

Unit 17

Preliminary Note:

Beginning with this unit, the programming format will include practice exercises appropriate to the point being developed.

Unit 17

1. You will remember from previous units that many Portuguese nouns ending in a vowel sound simply add an -s sound to form the plural.

festa > festas escritório > escritórios
semana > semanas noite > noites

2. Now, recall the word for 'lesson'. Recall that it has a stressed nasal diphthong in the last syllable.

lição ()X ()X

3. When this word is made plural, something happens to its nasal diphthong before the -s is added. The nasal diphthong is replaced by another nasal diphthong, a blend of the nasal õ sound and the i sound. It is written õe.

õe () () ()X ()X ()X

4. Thus, the plural of lição is

lições () ()X ()X ()X

5. Most other words that end in ão in the singular form will have the õe diphthong in the plural form. This includes a long list of words that are easily recognizable counterparts (cognates) of English words ending in -tion and -sion. For example, the English word nation is nação in Portuguese. (Be careful not to use the English sh sound. Instead, use the Portuguese s sound.)

nação () ()X ()X

6. In the plural form, the nasalized diphthong ão is replaced by the nasalized diphthong õe.

nações () ()X ()X

Practice 1 (Recorded)

Here are several words whose English counterparts end in '-tion' or '-sion'. You should look at them as you listen and repeat. They will all be fairly easy to recognize; hence we call them 'close cognates'. Notice that the English sh sound corresponds to the Portuguese s sound (numbers 1-9) and the English z sound corresponds to the Portuguese z sound (numbers 10-12). Each Portuguese word is recorded twice.

	<u>English</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>	
		<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
1.	solution	solução	soluções
2.	position	posição	posições
3.	condition	condição	condições
4.	situation	situação	situações
5.	petition	petição	petições
6.	communication	comunicação	comunicações
7.	mission	missão	missões
8.	session	sessão	sessões
9.	expression	expressão	expressões
10.	vision	visão	visões
11.	invasion	invasão	invasões
12.	decision	decisão	decisões

7. Here is the Portuguese word for 'formation'.

formação ()X ()X

8. How would you say the plural formations?

(formações)

Verify: ()X ()X

9. Here is 'vibration'.

vibração ()X ()X

10. How would you say 'vibrations'?

(vibrações)

Verify: ()X ()X

11. Here is an English plural form: 'intentions'. In Portuguese it is

intenções ()X ()X

12. How would you say the singular, 'intention'?

(intenção)

Verify: ()X ()X

13. Before we go on, let us hasten to warn you that not every -ion word in English converts to a word ending in ão in Portuguese, but very many of them do.

14. Here's one more that does: 'opinion'.

opinião ()X ()X

opiniões ()X ()X

15. There are several Portuguese singular nouns ending in ão whose plurals end in still another nasal diphthong. This diphthong is the 'last' nasal diphthong, the only one that you have not yet been formally introduced to. Here it is:

ãe () ()X ()X ()X

16. Here are two common words which have ão in the singular and ãe in the plural. Notice that they are one syllable words.

1. 'dog' : cão ()X ()X

'dogs' : cães ()X ()X

2. 'bread' : pão ()X ()X

'bread(s)' : pães ()X ()X

17. The ãe diphthong appears elsewhere, too, as in 'mother'.

'mother': mãe ()X ()X

18. What happens to words that end in stressed -al (like jornal) when they are made plural? They do not just add -s. Instead, the -al is replaced by the non-nasal diphthong ai, and then the -s is added. This gives the ending -ais. Remember, it's not nasal.

ais () ()X ()X

19. Thus the plural for jornal is jornais.

jornal ()X ()X
jornais ()X ()X

20. Portuguese has many words that go through this sort of change, and again we can draw examples from words (both nouns and adjectives) which closely resemble their English counterparts. In repeating the singular form in the following practice be sure to give the final -L that special 'w-like' quality we mentioned in earlier units.

Practice 2. (Recorded)

	<u>English</u>	<u>Portuguese</u>			
		<u>Singular</u>		<u>Plural</u>	
a.	canal	canal	()X ()X	canais	()X ()X
b.	final	final	()X ()X	finais	()X ()X
c.	formal	formal	()X ()X	formais	()X ()X
d.	signal	sinal	()X ()X	sinais	()X ()X
e.	annual	anual	()X ()X	anuais	()X ()X
f.	special	especial	()X ()X	especiais	()X ()X
g.	legal	legal	()X ()X	legais	()X ()X
h.	postal	postal	()X ()X	postais	()X ()X

21. Here is the adjective 'local'.

local ()X ()X

22. How would you say the plural form?

(locais)

Verify: ()X ()X

23. Here is the adjective 'normal'.

normal ()X ()X

24. What is the plural?

(normais)

Verify: ()X ()X

25. The English plural form 'mortals' is given in Portuguese as:

mortais ()X ()X

26. What is the singular form?

(mortal)

Verify: ()X ()X

27. Again we must warn you that not all English words ending in -al will convert into Portuguese as nicely as the examples given above. Many of them will, however.

28. Here is another that does, the word 'metal'.

metal ()X ()X

29. What is the plural?

(metais)

Verify: ()X ()X

30. Here is a plural form: capitais. How would you say the singular?
(capital)

Verify: ()X ()X

31. Now let's review another point. Recall these instances when the pluralizing -s sound of the definite article becomes a -z sound because a vowel sound follows immediately afterwards. Listen for the -z sound, and repeat.

1. os[^]estados ()X ()X
2. os[^]escritórios ()X ()X
3. as[^]avenidas ()X ()X
4. as[^]esposas ()X ()X
5. as[^]horas ()X ()X

32. The same thing happens to the -s at the end of other words when these words are followed immediately by a vowel sound. The -s sound becomes a -z sound.

Practice 3. (Recorded) Listen and repeat.

<u>-s sound</u>	<u>-z sound</u>
a. vamos ()X	vamos [^] ao Rio ()X
b. vamos ()X	vamos [^] agora ()X
c. vamos ()X	vamos [^] almoçar ()X
d. todos ()X	todos [^] os [^] escritórios ()X
e. todas ()X	todas [^] as [^] esposas ()X
f. fomos ()X	fomos [^] ontem ()X
g. chegamos ()X	chegamos [^] amanhã ()X
h. jantamos ()X	jantamos [^] as [^] oito ()X
i. temos ()X	temos [^] uma ()X
j. moramos ()X	moramos [^] em Belém ()X
k. abrimos ()X	abrimos [^] a porta ()X
l. mais ()X	mais [^] ou menos ()X
m. três ()X	três [^] horas ()X
n. quantos ()X	quantos [^] escritórios ()X
o. os senhores ()X	os senhores [^] almoçaram ()X
p. as senhoras ()X	as senhoras [^] acham ()X

33. In the last unit you learned the past tense forms of a number of common -er type verbs. In this unit we will look at the past tense forms of some common -ir type verbs.

34. You remember that the neutral form for the verb 'open' is abrir. Here now is the form for 'I opened' (past tense).

() ()X ()X

35. Sair is the neutral form for 'leaving'. Here is the form for 'I left'.

() ()X ()X

36. Here is a new verb, the neutral form for 'sleeping'.

dormir () ()X ()X

(One way to remember this verb is to associate it with the English word 'dormant'.)

37. Here is the form for 'I slept'.

() ()X ()X

38. Repeat again as shown.

I opened	<u>abri</u>	()X	()X
I left	<u>sai</u>	()X	()X
I slept	<u>dormi</u>	()X	()X

39. Preferir is the neutral form expressing the notion of 'preferring'.

preferir ()X ()X

40. How would you put preferir into the past and say 'I preferred'?
(preferi)

Verify: ()X ()X

41. Repetir expresses the notion of 'repeating'.

repetir ()X ()X

42. How would you say 'I repeated'?
(repeti)

Verify: ()X ()X

43. Sentir expresses the notion of 'feeling'. (Associate it with English 'sentiment').

sentir ()X ()X

44. What is the form for 'I felt'?
(senti)

Verify: ()X ()X

45. Cair expresses the notion of 'falling'.

cair ()X ()X

46. How would you say 'I fell'?
(caí)

Verify: ()X ()X

47. Try these forms all together.

<u>abri</u>	()X	I opened
<u>sai</u>	()X	I left
<u>dormi</u>	()X	I slept
<u>senti</u>	()X	I felt
<u>preferi</u>	()X	I preferred
<u>repeti</u>	()X	I repeated
<u>caí</u>	()X	I fell

48. Now let's go to the he-form. The ending for this form is the diphthong -iu. Repeat just the ending in this frame.

-iu () ()X ()X ()X

49. Now let's attach it to the end of some verbs. Here, for example, is 'he opened'.

abriu ()X ()X

50. Here is 'he slept'.

dormiu ()X ()X

51. What is the form for 'he left'?

(saiu)

Verify: ()X ()X

52. What is the form for '[he] repeated'? (Neutral form: repetir)

(repetiu)

Verify: ()X ()X

53. What is the form for '[she] preferred'? (Neutral form: preferir)

(preferiu)

Verify: ()X ()X

54. What is the form for '[she] fell'? (Neutral form: cair)

(caiu)

Verify: ()X ()X

55. What is the form for '[he] felt'? (Neutral form: sentir)

(sentiu)

Verify: ()X ()X

56. Now review these forms.

preferiu ()X
 saiu ()X
 abriu ()X
 sentiu ()X
 dormiu ()X
 repetiu ()X
 caiu ()X

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Listen to this set of short questions and answers as delivered by speakers A and B.

Practice 5. (Recorded)

This time you are to answer the questions. Answer them all in the affirmative, then check the tape for confirmation.

57. In the we-form, -ir type verbs add the ending -imos.

-imos () ()X ()X

58. Thus 'we opened' would be said like this:

abrimos ()X ()X

59. 'We slept' would be said like this:

dormimos ()X ()X

60. How would you say 'we left'?

(saímos)

Verify: ()X ()X

61. How would you say 'we fell'?

(caímos)

Verify: ()X ()X

62. Repeat these three items.

repetimos ()X ()X : 'we repeated'
preferimos ()X ()X : 'we preferred'
sentimos ()X ()X : 'we felt'

63. The they-form of these verbs utilizes an ending which is deserving of a bit of special practice.

a. First, repeat the already familiar -eram ending of -er verbs in the past.

-eram ()X ()X ()X

b. Now, substitute the -i sound for the -e sound and you have the ending for -iram verbs. Listen and repeat.

-iram ()X ()X ()X ()X

64. Therefore, the form for 'they left' must be:

() ()X ()X

65. The form for 'they opened' is:

() ()X ()X

66. 'They slept' is:

() ()X ()X

67. Here are the above forms, plus some others, in print. Repeat as indicated.

saíram ()X ()X
 abriram ()X ()X
 dormiram ()X ()X
 repetiram ()X ()X
 caíram ()X ()X
 preferiram ()X ()X
 sentiram ()X ()X

Practice 6. (Recorded)

Listen to this short set of questions and answers as given on the tape by two instructors. Numbers 1-4 ask 'Did you-all do something?'. Numbers 5-9 ask 'Did they do something?'.

Practice 7. (Recorded)

This time you are to answer the questions. Answer them all affirmatively. Check your answers with those given on the tape.

68. Notice this sentence:

Saí de lá ()X ()X 'I left there'.

69. Now notice this one:

Saí do Rio ()X ()X 'I left Rio'.

70. And this one:

Saí da cidade ()X ()X 'I left the city'.

71. The word de appears between the verb sair (or one of its forms) and the place left from. That is, Portuguese says 'I left from such-and-such a place', rather than 'I left such-and-such a place'. Where one of the definite articles is involved, the de enters into the appropriate contraction, as in No's 69 and 70 above.

72. So, if you wanted to say 'I left the party', you would say:

Saí da festa ()X ()X

73. How would you say 'I left the Embassy?' Make the contraction.
(Saí da Embaixada)

Verify: ()X ()X

74. How would you say 'He left the school?'
(Ele saiu da escola.)

Verify: ()X ()X

75. Here is 'He left Joe's home' (the home of Joe).

Ele saiu da casa do José ()X ()X

76. Contrast this with 'He left home', which contains no contraction since there is no article ('the') to contract with de.

Ele saiu de casa ()X ()X

77. How would you say 'He left the park'? Use do.

(Ele saiu do parque)

Verify: ()X ()X

78. How would you say 'He left the office'?

(Ele saiu do escritório)

Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 8. (Recorded)

Put these brief utterances into Portuguese. Confirm with the tape.

1. He is going to leave Brazil.
2. He is going to leave Rio tomorrow.
3. He has already left the Embassy.
4. He left there yesterday.
5. He plans to leave home early.
6. He left the restaurant early.

Pronunciation

79. Portuguese has a very few words beginning with the consonant cluster pn. This is a combination of sounds which English speakers do not have at the beginning of a word, so it may be troublesome at first. The word for 'automobile tire', which begins with this cluster, appears in the dialog for this unit.

pneu () ()X ()X

80. You pronounce both the p and the n, and follow with the familiar diphthong eu.

() ()x ()x

Note: Before going on to the dialog, take note of the new verbs presented in the section just concluded.

cair

dormir

sentir

preferir

repetir

Dialog

Sônia

ô

Hey!

o dorminhoco

sleepyhead

acorde

wake up (command form)

Ô dorminhoco, acorde!Hey, sleepyhead.... wake up!João

an

uh

ô

oh

An, o quê...? Ô! Desculpe!Uh, what...? Oh! Excuse me.Sônia

João

John

caiu

you fell (-ir type)

João! Você caiu no sono outra vez?John! Did you fall asleep again?João

parece

it appears (-er type)

Parece.Apparently so.

dormi

I slept (-ir type)

essa

that

essa noite

that night (used here in the sense of 'last night')

Eu não dormi muito essa noite.I didn't sleep much last night.SôniaNão? Por quê?No? Why?

João

voltamos
a praia
Nós voltamos tarde da praia.

we returned (-ar type)
beach
We returned late from the beach.

sabe
aconteceu
E você sabe o que aconteceu?

you know (-er type)
(it) happened (-er type)
And do you know what happened?

Sônia

Não. O que é que aconteceu?

No. What happened?

João

o pneu
furou
logo

a ponte
O pneu furou logo na ponte.

tire
it punctured (-ar type)
precisely (used here in the
sense of 'of all places')
bridge
The tire blew out on the bridge,
of all places.

Sônia

quem
dirigindo
E quem é que estava dirigindo?

who
driving (-ir type) *
And who was driving?

João

Eu estava.

I was.

* Supplementary note and practice. (Recorded)

The neutral form is dirigir. This verb fits into the same category as sair, dormir, etc, presented earlier in this unit. Thus,

dirigi	()X	()X	'I drove'
dirigiu	()X	()X	'He drove'
dirigimos	()X	()X	'We drove'
dirigiram	()X	()X	'They drove'
dirigir	()X	()X	(neutral form)

Expansion ExercisesAdverbial Time ExpressionsExpansion Exercise 1 (Recorded)

Practice these time expressions.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| a. tonight | hoje à noite ()X ()X |
| | hoje de noite ()X ()X |
| b. tomorrow night | amanhã à noite ()X ()X |
| | amanhã de noite ()X ()X |
| c. last night | ontem à noite ()X ()X |
| | ontem de noite ()X ()X |
| d. this afternoon | hoje à tarde ()X ()X |
| | hoje de tarde ()X ()X |
| e. tomorrow afternoon | amanhã à tarde ()X ()X |
| | amanhã de tarde ()X ()X |
| f. yesterday afternoon | ontem à tarde ()X ()X |
| | ontem de tarde ()X ()X |
| g. this morning | hoje de manhã ()X ()X |
| h. tomorrow morning | amanhã de manhã ()X ()X |
| i. yesterday morning | ontem de manhã ()X ()X |

Notice that 'afternoon' and 'night' are preceded by either à or de.

Expansion Exercise 2 (Recorded)

Identify these terms by placing the letter of the correct translation in the blank. Stop the tape whenever necessary.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------|
| 1. () _____ | a. This afternoon |
| 2. () _____ | b. This morning |
| 3. () _____ | c. Tomorrow morning |
| 4. () _____ | d. Tonight |
| 5. () _____ | e. Yesterday afternoon |
| 6. () _____ | f. Last night |
| 7. () _____ | g. Tomorrow night |

Expansion Exercise 3 (Recorded)

a. Practice putting these items into Portuguese.

1. I left this morning.
2. I'm going to leave tonight.
3. She's going to leave tomorrow night.
4. But Paul is going to leave tomorrow morning.
5. I'm not going to study this afternoon.
6. Because I already studied last night.
7. Did you sleep well last night? (essa noite)*
8. No, but I'm going to sleep well this morning.

b. Prepare these brief questions and answers, either by yourself or with one of your fellow students. Use é que in the questions. For example, No.1 would be: Quando é que o senhor saiu?

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. When did you leave? | Yesterday morning. |
| 2. When did you return? | Yesterday afternoon. |
| 3. When did you fall? | This morning. |
| 4. When did you fall asleep? | This morning. |
| 5. When did you go home?
(<u>para casa</u>) | Last night. |
| 6. When did you write the
letter? | This afternoon. |
| 7. When are you going to sleep? | Tomorrow morning. |
| 8. When are you going to drive? | Tonight. |

* Essa noite refers to sleeping time. When the reference is to time other than sleeping time, 'last night' is given as ontem à noite or ontem de noite. 'I went to the movies last night' would be Eu fui ao cinema ontem à noite or ontem de noite.

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------------------------|
| 9. | When are you going to return? | Tomorrow morning. |
| 10. | When are you going to practice? | Tomorrow night. |
| 11. | When are you going to read the
book? | Tonight. |
| 12. | When are you going to arrive
in Rio? | Tomorrow after-
noon. |

Comprehension

Listen to these sentences and make a note of any that are not clear to you.

Translations

I. Practice in asking questions (Recorded)

A. Ask these questions beginning with O que é que.

1. What happened?
2. What fell?
3. What did he eat?
4. What did he drink?
5. What did he take?
6. What did he prepare?
7. What did he prefer?
8. What did he write?
9. What did he feel?
10. What did he open?

B. These questions begin with Como é que.

1. How did it happen?
2. How did he fall? (Use ele)
3. How did he begin?
4. How did they begin?
5. How did they sleep?
6. How did they spend the night?
7. How did they arrive?

C. These begin with Quem é que.

1. Who fell?
 2. Who opened the window?
 3. Who prepared the food?
 4. Who drove?
 5. Who got up late?
 6. Who returned early?
 7. Who went out with Yara?
 8. Who wrote the book?
-

9. Who wants to eat?
 10. Who wants to go?
 11. Who wants to begin?
 12. Who has to work?
 13. Who has to return?
 14. Who is going to return?
 15. Who is going to drive?
-

16. Who remembers? (reflexive)
 17. Who knows Mary?
 18. Who is awake?
 19. Who is sleepy?
 20. Who is hungry?
-

21. Who is driving?
22. Who is dancing with Joe?

D. These begin with Por que é que.

1. Why did they fall? (Use eles.)
2. Why did they leave?
3. Why did they stay?
4. Why did they return?
5. Why did they eat so much? (tanto)
6. Why did they begin late?
7. Why did they go to bed early?
8. Why did they forget?

9. Why did they open the door?
10. Why did they fall asleep?
11. Why did they drive?

E. These begin with Onde é que.

1. Where did she eat lunch? (Use ela.)
2. Where did she stay?
3. Where did she fall?
4. Where did she drive?
5. Where did she eat?
6. Where did she go?
7. Where did she leave the book?
8. Where did she begin?

II. Say these thoughts in Portuguese.

1. I'm sorry. I don't remember.
2. I'm sorry. I don't know what happened.
3. I'm sorry. I can't go today.
4. I'm sorry. I left the car at the (na) Embassy.
5. I'm sorry, but I'm sleepy.
6. I'm sorry, but it's time to go back.
7. I was driving when the tire blew out.
8. I was driving when we passed the Embassy. (Use passar pela)
9. It was raining when we left the Embassy.
10. I slept real well because it was raining.
11. I'm going to sleep real well because it's raining.
12. We're not going to leave now because it's raining.

III. Prepare these dialogettes for presentation to your instructor.

1. A. Do you know what happened today?
B. No. What happened?
A. I fell asleep in the office, of all places.

- B. Sleepyhead! You'll have to go to bed earlier.
2. A. I arrived late today. I'm sorry.
B. What happened?
A. A tire blew out.
B. Where? Near here?
A. No. In the tunnel, of all places.
3. A. Did you like the beach, John?
B. Not very much, no.
A. Why?
B. It rained all day.
A. Why didn't you stay there another day? (mais um dia)
B. I had to return because I have a lot of things to do.
4. A. Are we going to go back now?
B. Why not? Don't you want to?
A. Yes, but it's raining.
B. But we're going in Yara's car.
A. Hmm. I think I'm going to stay here.
5. A. At what time are you going to leave for New York?
B. At 11:00. After the party.
A. But isn't that late?
B. Yes, it is. But I'm in a hurry.
A. Drive carefully! (Dirija com cuidado!)