

UNIT 19

Review Material - Pronunciation Practice

1. Here is the phrase 'with the car'.

com o carro ()X ()X ()X

2. You will remember that in the transition between com and o there is no m sound. There is, instead, the nasal vowel õ followed by the non-nasal vowel o.

a. com ()X ()X

b. o ()X ()X

c. com o ()X ()X

3. For our purposes, com o might be rewritten like this, without an m:

kõ o ()X ()X

4. When saying com o, if you accidentally put an m sound after the õ, the Portuguese-speaking listener will very likely interpret what you say as como o, which means 'like the'.

5. Since 'with the' means something other than 'like the', it is important that you say this phrase so that you will be understood. For example, listen to the tape, and repeat 'with the car'.

()X ()X

6. Now listen to the tape, and repeat 'like the car'.

()X ()X

7. Repeat the one after the other.

a. 'with the car' ()X ()X

b. 'like the car' ()X ()X

8. Now do the same with the phrases 'with the president' and 'like the president'.

a. 'with the president' ()X ()X

b. 'like the president' ()X ()X

Practice 1. (Recorded)

This is a chance to practice some more of the same. Below is a list of items that appear on the tape in Portuguese. In each case, item (a) is 'with somebody or something', and item (b) is 'like somebody or something'. There is a pause for you to repeat after each one.

(a)	(b)
1. with the traffic	like the traffic
2. with the car	like the car
3. with Bill	like Bill
4. with the children	like the children
5. with an accent	like an accent
6. with a child	like a child
7. with my friend	like my friend

9. This same unwanted m sound can be a problem with other words ending in a nasal vowel or nasal diphthong when they are followed immediately by another vowel.

10. Thus, in falam espanhol, you must be sure that you go directly from the nasal diphthong ão to the following e without producing an m.

falam espanhol ()X ()X ()X

11. In this case, there is not much danger of your being misunderstood if you slip and put an m sound in the utterance. But to do so does constitute an error of pronunciation grave enough to hurt the native speaker's ears. So you will want to be careful. There is a nasal ão, but there is no m.

falam espanhol ()X ()X

12. Here is another example.

tem uns livros () ()X ()X

13. In this case one goes directly from the nasal diphthong em to the nasal vowel ũ without saying an m sound. Now, try the first part of the utterance again.

tem uns () ()X ()X

Practice 2. (Recorded)

Here is a chance to practice more of the same. Repeat the following items, being very careful not to produce an m sound where two vowel sounds are linked together. This linkage is shown here with the . First listen to the tape, then repeat.

1. trabalham aqui ()X ()X
2. trabalham hoje ()X ()X
3. pretendem almoçar ()X ()X
4. querem amanhã ()X ()X
5. saíram ontem ()X ()X
6. abriram a porta ()X ()X
7. escreveram uma carta ()X ()X
8. leram um livro)X ()X
9. repetiram outra vez ()X ()X
10. tem uma menina ()X ()X
11. tem um filho ()X ()X
12. tem o livro ()X ()X
13. sem o Paulo ()X ()X
14. sem a Yara ()X ()X
15. bom espanhol ()X ()X

14. Occasionally, there is a chance for misunderstanding. The way to say 'good hotel' is bom hotel. There is no m sound, nor is there an h sound (the printed h is silent). We could rewrite it like this:

bõ otel ()X ()X

15. If you accidentally link the two words with an m sound, instead of saying 'good hotel' you are saying 'good motel' (bom motel). Not a horrendous mistake, to be sure, but an interesting one, nonetheless.

bom motel () ()X ()X

16. Here are the two phrases, one after the other.

a. bom hotel ()X ()X

b. bom motel ()X ()X

NEW MATERIAL

1. In this unit we are going to examine the present tense of verbs of the -ir type. We have already examined the past tense of this type in Unit 17. In this unit we will use some of the same verbs we used in Unit 17, namely:

abrir ()X

sair ()X

cair ()X

sentir ()X

dirigir ()X

2. First, recall from earlier units the present tense endings of a typical, regular -er type verb. The verb pretender is a good example.

pretendo ()X ()X

pretende ()X ()X

pretendemos ()X ()X

pretendem ()X ()X

3. Verbs of the -ir type have a similar set of endings. Indeed, they are the very same except for the we-form. Take the verb abrir as an example.

abro ()X ()X

abre ()X ()X

abrimos ()X ()X

abrem ()X ()X

4. In the we-forms, -er type verbs have the -emos ending, while -ir type verbs have the -imos ending.

pretendemos ()X ()X : we plan

abrimos ()X ()X : we open

5. This -imos ending is the same one that marks the past tense. Thus, abrimos can also mean 'we opened'. The context tells us which meaning is intended.
6. Since 'we open' is abrimos, how would you say 'we feel'?
Infinitive: sentir
(sentimos) Verify: ()X ()X
7. How would you say 'we drive'? Infinitive: dirigir
(dirigimos) Verify: ()X ()X
8. How would you say 'we leave'? Infinitive: sair
(saimos) Verify: ()X ()X
9. Now let us go to the 'they-form'. It has the same ending as the 'they-form' of an -er type verb, namely -em. Thus,
- a. 'They open' = abr-em ()X ()X
- b. 'they leave' = sa-em ()X ()X
10. How would you say 'they fall'? Infinitive: cair
(caem) Verify: ()X ()X
11. How would you say 'they drive'? Infinitive: dirigir
(dirigem) Verify: ()X ()X
12. How about 'they feel'? Infinitive: sentir
(sentem) Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 3. (Recorded)

Listen to these short questions and answers as spoken by two instructors on the tape. There is space for you to repeat the answers aloud.

(1-8)

13. Now we will turn to the he-forms. Listen to 'he opens'.
() ()X ()X
14. What is the form for 'he feels'? Infinitive: sentir
(sente) Verify: ()X ()X

15. How do you say 'he drives'? Infinitive: dirigir
(dirige)

Verify: ()X ()X

16. The form for 'he leaves' is a bit irregular. The unstressed e ending coalesces with the a of the stem and a diphthong results. The form is not sa-e. The form is sai.

sai () ()X ()X ()X

17. The form for 'he falls' is irregular in exactly the same way.

cai () ()X ()X ()X

18. And now we turn to the I-form which, as you would expect, is marked by an unstressed o ending. Thus, 'I drive' is

dirijo * () ()X ()X

19. What is the form for 'I open'?
(abro)

Verify: ()X ()X

20. The form for 'I leave' is a bit irregular. It is not sa-o, as you might expect. Listen to the correct form on the tape, and repeat.

() ()X ()X ()X

21. This is the way it is written.

saio () ()X ()X

22. Can you guess what the form for 'I fall' is?
(caio)

Verify: ()X ()X

23. The form for 'I feel', or 'I'm sorry', is also irregular.

sinto ()X ()X

24. It is irregular because the stem vowel has changed from the nasal ê of the infinitive to the nasal ĩ.

sentir ()X ()X

sinto ()X ()X

*Note the spelling with 'j', instead of 'g'.

25. Here, in summary, are the four forms of a regular -ir type verb in the present.

abro ()X abrimos ()X
abre ()X abrem ()X

26. And here in summary are the verbs sair, cair and sentir, some of whose forms are irregular in the present tense.

saio ()X caio ()X sinto ()X
sai ()X cai ()X sente ()X
saímos ()X caímos ()X sentimos ()X
saem ()X caem ()X sentem ()X

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Here are some more short questions and answers spoken by two instructors on the tape. Listen to them, and repeat just the answers.

Practice 5. (Recorded)

Answer these questions using the present tense of the verbs indicated. The questions (not the answers) are recorded on the tape. If you wish, you can practice these questions with a fellow student,

1. Como é que ele dirige?
2. Quando é que você sai?
3. A que horas é que a embaixada abre?
4. Quando é que ela cai no sono?
5. Quem é que dirige até a praia?
6. Quem é que sai comigo?
7. Quem mais dirige?

27. The verb sentir is usually reflexive when it is used with reference to how one is feeling. Recall this sentence from a previous dialog.

Como é que o senhor se sente hoje? ()X ()X

28. The answer to that question might be:

Eu me sinto bem () ()X ()X

29. Notice that the reflexive pronouns se and me precede the verb forms.

O senhor se sente ()X ()X

Eu me sinto ()X ()X

30. How would you say 'I feel tired'?
(Eu me sinto cansado)

Verify: ()X ()X

31. How would you say 'He feels tired'?
(Ele se sente cansado)

Verify: ()X ()X

32. How would you ask the question: 'Do you feel well?'
(Você se sente bem?)

Você _____ ?

Verify: ()X ()X

33. Now, on to another topic. Recall these utterances.

a. Está chovendo outra vez. ()X ()X

b. Está fazendo calor aqui. ()X ()X

c. Quem é que estava dirigindo? ()X ()X

34. The translations of the above sentences are:

a. It is raining again.

b. It is making heat (i.e., it's hot) here.

c. Who was driving?

35. Notice:

chovendo = raining

fazendo = making

dirigindo = driving

36. This -ndo ending on a verb generally equates with English '-ing'. This form is arrived at by removing the r of the infinitive, nasalizing the final vowel, and adding -do. In writing, the nasalization of the final vowel is indicated by the n; hence, it is common to say that one adds an -ndo ending, rather than a -do ending.

chove-r / chove-ndo ()X dirigi-r / dirigi-ndo ()X

faze-r / faze-ndo ()X fala-r / fala-ndo ()X

Practice 6. (Recorded)

Practice saying the following forms, imitating the voice on the tape.

A. -ar type

morando	()X	()X
preparando	()X	()X
estudando	()X	()X
almoçando	()X	()X
dando	()X	()X
levantando	()X	()X
trabalhando	()X	()X

B. -er type

comendo	()X	()X
bebendo	()X	()X
escrevendo	()X	()X
esquecendo	()X	()X
lendo	()X	()X
sabendo	()X	()X
pretendendo	()X	()X

C. -ir type

dirigindo	()X	()X
abrindo	()X	()X
saindo	()X	()X
caindo	()X	()X
repetindo	()X	()X
preferindo	()X	()X
dormindo	()X	()X

Practice 7. (Recorded)

Translate these English '-ing' forms into Portuguese. Check with the tape for confirmation.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. speaking | 7. drinking |
| 2. arriving | 8. eating |
| 3. working | 9. sleeping |
| 4. sending | 10. feeling |
| 5. buying | 11. opening |
| 6. writing | 12. leaving |

37. These -ndo forms are commonly preceded by a form of the verb estar. English has a direct parallel. The '-ing' form is often preceded by a form of the verb 'to be'.
- | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|-------------------|
| eu estou trabalhando | ()X | ()X | I am working |
| ele está saindo | ()X | ()X | He is leaving |
| nós estamos bebendo | ()X | ()X | We are drinking |
| eles estão estudando | ()X | ()X | They are studying |
38. The examples in 37 above all contain a present tense form of estar and thus refer to the present time. The use of this construction (present tense of estar + ndo form) underscores the continuing, progressive nature of an action in the present. For this reason it is often referred to as the present progressive construction.
39. The example estava dirigindo contains a past tense form of estar. We will deal with this construction in a later unit.
40. Thus, the phrase ele está dormindo means 'he is sleeping'. It would be used in the translation of these two utterances:
- Don't wake him; he's sleeping soundly. (At this moment)
 - He's sleeping better these days. (Not necessarily at this very moment, but certainly during a time span which includes the present.)
41. However, this same phrase (ele está dormindo) would not be used in translating the following utterance:
- He's sleeping at Dave's tomorrow night.

This is a normal sentence in English. It uses the present tense of 'to be' together with the '-ing' form of the main verb to refer to a future action. This cannot be done in Portuguese. The present tense of estar plus the -ndo form can be used only to describe actions occurring in the present, never in the future.

Practice 8. (Recorded)

Listen to these recorded exchanges (questions and answers) between two Brazilians. There is space on the tape for you to mimic the replies of the second one.

(1-11)

Practice 9. Translation Exercise

Practice putting these short items into Portuguese. Check the tape for verification.

1. He's eating lunch. (almoçar)
2. He's making a phone call. (dar)
3. He's falling! (cair)
4. He's working. (trabalhar)
5. He's writing a letter. (escrever)
6. I'm returning. (voltar)
7. I'm receiving lots of news. (receber)
8. I'm living in Rio. (morar)
9. I'm studying. (estudar)
10. I'm planning. (pretender)
11. I'm planning to start. (pretender)
12. I'm starting. (começar)

DIALOGPaulo

Oi
Jorge
fazendo

Hi
George
doing (-er type)

Oi, Jorge! O que é que você
está fazendo?

Hi, George! What are you doing?

nunca
descansa

never
rest (-ar type)

Você nunca descansa?

Don't you ever rest?

Jorge

estudando

studying (-ar type)

Eu estou estudando.

I'm studying.

o exame

test, exam

Tenho exame amanhã.

I have a test tomorrow.

Paulo

há
o que é que há?
aquele
novo

there is
what is there?
that
new

O que é que há com aquele
novo professor Ferreira?

What is it with that new professor
Ferreira?

sempre
dando
a prova

always
giving (-ar type)
test (English 'proof')

Ele está sempre dando provas. He's always giving tests.

Jorge

Eu sei lá! ¹

I don't know!

viu?

you know? (See Note 2)

Mas ele é bom, viu?²

But he's good, you know?

Paulo

mesmo

indeed, really, surely³

É mesmo.

He sure is.

olhe
mudando
o assunto
vem
não é?

look, say
changing (-ar type)
subject
he comes (neutral form: vir)
right? Is it not so?

Olhe, mudando de assunto,
amanhã a gente vem no seu
carro, não é?

Say, changing the subject, tomorrow
we come in your car, don't we?

Jorge

a vez

time, turn

É, é minha vez.⁴

Yes, it's my turn.

lembre
saio

remember
I leave (-ir type)

E lembre que eu sempre saio
cedo.

And remember that I always leave
early.

1. This very idiomatic expression has connotations roughly equivalent to 'How should I know?' and 'I don't have the slightest idea.' You will hear it frequently among close friends. Be careful to use it only in informal circumstances.
2. This use of viu? is common. The word is an abbreviation of ouviu? which means 'did you hear?' Thus this sentence says, 'But he's good, do you hear me?' You should certainly be aware of this form, but you should be careful not to overuse it at first.
3. Mesmo has a variety of translations and shades of meaning, several of which are suggested here.
4. Notice that the first é echoes the é of the question just asked.
Q. Is it not so? A. It is.

EXPANSION EXERCISESExpansion Exercise 1. (Recorded)

Following the models given, ask the following questions in Portuguese. Verify with the tape.

- A. Model: O que é que você está fazendo?
1. What are you studying?
 2. What are you eating?
 3. What are you preparing?
 4. What are you drinking? (beber)
 5. What are you buying?
 6. What are you reading?
 7. What are you saying?
- B. Model: Quem é que está falando?
1. Who is practicing?
 2. Who is leaving?
 3. Who is driving?
 4. Who is speaking?
 5. Who is sleeping?
 6. Who is studying?
 7. Who is living?
- C. Model: Por que é que ele está praticando?
1. Why is he sleeping?
 2. Why is he resting?
 3. Why is he leaving?
 4. Why is he studying?
 5. Why is he driving?
 6. Why is he working?
 7. Why is he reading?

D. Model; Onde é que eles estão estudando?

1. Where are they sleeping?
2. Where are they reading?
3. Where are they eating lunch?
4. Where are they living?
5. Where are they practicing?
6. Where are they working?
7. Where are they spending the night?

Expansion Exercise 2. (Recorded)

Study the following model, then prepare the four exchanges that follow.

Model: A. O que há com o Paulo? Ele sempre está cansado.
B. Eu sei lá. Parece que ele está trabalhando demais.

-
1. A. What is it with Mr. Ferreira? He's always hungry.
B. I don't know. It seems he likes to eat.
 2. A. What is it with Maria? She's not awake yet.
B. I don't know. It looks like she got to bed late.
 3. A. What is it with Paul? He's always sleeping.
B. I don't know. I think he's working at night.
 4. A. What is it with him? He's always forgetting his book.
B. I don't know. It looks like he doesn't like Portuguese.

Expansion Exercise 3. (Recorded)

Following the model given, prepare these short conversational exchanges.

- Model: A. Mas ele é bom, viu?
B. É mesmo.
1. A. But he is an American, you know?
B. He is, indeed!
 2. A. But he speaks well, you know?
B. He does (speak), indeed!

3. A. But he drives well, you know?
B. He does, indeed!
4. A. But he likes to eat, you know?
B. He really does!
5. A. But he fell, you know?
B. He really did!
6. A. But he came back late, you know?
B. He really did!
7. A. But he left everything in the car, you know?
B. He really did!

Expansion Exercise 4. (Recorded)

By changing the intonation, phrases with mesmo, such as those you just practiced in Exercise 3, can be made into questions, with the meaning 'Really?', 'Is that so?', etc. Listen to the models given on the tape, then try the examples below. Pay particular attention to the question-type intonation of the phrases containing mesmo.

Models:

Ele é brasileiro, viu? (He's Brazilian, you know?)
É mesmo? (Is he really?)

Ele trabalhou ontem, viu? (He worked yesterday, you know?)
Trabalhou, mesmo? (Is that so?)

1. He's single, you know?
Is he really?
2. He speaks Spanish, you know?
Does he really?
3. He knows the president, you know?
Is that so?
4. She's going directly to Rio, you know?
Is she really?
5. She already bought the tickets, you know?
Did she really?
6. She went by Pan Am, you know?
Did she really?

7. It is difficult, you know?
Is that so?
8. It was difficult, you know? ('was' = foi)
Was it really?
9. They went to Florida, you know?
Did they really?
10. His English is terrible (péssimo), you know?
Is that so?

-
11. A. Paulo!.... It's time to get up!
B. (Bocejo) Is it really?
12. A. Paulo!... Today is Monday!
B. Is it really?
13. A. Paulo!... It's seven-thirty!
B. Uh.. Is it really?
14. A. Paulo!... Wake up! We have a test today.
B. (Bocejo)... Do we really?
15. A. Paulo!... Wake up!
B. (Bocejo)... I'm awake!
A. Are you really?

Expansion Exercise 5.

Prepare these brief conversational exchanges.

- A. Hi, George! What are you doing?
B. I'm eating lunch. Did you eat yet?
A. Yes. I ate downstairs.

-
- A. Hi, George! What are you doing?
B. I'm leaving the party.
A. Why?
B. Sh! I don't like (I'm not liking) it!*
-

* Frequently Portuguese uses the present progressive construction where English uses the simple present tense.

- A. Hi George! What's going on? (acontecendo)
 B. The president is speaking.
 A. What's he saying?
 B. I don't know. I'm sleeping.
-

- A. Hi, George! What are you doing?
 B. (Bocejo) I'm sleeping, see?!
 A. Oh, Excuse me!.....Sleepyhead!
-

Expansion Exercise 6. (Recorded)

(Note that an adverb like sempre may fall between estar and the -ndo form.)

Following the example of the model, put the following thoughts into Portuguese.

Model: Ele está sempre dando provas.

1. He's always making phone calls.
2. He's always studying.
3. Barbara is always talking with Mr. Ferreira.
4. Barbara is always going out with him.
5. I'm always doing that.
6. I'm always forgetting my book.
7. You're always saying that.
8. You're always eating.
9. You're always noticing my accent.
10. It's always raining there.

Expansion Exercise 7. (Recorded)

Again, follow the model and put these thoughts into Portuguese.

Model: Você nunca descansa?

1. Don't you ever work?
2. Don't you ever go to New York?
3. Don't you ever study?
4. Don't you ever arrive late?

5. Don't you ever open the windows?
6. Doesn't he ever leave early?
7. Doesn't he ever feel well?
8. Doesn't he ever go to bed early?
9. Doesn't he ever stop in Washington?
10. Doesn't he ever have to study?

Comprehension

Listen to these utterances and notify your instructor of any that are not clear to you.

Translations

How would you say the following utterances in Portuguese? In numbers 1-5 the present tense should be used, even though the reference is to future time. This use of the present tense is just as common in Portuguese as it is in English.

1. Tomorrow we (a gente) come early.
2. Tomorrow we rest.
3. Tomorrow we buy the tickets.
4. Remember that tomorrow we begin at 7:30 p.m.
5. Remember that tomorrow we go to the beach.
6. It's my turn.
7. It's never my turn.
8. It's my turn to rest. (Use de + descansar)
9. Remember that tomorrow it's my turn.
10. It's my turn to speak. (Use de + infinitive)
11. It's my turn to buy the food.
12. It's your turn to prepare the food.
13. It's your turn to buy the tickets.
14. It's your turn to eat lunch early.
15. It's your turn to repeat.
16. Changing the subject, what are we going to do tomorrow?
17. Changing the subject, where are we going to eat dinner?
18. Changing the subject, how are we going to get (receive) news of you?
19. Changing the subject, who is going to drive?
20. Changing the subject, when are we going to the movies?

21. I am a little tired. When are we going to leave?
22. I am very tired. I worked too much today.
23. If he is tired, why doesn't he go home?
24. If you are tired, why don't you stay home?
25. When I am tired, I always leave early.
26. I'm not tired. Let's go to the beach!
27. Yesterday I left early.
28. My friend Sam left with me. He lives in Alexandria also.
29. I always leave with Sam. He's a good friend.
30. Sam is a friend of the president.
31. Well, let's change the subject. Let's talk about Gloria.
32. Good idea! Who's Gloria?
33. Don't you know (her)? She's our teacher!
34. Of course. Now I remember. Excuse me.