

## 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.

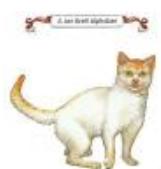
## OBJECTS



THOUGHT



AMUSEMENT PARK



LETTER



CLOSET



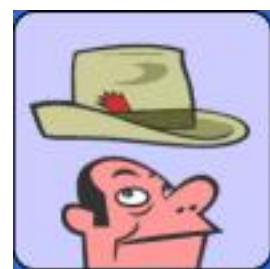
HUMOR – humor



NAPKIN



JUSTICE



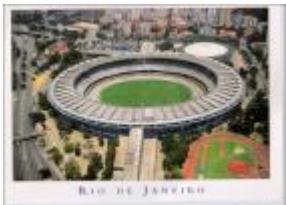
HAT



**CONCERT**



**GIFT / PRESENT**



**STADIUM**



**KISS**



**REPORTER**



**MARRIAGE (ato)**

**INTERVIEW** – entrevista

**WEDDING** (evento)



**STORY** – estória, conto

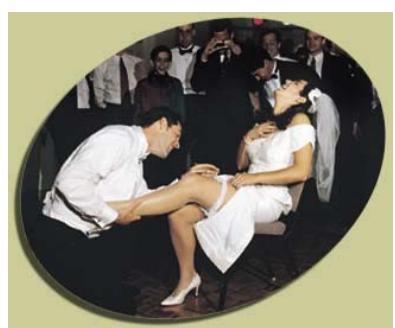
**BRIDE** - noiva

**HISTORY** – história

**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

<b>BEHIND</b> – atrás de	<b>SUN</b> – sol
<b>INSIDE</b> – dentro	<b>SHADE</b> – sombra
<b>OUTSIDE</b> - fora	<b>SHADOW</b> – sombra
<b>DIRTY</b> – sujo	<b>SUNNY</b> – ensolarado
<b>CLEAN</b> – limpo	<b>SHADY</b> – escuro, sombrio
<b>WRONG</b> – errado	<b>BRIGHT</b> – claro, brilhoso
<b>RIGHT</b> – certo	<b>AGAINST</b> – contra
<b>HEALTHY</b> – saudável	<b>FULL</b> – cheio
<b>WISE</b> – sábio	<b>EMPTY</b> - vazío

## EXPRESSIONS

<b>ONE</b> – um tal, um certo, um this one which one any one the <b>big</b> one	<b>SUMMER</b> – verão <b>FALL</b> – outono <b>WINTER</b> – inverno <b>SPRING</b> – primavera
<b>ONE PERSON</b> – uma pessoa	
<b>TWO PERSONS</b> - duas pessoas	
<b>TWO PEOPLE</b> – duas pessoas	
<b>INTENTIONAL</b> – intencional	
<b>UNINTENTIONAL</b> – não intencional	
<b>PARKING LOT</b> – estacionamento	
<b>PARKING SPACE</b> – estacionamento, vaga	
to “ <b>TURN IN TO</b> ” – tornar-se	
“ <b>I'M AFRAID</b> ” – tenho medo, receio	
“ <b>GO BACK</b> ” – volte para lá!	
“ <b>COME BACK</b> ”- volte para cá!	
“ <b>MADE IN THE SHADE</b> ” – fácil, sem problema	
to “ <b>HAVE TO DO WITH</b> ” – ter a ver com	
to “ <b>HAVE NOTHING TO DO WITH</b> ” – ter nada a ver com	
to “ <b>TAKE TURNS</b> ” – 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 **pink** city.

**Yesterday** had **pink** afternoon.

We visited a **pink** field.

29. Which ONE do you want?

I will take **any** \_\_\_\_\_ that there is.

Will this **one** be good?

I prefer the **blue** \_\_\_\_\_.

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

They can **grow** flowers.

She wants to **turn** **into** a lady.

He's gonna **turn** **into** 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.