

Unit 18

1. In past units you have seen that 'my' is given in Portuguese as either meu or minha, the choice depending on the gender of the item that follows. For example:
 - a. meu carro ()X ()X
 - b. minha esposa ()X ()X
2. You have also seen that the appropriate definite article very frequently appears before meu and minha.
 - a. o meu carro ()X ()X
 - b. a minha esposa ()X ()X
3. The phrases in No. 2 above mean exactly the same as those in No. 1: 'my car' and 'my wife'.
4. In English, if I want to remove the word 'car' from the sentence 'My car is a Chevrolet', I must also change something else. I must say,

'Mine is a Chevrolet.'

In such a case we assume, of course, that the word 'car', or its equivalent, has already been mentioned in a previous sentence. We would not be likely to say such a sentence if this were not true.
5. In Portuguese, if you wish to remove the word carro from the sentence O meu carro é um Chevrolet, you do so without changing anything else in the sentence.

O meu é um Chevrolet. ()X ()X

This is the equivalent of 'Mine is a Chevrolet'. Again, common sense tells us that 'carro' was mentioned in a previous sentence.
6. Notice that you must have the definite article. You cannot say Meu é um Chevrolet. The o must be present.
7. If you are dealing with a feminine item, the procedure is the same. You omit the noun but retain the article and the possessive. Thus, if your Brazilian friend tells you---
 - a. A minha esposa é brasileira ()X ()X
'My wife is Brazilian'

you may want to respond with---

- b. A minha é americana. ()X ()X
'Mine is American'.

8. The plurals work the same way. For example, in response to the statement---

- a. Os meus meninos estão no Rio. ()X ()X
'My children are in Rio'.

you might wish to say---

- b. Os meus estão aqui. ()X ()X
'Mine are here'.

9. If you tell your Brazilian friend---

- a. As minhas filhas são americanas. ()X ()X
'My daughters are American'.

he may respond with---

- b. As minhas são brasileiras. ()X ()X
'Mine are Brazilian'.

Practice 1. (Recorded)

How would you say 'mine' with reference to the following items? Use the definite article. Confirm with the tape.

- a. car
- b. daughter
- c. house
- d. daughters
- e. wife
- f. cars
- g. table
- h. newspaper
- i. windows
- j. tires
- k. letter
- l. letters
- m. party

Practice 2. (Recorded)

In this exercise, your instructor will make short statements about items or persons that belong to him. You are to respond with, 'Mine is(are) such-and-such too.' For example, if you hear---

A minha esposa está em Washington.

you should respond with---

A minha está em Washington também.

(1-8)

10. Now let us continue. Recall this sentence:

E que tal o seu inglês? ()X ()X
'And how's your English?

11. O seu (or just seu) is the form used for your when one is dealing with masculine nouns.

(o) seu livro ()X ()X

(o) seu menino ()X ()X

(o) seu carro ()X ()X

12. When one is dealing with feminine nouns, a sua (or sua) is the appropriate form.

a sua ()X ()X ()X

13. Thus, 'your house' is---

a. sua casa ()X ()X ()X or

b. a sua casa ()X ()X ()X

14. 'Your wife' is---

(a) sua esposa ()X ()X

15. How would you say 'your party'?

(a sua festa)

Verify: ()X ()X

16. In the case of a plural noun, you must pluralize everything that goes with it. Thus, 'your parties' is---
- as suas festas ()X ()X, or simply
 - suas festas ()X ()X
17. 'Your cars' would be----
- Os seus carros ()X ()X, or simply
 - seus carros ()X ()X
18. How would you say 'your parties'?
- (as suas festas)
Verify: ()X ()X
19. How would you say 'your sons'?
- (os seus filhos)
Verify: ()X ()X
20. If we are talking about 'houses', and I want to refer to your house without actually saying the word 'house', I will simply say---
- a sua ()X ()X
- In English, this translates as 'yours'.
21. How would you say 'yours' with reference to a 'party'?
- (a sua)
Verify: ()X ()X
22. How would you say 'yours' with reference to the plural item 'parties'?
- (as suas)
Verify: ()X ()X
23. How would you say 'yours' with reference to a car?
- (o seu)
Verify: ()X ()X
24. How would you say 'yours' with reference to the plural 'cars'?
- (os seus)
Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 3. (Recorded)

Say the following sentences, then give the equivalent of the question 'And yours?' for each one. Confirm with the tape.

1. A minha filha é americana. (And yours?)
2. O meu carro é um Chevrolet. (And yours?)
3. Os meus pneus são velhos. (And yours?) [plural]
4. A minha casa é velha. (And yours?)
5. As minhas crianças são brasileiras. (And yours?) [plural]
6. A minha festa é amanhã. (And yours?)
7. O meu espanhol é péssimo. (And yours?)
8. Os meus filhos estão em Washington. (And yours?) [plural]

25. 'Our house' is---

a nossa casa ()X ()X

26. 'Our book' is---

o nosso livro ()X ()X

27. To say 'ours', with reference to 'house', just omit the word casa.

a nossa ()X ()X

28. Likewise, to say 'ours' with reference to 'book', you omit the word livro.

o nosso ()X ()X

29. With reference to the plural items 'houses' and 'books', the forms are, respectively:

as nossas ()X ()X

os nossos ()X ()X

30. How would you say 'ours' with reference to 'daughter'?
(a nossa)

Verify: ()X ()X

31. How would you say 'ours' with reference to daughters'?
(as nossas)

Verify: ()X ()X

32. How would you say 'our' with reference to 'beaches'?
(as nossas)

Verify: ()X ()X

33. With reference to 'parks'?
(os nossos)

Verify: ()X ()X

34. With reference to 'embassies'?
(as nossas)

Verify: ()X ()X

35. Thus far, you have learned how to say 'my' and 'mine', 'your' and 'yours', and 'our' and 'ours'. But how about 'his'? And how about 'her' and 'hers'?

36. The Portuguese equivalent of 'his book' is literally 'the book of him'. The phrase 'of him' is de + dele, which always contracts, as follows:

dele ()X ()X ()X

37. Thus, 'the book of him' or 'his book' is---

o livro dele ()X ()X ()X

38. How would you say 'his accent'?
(o sotaque dele)

Verify: ()X ()X

39. How would you say 'his wife'?
(a esposa dele)

Verify: ()X ()X

40. If the item possessed is plural, you simply use the plural form of that item, as always. Thus, how would you say 'his books'?
(os livros dele)

Verify: ()X ()X

41. How would you say 'his children'?
(as crianças dele)

Verify: ()X ()X

42. The Portuguese equivalent of 'her book' is literally 'the book of her'. The phrase 'of her' is de + ela, which always contracts, as follows:

dela ()X ()X ()X

43. Thus, 'the book of her' or 'her book' is

o livro dela ()X ()X ()X

44. How would you say 'her Portuguese'?
- (o português dela)
Verify: ()X ()X
45. How would you say 'her newspaper'?
- (o jornal dela)
Verify: ()X ()X
46. How would you say 'her letter'?
- (a carta dela)
Verify: ()X ()X
47. If you wanted to say the plural, 'her letters', how would you say it?
- (as cartas dela)
Verify: ()X ()X
48. And how would you say 'her children'?
- (as crianças dela)
Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 4. (Recorded)

Practice saying these items until you can do them freely and easily.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. His friend | 9. His <u>houses</u> |
| 2. Her friend | 10. Her <u>houses</u> |
| 3. Her accent | 11. Her food |
| 4. Her <u>tables</u> | 12. His room |
| 5. His <u>friends</u> | 13. His children |
| 6. His <u>sons</u> | 14. His <u>newspapers</u> |
| 7. His wife | 15. Her <u>dialogs</u> |
| 8. His Chevrolet | |

49. If we omit the word casa from the phrase a casa dela 'her house', we are left with a dela, which is the equivalent of 'hers'. (Literally, 'the one of her'.)

a casa dela ()X ()X
a dela ()X ()X

50. Likewise, if we remove the word carro from the phrase o carro dela 'her car', we are left with o dela. This too translates as 'hers'.

o carro dela ()X ()X

o dela ()X ()X

51. Similarly, if we have already established that we are talking about 'houses', and I want to say 'his' (as in 'his is old'), I will say a dele.

a casa dele ()X ()X

a dele ()X ()X

52. And, if I am referring to something masculine, such as carro, I will use the masculine definite article and say 'his' this way:

o dele ()X ()X

53. If we are speaking of plural items, I will use the appropriate plural definite article. Thus, 'hers', when it refers to the masculine plural, is as follows:

os dela ()X ()X

54. How would you say 'hers' with reference to 'letters'?
(as dela)

Verify: ()X ()X

55. How would you say 'hers' with reference to 'dialogs'?
(os dela)

Verify: ()X ()X

56. Now, how would you say 'his' with reference to 'dialogs'?
(os dele)

Verify: ()X ()X

57. And how would you say 'his' when referring to 'parties'?
(as dele)

Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 5. (Recorded)

This practice is an easy one. All you need to do is listen to the items on the tape and repeat each one without the noun. Thus, if you hear os livros dele, you will repeat only os dele.

Practice 6. (Recorded)

Repeat the following sentences from the tape, then translate the English query that follows in parentheses.

1. A minha filha é americana. (And his?)
2. O meu carro é um Chevrolet. (And hers?)
3. Os meus pneus são velhos. (And his?)
4. A minha casa é velha. (And hers?)
5. A minha festa é amanhã. (And hers?)
6. Os meus filhos estão em Washington. (And his?)
7. O meu português é muito bom. (And hers?)

58. Instead of using the pronouns ele, ela, etc., we can use proper nouns. That is, instead of saying 'the book of her', we can say 'the book of Paul', i.e. 'Paul's book'.

o livro de Paulo ()X ()X

59. If we use the definite article o with Paul's name, we have the contraction do. The meaning is still 'Paul's book'.

o livro do Paulo ()X ()X

60. Using the contraction, how would you say 'Paul's office'?
(o escritório do Paulo)

Verify: ()X ()X

61. Using the contraction da, how would you say 'Yara's office'?
(o escritório da Yara)

Verify: ()X ()X

62. How would you say 'Yara's friends'?
(os amigos da Yara)

Verify: ()X ()X

63. How would you say 'Roberto's friends'?
(os amigos do Roberto)

Verify: ()X ()X

64. How would you say 'Roberto's grammar'?
(a gramática do Roberto)

Verify: ()X ()X

Practice 7. (Recorded)

Translate these brief phrases into Portuguese. The tape confirmations have the contractions do and da.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Paul's car | 4. Joe's accent |
| 2. Paul's cars | 5. The teacher's words |
| 3. Mary's Spanish | 6. Rio's beaches |

- 7. The Embassy's door
- 8. John's newspaper
- 9. John's wife
- 10. Yara's book

65. And, again, it is possible to leave out the noun in the above phrases. If we omit the noun from the phrase o escritório da Yara, for example, we are left with o da Yara, which means 'Yara's' (referring to her office, of course).

o da Yara ()X ()X

66. If we are talking about houses, and we want to say something about Paul's house without actually saying the word casa, we can say a do Paulo, which means 'Paul's'.

a ~~casa~~ do Paulo = a do Paulo ()X ()X

67. The same procedure applies to the plural. The phrase os livros da Yara ('Yara's books') can be shortened to os da Yara ('Yara's').

os da Yara ()X ()X

68. Likewise, as praias do Rio ('Rio's beaches') can be shortened to as do Rio ('Rio's').

as do Rio ()X ()X

Practice 8. (Recorded)

While referring to the nouns suggested at the left, practice putting into Portuguese the statements at the right. Check with the tape.

Example: carro

a. Yara's is a Chevrolet.

(You should say: O da Yara é um Chevrolet.)

1. filha

- a. Paul's arrived yesterday.
- b. Mine arrives today.
- c. Maria's is going to arrive tomorrow.

2. carro

- a. Mine is a Ford.
- b. The teacher's is a Ford, too.
- c. But Roberto's is a Volkswagen.

3. filhos (plural)

- a. Roberto's speak Portuguese.
- b. Yara's speak Portuguese, too.
- c. Do yours speak Portuguese, too?

4. festa
- a. Mine is today.
 - b. Maria's is today too.
 - c. Is Sandra's going to be tomorrow?
5. pnus (plural)
- a. Carlos's are old.
 - b. Mine are old, too.
 - c. And Bill's blew out.
6. amigo
- a. Fred's is Brazilian.
 - b. Mine is too.
 - c. Yara's is American.

DIALOG

Professor

dona	(title of respect)
para	to, towards

Quando é que a senhora vai para o Brasil, Dona Bárbara? When are you going to Brazil, Barbara?

Barbara

vinte e seis	twenty-six
maio	May
o sábado	Saturday
depois de	after
a formatura	graduation

No dia vinte e seis de maio. On the 26th of May.
O sábado depois da minha formatura. The Saturday after my graduation.

Professor

direta	direct
diretamente	directly

A senhora vai diretamente para o Rio? Are you going directly to Rio?

Barbara

parar	stop (neutral form)
pais	parents

Bom, eu vou parar na Flórida e passar uma semana com os meus pais. Well, I'm going to stop in Florida and spend a week with my parents.

para	towards, for
------	--------------

E de lá, então, eu vou para o Rio. And from there, then, I'm going to Rio.

ProfessorQue bom!That's good.

a gente
receber
notícias
suas

we*
receive (neutral form)
news
yours, of you

A gente vai receber notícias suas? Are we going to hear from you?

Barbara

mandar
o cartão

send (neutral form)
post card

Eu vou mandar um cartão do Rio. I'm going to send a card from Rio.

Professor

comprou
as passagens

you bought (-ar type)
tickets

A senhora já comprou as passagens?

Did you buy your tickets yet?

Barbara

reservei
Varig

I reserved (-ar type)
Varig (Brazilian International
Airlines)

Eu já reservei de Washington a Miami pela Eastern, e de Miami ao Rio pela Varig.** I've reserved them; from Washington to Miami on Eastern, and from Miami to Rio on Varig.

* A gente (literally, 'the people') is very commonly used in the sense of 'we' or 'us'.

** The definite article in this contraction is feminine since the reference is to the word companhia 'company', which is feminine. That is, the Portuguese concept is 'on the Eastern (or Varig) Company'. Notice that the meaning of pela here ('on') is quite different from its meaning in Unit 16 where it was equated with 'around, about'. This is typical of the wide variety of equivalences that prepositions assume across language boundaries.

Supplementary Vocabulary (Recorded)The days of the week

segunda-feira	Monday
terça-feira	Tuesday
quarta-feira	Wednesday
quinta-feira	Thursday
sexta-feira	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday

The months of the year

janeiro	January
fevereiro	February
março	March
abril	April
maio	May
junho	June
julho	July
agosto	August
setembro	September
outubro	October
novembro	November
dezembro	December

Expansion Exercise 1 (Recorded)

Practice saying these dates after your instructor's voice on the tape.

1. Sábado, dois de fevereiro
2. Domingo, vinte e seis de fevereiro
3. Quarta-feira, doze de janeiro
4. Quinta-feira, seis de junho
5. Segunda-feira, dez de abril
6. Sexta-feira, quinze de setembro
7. Terça-feira, trinta de maio
8. Sábado, dezesseis de julho
9. Domingo, vinte e sete de agosto
10. Quarta-feira, primeiro* de outubro

* All dates except the 'first' are expressed with cardinal numbers.

Expansion Exercise 2. (Recorded)
(Practice with the verb comprar)

Repeat: A senhora já comprou as passagens?

Translate:

1. Have you (already) bought the car?
2. I already bought the car.
3. Are you going to buy the car?
4. I'm not going to buy anything.
5. I want to buy a postcard.
6. We bought two tickets.

Expansion Exercise 3. (Recorded)
(Practice with the verb mandar)

Repeat: Eu vou mandar um cartão.

Translate:

1. He's going to send a card from São Paulo.
2. He has already sent a card.
3. I sent a letter yesterday.
4. Did you send the letter to Brasilia?
5. Varig has already sent the tickets to New York.

Expansion Exercise 4. (Recorded)
(Practice with a gente, meaning 'we')

Repeat: A gente vai receber notícias suas?

Translate:

1. Are we going to receive a letter?
2. Are we going to like [it]?
3. Are we going to work tomorrow?
4. Are we going to stop in Rio?
5. Are we going to sleep until late?
6. We drink a lot of coffee.
7. We eat a good lunch here.

Comprehension

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

Exchanges and Brief Dialogs

I. (Recorded) These are brief, 2 and 3 line exchanges in Portuguese. First, listen to them on tape for comprehension purposes. Then look at them below, preferably while continuing to listen, and familiarize yourself with them so that you can use them readily, easily and understandingly with your teacher.

1. A. Eu esqueci os meus livros.
B. E eu esqueci os meus também.
2. A. O senhor falou com os seus pais?
B. Falei.
A. Que bom! Eu vou falar com os meus amanhã.
3. A. Este é o meu livro. Qual é o seu?
B. Este é o meu.
4. A. O filho do Paulo fala espanhol.
B. O do Roberto fala inglês.
5. A. Eu estou com o carro da Sandra.
B. Por que? O que é que aconteceu com o seu?
A. Nada. O meu está em casa.
6. A. Eles já compraram as passagens.
B. Eu ainda não comprei a minha.
7. A. Aqui está a minha passagem.
B. Você sabe onde é que está a da Sandra?
8. A. A minha filha fala inglês. E a sua?
B. A minha só fala português.
9. A. A nossa casa fica em Copacabana.
B. A nossa fica em Ipanema, perto da praia.
10. A. O meu filho é americano.
B. O da Yara é americano também.

II. Practice these brief dialogs. The first two are in Portuguese and are recorded for you.

1. A. O meu carro está muito perto, na Avenida Rio Branco. Onde está o seu?
 B. O meu está lá também.
 A. Então vamos no meu, ou no seu?*
- B. O do Jorge está perto também. Por que não vamos no* dele?

2. A. O senhor já comprou as passagens?
 B. Já, sim. Para o dia 28 de junho, pela Braniff.
 A. Por que pela Braniff? O senhor não gosta da Pan Am?
 B. Gosto, claro, mas a Pan Am vai diretamente ao Rio. A Braniff pára em Lima, e eu quero passar uns dias lá.
 A. O senhor conhece Lima?
 B. Conheço, sim. Eu tenho amigos lá.
 A. Que bom!

3. A. Are you going by Varig?
 B. No, by Pan American.
 A. What time do you arrive in Rio?
 B. At 7:00 in the morning. Real early.

III. Now, how would you say these thoughts in Portuguese?

1. I'm going to stop there.
2. I'm going to stop in Belém.
3. I'm going to spend two weeks in Belém.
4. I'm going to spend Saturday in New York.
5. When are you going to New York?
6. Are you going after the graduation?
7. From Rio, then, we are going to São Paulo.
8. From Rio, then, he went to Fortaleza.
9. From Rio, then, we went to Curitiba.
10. And from Curitiba, we returned to Rio.

*Contraction: em + o = no