

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Intermediate S1 #1

## Is Your Dog Lost in Brazil?

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#1

# INTRODUCTION

Braden: Hello, and welcome to PortuguesePOD101.com, where we study modern Portuguese in a fun, educational format!

Sílvia: So, brush up on the Portuguese that you started learning long ago, or start learning today.

Braden: Thanks for being here with us for this lesson, Sílvia, what are we looking at in this lesson?

Braden: Welcome everyone to our first Intermediate lesson! You've been asking for it and now it's here!

Silvia: That's right! We've been hard at work getting this ready and setting things up just the way you want.

Braden: So, this is also one of the debut lesson of Silvia. They've been working with us for a while but always behind the scenes. Now you in the spotlight!

Silvia: Hey hey!

Braden: So tell us a bit about yourself.

Silvia: Well...

Braden: That's really great. So could you tell us a bit about the this series and how it's going to work?

Silvia: Sure. Our main goal when we were designing this series was to give intermediate level listeners deeper contact with Brazil and Portuguese.

Braden: That's right. One of the most complicated parts about learning a new language is context, but physical and cultural and we think we've done a pretty good job bringing quite a few topics that an intermediate level probably wouldn't be able to learn about with out being "in-country."

Silvia: That's right. Our intermediate level is geared toward people who already have a longer term contact and plan on keeping contact with both the language and the culture for a while.

Braden: As opposed to the person who's just trying to get a credit a college. The intermediate level is difficult because by it's nature "intermediate" is pretty general. We define intermediate as anyone who can carry on a conversation. It may be a simple conversation or a highly technical conversation about nuclear reactors but a conversation nonetheless.

Silvia: Our goal is that by the end of this series you'll be able to participate better in those conversations,

Braden: participate in more types of conversations

Silvia: and not get lost anymore!

Braden: that's a good one!

Silvia: Anyway so what's going on in this lesson?

Braden: Well the Story Line is that a lady is talking to the officer about her lost dog.

Lesson Details

Silvia: And what will we be learning in this lesson?

Braden: In this lesson, we'll be learning talking about the past

Silvia: Where does this conversation take place and who is it between?

Braden: This conversation takes place in the late morning, at the square, Adriana and the police officer

Silvia: What's the formality level?

Braden: Well, it's formal.

Silvia: Let's listen to the conversation.

## DIALOGUE

Policia: Então o que aconteceu?

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

Policia: Mas agora ele não está?

Maria: Não, ele desapareceu. Por isso chamei vocês.

Policia: Onde seu cachorro costumava ficar? Tem lugares que ele gosta?

Maria: Ele gosta do Parque Barigui. Tem muito espaço lá então ele consegue correr e brincar muito bem lá.

Policia: Também é a maior parque da cidade.

Maria: Fico preocupada também porque as vezes ele é meio bravo e talvez morda alguém.

Policia: Tem muitas pessoas que passam por lá. Você acha talvez que alguém roubou seu cachorro?

Maria: Eu não sei. Talvez, porque ele é de raça.

Policia: E qual é a raça dele?

Maria: Ele é um Chihuahua.

English Host: Let's hear the conversation one time slowly.

Policia: Então o que aconteceu?

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

Policia: Mas agora ele não está?

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Policia: Onde seu cachorro costumava ficar? Tem lugares que ele gosta?

Maria: Ele gosta do Parque Barigui. Tem muito espaço lá então ele consegue correr e brincar muito bem lá.

Policial: Também é a maior parque da cidade.

Maria: Fico preocupada também porque as vezes ele é meio bravo e talvez morda alguém.

Policial: Tem muitas pessoas que passam por lá. Você acha talvez que alguém roubou seu cachorro?

Maria: Eu não sei. Talvez, porque ele é de raça.

Policial: E qual é a raça dele?

Maria: Ele é um Chihuahua.

English Host: Now let's hear it with the English translation.

Policial: Então o que aconteceu?

Braden: So, what happened?

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

Braden: Well, I left my dog here behind the door. He is very obedient so I knew he would stay.

Policial: Mas agora ele não está?

Braden: But now he's not there?

Maria: Não, ele desapareceu. Por isso chamei vocês.

Braden: No, he disappeared. That's why I called you.

Policial: Onde seu cachorro costumava ficar? Tem lugares que ele gosta?

Braden: Where did your dog usually go? Are there places that he likes?

Maria: Ele gosta do Parque Barigui. Tem muito espaço lá então ele consegue correr e brincar muito bem lá.

Braden: He likes Barigui Park. There is a lot of space so he can run and play very well there.

Policial: Também é a maior parque da cidade.

Braden: It's also the largest park in the city.

Maria: Fico preocupada também porque as vezes ele é meio bravo e talvez morda alguém.

Braden: I'm worried too because sometimes he's a bit aggressive he might bite someone.

Policial: Tem muitas pessoas que passam por lá. Você acha talvez que alguém roubou seu cachorro?

Braden: Many people go through Barigui park. Do you think maybe someone stole your dog?

Maria: Eu não sei. Talvez, porque ele é de raça.

Braden: I don't know. Maybe, because he's purebred.

Policial: E qual é a raça dele?

Braden: And what breed of dog is he?

Maria: Ele é um Chihuahua.

Braden: He's a Chihuahua.

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Braden: (ask Silvia something about the dialogue-Peter always does a little review about the previous lessons. explain what you are thinking about the storyline in the lesson, so the students can follow and participate - don't make them guess.)

Silvia: (response)

Braden: I was surprised at how many dogs there are in Brazil.

Silvia: That's right...

Braden: and in many regions there are many stray dogs called "cachorro vira-lata" why are they called vira-lata?

Silvia: (expand on that) but there are also many dogs that are kept and bred as pets or guard dogs.

Braden: okay so what are Some of the more common dog breeds in Brazil are -

(focus on pronunciation)

Pit Bull - type of bull terriers including staffordshire bull terrier, American Staffordshire Bull Terrier, and the American Pit Bull Terrier,

Pastor alemão - means german shepherd, used for all dogs of this type. as in pastor alemão (german shepherd)

Labrador -

(others?)

Braden: Also, in my experience, I've noticed that dog owners are likely to know the breed of their own dogs but not much about any other dog.

## VOCAB LIST

Braden: Let's take a look at the vocabulary for this lesson.

: The first word we shall see is:

Sílvia: brincar [natural native speed]

Braden: to play, to joke, to have fun

Sílvia: brincar [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: brincar [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: cachorro [natural native speed]

Braden: dog

Sílvia: cachorro [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: cachorro [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: obediente [natural native speed]

Braden: obedient

Sílvia: obediente [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: obediente [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: cão [natural native speed]

Braden: dog

Sílvia: cão [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: cão [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: maior [natural native speed]

Braden: bigger, larger

Sílvia: maior [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: maior [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: roubar [natural native speed]

Braden: to steal, to rob

Sílvia: roubar [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: roubar [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: raça [natural native speed]

Braden: race, breed,

Sílvia: raça [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: raça [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sílvia: chiuaua [natural native speed]

Braden: chihuahua, race of dog from the Chihuahua region

Sílvia: chiuaua [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sílvia: chiuaua [natural native speed]

## VOCAB AND PHRASE USAGE

Braden: Let's have a closer look at the usage for some of the words and phrases from this lesson.

de raça

Sílvia: de raça

Braden: And what does this mean?

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

Braden: But it literally translates to "of race," right? Could you break it down for us?

Sílvia: (break down)

Braden: And how would you use this?

Sílvia: (examples & Explanations)

Braden: And next we have

Sílvia: meio bravo

Braden: which translates to?

Sílvia: literally translates to "half angry" but it means "a bit aggressive."

Braden: So she used this to describe her dog right. he was

Sílvia: meio bravo yes

Braden: Cool. Next we have

Sílvia: gosta. Now in the dialogue we heard the phrase, Tem lugares que ele gosta? which we translated as

Braden: "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.

Sílvia: yes, 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.

Braden: That's right So, to not end with a preposition, the sentence simply drops the 'de' attached to the gostar." and ends with gosta. The idea being that the rest of the sentence, including the "de" is inferred.

Silvia: So, the entire phrase would be Tem lugares que ele gosta "de frequentar"?

Braden: In my experience, gostar can only not be followed by de if it is the last word in the sentence.

Silvia: Well even here gostar is followed by 'de' it's just that the 'de' left off. It's still there though, just not said.

## LESSON FOCUS

Braden: So Silvia, what's the focus of this lesson?

Silvia: The focus of this lesson is the pretérito perfeito vs. pretérito imperfeito

Braden: In the dialogue, we heard the phrase

Silvia: Bem, eu deixei ele aqui atrás da porta.

Braden: Which we translated as "Well, I left him here behind the door."

Silvia: In this line we have both the preterit and the imperfect tense. In Portuguese, we call the preterit tense the preterito perfeito.

Braden: And what do you call the imperfect tense?

Silvia: the preterito imperfeito.

Braden: be sure to check out the PDF because we have a great table comparing the pretérito perfeito and the pretérito imperfeito. So how is the pretérito perfeito used?

Silvia: Well, it's actually the easier of the two. It's just the simple past. Simple being the key word.

Braden: Could you give us some examples of the pretérito perfeito?

Silvia: Sure. one simple phrase is Eu comi a banana.

Braden: Which we translated as "I ate the banana."

Silvia: another would be Nós andamos para o parque.

Braden: Which we translated as "We walked to the park."

Silvia: So the pretérito perfeito is the easier of these two past tenses. It's the simple past.

Braden: Right. The other past tense is called the pretérito imperfeito or imperfect tense. could you explain how to use the pretérito imperfeito?

Silvia: Sure. The preterito imperfeito is used when talking about repetitive actions, like always running in the morning, or emotions like I was so mad. That would be "Eu estava com tanta raiva" btw.

Braden: Do you use it for weather?

Silvia: Yes. Imperfeito is also used for weather and time. So, Estava três graus à seis da manhã. That's the imperfeito. Using the perfeito here sounds very strange, "estive três graus às seis da manhã." is very weird and doesn't make sense. It gives the feeling that you were three degrees at six am.



Braden: And in the imperfect?

Silvia: well that would be "you used to have to" right? That would be "você tinha que"

Braden: Okay, so the imperfect past is for emotions, weather, time, habitual actions, and for whenever you need to translate "used to."

Silvia: and the preterit tense or pretérito perfeito is used for snapshots of the past. Simple past actions view as a single event.

Braden: right. Like I listened to this great PortuguesePod101 lesson.

Silvia: Ha! Which would be "Eu ouvi essa ótima lição do PortuguesePod101."

Braden: That's all for today. Thanks for listening,

## OUTRO

Braden: That just about does it for today.

Silvia: Listeners, ever have any Portuguese language or lesson-related questions?

Braden: Or maybe you have some feedback for us...

Braden: Leave us a comment or ask a question on the lessons page!

Silvia: It's super simple. Go to [PortuguesePod101.com](http://PortuguesePod101.com)...

Braden: ...click on comments,

Silvia: ...enter your comment and name,

Braden: ...and that's it!

Silvia: Commenting is a a great way to practice writing and reading in Portuguese.

Braden: It helps you learn faster.

Silvia: And it helps us get better through your feedback.

Braden: No excuses.

Silvia: Go to [PortuguesePod101.com](http://PortuguesePod101.com), and comment now.

Braden: NOW!

Braden: See ya later!

Silvia: Tchau tchau!