

PODCAST TRANSCRIPT  
ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

Welcome to Learn Portuguese by Travel & Learn. Eu sou a Nalini and I am here today with my son Anish which I have not seen for over 3 months. He is studying in the north of India while I am here in Goa. Only 2100Km away. Now imagine the size of India but today I asked him to join me online.

Olá! Eu sou o Anish!

If it is your first episode, feel free to visit [travelnlearngo.com](http://travelnlearngo.com) where you will find all our preview episodes together with our other podcasts on travel and Konkani language.

N- Como estás Anish?

Anish - Estou bem. E tu?

N- Bem, mas o calor mata-me.

Means, the heat is killing me

Anish – muito calor em Goa?

Nalini – sim, muito calor – very hot

Anish – Aqui em Deradun não está muito calor

Nalini – não está muito calor?

Anish – Nao nao esta

Well, let's start this lesson today. We have learned quite a lot so far, but it's time to move ahead. Today we will be talking about different places in town and we will give you some lights on how to get by in a town you don't know. Imagine you will meet someone and ask for directions. How would you ask? And then you will have to understand what he/she is saying. So, Are you ready?

Anish – sim, estou pronto

Well, first we need to learn the names of places in town. Let's say, for example the supermarket.

Anish, how to say **the supermarket**?

Anish – o supermercado

Nalini – yes, exactly. O Supermercado. And what is **the pharmacy**?

Anish – a farmácia

Nalini - Muito bem. A farmácia. What about **the beach**?

Anish – a praia

Nalini – certíssimo. A praia. Let's try another one. **The restaurant**?

Anish – o restaurante

Nalini – Certo. O restaurante. Well, also very important: **the café**

Anish - O café

Nalini – O café.

Nalini – One last one. **The bank.**

Anish – O banco

Nalini – O banco. Muito bem.

As I told you before, nouns in Portuguese can be feminine or masculine. So let's revise the places we have mentioned so far. First, only the masculine nouns and my dear listeners, you repeat after me and Anish as always:

The supermarket

A – O supermercado

N - O supermercado

The restaurant

A – o restaurante

N - o restaurante

The cafe

A – O café

N - O café

The bank

A – O banco

N – O banco

Now the feminine nouns

The pharmacy  
A – A farmácia  
N - A farmácia

The beach  
A – a praia  
N - a praia

Superb! Do you remember how to say: Where is?....

Anish – Onde é?....

Nalini – Correct. If you don't remember, or would like to revise it further, go back to episode 17. But now, let's bring the places we mention. For example:

Where is the pharmacy?

Anish – Onde é a farmácia?

Nalini - Onde é a farmácia?

Nalini – what about: where is the beach?

Anish – Onde é a praia?

Nalini – muito bem. Onde é a praia?

Nalini – what if we want to ask: is it nearby?

Anish – É perto?

Nalini – É perto? Certo! É perto?

Nalini – what about the opposite? Is it far?

Anish – É longe?

Nalini – É longe?

Nalini: so, remember:

É perto - It's nearby

É longe - It's far away

Now, when you want to ask someone for help, so that the person gives you a direction in town, you will have to ask: Can you help me, please? Can you help me, please?

So, Anish, how would you say that?

Anish – Por favor, pode ajudar-me?

Nalini – Certíssimo! Por favor, pode ajudar-me?

Please, can you help me?  
Por favor, pode ajudar-me?

Well, before we continue, let's add a few more places in town. For example: **the church?**

Anish – A igreja  
Nalini - A igreja

Since we live in India, we do need to include two more religious places. **The temple**

Anish – O templo  
Nalini - O templo

But also: **the mosque**

Anish – A mesquita  
Nalini - A mesquita

Well, let's add **the hospital**

Anish – O hospital  
Nalini - O hospital

Let's repeat these 4 new places:

The church  
Anish – A igreja  
Nalini - A igreja

The temple  
Anish – O templo  
Nalini - O templo

The mosque  
Anish – A mesquita  
Nalini - A mesquita

The hospital  
Anish – O hospital  
Nalini - O hospital

Well, shall we add a travel agency? Even though many people don't use it anymore, I think it is important.

Anish – A agência de viagens

Nalini – a agência de viagens

Nalini – this one is trickier isn't it. A agência de viagens.

Anish – A agência de viagens

Now, let's add a big word, shall we? The university

Anish – A universidade

Nalini - A universidade

As possible answers we already learnt:

It's nearby - É perto

It's far away – É longe

But there are other possibilities. Anish, what can be a possible answer? For example, **It's on the right**

Anish – É à direita

Nalini - É à direita

And the opposite, **on the left**:

Anish – É à esquerda

Nalini - É à esquerda

Or, it's **in front**:

Anish – É em frente

Nalini - É em frente

So these are some of the possibilities. Of course there are many others. You can have a look at our youtube channel where Anish and I go for a ride and I am giving him the directions. I will keep a link in the show notes but let's try a small dialogue, shall we Anish?

Anish – sim

Let's go!

(mogo)

### **Diálogo**

Nalini – Por favor, pode ajudar-me?

Anish – Sim, diga

Nalini – Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Anish – Um supermercado....sim, há aqui um perto. São só 2 minutos a pé. Vai sempre em frente e encontra o supermercado.

Nalini – Obrigada

Anish – de nada

Let's listen one more time:

(repetir)

So, I am sure you understood I was looking for the supermarket. Was it nearby, Anish?

Anish – yes. 2 minutes walking

Nalini: correct: 2 minuto a pé. 2 minutes walking.

You must have noticed, I didn't ask: Onde é o supermercado. I asked:

Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Há is the present tense of a very useful and easy verb to remember: Haver

Why do I say easy? Because you don't need to conjugate it. You just say: Há in the present irrespective of what comes after that: masculine, feminine, singular, plural....How wonderful can that be?

It's a superb verb to describe what is around you. For example:

Há carros, há árvores, há uma casa....

There are cars, there are trees, there is a house...

I also use: algum which in this case means any but in other context may mean some. Will talk about it later.

So, Anish, can you repeat what I said:

Anish: Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Nalini: Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Is there any supermarket here, nearby?

Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Now, imagine I want to ask: Is there a pharmacy nearby? Anish...

Anish: Há alguma farmácia aqui perto?

Nalini: muito bem. Há alguma farmácia aqui perto?

Now, notice a small difference: instead of algum, we say alguma. In English, everything remains the same: any

Let me repeat so that you notice the difference:

Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Há alguma farmácia aqui perto?

Anish, can you repeat:

Há algum supermercado aqui perto?

Há alguma farmácia aqui perto?

Anish, what means:

Há alguma papelaria aqui perto?

Anish: Is there any stationary shop nearby?

Nalini: very good. Is there any stationary shop nearby?

Há alguma papelaria aqui perto?

Papelaria comes from the word papel which means paper

A papelaria – the stationary shop

What about the library? Anish:

Anish: a biblioteca

Nalini: A biblioteca. Certíssimo

Now, you want to buy a notebook to write down a few ideas you had during your trip so you really need to find a stationary shop. How would you ask for a stationary shop Anish:

Anish: Há alguma papelaria aqui perto?

In the case of the dialogue, I reply:

sim, há aqui um perto. São só 2 minutos a pé.

Yes, there is one here nearby. It's only 2 minutes by foot

A pé – by foot

And then I continue:

Vai sempre em frente e encontra o supermercado.

Vai sempre em frente e encontra o supermercado.

Go always in front and you will find a supermarket.

Let' take a short break

(mogo)

A little bit of culture:

Portugal is known for its wines, but mostly abroad for its Port Wine.

If you like Port wine then you should not miss a visit to Porto city. There you will find many Caves (cellars) – As caves do vinho do Porto. You can visit one of the caves and taste this fortified wine produced in the Douro Valley.

If you take a stroll around the river you will find the traditional boats called barcos rabelos. These were traditional boats that used to take the wine downriver. Currently the wine is transported from the vineyards by tanker trucks and the barcos rabelos are only used for display.

So, if you are in Porto city, and you want to find the nearest Port wine cellar, what would you say:

Anish: Há alguma cave do vinho do Porto aqui perto?

(mogo)

Anish, shall we try a whole dialogue again with the Port wine cellars?

Anish: ok

### **Diálogo**

Nalini – Por favor, pode ajudar-me?

Anish – Sim, diga

Nalini – Há alguma cave do vinho do Porto aqui perto?

Anish – uma cave do vinho do Porto....sim, há aqui uma perto. São só 2 minutos a pé. Vai sempre em frente e encontra a cave.

Nalini – Obrigada

Anish – de nada

Did you notice the difference?

Instead of **um supermercado** I said **uma cave**

Um supermercado – a supermarket

Uma cave – a cellar

So, **um/uma** in english can be translated as **a**

When I want to use **the** , then I say:

O supermercado – the supermarket

A cave – the cellar

So,

Sim, há **um** aqui perto – if the word we are dealing with is masculine

Sim, há **uma** aqui perto - if the word we are dealing with is feminine

Let's look again at the difference between definite article **the** and indefinite article **a**

O supermercado - the supermarket

And in the dialogue:

Um supermercado – a supermarket

A cave – the cellar

And in the dialogue:

Uma cave – a cellar

Well, this is where we end.

(mogo)

Don't forget that you can go to: [travelnlearngo.com](http://travelnlearngo.com) where you will find all our learn Portuguese podcasts but also the youtube channel where we have Portuguese lessons as well.

Remember that you can also find some practice material on our website: [www.ctngo.org](http://www.ctngo.org)  
I will keep the link in the show notes and if you really want to practice your speaking skills, then we suggest you try:

Italki! Italki is the most loved language marketplace that connects students with the most dedicated teachers. There are more than 130 languages available at Italki and thousands of teachers to pick from. I am leaving a link in the description, which will take you directly to the italki page. This is also a way for you to support our channel since now we are affiliated to italki!

Next episode we are going to Malaca. That is right! Did you know that there is a community that speaks a Portuguese creole known as Kristang? We are going to meet Sara Frederica Santa Maria and I promise you, you are going to get fascinated by her.

See you next week

Bye bye. Adeus