

## LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Absolute Beginner S1 #6 I'm Hungry for More Spanish!

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 INTRODUCTION
- 2 LESSON CONVERSATION
- 3 POST CONVERSATION BANTER
- 4 VOCAB LIST
- 5 KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES
- 8 LESSON FOCUS

# 6

## INTRODUCTION

Fernando: What's going on, everyone? I'm Fernando, and this is Absolute Beginner, Season 1, Lesson 6, "I'm Hungry for More Spanish". JP, how are you?

JP: Muy bien gracias ¿y tú?

Fernando: I'm doing well, man, thanks.

JP: Okay. Well, welcome, everyone, to the new SpanishPod101.com. We're studying Spanish in a fun and educational format. So whether you're brushing up on the Spanish you learned long ago or you're starting with us today, we are so glad that you're here with us today for this lesson. So Fernando, why don't you tell us what we're going to talk about?

Fernando: Sure thing. In this lesson, you will learn about verb: tener. This conversation takes place at the office and the conversation is between Luisa and Jaime. The speakers will be using the familiar register.

JP: Now, we're about to hear this conversation between Luisa and Jaime at the office. But before we do, I want to remind you to go to the website which is [www.SpanishPod101.com](http://www.SpanishPod101.com). Now this dialogue is in the lesson notes of this lesson, all right. And the lesson notes contain more than just the script, there's a bunch of other resources that you can use there. Should we listen to this dialogue?

Fernando: I think we should.

JP: Bueno.

## LESSON CONVERSATION

Luisa: ¿Qué te pasa?

Jaime: Tengo hambre.

Luisa: Pues vamos a comer.

Jaime: ¡Por fin!

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

Luisa: ¿Qué te pasa?

Jaime: Tengo hambre.

Luisa: Pues vamos a comer.

Jaime: ¡Por fin!

JP: One more time with the translation.

Luisa: ¿Qué te pasa?

JP: What's wrong with you?

Jaime: Tengo hambre.

Fernando: I'm hungry.

Luisa: Pues vamos a comer.

JP: Then let's go eat.

Jaime: ¡Por fin!

Fernando: Finally.

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

JP: Okay, we're back. Now, Fernando, there's a little bit of tension there between Luisa and Jaime.

Fernando: If you don't eat, you tend to get grumpy.

JP: Well, I do, definitely.

Fernando: Well, yeah. That's why Luisa is like, "What's wrong with you?" ¿Qué te pasa?

JP: Okay. So something must be wrong with Jaime. He must be the grumpy one, and he says Tengo hambre "I'm hungry."

Fernando: Tengo hambre. "I need to finish this so we can go have lunch."

JP: Well, Luisa has a solution for the problem.

Fernando: Pues vamos a comer.

JP: "So let's go eat."

Fernando: Right.

JP: All right. Let's eat now for goodness sakes.

Fernando: "Finally," which actually makes me rethink that Luisa is the one who is taking a little longer.

JP: Oh, yeah, because Jaime says, "finally." How did he say that?

Fernando: "Finally," ¡Por fin!

JP: ¡Por fin! Okay, cool. Let's look at the vocabulary in this lesson.

## VOCAB LIST

Fernando: Por fin.

JP: Finally.

Fernando: Por fin, por fin. ¿Qué te pasa?

JP: What's your problem? What's wrong with you?

Fernando: ¿Qué te pa-sa?, ¿Qué te pasa? Tener hambre.

JP: To be hungry.

Fernando: Te-ner ham-bre, tener hambre. Ir a... plus infinitive.

JP: To be going to do something.

Fernando: ir a..., ir a... Comer.

JP: To eat.

Fernando: co-mer, comer.

## KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

JP: Okay. Let's take a closer look at these words and phrases.

Fernando: Let's start with ¿Qué te pasa?

JP: ¿Qué te pasa? So literally this is "What is happening to you?" right, Pasar is the verb "to happen."

Fernando: Yes.

JP: We're including this as a phrase here because the question is actually more loaded than that. It's like "What's wrong with you?"

Fernando: "Are you okay?"

JP: "Are you okay?" right?

Fernando: Exactly. And that's what you ask, ¿Qué te pasa?

JP: ¿Qué te pasa?

Fernando: All right. "Are you okay?"

JP: Now the implication is that you probably believe that's something is wrong.

Fernando: Right, ¿Qué te pasa?

JP: ¿Qué te pasa? Are you, "What's wrong with you? Are you all right?"

Fernando: Next one, Tener hambre.

JP: "To be hungry," Tener hambre. Now this is a super important phrase for everybody to know if they're traveling to the Spanish-speaking world or just in a Spanish speaking context because food is so important, right?

Fernando: It is. I...

JP: You can't function without it.

Fernando: I am super hungry right now. Tengo mucha hambre.

JP: Okay. All right. Well, we have to finish the podcast first, Fernando. So, tener hambre, is literally "to have hunger", okay. And it's just an idiomatic phrase. And when I say idiomatic, I mean, it doesn't translate literally. Literally, it's "to have hunger" Tener hambre, but that's the normal way to talk about being hungry.

Fernando: So when you're hungry, that will lead us to the next world, comer.

JP: Comer. Fernando, comer, is my favorite verb in Spanish. Yes, it is. Comer, means "to eat" and eating is one of my favorite things.

Fernando: No comment.

JP: All right. Then the other reason I like, comer, also is because it's a very regular verb. So whenever people ask me to give an example of a regular E-R verb, I usually use: comer, because it makes me feel nice.

Fernando: You do use that one often?

JP: I do.

Fernando: Okay.

JP: Okay.

Fernando: Ir a... plus infinitive.

JP: Okay.

Fernando: Now, infinitive is not a Spanish verb.

JP: No, it's not. Infinitive is the dictionary form of a verb. So we're going to use: Ir a...

Fernando: comer.

JP: Ir a comer, so comer would be an infinitive. Ir a comer, would be "to be going to eat."

Fernando: Yes.

JP: All right. Because, ir, means "to go" and, ir a, is "to go to."

Fernando: "Go to."

JP: Right. So if you "go to eat", it's "going to eat," you know, "to be going to eat."

Fernando: Vamos a comer.

JP: Okay. Now you can switch out the infinitive with any other infinitive in the Spanish language.

Fernando: Yes, you can. Vamos a bailar.

JP: Okay. "Let's dance."

Fernando: Let's dance.

JP: Okay. Or "we're going to dance." This, ir a..., to be going to is a way of expressing a future action in Spanish, just like in English when we say, "going to" or "gonna"

Fernando: Ir a...

JP: Now that, ir, is kind of an irregular verb but I think you already know it. It's: voy, vas, va, vamos, van

Fernando: ¡Por fin!

JP: Por fin. Okay. Por fin, is the last item on our lesson, right.

Fernando: Yeah, that too, that's right.

JP: Por fin, means “finally.” It's what you explain when you finally get what you want after waiting for a long time.

Fernando: In this case, Luis is like, ¡Por fin! “finally, we are going to go eat.”

JP: “Finally,” ¡Por fin!

Fernando: Vamos a ir a comer.

JP: Okay.

Fernando: There you go.

JP: Thank goodness. So shall we move to the grammar point?

Fernando: Yes.

## LESSON FOCUS

JP: Okay. This dialogue was I think was deceptively simple because we have a lot to choose from to talk about. We could have talked about: ir a, we could have talked about: comer, we could have talk about: qué te pasa, but I want to talk about: Tener hambre, specifically, other idioms with the verb: tener.

Fernando: Why am I not surprised you chose: Tener hambre?

JP: Okay, you got me. Anyway, yeah, because I'm obsessed with food, that's why. I admit it.

Fernando: Okay.

JP: So, tener, means “to have.” Tener hambre, means “to have hunger,” and that's the normal way to talk about being hungry in Spanish, right?

Fernando: Yes, yes.

JP: There are other idiomatic phrases in Spanish that use the verb, tener, and I want to talk about some of them. But before we do, let's talk about the regular usage of the verb, tener, because there are some tricky parts to that too. Now we said, tener,



means "to have," right?

Fernando: Yes, we did.

JP: Now, "to have, to own, to possess," right? Now that's a pretty simple concept, but we have to realize that in English, we use the word, "to have" in many ways that have nothing to do with "to own" or "to possess."

Fernando: Right.

JP: Right. For example, I have finished my food. There's no owning or possessing in "I have finished my food."

Fernando: There you go again with the food.

JP: Right. That "have" there is just the auxiliary, it's just a helping verb. Oh, one of students said this once, "I have pancakes for breakfast every weekend."

Fernando: That's a good one.

JP: It's a good one because there's nothing owning or possessing...

Fernando: Owning, okay.

JP: ...about that have, right, having pancakes.

Fernando: I want to be that kid.

JP: You want to be that kid? I made fun of her for that because she tried to say in Spanish, she tried to say, Tengo panqueques cada semana, and it's like, "Are you holding? Are you owning pancakes every weekend?"

Fernando: It could be weird.

JP: Right. When you say, "I have pancakes for breakfast every weekend," what you're saying is, "I eat pancakes," right?

Fernando: Exactly.

JP: So the point is English has many other senses to the verb "to have," whereas in

Spanish, tener, only means “to have, to possess, to own,” except, when we have these idiomatic phrases, for example, “to be hungry.”

Fernando: Tener hambre.

JP: “To be thirsty.”

Fernando: Tener sed.

JP: “To be sleepy.”

Fernando: Tener sueño.

JP: “To be correct, to be right.”

Fernando: Tener razón.

JP: There's a whole list of these. Let's just do a couple more and then refer people back to the website. “To be cold.”

Fernando: Tener frío.

JP: Tener frío. It's literally “to have” and then “coldness” that's the normal way to talk about feeling cold, right?

Fernando: Yes.

JP: How about “to feel hot?”

Fernando: Tener calor.

JP: Tener calor, literally, “to have heat,” right?

Fernando: Not a recurring feeling in New York right now.

JP: No, it's not. Anyway folks, I think it is time to eat. So what I want to do is refer you to the website which is [www.SpanishPod101.com](http://www.SpanishPod101.com). I actually made a list of a dozen or so idiomatic expressions with: tener, like tener hambre. If you're interested in that list, you can go to the website and check it out in the lesson notes. Now remember, we always want to see what you have to say about this lesson whether you have

questions, comments, suggestions, please participate in the discussion of this lesson.

Fernando: We want your feedback.

JP: Absolutely. So, Fernando, I think that's it for today.

Fernando: I think so.

JP: ¡Por fin!

Fernando: Exactly. Adiós.

JP: Hasta luego.