

LESSON NOTES

Newbie #20

Listen! There's a public concert.

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#20

DIALOGUE - INFORMAL SPANISH

MAIN

1. JORGE : ¡Escucha, Otilia! Hay música.
2. OTILIA : ¡Oye! Tienes razón.
3. JORGE : Es un concierto público.
4. OTILIA : Me gusta la música.

ENGLISH

1. JORGE : Otilia, listen! There's music.
2. OTILIA : Hey, you're right.
3. JORGE : It's a public concert.
4. OTILIA : I like the music.

DIALOGUE - FORMAL SPANISH

MAIN

1. JORGE : ¡Escuche, Otilia! Hay música.
2. OTILIA : ¡Oiga! Usted tiene razón.
3. JORGE : Es un concierto público.
4. OTILIA : Me gusta la música.

ENGLISH

1. JORGE : Otilia, listen! There is music.
2. OTILIA : Hey, you are right, Sir.
3. JORGE : It is a public concert.
4. OTILIA : I like the music.

VOCABULARY

Spanish	English	Class	Gender
escuchar	to listen to	verb	
música	music	noun	feminine
¡oye!	hey!	interjection	
razón	reason	noun	feminine
el público	audience, public, fans	noun	masculine
concierto	concert	noun	masculine

SAMPLE SENTENCES

Escuchamos la música. "We listen to the music."	La música está buena. "The music is good."
¡Oye! "Hey!"	Hay muchas razones. "There are many reasons."
El equipo de la capital tiene un público muy respetuoso. "The team from the capital city has very respectful fans."	El concierto de Shakira es en el estadio. "The Shakira concert is in the stadium."

GRAMMAR

The verb *oír* means "to hear", but in spoken Spanish, it is often used in the informal and formal imperative (i.e. as a command) to interject and say "Hey!". Let's take a look at exactly how this is done:

oye: informal (used to attract the attention of someone with whom you would speak informally)

oiga: formal (used to attract the attention of someone with whom you would speak formally)

For the most part, *oye* and *oiga* are used like "hey" is in English, although its word placement in a sentence does vary from time to time.

CULTURAL INSIGHT

Much of Caribbean music is centered around the *clave*, or the *key*. This is a basic bell pattern that is incorporated into Rumba, Guaguancó and Salsa. The *clave* originates in the Congo, where it was played in Shango, a typical West African rhythm. Rumba has many variations from country to country. It was made popular in the Americas via Cuba, from which Guaguancó was born. Guaguancó incorporates Spanish style guitar playing over the clave and rumba. Salsa is the most stylized form of the rumba, adding a complete horn section to the drums and guitars. Good examples of these are the early recordings of Celia Cruz (rumba), Potato y Totico (guaguancó) and Héctor Lavoe (salsa).