is from New York.
B. Does he work in Rio?

A. Yes, he does. Downtown. But he's not in Rio now.
B. Where is he?

A. He's in Washington.
4. A. Where's the car?
B. It's on President Wilson Avenue.

A. Is President Wilson Avenue downtown?
B. It is.

Practice 13: (Recorded)

Here are some questions that can be answered either 'yes' or 'no'. Answer them in the affirmative, using the appropriate verb form followed by sim. Sample answers:

Está, sim.

É, sim.

Your response will be confirmed.

Practice 14: (Recorded)

Here are the same questions. This time answer them in the negative. Sample answers:

Não, não está.

Não, não é.

Part III: More contractionsObservation:

You have seen how the word em combines with the definite articles o and a to form the contractions no and na.

The word em may also combine with the indefinite articles to form contractions. These contractions are not obligatory, however. They are optional. Sometimes they are made and sometimes they are not.

You may recall that the indefinite articles look like this:

um for masculine items

uma for feminine items

When em combines with them, this is what happens:

em + um = num

em + uma = numa

For example, the phrase 'in a house' brings em and uma together. If the Portuguese speaker contracts them, the resulting phrase is:

numa casa 'in a house'

Likewise, the phrase 'in a car' brings em and um together. If the Portuguese speaker contracts them, the resulting phrase is:

num carro 'in a car'

Practice 15: (Recorded)

Here are some examples of the contractions num and numa.
Repeat after your instructor as indicated.

- | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----|------|------|
| 1. | 'in a house' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 2. | 'in a city' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 3. | 'in a car' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 4. | 'in a state' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 5. | 'at a party' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 6. | 'on an avenue' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 7. | 'in an embassy' | () | ()x | ()x |
| 8. | 'in a park' | () | ()x | ()x |

Comprehension

Listen to these items on the tape and make a note of those that you do not understand.

Translations

I. Practice putting these exchanges into Portuguese. They are recorded.

1. How long have you been in Washington?
I've been here for a week.
2. How long have you been in Brazil?
I've been here for five weeks.
3. How long have you been in Rio?
I've been here for eight days.
4. Do you work in the American Embassy?
Yes, I do.
5. Do you work downtown?
Yes, I do. The Embassy is downtown.
6. Do you work with José?
No, I don't. I work with Paulo.
7. Does Yara work in Washington?
Yes, she does. She works downtown.
8. Does Bill work in Washington?
No, he works in New York.
9. I work in Washington. Where do you work?
I work in Washington too.
10. Paulo works in the Embassy. Where does Yara work?
She works in the Embassy too.
11. Are you going to work in Brazil?
Of course. I'm going to work in the Embassy.
12. Where are you going to work?
I'm going to work in the Embassy too.
13. I'm going to work in São Paulo.
Really?! You're not going to work in the Embassy?

14. Are you going to work in Brasilia too?
No, I'm not. I'm going to work in Rio.
15. We are going to work in Rio, in the Consulate General.
Really?! (Ah, é?!) I'm going to work there too.
16. They aren't going to stay in Rio?!
No, they're not.
17. They aren't going to work today.
Why not?
They don't want [to].
18. Where's the American Embassy?
It's in Brasilia.
19. Where's Joe?
He's at home.
20. Where's Paul?
He's at a party. (numa)
21. Maria isn't here. Where is she?
She's going to stay at home today.
22. Is Bill going to arrive tomorrow?
Yes, he is. Very early.
23. When is Sandra going to arrive?
She's going to arrive today.

II. Practice saying these groups of sentences in Portuguese.

- A. 1. We're not going to leave now.
2. We're going to leave later.
3. We're going to leave at ten o'clock.
4. We're going to avoid the traffic.
- B. 1. We're not going to arrive at eight.
2. We're going to arrive early.
3. We're going to arrive at seven thirty.
- C. 1. I want to stay here.
2. I'm going to stay here until tomorrow.
3. I'm going to leave tomorrow.
4. And I'm going to leave early, at 7:30.
- D. 1. Yara wants to visit the park.
2. But she does not want to visit the park today.
3. She can not visit the park today.
4. But she can visit the park tomorrow.
5. And she is going to visit the park tomorrow.
- E. 1. I don't want to get up early.
2. I don't want to get up at seven.
3. I can't get up at seven!
4. I want to get up at ten.
5. And I'm going to get up at ten!
- F. 1. I want to avoid the traffic, of course.
2. But I don't want to get up at seven.
3. I'm going to get up at ten.
4. I'm going to leave at 10:30.
5. And I'm going to avoid the traffic!
- G. 1. They want to leave now.
2. They don't want to leave later.
3. They are going to leave now.