

TM 30-301

PORTUGUESE

A S S P O K E N I N B R A Z I L

I N T R O D U C T O R Y S E R I E S



L A N G U A G E G U I D E

Португальский аз. разговор

Португальский аз.
(разговорник)

г. Вашингтон, 1943

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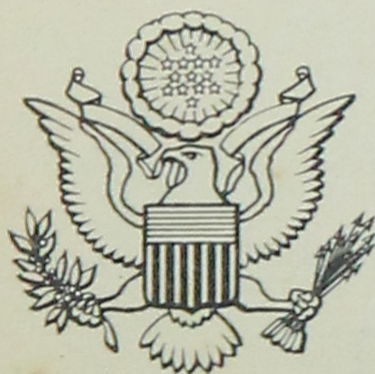
P-85 TM 30-301

PORTUGUESE

A S S P O K E N I N B R A Z I L

A GUIDE TO THE SPOKEN LANGUAGE

ДАР
Л. ПОЛЕВОГО



WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, JUNE 19, 1943

ГУМАНИТАРНЫЙ
ЦЕНТР
ИРКУТСК
743 р.ф. ✓

WAR DEPARTMENT

Washington 25, D.C., 22 June 1943.

TM 30-301, *Portuguese Language Guide* (for Portuguese as spoken in Brazil), to be used with the Introductory Series Language Records, is published for military personnel only, and is not to be republished in whole or in part without the consent of the War Department.

[A.G. 300.7 (3 Mar 43)]

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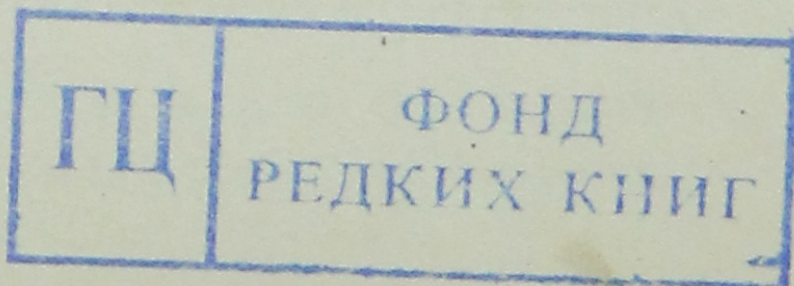
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PORTUGUESE

(AS SPOKEN IN BRAZIL)

LANGUAGE GUIDE

The 45 million people of Brazil and the 8 million people in Portugal and its possessions speak a language known as Portuguese. The Portuguese spoken in Brazil and the Portuguese spoken in Portugal are no more different from each other than American English and British English. In this *Language Guide* words have been chosen that will be understood in either Portugal or Brazil. The pronunciation given is that of Brazil but the differences are very slight and are pointed out in the *Hints on Pronunciation*.

This *Language Guide* will enable you to ask directions, buy things or order a meal. Knowing a little of the language will also help you get along with the people, for they will naturally be pleased to see a stranger showing enough interest in them to try to learn their language.

How to Use the Records and Guide

This *Guide* is not intended to give you a complete command of the language. For a thorough course

write to the United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin. This handbook will, however, enable you to carry on simple conversations in the language.

The records that go with this *Guide* give you a number of the most important words and phrases. Read the section called *Hints on Pronunciation* and then listen to the records until you know the *Useful Words and Phrases* by heart. Repeat each word out loud right after you hear it and say it exactly the way the Brazilian speaker does. Imitate the pronunciation as closely as you can, just as you might mimic someone who has an unusual accent. Try to get every detail of the pronunciation, even the rhythm and the intonation. Follow the words in your *Guide* but use them only as a reminder; if you hear something different from what you see written, go by what you hear. Remember that you can't get the sound of a language from the printed word alone—you have to use your ears even more than your eyes. If you don't have the records and can't get a Brazilian or Portuguese speaker

to read the words, you will have to rely on the *Hints on Pronunciation* alone.

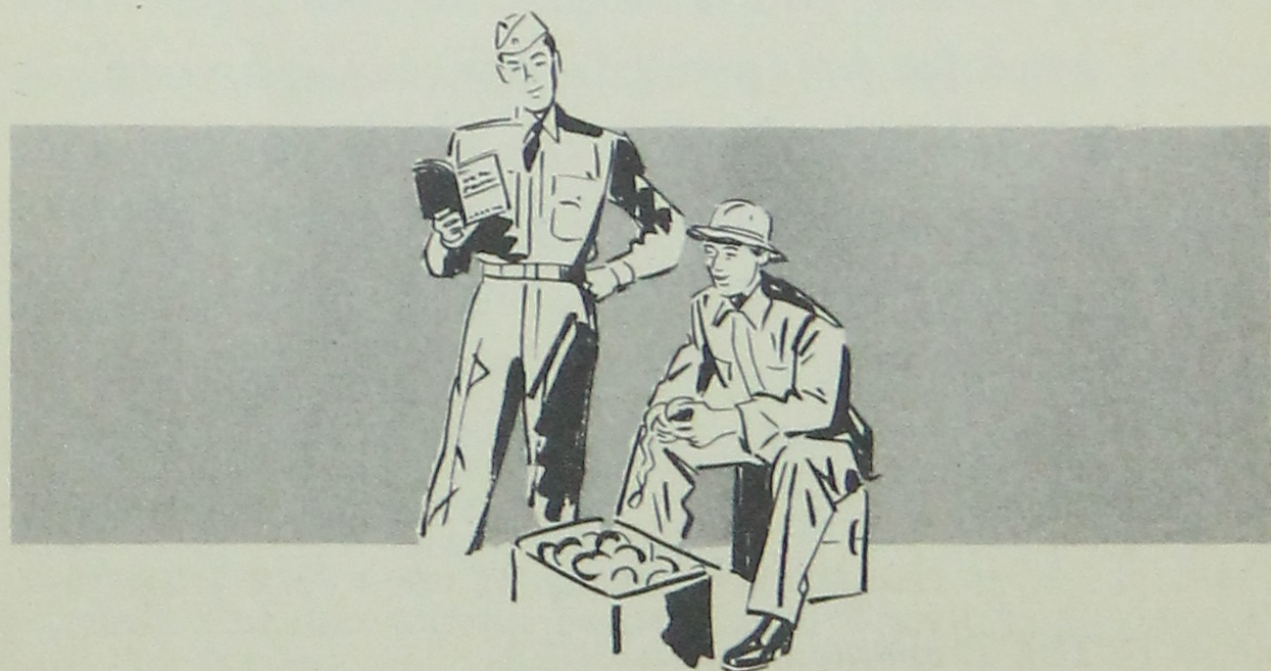
By the time you have practiced the *Useful Words and Phrases* several times you will know what sound each letter stands for in the *Guide*. You will then be able to pronounce the *Additional Expressions* even though you have not actually heard them, and you will be able to form sentences of your own by using the section called *Fill-In Sentences*.

Hints on Pronunciation

The words and phrases in this *Guide* are written in a spelling which you read like English. When you see the word for *fruit* spelled *FR00-tabss*, give the *oo* the sound it has in the English words *too*, *boot*, etc. Each letter or combination of letters is used for the sound it usually stands for in English and it *always* stands for that sound. Thus, *oo* is always pronounced as it is in *too*, *boot*, *tooth*, *roost*, never as anything else. Say these words and then pronounce the vowel by itself. That is the sound you must use every time you see *oo* in the *Pronunciation* column.

Syllables that are accented, that is, pronounced louder than others, are written in capital letters. In Portugal unaccented syllables are skipped over very quickly, just as they are in English, but in Brazil they are pronounced more evenly and clearly. In both Brazil and Portugal you will notice that unaccented *-ee* and *-oo* at the end of a word often disappear or sound as though they are being whispered rather than spoken out loud.

Curved lines () are used to show sounds that are pronounced together without any break; for example, *NA_oong* meaning "no," *L_YEE* meaning "you."



Special Points

Here are a few points to note as you listen to the records:

EH as in *let, bed, ten*. Examples: *EH* meaning "is," *KEH-roo* meaning "I want."

AY as in *may, say, play* but don't drawl it out as we do in English. Example: *TRAYSS* meaning "three."

J stands for the sound we have in *measure, usual, division, occasion*. We have no single letter for this sound in English, so we write it in this *Guide* as *j*. Remember that *j* always stands for the sound in *measure*, never for the sound in *judge*. Example: *O-jee* meaning "today."

NG, N and M are written after certain vowels to show that they are pronounced through the nose. Remember that the *ng, n* and *m* are there only to remind you to pronounce the vowels through the nose. Examples: *BAWNG* meaning "good," *SEENG* meaning "yes," *NA_oong* meaning "no," *OONG* meaning "one," *een-TEN-doo* meaning "I understand," *kwa-REN-ta* meaning "forty."

RR is pronounced in two ways: in Portugal you hear a strongly rolled *r*-sound, somewhat like the telephone operator's "thuh-r-r-ree" for "three" or like the Scotchman's "burr" in pronouncing "very" as "ve-r-r-ry." In

Brazil you find both this pronunciation and, more frequently, another pronunciation which is very much like the sound you make when you gargle. The double *rr* is different from the single *r* which is made by a quick tap of the tongue against the gums back of the teeth. Example of *rr*: *see-GA-rrrooss* meaning "cigarettes." Example of *r*: *pawr fa-VAWR* meaning "please."

DJ

stands for the sound we have in *judge*. It is heard in certain parts of Brazil in words like *AWN-djee* meaning "where" and *DJEE-a* meaning "day." Elsewhere these words are pronounced *AWN-dee* and *DEE-a*.

CH

stands for the sound of *ch* in *church*. It is heard in certain parts of Brazil in words like *LA Y-chee* meaning "milk" and *VEEN-chee* meaning "twenty." Elsewhere these words are pronounced *LA Y-tee* and *VEEN-tee*.

The record is spoken by a Brazilian from Rio de Janeiro where the *dj* and *ch* are used. In the *Additional Expressions*, *Fill-In Sentences* and *Alphabetical Word List*, *d* and *t* are written instead. Either pronunciation will be understood but it is best to follow that of the region where you are.

Another point of pronunciation you may notice is that the *s* sometimes sounds like *sh*.

You may notice a little variation between the first and second pronunciations of some words on the record. This is because the slow pronunciation exaggerates the unaccented syllables. Follow the second pronunciation, which is the more usual one.



USEFUL WORDS AND PHRASES

The following is the exact wording of the Portuguese Language Records issued with this *Guide*.

These records give you a few useful phrases in Brazilian. The phrases and other words which you will need are found in the pamphlet which should be used with these records. To learn to imitate the sounds of the Brazilian phrases you should listen to the records at least six or seven times. The English will be given first, followed by the Brazilian; then you should repeat the Brazilian out loud, and say it *good and loud*. Remember! Repeat every foreign phrase right after you hear it. Words of greeting and general phrases which are useful and should be memorized are given first.

GREETINGS AND GENERAL PHRASES

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
Good day	<i>bawng DJEE-a</i> (Bom dia)
Good evening	<i>BO-a TAR-dee</i> (Boa tarde)
Sir	<i>sayn-YAWR</i> (Senhor)
Madam	<i>sayn-YAW-ra</i> (Senhora)
Miss	<i>sayn-yo-REE-ta</i> (Senhorita)

The Brazilians use a phrase meaning "please" and they use it often. What they say is *pawr fa-VAWR*.

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
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Please	<i>pawr fa-VAWR</i> (Por favor)
Excuse me	<i>day-SKOOL-pee mee</i> (Desculpe me)
Thank you	<i>o-bree-GA-doo</i> (Obrigado)
Yes	<i>SEENG</i> (Sim)

"No" is pronounced like the English word "now" spoken through the nose.

No	<i>NA_oong</i> (Não)
Understand me?	<i>een-TEN-dee mee?</i> (Entende me?)
I don't understand	<i>NA_oong een-TEN-doo</i> (Não entendo)
Please speak slowly	<i>pawr fa-VAWR, FA-lee dee-va-GAR</i> (Por favor, fale devagar)

LOCATION

When you need directions to get some place you use the phrase "Where is"; then add the words you need.

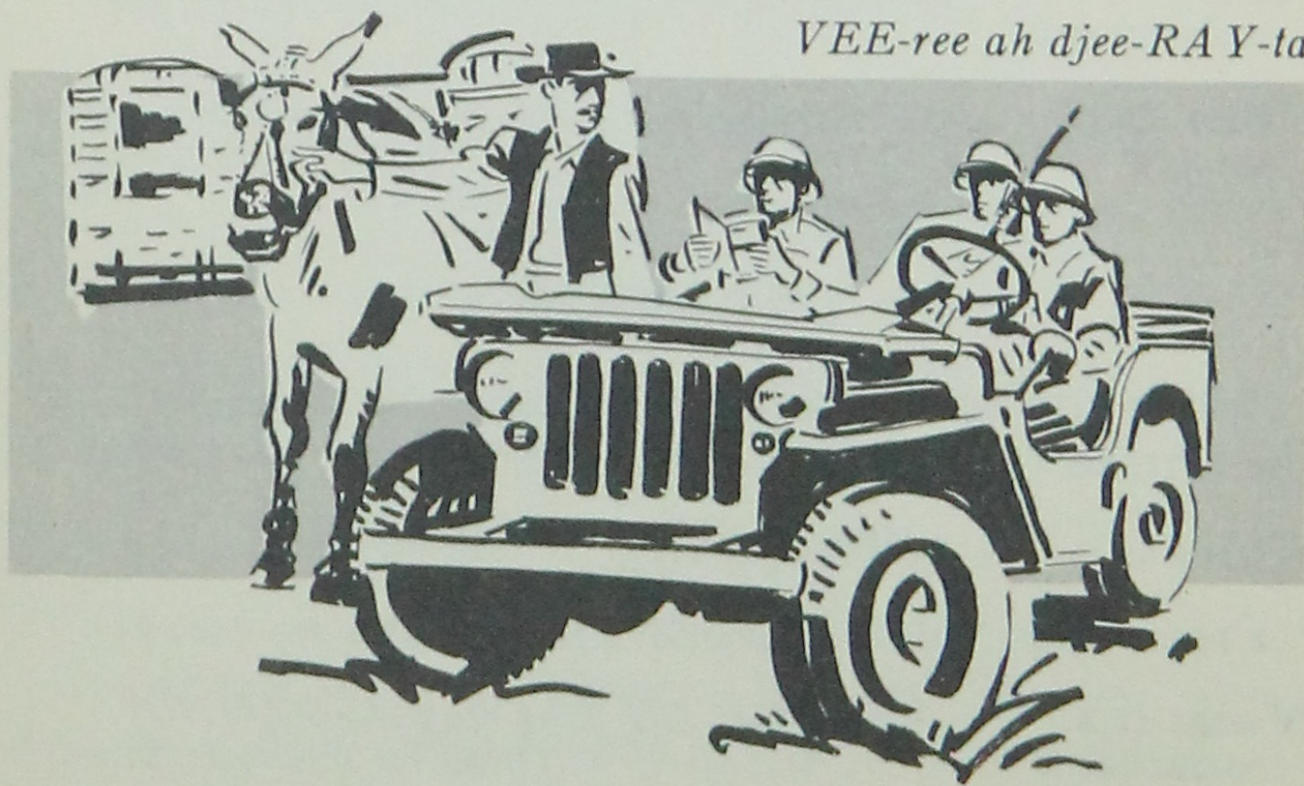
Where is	<i>AWN-djee AH</i> (Onde há)
a restaurant	<i>oong rray-sto-RAHNG</i> (um restaurant)
Where is a restaurant?	<i>AWN-djee AH oong rray-sto-RAHNG?</i> (Onde há um restaurant?)

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

a hotel	<i>oong o-TEL</i> (um hotel)
Where is a hotel?	<i>AWN-djee AH oong o-TEL?</i> (Onde há um hotel?)
a railroad	<i>ah ee-STRA-da djee FEH-rroo</i> (a estrada de ferro)
Where is a railroad?	<i>AWN-djee EH ah ee-STRA-da djee FEH-rroo?</i> (Onde é a estrada de ferro?)
a toilet	<i>ah pree-VA-da</i> (a privada)
Where is a toilet?	<i>AWN-djee EH ah pree-VA-da?</i> (Onde é a privada?)

VEE-ree ah djee-RAY-ta



DIRECTIONS

The answer to your question "Where is such and such?" may be "Turn right" or "Turn left" or "Straight ahead," so you need to know these phrases.

Turn right *VEE-ree ah djee-RA Y-ta* (Vire à direita)

Turn left *VEE-ree ah ee-SKA YR-da* (Vire à
esquerda)

Straight ahead *SEE-ga eeng FREN-chee* (Siga em frente)

It is sometimes useful to say "Please point."

Please point *pawr fa-VAWR, MAW-stree* (Por favor,
mostre)

If you are driving and ask the distance to another town, it will be given you in kilometers, not miles.

Kilometers *kee-LO-may-trooss* (quilómetros)

One kilometer equals $\frac{5}{8}$ of a mile.

NUMBERS

You need to know the numbers.

One *OONG* um

Two *DOYSS* dois

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Three	TRAYSS	três
Four	KWA-troo	quatro
Five	SEEN-koo	cinco

OONG, DOYSS, TRAYSS, KWA-troo, SEEN-koo

Five kilometers	SEEN-koo kee-LO-may-trooss	cinco quilómetros
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Six	SAYSS	seis
Seven	SECH-ee	sete
Eight	OY-too	oito
Nine	NAW-vee	nove
Ten	DAYSS	dez

SAYSS, SECH-ee, OY-too, NAW-vee, DAYSS

Ten kilometers	DAYSS kee-LO-may-trooss	dez quilómetros
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For the numbers "eleven" through "fifteen" you add an ending which sounds like ZEE.

Eleven	AWN-zee	onze
Twelve	DO-zee	doze

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>	
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Thirteen	TRAY-zee	treze
Fourteen	kwa-TAWR-zee	quatorze
Fifteen	KEEN-zee	quinze

AWN-zee, DO-zee, TRAY-zee, kwa-TAWR-zee, KEEN-zee

For the numbers "sixteen" through "nineteen" you put *DJEE-zeh* before "six," "seven," "eight" and "nine." For example:

Sixteen	djee-zeh-SAYSS	dezesseis
Seventeen	djee-zeh-SECH-ee	dezessete (and so on)
Twenty	VEEN-chee	vinte

To this you add "one"—*OONG*—to make "twenty-one," or "two"—*DOYSS*—to make "twenty-two" and so on.

Twenty-one	VEEN-chee ee OONG	vinte e um
Twenty-two	VEEN-chee ee DOYSS	vinte e dois (and so on)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

You add the numbers "one" through "nine" in the same way you did in the twenties to make "thirty-one," "thirty-two" and so on.

The numbers "forty," "fifty," "sixty," "seventy," "eighty" and "ninety" all end in *EN-ta*.

Forty	<i>kwa-REN-ta</i>	quarenta
Fifty	<i>seen-KWEN-ta</i>	cinquenta (and so on)
One hundred	<i>SA YNG</i>	cem
One thousand	<i>MEEL</i>	mil

WHAT'S THAT?

When you want to know the name of something you can say "What's that?" and point to the thing you mean.

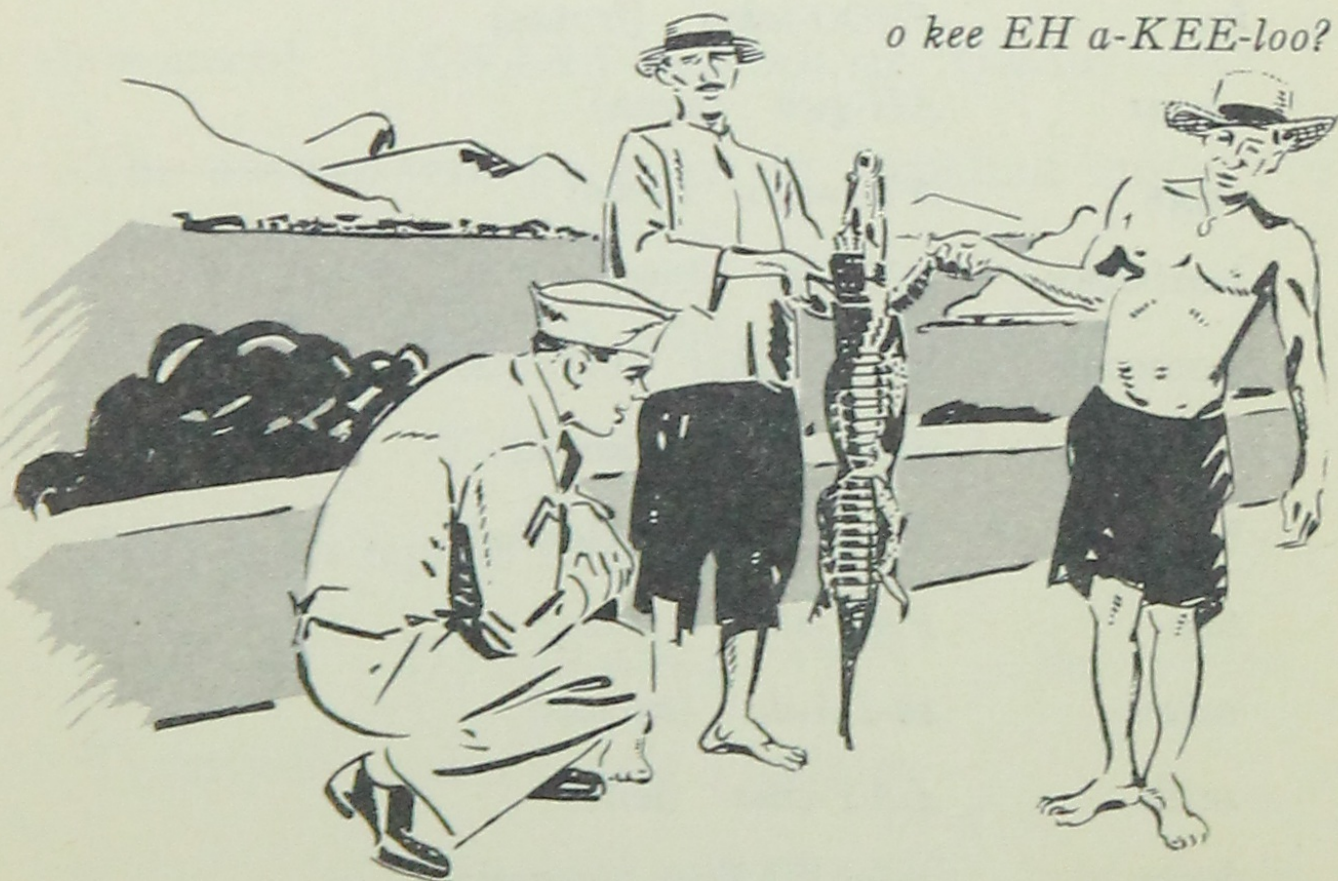
What is	<i>o kee EH</i> (O que é)
that	<i>a-KEE-loo</i> (aquilo)
What is that?	<i>o kee EH a-KEE-loo?</i> (O que é aquilo?)

ASKING FOR THINGS

When you want something use the phrase "I want" and add the name of the thing wanted. Always say "please"—*pawr fa-VAWR*.

I want	<i>KEH-roo</i> (Quero)
cigarettes	<i>see-GA-rrrooss</i> (cigarros)

o kee EH a-KEE-loo?



English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

a glass of
beer

oong KAW-poo djee sayr-VA Y-ja
(um copo de cerveja)

coffee

ka-FEH (café)

a cup of
coffee

oo-ma SHEE-ka-ra djee ka-FEH
(uma chicara de café)

MONEY

To find out how much things cost you say:

How much? KWAHN-too KOO-sta? Quanto custa?

The answer will be given in Brazilian money, of which the unit is the *milréis*.

One dollar equals 20 milréis.

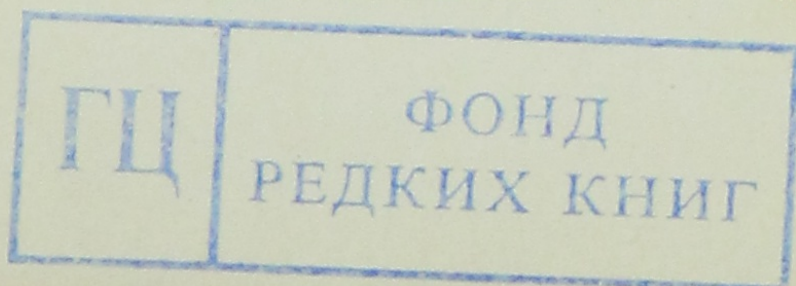
VEEN-chee meel-RRAYSS vinte milréis

Fifty cents equals 10 milréis.

DAYSS meel-RRAYSS dez milréis

Twenty-five cents equals 5 milréis.

SEEN-koo meel-RRAYSS cinco milréis



TIME

To find out what time it is you say:

What time is it? *kee A W-rahss SA_oong?* (Que horas são?)

Quarter past five is said in Brazilian "five and a quarter."

Quarter past five *SEEN-koo ee oong KWAR-too* (cinco e um quarto)

Half past six is said "six and a half."

Half past six *SA YSS ee MA Y-ya* (seis e meia)

Twenty minutes past seven is said "seven and twenty"—the hour plus the number of minutes.

Twenty past seven *SECH-ee ee VEEN-chee* (sete e vinte)

To say "quarter of" or "ten minutes of," the Brazilian is:

A quarter of *oong KWAR-too pa-ra* (um quarto para)

Quarter of two oong KWAR-too pa-ra ahz DOO-ahss
 (um quarto para as duas)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Ten minutes of three in Brazilian is said "ten to three."

Ten minutes of three *DAYSS pa-ra ahss TRAYSS* (dez para as três)

If you want to know when a movie starts or when a train leaves you say:

At what time *ah kee AW-rahss* (A que horas)

the movie *oo see-NA Y-ma* (o cinema)

starts *koo-MESS-a* (começa)

At what time does the movie start? *ah kee AW-rahss koo-MESS-a oo see-NA Y-ma?* (A que horas começa o cinema?)

the train *oo TRAYNG* (o trem)

leave *SA_ee* (sai)

At what time does the train leave? *ah kee AW-rahss SA_ee oo TRAYNG?* (A que horas sai o trem?)

Today *O-jee* (hoje)

Tomorrow *a-mahn-YAHNG* (amanhã)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

The days of the week are:

Sunday	<i>do-MEEN-goo</i> (Domingo)
Monday	<i>say-goon-da-FA Y-ra</i> (Segunda-Feira)
Tuesday	<i>tehr-sa-FA Y-ra</i> (Terça-Feira)
Wednesday	<i>kwar-ta-FA Y-ra</i> (Quarta-Feira)
Thursday	<i>keen-ta-FA Y-ra</i> (Quinta-Feira)
Friday	<i>sayss-ta-FA Y-ra</i> (Sexta-Feira)
Saturday	<i>SA-ba-doo</i> (Sábado)

OTHER USEFUL PHRASES

The following phrases will also be useful.

What is your name?	<i>KO-moo say SHA-ma?</i> (Como se chama?)
My name is—	<i>may_oo NO-mee EH—</i> (Meu nome é—)
Does anyone here speak English?	<i>ahl-GA YNG a-KEE FA-la een-GLA YSS?</i> (Alguem aquí fala inglês?)
Please write it	<i>pawr fa-VAWR, ay-SKRA Y-va-o</i> (Por favor, escreva-o)

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

Until to-
morrow

a-TEH a-mahn-YAHNG (Até amanhã)

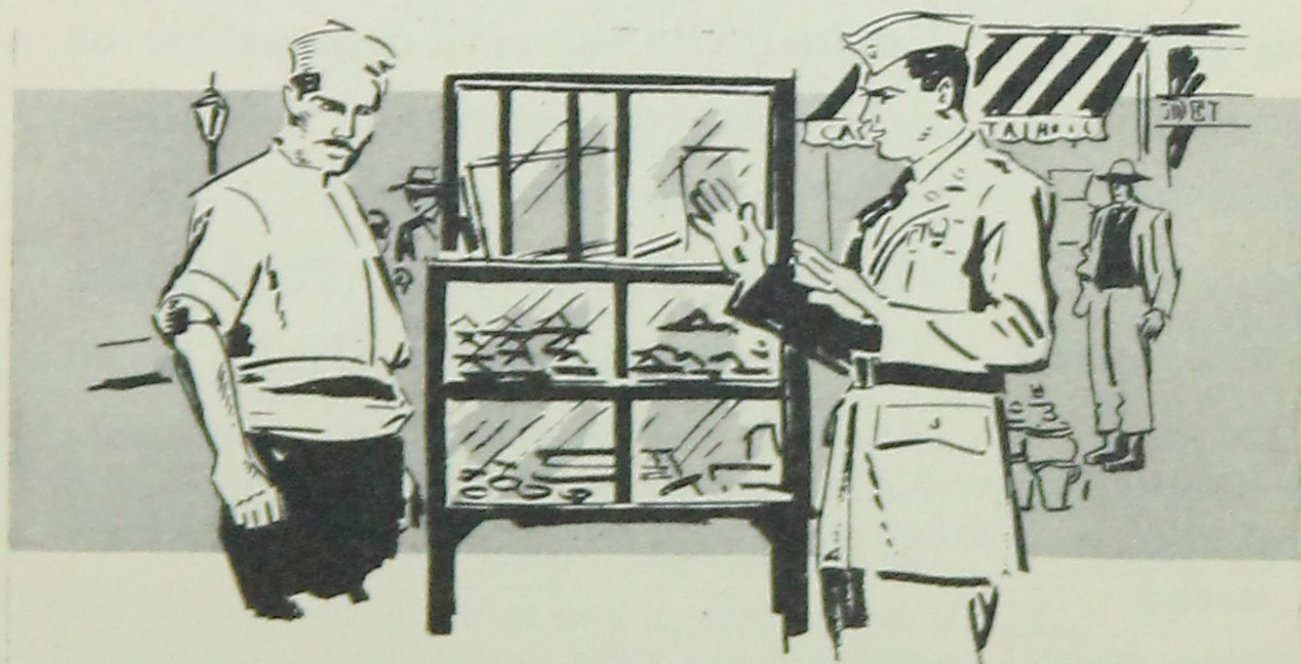
Good-by

a-TEH LAW-goo (Até logo)

NOTES

The word *TRAYNG*, given on the record, means "train" in Brazil, but refers to a small two-wheeled wagon in Portugal. The word for "train" in Portugal is *kawm-BOY-oo* (comboio).

The Brazilian unit of money has recently been changed from the *milréis*, the word given on the record, to the *kroo-ZAY-roo* (cruzeiro) which is equal to about five cents. In Portugal the unit is the *ee-SKOO-doo* (escudo) which equals a little over four cents.



ahl-GAYNG a-KEE FA-la een-GLAYSS?

ADDITIONAL EXPRESSIONS

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
How do you say____?	KO-moo see DEESS____? (Como se diz____?)
in Brazilian	eeng bra-zee-YA Y-roo (em brasileiro)
in Portu- guese	eeng pawr-too-GA YSS (em português)
Stop!	PA-reel (Pare!)
Come here!	VA YN-ya KA! (Venha cá!)
Quickly	dee-PRESS-a (Depressa)
Come quickly!	VA YN-ya dee-PRESS-a! (Venha depressa!)
Go quickly!	VA dee-PRESS-a! (Vá depressa!)
Help!	so-KO-rrool (Socorro!)
Help me!	a-JOO-dee-meel (Ajude-me!)
Bring help!	TRA-ga a_o-SEEL-yoo! (Traga auxílio!)
I will pay you	A Y_o l_yee pa-ga-RAY (Eu lhe pagarei)
I am an American	SO a-may-ree-KA-noo (Sou americano)
I am your friend	SO a-MEE-goo (Sou amigo)
Where are the soldiers?	AWN-dee ee-STA_oong ooss sohl-DA-dooss? (Onde estão os soldados?)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
Where are the American soldiers?	<i>AWN-dee ee-STAOong ooss sohl-DA-dooss a-may-ree-KA-nooss?</i> (Onde estão os soldados americanos?)
How far is the town?	<i>ah kee dee-STAHNSS-ya FEE-ka ah see-DA-dee?</i> (A que distância fica a cidade?)
How far is it?	<i>ah kee dee-STAHNSS-ya FEE-ka?</i> (À que distância fica?)
Where is it?	<i>AWN-dee EH?</i> (Onde é?)
Is it far?	<i>eh LAWN-jee?</i> (É longe?)
It is near	<i>eh PAYR-too</i> (É perto)
Which way is north?	<i>dee kee LA-doo EH oo NAWR-tee?</i> (De que lado é o norte?)
Which is the road to—?	<i>KWAHL EH ah ee-STRA-da pa-ra—?</i> (Qual é a estrada para—?)
Draw me a map	<i>day-ZAYN-yee oong MA-pa</i> (Desenhe um mapa)
Take me there	<i>LEV-ee-mee a-TEH LA</i> (Leve-me até lá)
Take me to a doctor	<i>LEV-ee-mee ah oong MED-ee-koo</i> (Leve-me a um médico)
Take me to the hospital	<i>LEV-ee-mee a oo aw-spee-TAHL</i> (Leve-me ao hospital)
Danger!	<i>pee-REE-goo!</i> (Perigo!)

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

Watch out!

a-ten-SA_oong! (Atenção!)

Gas!

GAHSS! (Gás!)

Take cover!

a-BREE-gee-zee! (Abrigue-se!)

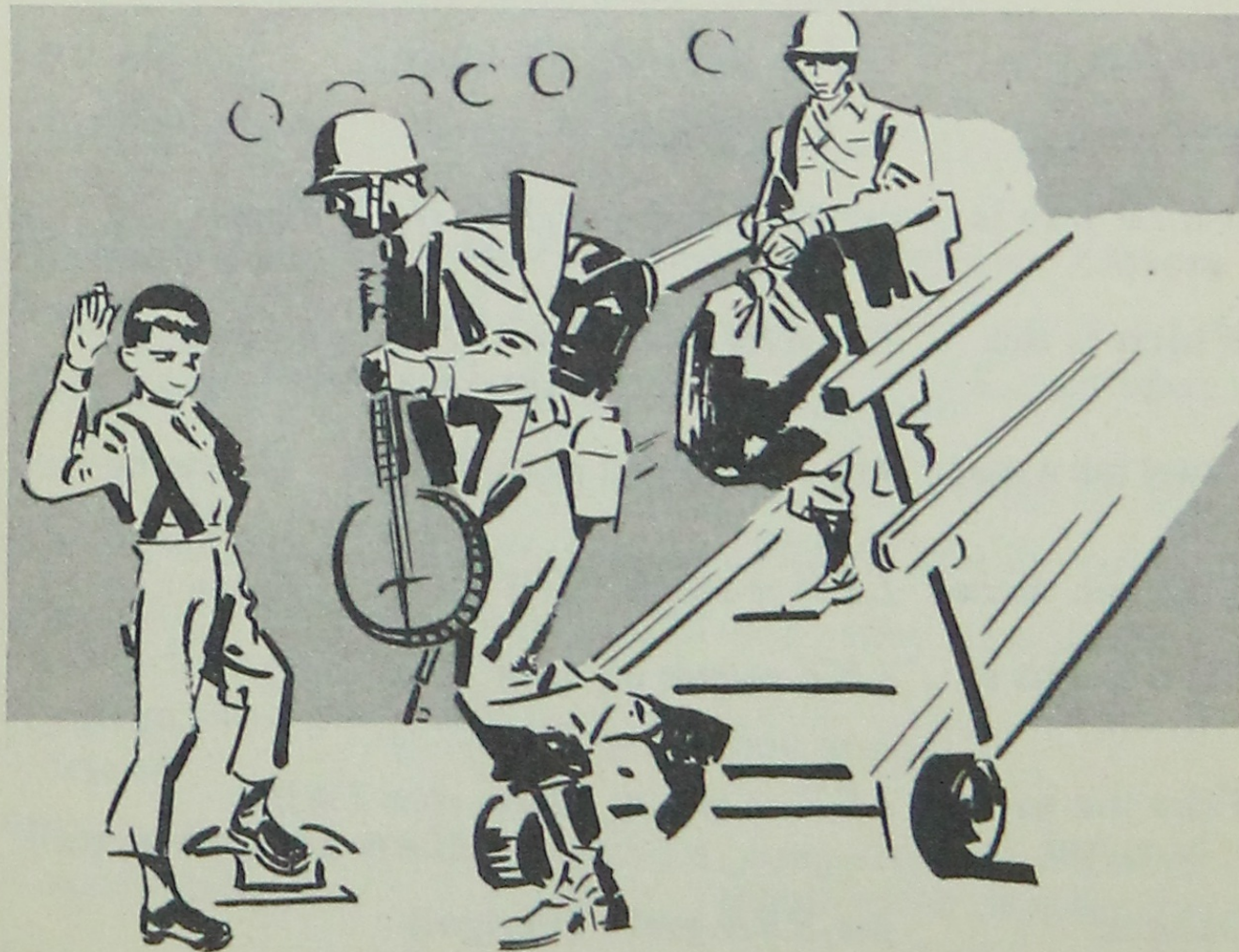
Wait a minute!

ee-SPEH-roo oong een-STAHN-tee!
(Espere um instante!)

Good luck

fee-lee-see-DA-deess (Felicidades)

fee-lee-see-DA-deess



FILL-IN SENTENCES

In this section you will find a number of sentences, each containing a blank space which can be filled in with any of the words in the list that follows. For example, in order to say "Where can I get some soap?" look for the phrase "Where can I get____?" in the English column and find the expression given beside it: *AWN-dee paw-day-RAY awb-TAYR*____? Then look for "soap" in the list that follows; it is *sa-BA_oong*. Put the word for "soap" in the blank space and you get *AWN-dee paw-day-RAY awb-TAYR sa-BA-oong*?

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
I want____	<i>KEH-roo</i> ____ (Quero____)
I'd like____	<i>day-ZA Y-joo</i> ____ (Desejo____)
We want____	<i>kay-RA Y-mooss</i> ____ (Queremos____)
Give me____	<i>DAY-mee</i> ____ (Dê-me____)
Bring me____	<i>TRA-ga-mee</i> ____ (Traga-me____)
Where can I get____?	<i>AWN-dee paw-day-RAY awb-TAYR</i> ____? (Onde poderei obter____?)
I have____	<i>TAYN-yoo</i> ____ (Tenho____)
I don't have____	<i>NA_oong TAYN-yoo</i> ____ (Não tenho____)
We have____	<i>TAY-mooss</i> ____ (Temos____)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

We don't
have___

NA_oong TA Y-mooss___ (Não temos___)

Have you___?

TA YNG___? (Tem___?)

EXAMPLE

I want___

KEH-roo___ (Quero___)

food

koo-MEE-da (comida)

I want food

KEH-roo koo-MEE-da (Quero comida)

apples

ma-SA_eenss (maçãs)

bacon

to-SEEN-yoo (toucinho)

bananas

ba-NA-nahss (bananas)

boiled water

AH-gwa fayr-VEE-da (agua fervida)

butter

mahn-TA Y-ga (manteiga)

cabbage

rray-POHL-yoo (repolho)

carrots

see-NO-rahss (cenouras)

chicken

FRAHN-goo (frango)

chocolate

sho-ko-LA-tee (chocolate)

cucumbers

pee-PEE-nooss (pepinos)

grapes

OO-vahss (uvas)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

ham	<i>pree-ZOON-too</i> (presunto)
ice cream	<i>sawr-VA Y-tee</i> (sorvête)
lamb	<i>kar-NA Y-roo</i> (carneiro)
lemons	<i>lee-MOYNSS</i> (limões)
lettuce	<i>ahl-FA-see</i> (alface)
mangos	<i>MAHN-gahss</i> (mangas)
onions	<i>see-BO-lahss</i> (cebôlas)
oranges	<i>la-RAHN-jahss</i> (laranjas)
peas	<i>ayr-VEEL-yahss</i> (ervilhas)
pepper	<i>pee-MEN-ta</i> (pimenta)
pineapple	<i>a-BA-ka-shee</i> (abacaxi)
or in Portu- gal	<i>AH-na-nahss</i> (ananás)
pork	<i>PAWR-koo</i> (porco)
salt	<i>SAHL</i> (sal)
soup	<i>SO-pa</i> (sôpa)
sugar	<i>a-SOO-kar</i> (açúcar)
tea	<i>SHA</i> (chá)
tomatoes	<i>to-MA-teess</i> (tomates)
veal	<i>vee-TEL-a</i> (vitela)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

vegetables vej-eh-TA_{gess} (vegetais)

wine VEEN-yoo (vinho)

(For other foods see pages 16 and 17.)

a cup oo-ma SHEE-ka-ra (uma xícara)

a fork oong GAR-foo (um garfo)

a glass oong KAW-poo (um copo)

a knife oo-ma FA-ka (uma faca)

a plate oong PRA-too (um prato)

a spoon oo-ma kool-YA YR (uma colher)

a bed oo-ma KA-ma (uma cama)

blankets koo-bayr-TAW-reess (cobertores)

a mattress oong kawl-SHA_{oong} (um colchão)

a mosquito
net oong mooss-kee-TA Y-roo (um mosquitoeiro)

a pillow oong tra-vee-SA Y-roo (um travesseiro)

a room oong KWAR-too (um quarto)

sheets len-SOYSS (lençóis)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

cigars	<i>sha-ROO-tooss</i> (charutos)
matches	<i>FAW-sfaw-rooss</i> (fósforos)
a pipe	<i>oong ka-SHEEM-boo</i> (um cachimbo)
tobacco	<i>FOO-moo</i> (fumo)
or in Portuguese	<i>ta-BA-koo</i> (tabaco)
ink	<i>TEEN-ta</i> (tinta)
paper	<i>pa-PEL</i> (papel)
a pen	<i>oo-ma ka-NET-a</i> (uma caneta)
a pencil	<i>oong LA-peess</i> (um lápis)
a comb	<i>oong PEN-tee</i> (um pente)
hot water	<i>AH-gwa KEN-tee</i> (água quente)
a razor	<i>oo-ma na-VAHL-ya</i> (uma navalha)
razor blades	<i>LA-mee-nahss dee jee-LET-ee</i> (lâminas de gilete)
a shaving brush	<i>oong peen-SEL dee BAR-ba</i> (um pincel de barba)
shaving soap	<i>sa-BA_oong dee BAR-ba</i> (sabão de barba)
soap	<i>sa-BA_oong</i> (sabão)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

a tooth-brush	oo-ma ee-SKO-va dee DEN-teess (uma escova de dentes)
tooth paste	PA-sta pa-ra DEN-teess (pasta para dentes)
a towel	oo-ma TWAHL-ya (uma toalha)
a handkerchief	oong LEN-soo (um lenço)
a raincoat	oong eem-payr-mee-AH-vel (um impermeável)
a shirt	oo-ma ka-MEE-za (uma camisa)
shoe laces	kawr-DOYNSS dee sa-PA-tooss (cordões de sapatos)
shoe polish	GRA-sha dee sa-PA-too (graxa de sapato)
shoes	sa-PA-tooss (sapatos)
undershirt	oo-ma ka-mee-ZA Y-ta (uma camiseta)
undershorts	KWEK-ahss (cuécas)
buttons	boo-TOYNSS (botões)
a needle	oo-ma a-GOOL-ya (uma agulha)
safety pins	ahl-fee-NA Y-tee dee see-goo-RAHN-sa (alfinete de segurança)
thread	LEEN-ya (linha)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

adhesive tape or in Portu- gal	ay-spa-ra-DRA-poo (esparadrapo) ahd-SEE-voo (adesivo)
aspirin	a-spee-REE-na (aspirina)
a bandage or in Portu- gal	oo-ma a-ta-DOO-ra (uma atadura) oo-ma lee-ga-DOO-ra (uma ligadura)
cotton	ahl-goo-DA_oong (algodão)
a disin- fectant	oong dee-ZEEN-fay-tahn-tee (um desinfetante)
a laxative	oong poor-GAHN-tee (um purgante)
gasoline	ga-zo-LEE-na (gasolina)

I want to___ KEH-roo___ (Quero___)

EXAMPLE

I want to___ KEH-roo___ (Quero___)

sleep door-MEER (dormir)

I want to sleep KEH-roo door-MEER (Quero dormir)

be shaved fa-ZAYR ah BAR-ba (fazer a barba)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

drink	<i>bay-BA YR</i> (beber)
have my hair cut	<i>kawr-TAR oo ka-BA Y-loo</i> (cortar o cabelo)
rest	<i>dee-skahn-SAR</i> (descançar)
take a bath	<i>too-MAR BAHN-yoo</i> (tomar banho)
wash	<i>la-VAR</i> (lavar)

Where is there___?	<i>AWN-dee AH___?</i> (Onde há___?)
Where can I find___?	<i>AWN-dee PAW-soo een-kawn-TRAR___?</i> (Onde posso encontrar___?)

EXAMPLE

Where is there___?	<i>AWN-dee AH___?</i> (Onde há___?)
a barber	<i>oong bar-BA Y-roo</i> (um barbeiro)
Where is there a barber?	<i>AWN-dee AH oong bar-BA Y-roo?</i> (Onde há um barbeiro?)
a barber	<i>oong bar-BA Y-roo</i> (um barbeiro)
a dentist	<i>oong den-TEE-sta</i> (um dentista)
a doctor	<i>oong MED-ee-koo</i> (um médico)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

a mechanic	<i>oong may-KA-nee-koo</i> (um mecânico)
a policeman	<i>oong poo-LEESS-ya</i> (um polícia)
a porter	<i>oong ka-rreh-ga-DAWR</i> (um carregador)
a servant	<i>oong kree-AH-doo</i> (um criado)
a shoemaker	<i>oong sa-pa-TA Y-roo</i> (um sapateiro)
a tailor	<i>oong ahl-fa-YA-tee</i> (um alfaiate)
a workman	<i>oong tra-bahl-ya-DAWR</i> (um trabalhador)
a church	<i>oo-ma ee-GRA Y-ja</i> (uma igreja)
a clothing store	<i>oo-ma ahl-fa-ya-ta-REE-a</i> (uma alfaiataria)
a drugstore	<i>oo-ma far-MAHSS-ya</i> (uma farmácia)
a garage	<i>oo-ma ga-RAHJ</i> (uma garage)
a grocery store	<i>oo-ma VEN-da</i> (uma venda)
a house	<i>oo-ma KA-za</i> (uma casa)
a laundry	<i>oo-ma la-vahn-da-REE-a</i> (uma lavandaria)
a spring	<i>oo-ma FAWN-tee</i> (uma fonte)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Where is___?	<i>AWN-dee EH___?</i> (Onde é___?)
How far is___?	<i>ah kee dee-STAHNSS-ya FEE-ka___?</i> (A que distância fica___?)

EXAMPLE

Where is___?	<i>AWN-dee EH___?</i> (Onde é___?)
the bridge	<i>ah PAWN-tee</i> (a ponte)
Where is the bridge?	<i>AWN-dee EH ah PAWN-tee?</i> (Onde é a ponte?)
the bus	<i>oo AW-nee-booss</i> (o ônibus)
the camp	<i>oo a-kahm-pa-MEN-too</i> (o acampamento)
the city	<i>ah see-DA-dee</i> (a cidade)
the highway	<i>ah ee-STRA-da preen-see-PAHL</i> (a estrada principal)
the hospital	<i>oo aw-spee-TAHL</i> (o hospital)
the main street	<i>ah RROO-a preen-see-PAHL</i> (a rua principal)
the market	<i>oo mayr-KA-doo</i> (o mercado)
the nearest town	<i>ah see-DA-dee MA_eess PRAW-see-ma</i> (a cidade mais próxima)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

the police station *ah day-lay-ga-SEE-a dee poo-LEESS-ya*
(a delegacia de polícia)

the post office *oo kaw-RRAY-oo* (o correio)

the railroad station *ah ee-sta-SA_oong* (a estação)

the river *oo RREE-oo* (o rio)

the road *ah ee-STRA-da* (a estrada)

the street car *oo BAWN-dee* (o bonde)

or in Portugal *oo ee-LET-ree-koo* (o elétrico)

the telegraph office *oo tay-LEG-ra-foo* (o telégrafo)

the telephone *oo tay-lay-FAW-nee* (o telefone)

the village *ah VEE-la* (a vila)

I am____ *ee-STO____* (Estou____)

He is____ *ee-STA____* (Está____)

EXAMPLE

I am____ *ee-STO____* (Estou____)

sick *DWEN-tee* (doente)

I am sick *ee-STO DWEN-tee* (Estou doente)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

hungry	<i>kawng FAW-mee</i> (com fome)
lost	<i>payr-DEE-doo</i> (perdido)
thirsty	<i>kawng SAY-dee</i> (com sede)
tired	<i>kahn-SA-doo</i> (cançado)
well	<i>BA YNG</i> (bem)
wounded	<i>fee-REE-doo</i> (ferido)

We are____ *ee-STA-mooss*____ (Estamos____)

They are____ *ee-STA_oong*____ (Estão____)

Are you____? *ee-STA*____? (Está____?)

EXAMPLE

We are____ *ee-STA-mooss*____ (Estamos____)

wounded *fee-REE-dooss* (feridos)

We are
wounded *ee-STA-mooss fee-REE-dooss* (Estamos
feridos)

hungry *kawng FAW-mee* (com fome)

lost *payr-DEE-dooss* (perdidos)

sick *DWEN-tee* (doente)

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

thirsty

kawng SA Y-dee (com sede)

tired

kahn-SA-dooss (cançados)

well

BA YNG (bem)

Is it___?

*ee-STA*___? (Está___?)

It is___

*ee-STA*___ (Está___)

This is___

*EE-stoo ee-STA*___ (Isto está___)

ee-STA payr-DEE-dooss?



EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

That is___	<i>a-KEE-loo ee-STA</i> ___ (Aquilo está___)
It is not___	<i>NA_oong ee-STA</i> ___ (Não está___)
It is too___	<i>ee-STA MOO_een-too</i> ___ (Está muito___)
It is very___	

EXAMPLE

It is___	<i>ee-STA</i> ___ (Está___)
clean	<i>LEEM-poo</i> (limpo)
It is clean	<i>ee-STA LEEM-poo</i> (Está limpo)
dirty	<i>SOO-joo</i> (sujo)
cold	<i>FREE-oo</i> (frio)
warm or hot	<i>KEN-tee</i> (quente)

Is it___?	<i>EH</i> ___? (É___?)
It is___	<i>EH</i> ___ (É___)
This is___	<i>EE-sto eh</i> ___ (Isto é___)
That is___	<i>a-KEE-loo eh</i> (Aquilo é___)
It is not___	<i>NA_oong eh</i> ___ (Não é___)
It is too___	<i>eh MOO_een-too</i> ___ (É muito___)
It is very___	

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling**EXAMPLE**

This is____	<i>EE-stoo eh</i> ____ (Isto é____)
good	<i>BAWNG</i> (bom)
This is good	<i>EE-stoo eh BAWNG</i> (Isto é bom)
bad	<i>MA_oo</i> (mau)
large	<i>GRAHN-dee</i> (grande)
small	<i>pee-KEN-oo</i> (pequeno)
cheap	<i>ba-RA-too</i> (barato)
expensive	<i>KA-roo</i> (caro)
enough	<i>ba-STAHN-tee</i> (bastante)
much	<i>MOO_eeen-too</i> (muito)
near	<i>PA YR-too</i> (perto)
far	<i>LAWN-jee</i> (longe)
here	<i>a-KEE</i> (aqui)
there	<i>a-LEE</i> (ali)

NOTE

The last two sets of Fill-In Sentences are listed separately because there are two different words for "is" in Brazilian and Portuguese.

IMPORTANT SIGNS

Pare	Stop
Vá devagar	Go Slow
Perigo	Danger
Um só sentido	One Way
Não é passagem	No Thoroughfare
Conserve a direita	Keep to the Right
Estrada em construção	Road under Construction
Curva perigosa	Dangerous Curve
Pare a 300 metros	Stop at 300 Meters
Atenção á locomotiva	Look Out for Locomotive
Linhas de alta tensão	High Tension Lines
Travessia perigosa	Dangerous Crossing
Estacionamento proibido	No Parking
Entrada proibida	No Admittance
É proibido fumar	No Smoking
Senhoras	Women
Homens	Men
Entrada	Entrance
Saída	Exit

ALPHABETICAL WORD LIST

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

A

a	<i>oong</i> (um) <i>or oo-ma</i> (uma)
adhesive tape <i>or in Portugal</i>	<i>ay-spa-ra-DRA-poo</i> (esparadrapo) <i>ahd-SEE-voo</i> (adesivo)
am	
I am	<i>ee-STO</i> ____ (Estou____) <i>or SO</i> ____ (Sou____)
American	<i>a-may-ree-KA-noo</i> (americano)
Americans	<i>a-may-ree-KA-nooss</i> (americanos)
American soldiers	<i>sohl-DA-dooss a-may-ree-KA-nooss</i> (soldados Americanos)
and	<i>ee</i> (e)
anyone	<i>ahl-GA YNG</i> (alguem)
apples	<i>ma-SA_eenss</i> (maças)
are	
Are you____?	<i>ee-STA</i> ____? (Está____?)
They are____	<i>ee-STA_oong</i> ____ (Estão____)
We are____	<i>ee-STA-mooss</i> ____ (Estamos____)
aspirin	<i>a-spee-REE-na</i> (aspirina)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling**B**

bacon	to-SEEN-yoo (toucinho)
bad	MA_ooh (mau)
bananas	ba-NA-nahss (bananas)
bandage	a-ta-DOO-ra (atadura)
or in Portugal	lee-ga-DOO-ra (ligadura)
barber	bar-BA Y-roo (barbeiro)
bath	BAHN-yoo (banho)
beans	fay-JA_oong (feijão)
bed	KA-ma (cama)
beefsteak	BEE-fee (bife)
beer	sayr-VA Y-ja (cerveja)
a glass of beer	oong KAW-poo dee sayr-VA Y-ja (um copo de cerveja)
blades	
razor blades	LA-mee-nahss dee jee-LET-ee (lâminas de gilete)
blankets	koo-bayr-TAW-reess (cobertores)
boiled water	AH-gwa fayr-VEE-da (água fervida)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
Brazilian	<i>bra-zeel-YA Y-roo</i> (brasileiro)
in Brazilian	<i>eeng bra-zeel-YA Y-roo</i> (em brasileiro)
bread	<i>PA_oong</i> (pão)
bridge	<i>PAWN-tee</i> (ponte)
bring	<i>TRA-ga</i> (traga)
Bring help!	<i>TRA-ga a_o-SEEL-yoo!</i> (Traga auxílio!)
Bring me—	<i>TRA-ga-mee—</i> (Traga-me—)
brush	<i>peen-SEL</i> (pincel)
shaving brush	<i>peen-SEL dee BAR-ba</i> (pincel de barba)
bus	<i>AW-nee-booss</i> (ônibus)
butter	<i>mahn-TAY-ga</i> (manteiga)
buttons	<i>boo-TOYNSS</i> (botões)

C

cabbage	<i>rray-POHL-yoo</i> (repolho)
camp	<i>a-kahm-pa-MEN-too</i> (acampamento)
can	
I can	<i>PAW-soo</i> (Posso)
carrots	<i>see-NO-rahss</i> (cenouras)
cheap	<i>ba-RA-too</i> (barato)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

chicken	<i>FRAHN-goo</i> (frango)
chocolate	<i>sho-ko-LA-tee</i> (chocolate)
church	<i>ee-GRA Y-ja</i> (igreja)
cigarettes	<i>see-GA-rrooss</i> (cigarros)
I want cigarettes	<i>KEH-roo see-GA-rrooss</i> (Quero cigarros)
cigars	<i>sha-ROO-tooss</i> (charutos)
city	<i>see-DA-dee</i> (cidade)
clean	<i>LEEM-poo</i> (limpo)
clothing store	<i>ahl-fa-ya-ta-REE-a</i> (alfaiataria)
coffee	<i>ka-FEH</i> (café)
a cup of coffee	<i>oo-ma SHEE-ka-ra dee ka-FEH</i> (uma chicara de café)
cold	<i>FREE-oo</i> (frio)
comb	<i>PEN-tee</i> (pente)
Come!	<i>VA YN-ya!</i> (Venha!)
Come here!	<i>VA YN-ya KA!</i> (Venha cá!)
Come quickly!	<i>VA YN-ya dee-PRESS-a!</i> (Venha depressa!)
cost	
it costs	<i>KOO-sta</i> (custa)
How much does it cost?	<i>KWAHN-too KOO-sta?</i> (Quanto custa?)

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

cotton

ahl-goo-DA_oong (algodão)

cover

Take cover! a-BREE-gee-zeel (Abrigue-se!)

cruzeiro (Brazilian unit of money)

kroo-ZA Y-roo (cruzeiro)

cucumbers

pee-PEE-nooss (pepinos)

cup

SHEE-ka-ra (chicara)

a cup of___

oo-ma SHEE-ka-ra dee___ (uma chicara de___)



KWAHN-too KOO-sta?

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling**D**

Danger!	<i>pee-REE-gool</i> (Perigo!)
day	<i>DEE-a</i> (dia)
Good day	<i>bawng DEE-a</i> (Bom dia)
dentist	<i>den-TEE-sta</i> (dentista)
dirty	<i>SOO-joo</i> (sujo)
disinfectant	<i>dee-ZEEN-fay-tahn-tee</i> (desinfetante)
doctor	<i>MED-ee-koo</i> (médico)
Take me to a doctor	<i>LEV-ee mee ah oong MED-ee-koo</i> (Leve-me a um médico)
Draw me a map	<i>day-ZAYN-yee oong MA-pa</i> (Desenhe um mapa)
drink	<i>bay-BAYR</i> (beber)
drugstore	<i>far-MAHSS-ya</i> (farmácia)

E

eat	<i>koo-MAYR</i> (comer)
I want to eat	<i>KEH-roo koo-MAYR</i> (Quero comer)
eggs	<i>AW-vooss</i> (óvos)
eight	<i>OY-too</i> (oito)
eighteen	<i>dez-OY-too</i> (dezoito)
eighty	<i>oy-TEN-ta</i> (oitenta)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
eleven	<i>AWN-zee</i> (onze)
English	<i>een-GLAYSS</i> (inglês)
enough	<i>ba-STAHN-tee</i> (bastante)
escudo (Portuguese unit of money)	<i>ee-SKOO-doo</i> (escudo)
evening or afternoon	<i>TAR-dee</i> (tarde)
Good evening	<i>BO-a TAR-dee</i> (Boa tarde)
Excuse me	<i>dee-SKOOL-pee mee</i> (Desculpe me)
expensive	<i>KA-roo</i> (caro)

F

far	<i>LAWN-jee</i> (longe)
How far is it?	<i>ah kee dee-STAHNSS-ya FEE-ka?</i> (À que distância fica?)
Is it far?	<i>eh LAWN-jee?</i> (É longe?)
fifteen	<i>KEEN-zee</i> (quinze)
fifty	<i>seen-KWEN-ta</i> (cinquenta)
filling station	<i>PO-stoo dee ga-zo-LEE-na</i> (pôsto de gasolina)
find	<i>een-kawn-TRAR</i> (encontrar)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Where can I
find___?

AWN-dee PAW-soo een-kawn-TRAR___?
(Onde posso encontrar___?)

fish

PA Y-shee (peixe)

five

SEEN-koo (cinco)

food

koo-MEE-da (comida)

fork

GAR-foo (garfo)

forty

kwa-REN-ta (quarenta)

four

KWA-troo (quatro)

fourteen

kwa-TAWR-zee (quatorze)

Friday

sayss-ta-FA Y-ra (Sexta-Feira)

friend

a-MEE-goo (amigo)

I am your
friend

SO a-MEE-goo (Sou amigo)

fruit

FROO-tahss (frutas)

G

garage

ga-RAHJ (garage)

Gas!

GAHSS! (Gás!)

gasoline

ga-zo-LEE-na (gasolina)

get

awb-TA YR (obter)

Where can I
get___?

AWN-dee paw-day-RAY awb-TA YR___?
(Onde poderei obter___?)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Give me____	DA Y-mee____ (Dê-me____)
glass	KA W-poo (copo)
a glass of____	oong KA W-poo dee____ (um copo de____)
Go!	VA! (Vá!)
Go quickly!	VA dee-PRESS-a! (Vá depressa!)
good	BA WNG (bom)
Good day	bawng DEE-a (Bom dia)
Good evening	BO-a TAR-dee (Boa tarde)
Good luck	fee-lee-see-DA-deess (Felicidades)
Good-by	a-TEH LA W-goo (Até logo)
grapes	OO-vahss (uvas)
grocery	VEN-da (venda)

H

hair	ka-BA Y-loo (cabelo)
have my hair cut	kawr-TAR oo ka-BA Y-loo (cortar o cabelo)
half	MA Y-ya (meia)
half past six	SA YSS ee MA Y-ya (seis e meia)
ham	pree-ZOON-too (presunto)
hot or warm	KEN-tee (quente)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

handkerchief	<i>LEN-soo</i> (lenço)
have	
Have you___?	<i>TA YNG</i> ___? (Tem___?)
I have___	<i>TA YN-yoo</i> ___ (Tenho___)
I don't have___	<i>NA_oong TA YN-yoo</i> ___ (Não tenho___)
We have___	<i>TA Y-mooss</i> ___ (Temos___)
We don't have___	<i>NA_oong TA Y-mooss</i> ___ (Não temos___)
he	<i>A Y-lee</i> (êle)
He is	<i>ee-STA</i> ___ (Está___)
Help!	<i>so-KO-rroo!</i> (Socorro!)
Help me!	<i>a-JOO-dee meel</i> (Ajude-me!)
Bring help!	<i>TRA-ga a_o-SEEL-yoo!</i> (Traga auxílio!)
here	<i>a-KEE</i> (aqui)
Come here!	<i>VA YN-ya KA!</i> (Venha cá!)
highway	<i>ee-STRA-da preen-see-PAHL</i> (estrada principal)
hospital	<i>aw-spee-TAHL</i> (hospital)
Take me to the hospital	<i>LEV-ee mee a_o aw-spee-TAHL</i> (Leve-me ao hospital)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

hot water	<i>AH-gwa KEN-tee</i> (agua quente)
hotel	<i>o-TEL</i> (hotel)
Where is a hotel?	<i>AWN-dee AH oong o-TEL?</i> (Onde há um hotel?)
house	<i>KA-za</i> (casa)
how	<i>KO-moo</i> (como)
How do you say___?	<i>KO-moo see DEESS___?</i> (Como se diz___?)
How far is it?	<i>ah kee dee-STAHNSS-ya FEE-ka?</i> (A que distância fica?)
How much	<i>KWAHN-too</i> (Quanto)
How much does it cost?	<i>KWAHN-too KOO-sta?</i> (Quanto custa?)
hundred	<i>SA YNG</i> (cem)
hungry	
I am hungry	<i>ee-STO kawng FAW-mee</i> (Estou com fome)

I

I	<i>AY_oo</i> (eu)
I am well	<i>ee-STO BA YNG</i> (Estou bem)
I am an American	<i>SO a-may-ree-KA-noo</i> (Sou americano)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

I have___	TA YN-yoo___ (Tenho___)
I don't have___	NA_oong TA YN-yoo___ (Não tenho___)
I want___ or I want to___	KEH-roo___ (Quero___)
I'd like___	day-ZA Y-joo___ (Desejo___)
I will pay you ice cream	A Y_oo l_yee pa-ga-RA Y (Eu lhe pagarei) sawr-VA Y-tee (sorvête)
in Brazilian	eeng bra-zeel-YA Y-roo (em brasileiro)
in Portuguese	eeng pawr-too-GA YSS (em português)
ink	TEEN-ta (tinta)
iodine	YO-doo (iodo)
is	
He is sick	ee-STA DWEN-tee (Está doente)
Is it expensive?	ee-STA KA-roo? (Está caro?)
It is expensive	ee-STA KA-roo (Está caro)
Is it far?	EH LAWN-jee? (É longe?)
It is near	EH PAYR-too (É perto)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

It is not____ *NA_oong EH____* (Não é____)
 or *NA_oong ee-STA____* (Não está____)

What is it? *oo kee EH?* (O que é?)

Where is it? *AWN-dee EH?* (Onde é?)

Where is
there____? *AWN-dee AH____?* (Onde há____?)

K

kilometers *kee-LO-may-trooss* (quilómetros)

knife *FA-ka* (faca)

L

lamb *kar-NA Y-roo* (carneiro)

large *GRAHN-dee* (grande)

laundry *la-vahn-da-REE-a* (lavandaria)

laxative *poor-GAHN-tee* (purgante)

leave

At what time *ah kee AW-rahss SA_ee oo TRA YNG?*
 does the *(A que horas sai o trem?)*
 train leave?

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

left

Turn left

VEE-ree ah ee-SKA YR-da (Vire à
esquerda)

lemons

lee-MOYNSS (limões)

lettuce

ahl-FA-see (alface)

like

I'd like—

day-ZA Y-joo— (Desejo—)

lost

payr-DEE-doo (perdido)

luck

Good luck

fee-lee-see-DA-deess (Felicidades)

M

Madam or Mrs.

sayn-YA W-ra (Senhora)

main street

RROO-a preen-see-PAHL (rua principal)

mangos

MAHN-gahss (mangas)

map

MA-pa (mapa)

Draw me a
map

day-ZA YN-yee oong MA-pa (Desenhe
um mapa)

market

mayr-KA-doo (mercado)

matches

FA W-sfaw-rooss (fósforos)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
mattress	<i>kawl-SHA_oong</i> (colchão)
me	<i>mee</i> (me)
meat	<i>KAR-nee</i> (carne)
mechanic	<i>may-KA-nee-koo</i> (mecânico)
milk	<i>LA Y-tee</i> (leite)
milréis (old Brazilian unit of money)	<i>meel-RRA YSS</i> (milréis)
minute	
Wait a minute!	<i>ee-SPEH-roo oong een-STAHN-tee!</i> (Espere um instante!)
Miss	<i>sayn-yo-REE-ta</i> (Senhorita)
Mister	<i>sayn-YA WR</i> (Senhor)
Monday	<i>see-goon-da-FA Y-ra</i> (Segunda-Feira)
mosquito net	<i>mooss-kee-TA Y-roo</i> (mosquiteiro)
movie	<i>see-NA Y-ma</i> (cinema)
At what time does the movie start?	<i>ah-kee AW-rahss koo-MESS-a oo</i> <i>see-NA Y-ma?</i> (A que horas começa o cinema?)
much	<i>MOO_eeen-too</i> (muito)

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

a cup of coffee	oo-ma SHEE-ka-ra dee ka-FEH (uma chicara de café)
a glass of beer	oong KAW-poo dee sayr-VA Y-ja (um copo de cerveja)
quarter of two	oong KWAR-too pa-ra ahz DOO-ahss (um quarto para as duas)
ten minutes of three	DA YSS pa-ra ahss TRA YSS (dez para as três)
one	OONG (um)
onions	see-BO-lahss (cebôlas)
oranges	la-RAHN-jahss (laranjas)

P

paper	pa-PEL (papel)
past	
half past six	SA YSS ee MA Y-ya (seis e meia)
quarter past five	SEEN-koo ee oong KWAR-too (cinco e um quarto)
pay	
I will pay you	AY oo l_yee pa-ga-RAY (Eu lhe pagarei)
peas	ayr-VEEL-yahss (ervilhas)
pen	ka-NET-a (caneta)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
pencil	<i>LA-peess</i> (lápiz)
pepper	<i>pee-MEN-ta</i> (pimenta)
pillow	<i>tra-vee-SA Y-roo</i> (travesseiro)
pineapple	<i>a-BA-ka-shee</i> (abacaxi)
or	<i>AH-na-nahss</i> (ananás)
pins	<i>ahl-fee-NA Y-tee</i> (alfinete)
safety pins	<i>ahl-fee-NA Y-tee dee see-goo-RAHN-sa</i> (alfinete de segurança)
pipe	<i>ka-SHEEM-boo</i> (cachimbo)
plate	<i>PRA-too</i> (prato)
please	<i>pawr fa-VAWR</i> (por favor)
Point!	<i>MAW-stree!</i> (Mostre!)
policeman	<i>poo-LEESS-ya</i> (polícia)
police station	<i>day-lay-ga-SEE-a dee poo-LEESS-ya</i> (delegacia de polícia)
polish	
shoe polish	<i>GRA-sha dee sa-PA-too</i> (graxa de sapato)
pork	<i>PAWR-koo</i> (porco)
porter	<i>ka-rreh-ga-DAWR</i> (carregador)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Portuguese

pawr-too-GA YSS (português)in Portuguese *eeng pawr-too-GA YSS* (em português)

post office

kaw-RRAY-oo (correio)

potatoes

ba-TA-tahss (batatas)**Q**

quarter

KWAR-too (quarto)quarter of
two*oong KWAR-too pa-ra ahz DOO-ahss*
(um quarto para as duas)

quickly

dee-PRESS-a (depressa)Come
quickly!*VA YN-ya dee-PRESS-a!* (Venha
depressa!)

Go quickly!

VA dee-PRESS-a! (Vá depressa!)**R**

railroad

ee-STRA-da dee FEH-rroo (estrada
de ferro)Where is a
railroad?*AWN-dee EH ah ee-STRA-da dee*
FEH-rroo? (Onde é a estrada de ferro?)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

railroad station	<i>ee-sta-SA_oong</i> (estação)
raincoat	<i>eem-payr-may-AH-vel</i> (impermeável)
razor	<i>na-VAHL-ya</i> (navalha)
razor blades	<i>LA-mee-nahss dee jee-LET-ee</i> (lâminas de gilete)
rest	<i>dee-skahn-SAR</i> (desçansar)
restaurant	<i>rray-sto-RAHNG</i> (restaurant)
Where is a restaurant?	<i>AWN-dee AH oong rray-sto-RAHNG?</i> (Onde há um restaurant?)
rice	<i>a-RROYSS</i> (arroz)
right	
Turn right	<i>VEE-ree ah dee-RA Y-ta</i> (Vire à direita)
river	<i>RREE-o</i> (rio)
road	<i>ee-STRA-da</i> (estrada)
room	<i>KWAR-too</i> (quarto)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling**S**

safety pins	<i>ahl-fee-NA Y-tee dee see-goo-RAHN-sa</i> (alfinete de segurança)
salad	<i>sa-LA-da</i> (salada)
salt	<i>SAHL</i> (sal)
Saturday	<i>SA-ba-doo</i> (Sábado)
say	
How do you say___?	<i>KO-moo see DEESS___?</i> (Como se diz___?)
servant	<i>kree-AH-doo</i> (criado)
seven	<i>SET-ee</i> (sete)
seventeen	<i>djee-zeh-SET-ee</i> (dezessete)
seventy	<i>seh-TEN-ta</i> (setenta)
shave	
be shaved	<i>fa-ZAYR ah BAR-ba</i> (fazer a barba)
shaving brush	<i>peen-SEL dee BAR-ba</i> (pincel de barba)
shaving soap	<i>sa-BA_oong dee BAR-ba</i> (sabão de barba)
she	<i>EL-a</i> (ela)
sheets	<i>len-SOYSS</i> (lençóis)
shirt	<i>ka-MEE-za</i> (camisa)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
shoemaker	sa-pa-TA Y-roo (sapateiro)
shoes	sa-PA-tooss (sapatos)
shoe laces	kawr-DOYNSS dee sa-PA-tooss (cordões de sapatos)
shoe polish	GRA-sha dee sa-PA-too (graxa de sapato)
sick	DWEN-tee (doente)
Sir	sayn-YA WR (Senhor)
six	SA YSS (seis)
sixteen	djee-zeh-SA YSS (dezesesseis)
sixty	seh-SEN-ta (sessenta)
sleep	door-MEER (dormir)
slowly	dee-va-GAR (devagar)
Speak slowly	FA-lee dee-va-GAR (Fale devagar)
small	pee-KEW-oo (pequeno)
soap	sa-BA_oong (sabão)
soldiers	sohl-DA-dooss (soldados)
Where are the American soldiers?	AWN-dee ee-STA_oong ooss sohl-DA-dooss a-may-ree-KA-nooss? (Onde estão os soldados americanos?)
Where are the soldiers?	AWN-dee ee-STA_oong ooss sohl-DA-dooss? (Onde estão os soldados?)
soup	SO-pa (sôpa)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
Speak!	<i>FA-lee!</i> (Fale!)
he speaks	<i>FA-la</i> (fala)
Speak slowly	<i>FA-lee dee-va-GAR</i> (Fale devagar)
spoon	<i>kool-YA YR</i> (colher)
spring	<i>FAWN-tee</i> (fonte)
start	
At what time does the movie start?	<i>ah kee AW-rahss koo-MEH-sa oo see-NA Y-ma?</i> (A que horas começa o cinema?)
station	
police station	<i>day-lay-ga-SEE-a dee poo-LEESS-ya</i> (delegacia de polícia)
railroad station	<i>ee-sta-SA_oong</i> (estação)
steak	
beefsteak	<i>BEE-fee</i> (bife)
Stop!	<i>PA-ree!</i> (Pare!)
store	
clothing store	<i>ahl-fa-ya-ta-REE-a</i> (alfaiataria)
drugstore	<i>far-MAHSS-ya</i> (farmácia)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Straight ahead	<i>SEE-ga eeng FREN-chee</i> (Siga em frente)
street	<i>RROO-a</i> (rua)
main street	<i>RROO-a preen-see-PAHL</i> (rua principal)
street car	<i>BAWN-dee</i> (bonde)
or in Portugal	<i>ee-LET-ree-koo</i> (elétrico)
sugar	<i>a-SOO-kar</i> (açúcar)
Sunday	<i>doo-MEEN-goo</i> (Domingo)

T

tailor	<i>ahl-fa-YA-tee</i> (alfaiate)
take	
Take cover!	<i>a-BREE-gee-zee!</i> (Abrigue-se!)
Take me there	<i>LEV-ee-mee a-TEH LA</i> (Leve-me até lá)
Take me to a doctor	<i>LEV-ee-mee ah oong MED-ee-ko</i> (Leve-me a um médico)
Take me to the hospital	<i>LEV-ee-mee a_oo aw-spee-TAHL</i> (Leve-me ao hospital)
tea	<i>SHA</i> (chá)
telegraph office	<i>tay-LEG-ra-foo</i> (telégrafo)
telephone	<i>tay-lay-FAW-nee</i> (telefone)
ten	<i>DAYSS</i> (dez)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Thank you	<i>o-bree-GA-doo</i> (Obrigado)
that	<i>a-KEE-loo</i> (aquilo)
What is that?	<i>o kee EH a-KEE-loo?</i> (O que é aquilo?)
the	<i>oo</i> (o)
or	<i>ah</i> (a)
or	<i>ooss</i> (os)
or	<i>ahss</i> (as)
there	<i>a-LEE</i> (alí)
Take me there	<i>LEV-ee-mee a-TEH LA</i> (Leve-me até lá)
they	<i>A Y-leess</i> (êles)
thirsty	<i>kawng SA Y-dee</i> (com sede)
thirteen	<i>TRA Y-zee</i> (treze)
thirty	<i>TREEN-ta</i> (trinta)
this	<i>EE-stoo</i> (isto)
thousand	<i>MEEL</i> (mil)
thread	<i>LEEN-ya</i> (linha)
three	<i>TRA YSS</i> (três)
Thursday	<i>keen-ta-FA Y-ra</i> (Quinta-Feira)
time	
At what time?	<i>ah kee A W-rahss?</i> (A que horas?)
What time is it?	<i>kee A W-rahss SA_oong?</i> (Que horas são?)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
tired	<i>kahn-SA-doo</i> (cançado)
to	<i>ah</i> (a)
to a doctor	<i>ah oong MED-ee-ko</i> (a um médico)
to the hospital	<i>a_oo aw-spee-TAHL</i> (ao hospital)
tobacco	<i>FOO-moo</i> (fumo)
or	<i>ta-BA-koo</i> (tabaco)
today	<i>O-jee</i> (hoje)
toilet	<i>pree-VA-da</i> (privada)
Where is a toilet?	<i>AWN-dee EH ah pree-VA-da?</i> (Onde é a privada?)
tomatoes	<i>to-MA-teess</i> (tomates)
tomorrow	<i>a-mahn-YAHNG</i> (amanhã)
too	<i>MOO_eeen-too</i> (muito)
toothbrush	<i>ee-SKO-va dee DEN-teess</i> (escova de dentes)
tooth paste	<i>PA-sta pa-ra DEN-teess</i> (pasta para dentes)
towel	<i>TWAHL-ya</i> (toalha)
town	
the nearest town	<i>ah see-DA-dee MA_eeess PRAW-see-ma</i> (a cidade mais próxima)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

train	TRA YNG (trem)
or in Portugal	kawm-BOY-oo (comboio)
When does the train leave?	ah kee AW-rahss SA_ee oo TRA YNG? (A que horas sai o trem?)
Tuesday	tehr-sa-FA Y-ra (Terça-Feira)
Turn!	VEE-ree! (Vire!)
Turn left	VEE-ree ah ee-SKA YR-da (Vire à esquerda)
Turn right	VEE-ree ah dee-RA Y-ta (Vire à direita)
twelve	DO-zee (doze)
twenty	VEEN-tee (vinte)
twenty-one	VEEN-tee ee OONG (vinte e um)
twenty-two	VEEN-tee ee DOYSS (vinte e dois)
two	DOYSS (dois)

U

undershirt	ka-mee-ZA Y-ta (camiseta)
undershorts	KWEK-ahss (cuécas)
understand	
I don't understand	NA_oong een-TEN-doo (Não entendo)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

Understand
me?

een-TEN-dee mee? (Entende me?)

until

a-TEH (até)

until
tomorrow

a-TEH a-mahn-YAHNG (até amanhã)

V

veal

vee-TEL-a (vitela)

vegetables

vej-eh-TA_eess (vegetais)

very

MOO_een-too (muito)

village

VEE-la (vila)

W

Wait a minute!

ee-SPEH-roo oong een-STAHN-teel
(Espere um instante!)

want

I want____
or I want
to____

KEH-roo____ (Quero____)

We want____

kay-RAY-mooss____ (Queremos____)

warm or hot

KEN-tee (quente)

wash

la-VAR (lavar)

<u>English</u>	<u>Pronunciation and Regular Spelling</u>
Watch out!	<i>a-ten-SA_oong!</i> (Atenção!)
water	<i>AH-gwa</i> (água)
boiled water	<i>AH-gwa fayr-VEE-da</i> (agua fervida)
hot water	<i>AH-gwa KEN-tee</i> (agua quente)
we	<i>NO YSS</i> (nós)
We are____	<i>ee-STA-mooss____</i> (Estamos____)
We have____	<i>TA Y-mooss____</i> (Temos____)
We don't have____	<i>NA_oong TA Y-mooss____</i> (Não temos____)
We want____	<i>kay-RA Y-mooss____</i> (Queremos____)
Wednesday	<i>kwar-ta-FA Y-ra</i> (Quarta-Feira)
well (in good health)	<i>BA YNG</i> (bem)
well (for water)	<i>PO-soo</i> (poço)
what	<i>KEE</i> (que)
At what time?	<i>ah kee AW-rahss?</i> (A que horas?)
What is that?	<i>o kee EH a-KEE-loo?</i> (O que é aquilo?)
What is your name?	<i>KO-moo see SHA-ma?</i> (Como se chama?)

EnglishPronunciation and Regular Spelling

What time is it?	<i>kee A W-rahss SA_oong?</i> (Que horas são?)
where	<i>A WN-dee</i> (onde)
Where are they?	<i>A WN-dee ee-STA_oong?</i> (Onde estão?)
Where is it?	<i>A WN-dee EH?</i> (Onde é?)
Where is there___?	<i>A WN-dee AH___?</i> (Onde há___?)
Where can I find___?	<i>A WN-dee PA W-soo een-kawn-TRAR___?</i> (Onde posso encontrar___?)
Where can I get___?	<i>A WN-dee paw-day-RA Y awb-TA YR___?</i> (Onde poderei obter___?)
which	<i>KWAHL</i> (qual)
Which is the road to___?	<i>KWAHL EH ah ee-STRA-da pa-ra___?</i> (Qual é a estrada para___?)
Which way is north?	<i>dee kee LA-doo EH oo NAWR-tee?</i> (De que lado é o norte?)
wine	<i>VEEN-yoo</i> (vinho)
workman	<i>tra-bahl-ya-DAWR</i> (trabalhador)
wounded	<i>fee-REE-doo</i> (ferido)
Write it!	<i>ee-SKRA Y-va-o!</i> (Escreva-o!)

English

Pronunciation and Regular Spelling

Y

- yes SEENG (sim)
you vo-SAY (você)
Are you___? ee-STA___? (Está___?)
Have you___? TAYNG___? (Tem___?)
I will pay you AY oo l_yee pa-ga-RAY (Eu lhe pagarei)



NOTES



