



1. Things you need to know

Coisas que você precisa saber

1.

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

sim

si~

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

2.

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

Não

naw~

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

3.

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

Por favor

poh' favo[h']

The final "h" is supposed to be pronounced like in "house".

[h'] sometimes it is not pronounced

4.

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

Obrigado/a

obrigádu/a

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

5.

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

Muito obrigado
múytu obrigádu

In “muito”, “mui-” is normally nasal.

6.

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

De nada
dji náda

7.

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

Sim, por favor
si~, poh' favó[h']

8.

Or: **No, thank you**

Não, obrigado/a
naw~, obrigádu/a

9.

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

Com licença
co~ lisénsa

10.

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

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

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

11.

When we want to express true sorrow or to apologize, the appropriate phrase is:

Sorry

Sinto muito
Síntu múytu

You can add “eu” before “sinto”.

12.

And when everything is fine, you can say: **It's okay**

Tudo bem

Túdu bey~

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

13.

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

Olá

olá

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

14.

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

Tchau

tshaw

“ow” like in “now”

15.

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

Até logo

Até: ló:gu

16.

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

Bom dia

bo~ djía

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

17.

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

Boa tarde!

bóa táh’dji

18.

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

Boa noite!

bóa nóytshi

19.

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

Boa noite!
bóá nóytshi

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

20.

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

Bem-vindo!
bey~ víndu

21.

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

E as novidades?
i as novidádjis

22.

How are you today?

Como você está hoje?
kómu istá vosé óji

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

23.

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

Como vai você hoje?
kómu vay vosé óji

24.

Most people expect a polite answer and not a list of complaints... You can simply say: **Fine, thanks**

Bem, obrigado/a
bey~, obrigádu/a

25.

Everything’s fine with me. What about you?

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

26.

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

Foi um prazer
foy u~ prazé[h’]

27.

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

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

O prazer é meu

u prazér e: mew

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

28.

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

Eu lhe desejo...

ew lyi dezéju

29.

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

Boa sorte

bóa só:h’tshi

30.

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

Muita saúde e felicidade

múyta saúdji i felisidádji

31.

And there’s also **Happy Holiday**

Bom Feriado

bo~ feriádu

32.

And of course **Happy New Year**

Feliz Ano Novo

felíz ánu nóvu

33.

Another way of saying goodbye is **Bon voyage**

Boa viagem

bóa viájey~

34.

Hey, kid, how old are you?! **Happy birthday**

Feliz aniversário

felíz aniveh’sáryu

You can also say “**parabéns**”

35.

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

(Meus) Parabéns

(mews) parabéy~z

Here people are more likely to say “parabéns”, but you can also say “**Feliz Aniversário**”

36.

Have a good time, **Enjoy your stay**

Aproveite sua estadia
aprovéytshi súa istadjía

37.

And **Have a nice day**

Tenha um bom dia
téña u~ bo~ djía

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

38.

And you could always add this greeting: **All the best**

Tudo de bom
túdu dji bo~



12. Hotels

Hotéis

355.

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

Fazendo reservas em hotel
fazéndu h'ezé:h'vaz ey~ hoté:w

356.

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

Olá, tem quarto vago?
olá, tey~ kwáh'tu vágu

Talking on the phone, people are more likely to say "Alô" instead of "Olá".
357.

Here's the answer you don't want to hear: **Sorry, everything's taken**
Sinto muito, está tudo ocupado
síntu múytu, istá túdu okupádu

358.

If you did make a reservation, you can say: **I have a reservation**
Eu tenho uma reserva
ew téñu úma h'ezé:h'va

359.

And if not, try your luck and hope for the best: **I don't have a reservation**
Eu não tenho reserva
ew naw~ téñu h'ezé:h'va

360.

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

Eu preciso de um quarto...
Ew presízu dji u~ kwáh'tu

361.
for one night

para uma noite
pára úma nóytshi

362.
for two adults and two children

para dois adultos e duas crianças
pára doyz adúwtuz i dúas kriánsas

363.
This may sound odd, but based on experience it's a good idea to add: **with a bathroom**

com banheiro
ko~ bañéyru

364
with a single bed or a double bed

com uma cama de solteiro / uma cama de casal
ko~ úma káma dji sowntéyru / úma káma dji kazáw

365.
Where is the room? **on the first floor**

no primeiro andar
nu priméyru andá[h']

366.
Or maybe **on the top floor**

no piso superior
nu pízu superió[h']

367.
Do I need to take the stairs to get **upstairs**

andar de cima
andáh' dji síma

368.
Or to get **downstairs**

andar de baixo
andáh' dji báyshu

369.
But I have suitcases... Is there an elevator? **elevator**

elevador
ele:vadó[h']

370.

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

Onde você está localizado?
óndji vosé istá lokalizádu

371.

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

Como eu chego aí saindo de...?
kómu ew shégu aí saíndu dji

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

372.

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

Quanto custa?
kwántu kústa

373.

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

O preço inclui café da manhã?
u présu inklúy kafé: da mañá~

374.

Let's review meals! first, **breakfast**

café da manhã
kafé: da mañá~

375.

lunch

almoço
awmósu

376.

supper

jantar
jantá[h']

377.

We've almost forgotten the hotel clerk on the phone... what should we tell him?

We'll take the room! **Thank you, I'll be there by... 4**

Obrigado, estarei aí até... 4
obrigádu, istaréy aí até: 4

378.

Most countries that welcome tourists have tourist information offices. Most hotels also have a tourist desk to answer tourists' questions... **Tourist Information**

Informações Turísticas
informasóy~s turístikas

379.

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

Com licença, onde posso encontrar...?

ko~ lisénsa, óndji pó:su enkontrá[h']

380.

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

ponto de encontro

póntu dji enkontru

381.

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

mapa da cidade

mápa da sidádji

382.

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

uma locadora de veículos

úma lokadóra dji veículus

383.

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

ponto de táxi / ponto de ônibus

póntu dji táksi / póntu dji ónibus

384.

A train to...

Um trem para...

u~ trey~ pára