

LESSON THIRTY

LANGUAGE STUDY-

Morfemas – Significados

A definição de “**morfema**” incluiu a frase “partes significativas”. Há um relacionamento entre o **significado** e as **formas** do idioma. Nas línguas, as formas não podem ser separadas dos seus significados. Não seria interessante e nem proveitoso estudar apenas os sons de um idioma sem qualquer consideração pelos seus significados. O sistema de **significados** de um idioma não poderá ser analisado à parte de suas formas e a distribuição das mesmas... Não há **significado sem formas**.

Por isso consideramos estas duas partes – forma e significado – inseparável. O fato de um idioma ser um sistema formal é indiscutível. Mas o idioma é também comunicação; um sistema de comunicação com o relacionamento “forma-significado” para sua base. Toda língua é um sistema de símbolos extremamente complexo, tão complexo que uma descrição minuciosa de qualquer um levaria uma vida inteira de estudo por um lingüista profissional.

Precisamos lembrar que há muitas ambigüidades e distinções obscuras dentro do inglês. Muitos dos contrastes de forma no inglês parecem muito inconsistentes. Distinções minuciosas dos **significados** não deveriam nos desanistar nem fazer com que imaginemos que a pessoa falando está inconsistente. Em fato eles devem nos estimular a dominá-los como uma maneira de falar eficientemente com as pessoas no inglês.

OBJECTS



DESK



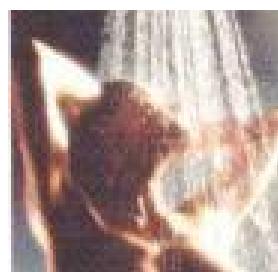
DRAWER



CUPBOARD (kâbrd)



BATHROOM, RESTROOM



SHOWER (sháuer)



BEDROOM

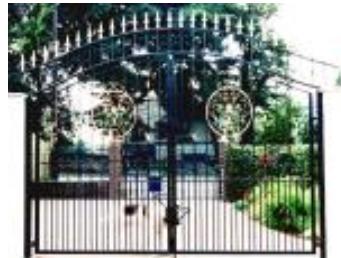
中華

CHINESE (tiániz)

FACT (fect) – fato



KNOWLEDGE – sabedoria, conhecimento



GATE



SEAT BELT

SONG – canção, uma música

TIP (têp) – gorteja, dica, ponta



GENTLEMAN (diêntelman) – cavalheiro, senhor

“Ladies and gentlemen...!”



SUIT (sut) – terno, traje



bathing suit



TIE (tái)



WALLET



RIDE - carona

VERBS

to PAY / PAID (pêid) – pagar

Did you pay the maid? He didn't pay us.

to WEAR / WORE – usar (roupa), vestir

I want to wear this dress. What should I wear?

to SING / SANG – cantar

He sings in the bathroom. I like to sing.

to PUT / PUT – por, colocar

Where did you put the box? I put it in the car.

to STAND / STOOD – estar de pé. erger-se, levantar-se, estar em posição vertical, por de pé, suportar, agüentar.

We can stand next to the wall. He will stand soon.

to RIDE (ráid) / **RODE** (rôud) – montar, andar de, andar em

Can I ride your horse? We want to ride your bike.

to ALLOW (aláu) / **ALLOWED** (aláud)

to LET / LET (lét): deixar, permitir

to PERMIT (prmêt) / **PERMITTED** (prmêted)

Is that permitted? I can let you do this. Why did you allow this?

QUALIFIERS

THROUGH – através de, pelo meio de, por

UNDER (ândr) – em baixo de, debaixo

BESIDE - do lado, ao lado

ON – seguindo em frente. “Go on”, “Pass on”, “Roll on”, “From now on”....

EXPRESSIONS

EVERYBODY (évribari) – todos, todo o mundo

EVERYONE (évriwan) – todos, todo o mundo

SOMEONE (sâmwan) – alguém

ANYONE – alguém (interrogativo, negativo)

NO ONE (nôwan) – ninguém

PAYBACK – acerto de contas, vingança

BROKE (brôuk) – liso, sem dinheiro

IN FRONT OF – em frente de

to “GIVE A RIDE” – dar carona

to “TURN OFF” (to trnóf) – desligar

to “TURN ON” (to trnon) – ligar

HOWEVER – de qualquer modo

WHEREVER – de qualquer lugar

WHATEVER – qualquer coisa

WHOEVER – qualquer pessoa

WHICHEVER – quaisquer

WHENEVER - qualquer hora

“NEXTDOOR NEIGHBORS” - os vizinhos do lado

“HAVE A NICE DAY” – “tenha um bom dia”

“EVERY OTHER DAY” – “dia sim, dia não”

“HOW OLD ARE YOU?” – “Quantos anos você tem?”

“HOW OLD IS SHE?” – “Quantos anos ela tem?”

“SHE’S FIFTEEN.” – “Ela tem quinze.”

“I’M TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OLD.” - “Tenho vinte e cinco anos de idade.”

GRAMMAR

“HAD BETTER” – deve (com consequências)

- “She had better go.”

(Had + better verbo.)

- “You had better (‘dbetter) stop!”

- “The students (‘dbetter) go **early**.”

“ ‘DBETTER’ ”

Immediate Future

**** SEMI-VERBO AUX. ****

“I’m going to study.”

“GONNA”

“She’s not going to (gonna) go.”

To be (Going + to verbo.)

“What are you (gonna) wear?”

“What are we (gonna) do?”

- FRAMES -

1. We have to PAY the bill.
I want to ____ the ticket.
You don't have to ____ more.
Can you ____ this for me?
2. I think he PAID them.
I ____ for my bedroom.
Do you think he _____.
She ____ for the suit.
3. Can I WEAR this shirt?
You can ____ anything.
I usually ____ a suit.
Are you gonna ____ a tie?
4. She WORE a pink dress.
We ____ our boots.
They ____ nothing in bed.
I ____ those pants yesterday.
5. He SINGS in the bathroom.
We think she ____ at church.
She ____ soprano.
He always ____ the "blues".
6. You SANG at my party, remember?
She ____ at the club every night.
She said they ____ sometimes.
They ____ our song.
7. You have PUT the facts on paper.
Where do you want to ____ the desk?
What did you ____ in your cupboards?
Where did you ____ the wallet?
8. We were STANDING at the station.
He is ____ near door.
I'm ____ under the bridge.
Why are you ____ here?
9. They STOOD with me.
I ____ your bike there.
He ____ on the chair.
We ____ at the bank for hours.
10. I can't STAND this anymore!
She couldn't ____ the neighbors.
We can't ____ the manager.
He will have to ____ the headache.
11. Can I RIDE your motorcycle?
Do you want to ____ my horse, too?
Where did you learn to ____ a bike?
I always ____ in the morning.
12. He RODE the horse.
We ____ the train downtown.
I think she ____ on a bus.
They ____ with us.

13. Who PERMITED this?
He _____ us to see.
When am I _____ to leave?
They _____ the tragedy.

14. He won't ALLOW us to go through.
She doesn't _____ any parties.
Will he _____ you to wear that?
I do what the law _____.

15. Will your mother LET you go?
We _____ our dog come in.
I _____ them go to the movies.
Your father won't _____ you do that.

16. The chair is BESIDE the bed.
Are you _____ the church?
The horse ran _____ the truck.
It's _____ you!.

17. I worked THROUGH the night.
You can't see _____ a wall.
They went _____ the tunnel.
I slept _____ the show.

18. They live UNDER the bridge.
We are _____ the 2nd floor.
She was _____ water.
It's _____ the desk.

19. She's not GOING to go.
Tonight, I'm GONNA study.
What are you GONNA wear?
Do you know what you're GONNA say?

20. She HAD BETTER pay her sister.
You 'DBETTER stop!
I 'DBETTER go.
The meeting 'DBETTER finish soon.

PHRASES

1. My sister doesn't like to wash the dishes, but she likes to cook.
2. She wanted to wear her **new** **red** blouse **next week**. Are you going with her?
3. I need to take my **two** sons **to** the doctor. **Both** got sick **last night**.
4. I shopped for a suit and tie, but then I bought only a shirt.
5. We shouldn't allow those **sick** children to be **together** with the others.
6. I'm going to take along **both** kinds of soda. Do you prefer another soda?
7. My sister is learning how to sing with my cousin. I don't like to sing
8. Did you remember the tip? No I only paid the waiter for the meal.
9. You didn't understand what I meant. Is the newspaper **on** the couch?
10. Does your mother cook **well**? What kinds of food do you like to eat?
11. She said she didn't know how to go **home** **from** **where** she was.
12. They opened the window, because it was very **hot** **in** the bedroom.
13. **How much** money does he **already** have for the trip? He 'dbetter have **more**.
14. How could you allow him to do this? I don't know how to help him.
15. Is she waiting for a taxi? Does she want a ride?
16. **Where** did you put the wine? I put it **in** the fridge to get **cold**.
17. She **already** finished her homework and **now** she is playing **in** the park.
18. I thought I saw someone driving your car. By the way, **where**'s the key?
19. You 'dbetter not go **in** **there**. Do you know what you are going to find?
20. Our maid was **at** the gate. She was riding a **green** bicycle.