

**Podcast Transcript**  
**Learn Portuguese – Talking about your family**

Hello and welcome back to TRAVEL AND LEARN – LEARN PORTUGUESE podcast. I am your host Nalini Elvino de Sousa.

This podcast is specially designed for those learning Portuguese but, the last podcast on 2020 is going to be very special! Even though I am Portuguese, I have been living in India for the past 22 years and I wanted to share with you a little bit about the different languages spoken in India. There are 22 official languages, as many as the years I spent here in India.

My colleague Namitha has asked some of our friends to send us their voice recorded in their native language so you will be able to listen to Konkani, Hindi, Marathi, Malayalam, Kannada, Odia, Tamil, Manipuri, Assamese and others. So don't miss the last episode of the year.

This is **episodes no. 19** and today's episode level is easy and we are going to talk about our family.

Maybe you will have an opportunity to go to Portugal and if you do, with your family, wouldn't it be nice to be able to introduce your family to others in Portuguese?

Today actually I will introduce someone very dear to me and that is Anish. Who is this young boy Anish? Let's see if you guess how he is related to me!

Listen now to the dialogue between me and Anish:

A – Bom dia! Eu chamo-me Anish.  
N – Bom dia! Eu chamo-me Nalini.  
    Esta é a minha filha. Ela chama-se Maya.  
A – Esta é a minha irmã. Ela é a Maya.  
N – Como se chama a tua mãe?  
A – Ela chama-se Nalini.

So, did you guess who is Anish to me?

Not yet?

Let's learn the first 3 female members of the family which we use in the dialogue:

**A minha filha** - my daughter

**A minha irmã** - minha irmã

The word for **my** is minha.

A minha filha - my daughter

A minha irmã - minha sister

I used in the dialogue:

This is my daughter – Esta é a minha filha

Anish:

**Esta é a minha filha**

Anish in the dialogue used:

This is my sister - Esta é a minha irmã

Nalini:

**Esta é a minha irmã**

If Anish was to introduce his mother he would say: This is my mother. Anish how would you say in Portuguese:

**Esta é a minha mãe**

By now you would have guessed. Anish is my son. Listen to the part of the dialogue that reveals it:

N – Como se chama a tua mãe?

A – Chama-se Nalini

Let's learn another female family member:

**A minha mulher** – my wife

Now Anish, how to say: this is my wife:

**Esta é a minha mulher**

Let's take a small break!

If you want to take your language learning skill beyond these podcasts, I want to give you 2 options:

Number 1) we have a language learning institution called Communicare Trust, we teach as of now Portuguese, Spanish, Konkani and Hindi. Our email is in the show notes.

Number 2)

Italki which we are now affiliated to! Italki is the most loved language marketplace that connects students with the most dedicated teachers and tutors. There are more than 130

languages available at Italki and thousands of teachers and tutors to pick from. I am leaving a link in the show notes, which will take you directly to the italki page.

Let's look now at the male family members:

Anish, my father is:

**O meu pai** – my father

Notice the difference:

A minha mãe

O meu pai

Masculine form for my is: meu

Feminine form for my is: minha

This is my father – **Este é o meu pai**

Did you notice the difference? What is new?

Esta – when we introduce female family member

Este – when we introduce male family member

**Esta** é a minha mãe

**Este** é o meu pai

My son - Anish:

**O meu filho**

This is my son:

**Este é o meu filho**

My husband:

**O meu marido**

This is my husband:

**Este é o meu marido**

What if you want to introduce your partner. This is my partner - Anish:

**Este é o meu parceiro**

What if it is a female partner Anish:

**Esta é a minha parceira**

What about a boyfriend- This is my boyfriend:

**Este é o meu namorado**

What about a girlfriend- This is my girlfriend:

**Esta é a minha namorada**

N- Do you have a girlfriend Anish?

A – No, no

N- I don't know if he is lying or not

What about brother? Anish, how to say, this is my brother:

**Este é o meu irmão**

Very good. My son is a superb student!

Now, let's add the names of the family members like Anish and I did in the dialogue. Listen again to the part of the dialogue where we introduce them:

N - Esta é a minha filha. Ela chama-se Maya.

A – Esta é a minha irmã. Ela é a Maya.

So what did I say Anish:

A - This is my daughter. Her name is Maya

N - **Esta é a minha filha. Ela chama-se Maya.**

And what did you say in the dialogue Anish:

This is my sister. She is Maya.

**Esta é a minha irmã. Ela é a Maya.**

Remember when I explained this in episode 18?

Instead of using the verb **chamar-se** which is literally: to call oneself you can use the verb **Ser** (to be)

Ela é – she is  
Ele é – he is

Only trouble is that you need to add the article – o- if it is masculine and – a- if it is feminine.

Let's practice with both forms, shall we?

Anish, how to say: This is my father. His name is Rui.

**Este é o meu pai. Ele chama-se Rui.**

This is my father. He is Rui.

**Este é o meu pai. Ele é o Rui.**

Anish, try now: This is my brother. His name is John.

**Este é o meu irmão. Ele chama-se John.**

This is my brother. He is John.

**Este é o meu irmão. Ele é o John.**

This is my mother. Her name is Nalini.

**Esta é a minha mãe. Ela chama-se Nalini.**

This is my mother. She is Nalini.

**Esta é a minha mãe. Ela é a Nalini.**

And how to ask the name? How to ask: what is your mother's name. Anish:

**Como se chama a tua mãe?**

What is your father's name?

**Como se chama o teu pai?**

Notice the difference between:

**Teu** – your – masculine form

**Tua** – your – feminine form

Como se chama o teu pai?

Como se chama a tua mãe?

Now, Anish, reply using that connector I taught you in episode 17: e (and)

### **O meu pai chama-se Antonio e a minha mãe chama-se Nalini**

A little bit of **culture**. When it comes to children usually they don't use the terms

Mãe

Pai

They use:

Mamã for mãe

Papá for pai

Also the word tia - aunt and tio - uncle can be used for very close friends which are older than you. Usually in the upper class.

Doesn't really mean they are related to you.

Sometimes when we want to refer to someone of the upper class that we really don't like that much we say:

Oh! Aquela tia de Cascais?

Oh! That aunt from Cascais?

Cascais is a small little town, very close to Lisbon which was once a Royal retreat. It has a beach but the water is quite cold (at least for me – I am used to the warm sea water of Goa) and also a marina.

I think now you are ready to listen to the dialogue in the beginning of the episode and grasp the whole conversation between me and my son Anish:

A – Bom dia! Eu chamo-me Anish

N – Bom dia! Eu chamo-me Nalini

Esta é a minha filha. Ela chama-se Maya.

A – Esta é a minha irmã. Ela é a Maya.

N – Como se chama a tua mãe?

A – Ela chama-se Nalini

Today, that is all. If you want to watch the video on youtube about the same subject click the link in the show notes. It's episode number 4 on our channel Travel and Learn.

Any doubt, request or comment you can contact us at [pm@ctngo.org](mailto:pm@ctngo.org)

Até para a semana! Adeus!

Anish: Adeus!