

LESSON THIRTY - ONE

LANGUAGE STUDY-

MORFEMAS – Significados Principais

A ciência de significados se baseia em alguns princípios importantes e definitivos, os quais devemos entender se iremos descobrir os significados dos morfemas, palavras e frases. Muitos destes princípios são conexos e alguns são relacionados a outros.

1. **Não há sinônimos exatos numa língua.** O que queremos dizer é que não há duas palavras que são completamente equivalentes em seus significados. Por exemplo, as palavras “TRUTH” (verdade), e “VERITY” (verdade). Podemos dizer “he spoke the truth”, mas nunca diríamos “he spoke the verity”. Nem no inglês e em nenhum outro idioma acharemos palavras completamente idênticas.
2. **Não há equivalência exata entre idiomas.** Temos que aprender que cada palavra em cada língua tem seu próprio significado especial e que nós não podemos presumir que as duas línguas têm quaisquer detalhes que concordam. Uma das maiores dificuldades vem de presumir que palavras parecidas com o português têm o mesmo significado.
3. **Ambigüidades ocorrem em todas as línguas.** Nenhum idioma é perfeito, nem mesmo o grego. O hábito de construir piadas (em inglês puns) sobre aparências entre palavras é quase universal.
4. **Historicamente** – todas as línguas vão mudando os significados de algumas palavras. “Kid” – filhote de cabra – começou a ser usado como filhos nossos porque parecem como “cabritinhos”. A palavra “gay” antes significava apenas “alegre, p’ra cima”.
5. **As formas tem “áreas” de significados.** Estamos muito acostumados em pensar nas palavras tendo pontos específicos de significado, enquanto devemos tratá-las como áreas de significado. Algumas áreas são extensas enquanto outras são muito restritas, mas todas são áreas. A palavra LOVE por exemplo tem muitas áreas de significado: I love my wife, I love to do it, I love apples, I love the way you laugh.

6. **As palavras revelam diferenças culturais.** Isto é natural porque as palavras simbolizam os traços da cultura. Em fato não podemos entender a língua de um povo sem também entender sua cultura.

Uma vez que a pessoa reconhece que a cada palavra de um idioma tem sua história especial e área de significado, ela evitará muitos erros sérios que vem de ignorância ou negligência. As palavras não devem ser traduzidas literalmente do inglês para o português.

OBJECTS

THOUGHT



AMUSEMENT PARK



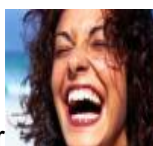
LETTER



CLOSET



HUMOR – humor



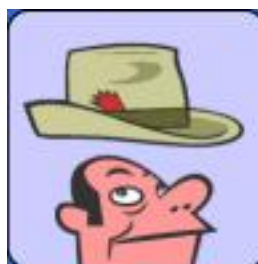
NAPKIN



JUSTICE



HAT



CONCERT



GIFT / PRESENT



STADIUM



KISS



REPORTER



MARRIAGE (ato)



INTERVIEW – entrevista

STORY – estória, conto

HISTORY – história

WEDDING (evento)



BRIDE - noiva

BRIDEGROOM – noivo (fiancé)

ELECTRICITY –



GARTER



SOUP(súp)



RING



SOAP



VOWS – votos



VERBS

to TELL / TOLD - contar, narrar

I'm gonna tell you about it. He told us his story.

to PARTICIPATE / PARTICIPATED – participar

He didn't participate in the meeting. We participated.

to SIGN / SIGND (saind) – assinar



I didn't sign the document. Did you sign your name?

to BORROW / BORROWD – pedir emprestado (**FROM**)

Can I borrow your bike? He borrowed Jane's hat.

to LEND / LENT – emprestar (**TO**)

The bank wouldn't lend me **more** money. I lent my suit to him.

to DIRTY / DIRTID – sujar

She dirtied my **new** floor. I didn't dirty your car.

to CLEAN (clin) / **CLEAND** – limpar

Did you clean your room? I have to clean the kitchen.

QUALIFIERS

BEHIND – atrás de

INSIDE – dentro

OUTSIDE - fora

DIRTY – sujo

CLEAN – limpo

WRONG – errado

RIGHT – certo

HEALTHY – saudável

WISE – sábio

SUN – sol

SHADE – sombra

SHADOW – sombra

SUNNY – ensolarado

SHADY – escuro, sombrio

BRIGHT – claro, brilhoso

AGAINST – contra

FULL – cheio

EMPTY - vazio

EXPRESSIONS

ONE – um tal, um certo, um

this one

which one

any one

the **big** one

ONE PERSON – uma pessoa

TWO PERSONS - duas pessoas

TWO PEOPLE – duas pessoas

INTENTIONAL – intencional

UNINTENTIONAL – não intencional

PARKING LOT – estacionamento

PARKING SPACE – estacionamento, vaga

to “**TURN IN TO**” – tornar-se

“**I’M AFRAID**” – tenho medo, receio

“**GO BACK**” – volte para lá!

“**COME BACK**” - volte para cá!

“**MADE IN THE SHADE**” – fácil, sem problema

to “**HAVE TO DO WITH**” – ter a ver com

to “**HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH**” – ter nada a ver com

to “**TAKE TURNS**” – alternar, ir por vez

GRAMMAR

HE IS **OLD** – Ele é velho.

I AM **OLDER** THAN PETER – sou mais velho que Peter.

JOHN IS THE **OLDEST** – John é o mais velho.

SHE IS **HAPPY** – Ela é feliz.

JANE IS **HAPPIER** THAN MARY – Jane está mais feliz que Mary.

JANE IS THE **HAPPIEST** – Jane é a mais feliz.

PEGGY IS **BEAUTIFUL** – Peggy é linda.

SUSAN IS **MORE BEAUTIFUL** THAN BETH – Susan é mais linda que Beth.

SUSAN IS THE **MOST BEAUTIFUL** – Susan é a mais linda.

o mais ()

o menos ()

a mais () **MORE**

a menos () **LESS**

os mais () ... de THE **MOST**

os menos () ... de THE **LEAST**

as mais ()

as menos ()

Letters of the Alphabet

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk	Ll	Mm
Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv	Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz

FRAMES

1. He wants to PARTICIPATE tonight.
I didn't _____ in the meeting.
Do you want to _____ in the wedding?
We have to _____ in the game.
2. They PARTICIPATED in the show.
She _____ in the interview.
I had _____ in the story.
He _____ in writing the book.
3. Did you SIGN the document?
I can't _____ this paper.
Will you _____ your name?
How did you _____ it?
4. They SIGNED the vows.
I have _____ your passport.
They _____ all their names.
She _____ that yesterday.
5. Can I BORROW this?
Did she _____ your car?
We need to _____ a napkin.
She always _____ from him.
6. They could LEND their time.
I can't _____ any more money.
She'll _____ her apartment.
Jim wants to _____ his suit.
7. Did you TELL her?
He wants to _____ a story.
What can you _____ me?
There is nothing to _____.
8. She TOLD me what happened.
They _____ where he was.
I think he _____ his mother.
We _____ stories all night.
9. She will DIRTY her dress.
Did you _____ the floor?
I don't want to _____ this.
You shouldn't _____ your shoes.
10. They DIRTIED their hands.
He _____ my new car.
The cat _____ the new couch.
You _____ the present.
11. Please CLEAN your room.
Can you _____ my glasses?
I want to _____ the closet.
He needs to _____ his face.
12. We CLEANED the church.
They never _____ their garage.
I _____ your ball with soap.
He _____ his floor.

13. We were **BEHIND** the stadium.
He is _____ the reporter.
It's _____ the door.
I am _____ you.

15. There are **few** **WISE** men.
Is that _____ to do?
Older people are **usually** _____.
That's a _____ answer.

17. What a **CLEAN** boy!
It was a _____ job.
Their closet looks _____.
Her boyfriend is very _____.

19. You are **always** **RIGHT**.
I have the _____ story.
You have to know the _____ people.
What's the _____ time?

21. This meal is very **HEALTHY**.
They have a _____ baby.
You look very _____.
My animals are **all** _____.

23. Their glasses are **FULL**.
My car is _____.
The streets are _____ of people.
The stadium is _____ **tonight**.

25. The sun is very **BRIGHT**.
Your face is _____.
That color is _____.
You have a _____ kitchen.

14. The animals are **INSIDE** the corral.
My book was _____ your car.
They are _____ the building.
It was _____ our garage.

16. Your car is **DIRTY**.
This field is _____.
Our windows are _____.
She has _____ napkins.

18. This is the **WRONG** store.
You made the _____ cake.
I bought the _____ shoes.
I chose the _____ feature.

20. My uncle is very **WEALTHY**.
Everyone wants to be _____.
I know a _____ businesswoman.
She chose the _____ husband.

22. We are living **OUTSIDE** the city.
They put the soap _____ the cart.
Your tie is _____ your coat.
The dishes are _____ the cupboard.

24. They are **AGAINST** the project.
I put the gift _____ the wall.
He ran _____ the clock.
She is _____ marriage.

26. They are **in** the SUN.
I left my dog **in** the _____.
The _____ hurts my eyes.
I want to stay **in** the _____.

27. Put the baby **in** the SHADE.

I prefer the _____.

We had the meal **in** the _____.

I hung up my clothes **in** the _____.

28. **Today** is a **SUNNY** day.

This is a _____ city.

Yesterday had _____ afternoon.

We visited a _____ field.

29. Which ONE do you want?

I will take **any** _____ that there is.

Will this _____ be good?

I prefer the **blue** _____.

30. It will TURN INTO something **special**.

They can _____ flowers.

She wants to _____ a lady.

He's gonna _____ a monster.

31. They didn't want to TAKE TURNS

You should **always** _____.

With **many** people you have to _____.

Can I _____ with you?

PHRASES

1. I looked at her **while** she looked at the **dirty** couch. I cleaned the couch.
2. I saw your dog **in** the street. The children were afraid of your dog.
3. Did you take the gift **to** your aunt? She liked it very **much**.
4. I need to clean my closet, then my house **inside** and **outside**.
5. I thought that you were working **at night**. You're going to be **wealthy**.
6. Would you like to try on another dress? This one is very **beautiful**.
7. She remembered to buy the soap. I knew she was going to buy it **today**.
8. Did you like the soup **last night**? I was so **good** the restaurant was **full**.
9. I paid the telephone bill and **now** I don't have money for the ice cream.
10. **Where** did you put the keys? I left them **on** the table. Didn't you see?
11. Is her bicycle **in** the car? I put it **inside** the garage.
12. Jack borrowed a coat for the interview. His was **at** the cleaners.
13. John is telling a story. It's one about learning to participate in life.
14. A **popular** story is **usually** **easy** to tell. Can you remember one?
15. That information is **easy** to get. **All** that you need is **enough** money.
16. Sooner or later you'll have to borrow something from someone.
17. I can't lend **any** **more** money to you. You **still** haven't paid me.
18. Jane wanted to have nothing more to do with her boyfriend.
19. He started reading when he was **five** years **old**. I think he will be **smart**.
20. Is it very **far** to **where** you live? Never mind, we'll go by car.