

## LESSON TRANSCRIPT

# Absolute Beginner S1 #8

## There Is Always Something to Do in Latin America

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# 8

## INTRODUCTION

Fernando: Welcome, everyone. This is Absolute Beginner, Season 1, Lesson 8; “There Is Always Something to Do in Latin America.” I’m Fernando, and I’m joined by JP. JP, what’s going on, man?

JP: I’m doing great, Fernando. And I’m excited to do this lesson, so welcome, everyone, to the new SpanishPod101.com. We’re studying Spanish in a fun and educational format. Whether you’re brushing up on Spanish that you started learning a long time ago or you’re starting with us today, we are so glad that you’re here to join us for this lesson. Now, what are we going to talk about today, Fernando?

Fernando: In this lesson, you will learn about negative adverbs. This conversation takes place at work. Conversation is between Jorge and Valentina. The speakers will be using the familiar register.

JP: All right. Now, we’re about to listen to this dialogue, but before we do, I want to remind you go to the website, [www.spanishpod101.com](http://www.spanishpod101.com), and find the lesson notes for this lesson, there you can follow along with the transcript of this dialogue. Shall we listen to the dialogue?

Male: Yes.

## LESSON CONVERSATION

Jorge: Ya es hora, gracias a Dios.

Valentina: ¿Haces algo esta noche?

Jorge: No, nada. Me voy a casa.

Valentina: Pues hasta mañana.

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

Jorge: Ya es hora, gracias a Dios.

Valentina: ¿Haces algo esta noche?

Jorge: No, nada. Me voy a casa.

Valentina: Pues hasta mañana.

JP: One more time with the translation.

Jorge: Ya es hora, gracias a Dios.

JP: It’s time now, thank God.

Valentina: ¿Haces algo esta noche?

Fernando: Are you doing something tonight?

Jorge: No, nada. Me voy a

casa.

JP: No, nothing. I'm going home.

Valentina: Pues hasta mañana.

Fernando: Then see you tomorrow.

## POST CONVERSATION BANTER

JP: All right, we're back. And obviously, Jorge and Valentina are in the office, right?

Fernando: Yes. They are pretty eager to leave.

JP: Jorge is at least, he says, "it's time to go finally," right?

Fernando: Ya es hora.

JP: Literally, he says, "It's already the hour."

Fernando: Yes.

JP: But that's the way Latinos expresses, "it's time to go," right, that the work day is finished?

Fernando: Ya es hora. "It's time."

JP: Ya es hora. "it's time." Okay. And then he says, "thank God."

Fernando: Gracias a Dios.

JP: Okay. Now, Valentina has a question for him before he leaves, she's...

Fernando: She's a little, ¿Haces algo esta noche?

JP: "Are you doing anything tonight?" Do you think it's an invitation?

Fernando: I think she winked at him.

JP: Okay. So we're using the verb: hacer, "to do" or "to make." ¿Haces algo esta noche? "Are you doing something tonight?"

Fernando: No nada, me voy a casa.

JP: Okay. Jorge is like, "No, I'm not. Goodbye."

Fernando: He's spent.

JP: Okay. In fact, he says, "I'm out of here. I'm going home."

Fernando: Me voy a casa.

JP: Me voy a casa. And so Valentina gets the point and she says, "Well, see you tomorrow."

Fernando: Pues hasta mañana.

JP: Pues hasta mañana.

Fernando: I noticed a little sadness in her voice.

JP: Okay. Now, hasta mañana, is a common way to say "I'll see you tomorrow," right, literally, "until tomorrow." What's that:

pues?

Fernando: Pues, I don't know.

JP: You don't know? It's hard to explain, right? It's just kind of a filler, right? It's like, "Well, see you tomorrow."

Fernando: "See you tomorrow."

JP: "Okay, see you tomorrow."

Fernando: Yeah.

JP: "See you tomorrow then." Shall we listen to the vocabulary in isolation?

## VOCAB LIST

Fernando: Yes... Hacer.

JP: To do, to make.

Fernando: ha-cer, hacer. Algo.

JP: Something.

Fernando: al-go, algo. Nada.

JP: Nothing. Not anything.

Fernando: na-da, nada. Irse.

JP: To leave, to take off, to get out.

Fernando: ir-se, irse. Hasta mañana.

JP: See you tomorrow.

Fernando: has-ta ma-ña-na, hasta mañana.

## KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

JP: Okay. Now that we've heard these words in isolation, let's talk about them a little bit. So we're going to start with?

Fernando: hacer

JP: Hacer, Okay. This is the all purpose verb in Spanish, hacer. It means "to do" or "to make," and there are so many expressions with: hacer. Now how did Valentina use it in this dialogue?

Fernando: ¿Haces algo esta noche?

JP: Okay. Now, ¿Haces algo esta noche? we heard the form: haces, which is a second person, singular, "Are you doing something? Are you doing something tonight?"

Fernando: And in English, it would be "Doing anything

tonight?”

JP: “Are you doing anything tonight?” Okay. Now what’s that word for “something” or “anything”?

Fernando: Algo

JP: Algo, which is our next vocabulary word, algo. It is an indefinite pronoun. It usually means, “something,” algo.

Fernando: It is opposite to: nada.

JP: Nada. Nada is the next one, right? It means “nothing.”

Fernando: Nothing.

JP: Nada, okay. So, Fernando, are you doing anything tonight?

Fernando: nada

JP: nada, right.

Fernando: Nothing.

JP: Now, nada, is interesting. And we’re going to talk about this in the grammar section in the podcast because it’s often used in a structure with: no, right? So it goes, No and then verb, and then: nada. And we’ll talk about that later. For now let’s move on to the next vocabulary item.

Fernando: irse.

JP: irse, Okay. Now I think most of us know the verb: ir, ir means “to go,” right? Irse, is a little bit different; it’s got that reflexive pronoun at the end of it: se. So, irse, emphasizes the leaving aspect of going, okay. So it’s kind of like, “I’m out of here.” So it’s kind of like “being out of here,” like if I say: Me voy, it means, “I’m out of here.”

Fernando: Me voy, sí.

JP: Okay. “I’m gone.”

Fernando: Adiós.

JP: Adiós, “I’m out of here.” In fact, that’s what Jorge says to Valentina, right?

Fernando: Me voy a casa.

JP: Me voy a casa, okay. He’s out of here, he’s going home, right?

Fernando: Exactly.

JP: A casa, would be the word for “home.” Okay. Now, the last vocabulary word?

Fernando: Hasta mañana.

JP: Okay. It’s the phrase that’s means “see you tomorrow, right?”

Fernando: “See you tomorrow.”

JP: Now, mañana, means “tomorrow,” and hasta is the word “until,” okay.

Fernando: “Until.”

JP: Literally this is “until

tomorrow.”

Fernando: Right.

JP: Hasta mañana.

Fernando: Hasta mañana.

JP: Okay. Is that the end of the podcast? Hasta mañana Fernando.

Fernando: No. We still have grammar point.

JP: Okay.

## LESSON FOCUS

JP: Now, as I promised before, we were going to talk about negative adverbs. Now we had one negative adverb in our vocabulary, right, it's the word for, “nothing”

Fernando: nada

JP: Nada. I listed: nada, as an indefinite pronoun, right, because usually, when it means the word, “nothing,” that's an indefinite pronoun like, “I haven't eaten nothing,” or “I haven't eaten anything.”

Fernando: No he comido nada.

JP: No he comido nada, okay. So that's an indefinite pronoun. Now you can also use: nada, as an adverb, and it means something like “not at all.” So if I say “Fernando, you're not at all curious.”

Fernando: No eres nada curioso.

JP: No eres nada curioso, okay. “Not at all curious” or “You're not at all nosy.”

Fernando: No eres nada metiche.

JP: Okay. No eres nada metiche, in that case it's kind of an adverb. We have other adverbs that behave like: nada, for example the word for, “never.”

Fernando: nunca.

JP: Nunca, okay. Now, nunca, means “never.” You can use that at the beginning of a sentence like, “Never will I eat meat.”

Fernando: Nunca comeré carne.

JP: Okay. “I shall never eat meat.” Or you can use it with a: NO structure, so No, verb, nunca. it's like?

Fernando: No lo he visto nunca.

JP: “I have never seen it,” right.

Fernando: Yes.

JP: Okay. “I have never seen it.” Here we use a sentence NO plus a verb, plus Nunca, okay. What's our other word for

“never?”

Fernando: Jamás

JP: Jamás, okay. It means the same thing as: nunca, right?

Fernando: Exactly.

JP: Okay and it's used the same way? Is there difference between jamás and nunca?

Fernando: No que yo sepa.

JP: “As far as you know there's none.”

Fernando: No, jamás he visto alguna diferencia.

JP: “I have never noticed the difference.” Jamás and nunca are the same, also No, nunca and No, jamás.

Fernando: No, jamás. No, nunca. Sí.

JP: Okay. Now, while we're talking about negative words, let's talk about the word for nobody.

Fernando: nadie

JP: Nadie. So nobody is here. "No one is eating."

Fernando: Nadie come.

JP: Nadie come, okay, "Nobody is eating." Let's do a structure with: No, nadie. How about, “Nobody is here.”

Fernando: No hay nadie.

JP: No hay nadie, right, there's: No hay nadie. Cool. We did nada, we did nunca-jamás, we did nadie. Is there another one? We have to do ni and ni, okay?

Fernando: That's true.

JP: So this word: ni, usually means “not even,” right?

Fernando: “Not even,” neither [neven, neither, norn] I don't know what I'm saying.

JP: Okay. So for example, “Not even Fernando is hungry.”

Fernando: Ni Fernando tiene hambre.

JP: Okay, “Not even Fernando,” are you kidding me? That's a crazy situation.

Fernando: That's weird.

JP: Okay. So: ni Fernando , “That's not even Fernando.”

Fernando: You can also say: Ni siquiera.

JP: Ni siquiera, that's means the same thing, right?

Fernando: Yes, Ni siquiera, Fernando.

JP: Ni siquiera Fernando tiene hambre, so “Not even Fernando is hungry.” That's just what we said, right? Ni Fernando, Ni siquiera Fernando means the same thing.

Fernando: Yes.

JP: All right, how else do we use:

ni?

Fernando: For example: Ni Fernando ni JP tienen hambre.

JP: Okay, "Neither Fernando, nor JP are hungry."

Fernando: And that is really weird. That is troublesome.

JP: Yes. That must be the end of the world. It's also an example of the grammar: ni, right, neither, nor.

Fernando: Yes.

JP: Okay. So those were three good uses of: ni, and that'll probably wrap up our negative section for the grammar today. I found this entire grammar section pretty negative.

Fernando: Pretty negative.

JP: You can find this grammatical explanation written out in the lesson notes. Just look for the grammar section of the lesson notes. And you can find the lesson notes at our website, [www.spanishpod101.com](http://www.spanishpod101.com).

Fernando: And do not forget to leave us a comment, question, suggestion, we're here for you.

JP: And you know if you have any questions, we're happy to answer them for you. Just do that at our website which again, [www.spanishpod101.com](http://www.spanishpod101.com). Fernando, it's time to go.

Fernando: Adiós.

JP: Hasta luego.