



Flash Portuguese



PAULO
FEYTOR
PINTO

understand *and be*
understood



LANGUAGE FUNDAMENTALS
FUN LEARNING
SOCIAL AND CULTURAL APPROACH
FUN FACTS




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Let us make it clear right from the beginning: with this book, you will never get to perfectly understand and make yourself understood in Portuguese. Hopefully, though, you will quickly be able to understand and make yourself understood in most situations you are likely to experience while in Portugal.

However, this is different from a phrasebook. There are no endless lists of phrases and sentences for you to learn by heart. We would rather give you the very basic tools for you to build up your own speaking skills. Of course, you will always have to remember the vocabulary and some rules. To make your life easier, we will use what you likely know about English and also consider the fact that you might speak English but actually have a different mother tongue.

Because the idea is for you to 'mingle with Portuguese', we will give you loads of background and context info so you can learn more about the country and its people beyond words, phrases, and expressions. Although this book focuses on the mother tongue of the majority of the people living in Portugal, you will also find reference to other languages spoken in the country. English, for example!

Warm Up

English words used in Portuguese

Palavras inglesas usadas em português

English words of Portuguese origin

Palavras inglesas de origem portuguesa

Portuguese words of English origin

Palavras portuguesas de origem inglesa

Portuguese names of foreign cities

Nomes portugueses de cidades estrangeiras

Other Portuguese words of foreign origin

Outras palavras portuguesas de origem estrangeira



ENGLISH WORDS OF PORTUGUESE ORIGIN

ALBATROSS

alcatraz, pelican < *al-ghattâs* (Arabic), diver.
The English word was first registered in the 17th century and would come back to Portuguese in the 19th century as *albatroz*, the word currently used.

BAMBOO

bambu < *bambu* (Marathi, India).

BAROQUE

barroco, clayish < *barro*, clay. *Barroco*, a qualifier, was first used in the feminine expression *pérola barroca*, clayish pearl, irregular pearl as if made out of clay like the baroque shapes, irregular when compared to previous classical style.

CASHEW

caju < *aka'yu* (Tupi, Brazil).

COBRA

cobra, any snake including cobra.

FETISH

feitiço, witchcraft, spell. *Feitiço* became *fétiche* in French and *fetish* in English in the 17th century. In the late 19th century, it came back to Portuguese, from French. Currently, the Portuguese use both words: *feitiço* (witchcraft, spell) and *fetice* (worshiped object).

MANDARIN

mandarim < *mattari* (Malay), counsellor + *mandar* (Portuguese), to command.

MANGO

manga < *manga* (Malayalam, India).

MARMALADE

marmelada, quince jam < *marmelo*, quince. *Marmelada* is also slang for having sex. It appears that in the distant past quince was considered an aphrodisiac.

MOLASSES

melaço, honeyish < *mel*, honey.

- 
- The background of the page features a faint, stylized illustration of a large cathedral with multiple towers and arches, likely a Portuguese cathedral. In the bottom left corner, there is a faint illustration of a woman with long, wavy hair, wearing a patterned dress.
- ▶ The Northern border has been stable since Chaves became permanently Portuguese (1231).
 - ▶ The Southern border has been stable since Faro became Portuguese (1249).
 - ▶ The Eastern border has been (more or less) stable since the Treaty of Alcañices (1297).
 - ▶ Portuguese Galician was the Portuguese or Southern variety of Galician spoken all over Northwestern Iberia. First known record from 1175.
 - ▶ Leonese was the Latin language from the neighbouring kingdom of Leon, spoken in an area spanning from Asturias to Spanish Extremadura.
 - ▶ French was spoken by many ex-crusaders and other French settlers. The father of the first king of Portugal was a crusader himself, from Burgundy.
 - ▶ Western Mozarabic was the local variety of the Latin language spoken by Christians in Southern Iberia under Islamic rule.
 - ▶ Iberian Arabic was the Iberian variety of Arabic spoken mainly in towns and cities since the 8th century.
 - ▶ Hebrew, the written language of the growing Jewish community.
 - ▶ Latin was the declining written language of religion and knowledge.
 - ▶ Around the 14th century, Portuguese Galician and Western Mozarabic had already merged into Portuguese, the language of all legal texts. By the 18th century, mainly because of the Inquisition, Portugal had become a country with one religion, one culture and one language.

Around 2% of the population speaks
Brazilian Portuguese.



- ➔ Mirandese is the language of Leonese origin that is spoken in the Miranda do Douro municipality where it has been co-official since 1999.
- ➔ French is spoken by ex-migrants in France, returned after 1974. Every Summer, in August, it is the most widely spoken language in rural areas of the North and Centre.
- ➔ Spanish is spoken by ex-migrants in Venezuela and Spanish professionals.
- ➔ Ukrainian is spoken by workers arrived after 1998.
- ➔ Russian is spoken by workers arrived after 1998.
- ➔ Capeverdean creole is the most widespread minority language, spoken by 1% of the general population. It is a creole type based on 15th and 16th centuries Portuguese vocabulary.
- ➔ Bissau-Guinean creole is based on 15th and 16th centuries Portuguese vocabulary and mother tongues of workers arrived after 1974.
- ➔ Kimbundu is a Bantu language from Angola, spoken by workers and expatriates arrived after 1974.
- ➔ German and Dutch are the mother tongues of expatriates and tourists.
- ➔ English is the mother tongue of expatriates and tourists. In the Azores it is spoken by ex-migrants in the U.S.
- ➔ Romanian is spoken by workers arrived after 1998.
- ➔ Portuguese Sign Language or **Língua Gestual Portuguesa** (LGP) has been developed in 1823 and is the mother tongues of around 10% of the deaf. The official duty of promoting it was set out in the Portuguese Constitution in 1997.
- ➔ You can find Latin in inscriptions on older monuments and in tribunal façades in the phrase **Domvs Ivstitiæ**, i.e. House of Justice.

Standard spelling

Between 1911 and 2010 there were several amendments to official spelling, always trying to keep pace with changes in Portugal and in Brazil. That is why spelling has been an issue for more than a hundred years.

Old spelling ⇒ **Current spelling**

belleza ⇒ **beleza**

directo ⇒ **direto**

grammatica ⇒ **gramática**

hontem ⇒ **ontem**

pharmacia ⇒ **farmácia**

portuguez ⇒ **português**

prompto ⇒ **pronto**

sciencia ⇒ **ciência**

signaes ⇒ **sinais**

thermometro ⇒ **termómetro**



Foreign languages

The most widespread foreign languages among the Portuguese, and the only ones taught at school, are English (40%), French (30%), Spanish (10%), and German (5%). Other foreign languages, scarcely taught at university and private language schools, are Dutch, Italian, Russian, and Mandarin. In spite of having a high rate of monolinguals among EU countries, Portugal also has a high rate of people speaking more than two foreign languages.

Romani

The Romani first arrived to Portugal around 1500 and soon became to be persecuted by law and to be called **ciganos** (from Greek *athígganos*, meaning untouchables). Currently, around 0.5% of the population identifies as Romani, and they no longer speak their ancestral Romanó-kaló but a variety of European Portuguese with words of Romani origin.



CPLP
Comunidade dos Países
de Língua Portuguesa

Organization of nine
countries with Portuguese as
their official language

INSTITUTO INTERNACIONAL
DA LÍNGUA PORTUGUESA



International institute
for the Portuguese
language



CAMÕES
INSTITUTO
DA COOPERAÇÃO
E DA LÍNGUA
PORTUGAL
MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGÓCIOS ESTRANGEIROS

Portuguese institute for the
promotion of the Portuguese
language abroad



Portugal



Cabo Verde



Guiné-Bissau



Brasil



São Tomé e Príncipe

Lusofonia

Roughly ten years after the independence of all five African colonies, the word **lusofonia** emerged in Portugal to refer either to the whole of those who speak the language around the world or the group of countries that have Portuguese as their official language. Currently, there are nine: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Portugal and São Tomé and Príncipe, as well as Macau, a special administrative region of China. The word and its meaning are inspired by the French word Francophonie. "Luso" comes from Lusitania, one of the ancient nations of Portugal.



importante
impossível
interessante
máximo



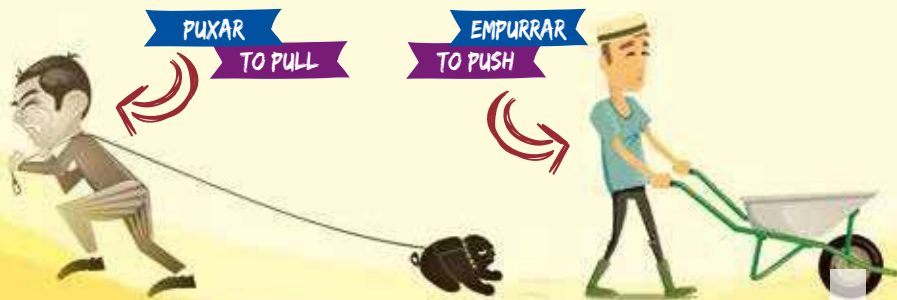
geral - general
maior - bigger
picante - hot, spicy
plano - flat
pronto - ready
saboroso - tasty
seguro - safe
selvagem - wild
simpático - nice
sossegado - quiet



VERBS

Most verbs have 66 different forms. Two of the conditions that make verbs take a certain form, like in English, are person and tense, only in Portuguese these interfere with each other much more. To make it basic, let us concentrate on just **9 forms**, starting with the 3 categories of regular verbs according to their ending in the infinitive form.

Most **regular verbs** and all recently created verbs, like *alunar* (to land on the moon) or *globalizar* (to globalize), belong to the **-AR** category (*cantar*, to sing). Other regular **categories** end on **-ER** (*vender*, to sell) and **-IR** (*partir*, to leave).





BACK TO SCARY BASICS

If you find it all too complicated, you can make yourself understood by using only the **infinitive** form along with words that replace the information about **person** and **tense** that other forms contain. But remember to always put the words in the right order: **TENSE + PERSON + INFINITIVE**.

PAST

Estivemos
(We were)

Ontem nós estar
Antes nós estar

Fui
(I went)

Ontem eu ir
Antes eu ir

PRESENT

Saio
(I go out)

Hoje eu sair
Agora eu sair

Você vai
(You go)

Hoje você ir
Agora você ir

FUTURE

Eles virão
(They will come)

Amanhã eles vir
Depois eles vir

Ela irá
(She will go)

Amanhã ela ir
Depois ela ir

ontem, hoje, amanhã
yesterday, today, tomorrow

antes, agora, depois
before, now, after



NAMES

Como se chama?

What's your name?

Chamo-me...

My name is...

Qual é o seu primeiro nome?

What's your first name?

Qual é o seu apelido?

What's your family name?

Qual é a sua idade?

How old are you? (formal)

Quantos anos tens?

How old are you? (informal)

MARIA?

AREN'T ALL WOMEN CALLED MARIA?

It is true that most women born before 1974 are called Maria though they would hardly ever use this. In fact, these women's first name is usually a compound of Maria with another name, before or after it. So you can have either Ana Maria or Maria Ana, both addressed to as Ana. A very few are named 'simplesmente' Maria and addressed as Maria.

Even men can have Maria in their name, but it is always in the second position. So a woman may be called Maria José, but José Maria is always a man.

WHAT IS A TUGA?



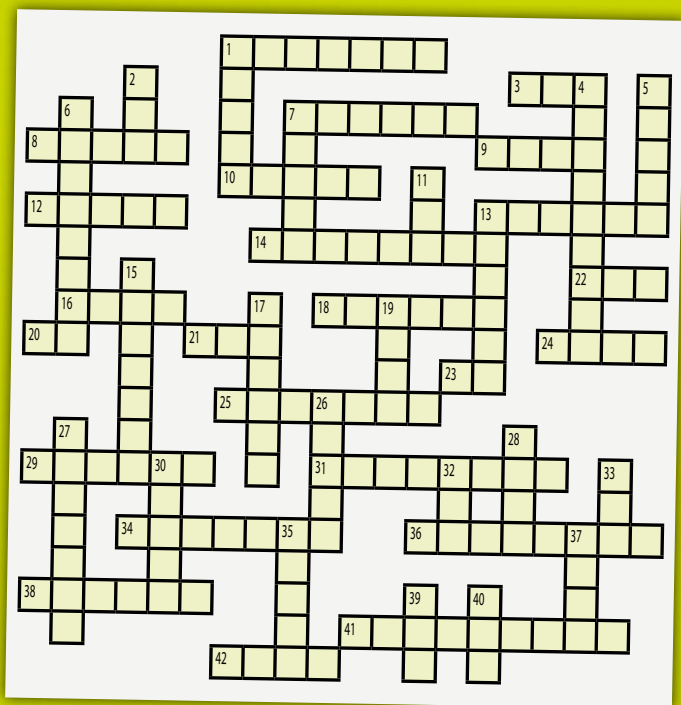
Tuga is the inhabitant of 'the garden grown by the sea' or *o jardim à beira-mar plantado* that is Portugal. In Brazil they are called *portuga*. The word *tuga* seems to have originated among African speakers of Portuguese.



PARA INGLÊS VER

'For English to see' > Show-off. This expression seems to have been used first by the crown prince, when

the royal family arrived in Brazil, in 1808, fleeing from the French and escorted by the British. The people of Salvador gave them such an enthusiastic welcome that the prince commented that this was a particularly good thing for the English admiral to see.



ACROSS

1. joke	21. uncle
3. hello	22. grandfather
7. short for Carlos Manuel	23. short for António
8. son in law	24. short for António José
9. Brit (slang)	25. slow
10. Russian	29. foreigner (slang)
12. bye	31. Irish
13. husband	34. neighbour
14. olive tree	36. Dutch
16. parents	38. person
18. language	41. teacher
20. short for José	42. sister

DOWN

1. to find	27. Japanese
2. to be (perm.)	28. short for José Carlos
4. American	30. fiancé
5. kiss	32. no, not
6. sorry	33. mother
7. couple	35. man
11. father	37. owner
13. Malay	39. good
15. dialogue	40. to see
17. colleague	
19. daughter in law	
26. friend	



DIRECTIONS

Qual é o caminho para...?

What is the way to...?

Em que direção fica...?

Which direction is...?

Como vou para...?

How do I get to...?

Sempre em frente.

Straight ahead.

Tem de voltar para trás.

You must turn back.

É complicado.

It's tricky.

A que distância fica...?

How far is it to...?

É longe?

Is it far?

É perto?

Is it near?

Fica a... (minutos/quilómetros)

It's... (min/km) away.

É muito longe.

It's very far away.

São só...

It's only...

Fica em frente de...

It's in front of...

Fica ao lado de...

It's next to...

Fica atrás de...

It's behind...

Perigo

Danger

Cuidado!

Be careful!

Atenção!

Pay attention!

MARKING DISTANCE

Place

Close to speaker

aqui (here)

Close to listener

aí (there)

Away from both

ali (there)

Object

isto (this)

isso (that)

aquilo (that)

SUBIDA



DESCIDA



ESQUERDA



DIREITA



ENTRADA



SAÍDA



DENTRO



FORA



ZODÍACO



AQUÁRIO



PEIXES



CARNEIRO



TOURO



GÊMEOS



CARANGUEJO



LEÃO



VIRGEM



BALANÇA



ESCORPIÃO



SAGITÁRIO



CAPRICÓRNIO



TELLING THE TIME

A que horas?
At what time?

Que horas são?
What time is it?

Quanto tempo
falta para...?
How long...?



É uma hora.



São duas horas.



São três e
um quarto.



São quatro e
meia.



São cinco menos
um quarto.

03.00 três da manhã

10.00 dez da manhã

12.00 meio-dia

15.00 três da tarde

22.00 dez da noite

24.00 meia-noite

futuro
hora
minuto
momento

PORTUGUESE ARE THE EUROPEANS THAT EAT MORE



SOPA



ARROZ



PEIXE

WHERE



bar
café
litro
restaurante
supermercado

adega - cellar

cozinha - kitchen

cervejaria - beer house

marisqueira - seafood restaurant

mercearia - grocer's

pastelaria - pastry shop

padaria - bakery

taberna - tavern

talho - butcher's



Tenho fome.

I'm hungry.

Tenho sede.

I'm thirsty.

comida - food

bebida - drink

fome - hunger

sede - thirst

gelo - ice

SOFT DRINKS

água - water

chá - tea

leite - milk

sumo - juice





hotel

barulho - noise
campismo - camping
estalagem - inn
limpeza - cleaning
pensão - boarding house
pousada - heritage inn
residencial - guest house
sono - sleep

WHERE



BEDROOM

ARMÁRIO

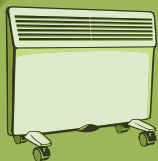


CANDEEIRO



LÂMPADA

AQUECIMENTO



ALMOFADA



COBERTOR



ESCALA



ELEVADOR



PAREDE



CORREDOR

CHAVE



COLCHÃO

LENÇOL



CAMA

CLOTHES

De que número?

Which number?

De que tamanho?

Which size?

Quantos?

How many?

Tem maior?

Do you have it larger?

Tem mais largo?

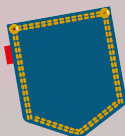
Do you have it wider?

Tem mais pequeno?

Do you have it smaller?



BLUSA



BOLSO



BOTA



CALÇAS



CALÇÕES



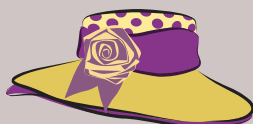
CAMISA



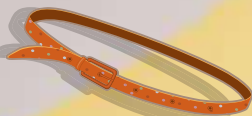
CAMISOLA



CASACO



CHAPÉU



CINTO

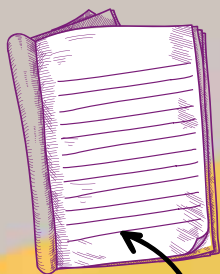


GIFTS & UTILITIES

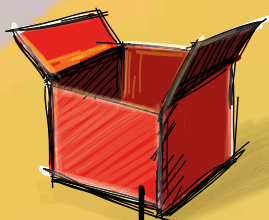
forma - **shape**

lembrança - **souvenir**

recordação - **souvenir**



CADERNO



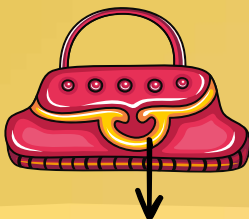
CAIXA



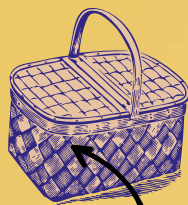
CANETA



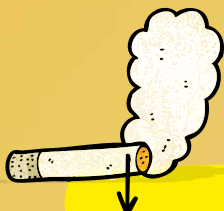
CARTEIRA



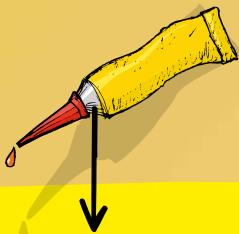
MALA



CESTO



CIGARRO



COLA



BONECO



FOTOGRAFIA

Flash Portuguese

understand *and be* understood

Flash Portuguese is your perfect companion when visiting Portugal. It will help you to understand and be understood in most situations as a tourist or during a longer stay – meeting people, going to a restaurant, travelling around the country, choosing an accommodation, getting medical help, shopping... This teach-yourself manual is at the same time a phrasebook, a cultural guide and a scrapbook that will harness you with survival communication skills in Portuguese and give you a deeper knowledge of Portugal. Besides words, phrases, sentences and expressions (and some grammar!), **Flash Portuguese** offers you loads of social and cultural information and fun facts about the use of language in Portugal.

The author, a specialist in teaching Portuguese for foreigners, took in consideration the fact that your mother tongue might not be English. So, whenever possible, English words were replaced by pictures, other foreign languages are included, and there's plenty of space for you to add your own language, namely in the dictionaries.

Let's dive into Portugal through its language!



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