

## LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Basic Bootcamp #2 Hello, I'm American!

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# 2

## INTRODUCTION

JP: This is Basic Bootcamp Lesson 2. My name is JP and I'm here with Fernando.

Fernando: Hola, JP.

JP: Hola, Fernando. So today we've got another basic lesson about introductions. And in this lesson we're not only going to learn somebody's name, but we're also going to learn their nationalities. Alright, let's listen to the dialogue.

## DIALOGUE

MICHELLE: ¡Hola! Soy Michelle. Soy costarricense.

CARLOS: ¡Hola, Michelle! Yo soy Carlos. Soy estadounidense.

JP: Let's hear it again, dramatic speed.

MICHELLE: ¡Hola! Soy Michelle. Soy costarricense.

CARLOS: ¡Hola, Michelle! Yo soy Carlos. Soy estadounidense.

JP: One more time with the translation.

MICHELLE: ¡Hola! Soy Michelle. Soy costarricense.

MICHELLE: Hello. I'm Michelle. I'm Costa Rican.

CARLOS: ¡Hola, Michelle! Yo soy Carlos. Soy estadounidense.

CARLOS: Hello, Michelle. I'm Carlos. I'm American.

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

JP: Alright, Fernando, what just happened?

Fernando: Looks like Michelle and Carlos met for the first time, so they told each other their names and nationalities.

JP: Ok, so Michelle was Costa Rican, right?

Fernando: Right, she said she was costarricense. And Carlos said he was estadounidense.

JP: Now, Fernando, do Latinos always introduce themselves with their nationalities?

Fernando: Sometimes we do. Your nationality gives you a lot more information. Remember, there are 20 countries where Spanish is the official language and the population of Spanish speakers in the US is huge.

JP: Ok, so I guess nationality is a good thing to be able to talk about even at the very beginning level.

## VOCAB LIST

Fernando: Sure. So let's take a look at the vocabulary. Estadounidense.

JP: American.

Fernando: Estadounidense.

JP: Alright, what's next?

Fernando: Costarricense.

JP: Costa Rican.

Fernando: Costarricense.

JP: Right. What's next?

Fernando: Puertorriqueño.

JP: Puerto Rican.

Fernando: Puertorriqueño.

JP: Right. What's next?

Fernando: Inglés.

JP: English.

Fernando: Inglés.

JP: Ok, last one.

Fernando: Español.

JP: Spanish.

Fernando: Español.

## VOCAB AND PHRASE USAGE

JP: Alright, Fernando. Where are we going to start today?

Fernando: Let's start with Costarricense.

JP: Costarricense. This is someone from Costa Rica.

Fernando: Costarricense.

JP: Got it. Costarricense. So how about someone from Puerto Rico?

Fernando: Puertorriqueño.

JP: Puertorriqueño. So Puertorriqueño is a Puerto Rican dude, right?

Fernando: Yes. The feminine word would be Puertorriqueña with an A vowel at the end.

JP: Puertorriqueña. Alright, that A vowel at the end of an adjective indicates feminine. So like Jennifer Lopez...

Fernando: Puertorriqueña.

JP: And Marc Anthony?

Fernando: Puertorriqueño.

JP: Ok, so Marc Anthony doesn't get the A vowel at the end because he's not feminine.

Fernando: Right. Jennifer Lopez is Puertorriqueña. Marc Anthony is Puertorriqueño.

JP: Cool. So Puertorriqueño is an ethnicity. What's their nationality?

Fernando: Estadounidense.

JP: Ok, so Estadounidense is American.

Fernando: Yes, because Puerto Rico is part of the US.

JP: Right, so how do we say it again?

Fernando: Estadounidense.

JP: Estadounidense. But that's the masculine form, right? So what's the feminine form?

Fernando: Estadounidense. With this word the masculine and feminine forms are the same. Estadounidense. Same with Costarricense, the masculine and feminine forms sound the same.

JP: So Marc Anthony is estadounidense.

Fernando: Jennifer Lopez es estadounidense tambien.

JP: Yo tambien. Me too, I'm American. Yo soy estadounidense.

Fernando: That's your nationality.

JP: And my ethnicity?

Fernando: Filipino.

JP: ¡Claro! Of course.

Fernando: Y yo soy Mexicano.

JP: You're Mexican.

Fernando: Sí, Mexicano.

JP: Mexicano What about the feminine form. What about like Selma Hayek?

Fernando: Selma Hayek is Mexicana.

JP: Es Mexicana. Y Penelope Cruz? Mexicana, no?

Fernando: JP, Penelope Cruz es Española.

JP: Oh, right. She's Spanish. Ok, so how do we say that again, a Spanish woman?

Fernando: Española. Penelope Cruz es Española.

JP: Española. So that's the feminine form. And a Spanish dude would be...

Fernando: Español. Same as the language, Español.

JP: Ok, the language Español. That's a good point. English is like that too, right? The word for an English dude is

Fernando: Inglés.

JP: Inglés like David Beckam.

Fernando: Inglés

JP: And Victoria Beckam.

Fernando: Es Inglesa

JP: Ok, David Beckam es Inglés, Victoria Beckam es Inglesa.

Fernando: Aa sí yes.

JP: Got it. So, Fernando, before we get to the grammar point I want to ask you about

my nationality again.

Fernando: Sí, JP. Tú eres estadounidense.

JP: Right, soy estadounidense. What about the word Americano?

Fernando: We get that all the time. Americano or the feminine Americana would be someone from America.

JP: Right, so I am from America.

Fernando: In Spanish America means North America and South America, so if you say Soy Americano we get it, but technically it's not a nationality.

JP: Alright, now let's talk about some grammar.

## LESSON FOCUS

Fernando: We've been using the verb ser to talk about nationalities. The verb ser is like the English word "to be" and we use it to talk about identity, so if I want to say "I'm American" we said...

Fernando: Soy estadounidense. Soy is the first person form of ser.

JP: So soy means "I am".

Fernando: Yes.

JP: Ok, now what if I'm not talking about myself?

Fernando: Who do you want to talk about?

JP: Fernando, I want to talk about you. So in English I'd say "You are Mexican", for example.



Fernando: Eres Mexicano.

JP: Mexicano means “Mexican”.

Fernando: And eres is the word for “you are”.

JP: Eres.

Fernando: Sí! Eres Mexicano. “You’re Mexican” but...

JP: But what?

Fernando: You probably won’t go around telling people that they’re Mexican. You might ask someone if they’re Mexican.

JP: Alright then, so how do you make Eres Mexicano into a question?

Fernando: Eres Mexicano? “Are you Mexican?”

JP: Eres Mexicano? Just like that? With the question intonation?

Fernando: Eres Mexicano?

JP: No Fernando, soy estadounidense.

Fernando: I see what you did there.

JP: Yeah, so “I am”.

Fernando: soy

JP: You are?

Fernando: eres

JP: What about a third person? When we talk about Selma Hayek?

Fernando: es Mexicana, Selma Hayek.

JP: es so that's "she is", right?

Fernando: "He is", "she is", "it is". It's all es

JP: Es. Ok, cool. So those are the singular forms of ser. "I am".

Fernando: soy

JP: You are.

Fernando: eres

JP: He is, she is, it is.

Fernando: es

JP: Cool. So those are all the singular forms of ser that we used in the dialogue and in this lesson. There are also plural forms.

Fernando: Do we have time to teach them now?

JP: Well, we can just list them off real quick because I know some people want to know. So "we are".

Fernando: somos

JP: You are.

Fernando: son

JP: And “they are”.

Fernando: son, it’s the same word.

JP: Ok, then I should mention that in Spain they have a special form for “you all are”.

Fernando: sois

JP: Sois, right? And you’re only going to hear that with your friends from Spain. So anyway, those are the plural forms of the verb ser.

Fernando: We’ll go over those in a future lesson.

## OUTRO

JP: Solid. Ok, thanks, Fernando, and thanks everyone for listening to Basic Bootcamp lesson 2, and we’ll see you at lesson 3.

Fernando: Hasta luego.

JP: Bye.