



These notes accompany the Podcast lesson that you can access at <http://tltc.la.utexas.edu/brazilpod/tafalado/lesson.php?lt=gra&p=10>.

Grammar Lesson #10: Word Order of Negative Phrases **Who pays when invited to parties**

Dialog

Valdo: **Michelle, você não quer ir no aniversário do meu amigo? Vai ser em um restaurante aqui em Austin.**

Michelle, ¿te gustaría ir a una fiesta de cumpleaños de un amigo mío? Será en un restaurante aquí en Austin.

Michelle, do you want to go to the birthday party of a friend of mine? It will be in a restaurant here in Austin.

Michelle: **Não, eu não quero não.**

No, no quiero.

No, I don't want to.

Valdo: **Por que? Cê não quer comer comida boa não?**

¿Por qué? ¿No quieres comer buena comida?

Why? Don't you want to eat some good food?

Michelle: **Querer eu quero, mas aqui, mesmo sendo convidado, a gente tem que pagar! Não, isso não está certo não!**

Querer, sí lo quiero, pero aquí, aun cuando te invitan, somos nosotros quienes tenemos que pagar. No, eso no es cierto!

I want to, but here, even if you are invited, we have to pay. No, that's not right!

Valdo: **Eh, no Brasil não se faz isso não. Quem convida dá banquete. Mas aqui é assim, fazer o quê. Você não quer ir mesmo?**



Sí, en el Brasil no se hace así. Quien invita es el que paga todo. Pero aquí es así, ¿qué se puede hacer? ¿De verdad no quieres ir?

Yea, in Brazil you wouldn't do that. Whoever does the inviting provides for all. But that's the way it is here. Are you sure you don't want to go?

Michelle: **Não, não e não.**

No, no quiero.

No way.

Cultural Notes

Besides the lessons in pronunciation and grammar, all of the dialogs key on some cultural issue that Valdo and Michelle have noticed as Brazilians living in the United States.

In Brazil, if a person invites other friends to celebrate a birthday, or any other special occasion, the person inviting will pay for all the expenses. The invited friends do not usually pay for anything. In the U.S. sometimes, even when invited, everyone shares in the cost.

Grammar Notes

All languages have different ways of showing emphasis. One of the ways to do so in Portuguese is to add an extra *não* to negative sentences. For example, if someone were to invite you to something in English and if you really didn't want to go, you might say something like, 'No, I really don't want to go'. The word 'really' adds the emphasis.

In Portuguese, this emphasis is shown by adding an extra *não* at the end of the sentence. That is why in the dialog Michelle says, *Não, eu não quero não*. 'No, I don't want to no.' The word *não* has three different functions in the sentence.

Não, – negates the whole sentence
eu não quero – negates the verb
não – adds emphasis

Notice also in the dialog that Michelle ends by saying, *Não, não e não*. Sometimes when the verb is already understood by context, you can just repeat this phrase without a verb. Truth told, it sounds a lot like something that an exasperated mother says to her child when some request has been given 15 times.