

Unit 8

Programming

1. Listen to this new word.

tráfego () ()

2. Listen again. Its stressed syllable is the first one.

tráfego () ()

3. Now mimic the first syllable of the word, i.e., the stressed syllable.

trá- ()x ()x

4. Now mimic the whole word.

tráfego ()x ()x

5. Here is another word. It is stressed on the first of two syllables.

vamos () ()

6. If the word is stressed on the last syllable it sounds like an English slang word meaning 'scram.'

() ()

7. But stressed on the first syllable it is standard Portuguese, and it means 'we are going.' Mimic.

vamos ()x ()x ()x

Comment

In the next few frames we are going to talk about 'diphthongs.' The word 'diphthong' literally means 'two tones.' As applied to

Portuguese, however, the word is best interpreted as meaning 'two vowel sounds.'

The label 'diphthong' has been traditionally given to the combination of sounds that results when a stressed vowel sound and an unstressed i or u come together, in that order, in the same sentence.

8. Here are the diphthongs you have had thus far.

(1) Stressed a + unstressed i (as in mais, vai)

Repeat: ai ()x ()x

(2) Stressed a + unstressed u (as in Paulo)

Repeat: au ()x ()x

(3) Stressed e + unstressed i (as in solteiro)

Repeat: ei ()x ()x

(4) Stressed e + unstressed u (as in eu)

Repeat: eu ()x ()x

(5) Stressed o + unstressed u (as in estou, outra)

Repeat: ou ()x ()x

(6) Stressed o + unstressed i (as in noite)

Repeat: oi ()x ()x

9. Now, repeat these items. Listen for the unstressed u sound.

Paulo ()x ()x

eu ()x ()x

estou ()x ()x

outra ()x ()x

10. Now try these. Listen for the unstressed i sound.

mais ()x ()x

vai ()x ()x

solteiro ()x ()x

noite ()x ()x

11. Here is a diphthong that appears in the dialog of this unit.

Stressed o + unstressed i

Repeat: oi ()x ()x

12. Here is the word it appears in.

oito ()x ()x ()x

13. Some diphthongs can be nasalized.

(1) The combination of stressed e + unstressed i is nasalized in the word bem. The spelling of the word tends to obscure this fact.

Repeat: bem ()x ()x

(2) The combination of the sound we have freely symbolized as stressed uh, plus the unstressed u, is nasalized in the word não. Again, the spelling tends to obscure this fact.

Repeat: não ()x ()x

14. In the dialog for this unit there is a word which has the same nasal diphthong as the one you hear in the word não. Here is the word.

vão ()x ()x

15. Repeat não and vão one after the other. They rhyme.

1. não ()x ()x

2. vão ()x ()x

16. You will find this nasal diphthong in stressed syllables.

salão ()x ()x

portão ()x ()x

grandão ()x ()x

17. And you will find it in unstressed syllables (where, incidentally, it is written differently).

chegam ()x ()x

estudam ()x ()x

ficam ()x ()x

18. Here is a three syllable word. It is a new form of a familiar verb. Just listen.

pretendem () ()

19. The last syllable of this verb form has the same nasal diphthong as the word bem, but the syllable is not stressed. Here is the syllable in isolation.

-em ()x ()x ()x

20. Here is the whole form again. Repeat, being sure not to stress the -em at the end of it.

pretendem ()x ()x

21. Here are several more verb forms that end with the same unstressed nasal diphthong.

comem ()x ()x

querem ()x ()x

conhecem ()x ()x

podem ()x ()x

22. Let us leave diphthongs and return to a familiar vowel sound. Repeat these words; then go on to the Observation immediately following.

a. festa ()x ()x

b. até ()x ()x

c. ela ()x ()x

d. ê ()x ()x

e. José ()x ()x

Observation

You recall that the words in frame 22 all have the 'e' of English bed. In order to simplify discussion of this vowel sound, we will use the standard traditional terminology and call it the 'open E sound.'* Similarly, we will refer to the 'e' of você as the 'closed e.' The terms

'open' and 'closed' have to do with tongue position. In producing the open E the tongue is lower in the mouth, with the result that there is more of an 'opening' between the tongue and the roof of the mouth. In producing the closed e, the tongue is higher in the mouth; i.e., the space between the tongue and the roof of the mouth is more 'closed.' Whether or not you are conscious of actually feeling this variation in tongue position is not so important. What matters is that you are able to hear and mimic the two sounds. With the practice you have had thus far the chances are good that you can already do so with considerable accuracy. Still, the terms 'open' and 'closed' are convenient ones, and for many they are useful in their descriptiveness, so we shall use them henceforth.

23. Here is a new word containing the open E sound, the word for 'seven.'

sete ()x ()x ()x

24. The word may also be pronounced another way, with a ch sound preceding the final i sound.

sete ()x ()x ()x

*The capital E will regularly be used in this text to symbolize this sound.

25. Either way is correct. The t sound and the ch sound alternate with each other before an i sound, the choice depending on the dialect of the native speaker.

a. () ()x ()x

b. () ()x ()x

26. Recall that the pronoun 'she' has the open E.

ela ()x ()x

27. Listen to how 'she' contrasts with 'he.'

(ela)x (ele)x (ela)x (ele)x

28. The final vowels of the two words are different, and so are the initial vowels. The initial vowel of 'she' is the open E; the initial vowel of 'he' is the closed e.

(ela)x (ele)x (ela)x (ele)x

29. If we pluralize ela and ele, we have elas and eles, which are the words for 'they.' There is an open E in elas, and a closed e in eles.

elas ()x ()x

eles ()x ()x

30. The word elas refers to a group of females, the word eles to a group of males.

Ângela e Lúcia: elas ()x ()x

Marcos e Luís: eles ()x ()x

Dialog

(Sandra has told Paulo that she and Maria are planning to visit the park tomorrow).

Sandra

vamos

go (we-form)

nós vamos sair

we're going to leave

às sete

at seven

a manhã

the morning

às sete da manhã

at seven in the morning

Nós vamos sair às sete da manhã.

We're going to leave at seven in the morning.

Paulo

vocês

you (plural)

pretendem

plan (they-form)

chegar

arrive (neutral form)

vocês pretendem chegar

you plan to arrive

lá

there

bem cedo

real early

Vocês pretendem chegar lá

Do you plan to get there

bem cedo?

real early?

Sandra

isso	that
mesmo	exactly
<u>Isso mesmo.</u>	<u>That's right.</u>
oito	eight
meia	half
<u>Às oito e meia, mais ou menos.</u>	<u>At eight thirty, more or less.</u>

Paulo

vão	go (they-form)
evitar	avoid (neutral form)
vão evitar	you're going to avoid
o tráfego	the traffic
todo	all
todo o tráfego	all the traffic
<u>Vocês vão evitar todo o tráfego.</u>	<u>You're going to avoid all the traffic.</u>

Sandra

<u>Vamos...</u>	<u>We're going to... (Right!)</u>
levantar	get up (neutral form)
quer levantar	you want to get up
você não quer levantar?	don't you want to get up?
também	also, too
<u>Você não quer levantar cedo também?</u>	<u>Don't you want to get up early too?</u>

A LOOK AT THE GRAMMAR

Practice Exercises

Part I: The 'they-form'

There is one more shape of the verb that you must become familiar with. We call it the 'they-form'. It is the shape the verb takes when 'they' or 'you-plural' is the actor. The they-form would be used in the Portuguese equivalents of the following sentences:

They have five minutes left.

They don't know where to go from here.

The twins are sick.

You two are going with us.

The mechanics refuse to work.

All four cars ran off the road.

Opposites attract.

Did you (plural) work hard over the weekend?

Practice 1: (Recorded)

Here is a group of ten they-forms. Listen to them while paying particular attention to their endings.

Practice 2: (Recorded)

Now listen to the difference between the he-form and the they-form of the same verbs.

<u>He-form</u>	<u>They-form</u>	<u>He-form</u>	<u>They-form</u>
1. ()	()	6. ()	()
2. ()	()	7. ()	()
3. ()	()	8. ()	()
4. ()	()	9. ()	()
5. ()	()	10. ()	()

The above they-forms all end with the same unstressed nasal diphthong -em.

Practice 3: (Recorded)

Which of the following are he-forms and which are they-forms?
Mark an x in the appropriate column. Answers are on last page.

	He	They
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

	He	They
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		

Practice 4: (Recorded)

Now practice saying several they-forms.

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----|------|------|-----|-----|------|------|
| 1. | () | ()x | ()x | 6. | () | ()x | ()x |
| 2. | () | ()x | ()x | 7. | () | ()x | ()x |
| 3. | () | ()x | ()x | 8. | () | ()x | ()x |
| 4. | () | ()x | ()x | 9. | () | ()x | ()x |
| 5. | () | ()x | ()x | 10. | () | ()x | ()x |

Practice 5: (Recorded)

- a. Practice saying these noun and pronoun actors that might accompany they-forms.

- o Paulo e a Yara
- a Inês e a Ângela
- o Marcos e o Luís
- a Nilza e a Raquel

A Lúcia e você

os professores

as professoras

Vocês

Os senhores (plural of o senhor)

As senhoras (plural of a senhora)

Eles

Elas

- b. Now practice saying these noun and pronoun actors followed by they-forms.

O Paulo e a Yara querem. (want)

A Inês e a Ângela pretendem. (plan to)

O Marcos e o Luís podem. (can)

A Nilza e a Raquel vão. (are going)

O Paulo e a Yara não vão. (are not going)

Vocês vão?

Os senhores querem?

As senhoras não podem?

Eles pretendem?

Elas querem?

Os professores vão?

As professoras não querem?

Practice 6: (Recorded)

Practice saying the following combinations of they-form plus infinitive until you can say them easily.

- A. 1. They (masc.) want to eat. () ()x ()x
 2. They (masc.) want to leave. () ()x ()x
 3. They (masc.) want to get up. () ()x ()x
 4. They (masc.) want to avoid the traffic. () ()x ()x
- B. 1. They (fem.) plan to eat. () ()x ()x
 2. They (fem.) plan to leave. () ()x ()x
 3. They (fem.) plan to arrive. () ()x ()x
 4. They (fem.) plan to avoid the traffic. () ()x ()x
- C. 1. Are you (pl.) planning to stay? () ()x ()x
 2. Are you (pl.) planning to leave? () ()x ()x
 3. Are you (pl.) planning to get up? () ()x ()x
 4. Are you (pl.) planning to speak? () ()x ()x
- D. 1. You (pl.) can come. () ()x ()x
 2. You (pl.) can get up. () ()x ()x
 3. You (pl.) can leave. () ()x ()x
 4. You (pl.) can eat. () ()x ()x

- E. 1. Paulo and Yara are planning to () ()x ()x
leave early.
2. Paulo and Roberto are planning to () ()x ()x
arrive early.
3. Paulo and Roberto are planning to () ()x ()x
come early.
4. Yara and Maria are planning to get () ()x ()x
up early.

Practice 7: (Recorded)

How would you say the following in Portuguese? Check the tape for confirmation after you have made your response aloud.

1. Are you (plural) planning to stay?
2. Are you (plural) planning to leave?
3. Do you (plural) want to avoid the traffic?
4. Do you (plural) want to get up early?
5. They (masc.) want to stay.
6. They (masc.) want to eat.
7. They (fem.) want to visit the park also.
8. Paulo and Yara want to visit Washington too.
9. Yara and Maria can get up early.
10. Yara and Maria can arrive early.
11. Yara and Santos want to make a phone call.
12. Yara and Santos can avoid the traffic.

Part II. 'Going to' in Portuguese

In this section we expand upon another combination of verb plus neutral form. It is the equivalent of English 'going to' plus verb. ('He's going to retire.', 'She's going to faint.', etc.) In both English and Portuguese this construction is commonly used to talk about the future. Traditionally it is not labelled the future tense in either language, but it might well be called the 'substitute future' in both.

Here are several Portuguese examples you have had.

1. Nós vamos sair às sete.

(We are going to leave at seven.)

2. Vocês vão evitar todo o tráfego.

(You are going to avoid all the traffic.)

3. Você não vai comer?

(Aren't you going to eat?)

4. Agora you dar um telefonema.

(I'm going to make a phone call now.)

Practice 8: We-forms and They-forms (Recorded)

Listen to the following short sentences, then repeat as indicated. Be sure you know what they mean.

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------------|
| A. | 1. We're going to leave. | () ()x ()x |
| | 2. We're going to arrive. | () ()x ()x |
| | 3. We're going to stay. | () ()x ()x |

4. We're going to speak. () ()x ()x
- B. 1. They're going to avoid the traffic. () ()x ()x
 2. They're going to visit. () ()x ()x
 3. They're going to get up. () ()x ()x
 4. They're going to arrive. () ()x ()x
- C. 1. They (masc.) are going to visit () ()x ()x
 the park.
 2. They (fem.) are going to visit () ()x ()x
 the park.
 3. They (masc.) are going to avoid () ()x ()x
 all the traffic.
 4. They (fem.) are going to avoid () ()x ()x
 all the traffic.
- D. 1. Are we going to make a phone call? () ()x ()x
 2. Are we going to avoid the traffic? () ()x ()x
 3. Are we going to get up late? () ()x ()x
 4. Are we going to stay? () ()x ()x

Practice 9: Comprehension exercises. (Recorded)

All of the following sentences on the tape say either 'We're going to do something,' or 'They're going to do something.'
 Listen to the sentences, determine the meaning of each, and make

a check in the appropriate column in the chart below. Number 1 is done for you. The answers appear on the last page of this unit.

	<u>We're going to:</u>				<u>They're going to:</u>			
	<u>get up</u>	<u>leave</u>	<u>arrive</u>	<u>stay</u>	<u>get up</u>	<u>leave</u>	<u>arrive</u>	<u>stay</u>
1.		✓						
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

Practice 10: (Recorded)

How would you say these thoughts in Portuguese? Check the tape for verification after you make your response.

1. We're going to leave.
2. We're going to leave tomorrow.
3. We're going to stay.
4. We're going to stay until ten.
5. They're going to visit the park too.

6. They're going to get up at eight thirty.
7. They're going to eat.
8. They're going to make a phone call.
9. We're going to avoid the traffic.
10. We're going to arrive there quite early.
11. We're going to arrive at seven.
12. They're going to arrive at eight-thirty.

In the preceding exercises you have practiced the we-form and the they-form. In the next several exercises you will practice the I-form and the he-form.

Practice 11: (Recorded)

A. First, recall the I-form in these excerpts from an earlier dialog. Listen and repeat.

1. vou ()x ()x
2. vou dar ()x ()x
3. Vou dar um telefonema. ()x ()x

B. Now, recall the he-form in these excerpts from an earlier dialog. Listen and repeat.

1. vai ()x ()x
2. vai comer ()x ()x
3. Você não vai comer? ()x ()x

Practice 12: (Recorded)

Listen to the following short sentences, then repeat as indicated. Be sure that you associate the corresponding English equivalent with each sentence.

- A. 1. I am going to make a phone call. () ()x ()x
2. I am going to leave early. () ()x ()x
3. I am going to stay. () ()x ()x
4. I am going to visit the park. () ()x ()x
- B. 1. He is going to talk. () ()x ()x
2. He is going to eat. () ()x ()x
3. He is going to get up. () ()x ()x
4. He is going to visit the park. () ()x ()x
- C. 1. Yara is going to arrive tomorrow. () ()x ()x
2. Yara is going to leave tomorrow. () ()x ()x
3. Yara is going to stay. () ()x ()x
4. Yara is going to make a phone call. () ()x ()x
- D. 1. Are you going to leave? () ()x ()x
2. Are you going to get up? () ()x ()x
3. Are you going to visit the park? () ()x ()x
4. Are you going to make a phone call? () ()x ()x

- E. 1. I am going to talk with Santos. () ()x ()x
 2. I am going to leave with Yara. () ()x ()x
 3. I am going to stay with you. () ()x ()x
 4. I am going to avoid the traffic. () ()x ()x

- F. 1. Is Santos going to stay? () ()x ()x
 2. Is Santos going to get up? () ()x ()x
 3. Is Santos going to talk? () ()x ()x
 4. Is Santos going to visit the park? () ()x ()x

Practice 13: Comprehension exercise. (Recorded)

Listen to the following sentences, determine the meaning of each (either 'I' or 'he' is going to do something), then put a check mark in the appropriate column below. Verify at the end of this unit.

	<u>I'm going to:</u>				<u>He's going to:</u>			
	<u>get up</u>	<u>leave</u>	<u>arrive</u>	<u>stay</u>	<u>get up</u>	<u>leave</u>	<u>arrive</u>	<u>stay</u>
1.								
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
8.								
9.								
10.								
11.								
12.								

Practice 14: (Recorded)

How would you say the following in Portuguese? Check the tape for verification after you make your response aloud. In this practice the voice on the tape omits the pronoun for 'I' but not for 'he' and 'you.'

1. I'm going to leave.
2. I'm going to leave now.
3. He's going to stay.
4. He's going to stay until 10.
5. He's going to arrive late.
6. I'm going to arrive early.
7. I'm going to make a phone call.
8. Paulo is going to avoid the traffic.
9. I'm going to speak with Yara, too.
10. Yara is going to speak with me.
11. You are going to speak with Paulo.
12. Are you going to speak with Paulo?
13. Maria is going to leave at 8:30 in the morning.
14. Maria is going to leave with Roberto.
15. Is Maria going to get up early?

Part III. 'Not' in Portuguese

The Portuguese word for 'not' (não) always comes immediately before verbs and verb combinations. Thus:

1. É casada. (She's married)
Não é casada. (She's not married)
2. Posso. (I can)
Não posso. (I can not)
3. Eu pretendo ir. (I plan to go)
Eu não pretendo ir. (I do not plan to go)

Practice 15: (Recorded)

Listen to these groups of sentences. In each case an affirmative utterance is followed by a negative one.

Practice 16: (Recorded)

In this exercise you are to make the sentences negative. Listen first to the sentence in the affirmative, then during the silence on the tape, convert it orally to the negative by inserting 'não' in front of the verb. You will then hear your response confirmed.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 10. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 11. _____ |
| 6. _____ | 12. _____ |

Practice 17: (Recorded)

How would you say these short sentences in Portuguese? You should be able to do these rapidly. In this practice you should use the Portuguese pronouns. Check the tapes for confirmation.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. He's not home. | 9. She can't stay. |
| 2. She's not married. | 10. She doesn't want to stay. |
| 3. She's not the oldest. | 11. She doesn't plan to stay. |
| 4. I'm not hungry. | 12. She isn't going to stay. |
| 5. I can't. | 13. She isn't going to eat. |
| 6. I can't leave. | 14. He isn't going to arrive. |
| 7. Paulo can't leave. | 15. They aren't going to arrive. |
| 8. Paulo can't get up. | 16. They aren't going to talk. |

Part IV: Answering questions in the negative

Listen to these groups of questions and answers as given by the instructors on the tape. In each case the second instructor will give a negative answer.

Practice 18: (Recorded)

In this group, Instructor A asks something about Instructor B, and Instructor B answers in the negative. Just listen.

Practice 19: (Recorded)

In this group, Instructor A will ask you something about yourself. Answer in the negative. Check the tape for confirmation.

Practice 20: (Recorded)

In this group Instructor A will ask Instructor B something about somebody else, and Instructor B will answer in the negative. Just listen.

Practice 21: (Recorded)

Now Instructor A will ask you similar questions about somebody else. You should answer in the negative.

Comprehension (Recorded)

Listen to these sentences and write down the numbers of any that you do not understand. Your instructor will help you.

TranslationsI. Responding Affirmatively and Negatively

Follow along visually below as you listen to these questions and answers. Then see if you can participate in the exchanges just by looking at the English.

1. Are you going to get up early?

Yes, I am.

2. Are you going to get up at 7:00?

No, I'm not.

3. Are you going to leave now?
Yes, I am.
4. Is Yara going to stay?
Yes, she is.
5. Is Yara going to speak with José?
Yes, she is.
6. Is Yara going to get up early?
No, she's not.
7. Are we going to eat well?
Yes, we are.
8. Are we going to avoid the traffic?
No, we're not.
9. Are we going to arrive early?
Yes, we are.
10. Are they going to visit the park?
Yes, they are.
11. Are they going to talk with you?
Yes, they are.
12. Are they going to stay?
No, they are not.
13. Do they plan to stay?
Yes, they do.

14. Do they plan to visit the park?
No, they don't.
15. Do they want to leave?
No, they don't.
16. Do they want to eat now?
Yes, they do.
17. Are they able to get up early?
No, they're not.
18. But do they want to get up early?
Yes, they do.
19. Can they avoid the traffic?
Yes, they can.
20. Do they want to?
Yes, they do.

II. Here are some more of the same sort, but expanded a bit. The same instructions apply. See if you can do these with another student.

1. A. Are you planning to leave early?
B. No, I'm not. I'm planning to leave at 10:00.
2. A. Are you going to leave now?
B. No, I'm not. I'm going to stay until 05:00.
3. A. Is Yara going to get up early?
B. No, she's not. She's going to get up at 10:00.
4. A. Do you want to visit the park?
B. No, I don't. I want to stay here.
5. A. Do you want to speak with Paulo?
B. Yes, I do. And I want to speak with Yara, too.
6. A. Do you want to speak with Yara?
B. Yes, I do. Does Yara want to speak with me?
7. A. Is José going to leave with you?
B. No, he's not. He's going to leave with Yara.
8. A. Is José going to avoid the traffic?
B. Yes, he is. He's planning to leave early.

6. They're going to arrive.
7. We're going to get up.
8. They're going to stay.
9. They're going to leave.
10. We're going to arrive.
11. They're going to get up.
12. They're going to arrive.

- Practice 13:
1. I'm going to stay.
 2. I'm going to arrive.
 3. He's going to get up.
 4. I'm going to get up.
 5. He's going to leave.
 6. He's going to stay.
 7. I'm going to leave.
 8. He's going to get up.
 9. He's going to arrive.
 10. I'm going to stay.
 11. I'm going to arrive.
 12. I'm going to get up.