Unit 3

1.	Several words thus far presented have a flapped 'r' between
	vowels. Practice those words again.
	senho <u>r</u> a ( )x ( )x
	soltei <u>r</u> o ( )x ( )x
	Maria ( )x ( )x
2.	Here is another commonly heard name that has the same flapped
	'r' between vowels.
	Yara ( )x ( )x
3.	If you have trouble with the $\underline{r}$ , try saying English 'atta,'
	as in 'Atta boy!'
	Atta ( )x ( )x
4.	Now if you prefix a $\underline{Y}$ and change the first vowel to the
	appropriate Portuguese vowel, you should come out with a
	good pronunciation of 'Yara.'
	Yara ( )x ( )x
5.	In the next exchange we are going to ask 'Do you know Yara?'
	This requires a particular form of the verb 'know.' Here
	is the form.
	( ) ( )
6.	Here it is by syllables.
	1. ( )
	2. ( )
	3. ( )
	Together: ( ) ( )

7.	Mimic the first syllable.
	co- ( ) x
8.	The second syllable begins with the gn sound of 'cognac.'
	The vowel is similar to the e of 'bed.'
	-nhe- ( )x ( )x
9.	Here is the final syllable.
	-ce ( )x ( )x
10.	Now mimic the whole word.
	conhece ( )x ( )x
11.	Now you can ask 'Do you know Yara?'
	O senhor conhece a Yara? ( )x ( )x
	A senhora conhece a Yara? ( )x ( )x
12.	In order to answer that question you need to have the form
	of the verb that corresponds to 'I know.' Here is that
	form, syllable by syllable.
	1. ( )
	2. ( )
	3. ( )
	Together: ( ) ( )
13.	Now mimic.
	1. co- ( )x ( )x
	2nhe- ( )x ( )x
	3ço ( )x ( )x
14.	The printed symbol $c$ always represents an $c$ sound.
	-ço ( )x ( )x

13.	nere are the syllables together. This is the verb form
	that corresponds to 'I know.'
	conheço ()x ()x
16.	Now you can answer 'Yes, I know (her).'
	Conheço sim ( )x ( )x
17.	There is no need for the word 'her' in this response. Your
	answer is 'I know, yes.'
	Conheço sim ( )x ( )x
18.	You can also answer 'No, I do not know (her).'
	Não, não conheço ( )x ( )x

·					
Exchange	#	1			
A senhora conhece a Yara?					
Conheço sim.					
		Do you	know	Yara?	
		Yes, I	do.		
Exchange	#	2			
O combon combons a Maria?					
 O senhor conhece a Maria?					
Não, não conheço.					
		Do you	know	Maria?	
	<del></del>	No T			

19.	You can amplify your response with such phrases as 'She's
	a teacher, friend,' etc. We will introduce information of
	this sort in these frames. First, here is the word
	'teacher.'
	professora ( )x ( )x
20.	Notice the flapped <u>r</u> in -ora.
	-ora ( )x ( )x
	professora ( )x ( )x
21.	The $\underline{r}$ in the first syllable, $\underline{pro}$ , is also flapped. Coming
	just after the p as it does, and not between vowels, it may
	be a bit more difficult for you to say. Mimic as well as
	you can.
	pro- ( )x ( )x
	professora ( )x ( )x
22.	Here is the word for 'she.' First, just listen.
	ela ( ) ( )
23.	Now mimic the first syllable, $\underline{e}$ . The vowel sound is like
	the e of 'bed.'
	e- ( ) $x$ ( ) $x$
24.	Mimic the second syllable.
	-la ( )x ( )x
25.	Now say the whole word.
	ela ( )x ( )x
26.	Repeat the phrase 'She is'
	ela é ( )x ( )x

27.	Now you can say 'She is a teacher.'
	Ela é professora ( )x ( )x
28.	Notice that Portuguese does not include an indefinite
	article here, a word corresponding to English 'a.'
	Ela é professora ( )x ( )x
29.	Be sure the vowel of $\underline{\tilde{e}}$ (the verb 'is') is similar to the
	e of 'bed.'
	é ()x ()x
	Ela é professora ( )x ( )x
30.	Here is the word 'my.'
	minha ( )x ( )x
31.	Once again, the <u>nh</u> is reminiscent of the <u>gn</u> of 'cognac.'
	minha ( )x ( )x
32.	Now you can say 'my teacher.'
	minha professora ( )x ( )x
33.	Many times the definite article will precede. Thus you may
	hear, and say:
	a minha professora ( )x ( )x
34.	Here is the sentence 'She's my teacher.'
	Fla é a minha professora ( )x ( )x

Exchai	nge  3
A senhora conhece a Yara  Conheço sim. Ela é pro	
	Do you know Yara? Yes, I do. She's a teacher.
Exchar	nge <del>//</del> 4
O senhor conhece a Maria	
	Do you know Maria?

\_\_\_\_ Do you know Yara?

Yes, I do. She's our teacher.

40.	Here is the word 'friend,'	as applied to a female friend
	amiga ( )x	( )x
41.	Now you can say 'She's my	friend.'
	Ela é minha amiga	( )x ( )x
42.	And 'She's our friend.'	
	Ela é nossa amiga	( )x ( )x

Exchange ## 6					
O senhor conhece a Yara?  Conheço sim. Ela é nossa amiga	a.				
			Yara? She's	our	friend.
Exchange ## 7					
A senhora conhece a Maria?  Conheço sim. Ela é minha amig.	a.				
			Maria		friend.

43.	You might also answer with a word which translates as
	'certainly.' Here is the word 'certainly.'
	claro ( )x ( )x
44.	Once again we have a flapped <u>r</u> between vowels.
	-aro ( )x ( )x
	claro ( )x ( )x
45.	Now you can answer 'Certainly, she is my friend.'
	Claro, ela é minha amiga ( )x ( )x
46.	Or, 'Certainly, she's our teacher.'
	Claro, ela é a nossa professora ( )x ( )x

Exchange ## 8
O senhor conhece a Yara?
Claro, ela é a minha professora.
Do you know Yara? Certainly, she's my teacher.
Exchange ## 9
A senhora conhece a Yara?  Conheço claro, ela é a nossa professora.
Conneço Ciaro, eta e a nossa professora.
Do you know Yara? Certainly I know her, she's
our teacher.

47.	In the next several exchanges we will make some substitutions
	for Yara and Maria in the question 'Do you know?' To
	begin with, here is a word meaning 'girl,' or 'young lady.'
	moça ( )x ( )x
48.	If we want to say 'that young lady,' we can say:
	essa moça ( )x ( )x
49.	Essa translates as 'that.' The e of essa is like the e of
	'bed.'
	essa ( )x ( )x
	essa moça ( )x ( )x
50.	Now we can ask, 'Do you know that young lady?' First, just
	listen.
	O senhor conhece essa moça? ( ) ( )
51.	Mimic the last three words.
	conhece essa moça? ( )x ( )x
52.	Now mimic the entire sentence.
	O senhor conhece essa moça? ( )x ( )x
53.	Here is a word for 'young man.' First, just listen.
	rapaz ( ) ( )
54.	This word gives us another opportunity to practice the $\underline{r}$
	sound that resembles an English h sound. Here the r comes
	at the beginning of a syllable, rather than at the end.
	First, mimic the English word 'ha' said with a bit more
	rasping than usual.
	ha ( )x ( )x

55.	Hold on to that rasping sound as you say the Portuguese
	syllable <u>ra</u> .
	ra ( )x ( )x
56.	Now continue, and say the word <a href="rapaz">rapaz</a> 'young man.'
	rapaz ( )x ( )x
57.	Notice that the word ends in an $\underline{s}$ sound not a $\underline{z}$ sound.
	rapaz ( )x ( )x
58.	Here is 'that young man.'
	esse rapaz ( )x ( )x
59.	Notice, the form for 'that' is <u>esse</u> , not <u>essa</u> . Compare:
	esse rapaz ( )x ( )x
	essa moça ( )x ( )x
60.	Now you are ready for the question 'Do you know that young
	man?' First, just listen.
	A senhora conhece esse rapaz? ( ) ( )
61.	Mimic the last three words.
	conhece esse rapaz? ( )x ( )x
62.	Now mimic the entire question.
	A senhora conhece esse rapaz? ( )x ( )x

		Exch	ange	× ##	10				
ni manina di manana di man	O senhor conhece	essa 1	moça	:?					
	Conheço sim. É a	Sand	ra.						
								young Sandra	
		Excha	ange	<del>//</del>	11				
Address and the second	A senhora conhece Não, não conheço.	esse	rap	eaz?					
				The state of the s		know	that	young	man?

63.	You know the word 'daughter.'
	filha ( )x ( )x
64.	Here is the word 'son.'
	filho ( )x ( )x
65.	Here is the word for 'friend' when the friend is a male
	friend.
	amigo ( )x ( )x
66.	And here is the word for 'teacher' when the teacher is a
	male teacher.
	professor ( )x ( )x
67.	The word for 'my' changes its form when used with these
	'male' persons. The appropriate form is meu, not minha.
	First, just listen.
	meu ( ) ( )
68.	The $\underline{eu}$ portion of the word $\underline{meu}$ is easier than it may seem.
	Mimicking the first vowel is no problem.
	e ( )x ( )x
69.	Nor is mimicking the second vowel.
	u ()x ()x
70.	Now run them together.
	eu ( )x ( )x
71.	And prefix an $\underline{m}$ sound.
	meu ()x ()x
72.	Now you can say 'my son.'
	meu filho
	( )x ( )x

73.	You can say 'my friend' when the friend is a male friend	nđ.
	meu amigo ( )x ( )x	
74.	And you can say 'my teacher' when the teacher is a male	9
	teacher.	
	meu professor ( )x ( )x	
75.	The word for 'our' will have a different form too with	
	these items. First, just listen.	
	nosso ( ) ( )	
76.	The vowel sound of $\underline{no}$ is the vowel sound of English	
	'paws.' Listen to it, and mimic it.	
	no- ( )x ( )x	
77.	Here is the whole word.	
	nosso ( )x ( )x	
78.	Now you can say 'our teacher.'	
	nosso professor ( )x ( )x	
79.	And 'our friend.'	
	nosso amigo ( )x ( )x	
80.	All of the above items may be preceded by the definite	
	article o.	
	o meu filho ( )x	
	o meu amigo ( )x	
	o meu professor ( )x	
	o nosso amigo ( )x	
	o nosso professor ( )x	
	o nosso filho ( )x	

81.	Here, now, is a common name.
	Paulo ()x ()x
82.	Take special care to pronounce the first syllable correctly
	Pau- ( )x ( )x
83.	Here is the name again.
	Paulo ()x ()x
84.	Here is another common name.
	Luís ( )x ( )x
85.	Notice that the <u>i</u> receives a strong stress.
	-is ( )x ( )x
86.	Here is the name again.
	Luís ( )x ( )x
87.	Here is another common name.
	Marcos ( )x ( )x
88.	Notice the $\underline{h}$ -type pronunciation of the $\underline{r}$ at the end of the
	first syllable.
	Mar- ( )x ( )x
89.	Here is the name again.
	Marcos ( )x ( )x
90.	You have had the pronoun 'she.' Here is the pronoun 'he.'
	ele $()x$ $()x$
91.	Notice the contrast between 'she' and 'he.'
	ela ( )x ( )x
	ele $()x$ $()x$

92. The final vowels of the two pronouns are different. In addition, the initial vowel of <u>ela</u> sounds much like the <u>e</u> of 'bed,' while the initial vowel of <u>ele</u> sound more like the <u>ay</u> of English 'say,' but clipped short, without the glide. Compare again.

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

## Exchange # 12 a-f

In these exchanges the first line (the question) is constant. Practice altering the second line (the response).

Question: O senhor conhece esse rapaz?

Response a) Conheço sim, é o Luís.

- b) Conheço sim, é o meu amigo Luís.
- c) Claro, é o Luís.
- d) Claro, é o nosso professor!
- e) Conheço, é o Marcos.
- f) Conheço claro, é o Paulo.

Question: Do you know that young man?

Response a) Yes, I do, it's Luís.

- b) Yes, I do, it's my friend, Luís.
- c) Certainly, it's Luis.
- d) Certainly, it's our teacher!
- e) Yes, I know him. It's Marcos.
- f) Certainly I know him. It's Paulo.

93.	In the next few exchanges you will be asking 'Who is she
	(he, it)?' Here is the word for 'who?' Just listen.
	quem ( ) ( )
94.	The word <u>quem</u> rhymes with <u>bem</u> and <u>tem</u> . Mimic.
	bem ( )x ( )x
	tem $()x ()x$
	quem ()x ()x
95.	As you observed, the word <u>quem</u> begins with a <u>k</u> sound.
	quem $()x$ $()x$
96.	Now you can ask 'Who is she (he, it)?
	Quem é? ( )x ( )x
97.	Make sure the verb <u>e</u> sounds similar to the <u>e</u> of 'bed.'
	é ()x ()x
	Quem é ()x ()x

Exchange ## 13
O senhor conhece esse rapaz?
Não, quem é ele?
Do you know that young man?
No, who is he?
Exchange ## 14
A senhora conhece essa moça?
Não, quem é ela?
Do you know that young girl?
No, who is she?

		Exchange	e ##	15		
******	Quem é esse rapaz?					
	É o Paulo.					
		***	nanonanananga, n	Who is that	young	man?
		-		It's Paulo.		
		Exchange	<b>#</b>	16		
	Quem é essa moça?					
	É a Maria.					
		_	handerstrong of the State and	Who is that	young	girl?
		-	·····	It's Maria.		
		Exchange	≥ ≠≠	17		
	Quem é?					
	É o meu amigo Marco	os.				
		•		Who is it?		
				It's my frie	end, Ma	rcos.

	Exchange #	18
Quem é?		
É o nosso professo:	r.	
	office dissipated an account of the state	Who is it? It's our teacher.
Quem é?		
É o meu filho.		
		Who is it? It's my son.