

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Newbie #16

Wow, it's hot out!

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INTRODUCTION

Lizy: Bienvenidos, me llamo Lizy.

Edwin: Edwin here. Newbie series, lesson #16. Wow, it's hot out! Hi there, my name is Edwin.

Lizy: I am Lizy and we would like to welcome you to the 16th lesson of the newbie series in spanishpod101 where we study conversation and comprehension, vocabulary usage, grammar. Anything else?

Edwin: Is it not enough?

Lizy: We will also show you how these actually apply in the Spanish of Latin American Spain.

Edwin: So brush up on that Spanish that you started learning long ago or start learning now.

Lizy: And join us for this lesson of spanishpod101.

Edwin: Thanks for being here with us for this lesson. Nice to be here with you again Lizy.

Lizy: El placer es mío, Edwin. It's my pleasure.

Edwin: So Lizy, what's today's topic?

Lizy: Well, today we are going to be looking at hot weather expressions and we are also going to continue studying the verb hacer.

Edwin: Ah that sounds good. We are really having a wonderful summer down here in Lima. Aren't we?

Lizy: Ah it's great. I just got back from the beach.

Edwin: Aren't the beaches down here just great? Did you get a chance to enjoy some of the seafood?

Lizy: pero claro, but of course.

Edwin: What did you have?

Lizy: I had choritos a la chalaca. They were riquísimos.

Edwin: Sounds good. Lizy, I bet many of our listeners don't know what these are. Why don't you let them in?

Lizy: Ah these are mussels that are chopped into little pieces with the red onion, chilli pepper and garlic and then fresh lime juice is added and they are put back in the shell.

Edwin: Sounds really good.

Lizy: It doesn't get fresher than that.

Edwin: Okay back to the lesson. Where does today's conversation take place?

Lizy: It takes place in Arica, Chile.

Edwin: That's in the Atacama desert in Northern Chile, right?

Lizy: Yeah it's so hot there. You won't believe it. So there, Rodriguez and Angela talk about the blistering heat.

Edwin: Now before we jump in, I just want to encourage everyone to check out the line by line audio transcripts in the learning center where you can record your own voice and then compare it to the voices from today's lesson.

Lizy: That's such a good way to practice. All right, are we ready?

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

DIALOGUE

A: ¡Caramba! ¡Hace calor!

B: Sí, ¡hace mucho sol!

A: La playa está llena.

B: Tú estás muy bronceada.

A: Todos estamos muy bronceados.

A: Wow! It's hot out!

B: Yeah, it's really sunny!

A: The beach is full.

B: You're really tan.

A: We're all really tan.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Edwin: So Lizy, it sounds like it's pretty hot down there in Arica. Do you think it's as hot down there as it is up here?

Lizy: Oh I think it probably is Edwin.

Edwin: Wow, that's hard to believe. I mean for me it's hard to get used to the heat here in Lima.

Lizy: Claro, para mucho les cuesta acostumbrarse el calor de Lima. I mean it's hard for many people to get used to the heat in Lima.

Edwin: You know I think part of it has to do with the fact that it's such an expansive city.

Lizy: Yeah I think you are right. You just kind of observe this place in equatorial sun.

Edwin: So Lizy, do you enjoy the heat or do you prefer the cooler winter weather?

Lizy: You know I like the sun but I really love the cooler winter weather because I feel better. I can do my things more quickly.

Edwin: Yeah I think a lot of people feel that way here in Lima.

VOCAB LIST

Edwin: Now we will take a look at the vocabulary and phrases for this lesson. First word?

Lizy: ¡Caramba!

Edwin: Wow

Lizy: Ca-ram-ba, caramba.

Edwin: Next word

Lizy: calor

Edwin: Hot, heat.

Lizy: Ca-lor, calor.

Edwin: Next word.

Lizy: sol

Edwin: Sunny, sun.

Lizy: sol, sol.

Edwin: Next word

Lizy: playa

Edwin: Beach, coastline.

Lizy: pla-ya, playa

Edwin: Next word

Lizy: Bronceado, bronceada.

Edwin: Tanned, tan.

Lizy: Bron-ce-a-do, bron-ce-a-da. Bronceado, bronceada.

Edwin: Next word.

Lizy: Todo, toda.

Edwin: All, every, everyone, completely, whole.

Lizy: To-do, to-da. Todo, toda.

VOCAB AND PHRASE USAGE

Edwin: So Lizy, this word ¡Caramba! I hear it sometimes but I am not exactly sure how it's supposed to be used.

Lizy: Well there are basically two different ways to use it.

Edwin: Yeah, and what are they?

Lizy: Well first we use it to show a positive surprise. For example, if you tell me that you just bought a new car, I can say ¡Caramba! Que bueno.

Edwin: I see. So how would you translate this?

Lizy: Maybe like "wow, that's great!"

Edwin: I see, and what's the second way?

Lizy: The second way is when some things are big let-down. For example, if we have plans to go out tonight and just before we are supposed to meet, you call me to cancel, I could say ¡Caramba! ¿Y porqué?

Edwin: Okay. So when you use it this way, the meaning must change, right?

Lizy: Yeah. And in this case, I would translate it as something like shoot, what! Now let's have a look at the usage for some of the words.

Edwin: All right, sounds good. Which one should we start off with?

Lizy: Let's look at calor

Edwin: Good one. Lizy, how about an example?

Lizy: "Hace mucho calor".

Edwin: It's really hot out.

Lizy: So the word calor in this example means "hot," but you know this has another meaning too.

Edwin: Yeah what's the other meaning?

Lizy: It also means "heat. The thing is, when we use it in this expression "hace calor" or "hace mucho calor". then it means it's hot out, or it's really hot out.

Edwin: Okay I think I get it but we see this verb hacer here. What's going on with that?

Lizy: Well let me ask you. What does the verb hacer mean?

Edwin: Usually it means to make or to do, right?

Lizy: Right but here we have a set phrase. Many weather expressions use the verb hacer in the third person singular. In this case, that means hace.

Edwin: So we are literally saying it makes heat.

Lizy: Ah yeah. It sounds funny if you translate it literally. I guess it's what it would be but this is how we say, it's hot out, "hace calor".

Edwin: All right got it. Shall we move on?

Lizy: Let's..

Edwin: Which one is next?

Lizy: The next word we are going to look at today is sol.

Edwin: Lizy, how about an example with sol?

Lizy: "Hace mucho sol".

Edwin: It's really sunny.

Lizy: Now, the sol is a noun and it means "sun" as in, the sun in the sky.

Edwin: Now Lizy, here we see a similar construction as the last example, no?

Lizy: Yeah. Again we are using the verb hacer to express the weather and this time we say "hace sol" it's sunny, or "hace mucho sol" if we want to emphasize this and say, it's really sunny.

Edwin: So we say hacer calor when we want to say it's hot out, and hacer sol in order to say it's sunny out, is that right?

Lizy: You got it.

Edwin: You know Lizy, I feel like I've heard another word that means sunny. I think it was soleado

Lizy: Good observation Edwin. The word soleado or soleada is an adjective and this one literally means sunny. So we could say es un día soleado, and this means, it's a sunny day.

Edwin: Ah that's it. Now it will be easier for me to use that one. I've been wondering about it.

Lizy: Well Edwin, this is the place to ask.

Edwin: Gracias Lizy. So should we move on?

Lizy: Sounds like a plan!

Edwin: What should we look at next?

Lizy: How about playa?

Edwin: You got it. Let's have an example to understand better.

Lizy: Me gusta la playa.

Edwin: The beach is pleasing to me.

Lizy: Right. We could also translate this as, I like the beach.

Edwin: I just wanted to translate it as, it is pleasing to me because we are using the verb gustar here.

Lizy: Yeah it's a good idea to do that in order to remember that with the verb gustar, things are pleasing to us. I mean that's how we form sentences with that verb.

Edwin: So back to the word playa.

Lizy: Right. So we can see that the word playa means beach.

Edwin: Can it mean anything else?

Lizy: Yep. It can also mean coastline in a more general sense.

Edwin: I see. So the word playa means either beach or coastline.

Lizy: Ah, si, yes. That's right. Hey Edwin, vamos a la playa. Let's go to the beach.

Edwin: Well Lizy, I would love to but we should probably finish up today's vocabulary first. Don't you think?

Lizy: Ah you are right. I mean even though I just returned from the beach, I can't wait to go back.

Edwin: Yeah it's really relaxing. All right Lizy, let's look at one more word.

Lizy: Okay to finish up, let's look at the word bronceado.

Edwin: Lizy, how about an example?

Lizy: El chico está bronceado.

Edwin: The boy is tanned. Sounds like you really got your site set on the beach today.

Lizy: I guess I do.

Edwin: So this word bronceado, what kind of word is it?

Lizy: Well it's an adjective. I mean in this case, it's an adjective and it means tanned.

Edwin: Hold on. You say in this case. In other cases, it's a different kind of word?

Lizy: Yeah. Other times it can be a past participle but let's hold off on that topic since it's pretty involved.

Edwin: Okay. So here what do we need to remember?

Lizy: All we need to keep in mind is that bronceado as an adjective will change its form according to the noun it modifies.

Edwin: Okay. So basically it's just the same rule that we have taught about for the majority of the other adjectives, right?

Lizy: Yep. So we say - el chico está bronceado, the boy is tanned; and la chica está bronceada, the girl is tanned.

Edwin: That's not so hard.

Lizy: So Edwin, I wanted to ask you. Do you ever have a problem with the sun here in Lima? I mean I know it can be pretty intense for people with fair skin.

Edwin: Well let's just say I've learned to respect it. Why do you ask?

Lizy: Well some friends of mine came to visit from New York not too long ago and we went for a walk around noon, and do you know what happened?

Edwin: No, what?

Lizy: They got sunburnt through their T-Shirts.

Edwin: ¡Caramba!

Lizy: Hey good use of the word but it was amazing.

Edwin: Well if they are coming from New York, you know they are coming from winter, and going into an equatorial summer in just a matter of hours.

Lizy: I felt so bad for them. Pobrecitos camarónes.

Edwin: That's funny Lizy. Why don't you translate that for us? This is a funny way to

talk about someone that gets sunburned.

Lizy: Poor little shrimps. Let's take a closer look at the grammar used in this lesson.

LESSON FOCUS

Edwin: Ah and I thought you were in a hurry to go to the beach.

Lizy: Well I was but all of this talk about the Spanish language makes me want to explain a few more things before I go.

Edwin: All right. So where did we leave off last time?

Lizy: Well in newbie lesson 15, we looked at cold weather expressions with the verb hacer.

Edwin: That's right, like I say - hace frío, it's cold out.

Lizy: You got it. Today we are going to build on what we learned and look at hot weather expressions with the verb hacer.

Edwin: Sounds like a plan Lizy. Why don't we go back to where this came up in the conversation?

Lizy: ¡Caramba! ¡Hace calor!

Edwin: Wow, it's hot out.

Lizy: So we can see that hace calor means it's hot out.

Edwin: Right. Wow, these expressions are really similar. I mean hace frío, which means it's cold out, and now, hace calor, it's hot out.

Lizy: Yep. Now Edwin, can we take this expression and translate it word for word?

Edwin: Well we can but it wouldn't make much sense.

Lizy: Right. If we were to translate the phrase *hacer calor*, literally, we could get it makes heat. Again notice that *calor* means both heat and hot, but the phrase *hacer calor* is what we call idiomatic.

Edwin: Right and that means that we can't add up the words to get the meaning.

Lizy: That's one way to put it. We can also say that an idiomatic expression is just a set phrase or a predetermined way of saying something.

Edwin: I see what you are saying. It has to be understood as a whole. Lizy, let's look at another one of these expressions.

Lizy: *Hacer mucho sol*.

Edwin: It's really sunny.

Lizy: So Edwin, in this case if we translated the expression literally, what would it mean?

Edwin: Well, according to what we just said, it would mean it makes sun.

Lizy: Right but we understand this is an idiomatic phrase, we see that it means it's really sunny out.

Edwin: And I also see that all we need to do is put *mucho* in between *hacer* and *sol* in order to emphasize this.

Lizy: Good observation. So we say - *hacer mucho sol*.

Edwin: It's really sunny out. So then Lizy, how would you say it's really hot out?

Lizy: Hacer mucho calor. It's as easy as that.

Edwin: You know weather expressions can appear a little tricky but once you learn to recognize the set phrases that they use, they really aren't that difficult at all.

Lizy: So Edwin, now can we go to the beach?

Edwin: Sure Lizy, which one is your favorite?

Lizy: My favorite one is Asia beach.

Edwin: Sure, we can go there. Can I take my surfboard?

OUTRO

Lizy: Sure. All right, this is as far as we will go today.

Edwin: Be sure to look for regional series lessons referencing this newbie lesson for a deeper understanding of the content we just covered.

Lizy: That's such a cool way to learn about the diversity of the Spanish language.

Edwin: Yeah, we have the Iberian series, the Peruvian series, the Costa Rican series and the Mexican series.

Lizy: Basically we bring the Spanish speaking world to you.

Edwin: All right. Thanks for listening and have a good one.

Lizy: Gracias para acompañar nos, y que les vaya bien.