

LESSON NOTES

Newbie #9

I'm hungry!

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#9

DIALOGUE - INFORMAL SPANISH

MAIN

1. MARÍA : ¡Tengo hambre!
2. HECTOR : Sí, yo también. Quiero almorzar.
3. ALEJANDRO : ¡Qué bueno! Para el almuerzo, tenemos curanto.
4. MARÍA : ¡Qué rico es el curanto!
5. HECTOR : ¡Tengo ganas de comer!

ENGLISH

1. MARÍA : I'm hungry.
2. HECTOR : Yeah, me too. I want to have lunch.
3. ALEJANDRO : Great! For lunch we have Curanto.
4. MARÍA : How delicious Curanto is!
5. HECTOR : I feel like eating.

DIALOGUE - FORMAL SPANISH

MAIN

1. MARÍA : ¡Tengo hambre!
2. HECTOR : Sí, yo también. Quiero almorzar.
3. ALEJANDRO : ¡Qué bueno! Para el almuerzo, tenemos curanto.
4. MARÍA : ¡Qué rico es el curanto!
5. HECTOR : ¡Tengo ganas de comer!

ENGLISH

1. MARÍA : I'm hungry.
2. HECTOR : Yeah, me too. I want to have lunch.
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VOCABULARY

Spanish	English	Class	Gender
hambre	hunger	noun	feminine
almorzar	to have lunch, to eat lunch	verb	
almuerzo	lunch	noun	masculine
qué rico	how delicious	exclamation	
tener ganas	to feel like, to have the urge to	verbal phrase	
comer	to eat	verb	

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Ella tiene hambre. "She is hungry."	Nosotros almorzamos pollo. "We have chicken for lunch."
Yo creo que es hora del almuerzo. "I think it is time for lunch."	¿Qué comiste hoy durante el almuerzo? "What did you eat for lunch today?"
Yo prefiero comer el almuerzo sola en el parque. "I prefer to eat lunch on my own in the park."	¿Qué quieres para el almuerzo? "What do you want for lunch?"
¡Qué rico es el jugo! "How delicious juice is!"	Tengo ganas de comer. "I feel like eating."
Estamos supuestos a comer al menos tres veces al día. "We are supposed to eat at least three times a day."	Comí un arroz chaufa bien taypá. "I ate tons of fried rice."
Ellos comen mucho. "They eat a lot."	

GRAMMAR

The verb "tener" means "to have" in the genitive sense of **possession**. However, it is often used in 'set phrases' or 'idiomatic expression', and when it is, it takes on new meanings. Below, you will find some examples of these phrases, with translations that highlight the meaning:

tener hambre (to be hungry)

[i.e. "Yo tengo hambre." *I am hungry.*]

tener sed (to be thirsty)

[i.e. "Ella tiene sed." *She is thirsty.*]

tener ganas de (to feel like)

[i.e. "Nosotros tenemos ganas de comer." *We feel like eating.*]

tener frío (to be cold)

[i.e. "Vosotros tenéis frío." *You all are cold.*]

tener calor (to be hot)

[i.e. "Ustedes tienen calor." *You all are hot.*]

tener ansias (to be anxious)

[i.e. "Tú tienes ansias." *You are anxious.*]

tener miedo (to be afraid)

[i.e. "Él tiene miedo." *He is afraid.*]

So you can see that 'having' in Spanish often expresses 'being', even though the verb "tener" does not change. These expressions are common, and it's valuable to pick up on them at this early stage of the process, as they will be encountered frequently.

If it seems strange to think of "tener" as "to have", you only need to consider the words "retain", "maintain", "attain", "obtain", "contain", "abstain" and "sustain" and notice that their root is common with "tener". This is due to the fact that all of these words can be traced back etymologically to the Latin verb "tenere".

CULTURAL INSIGHT

The Pan-American Highway ends on the island of Chiloé, where the archipelagos begin to form in the southern direction of Tierra del Fuego. It is there that the famous Curanto is traditionally prepared with the abundant shellfish caught locally and consumed fresh daily. Traditionally, Curanto is made by filling a large stock-pot with mussels, clams, crabs, prawns, smoked pork ribs, chicken, potatoes, onions, garlic and a bottle of white wine. Rocks are heated until they are red and then removed from the fire and placed in a hole in the ground. The pot is set upon it to cook slowly for a few hours. The shellfish, meat and potatoes are placed on a platter and everyone is served a mug of the rich, sulphury broth.