Moms in the Park 2: They are getting along really well

Even when little kids don’t know each other well, they seem to do just fine playing at the playscape in the park. As Isabela observes, *Estão se dando super bem* “They are getting along really well.” Now it is true that sometimes they fall and need stitches and other times they catch colds from others around them, but today’s a nice day, the kids are having fun, and the beautiful weather gives the moms a perfect excuse to sit on the park bench and have a nice *Conversa Brasileira*.

**ISABELA:** Olha que bonitinho eles brincando agora!  
Look, how cute the way they are playing now!

**MARIANA:** Ah, você viu como eles estão? Agora estão juntos, mais...  
Oh, did you see how they are doing? Now they’re together, a little more...

**ISABELA:** *Estão se dando super bem, né?*  
They are getting along really well, right?

**MARIANA:** *Estão se acostumando um com o outro. No começo, todo envergonhados*...  
They are getting used to each other. In the beginning, they were very shy...

**ISABELA:** Que bom! É... *Estão perdendo a vergonha um pouquinho, né?*  
That’s nice. They are not so shy any more, right?

**MARIANA:** Que bom que fez um dia lindo hoje, né? *Pra eles brincarem aqui no parquinho.*  
It’s so good that it’s such a nice day, right? So they can play here in the park.

**ISABELA:** Ah, sim! Depois de tanta chuva, né?  
Yes, it is! After all that rain, right?

**MARIANA:** Pois é, ficar só trancado em casa não dá!  
Yeah, it’s awful to be stuck at home!

**ISABELA:** O que que aconteceu com a Pietra que ela tá machucadinha?  
What happened to Pietra? Did she hurt herself?

**MARIANA:** Então, na semana passada tava aqui no parquinho, acabou caindo ali da
casinha e abriu o queixo.  
Well, last week she was here in the park, and she ended by falling down from that little house and she cut her chin open.

ISABELA:  Ah, tadinha...  
Oh, poor thing...

MARIANA:  Não, na hora ela ficou desesperada! Chorou muito, saiu muito sangue.  
Yeah, the moment it happened she freaked out! She cried a lot, and bled quite a bit.

ISABELA:  E ela teve que tomar ponto?  
Did she need stitches?

MARIANA:  Não, ponto não. Só precisou passar uma cola, mas agora ela já tá melhor.  
No, she didn't. She just needed to have it taped shut, but she is already better now.

ISABELA:  Ah, que bom...  
Oh, that's good...

MARIANA:  Só que tá com medo ainda.  
But she is still afraid.

ISABELA:  Ah, imagino!  
Oh, I can imagine!

MARIANA:  Você tá vendo que ela tá toda cuidadosa, com medo de cair.... Pietra, cuidado, filha, não sabe ai não que você pode cair! Você já se machucou uma vez, hein?  
Do you see how careful she is, afraid of falling down... Pietra, be careful, baby, don’t go up there because you could fall down! You’ve already hurt yourself once, right?

ISABELA:  E ela tá obediente, hein?  
She seems obedient, right?

MARIANA:  Tá, tá obediente!  
She is, she is obedient!

ISABELA:  Tô vendo...  
I can see that...

MARIANA:  E o Ricardo, tá bonzinho?  
And Ricardo, is he ok?

ISABELA:  Ele tá bonzinho, assim... Ele pegou uma virose na escola, aí essa semana não foi pra escola. Mas agora você vê que ele já tá ótimo, brincando numa boa...
He is ok, you know... He caught a virus at school, so he didn't go to school this week. But now you can see he feels fine already; playing with no problem...

MARIANA: Ah, mas não adianta! \(\text{\textit{Começa a ir pra escola, começam essas doenças. É virose daqui, virose de lá...}}\) Oh, but there is no way around it! Once they start going to school, they start getting sick. A lot of viruses all over the place...

ISABELA: Ah, mas é ótimo porque ele tá se soltando um pouco mais, sabe? \(\text{\textit{Brincando com os amiguinhos...}}\) Yeah, but it's good because he's coming out of his shell a bit more, you know? He's playing with his friends...

MARIANA: Ah, não, mas precisa. Se ficar em casa o dia inteiro, a gente não aguenta inventar atividade pra essas crianças. Oh, yeah, but they need it. If you stay at home all day long, you can't keep coming up with new activities for the kids.

ISABELA: Olha que gracinha eles agora brincando no balanço. Look how cute the way they're playing on the swing now.

MARIANA: Oh, um empurrando o outro! Oh, one pushing the other!

ISABELA: Oh... Que gracinha! Oh... How cute...

MARIANA: Acho que vão ficar amigo até grande, hein? \(\text{\textit{I think they'll be friends till they get older, right?}}\)

ISABELA: \(\text{\textit{É!}}\) Yeah!
They are getting along really well

Usage Notes

1. Olha que bonitinho eles brincando agora!

Notice that, when Isabela talks about the nice way the kids are playing, she omits the verb estar (to be) in the sentence in Portuguese and she uses only the main verb in the gerund: eles brincando (something like: “the way they are playing”). This is a common use of the gerund in Portuguese, with the auxiliary verb omitted. Both Mariana and Isabela do this a number of times in this video. At the same time, notice that Isabela continues to use the subject pronoun eles even though in English it would be unlikely to hear “they playing.”

2. Estão se dando super bem, né?

You already know that the verb dar (to give) is used a lot in Portuguese, with several different and interesting meanings. Here we have a good example: se dar bem, which means “to get along well.” Notice the use of the slang super to express intensity, replacing muito (very). The two kids are getting along very well...

3. Estão se acostumando um com o outro

English speakers can have a hard time with the expression um(a)(s) + PREP + o(a)(s) outra(a)(s). Here, the preposition is com (with). In some cases, um com o outro can be translated as “one with the other,” but this is not what we see here. In this sentence, its corresponding expression in English is: “to each other” and in many cases it also can be “with each other.” Notice that in Portuguese you need to watch for the gender (masculine/feminine) and also the number (singular/plural) of the nouns you are using in this context.
4. Estão *perdendo a vergonha*.

The Portuguese word *vergonha* can be translated either as “shame” or “shy,” depending on the context. In the case here, the mom is happy because the two kids are now playing well together, after a period of some embarrassment or shyness at first.

Notice:
- *com vergonha, envergonhado*: embarrassed, shy or ashamed, feeling shame (depending on the context);
- *sem vergonha*: shameless, impudent, insolent.

5. *Pra eles brincarem* aqui no parquinho.

Here we see a great example of Personal Infinitive (when the infinitive agrees with a subject): *para eles brincarem*. Portuguese is the only Romance language that has this kind of infinite (along with the Impersonal one). Grammatically the rule is that after a preposition, the verb will be in the infinitive, e.g, *para brincar*. However, by doing so, we lose a sense of who is doing the action. Brazilians reinsert the subject pronoun to clear up this ambiguity. The Personal Infinitive is also commonly used as a replacement for the Subjunctive (*Pra que eles brincassem* / *brinquem* aqui no parquinho).


The Portuguese word for “playground” or “playscape” is *parquinho*, always in the diminutive, maybe in opposition to *parque de diversões* (amusement park). The word *parque* means “park” or “public garden.”

7. ...ficar só trancado em casa *não dá*!

Another interesting use of verb *dar: não dar*, which means “it’s not possible; it’s not good.”
8. Não, *na hora* ela ficou desesperada!

Talking about her daughter’s accident, this mom says that “in the moment that the accident happened” (*na hora*) the girl was very afraid, desperate.


When describing the little girl’s accident, the mom points out that she bled a lot. Notice the ways you can say “to bleed” in Portuguese: *sair sangue* (most common); *perder sangue* (lit. “to loose blood”; when there is a good amount of it) or *sangrar* (a little bit more formal).

10. E ela teve que *tomar ponto*?

Poor thing... The little girl needed some stitches (*pontos*) after her accident. Notice the verbs used in Portuguese to express “to stitch up:” *dar ponto* (from the agent point of view) or *levar/tomar ponto* (from the recipient point of view).

11. Pietra, cuidado, filha, *não sobe* aí não que você pode cair! Você já se machucou uma vez, hein?

Technically the Negative Imperative in Portuguese is formed from the Present Subjunctive + *não* (don’t). But in common spoken Brazilian Portuguese, it is usual to use the Present Indicative to express commands. Here we have a good example: instead of *não suba*, Mariana says *não sobe*.

12. Mas agora você vê que ele já tá ótimo, brincando *numa boa*....

Do you want to sound like a Brazilian? Well, a good way to do it is using some slang... Here we have a good one: *numa boa*, that would be something like “looking fine” (*Ele agora tá numa boa*, “He’s looking fine now”).
13. Ah, mas não adianta!

These two moms agree that once the child starts going to school, he will catch some sort of bug. Here the negative form of the verb, não adianta, means something similar to “it’s not use.” Notice there is also a special meaning of the verb adiantar (lit. to antecipate, to set the clock ahead): Isto não adianta (That is no good); De que adianta isso? (What's the use of that?).

14. É virose daqui, virose de lá...

What a great expression in Portuguese! É X daqui, X de lá... It's a wonderful way to emphasize things. In this case, the mom is making the point that viruses are something very commonly seen at schools, since you have a lot of kids gathering together everyday in the same space. Don’t mistake it by the English expression “here and there” - the meaning is exactly the opposite in Portuguese (all the time, very often, in a big amount).

15. ...ele tá se soltando um pouco mais, sabe?

Soltar (lit. “to unfasten, untie, let loose”) has an interesting meaning here: the little boy is changing the way he relates to other kids. Shy at first, he is now more social and he’s interacting better with his friends at school. We could say that the meaning here is something close to “to be released from social confinement.” Notice that, with this particular meaning, the verb is reflexive: soltar-se.

16. Acho que vão ficar amigo até grande, hein?

“The adjective must match the noun in number in Portuguese”. Well, at least this is what the textbooks say… But here we have a good example showing that, in common spoken Brazilian Portuguese, this is not always the case. The “gramatically correct” form here would be: Acho que vão ficar amigos até [quando forem] grandes, hein?