

## LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Newbie #3

## Who are you?

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 INTRODUCTION
- 4 DIALOGUE
- 4 POST CONVERSATION BANTER
- 5 VOCAB LIST
- 7 VOCAB AND PHRASE USAGE
- 11 LESSON FOCUS
- 14 OUTRO

# 3

# INTRODUCTION

Lizy: Bienvenidos a SpanishPod101.com!

Lizy: Buenos días, me llamo Lizy.

Alan: Alan here.

Lizy: Newbie series, lesson 3.

Alan: "Who Are You?" Hi my name is Alan La Rue and I am joined here by Lizy.  
¿Cómo te va Lizy?

Lizy: Muy pero muy bien, Alan. Hello and welcome to the third lesson of the newbie series from spanishpod101.

Alan: Thanks for joining us. Our newbie series is designed for those who are new to learning Spanish and who are ready to start from scratch.

Lizy: We take more time to focus on the basics for anyone starting out in the learning process of the Spanish language.

Alan: Come with us to study and learn the language and culture of Latin America and Spain.

Lizy: And get some helpful tips along the way.

Alan: Lizy, our newbie series is coming along very nicely.

Lizy: I think so. What did we study in our last lesson Alan?

Alan: Well in newbie lesson 2, we covered greetings and asking, “how are you all?”

Lizy: Right. “¿Cómo están?”,”How are you?”. And today Alan, what do we have for our audience?

Alan: Well Liz, today we have a very practical lesson. What I think is a natural follow up to “how are you all.”

Lizy: And that is...

Alan: “Who are you?”

Lizy: And what grammar point are we looking at?

Alan: Today we are going to be talking about the verb “ser” which means “to be.” See Lizy, would you say “ser” is a commonly used verb?

Lizy: Let’s just say it would be hard to speak Spanish without it.

Alan: “Ser”. I have to say one of the most basic and essential tasks that anyone new to the language has is learning how to express “being”, “existence” or “the way something is” or “the way things are.”

Lizy: Definitely.

Alan: Now before we jump into today’s conversation, remember guys, to reference this lesson with the third regional lessons of the Peruvian, Iberian and the Costa Rican series, in order to really get in closer contact with Spanish as it’s spoken in the world.

Lizy: ¿Listos?

Alan: ¡Vamos!

Lizy: Let's get into today's conversation.

## DIALOGUE

CÉSAR: ¿Quién eres tú?

AMANDA: Yo soy Amanda. ¿Y tú?

CÉSAR: Yo soy César. Soy músico.

AMANDA: ¡Qué bueno! Yo soy profesora.

CÉSAR: ¡Qué interesante!

CÉSAR: Who are you?

AMANDA: I am Amanda. And you?

CÉSAR: I am Cesar. I am a musician.

AMANDA: Great! I am a teacher.

CÉSAR: How interesting!

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Alan: So Cesar is a musician. What's music like in Latin America, Lizy?

Lizy: Well, seeing that Latin America is a very large place, there are a lot of different kinds of music.

Alan: What are some of the most popular kinds of music?

Lizy: Each country has its own kinds of folk music and all over Latin America, you can hear salsa, merengue and a bunch of different fusions of this and other kinds as well.

Alan: Aha, I see... So Lizy, tell me what's your favorite kind of popular music?

Lizy: Well, my favorite kind would have to be Latin pop, Reggaeton, even Christian music. I have really eclectic tastes.

Alan: Really eclectic from Reggaeton to Christian Music.

Lizy: Yes.

Alan: That's a pretty broad range. Hey Liz, I understand that you are a singer.

Lizy: To tell you the truth, I love singing, but in my house...

Alan: A shower singer. Hey Liz, why don't you give our audience a sample of that beautiful voice of yours?

Lizy: Oh thank you, thank you for that. It's a song written and sung by one of my favorites Ricardo Montaner. "Tan enamorados que así la noche dura un poco más..."

Alan: Lizy, congratulations. Okay guys, now let's focus on how some of the words from today's conversation sound.

Lizy: Great idea.

Alan: So let's begin with...

## VOCAB LIST

Lizy: “Quién”.

Alan: “Who.”

Lizy: “Quién”, “quién”.

Alan: Now we will hear...

Lizy: “Ser”.

Alan: “To be.”

Lizy: “Ser”, “ser”.

Alan: Next we will listen to...

Lizy: “Músico”.

Alan: “Musician.”

Lizy: “Mú-si-co”, “músico”.

Alan: Next we will hear...

Lizy: “Profesor”.

Alan: “Teacher”, “professor.”

Lizy: “Pro-fe-sor”, “profesor”.

Alan: And finally...

Lizy: “¡Qué interesante!”

Alan: “How interesting!”

Lizy: “Qué in-te-re-san-te”, “¡qué interesante!”

Alan: Lizy, we see that the word professor ends with an “or”. Can you tell us a little bit about the formation of this word?

Lizy: Well “profesor” refers to “male teacher” and “profesora” with an “a” refers to a “female.”

Alan: And if we are talking about more than one teacher?

Lizy: In that case, we would say “profesores” adding an “es” to the end when we are talking about more than one male teacher and we would say “profesoras” adding an “as” to the end when we are talking about more than one female teachers.

Alan: That’s a great point. And this seems to be the case for all nouns that end in or in the masculine singular.

Lizy: I think that would be fair to say.

Alan: So if that’s the case, then we could say “doctor”, “doctora”, “doctores”, “doctoras” since the word “doctor” has a same or ending as “profesor”.

Lizy: You got it.

## VOCAB AND PHRASE USAGE

Alan: Let's have a look at the usage for some of the words.

Lizy: Okay, what's the first word?

Alan: "Quién" Lizy, would you be so kind as to provide us with an example sentence. You can sing it if you want. I am sure our audience wouldn't mind.

Lizy: "¿Quién eres tú?"

Alan: "Who are you?" Now this example comes right from the conversation, correct?

Lizy: Yes.

Alan: So how could we translate "quién"?

Lizy: We see that the word "quién" means "who."

Alan: Okay how is "quién" most often used?

Lizy: It's often used as a question word.

Alan: Okay so other than the question, "¿Quién eres tú?" what other question could we use as an example?

Lizy: "¿Quién es?"

Alan: Ah "who is it?", good one.

Lizy: What's our next word Alan?



Alan: Well our next word is the verb that you said was very important to learn.

Lizy: “Ser”.

Alan: Haha that’s the one “ser”, “to be.” How about an example?

Lizy: “Soy de América Latina.”

Alan: “I am from Latin America.” Okay, so we see that the verb “ser” means “to be” but this is a different kind of being than that of the verb “estar”, right Liz?

Lizy: Exactly. In lesson 1 and 2, we looked at “estar” which also means “to be”, “ser” has a different meaning.

Alan: Which is...?

Lizy: The verb “ser” refers to permanent states of being like “where you are from?” or “what kind of profession you have?” among other things.

Alan: Okay so your example is pretty fitting then. “Soy de América Latina”. “I am from Latin America.” That’s permanent. That’s something you cannot change.

Lizy: Exactly. Just like you will always be Canadian no matter where you happen to be in the world.

Alan: Moving on, next is the word “músico”. Lizy, how about an example with “músico”?

Lizy: “Mi hermano es músico”.

Alan: “My brother is a musician.” We can see that “músico” is a noun that means “musician.”

Lizy: Right and we can see that it is masculine.

Alan: How do we know that?

Lizy: We can tell that by its “o” ending. This word is closely linked to “música” which means “music.”

Alan: Lizy, when did you get interested in music and singing. Did you always know how to do it?

Lizy: Since I was a child. I used to listen to the radio frequently.

Alan: Ah really, probably a lot of people get started that way. Okay, now the last word we are going to look at today is “profesor”. Lizy, would you give us one more example please.

Lizy: “El profesor está aquí”.

Alan: “The teacher is here.” Now the word “profesor” sounds an awful lot like “professor.”

Lizy: Sometimes it even means “professor.”

Alan: But there is an important distinction right?

Lizy: In Spanish, “profesor” means both “teacher” and “professor.” There is an educator at either the high school or collegiate level.

Alan: Okay great. Now, just a second ago, we heard the example, “Soy de América

Latina”.

Now Lizy, what does America Latina mean?

Lizy: Buena pregunta. That’s a great question and also a difficult one to answer.

Alan: Aha, that’s just what I am getting at. This is kind of a hard word to explain, isn’t it?

Lizy: Well thanks for putting this one on me.

Alan: Come on now.

Lizy: Umm on one hand, America Latina or Latin America refers to the countries in the Americas where the Roman’s languages are primarily spoken.

Alan: And the Roman’s languages are those that come from Latin, right?

Lizy: Correct, all right. And on the other hand, the idea of Latin America has a lot to do with the cultural identity of an extensive international community.

Alan: Hey that’s a great way to describe it, an extensive international community. I mean if you even look only at Peru, the cultural variety is tremendous and that’s just in one country and here we are talking about Latin America with countries as diverse as Brazil is to Bolivia and Bolivia is to Mexico. Let’s have a more thorough look at the grammar used in this lesson.

Lizy: Okay.

## LESSON FOCUS

Alan: Today we are going to have a look at the verb “ser” which means “to be.”

Lizy: Right and as we've said in newbie lessons 1 and 2, we looked at another verb that means "to be."

Alan: Which would be "estar". Now what's the difference again, Lizy?

Lizy: Now with the "ser", we describe permanent states of being.

Alan: Right. This is the kind of being that we talk about when we say "I am American" for example or "you are a doctor" and "Lizy is a great singer."

Lizy: A great singer, me? I hope to be in the future. Seriously I think I will study singing Alan.

Alan: Really Liz, well that would be nice. Okay guys, let's go back to where this appeared in the conversation. Can you repeat that sentence?

Lizy: "Yo soy Amanda".

Alan: "I am Amanda." So we can see that "being Amanda" is not temporary at all.

Lizy: That is why "ser" is used.

Alan: The word "soy" is always used to say "I am." It is called the first person singular but there are two other forms of "ser" which we are going to look at today. Lizy, can you give us another example of "ser".

Lizy: "¿Quién eres tú?"

Alan: "Who are you?" This time the verb "ser" takes the two form, "eres".

Lizy: This is informal "you" form for the singular.

Alan: The word “eres” is always used to say “you are” when talking to someone informally.

Lizy: Notice also that to ask the question “who are you?”, all you have to do is add “quien” to the beginning.

Alan: Good point. Let’s have a look at one more form of the verb “ser”. Lizy, would you give us the sample?

Lizy: “Ella es amable”.

Alan: “She is nice.” So here, we are talking about “she.”

Lizy: So the form of “ser” that we are using here is “es” which is really close to “is” in English. “Es” in Spanish, “is” in English.

Alan: Right on and that’s exactly how it’s translated making this form the easiest one to remember. This “she” form is also used for “he” and for “you” when you address someone in a formal way.

Lizy: So we see that “ser” refers to permanent kinds of being.

Alan: Lizy, can you think of a good way to remember this?

Lizy: You can also remember that “un ser humano” is “a human being.” So “ser” refers to an unchangeable kinds of being. You can’t be a human one day and a rabbit the next.

Alan: I guess not. Well I am pretty sure you can’t.

Lizy: The verb “estar” on the other hand refers to changeable kinds of “being”, like

“being happy” or “being sad.”

## OUTRO

Alan: Hey that’s a good distinction I think. So “ser” is a being while “estar” refers to states of being. You made it very clear and I know that it’s becoming clear for our audience. That’s it for today’s lesson.

Lizy: Don’t forget to check out the lesson transcripts in the PDF at [spanishpod101.com](http://spanishpod101.com)

Alan: Also visit our forum for your questions and if you’d like, leave a comment. We will be happy to respond.

Lizy: Remember that these lessons are designed to be used in tandem with the language tools in the learning center at [spanishpod101.com](http://spanishpod101.com).

Alan: Well, this is the end of today’s audio. It’s the beginning of the learning process. So hey, have a try. Good luck with the studies and seriously ask us questions in the forum and in the comments section as if we are talking outside the classroom after class.

Lizy: Sigam practicando y creo que también una buena forma, aparte de nuestro forum en [spanishpod](http://spanishpod), es escuchar mucha música en español. ¡Chao!

Alan: That’s right. Listen to lots of Spanish music, be well people, work hard, study hard, learn lots. ¡Chao!