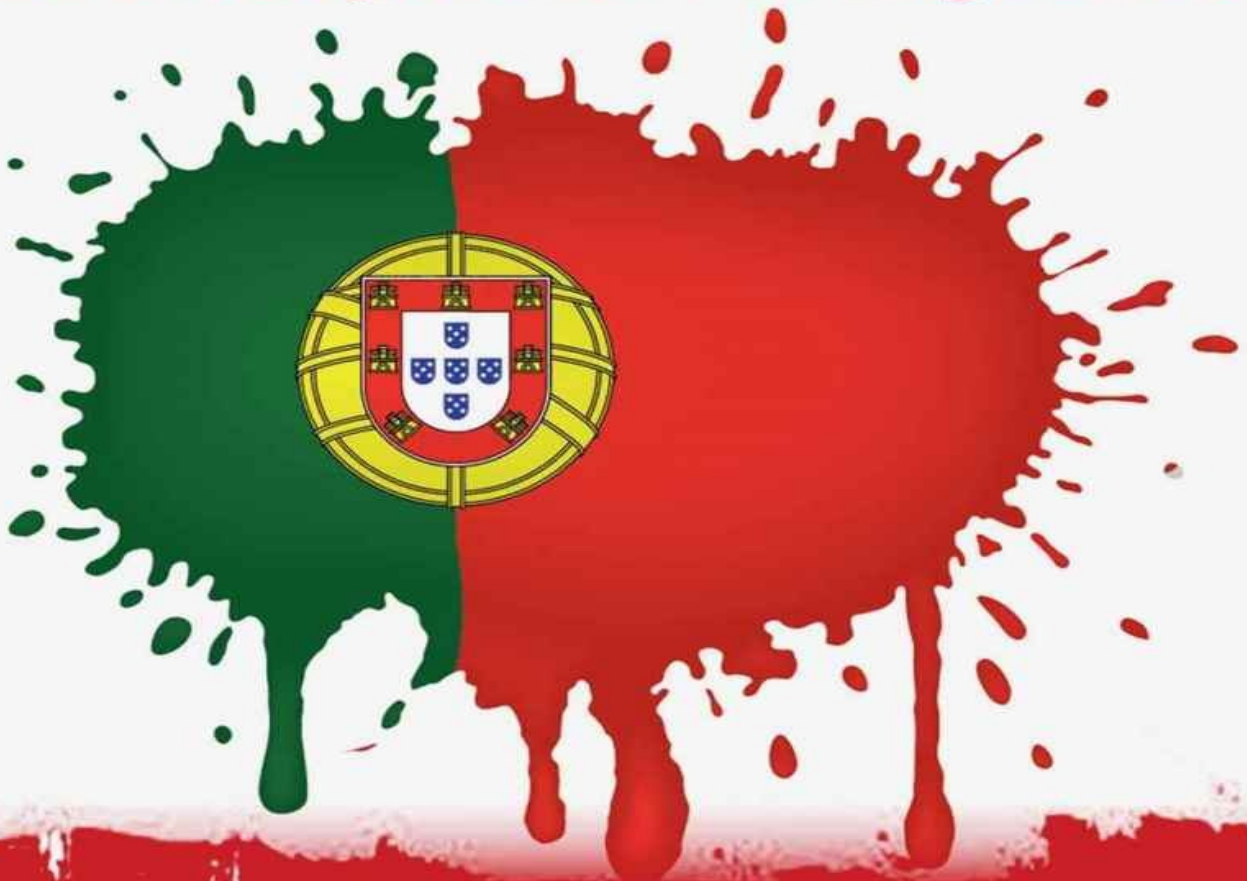


LEARN PORTUGUESE IN 21 DAYS!

*A Practical Guide To Make Portuguese
Look Easy! EVEN For Beginners*



HENRY RAY

Portuguese:

Learn Portuguese In 21 DAYS!

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Look Easy! EVEN For Beginners***

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Introduction

This book contains 21 highly-informative chapters on the fundamentals of Portuguese grammar and communication. Each chapter is designed to provide self-learners a complete yet compact learning material that will help them speak the language with ease in a very short time. It addresses the needs of travellers, students, entrepreneurs, and professionals for a grammar reference and phrase book in one resource.

Each chapter features tables, charts, and relevant examples to make learning the Portuguese language an interesting and enjoyable experience.

The first 8 chapters deal with the basic things every speaker should know: the alphabet, pronunciation, numbers, months and days, seasons, telling time and date, colors, and basic survival phrases for getting around in a Portuguese-speaking country.

The succeeding chapters deal with the essential aspects of grammar including sentence construction and the different parts of speech.

The book winds up with a chapter on key travel phrases and a final chapter of vocabulary listings for daily conversations.

Language learners will find this book an invaluable reference for learning the European and the Brazilian branches of the Portuguese language.

Let's begin the journey.

Chapter 1: The Portuguese Alphabet

Portuguese is a Roman language spoken in Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique, Angola, Guinea-Bissau, East Timor, São Tomé e Príncipe, Cape Verde, Macau, and Equatorial Guinea. It is also spoken by small communities in India and Malaysia.

Portuguese descended from the Latin language (Vulgar Latin) which became the predominant language at the time of the Roman invasion of the Iberian Peninsula. The language gradually evolved in the Atlantic coast territories into what was known as Galician-Portuguese language. It would later split in Galician and Portuguese languages when Galicia was incorporated into Spain and as Portugal developed independently. King Dinis I of Portugal declared the use of Portuguese language as the official language in 1290.

In 1911, Portugal adopted a reformed orthography, which introduced major changes in the spelling. The revised standard was used officially in Portugal and its then territories that included the now independent countries like Mozambique, Angola, East Timor, Cape Verde, São Tomé and Príncipe, Guinea-Bissau, Macau, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Goa, Diu, and Daman of India. Brazil would later adopt a slightly modified form of Portugal's orthography in 1943 which was eventually revised in 1970. In 2009, Brazil introduced a new orthography with the purpose of unifying written Portuguese among the lusophone countries. Its adoption in other Portuguese-speaking countries has not been set.

Portuguese is spoken by about 230 million people. Of this, about 190 million are from Brazil. There are notable differences between European Portuguese and Brazilian Portuguese in terms of pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary but these are overshadowed by many similarities.

The Portuguese alphabet is Latin-based and consists of 23 letters. In addition, it uses three letters (k,w,y) exclusively for foreign-derived words.

Letter	European Letter	Brazilian Letter
	Name	Name
Aa	á	á

Bb	bê	bê
Cc	cê	cê
Dd	dê	dê
Ee	é	é or ê
Ff	efe	efe
Gg	gê or guê	gê
Hh	agá	agá
Ii	i	i
Jj	jota	jota
Kk	capa	cá
Ll	ele	ele
Mm	eme	eme
Nn	ene	ene
Oo	ó	ó or ô
Pp	pê	pê
Qq	quê	quê
Rr	erre or rê	erre
Ss	esse	esse
Tt	tê	tê
Uu	u	u
Vv	vê	vê
Ww	dâblío or duplo vê	dáblío or duplo vê
Xx	xis	xis
Yy	ípsilon or i grego	ípsilon
Zz	zê	zê

Chapter 2: Pronunciation Guide (1/2)

Diacritical marks are symbols that indicate how a word should be pronounced. In some cases, they are used to clarify a word's meaning and usage. The Portuguese language uses a number of diacritical marks.

Diacritical Marks

~	The tilde is used to indicate a nasal sound
´	An acute accent indicates stress on a syllable and an open vowel sound
^	A circumflex indicates stress and close vowel sound on the marked syllable
`	A grave (grahv) mark indicates contraction of two words
¸	A cedilla is used to denote soft (s sound) pronunciation for the letter "c"
	Diaeresis or umlauts on the letter "u" denotes a "qw" and "gw" sound when placed after "q" and "g" respectively.

Acute (´) and circumflex (^) symbols are used to indicate stress on the marked syllables while the grave, cedilla, and diaeresis modify pronunciation. Tilde is only used to indicate nasal pronunciation and stress in words with ã ending. The diaeresis mark is now considered obsolete with the effectivity of the orthographic agreement in 2009. Its use is presently limited to borrowed words and personal names.

Vowel Sounds

Vowel Sounds		Sounds like:	Example
a	unstressed	the "a" in beta	santana
a	stressed before a nasal consonant	the "a" in beta	guarda
a	stressed before other consonants	the "a" in cat	crato
á	stressed a	the "a" in father	calix
ã	nasal sound	the "an" in angry	não
e	eh, unstressed	the "e" in net	loures
é	eh, stressed	the "e" in let	pinhel
ê	ey	the "ey" in they	bêbado
êm, em, ém	nasal sound	the "e" in end	em
i	ee	the "ee" in week	dizer
o	unstressed	the "oo" in loot but shorter	corvo
ó	stressed o	the "o" in law	próprio
ô	o	the "o" in sore	avô
õ		close to "on" in French bon	canções
u	oo	the "oo" in look	usar

Chapter 3: Pronunciation Guide (2/2)

Consonant Sounds

Consonants		Sounds like	Examples
b		the "b" in boy	borba
c	hard before a,o,u	the "c" in car	carro
c	soft before e,i	the "s" in sand	certo
ç	soft before a,o,u	the "s" in sun	aço
d		the "d" in desk	dar
d	between vowels	the "th" in this	idade
f		the "f" in fit	penafiel
g	hard before a,o,u	the "g" in go	gato
g	soft, before e,i	the "s" in leisure	gente
gu	hard before a,o,u	the "g" in get	água
gu	soft before e and i	the "g" in guide	guia
qu	hard before a,o,u	the "qu" in quick	quando
qu	soft before e and i	the "qu" in quiche	que
h		silent at the start of a word	
j		the "su" in pleasure	já
l		the "l" in leap	alandroal

m		the "m" in money	mafra
n		the "n" in nine	alcanena
p		the "p" in port	porto
q		the "k" in kit	ourique
r	start of a word/before a nasal vowel	a rolled "r" similar to Spanish	rico
r	syllable coda/after consonant or non- nasal vowel	"dd" in ladder	Rio Maior
rr		trilled sound	ferro
s	start of a word, before s	the "s" in sun at the start of a word	si
s	before a voiceless consonant	the "sh" in she	estar
s	at the end of a word	the "sh" in she	dois
s	between vowels	the "z" in zoo	asa
t		the "t" in ten	tomar
v		the "v" in vine	viseu
x	word initial, after j	the "sh" in she	seixal
x	start of a word	before a vowel, the "s" in same	máximo
x	start of a syllable	the "z" in zoo	Nazaré
	middle of a	between vowels,	

x	word	the "x" in taxi	taxi
z		the "z" in zest	luzes
z	end of a word	the "sh" in she	luz

Letter Combinations

Digraph	Context	English sounds	Example
ch		like "sh" in show	machico
sc	before e or i	like "sh" in she	descer
lh		like "lli" in million.	batalha
nh		like "ny" in canyon	cantanhede
gu	before e or i	like "g" in go.	felgueiras
	before a or o/ before e or i	like "Gw" in Gwen.	mortágua
qu	before e or i	like "k" in skip	monchique
	before a or o/ before e or i	like "qu" in quite.	quatro
rr	trilled sound	no equivalent	parra
ss		like "s" in since.	osso

Diphthongs

Diphthongs	Sounds like
au	"ow" in cow
ia	"ia" in Lydia
io	"ew" in new
ei	"ay" in play
oa	"oa" in boa
oe	"we" in wet
oi	"wee" in weed
ou	"oo" in look
ua	"wa" in water

ui	"we" in week
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Chapter 4: Greetings and Basic Phrases

Bom dia!	bon DEE-ah	Good day!
Olá!	O-lá	Hello! (informal)
Como está?	KOH-moh ish-TAH?	How are you?
Então? tudo bem? (coll.-Port.)	eng-ta-ong? too-doo bah-ing?	So, what's up?
Oi! e aí? (colloquial-Brazil)	oy? ee ah-ee	So, what's up?
Tudo Bem.	TOO-do BENG	Everything is fine.
Bem/muito bem	Baing/moo-ee-toh baing	Well/Very well.
Bem, obrigado/a	BENG, ob-ree-GAH-doo/dah	Fine, thank you
Mal/muito mal	Mao/moo-ee-toh mao	Bad/Very bad.
Mais ou menos	Ma-eece oh meh-nos	More or less, so-so
Obrigado. (if you're a man)	ob-ree-GAH-doo	Thank you.
Obrigada.(if you're a woman)	ob-ree-GAH-dah	Thank you.
De nada	je NAH-dah	You're welcome.
Como está?	KOH-moh ish-TAH?	How are you?
Como vai?	Coh-moh vye?"	How's it going?
Como se chama?	KOH-moh se SHA-ma?	What is your name?
(O) meu nome é _____	(oh) mew NOME ey _____	My name is _____
Muito prazer em conhecê-	MOOY-to pra-ZEHR eng koh-	Nice to

lo	nye-SEH-lo	meet you.
Sim.	SEE (Portugal)/SEEN (Brazil)	Yes.
Não.	NOWNG	No.
Desculpe.	desh-KULP (Port)/desh- KUL-pay(Brazil)	I'm sorry.
Com licença!	co-lee-sensah	Excuse me.
Não faz mal!	nah-fash-mahl	No problem./No worries.
Está bem!	tah baing	It's okay./That's enough.
Por favor	pohr fa-VOHR	Please
Até logo.	ah-TEH LOH- goo	See you later.
Até mais!	ah-tay myee-sh	See you soon.
Adeus!	uh-DEOOSH	Goodbye!
Tchau!	CHOW	Goodbye! (informal)
Não falo Português.	NOWNG fah-loo por-too-GEZH	I can't speak Portuguese.
Fala Inglês?	fah-lah ing- GLEZH?	Do you speak English?
Socorro!	soo-KOO-hoo!	Help!
Bom dia!	bon DEE-ah	Good day!
Boa tarde!	bo- ah/TARD(Port) /TAR- day(Brazil)	Good evening!
Boa noite!	bo-ah NOIT(Port)/NOI- chay(Brazil)	Good night!
Não sei!	naw say	I don't know
Não compreendo.	NOWNG kom- pre-EN-doo	I don't understand it.
Não percebi!	naw pehr-say-bee	I didn't understand it.

Não entendo! (Brazil)	naw en-tehn-doo	I don't understand it.
Não entendi! (Brazil)	naw en-tehn-chee	I didn't understand it.
Pode repetir?	pod ray-peh-teer?	Could you repeat, please?

Chapter 5: Portuguese Numbers (Números)

Numbering Rules

Numbers from zero to fifteen are specific words that must be memorized: (0)zero, (1) um, (2) dois, (3) três, (4) quatro, (5) cinco, (6) seis, (7) sete, (8) oito, (9) nove, (10) dez, (11) onze, (12) doze, (13) treze, (14) catorze, (15) quinze.

Numbers from sixteen to nineteen are obtained by combining ten and the unit: (10 and 6) dezasseis, (10 and 7) dezassete, (10 and 8) dezoito, and (10 and 9) dezanove.

Except for 10 and 20, the names of the tens are derived from the unit's root: (10) dez, (20) vinte, (30) trinta, (40) quarenta., (50) cinquenta, (60) sessenta, (70) setenta, (80) oitenta and (90) noventa.

The same rule applies when naming the hundreds: (100) cem/centos (plural), (200) duzentos, (300) trezentos, (400) quatrocentos, (500) quinhentos, (600) seiscentos, (700) setecentos, (800) oitocentos, and (900) novecentos.

An “e” (and) is used to connect tens and units (trinta e dois, 32) and hundred and tens (duzentos trinta e dois, 232). It is not, however, used to link thousands and hundreds except when the number ends with 2 zeroes (quarto mil e duzentos – 4,200). Thousands and units are also linked by “e” (dois mil e quarto – 2004).

In Portuguese you separate the thousands from the hundred and the millions from the thousands with a period or “pontos” while you set the decimal numbers apart with a comma or “vírgulas”. Hence: English -> Portuguese

23,253,215.54 -> 23.253.215,54

Cardinal Numbers

0	zero	(zeh-ro)
1	um (m) uma (f)	um (oon) / uma (oo-mah)
2	dois (m) duas (f)	(doh-eesh) / duas (doo-ash)
3	três	(treh-sh) or (tray-eess - Brazil)
4	quarto	(kwa-troo)
5	cinco	(cin-koo)
6	seis	(say-eesh)
7	sete	(set) or (se-chee -Brazil)
8	oito	(oy-too)
9	nove	(noh-vee)
10	dez (uma dezena)	(desh) or (day-iss - Brazil)
11	onze	(on-zee)
12	doze (uma dúzia)	(doh-zee)
13	treze	(tray-zee)
14	quatorze, catorze	(ka-tor-zee)
15	quinze	(keen-zee)
16	dezesesseis	(deh-zah-say-eesh) / (deh-zeh-seiss-Brazil.)
17	dezessete	(deh-zah-set) / (chee-zeh-seh-chee-Brazil)
18	dezoito	(deh-zoy-too) / (chee-zoy-too - Brazil)
		(deh-zah-nov) / (chee-zeh-

19	dezenove	noh-vee - Brazil)
20	vinte	(veent) or (veen-tchee) in Brazil
21	vinte e um (m) vinte e uma (f)	(veent e oon/oo-mah)
30	trinta	(treen-tah)
31	trinta e um (m) trinte e uma (f)	(treen-tah e oon/oo-mah)
32	trinta e dois (m) trinta e duas	(treen-tah e doh-eesh/doo- ash)
40	quarenta	(kwa-ren-tah)
50	cinquenta	(cin-kwen- tah)
60	sessenta	(seh-sen-tah)
70	setenta	(seh-tayn-tah)
80	oitenta	(oy-tayn-tah)
90	noventa	(noo-vayn- tah)
100	cem (uma centena)	(saing] or [seh-ing] in Brazil)
101	cento e um (m) cento e uma (f)	(cen-too e oon or cen-too e oo-mah)
200	duzentos (m) duzentas (f)	(doo-zayn- toosh)
300	trezentos (m) trezentas (f)	(treh-zayn- toosh)
400	quatrocentos (m) quatrocentas (f)	(kwa-tro-cen- toos)
500	quinhentos (m) quinhentas (f)	(keen- nyientoosh)
600	seiscentos (m) seiscentas (f)	(seh-eesh-cen- toosh]
700	setecentos (m) setecentas (f)	(seh-tay-cen- toosh
800	oitocentos (m) oitocentas (f)	(oy-toh-cen- toosh
900	novecentos (m) novecentas (f)	(noh-vay-cen- toosh)

1000	mil (um milhar)	(meal) or (mee-oo) in Braz
1100	mil e cem	(meal e saing) or (mee-oo she-ing - Brazil)
1200	mil e duzentos	(meal e doo- zayn-toosh)
1235	mil duzentos e trinta e cinco	(meal doo- zayn-toosh e treen-tah e cin-koo)
2000	dois mil (m) duas mil (f)	(doh-eesh mil / (doo-ash meal)
1300	mil e trezentos	(meal e treh- zayn-toosh)
1 million	um milhão	(ung mee- lyee-aung)
2 million	dois milhões	(doh-eesh mee-lyee- oingsh)
3 million	três milhões	(traysh mee- lyee-oingsh)
1 billion	um bilhão / um bilhão (Brazil)	(ung bee-lyee- aung)
1 billion	dois bilhões	(doh-eesh bee-lyee- oingsh)

Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers follow the rules governing adjectives. When referring to feminine pronoun, for instance, ordinal numbers take an –a ending.

Examples:

a primeira filha -> the first daughter o primeiro namorado -> the first boyfriend
When necessary, ordinal numbers may take plural endings.

Examples:

os primeiros anos -> the first years os primeiros passos -> the first steps
When indicating a century, Portuguese speakers would not normally use the ordinal numbers. Instead, it is more common to hear “o século vinte e um” (the century 21) than “o vigésimo primeiro século ” (the 21st century). In Portuguese, centuries are written in Roman numerals. Hence, the 21st century is expressed as “o século XXI”.

The ordinal numbers usually precede the noun they modify.

Ordinal Numbers:

1st	primeiro	pre-may-roh
2nd	segundo	seh-goondoh
3rd	terceiro	ter-say-roh
4th	quarto	ku-ar-toh
5th	quinto	keen-toh
6th	sexto	says-toh
7th	sétimo	seh-chee-moh
8th	oitavo	oy-tah-voh
9th	nono	noh-nu
10th	décimo	dess-ee-moh
11th	décimo primeiro	dess-ee-moh-pre-may-roh
12th	décimo Segundo	dess-ee-moh-seh-goondoh

13th	décimo terceiro	dess-ee- moh-ter-say- roh
14th	décimo quarto	dess-ee- moh-ku-ar- toh
15th	décimo quinto	dess-ee- moh-keen- toh
16th	décimo sexton	dess-ee- moh-says- toh
17th	décimo sétimo	dess-ee- moh-she- chee-moh
18th	décimo oitavo	dess-ee- moh-oy-tah- voh
19th	décimo nono	dess-ee- moh-noh-nu
20th	vigésimo	vee-gess-ee- moh
30th	trigésimo	tree-gess-ee- moh
40th	quadragésimo	kuah-dra- gess-ee-moh
50th	qüinquagésimo	ku-een-ku- ah-gess-ee- moh
60th	sexagésimo	says-tah- gess-ee-moh
70th	septuagésimo	sep-too-ah- gess-ee-moh
80th	octogésimo	ock-tah- gess-ee-moh
90th	nonagésimo	noh-nah- gess-ee-moh
100th	centésimo	sen-tess-ee- moh

Chapter 6: Months, Days, and Seasons

Months of the Year (Os meses do ano)

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

Days of the Week (Os dias da semana)

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

The seasons of the Year (As estações do ano)

primavera	spring
verão	summer
outono	autumn/fall
inverno	winter

Chapter 7: Time and Date (Hora e Data)

Asking the time

To ask for time, you can use any of the following questions and they all mean “What time is it?”

Que horas são?

Por favor, que horas são?

Que hora é ele?

To ask for time in a more formal manner: Você sabe que horas são?

Telling Time

Telling time in Portuguese is quite simple and a lot like telling time in English. Just say the "hour number, the word “e” (and), and the minute number. Hence, to say 7:20: São sete (horas) e vinte (minutos). -> It's seven twenty.

Take note that the horas and minutes are optional.

To express an exact hour: São seis horas./São seis horas em ponto.
It's six o'clock./It's 6:00 sharp.

Time is always expressed in the plural except when it is at one o'clock when you have to say “É uma hora.” For the rest, you'll use “São”. Both are forms of the verb “ser” (to be).

To express “half an hour”, you will use the expression “e meia”. Hence: São seis e meia. -> It's 6:30.

To tell time after the half hour, it is more common to say the remaining minutes before the approaching hour and to use the expression “para as” before the coming hour.

Example:

São vinte para as seis. -> It's twenty to six.

São cinco para as sete. -> It's five to seven.

To express time which is not specific, you can use the following expressions: É meio-dia. -> It's noon.

É meia-noite. -> It's midnight.

Instead of using “am” or “pm” to describe the specific time, it is more common to use the expressions “da manhã” (in the morning), “da tarde” (in the afternoon), or “da noite”(of the evening). To state an event that will occur at an exact time, the preposition “às” which means “at” is used before the hour.

Example:

O jogo começa às 7:00 da manhã. -> The game starts at 7:00 in the morning.

To state that an event will begin and end at a certain time, you use the expression “das (horas) (horas)” or “das (horas) até as (horas)”.

O jogo será das 7:00 até às 9:00.

The game will be from seven to nine O jogo será das 7:00 até às 9:00.

The game will be from seven till seven.

Time -> Expression -> English 11:50 a.m. -> São dez para as doze. -> It's ten to twelve.

2:15 a.m. -> São dois e quinze. -> It's quarter past two.

7:10 a.m. -> sete seis. -> It's ten past seven.

1:25 p.m. -> Um venti e cinco da tarde. -> It's one twenty five pm.

at 8 (sharp) -> Em oito. -> It's 8 o'clock.

9:30 p.m. -> São nove e meia. -> It's nine and a half.

It is also common for people to use the 24-hour format, which is just a matter of subtracting 12 hours from the given time to get the usual 12-hour format.

For example:

São quinze e vinte e dois. -> It's three twenty-two PM.

São dezenove e quinze. -> It's seven fifteen PM.

uma reunião	a meeting
um compromisso	an appointment
uma consulta	a consultation
um encontro	a date
o relógio	the clock/the watch

O ônibus passa às sete e vinte e cinco. There is a bus at seven twenty-five.

Minha aula começa às oito e meia. My classes begin at 8:30.

Writing Dates

To write dates in Portuguese, you have to write in this order: the day first, the month, and then the year. To write the date in the long format, you will use the preposition “de” (of) between the day and the month. Remember to always write the year in full. Dates are never separated by a comma.

Examples:

24 abril 2015

25 de dezembro 2015

Time Expressions:

agora	now
depois	later
antes	before
manhã	morning
tarde	afternoon
fim de tarde	evening

hoje	today
ontem	yesterday
amanhã	tomorrow
esta semana	this week
semana passada	last week
próxima semana	next week

Chapter 8: Colors in Portuguese (Cores)

Like other adjectives, most colors in Portuguese must change their ending to agree with the number and gender of the noun they describe. Adjectives ending in –o must change to an –a ending when describing a feminine noun. Adjectives ending in –a need not change to –o when describing a masculine noun. When forming plural, most adjectives add an –s to the singular form.

Examples:

a casa branca	the white house
as casas amarelas	the yellow houses
o envelope verde	the green envelope
os carros azuis	the blue cars.

Most common colors:

vermelho (ver-MEH-lyoo)	red
azul (ah-ZOOL), pl. azuis (ah-ZOOEYSH)	blue
amarelo (ah-mah-REH-loo)	yellow
laranja (lah-RANG-jah)	orange
verde (VEHR-deh (Port.))	green
verde VEHR-day (Brazil)	green
verde VEHR-jay (Rio))	green
castanho (cah-STAHN-yo)	brown
preto (PREH-too)	black
branco (BRAHNG-koo)	white
cinzento (see-ZHEN-toh)	gray
violeta (vee-oh-LAY-tah)	purple

Chapter 9: Word Order

The basic word order in Portuguese is similar to English: Subject-Verb-Object. Portuguese, however, is more flexible than English and it's not unusual to see non-subject words at the beginning of a sentence.

The subject-verb-object word order can be used when forming statements, direct questions, indirect questions, and negative statements.

Statements

A statement is used when expressing an event or a fact. It uses the Subject-Verb-Object pattern. Take a look at a basic statement in Portuguese:

	Subject	Verb	Object	Prepositional Phrase
Portuguese	Nós	comemos	bolo	na festa.
English	We	ate	cake	at the party.
Portuguese	Ele	tem	um trabalho	na França.
English	He	has	a job	in France.

Just by using this simple word order, you can easily form your own sentences in Portuguese.

Direct Questions

Forming a simple direct question is just as easy. All you have to do is use a question word and follow it with a statement using the subject-verb-object order.

First, here are common question words in Portuguese:

Quem	Who
Qual	What
O que	What
Onde	Where

Quando	When
Por que	Why
De quem	Whose
Com quem	With whom
Sobre quem	About whom
Quantos	How many
À que horas	At what time
Por que não	Why not
Qual	Which one
Aonde	To where
A quem	To whom
Para onde	To where
De onde	From where
Quanto	How much
Por que você não	Why don't you

	Question Word	Subject	Verb	Object
Portuguese	Onde	ele	compra	livros?
English	Where	does he	buy	books?
Portuguese	O que	ela	faz	na Franca?
English	What	does she	do	in France?

When speaking, you must raise your intonation at the end of the question.

Indirect Questions In Portuguese, indirect questions follow the same word order as statements but they end with a question mark and end with a rising intonation. Portuguese indirect questions do not start with a verb unlike those in English.

Here are some examples of indirect questions:

	Subject	Verb	Object	Prep. Phrase
Portuguese	Ele	tem	um trabaho	na Franca?
English	Does he	have	a job	in France?

Portuguese	Nós	comemos	bolo	na festa?
English	Did we	eat	cake	at the party?

Negative sentences A negative sentence expresses denial or disagreement. To form negative sentences, the word order remains the same but this time, a negative word is placed before the verb.

Negative words:

não	no, don't
ninguém	nobody, (not) anybody
nada	nothing, (not) anything
nenhum(a)	no, none
nem	nor
tampouco	neither, either
nem...nem	neither... nor
nunca, jamais	never, ever
nem sequer	not even

Here are some examples:

Subject	Negative	Verb	Object/Prep. Phrase
Nós	não	estamos comendo	bolo.
We	are not	eating	cake.
Eu	não	estou lendo	um livro.
I	am not	reading	a book.

Descriptive sentences There is a big difference between English and Portuguese in word order when it comes to sentences with descriptive words. In English, adjectives are placed before the noun. In Portuguese, they are placed after the noun.

Here are some examples of sentences with two adjectives. Take note of the

placement of the first adjective.

	Subject+Adjective	Verb	Adjective
Portuguese	O carro azul	é	caro.
English	The blue car	is	expensive.
Portuguese	O rapaz alto	é	inteligente.
English	The tall boy	is	intelligent.

Chapter 10: Capitalization and Punctuation

Portuguese and English differ in several aspects of capitalization and punctuation. Here are basic Portuguese rules on capitalization and punctuation:

The following are capitalized: Personal names

holidays

abbreviations

names of places

The days of the week are not capitalized on Portuguese.

Seasons of the year are capitalized in Portuguese.

In general, words that indicate nationalities are not capitalized.

Months of the year and academic subjects are capitalized in European Portuguese but not in Brazilian Portuguese.

Dates are not separated by a comma. For example: 30 de Maio de 2015.

Punctuation Marks (Pontuação)

Sign	Name
(.)	ponto (period)
(,)	Vírgula (comma)
(;)	Ponto e vírgula (semi-colon)
(:)	dois pontos (colon)
(?)	Ponto de interrogação (Question mark)
(!)	Ponto de exclamação (Exclamation mark)
(...)	Reticências (Suspension points)
("...")	Aspas (Inverted commas)
(...)	Parênteses (Brackets)
(-)	Travessão (Dash)

Chapter 11: Articles (Artigos)

Articles define the specificity or non-specificity of a noun. Unlike their equivalent in English, Portuguese articles agree with the number and gender of the noun they modify.

There are two main categories of articles: the definite articles and the indefinite articles. The definite articles are the equivalent of “the” in English while the indefinite articles are the equivalent of “a”, “an”, “any”, “the” or “some”. There are four definite articles and indefinite articles which correspond to the masculine and feminine gender as well as to the singularity or plurality of a noun.

Articles almost always precede a noun and it is not usual for Portuguese sentences to start with a noun. Definite articles, in particular, are more frequently used in Portuguese than in English. It’s common to see definite articles before nouns referring to subjects like “a história”(History) or “a biologia” (Biology) in Portuguese. Definite articles are likewise prevalently used before proper nouns for people or places. Thus, it is common to see “os Estados Unidos” (the United States) or “o Francisco” (the Francisco). The use of definite articles before a proper noun is mostly defined by tradition. For instance, they are never used with proper nouns like Portugal, Timor, Mocambique, Angola or Cabo Verde.

Here are the articles and examples of their usage: **The definite articles (artigos definidos)**

Gender	Meaning	Singular	Plural
Masculine	the	o	os
Feminine	the	a	as

Examples:

o banho	the bath
a comida	the food
os gatos	the cats
as flores	the flowers

The indefinite articles (artigos indefinidos)

Gender	Meaning	Singular	Plural
Masculine	a, an, some	um	uns
Feminine	a, an, some	uma	umas

Examples:

um livro	a book
uns carros	some cars
uma bebida	a drink
umas cortinas	some curtains

Chapter 12: Nouns (Substantivos)

Nouns are words that name persons, things, places, ideas, or events. Nouns may be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. Modifiers like adjectives and articles must agree with the gender and number of the noun they modify.

Gender of Nouns

There are only two genders in Portuguese: the masculine and feminine genders. In many cases, it is possible to determine a noun's gender by its ending. Here are guidelines for identifying whether a noun is masculine or feminine:

Masculine Nouns

1. *Nouns ending in an unstressed –o are generally masculine.*

o ano	the year
o tio	the uncle
o carro	the car
o primo	the cousin
o amigo	the male friend
o marido	the husband

Exception: a foto (the photo), a tribo (the tribe)

2. *There are groups of masculine nouns that end with –a :*

In general, nouns ending in a stressed –a are masculine

o gala	the leading man
o imã	the magnet
o chá	the tea
o talisman	the talisman
o pá	shovel, mate
o cardigan	the cardigan
o sofá	the sofa

Exception: a lã (the wool), a maçã (the apple) Masculine nouns ending in an unstressed –a:

o guia	the guide
o mapa	the map
o planeta	the planet
o dia	the day

Portuguese nouns ending in –ma which are of Greek origin are masculine nouns:

o sistema	the system
o programma	the program
o telefonema	the telephone call
o drama	the drama
o diagram	the diagram
o miasma	the decay
o clima	the climate

3. *In general, nouns which end in –me are masculine.*

o nome	the name
o legume	the vegetable
o costume	the custom
o volume	the volume
o uniforme	the uniform
o cume	the top, summit
o exame	the exam
o lume	the fire, the light
o queixume	the lament

Exceptions: a vexame (the shame or disgrace), a fome (the hunger)

4. *In general, nouns ending in –r are masculine.*

o prazer	the pleasure
o colar	the necklace
o motor	the motor
o lar	the home
o andar	the floor, storey
o humor	the humor
o ar	the air
o par	the pair, couple
o ardor	the ardour, passion
o furor	the fury, rage
o aspirador	the vacuum cleaner
o mar	the sea
o bar	the bar

Exceptions: a colher (the spoon), a mulher (the woman), a dor (the pain) Nouns ending in –l are masculine.

o caracol	the snail
o hotel	the hotel
o hospital	the hospital
o canil	the kennel
o mel	the honey

o casal	the couple
o perfil	the profile
o fossil	the fossil
o reptile	the reptile
o anel	the ring
o lençol	the sheet
o futebol	the football
o painel	the panel, picture
o fuzil	the rifle
o papel	the paper
o textile	the textile

Nouns which end in –m are masculine.

o trem	the train
o patim	the skate
o jardim	the garden
o capim	the grass
o talharim	the tagliatelle or noodles

Some masculine nouns may apply to feminine nouns.

o cônjuge	the spouse
o animal	the animal
o indivíduo	the individual
o anjo	the angel

Feminine Nouns

Nouns ending in –ade and –ide are feminine.

a cidade	the city
a juventude	the youth
a amizade	the friendship
a virtude	the virtue
a igualdade	the equality
a tranquilidade	the tranquillity
a piedade	the pity
a nacionalidade	the nationality
a prioridade	the priority
a universidade	the university

Nouns which end in –gem are feminine

a margem	the margin
a engrenagem	the car's gear
a paragem	the stop
a homenagem	the tribute, homage
a ferragem	the hardware
a viagem	the journey
a folhagem	the foliage
a malandragem	the cunning, double-dealing

Nouns which end in -são, -ção, -gião or -stão which correspond the English suffixes –sion, -tion, -gion, or –stion are feminine

a intenção	the intention
a mansão	the mansion
a erudição	the learning
a evasão	the evasion
a lição	the lesson
a nação	the nation
a ilustração	the illustration

a razão	the reason
a congestão	the congestion
a posição	the position
a religião	the religion
a imitação	the imitation
a confusão	the confusion
a ilusão	the illusion
a decisão	the decision
a região	the region
a combustão	the combustion
a sessão	the session

Exception: o coração (the heart) Nouns which end in –cie are feminine.

a planície	the plain
a imundície	the filth
a superfície	the surface
a velhice	the old age
a meninice	the childhood

Some feminine nouns may apply to masculine gender.

a besta	the beast, animal
a vítima	the victim
a criança	the child
a testemunha	the witness
a pessoa	the person

Nouns ending in –e, z, and ão are either masculine or feminine Since it's not possible to determine the gender by the noun's ending, it will be necessary to familiarize yourself with the gender of nouns with –e, -z, and –ão ending. Here are some nouns with these endings: Nouns ending in –e

Masculine Nouns ending in –e

o envelope	the envelope
o peixe	the fish
o chicote	the whip

o cárcere	the prison
o leste	the east
o cheque	the cheque
o recorte	the cutting, clip
o desfile	the procession
o pé	the foot
o esmalte	the nail polish
o sangue	the blood
o ente	the being
o satellite	the satellite
o gabinete	the office
o traje	the dress, suit
o limite	the limit
o resgate	the ransom
o monte	the hill, pile
o parente	the relative

Feminine Nouns Ending in –e

a greve	the strike
a frase	the sentence
a mercê	the mercy
a tarde	the afternoon
a lente	the lens
a frente	the front
a massacre	the massacre
a gafe	the gaffe
a mare	the tide

Nouns which end in –z Masculine nouns ending in -z

o xadrez	the chess
o xerez	the sherry
o cartaz	the bill, poster
o arroz	the rice

Feminine nouns ending in –z

a palidez	the paleness
a luz	the light
a matriz	the mould, womb

a maciez	the softness
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Nouns ending in –ão Masculine Nouns ending in –ão

o trovão	the thunder
o avião	the aeroplane
o travão	the brake
o escorregão	the slip-up
o vulcão	the volcano
o pão	the bread

Feminine nouns ending in –ão

a vastidão	the immensity
a escuridão	the darkness
a mão	the hand
a escravidão	the slavery

Irregular Masculine and Feminine Nouns Nationalities, Professions, relatives, animals, titles

poet	o poeta	poet	a poetisa
judge	o juiz	judge	a juíza
champion	o campeão	champion	a campeã
citizen	o cidadão	citizen	a cidadã
Jew	o judeu	Jew	a judeia
German	o alemão	German	a alemã
European	o europeu	European	a europeia
Catalan	o catalão	Catalan	a catalã
hero	o herói	heroine	a heroína
father	o pai	mother	a mãe
grandfather	o avô	grandmother	a avó
husband	o marido	wife	a esposa
father-in-law	o sogro	mother-in-law	a sogra
son-in-law	o genro	daughter-in-law	a genra
brother	o irmão	sister	a irmã
stepfather	o padrasto	stepmother	a madrastra
boy	o rapaz	girl	a rapariga (Pt)
actor	o ator	actress	a atriz
ambassador	o embaixador	ambassador	a embaixatriz

monk	o monge	nun	a monja
king	o rei	queen	a rainha
prince	o príncipe	princess	a princesa
duke	o duque	duchess	a duquesa
count	o conde	countess	a condesa
baron	o barão	baroness	a baronesa
gentleman	o cavaleiro	lady	a dama
bull/cow	o boi	bull/cow	a vaca
cock	o galo	hen	a galinha
dog	o cão	bitch	a cadela/ cachorra

Chapter 13: Invariable Nouns

Some nouns don't change in form whether they refer to male or female. Their gender is determined by the definite or indefinite article placed before them.

o/a criança	the child
o/a camarada	the comrade
o/a cobra	the snake
o/a colega	the colleague, classmate
o/a guia	the guide
o/a carioca	the Rio de Janeiro native
o/a indígena	the indigenous people
o/a cliente	the customer, client
o/a patriota	the patriot
o/a jovem	the young person
o/a homicídio	the homicide
o/a burocrata	the bureaucrat
o/a suicídio	the suicide, murdered person
o/a taxista	the taxi driver
o/a democrata	the democrat
o/a gerente	the manager, boss
o/a canadense	the Canadian
o/a cadete	the cadet
o/a estadunense	the American
o/a estudante	the student
o/a timorense	the Timorese
o/a intérprete	the interpreter
o/a artista	the artist
o/a tenista	the tennis player
o/a motorista	the driver
o/a doente	the ill person, invalid

Forming Plural Nouns

In general, Portuguese nouns form their plural by changing the ending of the noun's singular form. Following are the rules which govern the change in the noun's ending to form the plural: **Nouns ending in a vowel**

Nouns ending in a vowel form their plural by adding –s to the singular form.

a amiga (friend) -> as amigas (the friends)
o ovo (the egg) -> os ovos (the eggs)
o peru (the turkey) -> os perus (the turkeys)
a árvore (the tree) -> as árvores (the trees)

Nouns ending in diphthongs likewise form their plural by adding s. The exceptions are nouns ending in –ão, o judeu (the Jew) -> os judeus (the Jews)

o boi (the ox) -> os bois (the oxen)
o herói (the hero) -> os heróis (the heroes)
o céu (the sky) -> os céus (the skies)
a lei (the law) -> as leis (the laws)

Nouns ending in –m

Nouns which end in –m form their plural by changing –m to –n and adding s

o homem (the man) -> os homens (the men)
a paisagem (the landscape) -> as paisagens (the landscapes)
a margem (the margin) -> as margens (the margins)
o jardim (the garden) -> os jardins (the gardens)

Nouns ending in –n

Nouns which end in –n form their plural by adding –s

o germem (the germ) -> os germes (the germs)

Nouns ending in –r or –z

Nouns with –r or –z ending form their plural by adding –es a mulher (the woman) -> as mulheres (the women)

o rapaz (the boy) -> os rapazes (the boys)

o motor (the motor) -> os motores (the motors)

a colher (the spoon) -> as colheres (the spoons)

o cartaz (the poster) -> os cartazes (the posters) a atriz (the actress) -> as atrizes (the actresses) **Nouns ending in –s**

When the stress falls on the last syllable, nouns which end in –s form their plural by adding –es.

o país (the country) -> os países (the countries)

o deus (the god) -> os deuses (the gods)

o mês (the month) -> os meses (the months)

Take note that the noun drops the circumflex when it forms the plural. This rule works with nouns of many nationalities: o ingles (the English) -> os ingleses (the English) o francês (the French) -> os franceses (the French) o português (the Portuguese) -> os portugueses (the Portuguese) o chinês (the Chinese) -> os chineses (the Chinese) If the stress falls on a syllable other than the final syllable, nouns ending in –s retain the singular form and are only modified by the accompanying article.

o lapis (the pencil) -> os lapis (the pencils)

o atlas (the atlas) -> os atlas (the atlases)

o alferes (the lieutenant) -> os alferes (the lieutenants) o vírus (the virus) -> os vírus (the viruses)

Nouns ending in –l

Just like nouns which end in –s, the plural formation of nouns ending in –l depends on the location of the stress. Here are the rules for this group of nouns:

Nouns ending in –al

When the stress falls invariably on the last syllable, nouns ending in –al form

their plural by dropping –al and replacing it with –ais.

o jornal (the newspaper) -> os jornais (the newspapers) o material (the material)
-> os materiais (the materials) o general (the general) -> os generais (the
generals) **Nouns ending in -el**

If the stress falls on the last syllable, nouns which end in –el form their plural by dropping –el and replacing it with –eis. In addition, the plural form is indicated by an acute accent on the last syllable.

o papel (the paper) -> os papéis (the papers)
o hotel (the hotel) -> os hotéis (the hotels)
o pastel (the cake) -> os pasties (the cakes)

When the stress is not on the last syllable, nouns ending in –el form their plural by adding –eis. The acute mark, however, is not placed on the stressed syllable.

o tunnel (the tunnel) -> os túneis (the tunnels)
o telemóvel (the mobile phone) -> os telemóveis (the mobile phones) **Nouns
ending in –il**

When the stress is on the last syllable, nouns which end in –il drop the –l and add –s to form the plural.

o funil (the funnel) -> os funis (the funnels)
ofuzil (the rifle) -> os fuzis (the rifles)
o canil (the kennel) -> os canis (the kennels)

If the stress is not on the last syllable, nouns which end in –il form their plural by replacing –il with –eis.

o fossil (the fossil) -> os fósseis (the fossils)
o textile (the textile) -> os têxteis (the textiles) o reptile (the reptile) -> os répteis
(the reptiles) *Exceptions:*
O mal(the evil) -> os males (the evils)

O consul (the consul) -> os cónsules (the consuls) **Nouns which end in -x**

If the stress is on the penultimate syllable, the plural form of nouns ending in -x is the same as their singular form.

o tórax (the thorax) -> os thoraxes (the thoraxes) o clímax (the climax) -> os climaxes (the climaxes)

Nouns ending in -ão

In most cases, the plural of nouns ending in -ão is formed by replacing -ão with -ões.

o camião (the lorry) -> os camiões (the lorries)

o avião (the airplane) -> os aviões (the airplanes) o limão (the lemon) -> os limões (the lemons)

The rule also applies to nouns with são or ção endings: a canção (the song) -> as canções (the songs)

a decisão (the decision) -> as decisões (the decisions) a obrigação (the obligation) -> as obrigações (the obligations) a televisão (the television) -> as televisões (the televisions) a nação (the nation) -> as nações (the nations)

a eleição (the election) -> as eleições (the elections) There are, however, a few nouns with -ão ending that deviate from the above pattern and simply add -s to form their plural. Here is the list: o irmão (the brother) -> os irmãos (the brothers)

a irmã (the sister) -> as irmãs (the sisters)

cidadão (male the citizen) -> os cidadãos (the male citizens) a cidadã (the female citizen) -> as cidadãs (the female citizens) o cristão (the male Christian) -> os cristãos (the male Christians) a cristã (the female Christian) -> as cristãs (the female Christians) a mão (the hand) -> as mãos (the hands)

Nouns with -ão ending which are not stressed on the last syllable likewise form the plural with an -s ending.

o sótão (the attic) -> os sótãos (the attics)

o órgão (the organ) -> os órgãos (the organs)

o órfão (the orphan) -> os órfãos (the orphans)

Other nouns with -ão ending form their plural by adding -ães: o escrivão (the scribe) -> os escrivães (the scribes) o alemão (the German) -> os alemães (the Germans)

o sacristão (the sacristan) -> os sacristães (the sacristans) o cão (the dog) -> os cães (the dogs)

o capitão (the captain) -> os capitães (captains)

Showing Possession

In English, the possessive is usually expressed by using an apostrophe and “s” (‘s) after the noun. Hence, to indicate that a car belongs to Michael, you’ll say: Michael’s car.

Portuguese nouns have no possessive case. To express possession, you will have to use the preposition “de” which means “of”. Hence, to say “Michael’s car” in Portuguese, you can use the phrase “o carro de Michael”. To be more precise, the ideal translation is “o carro do Michael” or “the car of the Michael”. This is an example of how the preposition “de” contracts with the definite article “o” (the) to form “do” (of the).

Most Common Nouns in Portuguese

(the) afternoon	(a) tarde	(ah) tar- deh in EU
(the) afternoon	(a) tarde	(ah) tar- tchee in BR
(the) congratulations	(os) parabéns	(oosh) pah- rah- baingsh
most (of)	a maioria (de)	ah may-oo- ree-ah
the (legal) right		

o direito	oo dee-ray-ee-too
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the arrival

a chegada	ah shay-gah- dah	
the bad luck, the tough	(o) azar	oo ah-zahr

the bad thing

o mal

oo mahll		
the balcony, counter	o balcão	oo bahl- kaong

the bath

o banho	oo bah-nyioo
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the beginning	o princípio	oo preen- cee-peeoh
---------------	-------------	------------------------

the bill

a conta	ah-kong-tah	
the bus (Brazil)	o Ônibus	oo oh-nee- booss
the bus (in EU)		

o autocarro	oo aoo-toh-car-roo
-------------	--------------------

the card	o cartão	oo cahr- taong
----------	----------	-------------------

the carefulness

o cuidado	oo-koo-ee-dah-doo
-----------	-------------------

the change

o troco	oo troh-koo
---------	-------------

the cold

o frio	oo free-oo
--------	------------

the corner

a esquina	ah sh-keen-ah
-----------	---------------

the couple

o Casal	oo kah-zahl in EU
---------	-------------------

the couple

o casal	oo kah-zahoo in BR
---------	--------------------

the day

o dia

oo deer

the door

a porta	ah pohr-tah
---------	-------------

the end

o fim

oo feeng

the era

a era	ah air-rah
-------	------------

the excuse

a desculpa	ah dsh-cool-pah
------------	-----------------

the favor

o favor	oo fah-vohr
---------	-------------

the first

o primeiro	oo pree-mahee-roh
------------	-------------------

the flight	o vôo	oo voh-oo
------------	-------	-----------

the foot	o pé
----------	------

oo peh
the fourth, the bedroom

o quarto	oo kwar-too
----------	-------------

the front

a frente	ah-frayn-tt EU
----------	----------------

the front

a frente	[ah-frayn-tchee] BR
----------	---------------------

the glass

o copo	oo koh-poo
--------	------------

the go

a ida	ah ee-dah
-------	-----------

the help

a ajuda	ah ah-joo-dah
the house, home	

a casa	ah kah-sah
the hurry, the ruh	

a pressa	ah pray-sah
the journey, trip	

a viagem	ah vee-ah-jaying	
the last (one)	o Último	oo ool-tee-moo in EU
the last (one)	o Último	oo ool-tchee-moo in BR
the left side		

o izquierdo	oo eesh-kayr-doo
the left side	

a esquerda	ah eesh-kayr-dah
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the luck

a sorte	ah sohr-tt in EU
---------	------------------

the luck

a sorte	ah sohr-tchee in BR
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the man

o homem	oo oh-mayeen
---------	--------------

the message

o recado	oo ray-kah-doo
----------	----------------

the minute

o minuto	oo mee-noo-too
the money, cash	

o dinheiro	oo dee-nyieh-ee-roh
------------	---------------------

the month	o mês	oo may-sh
-----------	-------	-----------

the months	os meses	oosh may- say-sh
------------	----------	---------------------

the name

o nome	oo noh-meh
--------	------------

the news

as novidades	ash noo-vee- dah-desh	
the next, the following	o próximo	oo pro-see- moo

the night

a noite	ah noh-ee-
---------	------------

the number	o número	oo noo- may-roh
------------	----------	--------------------

the people

a gente	ah jayn-tt EU
---------	---------------

the people

a gente	ah jayn-tt BR
---------	---------------

the people

as pessoas	ash peh-soh- ash	
the permission, the license	a licença	ah lee-sayn- sah
the plate, the dish		

o prato	oo prah-too
---------	-------------

the Portuguese	o português	oo poor- too-gay-sh
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the problem

o problema	oh proh-blai-mah
the return, the going back	

a volta	ah vohl-tah
---------	-------------

the right side

a direita	ah dee-ray-ee-tah
the road, street	

a rua	ah roo-ah
-------	-----------

the side

o lado	oo lah-doo
--------	------------

the study

o estudo	oo sh-too-doo
----------	---------------

the surname

o apelido	oo ah-peh-lee-doo
-----------	-------------------

the thing

a coisa	ah koee-zah
---------	-------------

the ticket

o bilhete	oo bee-lyieh-the
the time, hour	

a hora	ah oh-rah
the time, the weather	

o tempo	oo taym-poo
---------	-------------

the timetable	o horário	oo oh-ráh- ree-oo
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the traffic light	o semáforo	oo say-mah- foo-roh
the turn, the time		

a vez

ah vaysh

the water	a Água	ah ah-goo- ah
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the week

a semana	ah say-mah-nah
----------	----------------

the wife

a mulher	ah moo-lyier
----------	--------------

the woman

a mulher	ah moo-lyier
----------	--------------

the word

a palavra	ah pah-lah-vrah
the work, assignment	

o trabalho	oo trah-bah-lyioo
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the years

os anos	oosh ah-noosh
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Chapter 14: Pronouns (Pronomes)

Personal pronouns take the place of nouns and function as subject or object in a sentence or clause.

Subject Pronouns (Pronomes Pessoais)

Portuguese subject pronouns are often omitted in sentences because the verb itself conveys the information needed to identify the subject. For instance, if you say “Falo português”, you know that it means “I speak Portuguese” without having to write the pronoun “Eu” (I) at the start of the sentence.

Saying “you” in Portuguese In English, the pronoun “you” is used to refer to the second person singular and plural. This is almost similar to how the pronouns *você* (you, singular) and *vocês* (you, plural) are used in Brazilian Portuguese. The use of “you” in European Portuguese, however, is more complex.

In Portugal, the familiar pronoun “tu” (you, singular) is used when talking to family and friends while the semiformal form, “você” is used when addressing superior, older people, or people who have no close ties with the speaker.

European Portuguese likewise tend to use the name of the person rather than use the pronoun “you”. For instance, instead of telling Francis “Do you watch horror films?” they are more inclined to ask “Does Francis watch horror films?” Likewise, when addressing someone whose name is not known to the speaker, Portuguese are inclined to say “Is the lady okay?” or “Can the Mister help me?”.

Here are the Portuguese subject pronouns:

Subject Pronouns	English
eu	I
tu	you (familiar)
você	you (semiformal)
ele	he
ela	she
-	it
nós	we
vocês	you (plural)
eles	they (masculine)
elas	they (feminine)

Since there are only two genders in Portuguese, there is no equivalent pronoun for the English “it”.

The pronoun “eles”, the masculine form of they, is also used to refer to a group of mixed genders.

Examples:

(Eu) não falo Português.	I don't speak Portuguese.
(Nós) somos dos Estados Unidos.	We are from the United States.
Ela é um grande professor.	She is a great teacher.
Você é um bom amigo.	You are a good friend.
Eles são generosos e carinho.	They are generous and caring.

Direct Object Pronouns

A direct object pronoun receives the action of the verb. In the English sentence “I met him”, the pronoun “him” functions as the direct object of the transitive verb “met”.

Here are the Portuguese Direct Object Pronouns:

Direct Object Pronouns	English
me	me
te	you (informal)
o	him/it
a	her/it
nos	us
vos/vocês	you (plural)
os	them (masculine)
as	them (feminine)

In European Portuguese, direct object pronouns follow the verb and are separated by a hyphen.

Example:

Eu leio o livro. Eu leio-o.

I read the book. I read it.

Direct object pronouns however, must precede the verb when the verb follows the following: a negative statement

Example:

A criança não o come.

A child doesn't eat it.

adverbs like “sempre”, “também”, “já”, or “ainda” among others.

Example:

Nós sempre o comemos. We always eat it.

question words like quem, quando, onde, etc.

Example:

Quem lê o livro hoje? -> Who reads the book today?

Quem o lê hoje? -> Who reads it today?

relative pronouns such as “que” (who, which, that, whom), “onde” (where), “quando” (when), etc.

Example:

Ela disse que comeu o pão. She said that she ate the bread.

Ella disse que o comeu. She said she ate it.

Prepositions:

Ela gosta de comer pão com queijo. -> She likes to eat bread with cheese.

Ela gosta de o comer com queijo. -> She likes eating it with cheese.

Chapter 15: Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns refer the action back to the subject and are used in sentences where the subject and object are the same. The sentence “I hurt myself” is an example of its use in English where the reflexive pronouns “myself” is also the subject. Reflexive pronouns can stand for the subject pronouns. The reflexive pronoun “se” refers back to the subject pronouns “ele”, “ela”, “você”, “eles”, “elas”, “vocês”, “o senhor”, “a senhora”, “os senhores” and “as senhoras”. They are also exactly parallel to object pronouns.

Reflexive pronouns are commonly used with reflexive verbs which are listed in the dictionary with a –se ending.

Here are the reflexive pronouns:

Subject	Reflexive	English
eu	me	myself
tu (Portugal only)	te	yourself (tu)
ele, ela, você	se	himself, herself, yourself
nós	nos	ourselves
vós (archaic)	vos	yourselves
eles, elas, vocês	se	themselves, yourselves

Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

Possessive pronouns and adjectives are used to express ownership. Possessive describe, replace or accompany a noun. Possessive pronouns and adjectives are identical. Possessive adjectives are placed before the noun they modify while possessive pronouns replace a noun and are preceded by a definite article. Both must agree in number and gender with the object possessed and not with the possessor.

Examples:

Meu carro é caro.	My car is expensive.
Minhas casas são grande.	My houses are big.
O carro é o meu .	The car is mine.

Possessor	Possessed object			
	Masculine		Feminine	
	Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
eu	meu	meus	minha	minhas
tu	teu	teus	tua	tuas
ele, ela, você	seu	seus	sua	suas
nós	nosso	nossos	nossa	nossas
vós	vosso	vossos	vossa	vossas
eles, elas, vocês	seu	seus	sua	suas

Demonstrative Pronouns and Demonstrative Adjectives

Demonstrative words indicate the distance between the speaker and another noun or pronoun. They correspond to the English words “this”, “these”, “that”, and “those”.

Here are the **demonstrative pronouns**:

isto	this
istos	these
isso	that
issos	those
aquilo	that (over there)
aquilos	those (over there)

Examples:

O que é isso? -> What is that?

Estes são meus. -> These are mine.

Demonstrative adjectives Demonstrative adjectives are used to modify nouns. You use them to express “this house” or “those books”. Demonstrative adjectives must match the gender and number of the noun they modify.

Demonstrative Adjectives

Masculine	Feminine	English
este	esta	this
estes	estas	these
esse	esse	that
esses	essas	those

aquele	aquela	that (over there)
aqueles	aquelas	those (over there)

Examples:

Estes carros são caros.	These cars are expensive.
Essas casas são grandes e bela.	Those houses are big and beautiful.

Interrogative Pronouns

Interrogative pronouns are words you use when asking questions. They correspond to the English words “who”, “what”, “when”, “where”, “which”, “how”, and “why”.

Here are the interrogative pronouns in Portuguese:

quem?	who
quens?	who (plural)
que...?	what
quando?	when
por que...?	why
onde?	where
como?	how
qual?	which
quanto?	how much

When asking about two or more persons, you use the plural form “quens”, instead of “quem” (who). For example, “Quem são essas pessoas?” (Who are those people?)

The pronoun “onde” (where) is commonly used with the prepositions “a” (to) and “de” (of/from). It contracts when used with “a” into “aonde” which means “to/at where”. It is used to indicate direction or location. For instance, to express “to where are you going?”, you’ll say “Aonde você vai?”.

The pronoun “que” (what) is commonly used with the article “o” as a matter of practice. There is no difference in meaning whether you use “o” or not. For example, “o que dizem” means the same things as “que dizem” (What are they saying?) To ask “why?” as a single-word question, you’ll say “(o) por quê?”

Chapter 16: Adjectives (Adjetivos)

An adjective modify or describe a noun or a pronoun. Adjectives can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural depending on the gender or number of the noun they modify.

Adjectives commonly end in –o, -e, or a consonant.

When an adjective ends in –o, it can have four different forms: caro (expensive)

	singular	plural
masculine	caro	caros
feminine	cara	caras

The masculine noun brinquedo (toy) can be described as “um brinquedo caro” (an expensive toy) or “brinquedos caros”(expensive toys). To describe the feminine noun casa (house), you can say “uma casa cara” (an expensive house) or “casas caras” (expensive houses).

Adjectives ending in –e can have two forms, having similar forms for the masculine and the feminine and in the plural.

forte (strong)

	singular	plural
masculine	forte	fortes
feminine	forte	fortes

The noun homem (man) may thus be described as “um forte homem” (a strong man) or “os homens fortes” (the strong men). On the other hand, a mulher (woman) can be described as “a mulher forte” (the strong woman) or “mulheres fortes” (strong women).

Other Examples: Este é um carro caro. (This is an expensive car.) Ele é um homem humilde. (He is a humble man.) Foi mais uma semana produtiva. (It was another productive week.) Minha mãe é uma mulher carinhosa e amorosa. (My

mother is a caring and loving woman.) Foi mais uma semana produtiva. (It was another productive week.) Minha mãe é uma mulher carinhosa e amorosa. (My mother is a caring and loving woman.) In general, Portuguese adjectives come after the noun. There are, however, some exceptions. For instance, the irregular adjectives mau (bad) and bom (good) are nearly always placed before the noun. The adjective “grande” can take on a different meaning when placed before or after a noun. When it comes before the noun, “grande” means “great” but when placed after it, it means big or large. When placed before a noun, the adjective “bom” (good) ascribes good inner qualities to the noun being described while it means good-hearted when placed after it. Some adjectives may also be placed before the noun for style or emphasis.

Irregular Adjectives

Irregular adjectives have distinct forms to express the gender and number.

Adjectives with –m ending have similar forms for the masculine and feminine genders in both singular and plural. In addition, they change to –n before adding “s” to form the plural.

jovem (young)

	singular	plural
masculine	jovem	jovens
feminine	jovem	jovens

On the other hand, the adjective “ruin” (bad) has four distinct forms:

	singular	plural
masculine	ruim	ruins
feminine	ruina	ruinas

Likewise, the adjective “bom” (good) has four separate forms:

	singular	plural
masculine	bom	bons
feminine	boa	boas

Adjectives ending in-ão generally have four separate forms.

são (healthy/sane)

	singular	plural
masculine	são	sãos
feminine	sã	sãs

Past Participles as Adjectives Adjectives derived from past participles are

generally used in the passive voice.

As a verb, past participles have only one form. When used as an adjective, past participles take four distinct forms.

Endings of adjectives formed from past participles of –ar verbs

	singular	plural
masculine	-ado	-ados
feminine	-ada	-adas

Endings of adjectives formed from past participles of –er and –ir verbs

	singular	plural
masculine	-ido	-idos
feminine	-ida	-idas

Comparatives and Superlatives In English, the comparative is formed by either adding –er to the ending of an adjective or by placing a modifier before the adjective. The superlative, on the other hand, is formed by adding –est to the adjective or placing a modifier before the adjective. Thus, small becomes smaller in the comparative and smallest in the superlative.

In Portuguese, the comparative is formed by using the following phrases:
tão+adjective+como -> as+adjective+as mais+adjective+(do)que -> ____ - er than

Examples:

Marco é tão alto como Jeffrey.	Marco is as tall as Jeffrey.
Ricardo é mais alto do que Marco.	Ricardo is taller than Marco.
Regina é tão alta como Ricardo.	Regina is as tall as Ricardo.

To express the superlative, you have to use a definite article before “mais” and the adjective to mean that the noun being described is “the most ____”.

Examples:

Arturo é o mais alto.	Arturo is the tallest.
Carlota é o mais alta.	Carlota is the tallest.

Estes meninos são os mais altos.	These boys are the tallest.
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Another way to emphasize a noun's quality without resorting to comparison is by using the word "muito" (very) or by adding the -íssimo ending. Take note that -íssimo also has four distinct forms: -íssimo, -íssima, -íssimos, and -íssimas.

Examples:

Cara é muito grande.	Cara is very big.
Cara é grandissima!	Cara is so big!
Renaldo é muito alto.	Renaldo is very tall.
Renaldo é altissimo!	Renaldo is so tall!

Irregular Comparative and Superlative Forms

There are several adjectives with irregular forms in the superlative and comparative. Some of the adjectives have both regular and irregular forms. The regular forms are used to describe physical qualities while the irregular forms are used for abstract descriptions.

adjective	comparative	superlative
bom(good)	melhor(better)	o melhor(the best)
mau(bad)	pior(worse)	o pior(the worst)
muito(much, many)	mais(more)	o mais(the most)
pouco(a few/a little)	menos(less)	o menos(the least)
alto(tall/high)	mais alto(taller/higher)	o mais alto the tallest, higher
alto(tall/high)	superior(higher)	o supremo(the highest)
baixo (short/low)	mais baixo (shorter/lower)	o mais baixo (the shortest, lowest)
baixo (short/low)	inferior(lower)	o ínfimo(the lowest)
grande (big/great)	mais grande(bigger/greater)	o mais grande(the biggest/greatest)
grande (big/great)	maior(bigger/older)	o maior(the biggest/oldest)
pequeno(little/small)	mais pequeno(smaller)	o mais pequeno(the smallest)
pequeno(little/small)	menor(smaller/younger)	o menor(the smallest/youngest)

Most Commonly Used Portuguese Adjectives

(the) worse	(o)pior/(os) piores	(oo) pee-ohr
open	aberto	ah-bayr-too
tall	alto	ahl- tooEU/ahoo- to BR
small (short in height)	baixo	bah-ee-shoo
cheap	barato	bah-rah-too
good	bom/boa/bons/boas	bong
pretty, beautiful	bonito	boo-nee-too
expensive, dear	caro	kah-roo
married	casado	kah-zah-doo
long (in length)	comprido	coom-pree- doo
short (in length)	curto	coor-too
direct	directo	dee-reh-too
(legal) right	direito	dee-ray-too
right (hand), straight	direito	dee-ray-too
left hand	esquerdo	eesh-kehr- doo
closed	fechado	fay-shah- doo
ugly	feio	fay-eeoo
cold	frio	free-oo
big, large	grande/grandes	gran-deh EU/gran- chee BR
long	longa	lon-gah
far (from)	longe (de)	lon-gee
fully booked (e.g.	lotado	loo-tah-doo

hotel)		
packed with people	lotado	loo-tah-doo
bad	mau/má/maus/más	maaoooh
better	melhor/melhores	may-lyiohr
new, young	novo	noh-voo
small, short	pequeno	pay-kay-noo
near, close (to)	perto (de)	pehr-too
hot, warm	quente	kayn-the EU/kayn- chee BR
serious, honest	sério	say-ree-oo
old	velho	vay-lyioo

Chapter 17: Verbs (Verbos)

Verbs express action or state of being. In addition, Portuguese verbs identify the doer of the action by taking appropriate endings to reflect the gender and number of the subject.

Almost all verbs are regular and they conform to the endings of the three major verb categories: the –ar verbs, -er verbs, and –ir verbs. The verb groups are named after their ending in the infinitive. Because 99.99% of verbs fall under these groups, you can confidently conjugate verbs by simply memorizing 5 ending for 5 different subjects.

Verb Moods

Portuguese verbs have 4 moods: *Indicative* -> The indicative mood is the most basic mood. It expresses action that happens in the present, will happen in the future, and have occurred in the past. It is also the mood you use when asking questions.

Imperative -> The imperative mood indicates command or orders.

Conditional -> The conditional mood expresses the possibility for something to happen under certain conditions *Subjunctive* -> The subjunctive mood expresses a surreal action that may or may not happen

Verb Tenses

Tenses specify the time when an action takes place. Portuguese verbs have different tenses under each mood

The Indicative Mood Tenses

The indicative mood has 8 tenses:

Present tense -> Eu como. (I eat)

Present continuous -> Eu estou comendo. (I am eating.) Perfect past -> Eu tenho comido. (I have eaten.) Imperfect past -> Eu comia. (I was eating.)

Near future -> Eu vou comer. (I'm going to eat) Perfect past -> Eu tenho comido. (I have eaten.) Imperfect past -> Eu tinha comido. (I had eaten.) Far future -> Eu comerei. (I will eat.)

The perfect past and the imperfect past tense are compound verbs using the conjugated forms of the verb Ter+main verb.

Imperative Mood

Since the imperative mood expresses command, there are no tenses but verbs are categorized into the following: Positive state -> expresses positive command

Example: Vá à biblioteca. (Go to the library.) Negative state -> expresses negative command

Example: -> Não vá para a biblioteca. (Don't go to the library.)

Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive mood expresses wishes, probability, and actions that are not likely to happen.

Subjunctive verbs are easy to identify because they are always used after expressions like these: espero que(I hope that) _____

Deus queira quem(God wishes that) _____

talves (maybe) _____

Here are the verb tenses under the subjunctive mood: **Present tense**

Example:

Talvez eu esteja triste. -> Maybe I'm sad.

Imperfect past tense

Example:

Se eu estivesse satisfeito __ (If I were satisfied) **Future tense**

Example:

Quando eu for satisfeito __ (When I'm satisfied __)

Conjugating Verbs To conjugate a verb, you only need to drop the –ar, -er, or –ir ending to get the verb stem then add the appropriate personal endings.

The verb comer, for example, is an –er verb based on its ending in the infinitive. To conjugate comer, you will first have to get the stem which is “com” then add the ending that coincides with the subject. If the subject is Eu (I), then the ending should be –o and the conjugated verb is “como”, which means “I eat.”

The Present Indicative Tense (Presente) The present tense shows action that happens in and around the present time.

Here is the conjugation table for the present indicative tense

Subject	English	- ar verbs	- er verbs	- ir verbs
eu	I	-o	-o	-o
tu (Portugal only)	you (informal)	-as	-es	-es
ele, ela, você	he, she, you (formal)	-a	-e	-e
nós	we	-amos	-emos	-imos
vós (archaic)	you (informal)	-ais	-eis	-is
eles, elas, vocês	he,she, you (formal,pl)	-am	-em	-em

The conjugation table for the verbs ajudar (to help), escrever (to write) and partir (to leave) in the present indicative tense will be:

Subject	(ajudar)	(escrever)	(partir)
eu	ajudo	escrevo	parto
tu (Portugal only)	ajudas	escreves	partes
ele, ela, você	ajuda	escreve	parte
nós	ajudamos	escrevemos	partimos

vós (archaic)	ajudais	escreveis	partris
eles, elas, vocês	ajudam	escrevem	partem

Examples:

(Eu) escrevo o canção. -> I write the songs.

Eu ajudo a minha mãe cozinhar. -> I help my mother cook.

The Preterit or Past Indicative (Pretérito perfeito) The past tense shows an action that happened in the past.

Here is the conjugation table for the past tense:

Subject	English	- ar verbs	- er verbs	- ir verbs
eu	I	-ei	-i	-i
tu (Portugal)	you (informal)	-ste	-este	-iste
ele, ela, você	he, she, you (formal)	-ou	-eu	-iu
nós	we	-ámos	-emos	-imos
vós (archaic)	you (informal)	-astes	-estes	-istes
eles, elas, vocês	he,she, you (formal,pl)	-aram	-eram	-iram

The conjugation table for the verbs ajudar (to help), escrever (to write) and partir (to leave) in the simple past tense will be:

Subject	ajudar	escrever	partir
eu	ajudei	escreverei	partirei
tu (Portugal)	ajudaste	escreveste	partiste
ele, ela, você	ajudou	escreveu	partiu
nós	ajudámos	escrevemos	partimos
vós (archaic)	ajudastes	escrevestes	partistes

eles, elas, vocês	ajudaram	escreveram	partiram
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A criança ganhou o concurso. -> The child won the contest.

Eu abri a porta para ele. -> I opened the door for him.

Eu enviei meu relatório ontem. -> I submitted my report yesterday.

The Imperfect Indicative Tense (Pretérito imperfeito) The imperfect tense is used for expressing an event that was occurring at a certain moment in time. The English sentence “I was reading a book” describes something that was happening at a particular time. The imperfect tense is often used to set the sentence for the use of the perfect tense: “I was reading a book when the doorbell rang.”

Here is the conjugation table for the imperfect indicative mood:

Subject	English	- ar verbs	- er verbs	- ir verbs
eu	I	-ava	-ia	-ia
tu (Portugal)	you (informal)	-avas	-ias	-ias
ele, ela, você	he, she, you (formal)	-ava	-ia	-ia
nós	we	- ávamos	-íamos	-íamos
vós (archaic)	you (informal)	-áveis	-íeis	-íeis
eles, elas, vocês	he,she, you (formal,pl)	-avam	-iam	-iam

Here is the conjugation table for the verbs ajudar (to help), escrever (to write) and partir (to leave) in the imperfect indicative tense:

Subject	(ajudar)	(escrever)	(abrir)
eu	ajudava	escrevia	abria
tu (Portugal)	ajudavas	escrevias	abrias
ele, ela, você	ajudava	escrevia	abria
nós	ajudávamos	escrevíamos	abríamos
vós (archaic)	ajudáveis	escrevéis	abríeis
eles, elas, vocês	ajudavam	escreviam	abriam

Examples:

(Eu) escrevia quando você chegou. -> I was writing when you arrived.

Tu falavas. -> You were speaking.

The Future Indicative Tense (Futuro) The future tense expresses an action that will happen in the future.

Here is the verb table for the Future tense:

Subject	English	- ar verbs	- er verbs	- ir verbs
eu	I	-arei	-erei	-irei
tu (Portugal only)	you (informal)	-arás	-erás	-irás
ele, ela, você	he, she, you (formal)	-ará	-erá	-irá
nós	we	- aremos	- eremos	- iremos
vós (archaic)	you (informal)	-areis	-ereis	-ireis
eles, elas, vocês	he, she, you (formal, pl)	-arão	-erão	-irão

Here is how to conjugate the verbs ajudar, escrever, and partir in the future tense:

Subject	(ajudar)	(escrever)	(abrir)
eu	ajudarei	escreverei	escrevirei
tu (Portugal only)	ajudarás	escreverás	escrevirás
ele, ela, você	ajudará	escreverá	escrevirá
nós	ajudaremos	escreveremos	escreviremos
vós (archaic)	ajudareis	escrevereis	escrevireis
eles, elas, vocês	ajudarão	escreverão	escrevirão

Eu ajudarei minha mãe. -> I'll help my mother.

Eu comerei bolo de banana amanhã. -> I will eat banana cake tomorrow.

The Conditional Mood

The conditional tense expresses actions that would happen. It is used mainly in hypothetical statements. The English phrase “I would write your speech but I can’t” is an example of a conditional statement and the verb “I would” is in the conditional mood.

Here is the conjugation table for the conditional mood/tense:

Subject	English	- ar verbs	- er verbs	- ir verbs
eu	I	-aria	-eria	-iria
tu (Portugal only)	you (informal)	-arias	-erias	-irias
ele, ela, você	he, she, you (formal)	-aria	-eria	-iria
nós	we	- aríamos	- eríamos	- iríamos
vós (archaic)	you (informal)	-aríeis	-eríeis	-iríeis
eles, elas, vocês	he, she, you (formal, pl)	-ariam	-eriam	-iriam

Here is how you will conjugate the verbs ajudar, escrever, and partir in the conditional:

Subject	ajudar	escrever	partir
eu	ajudaria	escreveria	partiria
tu (Portugal only)	ajudarias	escreverias	partirias
ele, ela, você	ajudaria	escreveria	partiria
nós	ajudaríamos	escreveríamos	partiríamos
vós (archaic)	ajudaríeis	escreveríeis	partiríeis
eles, elas, vocês	ajudariam	escreveriam	partiriam

Eu lo ajudaria mas estou ocupado. -> I would help him but I'm busy.

The Imperative Mood and Tense The imperative mood is used when expressing commands. There is no verb form for the subjects I, he, she, or they in the imperative because commands are directed to the second person. European Portuguese uses the verbs forms for “tu” to express commands except when a negative command is expressed as in the case of “não partas” (don't leave) or “não vendas” (don't sell).

Here is the conjugation table for verbs in the imperative mood:

Subject

English	-ar verbs	- er verbs	- ir verbs	
tu (Portugal)	you (informal)	-a	-e	- e
você	you (formal)	-e	-a	- a
nós				

we	-emos	- amos	- amos	
vós (archaic)	you (informal, pl)	-ai	-ei	-i
vocês	you (formal,pl)	-em	-am	- am

Here's how you will conjugate the verbs ajudar, escrever, and partir in the imperative:

Subject

ajudar

escrever

partir
tu (Portugal)

ajuda

escreve

parte
você

ajude

escreva

parta
nós

ajudemos

escrevamos

partamos
vós (archaic)

ajudai

escrevei

parti
vocês

ajudem

escrevam

partam

Examples:

Me deixa em paz!	Leave me alone!
Deixa o quarto agora!	Leave the room now!
Vá para cama, agora!	Go to bed now!

The Present Progressive The present progressive tense is equivalent to the English construction “to be + _ing” or “I am studying”. To express the present progressive which is a compound verb, you will use the verb *estar* (to be) with a verb in the present participle.

Take note that the present participle is invariable and the endings for the three groups of verbs are as follows:

-ar verbs (ajudar)	-er verbs (escrever)	-ir verbs (partir)
-ando (ajudando)	-endo (escrevendo)	-indo (partindo)

Here is the present indicative tense of the verb *estar*:

Subject	English	<i>estar</i>
eu	I	estou
tu (Port.)	you (informal)	estás
ele, ela, você	he, she, you (formal)	está
nós	we	estamos
vós (archaic)	you (informal)	estais
eles, elas, vocês	he,she, you (formal,pl)	estão

To say:

I am writing.	(Eu) estou escrevendo.
He is helping.	Ele está ajudando.
You are writing.	Tu estás escrevendo.
We are helping.	Nos estamos ajudando.

The Past Participle The past participle is used in forming compound verb constructions and corresponds to English verbs ending in –ed. Verbs in past participle form can also be used as adjectives just like their English counterpart. Just like regular adjectives, they must vary to agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe.

Here is the conjugation table for the verbs *ajudar* (to help), *escrever* (to write), and *partir* (to leave) in the past participle.

-ar verbs (ajudar)	-er verbs (escrever)	-ir verbs (partir)
-ado (ajudado)	-ido (escrevido)	-ido (partido)

The past participle is used with the verb *ter* (to have) to form a compound verb.

Some verbs are irregular in the past participle including the following verbs:

vir	to come	vindo	come
cobrir	to cover	coberto	covered
morrer	to die	morto	died
fazer	to do	feito	done
abrir	to open	aberto	opened
pôr	to put	posto	placed
dizer	to say	dito	said
ver	to see	visto	seen
escrever	to write	escrito	written

Some past participles are irregular when used as adjectives but are regular when used as verb:

5 Infinitive	Adjective	Past Participle
---------------------	-----------	-----------------

aceitar (to accept)	aceito	accepted	aceitado	accepted
nascer (to be born)	nato	born	nascido	born
limpar (to clean)	limpo	clean	limpado	cleaned
fritar (to fry)	frito	fried	fritado	fried
juntar (to join)	junto	together	juntado	joined
acender (to light)	aceso	lit	acendido	lit
pagar (to pay)	pago	paid	pagado	paid
gastar (to spend)	gasto	spent	gastado	spent
ganhar (to win)	ganho	won	ganhado	won

Examples of past participles used as adjective:

o tempo perdido	the wasted time
o frango frito	the fried chicken
o jogo ganho	the won game
a conta paga	the paid bill

Compound Verbs A compound verb is a combination of two or more verbs involving the verb “ter” + the past participle form. This compound can be used in many moods and tenses. It is most commonly used in the present indicative to mean “I have+ past participle”, in the imperfect tense to indicate “I had+past participle”, in the future indicative to express “I will have+past participle”, and in the conditional to indicate “I would have+past participle”.

The verb “ter” is an irregular verb and has the following conjugations in the different tenses:

--

Indicative Mood		
-----------------	--	--

Subject

Present

Preterit

Imperfect

Future

Conditional

Imperative

eu

tenho

tive

tinha

terei

teria	
Tu (Portugal)	

tens

tiveste

tinhas	terás
--------	-------

terias

tem
ele, ela, você

tem

teve

tinha	terá
-------	------

teria

tenha
nós

temos

tivemos	tínhamos
---------	----------

teremos	teríamos
---------	----------

tenhamos
vós (archaic)

tendes

tivestes	tínheis
----------	---------

tereis	teríeis
--------	---------

tende	
eles, elas, vocês	têm

tiveram

tinham	terão
--------	-------

teriam

tenham

Subjunctive Mood

Subject

Present

Imperfect

Future

eu

tenha

tivesse

tiver
tu (Portugal)

tenhas

tivesses

tiveres
ele, ela, você

tenha

tivesse

tiver
nós

tenhamos	tivéssemos
----------	------------

tivermos
vós (archaic)

tenhais	tivésseis
---------	-----------

tiverdes
eles, elas, vocês

tenham

tivessm

tiverem

Participle Forms

Present Participle

Past Participle

tendo

tido

To use “ter” with the verb estudiar (to study) in the different tenses, you will have the following compound constructions:

Present Indicative

I have studied	Eu tenho estudado.
----------------	--------------------

Imperfect Tense	I had studied.	Eu tinha estudado.
--------------------	-------------------	-----------------------

Future Indicative	I will have studied.	Eu terei estudiado.
----------------------	-------------------------	------------------------

Conditional	I would have studied.	Eu teria estudiado.
-------------	-----------------------------	------------------------

Reflexive Verbs Reflexive verbs indicate that the doer (subject) of the action is also the receiver of the action (object). Reflexive verbs are accompanied by reflexive pronouns and are listed in the dictionary with the –se ending, the reflexive pronoun for the third person. They are conjugated in the same way that regular verbs are conjugated except that they end with a hyphen and the reflexive pronoun –se. The pronoun may also be placed before the verb.

Examples:

Como você se chama? -> How are you called? /What is your name?

Eu lavo-me. -> I wash myself.

Here are common reflexive verbs:

Reflexive Verb

Literal Translation

English
cortar-se

to cut oneself

to cut	
deitar-se	to go to sleep, to retire

to lie down
enxugar-se

to dry oneself

to dry off
lavar-se

to wash onself

to wash up
lembrar-se

to remind oneself

to remember
levantar-se

to get oneself up

to get up
machucar-se

to hurt oneself

to bruise	
pentear-se	to brush, comb oneself

to comb
sentar-se

to sit oneself down

to sit down
sentir-se

to feel oneself

to feel
servir-se

to help oneself

to help oneself	
vestir-se	to put on clothes, to dress oneself

to dress
vestir-se

to dress oneself

to dress

The Verbs Ser, Estar, and Ficar The verbs ser, estar, and ficar all translate to the English verb “to be” but have distinct uses.

Ser (to be)

The verb ser is used to indicate long term or permanent characteristics or conditions. It is used to associate people with their occupation when used with a noun. It is also the verb used for telling the time of day, a recurring event.

Ele é uma pessoa inteligente.	He is an intelligent person.
Ela é uma mulher generosa.	She is a generous woman.
Nós somos empregados.	We are employees.
Eles são estudantes.	They are students.
São três horas.	It's three o'clock.
É meio-dia.	It's noon.

Verb Table for Ser

Subject

Present

Perfect Past

Imperfect Past

Futuro

eu

SOU

fui

era

seria	
tu (Port.)	és

foste

eras	serás
ele, ela, você	é

foi

era	será
nós	

somos

fomos	éramos
-------	--------

seremos
vós (archaic)

sois

fostes	éreis
--------	-------

sereis	
eles, elas, vocês	são

foram

eram	serão
------	-------

Estar (to be) The verb *estar* is used to indicate temporary characteristics, conditions, or state of being. It indicates a temporary quality if used with an adjective. It is used when talking about the weather.

Está nublado.	It is cloudy.
Está chovendo.	It is rainy.
Estamos felizes.	We are happy.
Ele está doente.	He is sick.

Verb Table for *estar*

Subject

Present

Perfect Past

Imperfect Past

Futuro

eu

estou

estive

estava

estarei	
tu (Port.)	estás

estiveste

estavas	estarás
ele, ela, você	está

esteva

estava	estará
nós	

estamos

estivemos	estávamos
-----------	-----------

estaremos
vós (archaic)

étais

estivestes	estáveis
------------	----------

estareis	
eles, elas, vocês	estão

estiveram

estavam	estarão
---------	---------

Ficar (to be, to be located, to stay) The verb ficar means to be located but it expresses the verb “to be” and can be used as an alternative to ser and estar when talking about locations.

O museu fica aqui. -> The museum is here.

Ela fica na rua. -> She is in the street.

Verb table for ficar

Subject

Present

Perfect Past

Imperfect Past

Futuro

eu

fico

fiquei

ficava

ficarei
tu (Port.)

ficas

ficaste

ficavas	ficarás
ele, ela, você	

fica

ficou

ficava	ficará
nós	

ficamos	ficámos/ficamos	ficávamos
---------	-----------------	-----------

ficaremos
vós (archaic)

ficais

ficastes	ficáveis
----------	----------

ficareis
eles, elas, vocês

ficam

ficaram

ficavam	ficarão
---------	---------

The Passive Voice The passive voice is a sentence construction where the object in the active voice becomes the subject. There are two ways of forming the passive voice in Portuguese.

The most common passive construction is the use of the reflexive pronoun “se” with the verb which translates to a general subject: Os gatos se limpam. -> The cats clean themselves.

Another way to form the passive is by using the verb “ser” with the past participle. When constructing passive sentences with “ser”, the past participles function as adjectives which must vary in form to match the noun’s gender and number.

As casas são construídas. -> The houses are built.

As cortinas são costurados. -> The curtains are sewn.

Most Commonly Used Verbs

can, to be able to

poder	poh-dehr
-------	----------

to answer

responder	raysh-pohn-dehr
-----------	-----------------

to arrive

chegar	shay-garh
to ask (for something)	

pedir	peh-deer EU/pee- cheer BR
to ask (questions)	

perguntar	pehr-goön-tahr
to be (permanent)	

ser

sayhr
to be (temporary)

estar	eesh-tahr
to be located, to stay, become	

ficar	fee-kahr
-------	----------

to bring

trazer	trah-zehr
to change, exchange	

trocar	tro-kahr
to climb, go up	

subir	soo-beehr
-------	-----------

to close

fechar	fay-shahr
--------	-----------

to come

vir

veerr		
to come back, do again	voltar (a+other verb)	vohl-tahr ah
to do, to make		

fazer	fah-zayhr
-------	-----------

to feel

sentir	sayn-teehr EU/sayn- cheehr BR
--------	----------------------------------

to fly

voar	voo-ahr
------	---------

to forgive	desculpar-se	daysh-cool- parr say
------------	--------------	-------------------------

to go

ir

eerh
to go down, descend

descer	desh-sayrh	
to have (to)	ter (de)	tay-rh (deh) EU
to have (to)	ter (de)	tay-rh (chee) BR

to help

ajudar	ah-joo-darh
to improve, to better	

melhorar	may-lyio-rahr
to keep, stay with	

ficar com	fee-kahr con
to know (skills)	

saber	sah-behr
-------	----------

to learn

aprender	ah-prayn- dayrh	
to leave behind, to let	deixar (de)	day-sharh
to leave, go out		

sair	sah-eehr
------	----------

to like

gostar de	goosh-tahr
-----------	------------

to live

morar	moh-rahr
to look (at)	

olhar	oh-lyiahr
-------	-----------

to need

precisar	pray-cee-zahr
----------	---------------

to open

abrir	ah-breer
-------	----------

to prefer

preferir	pray-fay-reehr
----------	----------------

to put	pôr
--------	-----

pohr

to read

ler

layrh
to say, tell

dizer	dee-zayhr EU
to say, tell	

dizer	tchee-zayhr BR
to say, to tell (Brazil)	

falar	fah-lahr
to see, watch	

ver

vayrr
to seem, to look like

parecer	pah-ray-cehr
---------	--------------

to sign

assinar	ah-see-narh
---------	-------------

to sit down	sentar(-se)	sayn-tahr
-------------	-------------	-----------

to sleep

dormir	door-meer
--------	-----------

to speak

falar	fah-lahr
-------	----------

to study

estudar	ees-too-dahr
to take, get, catch	

apanhar	ah-pah-nyiarh
to think, guess, find.	

achar	ah-shahr
to travel, commute	

viajar	vee-ah-jar
--------	------------

to understand	perceber [EU]	payr-seh- behr
---------------	------------------	-------------------

to use

usar	oo-sahr
to walk, to be doing something	

andar	an-darh
-------	---------

to work

trabalhar	trah-bah-lyahr
to write, spell	

escrever	aysh-cray-vehr
----------	----------------

Chapter 18: Adverbs (Advérbios)

Portuguese adverbs are invariable words that modify a verb, an adjective, and another adverb. They can be placed before or after the verb they modify.

Many adverbs end in *–mente* which is the equivalent of *–ly* in English. These adverbs are formed by adding *–mente* to the feminine form of the adjective. For instance, the feminine form of the adjective *lento* (slow) is *lenta*. To form the adverb, just add *–mente* to *lenta*: *lenta* + *mente* = *lentamente* (slowly).

Portuguese uses different forms and context of adverbs to indicate time, place, quantity, intensity, mode, affirmation, doubt, denial, and exclusivity. Besides one-word adverbs, there are the so-called adverbial phrases or adverbial locutions.

Here are the most common Portuguese adverbs: **Adverbs of Time**

Portuguese	English
hoje	today
amanhã	tomorrow
ontem	yesterday
cedo	early
já não	not any more
agora	now
	nowadays
já	now
	already
tarde	late
então	then
	so
sempre	always
	constantly
	all the time
logo	immediately
	immediately after
	shortly
	shortly later
nunca	ever

	never
primeiro	firstly
	first of all
ainda	still
	yet
antes	before
dantes	formerly
	those times before
enfim	anyway
antigamente	formerly
	those times before

Take note that the adverb “sempre” always comes after the verb.

Examples:

Ela sempre vem na hora certa.	She always comes on time.
Nós jogou tênis ontem.	We played tennis yesterday.
Ela nunca vai mentir para mim.	She will never lie to me.

Adverbs of Place

Portuguese

English

aqui

here
cá

here
lá

over there
alí

over there
aí

there	then (Brazilian Portuguese)
perto (de)	

near

next to

around the corner
dentro (de)

inside
longe (de)

far from
fora (de)

outside
atrás (de)

behind

at the rear
adiante (de)

ahead

acima

above
detrás (de)

behind

debaixo

under

underneath

abaixo

below

Examples:

Sua secretária caminhou atrás dela. -> Her secretary walked behind her.

O gato está jogando debaixo da mesa. -> The cat is playing under the table.

Ela está aqui. -> She's here.

Adverbs indicating manner or mode:

Portuguese

English

bem

well

melhor

better

mal

badly

pior

worse

devagar

slowly

depressa

quickly

assim	so, therefore

this way

como	as, like

the way like

sobretudo

above all

efetivamente

actually

facilmente

easily

principalmente

mainly

rapidamente

quickly

Examples:

O menino se sente bem. -> The boy feels well.

A velha caminhou lentamente. -> The old woman walked slowly.

Ele saiu rapidamente. -> He left quickly.

Adverbs indicating intensity or quantity

Portuguese

English

mais

more

plus

pouco

little

muito	very, much
	too, too much

menos

less

minus
quanto (de)

as much
tão (de)

so much

tanto

as much

too much
quase (de)

almost
demasiado (de)

too much

bastante

enough	
	a lot, too much

O criminoso foi quase pego pelo policial.

(The criminal was almost caught by the police officer.) Minha filha está mais animado do que nunca. (My daughter is more excited than ever.)

Adverbs indicating affirmation

Portuguese

English

sim

yes

decerto

certainly

certamente	certainly, for sure
------------	------------------------

realmente

really

Ele é realmente generoso. (He is really generous.) Ele certamente está deixando.
(He is certainly leaving.) **Adverbs indicating denial:**

Portuguese

English

nunca	never, ever
-------	-------------

jamais

never ever	
não	no, don't

nem	neither, nor
-----	--------------

Eu nunca vou deixar a minha mãe. (I will never leave my mother.) Não se esqueça de fazer sua lição de casa. (Don't forget to do your homework.)

Adverbs indicating doubt

Portuguese

English

provavelmente

probably

talvez	may, maybe, perhaps
--------	------------------------

se calhar	may, maybe, perhaps
-----------	------------------------

Provavelmente, vou dormir com mais frequência. (I will probably sleep more.)

Adverbs indicating exclusivity

Portuguese

English

apenas	only, just
só	only, just

unicamente	only, just
------------	------------

somente	only, just
senão	

otherwise

Ele só quer o melhor para seus filhos. (He only wants the best for his children.)
Ele está apenas pensando em sua família. (He is just thinking about his family.)

Adverbial Phrases

Portuguese

English	
às direitas	right, well
às escuras	

in the dark
às vezes

sometimes

em breve	soon, shortly
----------	---------------

ao acaso

randomly
em vãõ

in vain

de baixo

under

por acaso

by chance
à toa

crazily
a sós

alone

de lado

beside

com efeito

effectively

em resumo

in conclusion

de novo	again, one more time
---------	-------------------------

a cada passo

often

de vez em quando

now and then

from time to time

once in a blue moon
à vontade

comfortably

por alto

roughly

actualmente

nowadays

com certeza	surely, certainly
de facto (EP)	

actually
de fato (BR)

actually

como deve ser

properly

Ele lutou **em vão**. (He fought back in vain.) Ele descobriu a verdade **por acaso**. (He found out the truth by chance.) Ele seguirá **em breve**. (He will follow shortly.) Meu pai iria visitar **de vez em quando**. (My father would visit once in a while.)

Chapter 19: Prepositions (Preposições)

Prepositions connect words within a sentence or phrase. They are the equivalent of on, in, to, about, at, with, of, or around. Portuguese prepositions always precede the noun.

Here are the most common prepositions: **Prepositions of location**

à	at
em	in, on, at
perto (de)	near
ao longo(de)	along
atrás (de)	behind
ao lado(de)	next (to)
em redor(de)	around
acima (de)/por cima(de)	above
entre	(in) between
debaixo (de)	below, under
à frente(de)	in front of
dentro (de)	in, inside
em frente(de)	in front (of)
fora (de)	outside (of)
em cima(de)	on top (of)
no meio(de)	in the middle(of), in the center(of)

Vamos estudar na biblioteca esta tarde. (We will study at the library this afternoon).

Meu filho fica **entre** a professora eo diretor . (My son stands between his teacher and the school director.) Ele dirigiu **ao redor do** parquet. (He drove around the park.) Ele ficou **atrás de** seu amigo. (He stood behind his friend.) Ele pulou **sobre** o penhasco. (He jumped over the cliff.) O cão está jogando **debaixo da** mesa. (The dog is playing under the table.) Ela pratica seu discurso **na frente do** espelho. (She practices her speech in front of the mirror.)

Prepositions of direction

to

de

from
através (de)

through

sobre

over

para	for, to
------	---------

Ele viajou **da** Europa **para** a Ásia. -> (He travelled from Europe to Asia.) Ele veio **de** Nova Iorque. -> (He came from New York.) **Prepositions of Time**

antes (de)

before
dentro (de)

in
depuis (de)

after

desde

since

durante	during, for
---------	-------------

entre

between
até

until	
em + months	in + months
em + year	in + year
em + day	onthe+day+month/ on+month+day

Vou chamá-lo **antes de** 7 horas da noite. (I will call you before 7 o'clock tonight.) Eu não o vejo **desde** sexta-feira. (I haven't seen him since Friday.) Vou encontrá-lo **entre** 7 e 11 amanhã de manhã. (I will meet you between 7 and 11 tomorrow morning.) Nasci **em** 1992. (I was born in 1992). Meu aniversário é **em** 1 de Junho. (My birthday is on June 1.) Eu estarei em casa **em** um mês. (I will be home in one month.) Eu estudo **durante** os intervalos do meio-dia. (I study during noon breaks.) A exposição vai durar **até** 31 de Dezembro. (The exhibit will last until December 31st.)

Other Prepositions

de	from (origin, possession)
----	------------------------------

para	for, in order to
------	------------------

por	for, because of
-----	-----------------

contra

against

com

with

sem

without
por causa (de)

because of

sobre

about

menos	but, except
conforme, segundo	according (to)
a respeito (de)	concerning, regarding
apesar (de)	in spite of, despite
junto (com)	together (with)
em vez (de)	instead (of)

Esse é o carro **de** Reynaldo. (That is Reynaldo's car.) A tabela antiga é **da** Itália. (The antique table is from Italy.) Eu sobrevivi **sem** dinheiro durante um mês. (I survived without money for one month.) Ele fala sobre sua cidade natal a maior parte do tempo. (He talks about his hometown most of the time.) Ele se queixou **sobre** a refeição sem graça. (He complained about the bland meal.)

Prepositional Contractions Some prepositions contract when used before definite articles.

Em -> in, on, at Contraction with Definite Articles

--

Masculine

Feminine

English

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural	
--------	--

Definite articles

OS

as	
Em +	

no

nos

na

nas	on/in/at+the
-----	--------------

Contraction with Indefinite Articles

--

Masculine

Feminine

English

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural	
--------	--

Indefinite articles

um

uns

uma

umas	
Em +	

num

nuns

numa

numas	on/in/ at+a/some
-------	------------------

Examples:

Eu estou **numa** praia. -> I'm in a beach.

Estou **no** restaurant, -> I'm at the restaurant.

Por for/through/by

--

Masculine

Feminine

English

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural	
--------	--

Definite Articles

OS

as	
Por +	

pelo

pelos

pela

pelas	for/through/ by+the
-------	---------------------

Examples:

Enviei seu presente de aniversário **pelo** correio. (I sent your birthday gift by post.) Eu andei **pelos** campos. (I walked across the fields.) De -> of/from

Contraction with definite articles:

--

Masculine

Feminine

English

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural	
--------	--

Definite Articles

OS

as	
de+	

do

dos

da

das	of/from + the
-----	---------------

Examples:

(Eu) sou da França. -> I am from France.

(Eu) gosto do carro novo. -> I like the new car.

A -> at, to

The preposition “a” only contracts with definite articles.

--

Masculine

Feminine

English

Singular

Plural

Singular

Plural	
--------	--

Definite Articles

OS

as	
a+	

ao

aos	à	às	at/to + the
-----	---	----	----------------

Eu raramente ir ao teatro. -> I rarely go to the theater.

Chapter 20: Useful Phrases

Introductions:

Como se chama?	What is your name?
O meu nome é (<u>state your name</u>).	My name is ____.
Chamo-me (<u>state your name</u>). <i>Inf</i>	My name is ____.
Este é o meu marido.	This is my husband.
Esta é a minha mulher.	This is my wife.
Esta é a minha filha.	This is my daughter.
Este é o meu filho.	This is my son.
Este é (<u>name</u>) .	This is ____.
De onde é?	Where are you from?
Que idade tem?	How old are you?
Tenho (<u>your age</u>) anos.	I'm ____ years old.

Asking for Directions Como chego ao (à) (destination)? -> How do I get to (destination)?

Places to see:

aeroporto	the airport
a estação de autocarro	the bus station
estação de comboio	the train station
centro	downtown

hotel	hotel
museu	museum
parquet	park
o consulado	consulate
loja de departamento	department store
bar/bares	bar/bars
restaurante/ restaurantes	restaurant/ restaurants
praia	beach
biblioteca	library
teatro	theater
cathedral	cathedral
igreja	churh
palácio	palace
galeria de arte	art gallery

Useful terms:

Onde é ____?	Where is ____?
É longe?	Is it far?
Vire à esquerda (veer-eeh ah eh- sskehr-dah)	

turn left
Vire à direita (veer-eeh ah dee-ray-tah)

turn right
Esquerda (esh-KER-da)

left
Direita (dee-ray-tah)

right

sempre em frente

straight ahead
em direcção à ____

towards the
Depois do(a) ____ (deh-poyss doh/dah)

past the	
Antes do(a) ____ (ahn-tiss doh/da)	before the _____
Fique atento à _____	watch for the _____
rua (who-ah)	

street

Oeste

west

Este

east

Norte

north

Sul

south

descida

downhill

subida

uphill

cruzamento

intersection

The Weather:

Que dia bonito!	What a lovely day!
Que tempo horrível!	What a bad weather!
Vai chover?	Is it going to rain?
Está sol.	It's sunny.
Está quente.	It's hot.
Está encoberto.	It's cloudy.
Está frio.	It's cold.
Está um gelo.	It's freezing.
Está a chover.	It's raining.
Está ventoso.	It's windy.

Eating Out:

Tem uma mesa livre?	Is there an available table?
Gostaria de uma mesa para ____.	I'd like a table for ____.
A ementa, por favor.	The menu, please.
Gostaria de ____.	I'd like ____.
Desejo ____.	I want ____.
Mais pão, por favor.	More bread, please.
Eu sou vegetariano.	I'm a vegetarian.
prato-feito	fixed-price meal

pela ementa

a la carte

breakfast	desjejum, café da manhã
-----------	----------------------------

lunch	almoço
-------	--------

janta

dinner

ceia

supper

merenda da tarde

afternoon snack	
Não como carne.	I don't eat meat.
O que recomenda?	What do you recommend?
Aproveite a refeição!	Enjoy your meal!
Eu acabar.	I'm finished.
Estava delicioso.	That was delicious.
Está delicioso!	It's delicious!
A conta, por favor.	The bill, please.

Foods to Order:

frango

chicken

bacon

bacon

bife

steak
camarões, gambás

shrimp

peixe

fish

sardinha

sardine

bacalhau

cod

atum

tuna

lula

squid

polvo

octopus
caracóis

snails

anchovas

anchovies

cabra

goat

caril de carne

meat curry

caril de galinha

chicken curry

carne

meat

cordeiro

lamb
hambúrguer

beefburger

porco

pork

presunto

ham

salsicha

sausage

vitela

veal

arroz

rice

batatas

fritas chips

caril

curry

gelado	ice-cream
--------	-----------

manteiga

butter

omelete

omelette

ovo

egg
pão

bread

queijo

cheese

salada

salad

sopa

soup
açúcar

sugar

sal

salt

pimenta

pepper

Drinks:

uma garrafa do/de _____	a bottle of _____
um copo do/de _____	a glass of _____

uma cerveja

a beer

um vinho tinto

a red wine

um vinho branco

a white wine

wiski

whiskey
um gin tónico

a gin and tonic

com gelo

with ice
água potável

drinking water

leite

milk
café

coffee
chá ("bebida")

tea drink
sumo de ananás

pineapple juice

sumo de manga

mango juice
sumo de laranja (Port.)

orange juice
suco de laranja (Br.)

orange juice
água

water
água tônica

tonic water

gelo em blocos

ice cubes

gelo esmagado

smashed ice

Getting Around: Bus or train

Quanto custa o bilhete para (destination).

How much is a ticket to ____?

Um bilhete para (destination), por favor.

One ticket to ____, please.

Para onde vai este autocarro/comboio?

Where does this bus/train go?

Onde apanho um autocarro/comboio para (destination)?

Where is the bus/train to ____?

Esse autocarro/comboio pára em (place)?

Does this bus/train stop in ____?

Quando é que sai o autocarro/comboio para place?

When does the bus/train for ____ leave?

Taxi:

Leve-me para o/a (place) , se faz favor .	Please take me to ____.
Por favor use o taxímetro.	Please use the meter.
Por favor abrande.	Please slow down.
Pare aqui.	Stop here.

Shopping:

Quanta custa é isto?	How much is this?
Isso é muito caro. (Port.)	That's too expensive.
Isso é caro de mais (BR)	That's too expensive.
Não posso pagar isso.	I can't afford it.
Não quero isso.	I don't want it.
Não estou	I'm not

interessado.	interested.
Pode dar-me um saco?	Can you give me a bag?
Aceitaria ____?	Would you take?

caro

expensive

barato

cheap	
Preciso de _____	I need _____

Things to Buy:

creme dental(BR) .

toothpaste
Pasta de dentes (Port)

toothpaste
uma escova dental(BR)

toothbrush
uma escova de dentes (Port)

toothbrush
higiene íntima feminina

tampoons

sabonete

soap
xampú(BR)

shampoo
champô (Port)

shampoo
remédio contra a dor

pain reliever
analgésico(Port)

pain reliever

medicamento estomacal

stomach medicine

uma lamina para barbear

a razor
um guarda-chuva

un umbrella

protector solar

sunblock lotions

um postal

a postcard

selos de correios

postage stamps
células eléctricas

batteries

papel para escrever

writing paper

uma caneta

a pen

Finding a Place to Stay Há quartos disponíveis?

Do you have any available room?

Quanto custa para (number of persons) pessoa/pessoas por noite?

How much is a room for ____ person/people per night?

Eu vou ficar por (number) noite(s).

I will stay for ____ nights.

O quarto possui ____	Does the room have ____
casa-de-banho	

bathroom

chuveiro

shower

condicionado

airconditioning

telephone

telephone
televisão

a television

lençois

bed sheets

cacifos

lockers

cofre

safe	
Posso ver o quarto?	Can I see the room?
Tem um quarto ____ ?	Do you have a ____ room?

mais silencioso

quiter

maior

bigger

mais limpo

cleaner	
Ok, eu aceito.	Ok, I'll take it.
Gosto do quarto.	I like the room.
Quero fazer o check-out.	I want to check out.

Money: Aceita dólares americanos/canadianos/australianos?

Do you accept American/Canadian/Australian Dollars?

Aceita libras britânicas?

Do you accept British pounds?

Aceita Euros?

Do you accept Euros?

Aceita cartões de crédito?

Do you take credit cards?

Qual é a taxa de câmbio?

What is the exchange rate?

Onde é o multibanco?

Where is the ATM?

Emergency:

Onde é o hospital?	Where is the hospital?
Estou perdido.	I'm lost.
Necessito de um medico.	I need a doctor.
Preciso de um medico. (inf.)	I need a doctor.
Houve um acidente.	There has been an accident.
Preciso de ajuda.	I need help.
Ajuda!	Help!
Perdi o meu dinheiro.	I have lost my money.
Perdi o meu passaporte.	I lost my passport.
Perdi a minha carteira.	I have lost my handbag.
Perdi o meu porta-moedas.	I have lost my wallet.

Chame uma ambulância!	Call an ambulance!
Chame a polícia!	Call the police!

Chapter 21: Vocabulary

Os membros da família (The Family Members)

pais (pie-ish)	parents
pai (pie)	father, dad
mãe (mah-ing)	mother, mom
marido(mah-ree-doo)	husband
mulher(moo-lyehr)	wife
Irmãos (eer-maoongsh)	siblings
filha (fee-lyeeah)	daughter
filho (fee-lyeeoh)	son
irmã (eer-mah)	sister
irmão (eer-maung)	brother
avós (ah-vÓsh)	grandparents
avó (ah-vÓH)	grandmother
avô (ah-voh)	grandfather
netos (neh-toosh)	grandchildren
neta (neh-tah)	granddaughter
neto (neh-too)	grandson
tia (tee-ah)	aunt
tio (tee-oo)	uncle
primo (pree-moo)	male cousin
prima (pree-mah)	female cousin
sobrinha (soo-bree-nyah)	niece
sobrinho (soo-bree-nyoh)	nephew
sogra (soh-grah)	mother-in-law
sogro (soh-groo)	father-in-law
nora (noh-rah)	daughter-in-law
genro (jaing-rooh)	son-in-law
cunhada (coo-nyah-dah)	sister-in-law
cunhado (coo-nyah-doo)	brother-in-law
namorado (Na-	

moo-rah-doo)	boyfriend
namorada (Na-moo-rah-dah)	girlfriend
companheiro(com-pah-nyaee-roo)	male partner
companheira(com-pah-nyaee-rah)	female partner
noiva (noee-vah)	fiancée (female)
noivo (noee-voo)	fiancé (male)

As Profissões (The Professions)

o contabilista

accountant

o ator

actor

o arquiteto

architect

o artista

artist

o talhante

butcher

o chefe de cozinha

chef

o dentista

dentist

o detetive

detective
o médico

doctor

o condutor

driver

o eletricista

electrician

o engenheiro

engineer

o agricultor

farmer

o bombeiro

fireman

o pescador

fisherman

o cabeleireiro

hairdresser
o caçador

hunter

o juiz

judge

o advogado

lawyer
o mecânico

mechanic

o modelo

model
o músico

musician

o enfermeiro

nurse

o pintor

painter
o farmacêutico

pharmacist
o fotógrafo

photographer

o piloto

pilot

o canalizador

plumber
o polícia

policeman
o político

politician

o marinheiro

sailor

o cientista

scientist

o cantor

singer

o soldado

soldier

o treinador

trainer	
o veterinário	vet (veterinarian)

o empregado

waiter

Partes do corpo (Parts of the Body)

o braço

arm

as costas

[back](#)

o corpo

body

o rabo

bottom

a bochecha

cheek

o peito

chest

a orelha

ear

o cotovelo

elbow

o olho

eye

a sobancelha

eyebrow

a face

face

o dedo

finger

a unha

finger nail
o pé

foot

o cabelo

hair
a mão

hand
a cabeça

head
o coração

heart

a anca

hip

o maxilar

jaw

o joelho

knee

a perna

leg
o lábio

lip
o pulmão

lung

a boca

mouth
o pescoço

neck

o nariz

nose

o ombro

shoulder

a pele

skin
o estômago

stomach

a coxa

thigh

a garganta

throat

o polegar

thumb

o dedo

toe
a língua

tongue

o dente

tooth

Os Animais (The Animals)

a formiga

ant

O URSO

bear

a abelha

bee
o pássaro

bird

a borboleta

butterfly

o camelo

camel

o gato

cat

a galinha

chicken

a vaca

COW

o caranguejo

crab

o veado

deer
o cão

dog

o pato

duck

o peixe

fish
a rã

frog

a cabra

goat

o ganso

goose

o cavalo

horse

o lagarto

lizard

o macaco

monkey

o rato

mouse

o polvo

octopus

o porco

pig

o coelho

rabbit

a ovelha

sheep

a cobra

snake

a aranha

spider

o cisne

swan

o peru

turkey

a baleia

whale

O Roupeiro (The Wardrobe)

o cinto

belt

a bota

boot

o soutien

bra

a pulseira

bracelet
o boné

cap

o casaco

coat

o vestido

dress

os brincos

earring
os óculos

glasses

a luva

glove

a mala

handbag
o lenço

handkerchief

o cabide

hanger
o chapéu

hat

o casaco

jacket
as calças de ganga

jeans

o colar

necklace
as calças

pants

o anel

ring
o lenço

scarf

a camisa

shirt

o sapato

shoe
os calções

shorts

a saia

skirt
os ténis

sneaker
a peúga

sock

a meia

stocking

o fato de banho

swimsuit

a gravata

tie

a roupa interior

underwear

o colete

vest

a carteira

wallet
o relógio

watch

As Frutas e Legumes (The Fruits and Vegetables)

a maçã

apple

a banana

banana
o feijão

bean
os brócolos

broccoli

a couve

cabbage

o pimento

capsicum

a cenoura

carrot
a couve-flor

cauliflower

a cereja

cherry

O COCO

coconut

o pepino

cucumber

a beringela

eggplant

a uva

grape
o limão

lemon

a alface

lettuce
o melão

melon

o fruto seco

nut

a cebola

onion

a laranja

orange

a ervilha

pea
o pêssego

peach
a pêra

pear

a ameixa

plum

a batata

potato

a ameixa seca

prune
a abóbora

pumpkin

os espinafres

spinach

a sultana

sultana

o tomate

tomato

a melancia

watermelon

Os Tempo (The Weather)

a nuvem

cloud

enublado

cloudy

frio

cold

o ciclone

cyclone

bom

fine

a cheia

flood

o nevoeiro

fog

a geada

frost

o granizo

hail

quente

hot
o relâmpago

lightning

a chuva

rain
o arco-íris

rainbow

chuvoso

rainy

a neve

SNOW

a tempestade

storm

temporal

stormy

a temperatura

temperature
o trovão

thunder

o tornado

tornado

o vento

wind

Conclusion

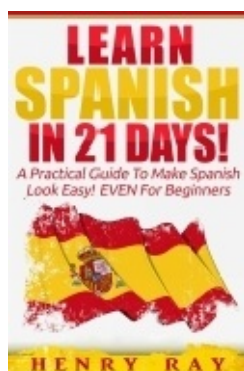
I hope this book was able to help you to learn the Portuguese language in the fastest and easiest way.

It's time for you to take up advanced courses in Portuguese, practice what you have learned by conversing with native Portuguese speakers, and perhaps going on a trip to Portuguese-speaking countries.

I wish you the best of luck!

To your success, *Henry Ray*

Bonus: Preview Of “Spanish: Learn Spanish in 21 DAYS! – A Practical Guide To Make Spanish Look Easy! EVEN For Beginners”



Word Order and Sentence Structure

To construct sentences in Spanish, you need at least a subject and a verb. Like English sentences, it is quite common to construct sentences in Spanish using the word order subject + verb + other parts of a sentence.

For example:

English: -> Maria works in a laboratory.

Spanish: -> Maria trabaja en un laboratorio.

Word order in Spanish, however, is more flexible than English. The order in which the words appear may shift to emphasize one grammatical element over the other. Different parts of a sentence can be arranged in several ways and still be able to express the same idea. The above example can be re-arranged as follows: Trabaja Maria en un laboratorio.

En un laboratorio trabaja Maria.

Trabaja en un laboratorio Maria.

In addition, when the subject of the sentence is clearly identifiable either by context or through the verb's conjugation, the subject pronoun may be omitted.

For example:

Vemos películas los fines de semana.

We watch movies on weekends.

Arturo nada. Juega tenis también.

Arturo swims. He plays tennis, too.

In forming Spanish sentences, an English speaker commonly has to deal with the fact that adjectives generally come after the noun. For instance, to express “long lashes” in Spanish, you’ll say “pestañas largas”, or literally, lashes long. That is just, however, a simple twist when you have to consider that an adjective has to change its form to agree with the noun.

Declarative sentences commonly follow the order subject + predicate + object.

Example:

Martha da limosna a los pobres.

Martha gives alms to the poor.

However, when an object is replaced by an object pronoun (me, te, se, os), the object pronoun is placed before the verb.

Example:

Martha les da limosna.

Martha gives them alms.

When a sentence contains both direct and indirect object, the direct object generally takes precedence over the indirect object.

Example:

Ricardo ha enseñado la técnica a sus alumnos.

Ricardo has taught the technique to his students. However, if the direct object is accompanied by a supplement, the indirect object is placed before the direct object.

Example:

Ricardo ha enseñado a sus alumnos la técnica que aprendió de París.

Ricardo has taught his students the technique he learned from Paris.

Adverbs are usually placed near the verb, but like English, the Spanish language is flexible in terms of its placement.

For example:

Mario frecuentemente juega baloncesto.

Mario frequently plays basketball.

Frecuentemente Mario juega baloncesto.

Frequently, Mario plays basketball.

Mario juega baloncesto frecuentemente.

Mario plays basketball frequently.

Adverbs that modify adjectives are placed before the adjective.

For example:

La señora es muy hermosa.

The lady is very beautiful.

Forming Questions There are a several ways to form a question in Spanish.
One is by switching the subject and the verb.

Example:

Declarative sentence -> Julian nada. -> Julian swims.

Question -> ¿Nada Julian? -> Does Julian swim?

Another is by adding question marks in written words and by raising the tone while speaking.

For example:

¿Julian swims? -> Julian swims?

Another way is to add tags at the end of a sentence, which is similar to the use of the word “right?” in English.

Example:

Julian nada, ¿no?

Juan cocina, ¿es verdad?

Forming Negative Sentences To form negative sentences in Spanish, the word “no” is placed before the verb.

Examples:

Ellos juegan al ajedrez. -> Ellos no juegan al ajedrez.

They play chess. -> They don't play chess.

Yo quiero escribir. -> Yo no quiero escribir.

I want to write. -> I don't want to write.

Punctuations Spanish punctuation marks are used in almost the same manner as how you use them in the English language.

Periods

A period, which is called punto or punto final in Spanish, is added at the end of a sentence.

Mateo es un buen chico. -> Mateo is a good boy.

Te esperaré. -> I will wait for you.

Comma

A comma has similar usage in Spanish and English. You can use it to separate clauses, parenthetical phrases and lists.

El presidente, un caballero, ayudó a la señora.

The president, a gentleman, helped the lady.

Ella necesita papel, lápiz y borrador.

She needs paper, pencil, and eraser.

In many European countries, commas and periods are used inversely when writing numbers.

Cerca de 1.000 personas participan.

About 1,000 people participated.

Ella recibió una calificación final de 92,5.

She received a final grade of 92.5.

Question Marks In Spanish, questions start with an inverted question mark and ends with a regular question mark. Question marks are called signo de interrogación: ¿Quien es el campeón? -> Who is the champion?

¿Adónde vas? -> Where are you going?

Exclamation Points

Exclamation points make it easier for a reader to read exclamation sentences in Spanish by marking the start of a sentence with an inverted exclamation point and the end with an upright or regular exclamation point: ¡Felicidades por tu nuevo trabajo! -> Congratulations on your new job!

¡Ya vale de tonterías! -> Stop this nonsense!

The initial exclamation point or question mark may be placed in the middle or other parts of a sentence if the starting words are not part of the exclamation or question.

Carina, ¿está disponible mañana?

Carina, are you available tomorrow?

Me incorporé a la rifa y ¡gané el primer premio!

I joined the raffle and I won first prize!

You may likewise mix and match punctuations if a sentence has both question and exclamation.

Sarah, ¿qué te pasó! -> Sarah, what happened to you?!

Quotation Marks There are several ways to quote someone's words in Spanish and the symbols vary depending on the region you're in. In some Spanish-speaking places, you may see the familiar double quotation marks (comillas): "Quiero saber la verdad", dijo Felipe.

"I want to know the truth," said Felipe.

The use of angular quotes (comillas angulares), however, is more common in Spanish writing: «Quiero saber la verdad», dijo Felipe.

A dash (raya) may likewise be used to indicate that a person is speaking: — Quiero saber la verdad—dijo Felipe.

To mark a quotation within another quotation, you begin the first quotation with angular quotes before switching to double quotes: «Quiero ver "Anatomía de Grey"», dijo Felipe.

"I want to watch 'Grey's Anatomy'," said Felipe.

Either the angular quotes or double quotes may be used to quote a movie or a book: Yo quiero ver "Anatomía de Grey".

Yo quiero ver «Anatomía de Grey».

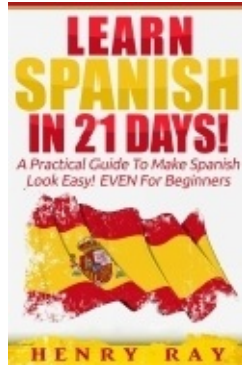
I want to see "Grey's Anatomy".

While periods and commas are usually placed inside quotation marks in English, they are placed outside of quotations in Spanish.

Other punctuation marks, though less commonly used in Spanish, have similar uses as they do in English: colon (dos puntos), hyphen (guión), semicolon (punto y coma), ellipsis (puntos suspensivos), and parenthesis (paréntesis).

[Click here or the image below to check out the rest of "Spanish: Learn Spanish](#)

[in 21 DAYS! – A Practical Guide To Make Spanish Look Easy! EVEN For Beginners” on Amazon.](#)



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