

# *Hello and Welcome!*

Yes, anyone can speak... practically every language! We'll try to make it as easy and enjoyable as possible for you.

Our goal is modest ... to give you a chance to become familiar with basic words and common sentences, so that you can already understand what people want from you and even chat a bit, or at least say the right thing at the right time. That's something, isn't it!

You'll do most of it yourself by listening to the language, reading the text and of course repeating what you hear. That's why every word and every sentence is repeated twice... to give you a chance to read... to absorb... and to speak! And by the way, if it doesn't work for you the first time, it will work the second time or maybe the third. Practice as often as you want! The most important thing is never to be afraid to talk. Ok, so others will guess it's not your native language... so what? Language brings people together, and people always appreciate it when you try to speak their language, even if you make mistakes.

We're learning to speak and to express ourselves, because it's important to tell the person we're talking to what we mean and what we want. The English translations of the sentences I read are not always a literal translation of the words, but they are certainly sufficient to get the message across.

We have also tried to be politically correct when it comes to masculine and feminine forms, though sometimes giving all the possibilities in every sentence makes learning more burdensome. In any case, the language is meant both for males and for females, and if here and there only the masculine form is used, it's just to make learning and reading easier.

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OK. Let's start our journey together by learning the word "yes."..



## 1. Things you need to know

### Coisas que você precisa saber

1.

Yes, it's great to begin with a word of agreement: **Yes**

**sim**

**si~**

~ represents a nasal; there is no "m" sound

2.

After saying "yes", sometimes there's no choice but to say "no"... From the tone you can tell that no means **No!**

**Não**

**naw~**

the pronunciation is like the word "now", but the /a/ sound is nasal

3.

Now that we've mastered "yes" and "no", it's time to ask for something, and say **Please**

**Por favor**

**poh' favo[h']**

The final "h" is supposed to be pronounced like in "house". [h'] sometimes it is not pronounced

4.

If we get what we asked for, we probably want to say thanks: you can just say **Thank You**

**Obrigado/a**

**obrigádu/a**

"obrigado" is said by men; women say "obrigada".

5.

And you can also add emphasis by saying **Thanks a Lot**

**Muito obrigado**

**múytu obrigádu**

In "muito", "mui-" is normally nasal.

6.

Usually you'll get a standard response, such as "my pleasure", "no problem", or a modest response like: **You're welcome**

**De nada**

**dji náda**

7.

Now we already know how to put words together and say: **Yes, please**

**Sim, por favor**

**si~, poh' favó[h']**

8.

Or: **No, thank you**

**Não, obrigado/a**

**naw~, obrigádu/a**

9.

"Excuse me" is an interesting phrase. When we want to be polite, get someone's attention, make a comment, ask for something, the correct phrase is "excuse me". For example, "Excuse me please, you're stepping on my foot!" – **Excuse me**

**Com licença**

**co~ lisénsa**

10. There is also a way to ask for forgiveness – “Ooh, I beg your pardon, I didn’t mean it!” If we accidentally hurt someone, we can say **I beg your pardon**

**Desculpe(-me)**  
**djiskúwpi(-mi)**  
**Desculpa**  
**djiskúwpa**

“Desculpa” is very informal. “Me desculpe” and “Me desculpa” are very used, but “me” at the beginning of a sentence is wrong in Standard BR Portuguese

11. When we want to express true sorrow or to apologize, the appropriate phrase is: **Sorry**

**Sinto muito**  
**Síntu múytu**

You can add “eu” before “sinto”.

12. And when everything is fine, you can say: **It’s okay**

**Tudo bem**  
**Túdu bey~**

“ey~” is a nasal diphthong, it sounds similar to “ai” in train, there is no “m” sound

13. Moving on to some “dating phrases”. The first word you’ll probably say at the beginning of the date is: **Hello**

**Olá**  
**olá**

Another word is “oi”, which is more like “hi”.

14. And when you part ways? It’s always nice to say, I had a great time, hope to see you soon, **Goodbye**

**Tchau**  
**tshaw**

“ow” like in “now”

15. Sometimes you do want to see that person again, and sometimes you say “see you” just to be polite... in either case, we say: **See you**

**Até logo**  
**Até: ló:gu**

16. I wonder why almost every language has a special greeting for mornings. When you meet someone in the morning, you say: **Good morning!**

**Bom dia**  
**bo~ djía**

Although “dia” means “day”, the expression “bom dia” is used only in the morning. You sound weird saying “bom dia” after midday.

17. And there is also a special greeting for the afternoon: **Good afternoon!**

**Boa tarde!**  
**bóa táh’dji**

18. When you meet someone in the evening, you say: **Good evening!**

**Boa noite!**  
**bóa nóytshi**

19.

And at night, when you are ready to go to sleep, you guessed right! – we say **Good night!**

**Boa noite!**  
**bóa nóytshi**

We say “boa noite” for both “good evening” and “good night”

20.

After a good night’s sleep, we’re ready to start the new day. Or maybe we want to welcome a guest, or maybe someone is happy to meet us and says: “Good to see you... **Welcome!**”

**Bem-vindo!**  
**bey~ víndu**

21.

When people meet each other, they usually exchange “small talk”. They aren’t always interested in a specific answer, but they show interest:

**What’s new?**

**E as novidades?**  
**i as novidádjis**

22.

**How are you today?**

**Como você está hoje?**  
**kómu istá vosé óji**

“j” is pronounced like “s” in “pleasure”

23.

Some people simply ask, **How are you doing today?**

**Como vai você hoje?**  
**kómu vay vosé óji**

24.

Most people expect a polite answer and not a list of complaints...

You can simply say: **Fine, thanks**

**Bem, obrigado/a**  
**bey~, obrigádu/a**

25.

**Everything’s fine with me. What about you?**

**Comigo, está tudo bem. E com você?**  
**komígu istá túdu bey~**  
**i ko~ vosé**

26.

And if everything was okay, or at least no one complained, you can say politely: I enjoyed myself, **I had a lovely time**

**Foi um prazer**  
**foy u~ prazé[h’]**

27.

And your host will probably reply: “It’s my pleasure”.

Yes, it’s always a good idea to be polite... **It’s my pleasure**

**O prazer é meu**  
**u prazér e: mew**

The final “r” for “prazer” is not pronounced as /h’/ because it is followed by a vowel.

28.

And so, continuing to be polite, let us part by saying: **I wish you...**

**Eu lhe desejo...**  
**ew lyi dezéju**

29.

You could also say “best wishes”, or “all the best”, and maybe even wish someone **Good luck**

**Boa sorte**  
**bóa só:h’tshi**

30.

You could, of course, add a little more detail, such as: **Good**

Muita saúde e felicidade  
múyta saúdji i felisidádji

31.

And there's also **Happy Holiday**  
**Bom Feriado**  
**bo~ feríadu**

32.

And of course **Happy New Year**  
**Feliz Ano Novo**  
**felíz ánu nóvu**

33.

Another way of saying goodbye is **Bon voyage**  
**Boa viagem**  
**bóa viájey~**

34.

Hey, kid, how old are you?! **Happy birthday**  
**Feliz aniversário**  
**felíz aniveh'sáryu**

You can also say "parabéns"

35.

And to mark a wedding anniversary, you would say **Happy anniversary**

(Meus) Parabéns  
(mews) parabéy~z

Here people are more likely to say "parabéns", but you can also say "Feliz Aniversário"

36.

Have a good time, **Enjoy your stay**  
**Aproveite sua estadia**  
**aprovéytshi súa istadjía**

37.

And **Have a nice day**  
**Tenha um bom dia**  
**téña u~ bo~ djía**

"ñ" is similar to "n" followed by "y", like this "ny" – sometimes it is just a "nasal vowel" followed by "y":  
"te~ya"

38.

And you could always add this greeting: **All the best**  
**Tudo de bom**  
**túdu dji bo~**



## 2. Starting to Speak

### Começando a falar

39.

In a foreign country and unfamiliar surroundings you need words to ask questions ... to find out how and where and what and who and when... OK so let's learn some question words:

When something isn't clear, or you didn't hear or understand, just ask:

**What?**

**O quê?**

**u ke**

40.

Or you might want to know: **Who?**

**Quem?**

**key~**

41.

Let's learn some useful pronouns, so we'll be able to introduce ourselves or talk about our friends. First there's **I** or **me**:

**eu, me, mim**

**ew, mi, mi~**

**Most of times "me" and "mim" are pronounced the same (mi~).**

42.

Then there's **you** in the singular.

**you**

**vosé**

43.

And what about **us** or **we**?

**nós, nos**

**no:s, nus**

**The sound of "o" in "nos" is similar to "u" in "put"**

44.

And **you** in the plural.

**Vocês**

**vosés**

**The final "s" may sound /s/ or /z/. Many Brazilians pronounce /voséyz/**

45.

Then there's the third person: **he** and **she** or **him** and **her**

**Ele, ela, o, a**

**éli, é:la, u, a**

**"o" and "a" may also be "lo", "la", "no", "na", according to where it is used**

46.

And **them**

**Eles, elas, os, as**

**élis, é:las, us, as**

**Same thing as above: "los", "las", "nos", "nas"**

47.

What about **everybody**?

**Todos**

**tódus**

48. Or **nobody?**..

**Ninguém**  
**ningéy~**

49.

Let's talk a bit about time, a topic we'll talk about later as well. Our first word is the question: **When?**

**Quando?**  
**kwáundu**

50.

There are lots of possible answers to the question "When?" If I don't know the exact time, I can give an answer relative to something else: "Before the trip" or "After the meal." Let's start with **before**

**Antes**  
**ántshis**

51.

And go on to **after**

**Depois**  
**depóys**

52.

When some people ask "When?" they hope the answer will be right away, **now**

**agora**  
**agó:ra**

**"r" in words like this sounds like "t" in "water" in the most common US pronunciation**

53.

Then there are those people who always put things off until **later**

**mais tarde**  
**mays táh'dji**

54.

If not now, when? When will it be? Will it be sooner or will it be later? **sooner**

**mais cedo**  
**mays sédu**

55.

or **later**

**mais tarde**  
**mays táh'dji**

56.

You probably want to get to more complex sentences... **not yet...**

**ainda não**  
**aínda naw~**

57.

If you're impatient you'll say, "now or never!" If you have no faith you'll say, "no way, it will never happen to me!" And if you like to complain you'll say, "Damn it! It always happens to me!" **always**

**sempre**  
**sémpri**

58.

Compared to **never**

**nunca**  
**núnka**

59.

Can I take a break? Just a minute. I'll be right back... **Just a minute!**

**Só um minuto!**  
**so: u~ minútu**

60.

Let's go over some other useful question words. "How I am

**Como?**  
**kómu**

61.

Why is it so hot in the summer? **Why?**

**Por quê?**

**poh' ke**

62.

When I ask "why" I expect an explanation. Often the explanation begins with **Because**

**Porque**

**poh'ké**

63.

The word "where" is important to every tourist: Where is the museum? Where's the restaurant? **Where?**

**Onde?**

**óndji**

64.

As with time, with space it's easiest to give answers relative to something else: behind the tower, in front of the museum: **in front of**

**em frente a**  
**ey~ fréntshi a**

65.

Compared to: **behind**

**atrás**

**atrás**

**Many Brazilians pronounce /atráyzi/**

66.

We looked and looked, and it was right in front of our noses: **here it is**

**está aqui**

**está akí**

**You can also say "aqui está"**

67.

People, unlike GPS, tend to give approximate explanations: "It's right here," or "Go over there." Whether it's here or there, you usually find it in the end: **here**

**aqui**

**akí**

68.

Or **there**

**lá**

**la**

**If "there" means the place where the person you are talking to is, the word is "aí".**

69.

Everyone who visits a big city looks for a high spot for a panoramic view. But when we went up, it was overcast and we couldn't see a thing... so we came down. First **up**

**para cima**

**pára síma**

70.

And then **down**

**para baixo**

**pára báyshu**

71.

The museum was impressive from the outside, but on the inside it wasn't much to speak of: **inside**

**dentro**

**déntru**



72. Compared to: **outside**

**fora**  
**fó:ra**

73.

What's on top of the table? And what are you hiding underneath?  
**on top of**

**em cima de**  
**ey~ sima dji**

74.

and **underneath**

**embaixo (de)**  
**embáyshu (dji)**

75.

Here's another question word to help you make up your mind. For example, when you go shopping the salesperson may ask which item you want to buy. **Which one?**

**Qual?**  
**kwaw**

76.

Now we can start confusing the salesperson: "This one! No, that one, the one over there!" Soon we'll know the words for colors to make things easier... but in the meantime: **this one**

**este / esta**  
**éstshi / e:sta**

In spoken BR Portuguese people normally say "esse/a aqui" instead of "este/a". In Standard BR-PT, this is not correct.

77.

Or **that one**

**aquele**  
**akéli**  
**aquela**  
**aké:la**

If the item is near the salesperson, the word is "esse/a" and Brazilians could say "esse aí/ali"

78.

And in the plural: "Actually I want those.": **those**

**aqueles**  
**akélis**  
**aquelas**  
**aké:las**



### 3. How Much, How Many?

#### Quanto, Quantos?

79.

Let's learn a few words for sizes and amounts. "How much water is in the bottle?" (Not very much...) "How much money is in your wallet?" (Not enough...) "How many sugars do you take in your coffee?" (a few more...) How much food did you bring?" (Lots!) You're right, these questions all begin with **How much / How many?**

**Quanto/a?**

**Kwántu/a**

**Quantos/as?**

**Kwántus/as**

80.

"How much?" is often short for "How much does it cost?" Though between you and me, everything here is beautiful, but at these prices... you're out of your mind!.. I'm not buying anything. Nothing! **nothing**

**nada**

**náda**

81.

Compared to: **everything**

**tudo**

**túdu**

82.

We bought a little and we paid a lot: **a little**

**pouco**

**pówku**

83.

or **a lot**

**muito**

**múytu**

84.

The salesperson said it cost him more... Get real, usually salespeople pay less and we pay more. That's the nature of commerce... **less**

**menos**

**ménus**

85.

compared to **more**

**mais**

**mays**

86.

Do you want to go up to the top of the tower? Sorry... I'm staying down here. I've had enough. I've climbed too many stairs today already. **enough**

**suficiente**

**suficiéntshi**

87.

Compared to **too much**

**demais**

**djimáis**

88.

They're going up the tower and I'm staying here. I want to do just a bit more shopping... **a bit more**

**um pouquinho mais**  
**u~ pówkiñu mays**

89.

It will take them around half an hour, not exactly but about...  
**around, about**

**em torno de**  
**ey~ tóh'nu dji**  
**cerca de**  
**séh'ka dji**

90.

Wait, let me count. How much change do I have left? Is it enough for coffee and cake? I think so, **more or less**

**mais ou menos**  
**mayz ow ménus**

91.

I'm sitting in the café, with all my purchases in front of me. I was sure I'd bought a lot more. **Is that all?**

**É só isso?**  
**e: so: ísu**

92.

For today, **that's enough!**

**Chega!**  
**shéga**

**Also "basta"**

93.

They're back from the tower. How was it? Was it especially nice? ... Too bad you missed it, they say. **Really?..**

**Sério?**  
**sé:ryu**

94.

Maybe I'll come back tomorrow morning. **Maybe**

**Talvez**  
**tawvés**

95.

Is it possible to take a shortcut and get there from this street? Sure it's possible. What do you mean? It's impossible. Note the difference:  
**possible**

**possível**  
**posíwew**

96.

compared to **Impossible**

**Impossível**  
**imposíwew**

97.

Are you certain? Yes, **Sure**

**Claro**  
**kláru**

98.

As always, you're right ... **Of course!**

**É claro!**  
**e: kláru**

99.

Sure, no doubt. **Certainly!**

**Certamente!**  
**se:h'taméntshi**

100.

I think there's no way this can be even considered. **No way!**

**De jeito nenhum!**





## 4. Common Questions

### Perguntas Comuns

101.

Tourists usually have a list of prepared questions. You can get along very well with these questions, provided you can understand the answers. So let's get started.

We're nobody's fools and we've brought money for shopping, so what we want to know is: **How much does it cost?**

**Quanto custa?**

**kwántu kústa**

102.

But we also want to do some touring. Can you go there on foot or do you need to take the bus? **How far is it to...?**

**Qual é a distância para...?**

**kwaw e: a djistánsya pára**

103.

Do I have enough time? **When does it open?**

**Quando abre?**

**kwáundu ábri**

104.

**When does it close?**

**Quando fecha?**

**kwáundu fésha**

105.

Can someone here kindly tell me: **What time is it?**

**Que horas (são)?**

**ki ó:ras (saw~)**

106.

I've never seen anything as interesting as this. **What is this?**

**O que é isto?**

**u ki e: ístu**

107.

When you can't manage on your own, you can always ask someone: **Can you tell me...?**

**Você pode me dizer...?**

**vosé pó:dji mi djizé[h']**

108.

Here's another useful opening for a request question: Can I please have...? For example, a menu or the check or anything else you might want: **Can I please have...?**

**Pode me trazer...?**

**pó:dji mi traze[h']**

109.

This isn't what I'm looking for. I know what I need... **Do you have...?**

**Você tem...?**

**vosé tey~**

110.

There's something I like in the shop window... Can you show it to me please? **Can you show me...?**

**Pode me mostrar...?**

111.

pó:dji mi mo:strá[h']

Just a moment. I'm a bit lost. What is that over there? Where am I? I'd better ask someone. **Where am I?**

**Onde estou?**

**óndji istów**

112.

Here's a word I don't understand. What does this word mean? **What does... mean?**

**O que... significa?**

**u ki signifika**

**BR-PT does not accept most of consonants at the end of syllables, that is why the sound [i] is added after [g]**

113.

I thought I'd be able to find my way more easily, but I got mixed up and I'm having trouble figuring out where I am. I'll ask for help. Excuse me...

**Can you help me please ?**

**Você pode me ajudar, por favor?**

**vosé pó:dji mi ajudá[h'] poh' favó[h']**

114.

Someone here noticed I was a bit confused and offered me help: "May I help you?" In stores, you are often asked the same question: "**May I help you?**"

**Posso ajudar?**

**pó:su ajuda[h']**

Speakit  
.TV



## 5. Important Words

### Palavras importantes

115.

Every language has its “little words” - prepositions and conjunctions - that are in almost every sentence. There’s no avoiding it - you have to know them. True, they can’t be picked up just like that, and they usually have different meanings in different contexts. But we’re not going to give in just because learning these words is hard, because without them ... you cannot speak!

116.

First of all, there’s the definite article “the” used when we’re referring to something specific: I read a book, but the book you gave me was really good; the hotel where we’re staying is far; the trip was interesting; the coffee is hot: **the**

**o, a, os, as**

**u, a, us, as**

117.

Then there’s the coordinating conjunction and for great combinations such as coffee and cake: **and**

118.

Hello! Yes, we’re in our hotel room: **in**

**em**

**ey~**

Portuguese accepts articles before possessive adjectives, so you can say “no nosso quarto”

119.

Call us tonight at the hotel: **at**

**em (no)**

**ey~ (no)**

The preposition “em” join articles like this: no, na, nos nas

120.

We’re going to my sister. She’s been living there for two years: **to**

**para**

**pára**

There is also the preposition “a”. Very often “pra” is used instead of “para”

121.

Where are you from? We are from the USA. **from**

**de**

**dji**

**de + definite articles = do, da, dos, das**

122.

It’ll take us about an hour: **about**

**cerca de**

**séh’ka dji**

123.

We need to go back. I left my glasses on the table at the restaurant... **on**

**em cima de**

**ey~ síma dji**

124.

But why does this keep happening to me... **but**

**mas**

**mas**

It is often pronounced as /mays/, what causes it to be confused with “mais”

125.

What do you prefer? Coffee or tea? hot or cold? **or**

**ou**

**ow**

126.

I only drink tea. **only**

**só**

**so:**

127.

I also like tea. But I drink coffee too: **also / too**

**também**

**tambéy~**

128.

Little Red Riding Hood went for a walk in the woods. Then the wolf showed up... and then he asked her... **then**

**então**

**entáw~**

129.

I heard that story, and since then I've been worried about my grandmother... **since then**

**desde então**

**dézdji entáw~**

130.

I was really in suspense until the hunter showed up... **until**

**até**

**até:**

131.

On this diet, you don't eat ice cream during the week, only on the weekend... **during**

**durante**

**durántshi**

132.

The museum is near the hotel. And the hotel is close to the museum: **near, close to**

**perto**

**pé:h'tu**

**próximo a**

**pró:simu a**

133.

They may be close... but my car broke down between the museum and the hotel: **between**

**entre**

**éntri**

134.

Now let's learn a few useful words related to what we have and what we don't have: **I have**

**Eu tenho**

**ew téñu**

135.

Compared to: **I don't have**

**Eu não tenho**

**ew naw~ téñu**

136.

This watch is mine: **mine**

**meu**



137.

It was mine, but now it's yours: **yours****seu****sew**

138.

This car is ours: **ours****nosso****nó:su**

139.

Wait, this is really an important verb. Let's go over it again: **I have****Eu tenho****ew téñu**

140.

He has a boyfriend. Does he have a girlfriend? **He has****Ele tem****éli tey~**

141.

Does she have a boyfriend? Yes, **she has****Ela tem****é:la tey~**

142.

Luckily, we have a bit of money: **We have****Nós temos****no:s témus**

143.

Let's review again. What's the opposite of "I have"?... **I don't have****Eu não tenho****ew naw~ téñu**

144.

This isn't mine... Excuse me, is this yours? **Excuse me, is this yours?****Com licença, isto é seu?****ko~ lisénsa, ísu e: sew**

145.

What are you talking about?... No, it's not mine. **No, it's not mine****Não, não é meu****naw~, naw~ e: mew**

146.

I've lost my shoe. Does anyone know where my shoe is?

**Where's my...?****Onde está meu...?****óndji istá mew...****Brazilians often use "cadê" for "where is/are"**

147.

Not every Cinderella has a Prince Charming to find her shoe. In most cases the answer is: "I don't know where your shoe is" or "I have no idea!" **I don't know!****Eu não sei!****ew naw~ sey**



## 6. Adjectives

### Adjetivos

148.

Adjectives help us describe nouns... sometimes according to our own taste – beautiful or ugly – and sometimes according to their attributes: large or small, dark or light, young or old.

149.

Is it cold or hot there? Do I need to wear long sleeves or short sleeves? **long**

Longo/a  
lóngo/a  
comprido/a  
comprídu/a

The word “comprido” is the same and is often used.

150.

Or **short**

curto/a  
kúh'tu/a

151.

He's tall and I'm short, but it's okay. We're a good match... **tall**

alto/a  
áwtu/a

152.

or **short**

baixo/a  
báyshu/a

153.

We packed a big suitcase and a small bag. **big / large**

grande  
grándji

154.

compared to **small / little**

pequeno  
pekénu

Sometimes the suffix –inh- is used for “little”: “bolsinha” = “little bag”

155.

My bag is already old. I've decided to buy a new one on this trip. **new**

Novo  
nóvu  
Nova  
nó:va

156.

compared to **old**

velho/a  
vé:lyu/a

157.

Sir, how do you take your coffee? **strong**

forte  
fó:h'tshi

158.

or maybe **weak**

fraco  
fráku

159.

It's hot during the day and cold at night. During the day it's **hot**

quente  
kéntshi

160.

and at night it's **cold**

frio  
friw

161.

The book was good, but the movie was bad... The book was **good**

bom  
bo~

162.

but unfortunately the movie was **bad**

ruim  
h'uí~

163.

We eat together at the restaurant, but when it comes to paying, we each get a separate bill: **together**

juntos  
júntus

164.

but separate when it comes to money... **separate**

separado  
se:parádu

165.

How can you explain the concept of right and left to children who don't wear wristwatches? **right**

direito  
djiréytu

166.

or **left**

esquerdo  
iskeh'du

167.

Now I'll try to speak like the GPS: "Turn to the right at the traffic circle. Then turn to the left at the traffic light..." **to the right**

à direita  
a djiréyta

168.

and then turn **to the left**

à esquerda  
a iskeh'da

169.

When it comes to preferences, as the saying goes, "different strokes for different folks..." Yet it seems to me that we know what's beautiful and what's ugly. **beautiful**

bonito/a  
bonítu/a

170.

and **ugly**

feio/a  
feyu/a

171.

Strange... some people think that expensive clothes are prettier... **expensive**

caro/a  
káru/a

172.

**barato/a**  
**barátu/a**

173.

I wish I could afford a dark colored car in the winter and a light colored car in the summer... **dark****escuro/a**  
**eskúru/a**

174.

compared to **light****claro/a**  
**kláru/a**

175.

Were you ever told that you must wait an hour after eating before swimming? Well, today we know that's just an old wives' tale. You don't need to wait to digest your lunch before you go swimming. Swimming on a full stomach will not cause cramps.... **before****antes**  
**ántshis**

176.

or **after****depois**  
**depóys**

177.

I want you to line up in a row. The first person should stand in front of the second, and the third should stand behind the second and in front of the fourth, and so on... **in front of****na frente de**  
**na fréntshi dji**

178.

or **behind****atrás**  
**atrás**

179.

All the cars are going fast on this superhighway. What's a slow car doing here? **fast****rápido/a**  
**h'ápidu/a**

180.

compared to **slow****lento/a**  
**léntu/a****“devagar” is also very used (no gender or number inflection).**

181.

Am I speaking too quickly? I'll try to speak more slowly and to emphasize every word... **quickly****rapidamente**  
**h'apidaméntshi**  
**depressa**  
**djipré:sa****Actually people are more likely to say “falar rápido”.**

182.

as opposed to **slowly****lentamente**  
**lentaméntshi**  
**devagar**  
**djivagá[h']****People are more likely to say “falar devagar”**

183.

My guests left late. Too bad they didn't leave... **early**

**cedo**  
**sédu**

184.

They left... **late**

**tarde**  
**táh'dji**

185.

Excuse me, is smoking permitted here? No way.. smoking's forbidden! **permitted**

**permitido**  
**peh'mitshídu**

186.

The opposite of permitted: **forbidden**

**proibido**  
**proibídu**

187.

I got the car with a full tank of gas, but I returned it empty... **full**

**cheio**  
**shéiw**

188.

but I returned it **empty**

**vazio**  
**vazíw**

189.

What's right is right! **right**

**certo**  
**sé:h'tu**

190.

Or **wrong**

**errado**  
**e:h'ádu**

191.

Is your room clean? Ours is still dirty! The room is **clean**

**limpo/a**  
**límpu/a**

192.

The room is **dirty**

**sujo/a**  
**súju/a**

193.

I brought a gift but without a card... **with**

**com**  
**ko~**

194.

compared to **without**

**sem**  
**sey~**

195.

Is the restroom on the plane **vacant?**

**desocupado**  
**djizokupádu**

196.

It was vacant before, but now you'll have to wait. It's **occupied**

**ocupado**  
**okupádu**

197.

The restaurant is closed. I can't wait until it's open. **open**

**aberto**  
**abé:h'tu**

198.

**fechado**  
**feshádu**

199.

Old people have interesting stories, but young people don't have the patience to listen... **young****jovem**  
**jó:vey~**

200.

**old****idoso/idoso**  
**idózu/idó:za**

The word “**velho**” is often used for people. I see “**idoso**” as some euphemism. However, since “**idoso**” is somebody older than 65, some people use another euphemism: “**pessoa de idade**” (“**person of age**”).

201.

Hey, what's your rush? Why did you fast forward the movie. Go backward... I didn't see what happened. **backward****para trás**  
**pára trás**

In a real conversation, people are more likely to say “**volta**” instead of “**vá/passe para trás**”

202.

OK, I saw it. You can go **forward****para a frente**  
**pára a fréntshi**

“**Passar pra frente**” is very likely to be used, but you can also say “**adiantar**” or “**avançar**”

203.

Don't you get it? Is it complicated for you? I'll explain once more, and you'll see that it's simple... **simple****simples**  
**síplis**

204.

You only thought it was **complicated**  
**complicado**  
**komplikádu**

205.

Can't you hear me? You're standing too far away. Come stand near me and you'll hear every word... **near****perto**  
**pé:h'tu**

206.

or **far****longe**  
**lónji**

207.

What's better? One heavy suitcase or two light ones? **light****leve**  
**lé:vi**

208.

Or **heavy****pesado/a**  
**pe:zádu/a**

209.

Tell the truth. So far has it been easy or difficult? **easy****fácil**  
**fásiw**

210.

It really wasn't **difficult****difícil**

211.

This towel is wet? Can I have a dry towel? **wet**

**molhado/a**

**molyádu/a**

212.

I prefer **dry**

**seco/a**

**séku/a**

213.

Who hasn't seen movies about a fat guy and a skinny guy? **fat**

**gordo/a**

**góh'du/a**

214.

**skinny**

**magro/a**

**mágru/a**





## 7. Numbers

### Números

215.

Knowing how to count and recognize numbers is basic in any language. Let's learn together. We'll start with examples and our fingers, and when we run out of fingers we'll count out loud together.

216.

Zero is round, made by placing your thumb against your index finger: **zero**

**zero**

**zé:ru**

217.

They say that 'one bad apple spoils the barrel': **one**

**um/uma**

**u~/úma**

218.

How many legs? Two. How many eyes? **two**

**dois/duas**

**doys/dúas**

219.

Two's company but three's a crowd. **three**

**três**

**tres**

220.

Someone who wears glasses is called "four eyes": **four**

**quatro**

**kwátru**

221.

People usually have five fingers on each hand: **five**

**cinco**

**sínku**

222.

**six**

**seis**

**seys**

223.

**seven**

**sete**

**sé:tshi**

224.

**eight**

**oito**

**óytu**

225.

**nine**

**nove**

**nó:vi**

226.

**ten**

**dez**

**de:s**



Often pronounced /de:ys/  
227.

Before we go on... let's repeat the numbers one through ten!  
228.

OK let's go on: **eleven**

**onze**  
**ónzi**

229.  
**twelve**

**doze**  
**dózi**

230.  
**thirteen**

**treze**  
**trézi**

231.  
**fourteen**

**quatorze**  
**katóh'zi**

Also pronounced /kwatóh'zi/  
232.

**fifteen**

**quinze**  
**kínzi**

233.  
**sixteen**

**dezesseis**  
**dezeséys**

Often pronounced /djizeséys/  
234.

**seventeen**

**dezessete**  
**dezesé:tshi**

Often pronounced /djize:sé:tshi/  
235.

**eighteen**

**dezoito**  
**dezóytu**

Often pronounced /djizóytu/  
236.

**nineteen**

**dezenove**  
**dezenó:vi**

Often pronounced /djizenó:vi/  
237.

This is easy, right? OK, let's go on: **twenty**

**vinte**  
**víntshi**

238.  
And, naturally: **twenty-one**

**vinte e um**  
**víntshi i u~**

239.  
**twenty-two**

**vinte e dois**  
**víntshi i doys**

240.  
**twenty-three**

**vinte e três**  
**víntshi i tres**

241.

twenty-four

vinte e quatro  
vintshi i kwátru

242.

twenty-five

vinte e cinco  
vintshi i síngu

243.

twenty-six

vinte e seis  
vintshi i seys

244.

twenty-seven

vinte e sete  
vintshi i sé:tshi

245.

twenty-eight

vinte e oito  
vintshi i óytu

246.

twenty-nine

vinte e nove  
vintshi i nó:vi

247.

OK, let's move on to the multiples of ten: **thirty**

trinta  
trínta

248.

forty

quarenta  
kwarénta

249.

fifty

cinquenta  
sinkwénta

250.

sixty

sessenta  
sesénta

251.

seventy

setenta  
seténta

252.

eighty

oitenta  
oyténta

253.

ninety

noventa  
novénta

254.

And finally we've reached **one hundred**

cem  
sey~

Yes, it is pronounced just like "sem" (without)

255.

two hundred

duzentos  
duzéntus

256.

Now, can you say this number: **two hundred forty-seven**  
**duzentos e quarenta e sete**  
**duzéntuz i kwarénta i sé:tshi**

257.  
three hundred

trezentos  
trezéntus

258.  
four hundred

quatrocentos  
kwatruséntus

259.  
five hundred

quinhentos  
kiñéntus

260.  
Let's jump ahead to **one thousand**

mil  
miw

261.  
And of course to **two thousand**

dois mil  
doys miw

262.  
three thousand

três mil  
tres miw

263.  
four thousand

quatro mil  
kwátru miw

264.  
five thousand

cinco mil  
síngu miw

265.  
ten thousand

dez mil  
de:s miw

266.  
Soon we'll be finished. **one hundred thousand**

cem mil  
sey~ miw

267.  
Let's finish with **one million**

um milhão  
u~ milyaw~

268.  
That wasn't too bad, was it? Now let's learn the ordinal numbers to help us put first things first and last things last. We'll start with **first**

primeiro/a  
priméyru/a

269.  
**second**

segundo/a  
segundo/a

270.  
**third**

terceiro/a  
teh'séyru/a

271.  
fourth

quarto/a  
kwáh'tu/a

272.  
fifth

quinto/a  
kíntu/a

273.  
sixth

sexto/a  
séstu/a

274.  
seventh

sétimo/a  
sé:tshimu/a

275.  
eighth

oitavo/a  
oytávu/a

276.  
ninth

nono/a  
nónu/a

277.  
tenth

décimo/a  
dé:simu/a

278.  
How many times will you need to practice the ordinal numbers until you know them by heart? **once?**

uma vez?  
úma veys

279.  
Or maybe **twice?**

duas vezes?  
dúas vézis

280.  
Don't feel bad if it takes you **three times**

três vezes  
tres vézis

281.  
Let's toast our accomplishments... Give me a half a glass of wine please... **half**

meio/a  
meyu/a

282.  
Actually, a quarter of a glass is enough... **quarter**

quarto  
kwáh'tu



## 8. Colors

### Cores

283.

Every place in the world has the same colors, and they look the same in all languages... Interesting?..

### Colors

#### Cores

kóris

284.

What's your favorite color? Maybe red?

vermelho

veh'mélyu

285.

yellow

amarelo

amaré:lu

286.

blue

azul

azúw

287.

black

preto

prétu

288.

white

branco

bránku

289.

Maybe orange, like the fruit with the same name? orange

laranja

laránja

290.

brown

marrom

mah'ó~

291.

purple

roxo

h'óshu

292.

green

verde

véh'dji

293.

pink

rosa

h'ó:za

294.

gray

cinza

sínza

295.

Is this ring silver? silver

No, it's actually gold. **gold**

prata  
práta

Ouro  
ówru





## 9. Days of the Week

### Dias da Semana

297.

Now that we've learned to count and learned the colors, we should learn the days of the week. Every language has a separate name for each day. **Days of the Week**

Dias da Semana  
djíaz da semána

298.

What day is it? **Today is...**

Hoje é...

óji e:

299.

Sunday

domingo

domíngu

300.

Monday

segunda-feira

segúnda féyra

Often said only "segunda"

301.

Tuesday

terça-feira

téh'sa féyra

Often said only "terça"

302.

Wednesday

quarta-feira

kwáh'ta féyra

Often said only "quarta"

303.

Thursday

quinta-feira

kínta féyra

Often said only "quinta"

304.

Friday

sexta-feira

sésta feyra

Often said only "sexta"

305.

Saturday

sábado

sábadu

306.

When did you get back? We came back yesterday. **yesterday**

ontem

óntey~

307.

There's also the **day before yesterday**

anteontem

308.

I'm going today. **today****hoje****óji**

309.

and coming back tomorrow. **tomorrow****amanhã****amañá~**

310.

Or if I'm having a good time, the **day after tomorrow****depois de amanhã****depóys dji amañá~**

311.

Isn't his birthday this week? Wow! **What's today's date?****Que dia é hoje?****ki djía e: óji**

312.

**When is your birthday?****Quando é seu aniversário?****kwáundu e: sew anive:h'sáryu**

313.

Thanks for the good wishes, but it was... **last week****semana passada****semána pasáda**

314.

There's still time. It's **next month****mês que vem****mes ki vey~**

315.

When will you come for a visit? Next year?? Too bad, I'd hoped you'd come **this year**.**este ano****éstshi ánu**





## 10. Telling the Time

### Dizendo as Horas

316.

OK, since we now know the numbers, it's time to learn about time and how to say what time it is...

317.

What's the most popular question asked? Of course... **Excuse me, what time is it?**

**Com licença, que horas são?**

**ko~ lisénsa, ki ó:ras saw~**

318.

The answer usually begins with.. **The time is...**

**São... / É...**

**saw~ / e:**

**If it is one o'clock, people will say "É uma hora"**

319.

Let's start with one o'clock and add a little something each hour to make things interesting and to review. Here we go: **one o'clock in the morning**

**uma hora da manhã**

**úma ó:ra da mañá~**

320.

**two o'clock in the afternoon**

**duas horas da tarde**

**dúas ó:ras da táh'dji**

321.

Three-thirty is the same thing as half past three: **three-thirty** or **half past three**

**três e trinta / três e meia**

**trez i trinta / trez i méya**

322.

Four-fifteen is the same as a quarter after four: **four-fifteen** or **quarter after four**

**quatro e quinze**

**kwátru i kínzi**

**I made a change here because Portuguese has nothing like "quarter past..."**

323.

When will my coffee be ready? It's already... **quarter to five**

**quinze para as cinco**

**kínzi pára as sínku**

324.

**six-twenty**

**seis e vinte**

**séyz i vintshi**

325.

**seven in the evening**

**sete da noite**

**sé:tshi da nóytshi**

326.

**eight minutes to seven**

**oito minutos para as sete**

327.

Too bad, the plane took off **nine minutes ago**  
há nove minutos  
**a nó:vi minútus**

328.

The next bus leaves **in another ten hours**  
dentro de outras dez horas  
**déntru dji ówtras de:z ó:ras**

329.

It's late. It's **eleven p.m.**

onze da noite  
**ónzi da nóytshi**

330.

When do lazy people get up? At **twelve noon** or **at noon**  
doze horas / ao meio-dia  
**dózi ó:ras / aw méyu djía**

331.

Time is counted by the **second, minute** and **hour**.  
segundo / minuto / hora  
**segúndu / minútu / ó:ra**

332.

I'm sure you remember, but since it's important let's review:  
**quarter / half**

quinze / meia  
**kínzi / méya**

333.

**Now it's midnight**

Agora é meia-noite  
**agó:ra e: méya nóytshi**

334.

Finally, let's review again: **day / week**  
dia / semana  
**djía / semána**

335.

and of course **month / year**

mês / ano  
**mes / ánu**



## 11. Personal Details

### Dados Pessoais

336.

We've just about finished all the basic concepts and topics. Now we'll concentrate on more practical matters: hotels, restaurants, roads, stores and markets. Let's start by filling in a form with our personal details... very important to know how to do. Usually these forms begin with: **First name**

**Nome**

**nómi**

337.

And then: **Last name**

**Sobrenome**

**sobrinómi**

338.

Usually you need to write the address where you'll be staying:

**Address**

**Endereço**

**enderésu**

339.

Including the **street name**

**nome da rua**

**nómi da h'úa**

340.

**house number**

**número da casa**

**númeru da káza**

341.

**city**

**cidade**

**sidádji**

342.

**postal code**

**código postal**

**kó:djigu postáv**

343.

And of course, the name of the country: **country**

**país**

**país**

344.

They usually also want to know your marital status: single or married, divorced or widowed: **Marital status**

**estado civil**

**estádu sivív**

345.

They're also interested in your nationality: **Nationality**

**nacionalidade**

**nasionalidádji**

346.

Sometimes they also want to know about your occupational training, even though many people don't work in the profession

they learned... **occupation, profession**  
**emprego / profissão**  
**emprégu / profisáw~**

347.

Of course everyone has a ... **Date of birth**  
**data de nascimento**  
**dáta dji nasiméntu**

348.

Even if you've visited lots of countries on your trip, they usually want to know where you started: **Origin of trip**  
**origem da viagem**  
**oríjey~ da viájey~**

349.

And of course they want to know your destination: **Destination**  
**destino**  
**destshínu**

350.

You'll need to indicate the purpose of your visit... business or pleasure... **Purpose of your visit**  
**motivo da viagem**  
**motshívu da viájey~**

351.

You should know your passport number by heart or at least write it down somewhere for safekeeping: **Passport number**  
**número do passaporte**  
**númeru du pasapó:h'tshi**

352.

**Flight number****número do vô**  
**númeru du vow**

353.

The date is usually at the end of the form: **Date**  
**data**  
**dáta**

354.

Yes, it's OK to sign in any language!.. **Signature**  
**assinatura**  
**asinatúra**



## 12. Hotels

### Hotéis

355.

Now that we've landed safely, filled in all the forms and set out as tourists... let's think about the most common situations we may encounter. We'll begin at the hotel. Make a reservation in advance to make sure there's a room... **Making Hotel Reservations**

### Fazendo reservas em hotel

fazéndu h'ezé:h'vaz ey~ hoté:w

356.

If you didn't make a reservation, your first question to the hotel clerk is: **Hello, do you have a vacancy?**

Olá, tem quarto vago?

olá, tey~ kwáh'tu vágu

Talking on the phone, people are more likely to say "Alô" instead of "Olá".

357.

Here's the answer you don't want to hear: **Sorry, everything's taken**

Sinto muito, está tudo ocupado

síntu múytu, istá túdu okupádu

358.

If you did make a reservation, you can say: **I have a reservation**

Eu tenho uma reserva

ew téñu úma h'ezé:h'va

359.

And if not, try your luck and hope for the best: **I don't have a reservation**

Eu não tenho reserva

ew naw~ téñu h'ezé:h'va

360.

Maybe you need to give more information: **I need a room...**

Eu preciso de um quarto...

Ew presízu dji u~ kwáh'tu

361.

for one night

para uma noite

pára úma nóytshi

362.

for two adults and two children

para dois adultos e duas crianças

pára doyz adúwtuz i dúas kriánsas

363.

This may sound odd, but based on experience it's a good idea to add: **with a bathroom**

com banheiro

ko~ bañéyru

364

with a single bed or a double bed

com uma cama de solteiro / uma cama de casal

ko~ úma káma dji sowléyru / úma káma dji kazáw

365.

Where is the room? **on the first floor**  
 no primeiro andar  
 nu priméyru andá[h']

366.

Or maybe **on the top floor**  
 no piso superior  
 nu pízu superió[h']

367.

Do I need to take the stairs to get **upstairs**  
 andar de cima  
 andáh' dji síma

368.

Or to get **downstairs**  
 andar de baixo  
 andáh' dji báysu

369.

But I have suitcases... Is there an elevator? **elevator**  
 elevador  
 ele:vadó[h']

370.

The hotel's location is important for tourists and also affects the price. A hotel can be downtown, near the train station or in the suburbs. It's always good to know the hotel's exact address.

**Where are you located?**

Onde você está localizado?

óndji vosé istá lokalizádu

371.

If the location isn't clear, you can always ask: **How do I get there from...?**

Como eu chego aí saindo de...?

kómu ew shégu aí saíndu dji

“aí” is the place where the person you are talking to is, no matter how far

372.

And of course, to avoid any surprises... **How much does it cost?**

Quanto custa?

kwántu kústa

373.

This is not always obvious... **Does the price include breakfast?**

O preço inclui café da manhã?

u présu inklúy kafé: da mañã~

374.

Let's review meals! first, **breakfast**  
 café da manhã  
 kafé: da mañã~

375.

**lunch**

almoço

awmósu

376.

**supper**

jantar

jantá[h']

377.

We've almost forgotten the hotel clerk on the phone... what should we tell him? We'll take the room! **Thank you, I'll be there by... 4**

Obrigado, estarei aí até... 4

obrigádu, istaréy aí até: 4

378.

Most countries that welcome tourists have tourist information

**Tourist Information**

**Informações Turísticas**

**informasóy~s turístikas**

379.

Fill in the following question as needed: **Excuse me, where can I find...?**

**Com licença, onde posso encontrar...?**

**ko~ lisénsa, óndji pó:su enkontrá[h']**

380.

Maybe we'll separate to shop in the market. We need a... **meeting point**

**ponto de encontro**

**póntu dji enkóntru**

381.

Perhaps you have a free **map of the city**

**mapa da cidade**

**mápa da sidádji**

382.

Can you help me find ... **a car rental agency**

**uma locadora de veículos**

**úma lokadórá dji veikulus**

383.

Actually, maybe I'd prefer a **taxi stand** or a **bus stop**

**ponto de táxi / ponto de ônibus**

**póntu dji táksi / póntu dji ónibus**

384.

**A train to...**

**Um trem para...**

**u~ trey~ pára**

Speakit  
.TV



### 13. Car Rentals

#### Aluguel de Veículos

385.

Let's assume we're seasoned travelers who know how to get along. We don't need any favors. After arranging a hotel, of course we need a car. **Car Rental**

#### Locação de Veículos

lokasaw~ dji veículus

Or "Aluguel de Veículos" / "Aluguel de Carros"

386.

The clerk at the car rental agency welcomes us and asks how she can help us. What should we say? **Hello, my name is...**

Olá, meu nome é...

olá, mew nómi e:

387.

Of course I didn't just drop in. **I reserved a car**

Eu reservei um carro

ew h'ezeh'vey u~ káh'u

388.

Here's my voucher and driver's license

Aqui está meu comprovante e a carteira de habilitação

akí istá mew komprovántshi i a kah'téyra dji abilitasáw~

389.

If you didn't arrange everything in advance.... **What cars do you have available?**

Que carros você tem disponíveis?

ki káh'us vosé tey~ djisponíveis

390.

"I'd like a small automatic car"... "I'd like to return it at the airport"... This is a simple, polite and common request form: **I'd like...**

Eu gostaria de...

ew gostaria dji

Whether you drop "Eu" or not is up to you, but you may use it only when the subject is not made clear by context.

391.

I'd like **to rent a car for a day / two days**

alugar um carro por um dia / dois dias

alugár u~ káh'u por u~ djía / doyz djías

392.

Or maybe... **to rent a car for a week**

alugar um carro por uma semana

alugár u~ káh'u por úma semána

393.

You also need to arrange for returning the car: **to return the car on...**

devolver o carro no/na...

devowvér u káh'u nu/na

"no sábado", "no domingo", "na quarta", "na sexta"... A date needs no preposition.

394.



pagar com cartão de crédito  
 pagáh' ko~ kah'táw~ dji kré:djitu

395.

What happens if the car agency only has small cars that can't hold all your luggage? I'd like to upgrade my order

mudar para um carro maior

mudáh' pára u~ káh'u mayó[h']

Depending on the city (like Rio, São Paulo) you can say "fazer um upgrade". This is often used for flights.

396.

Sometimes you need extras, like a baby car seat or a bicycle carrier. Does this car have...?

Este carro tem...?

éstshi káh'u tey~

397.

or, for example: automatic transmission or airconditioning

transmissão automática

(câmbio automático) / ar condicionado

tránsmisáu awtomátshika / ah' kondjisionádu

398.

Let's move on to the price... Does the price include...?

O preço inclui...?

u présu inklúy

399.

Of course you're not planning to have an accident. You've come to have a good time. Still, you need to know about insurance

seguro

segúru

400.

What's included in the price?... unlimited kilometrage (mileage)

quilometragem ilimitada (quilometragem / milhagem)

kilometrájey~ ilimitada (kilometrájey~ / milyájey~)

"milhagem" is very used in Brazil, but not with this meaning. Actually it is never used with this meaning.

401.

Sometimes the answer is: This price doesn't include...

Este preço não inclui...

éstshi présu naw~ inklúy

402.

And sometimes you need to put down a deposit. After all, it is a car... a deposit of...

um depósito de...

u~ depó:zitu dji

403.

To avoid future unpleasantness, make sure to check the car.

"Please make a note that this car has a scratch on the front, a broken headlight and no spare tire..." Please make a note that the car has...

Por favor, anote que este carro tem...

poh' favóh', anó:tshi ki éstshi káh'u tey~

404.

a scratch / dent on...

um arranhão / amassado em

u~ ah'añaw~ / amasádu ey~

405.

no spare tire

sem estepe

sey~ isté:pi

406.

Is the tank half full... or maybe it's half empty? Just be sure to check...

**half a tank of gas**

**meio tanque de gasolina**

**méyu táнки dji gazolína**

407.

Before we leave: **Here's a map and a list of our branch offices**

**Aqui está um mapa e uma lista de nossas filiais**

**akí istá u~ mapa i úma lista dji nó:sas filiáys**

408.

Oops, what have we forgotten? Where's the car?.. **The car is...**

**O carro está...**

**u káh'u istá**

409.

**Bon voyage!**

**Boa viagem!**

**bóa viájey~**

410.

Another way of saying this... **Have a good trip!**

**Faça uma boa viagem!**

**fása úma bóa viájey~**





## 14. Friends and Businesses

### Amigos e Negócios

411.

We've left the airport, the weather is great, the car is a dream... and we're on our way to meet people. Let's learn a little about

### Friends, People and Business

#### Amigos, Pessoas e Negócios

**amípus, pesóaz i negó:syus**

412.

How to present other people and how they present us is the topic of **Introductions**

#### Apresentações

**aprezentasóy~z**

413.

I'd like you to meet Mr. [Mrs. / Miss / Ms.]...

Gostaria de apresentar-lhe o Sr. (a Sra. / Senhorita / Srta.)...

**gostaria dji lyi aprezentár u señó[h'/r] (a señó:ra / a señórita)**

414.

Nice to meet you

Muito prazer

**múytu prazé[h']**

415.

How are you?

Como vai?

**kómu vay**

416.

Usually this doesn't require a detailed answer but just a polite response: **Fine, thank you. And you?**

Bem, obrigado. E você?

**bey~, obrigádu. i vosé**

417.

If you want to be less formal, try this: **What's new? / How's it going?**

E aí? / Tudo beleza?

**i aí / túdu beléza**

418.

Everything's okay

Tudo bem

**túdu bey~**

419.

Sometimes it's good to show interest in close family or friends: **How's... your wife / your husband?**

Como vai sua esposa / seu marido?

**kómu vay súa ispóza / sew marídu**

You can also say "esposo" for "husband".

420.

Usually a general answer is sufficient: **Thanks for taking an interest**

**Obrigado por perguntar obrigádu poh' peh'guntá[h']**

Literally: "Thanks for asking"

421.

Someone may ask you this: **What's your name?**

Qual é o seu nome?  
kwaw e: u sew nómi

422.

You can answer like this: **My name is...**  
**Meu nome é...**  
**mew nómi e:**

423.

Ask the following questions only if you feel comfortable and want to get to know someone better: **How old are you?**

**Quantos anos você tem?**  
**kwántuz ánus vosé tey~**

424.

For years I've been answering like this: **I'm 20 years old**  
**Tenho vinte anos de idade**  
**téñu víntshi ánus dji idádji**

You don't really have to say "de idade" at the end.

425.

**I was born in 1980**

**Eu nasci em 1980**  
**ew nasí ey~ miw no:viséntus i oyténta**

426.

**Where are you from?**

**De onde você é?**  
**dji óndji vosé e:**

427.

**Me? I'm from... (the) ...**

**Eu sou do... [BRASIL]**  
**ew sow du [braziw]**

"do Brasil"

"de Portugal"

"da França"

"dos EUA"...

428.

Sometimes the conversation flows, and we feel we've known the other person for years: **What do you do for a living?**

**O que você faz da vida?**  
**u ki vosé faz da vída**

429.

**How many children do you have?**

**Quantos filhos você tem?**  
**kwántus filyuz vosé tey~**

430.

Here's a possible answer: **I have a son and a daughter**

**Tenho um filho e uma filha**  
**téñu u~ filyu i úma fílya**

431.

**Are you here by yourself?**

**Você está aqui sozinho?**  
**vosé istá akí so:ziñu**

432.

You can go on to tell who came with you... **I came with...**

**Eu vim com...**  
**ew vi~ ko~**

433.

**my wife / my husband**

**minha esposa / meu marido**  
**míña ispóza / mew marídu**

434.

**my parents / my children**

**meus pais / meus filhos**  
**mews pays / mews filyus**

435.

Sometimes you need to reveal your marital status: **I'm... married** 45

**Eu sou... casado/a**  
**ew sow kazádu/a**

436.

Or... **I'm... single**

**Eu sou... solteiro/a**  
**ew sow... sowntéyru/a**

437.

**divorced**

**divorciado/a**  
**djivoh'siádu/a**

438.

**widowed**

**viúvo/a**  
**viúvu/a**

439.

Perhaps they want to know whether you have enough time to have dinner with them: **How long will you be here?**

**Quanto tempo você vai ficar aqui?**  
**kwántu témpu vosé vay fiká[r] akí**

440.

Remember? **a day / a week / a month**

**um dia / uma semana / um mês**  
**u~ djía / úma semana / u~ mes**

441.

So you can explain why you came, start like this: **I came...**

**Eu vim...**  
**ew vi~**

442.

And now the explanation: **for a vacation / a visit**

**passar férias / visitar**  
**pasáh' fé:ryas / vizitá[h']**

443.

**to tour / on business**

**passear / a negócios**  
**paseá[h'] / negó:syus**

444.

They may want to know where you are staying: **Where are you staying?**

**Onde você está hospedado?**  
**óndji vosé istá ospedádu**

445.

They may propose going out with you: **What are you doing this evening?**

**O que você vai fazer hoje à noite?**  
**u ki vosé vay fazé[r] óji a nóytshi**

446.

At the end of the conversation, usually mutual friends are mentioned... **Regards to...**

**Dê lembranças a...**  
**de lembránsaz a...**



## 15. A New Language

### Uma Nova Língua

447.

OK, so we've met our friends and said goodbye. Now let's try to cope with problems in the new language. Clearly we won't always be able to make ourselves understood, and we don't really understand everything said to us... we need to know a few sentences to get us out of "jams"!

448.

First, let's find out if you have a language in common: **Do you speak...?**

**Você fala...?**

**vosé fála**

449.

Do you speak **English / French?**

**Inglês / francês**

**inglés / fransés**

450.

**Spanish / German**

**Espanhol / Alemão**

**ispañó:w / alemáw~**

451.

**Italian / Arabic**

**Italiano / Árabe**

**italiánu / árabi**

452.

Don't be afraid to say: **I speak...**

**Eu falo... [PORTUGUÊS]**

**ew fálu [poh'tugés]**

453.

Asking if anyone speaks your language may seem useless. You may think no one speaks your language, but it never hurts to try: **Does anyone here speak...?**

**Alguém aqui fala...?**

**awgey~ akí fála**

454.

Here's a sentence that may elicit sympathy and clearer answers: **I understand a bit**

**Eu entendo um pouco**

**ew inténdu u~ pówku**

455.

Don't be shy about asking this: **Please speak more slowly**

**Por favor, fale devagar**

**poh' favóh', fáli djivagá[h']**

456.

What did he say? What does this sign mean? **Can you translate this for me?**

**Pode traduzir isto para mim?**

**pó:dji traduzír ístu pára mi~**

457.

Indicate exactly what you didn't understand: **word / sentence / sign**

**palavra / frase / placa**

**palavra / frázi / pláka**

Some signs may be called “painel” or “letrreiro”.

458.

Just a moment, I'm trying to understand... **Can you repeat that?**

**Pode repetir isso?**

**pó:dji h'epetshír ísu**

459.

When you don't understand, don't hesitate to ask someone you trust: **What did he/she say?**

**O que ele/ela disse?**

**u ki éli/é:la djísi**

460.

I thought I knew this language, but I see no one can understand my accent. This question will do the trick: **Am I pronouncing this correctly?**

**Estou pronunciando corretamente?**

**istów pronunsiánu koh'e:taméntshi**

461.

And finally: **Do you understand me?**

**Você me entende?**

**vosé mi inténdji**

462.

It's great to be able to answer: **I understood everything**

**Eu entendi tudo**

**ew inténdjí túdu**

463.

And how sad to say: **I didn't understand a thing**

**Não entendi nada**

**naw~ inténdjí náda**

464.

Sometimes it's easier when it's written down, like when you need to remember an address or a brand name: **Please write it down**

**Por favor, escreva**

**poh' favor, iskréva**

465.

If it can't be written down, for example over the phone... a topic we'll come to soon... you can ask: **Can you please spell that**

**Você pode soletrar?**

**vosé pó:dji soletrá[h']?**

466.

To make everyone feel at ease, you can say thank you and...

**Now I understand**

**Agora eu entendo**

**ago:ra ew inténdu**



## 16. Phone Conversations

### Conversas Telefônicas

467.

In face-to-face conversations, ...use your hands or facial expressions, or even ask a casual passerby to translate for you... but what can you do on the phone? **Telephone Conversations**

### Conversas Telefônicas konvé:h'sas telefónikas

468.

Here's how a phone conversation goes: the phone rings and someone answers (pay attention to how they say "hello"). When you're looking for someone specific: **Hello, may I please speak with...?**

**Alô, por favor, posso falar com...?**  
**aló, poh' favóh', pó:su faláh' ko~ vosé**

469.

Maybe you want to identify yourself first: **Hello, this is...**

**Alô, aqui é...**  
**aló, akí e:**

470.

Things don't always go as smoothly as you'd like: **Excuse me, but...**

**Desculpe, mas...**  
**deskúwpi, mas**

471.

I'm having trouble hearing you: **I can't hear you**

**Não estou ouvindo você**  
**naw~ istów owvínu vosé**

472.

Here, too, you can always ask the other person to speak slower: **please speak more slowly**

**por favor, fale mais devagar**  
**poh' favóh', fáli mays djivagá[h']**

473.

Sometimes you need to call the operator, who might ask: **What is the dialing code for...?**

**Qual é o código de área para...?**  
**kwaw e: u kó:djigu dji árya para**

474.

It's always good to know how they pronounce the name of your country... **(the) ...**

**[BRASIL]**  
**braziw**

475.

Sometimes you need to leave a message: **May I please leave a message for Mr. [Mrs./ Ms.]...?**

**Por favor, posso deixar um recado para o Sr. (a Sra./ a Srta.)...?**

**poh' favoh', pó:su deyshár u~ h'ekádu pára o señó[h'] (a señó:ra / a señorita)**

476.

What should you say? **Please tell him that Mr.... called him**

**Por favor, diga a ele que o Sr.... ligou para ele**



477.

Here's another option, for the women among us: **Please say that Mrs. / Ms.... called her**

**Por favor, diga que a Sra. / Srta.... ligou para ela**

**poh' favóh', djíga ki a señó:ra / señoríta ... ligów pára é:la**

478.

*Are you managing? How's it doing? Can we continue? OK, let's go on!*

479.

And how could we ever do without our... **Mobile or Cellular Phones**

**Celulares / Dispositivos Móveis**

**seluláris / djispozitshívuz mó:veyz**

**"Celular" is the most common in Brazil. In Portugal, they say "telemóvel"**

480.

At the end of a meeting, if you want to stay in touch: **What's your mobile phone number?**

**Qual é o número do seu celular?**

**kwaw e: u númeru du sew selulá[h']**

481.

Mobile or land line? *Where are you? Where are you calling from?.. - I'm calling from the airport. I'll be at the hotel in an hour... Right now I'm speaking from...*

**No momento, estou falando de...**

**nu moméntu, istów falánda dji**

482.

I'm speaking from **my car**

**meu carro**

**mew káh'u**

483.

**the airport**

**o aeroporto**

**u aeropóh'tu**

484.

**the hotel lobby**

**o saguão do hotel**

**u sagwaw~ du oté:w**

**You can also use the english word "lobby" or the word "átrio"**

485.

The reception here is bad. **I can barely hear you**

**Eu mal consigo ouvir você.**

**ew maw konsígu owvíh' vosé**

486.

It's important to know how to find someone's phone number and emergency numbers. **What's the phone number of...?**

**Qual é o número do telefone de...?**

**kwaw e: u númeru du telefóni dji**

487.

What's the phone number of... **the police department**

**a delegacia de polícia**

**a delegasía dji polísya**

488.

What's the phone number of... **the fire department**

**o corpo de bombeiros**

**u kóh'pu dji bombéyrus**

489.

Don't stand on the sidelines if you hear someone crying out:

**Help!**

490.

Even though we'd rather not, just in case we need to know...

**Mobile Intensive Care Unit**

**UTI Móvel**

**u te i mó:vew**

**Unidade de Terapia Intensiva Móvel**

**unidádji dji terapia intensíva mó:vew**

491.

Don't panic, but... **This is an emergency!**

**Isto é uma emergência!**

**ístu e: úma emeh'jénsya**





## 17. Restaurants and Food

### Restaurantes e Alimentação

492.

Now that we have all the words for emergencies, we can relax and finally begin our trip. What's on the agenda? food, travel, shopping... Where should we begin? With food, of course! **Restaurants and Food**

### Restaurantes e Alimentação

**h'estawrántshiz i alimentasáv~**

493.

It's a good idea to make a reservation: **Making Reservations**

### Fazendo Reservas

**fazéndu h'eze:h'vas**

494.

It can be over the phone: **Hello, is there a table available this evening?**

**Alô, tem uma mesa disponível para hoje à noite?**

**aló, tey~ úma méza djisponívev pára óji a nóytshi**

495.

Usually you'll be asked: **For how many?**

**Para quantas pessoas?**

**Pára kwántas pesóas**

496.

For example: I'd like to reserve a table for... eight o'clock for... four people

**Eu gostaria de reservar uma mesa para... as oito horas para... quatro pessoas**

**ew gostaria dji h'eze:h'vár úma méza pára... az óytu ó:räs pára... kwátru pesóas**

497.

Too bad: **Sorry, everything's taken**

**Desculpe, estão todas ocupadas**

**deskúwpi, istaw~ tódaz okupádas**

498.

Sometimes it's easier after the rush: They have a table but **Only at... nine o'clock**

**Somente às... nove horas**

**so:méntshi az... nó:vi ó:ras**

499.

Today in many countries this question is no longer relevant: **Smoking or non-smoking?**

**Smoking or non-smoking?**

**Fumante ou não-fumante?**

**fumántshi ow naw~ fumántshi**

500.

OK, we've finally arrived and we've reserved a table. How do we make ourselves known: **We have a reservation**

**Temos uma reserva**

**témuz úma h'ezé:h'va**

501.

The hostess or waitress will lead us to our table: **Please have a seat here**

**Por favor, sentem-se aqui**

**poh' favóh', séntey~si akí**

502.

Before we sit down, maybe we'll want to ask: **Where's the restroom?**

Onde é o banheiro?  
 óndji e: u bañéyru

503.

We've been sitting here for twenty minutes... where did the waiter disappear to? **Waiter!**

Garçom!  
 gah'só~

504.

The menu, please

O cardápio, por favor  
 u kah'dápyu poh' favó[h']

The word "menu" is also used.

505.

For some reason we trust the waiter, and we ask him what he recommends... **What do you recommend?**

O que você recomenda?  
 u ki vosé h'ekoménda

506.

On the other hand, he might ask: **What would you like to order?**

O que você gostaria de pedir?  
 u ki vosé gostaria dji pedjí[h']

507.

Even though each person has different preferences, the waiter will usually say: **This is highly recommended!**

Isto é muito recomendado!  
 ístu e: múytu h'ekomendádu

508.

*I'll have soup...* Before going into detail, you usually say **I'll have...**

Eu vou querer...  
 ew vow keré[h']

509.

*What did you order? That's what I want too...* **I'll have the same...**

Eu vou querer o mesmo...  
 ew vow keré[r] u mézmu

510.

That's all for now. If we want more, we'll order it later... **That's all for now**

É só isso por enquanto  
 e: so: ísu por enkwántu

Por enquanto

Por agora

Por ora

511.

This restaurant has more than food... **What would you like to drink?**

Gostaria de algo para beber?  
 gostaria dji áwgu pára bebé[h']

512.

*I'll have...*

Eu vou querer...  
 Ew vow keré[r/h']

513.

mineral water

água mineral  
 ágwa mineráw

514.

cold tap water

515.

orange juice / apple juice

suco de laranja / suco de maçã  
súkó dji laránja / súkó dji masá

516.

These drinks sound the same all over the world: **cola / soda / lemonade**

coca / soda / limonada  
kó:ka / só:da / limonáda

Americans use “soda” or “pop” for “soft drink”. With this meaning, it is “refrigerante” in Portuguese, and Brazilians often shorten it to “refri”. The word “soda” in Portuguese is a specific kind of drink.

517.

Wow, that was good. **Another glass please!**

Outro copo, por favor!  
ówtru kó:pu poh' favo[h']

518.

And if you want some more: **I'd like some more...**

Eu gostaria de mais um pouco...  
ew gostaria dji mayz u~ pówku

519.

Have you had enough? Yes. **That will be all, thank you**

Será só isso, obrigado  
será so: ísu, obrigádu

520.

There are two expressions that always set a good tone for a meal. One is: **Cheers!**

Saúde!  
saúdji

521.

And the other is: **bon appétit!**

bom apetite!  
bo~ apeshítshi

522.

We've eaten our fill, and the chef wants to know how it was: **How was it?**

Como estava?  
kómu istáva

523.

What should we say?.. **Excellent!**

Excelente!  
eseléntshi

524.

It won't hurt to make him feel good: **The meal was delicious**

A comida estava deliciosa  
a komída istáva delisió:za

525.

The hand motion to ask for the check is universal. Still, it's more polite to ask for it: **The check, please**

A conta, por favor  
a kónta, poh' favo[h']

526.

**How much is the bill?**

Quanto é a conta?  
kwántu e: a kónta

527.

If this is written on the check, you'll understand the hint: **Service not included**

528.

You can personally give your tip to the waiter: **This is for you.**  
**Thanks**

**Isto é para você. Obrigado**  
**ístu e: pára vosé. obrigádu**





## 18. Taxis

### Táxis

529.

We enjoyed our meal, but now it's raining outside and we want to go back to the hotel. What do we look for? Of course... a **taxi**

**táxi**

**táksi**

530.

Before we leave the restaurant we can ask at the desk: **Please order me a taxi**

**Por favor, chame um táxi para mim**  
**poh' favóh', shámi u~ táksi pára mi~**

531.

When ordering a taxi, you usually need to say where you want to go: **Where do you want to go?**

**Aonde você quer ir?**  
**aóndji vosé ke:[r] i[h']**

532.

The answer: **I'm going to...**

**Eu vou para**  
**ew vow pára**

533.

How far away is it? **How far is it to...?**

**Qual é a distância (para) ...?**  
**kwaw e: a djistánsya**

534.

How long will it take to get to...?

**Quanto tempo demora para chegar a...?**  
**kwántu témpu demó:ra pára shegár a**

535.

It's a good idea to find out the taxi fare in advance: **How much will it cost to get to...?**

**Quanto custa pra chegar a...?**  
**kwántu kústa pra shegár a**

536.

**What's the fare?**

**Quanto é a corrida?**  
**kwántu e: a koh'ída**

537.

And don't let anyone cheat you: **Please turn on the meter**

**Por favor, ligue o taxímetro**  
**poh' favoh', lígi u taksímetru**

538.

Please take me to... the national museum: **Please take me...**

**Por favor, me leve...**  
**poh' favor, mi lé:vi**

539.

Please take me to this address: **to this address**

**a este endereço**  
**a éstshi enderésu**

540.

**downtown**

ao centro  
aw séntru

541.  
to the airport

ao aeroporto  
aw aeropóh'tu

542.  
to the... hotel

ao... hotel  
aw oté:w

543.  
Sometimes you need to give the driver directions: **Go... straight**

Vá... reto  
va h'é:tu

544.  
Turn... right

Vire... à direita  
víri a djiréyta

545.  
No! Sorry... Turn... left

Vire... à esquerda  
víri a iskéh'da

546.  
Keep going straight... until the next turn  
até a próxima curva  
até: a pró:sima kurva

547.  
I'm in a big hurry. Go straight to the hotel. I'm in a hurry

Estou com pressa  
Istów ko~ pré:sa

548.  
But between you and me, it's more likely you'll say: **Please drive more slowly**

Por favor, vá mais devagar  
poh' favoh', va mayz djivagá[h']

549.  
Thanks, we're here. **Please stop...**

Por favor, pare...  
poh' favoh', páre

550.  
Where exactly?... **here**

aqui  
akí

551.  
after the traffic light

depois do semáforo  
depóyz du semáforu

In some cities people say "sinal" instead of "semáforo".

552.  
at the corner

na esquina  
na iskína

553.  
near that house

perto daquela casa  
pé:h'tu daké:la káza

554.  
Before getting out of the taxi: **How much do I owe you?**

Quanto eu lhe devo?  
kwántu ew lyi dévu

555.



If you want to tip the driver: **Thanks. Keep the change!**  
**Obrigado. Fique com o troco!**  
**obrigádu. fíki ko~ u tróku**





## 19. Public Transportation

### Transporte Público

556.

When you don't have a car, and even when you do, there's nothing like public transportation for getting to know a city. For example, take the train or the bus. **Train / Bus**

**Trem / Ônibus**

**trey~ / ónibus**

557.

If you can't find something, the simplest thing is to ask: **Where's the... train / bus station, please?**

**Onde é a... estação de trem / parada de ônibus, por favor?**

**óndji e: a istasáw~ dji Trey~ / paráda dji ônibus, poh' favo[h']**

558.

How do I get to the flea market? How do I get to the opera house? **How do I get to...?**

**Como chego a...?**

**kómu shégu a**

559.

You'll usually get a direct answer: **Take train / bus number...**

**Pegue o trem / ônibus número...**

**pé:gi u Trey~ / ônibus número**

560.

When does the *last* bus leave? When does the *next* bus leave?

**When does the... bus leave?**

**Quando sai o... ônibus?**

**kwáundu say u ónibus**

561.

Here are some useful words, some of which we learned as ordinal numbers: **next / first / last**

**próximo / primeiro / último**

**pró:sima / priméyru / úwtshimu**

562.

Sometimes the transport maps are so complicated, and all I want to know is: **Where should I get off?**

**Onde eu vou descer?**

**óndji ew vow desé[h']**

563.

If I missed my stop: **What's the next stop?**

**Qual é a próxima parada?**

**kwaw e: a pró:sima paráda**

564.

This is usually a question children ask on any trip that's longer than 10 minutes. But when you're abroad you can ask it as well: **When will we get to...?**

**Quando chegaremos a...?**

**kwáundu shegarémus a**



## 20. Shopping

### Compras

565.

A trip abroad without going shopping? No such thing! **Shopping**

**Compras**

**kómpras**

566.

You can shop in a store, in a stall at the market, or at a mall:

**store**

**loja**

**ló:ja**

567.

**shopping center**

**shopping center**

**shó:piy~ sénteh'**

You can say only "shopping". This is what Brazilians call a mall.

568.

**market**

**feira**

**féyra**

569.

If there's a flea market, it offers the most amazing shopping experience: **flea market**

**mercado de pulgas**

**meh'kádu dji púwgas**

570.

Who can help us? The **salesperson**

**vendedor / vendedora**

**vendedóh' / vendedóra**

571.

And who can help us if we have complaints? The **manager**

**gerente**

**geréntshi**

572.

Most signs usually have clear international symbols, but it's still good to know how to say: **entrance**

**entrada**

**entráda**

573.

**exit**

**saída**

**saída**

574.

And especially important: **emergency exit**

**saída de emergência**

**saída dji emeh'jénsya**

575.

Here's a few more useful terms when you're shopping: **display window**

**vitrine**

**vitríni**

caixa  
káysha

577.

We need help. Here's someone who doesn't look like a tourist...  
You can politely ask: **Excuse me, do you work here?**

**Com licença você trabalha aqui?**  
**ko~ lisénsa, vosé trabálya akí**

578.

Sometimes you need advice from the salesperson: **Can you help me for a moment?**

**Pode me ajudar um momento?**  
**pó:dji mi ajudár u~ moméntu**

579.

Professional salespeople will usually ask you first: **How can I help you sir? How can I help you madam?**

**Posso ajudar, senhor?**  
**pó:su ajudáh', seño[h']**  
**Posso ajudar, senhora?**  
**pó:su ajudáh', seño:ra**

580.

And perhaps the salesperson will be a bit more blunt: **What are you looking for?**

**O que você está procurando?**  
**u ki vosé istá prokuránu**

Now it's time to describe exactly what we want, exactly what we had in mind: **I'm looking for something... smaller**

**Estou procurando algo... menor**  
**istów prokuránu áwgu menó:[h']**

582.

Or maybe... **something larger**

**algo maior**  
**áwgu mayó:[h']**

583.

Here's another possibility: **Something... less expensive**

**menos caro**  
**ménus káru**

584.

Or something... **of higher quality**

**de melhor qualidade**  
**dji melyóh' kwalidádji**

585.

Or simply: **just like I saw in the window**

**igual ao que vi na vitrine**  
**igwáw aw ki vi na vitríni**

586.

And then there's that typical shopper's answer that I'm sure you've often said: **I'm just looking**

**Estou só olhando**  
**istów so: olyánu**

587.

If you're lucky: **This is exactly what I've been looking for!**

**É exatamente isto que eu estou procurando!**  
**e: izataméntshi istu ki ew istów prokuránu**

588.

You can simply admit: **I like this**

**Gostei deste**  
**gostéy déstshi**

589.

There's no shame in saying politely: I don't like this

**Não gostei deste**  
**naw~ gostéy déstshi**

590.

Or you can leave politely: **Thanks, but this isn't what I'm looking for**

**Obrigado, mas não é o que estou procurando**  
**obrigádu, mas naw~ e: u ki istów prokurádu**

591.

At some point you'll have to pay, and what a price! **How much does it cost?**

**Quanto custa?**  
**kwántu kústa**

592.

You can hope they'll take a subtle hint:... **Is there a discount?**

**Tem desconto?**  
**tey~ djiskóntu**

593.

What different does the price make, so long as it's on sale? **Is it on sale?**

**Está em promoção?**  
**istá ey~ promosáw~**

594.

Too bad! **It's too expensive for me**

**É muito caro para mim**  
**e: múytu káru pára mi~**

595.

On second thought, why not? We're not here every day. Let's go for it... especially after the salesperson took the trouble to take it down, put it back, take it out again... **I'll take it, I'll buy it!**

**Vou levar, vou comprar!**  
**vow levá[h'], vow komprá[h']**

596.

**Where can I pay?**

**Onde posso pagar?**  
**óndji pó:su pagá[h']**

597.

**The checkout is... over there**

**O caixa é... ali**  
**u káysha e: alí**

**“ali” is usually less far than “lá”**

598.

**I'll pay with a credit card**

**Vou pagar com cartão de crédito**  
**vow pagá[h'] ko~ kah'táw~ dji kré:djitu**

599.

**Here's your change**

**Aqui está seu troco**  
**akí istá sew tróku**

600.

**Here's your receipt**

**Aqui está seu recibo**  
**akí istá sew h'esíbu**