

## LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Lower Beginner S1 #1 Getting into Portuguese Arguments about Soccer

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# 1

## DIALOGUE

Dustin: Parece que o Botafogo está fora da Copa.

Luciane: Que decepção. Eles têm os melhores artilheiros mas não conseguem fazer gol.

Dustin: Mas não fica triste! O Vasco ainda está na Copa.

Luciane: Ahn, mas eu só torço pelo Botafogo.

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

Dustin: Parece que o Botafogo está fora da Copa.

Luciane: Que decepção. Eles têm os melhores artilheiros mas não conseguem fazer gol.

Dustin: Mas não fica triste! O Vasco ainda está na Copa.

Luciane: Ahn, mas eu só torço pelo Botafogo.

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

Dustin: Parece que o Botafogo está fora da Copa.

Braden: It seems Botafogo is out of the Cup.

Luciane: Que decepção. Eles têm os melhores artilheiros mas não conseguem fazer gol.

Braden: I feel so deceived. They have the best forwards but they can't score goals.

Dustin: Mas não fica triste! O Vasco ainda está na

Copa.

Braden: But don't get sad. Vasco is still in the Cup.

Luciane: Ahn, mas eu só torço pelo Botafogo.

Braden: Uh, but I only cheer for Botafogo.

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Braden: So, we wanted to talk a little bit about Vasco

## VOCAB LIST

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

: The first word we shall see is:

Sandra: decepção [natural native speed]

Braden: disappointment

Sandra: decepção [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: decepção [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: botafogo [natural native speed]

Braden: a neighborhood in Rio

Sandra: botafogo [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: botafogo [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: artilheiros [natural native speed]

Braden: shooters, attackers, forwards

Sandra: artilheiros [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: artilheiros [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: gol [natural native speed]

Braden: goal

Sandra: gol [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: gol [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: Vasco [natural native speed]

Braden: Brazilian soccer club

Sandra: Vasco [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: Vasco [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: ainda [natural native speed]

Braden: still,

yet

Sandra: ainda [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: ainda [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: Copa [natural native speed]

Braden: cup

Sandra: Copa [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: Copa [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: torço [natural native speed]

Braden: I cheer

Sandra: torço [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: torço [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: saber [natural native speed]

Braden: to know

Sandra: saber [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: saber [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: também [natural native speed]

Braden: also, too

Sandra: também [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: também [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: ajuda [natural native speed]

Braden: help

Sandra: ajuda [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: ajuda [natural native speed]

: Next:

Sandra: pouco [natural native speed]

Braden: little, bit, a small amount

Sandra: pouco [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Sandra: pouco [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.

Sandra-: In the dialogue, we heard the phrase parece que

Braden: The literal translation is “it seems that”

Sandra-: but could also be translated as, “It looks as if.”

Braden: Could you break this down?

Sandra-: (break down)

Braden: So what's our next phrase?

Sandra-: In the dialogue, we heard the phrase que decepção

Braden: The literal translation is “that deception”

Sandra-: but it means something closer to, “How deceiving,” or “that is such a deception.”

Braden: Could you break this down?

Sandra-: (break down)

Braden: So what's our last phrase?

Sandra-: In the dialogue, we heard the phrase nem um pouco

Braden: The literal translation is “not even a little”

Sandra-: but more completely it means “not even a little bit.” For example, someone asks you, “are you tired?” And you can respond very naturally with

Braden: nem um

pouco

Sandra-: "Not even a little bit" or "not at all."

Braden: Could you break this down?

Sandra-: (break down)

Braden: Let's move on to the focus of this lesson.

## LESSON FOCUS

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

Sandra-: The focus of this lesson is agreement between nouns and verbs.

Braden: In the dialogue, we heard the phrase

Sandra-: Mas não fica triste!

Braden: Which we translated as "But don't get sad."

Sandra-: Noun-verb agreement is the reason why verbs need to be conjugated. Noun-verb agreement just means that the verb indicates the same number of nouns as are actually being talked about.

Braden: For example,

Sandra-: Eu jogo futebol.

Braden: Which translates to "I play soccer."

Sandra-: has correct noun-verb agreement. The verb jogo indicates the first person, I, which is what eu is.

Braden: However, if we change jogo to joga we



get

Sandra-: Eu joga futebol.

Braden: which translates to "I plays soccer."

Sandra-: Notice how the English sounds strange. It sounds equally strange in Portuguese.

Braden: This is because of incorrect noun-verb agreement. Joga indicates the second person and therefore doesn't "agree" with eu. This error is small enough that Brazilians will still be able to understand you, right?"

Sandra-: Yes. But do try to learn it right, please? As you can see both English and Portuguese have subject verb agreement. However, in Portuguese noun-verb agreement is much more frequent.

Braden: For example, if we were to change joga to jogamos we'd get-

Sandra-: Eu jogamos futebol.

Braden: which translates to "I play soccer."

Sandra-: This is an example of why exact translations can be deceptive. Here, the English is correct but the Portuguese is quite incomprehensible.

Braden: A Brazilian would not be able to understand what you meant.

Sandra-: Another example from the dialog is - Eles têm os melhores artilheiros mas não conseguem fazer gol.

Braden: Which translates to "They have the best forwards but they can't make goals."

Sandra-: Here we have two verbs in one sentence and both agree with different subjects. The two verbs, têm and conseguem, are conjugated to agree with eles and artilheiros respectively. If you changed eles to ele you would have to re-conjugate the

verb têm. Here's what that sentence would look like -

Sandra-: Ele tem os melhores artilheiros mas não conseguem fazer gol.

Braden: Which translates to "He has the best forwards but they can't make goals." Notice how the English "they have" has changed in the sentence to "he has." This is verb agreement.

Sandra-: If we were to change artilheiros to artilheiro we'd have a similar change. Here we would have to change conseguem to consegue to maintain the noun-verb agreement.

Braden: And what would that sound like?

Sandra-: Ele tem o melhor artilheiro mas não consegue fazer gol.

Braden: which translates to "He has the best forward but he can't make goals." Could you give us some example sentences?

Sandra-: Sure. 1st, let's look at one that uses the verb Falar. so the example sentence would be - Elas falam demais!

Braden: which translates to 'They talk too much!'

Sandra-: next, let's use the verb Cantar. an example sentence would be Ele não canta bem.

Braden: which literally translates to, "He no sing well."but it means, "she doesn't sing well." Notice how this affects also the auxiliary verb "doesn't."

Sandra-: Lets review this lesson.

Braden: In this lesson, we examined one of the fundamental reasons why verb conjugation exists.

Sandra-: And that reason is because of noun verb agreement, which is when the

number of items indicated by the verb is the same as the number of items in reality.