

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Absolute Beginner S1 #10

Tell Me in Spanish What You Did Yesterday!

CONTENTS

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

10

INTRODUCTION

Fernando: Welcome, everyone. This is Absolute Beginner, Season 1 Lesson 10, "Tell Me in Spanish What You Did Yesterday". I'm Fernando and I'm joined by JP. JP, what's going on, man?

JP: Hey, Fernando, not much. It's time for great new SpanishPod101.com lesson. How are you doing by the way?

Fernando: I'm good, thanks.

JP: Okay. Folks, welcome to the new SpanishPod101, we're studying modern Spanish in a fun and educational format. Whether you're brushing up on Spanish that you started learning long ago or you're starting with us here today, it is great to have you hear for this lesson. Now, Fernando, tell us what we're going to talk about today.

Fernando: In this lesson, you will learn about the preterit tense and the first person. The conversation takes place at a restaurant. The conversation takes place between Davidico and the waitress. The speakers will be using the formal register.

JP: All right, folks, we're going to listen to this dialogue. But before we start, I want to remind you that you can follow along with the transcript of this dialogue at our website, www.spanishpod101.com. All right, let's listen to this conversation.

LESSON CONVERSATION

Davidico: Oiga, ¿qué es esto?

Mesera: Su sopa de tomate...

Davidico: Pero pedí un café con leche...

Mesera: Perdón, señor, me equivoqué.

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

Davidico: Oiga, ¿qué es esto?

Mesera: Su sopa de tomate...

Davidico: Pero pedí un café con leche...

Mesera: Perdón, señor, me equivoqué.

JP: One more time with the translation.

Davidico: Oiga, ¿qué es esto?

JP: Excuse me, what's this?

Mesera: Su sopa de tomate...

Fernando: Your tomato soup.

Davidico: Pero pedí un café con

leche...

JP: But I ordered a latte.

Mesera: Perdón, señor, me equivoqué.

Fernando: Sorry, sir. I made a mistake.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

JP: We're back and we have a fly-in-the-soup situation going on.

Fernando: I guess, yeah. It seems the waitress messed up the order.

JP: Right. And so it's not an actual fly in the soup, but this is one of those restaurant situations where he didn't order tomato soup at all. He says, "Hey, what's this?"

Fernando: Oiga, ¿qué es esto?

JP: "Hey, what's this?" Oiga, is like, "hey".

Fernando: Excuse me, yes. It's a way to gain someone's attention.

JP: Oiga, and then he says, ¿qué es esto?

Fernando: ¿Qué es esto?, "what's this".

JP: And the waitress says, "It's your tomato soup".

Fernando: Su sopa de tomate.

JP: Su sopa de tomate. You know what, I love tomato soup.

Fernando: Very good, it's very healthy.

JP: But Davidico didn't order it.

Fernando: Apparently not.

JP: He says, "But I ordered a latte".

Fernando: Pero pedí un café con leche.

JP: Café con leche, this is literally, "coffee with milk".

Fernando: Exactly.

JP: And he says, "I ordered it", Pedí un café con leche. And the waitress says, "Oh, sorry, sir. I made a mistake."

Fernando: Perdón, señor, me equivoqué.

JP: Let's take a closer look at some of the vocabulary in this dialogue.

VOCAB LIST

Fernando: Oiga.

JP: Hey, excuse

me.

Fernando: o-i-ga, oiga. Pedir.

JP: To ask for, to request.

Fernando: pe-dir, pedir. Perdón.

JP: Pardon.

Fernando: per-dón, perdón. Equivocarse.

JP: To make a mistake, to get something wrong.

Fernando: e-qui-vo-car-se, equivocarse. ¿Qué es esto?

JP: What is this?

Fernando: ¿Qué es es-to?, ¿Qué es esto?

KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

JP: Okay, now that we've heard some of these words in isolation, let's have a conversation about what they mean.

Fernando: I think we should start with: oiga.

JP: "Hey," all right, "excuse me". All right, there're times in the restaurant when the waitress or the waiter are not paying attention to you and you need to get their attention, you need to flag them down.

Fernando: Yeah, you raise your hand and you're like: ¡oiga!

JP: Oiga. This is the verb: oír, which means "to hear". And this form: oiga, is the formal imperative. Now this is a lot of grammar for you to know and you just really want the waitress to pay attention to you, right?

Fernando: Right, exactly.

JP: Okay, so just put your hand in the air, and say, ¡Oiga!. It's polite right? It's not...

Fernando: It's polite. It's in the formal register.

JP: Okay: oiga. What's next?

Fernando: ¿Qué es esto?

JP: ¿Qué es esto? Now, this is a question that's very useful for absolute beginners of Spanish. It means ¿Qué es esto?, "what is this", ¿Qué es esto?. Now, you can use it, you know, if you're wondering what something is, you can point to something and say: ¿Qué es esto?, right?

Fernando: ¿Qué es esto? ¿Qué es eso?, "what is this, what is that".

JP: But Davidico is not using it that way. He knows what it is.

Fernando: He knows what it is, I mean unless, you know, the tomato is really rotten and it comes out

brown.

JP: He's not having problems identifying what it is, but he says it out of like...

Fernando: It's a rhetorical question.

JP: Exactly. He can't believe it. He's kind of stunned that he got, "What is this?"

Fernando: "What is this? What's going on here?"

JP: So it's exasperation or incredulity. ¿Qué es esto?

Fernando: Right, "because". So the next word is: pedir.

JP: pedir, to "ask for, "to request". In a restaurant situation you can use: pedir, to mean "to order".

Fernando: Right.

JP: Pedir

Fernando: Voy a pedir el caldo... la sopa de tomate.

JP: "I'm going to order some tomato soup", Pedir, "to ask for" or "to request". What's next?

Fernando: Perdón.

JP: ¡Perdón! Perdón, means, "sorry", right? And it's just like the English word "pardon".

Fernando: Um-hum.

JP: Now, you can use it to apologize for something, but you can also just use it to get somebody's attention, Perdón.

Fernando: Perdón... creo que aquí hay un problema.

JP: Yeah. It's funny because here in the studio, we're raising our hands to say: perdón. We're trying to get somebody's attention.

Fernando: Right which...

JP: You can't see it because it's a podcast.

Fernando: ...you can't see, exactly, unless you can hear our waving.

JP: Yes, we are definitely demonstrating it with our hands, perdón, okay?

Fernando: The last one: equivocarse.

JP: Equivocarse. Now, this is a reflexive verb. It's got that SE at the end, to mean oneself, equivocarse, altogether means "to make a mistake" or "to get something wrong".

Fernando: Se equivocó la mesera.

JP: Yeah, the waitress made a mistake. She made a mistake and she says, "I made a mistake".

Fernando: Me equivoqué.

JP: Me equivoqué. Now, that is a first-person preterit which is exactly what we're going to be talking about in the grammar

section.

Fernando: Which starts now.

LESSON FOCUS

JP: Now, this is absolute beginner, so we're not going to get too technical about grammar, but I do want to talk about the preterit tense which is the past tense for simple actions in the past. And we're only going to talk about the first person singular. So for any given verb in Spanish, it's like saying, "I did it". For example, "I ordered".

Fernando: Yo pedí.

JP: Yo pedí. Okay so, Davidico actually says this when he says, "But I ordered a latte".

Fernando: Pero pedí un café con leche.

JP: Okay. Now, the verb is: pedir, means "to order" or "to ask for". Davidico says, pedí. And when you hear that Í in pedí, you know that it's the past tense. You know that he did it. In this case, he ordered. He says, "But I ordered".

Fernando: Pero yo pedí.

JP: Un café con leche. Now, pedir, is an I-R verb, and all regular E-R and I-R verbs are going to have that Í ending. For example, my favorite verb is "to eat".

Fernando: comer

JP: Comer. So "I ate".

Fernando: Yo comí.

JP: Yo comí.

Fernando: Um-hum.

JP: Okay. How about the verb "to write"?

Fernando: escribir

JP: Escribir. "I wrote".

Fernando: Yo escribí.

JP: Yo escribí, okay. Did you hear that Í at the end? So: pedí, escribí, comí, all of those are first person preterit. I did those things.

Fernando: Yes.

JP: Okay. Now most verbs in Spanish are A-R verbs. And A-R verbs are going to end in an É. So for example, let's take the verb, "to dance".

Fernando: bailar

JP: Bailar. How about "I danced".

Fernando: Yo bailé

JP: Bailé, did you hear that É at the end of:

bailé?

Fernando: I did. You're right next to me.

JP: So, bailé. How about "to take" or "to drink"?

Fernando: tomar.

JP: tomar, okay. "I drank".

Fernando: Yo tomé.

JP: Yo tomé. How about "to judge".

Fernando: juzgar

JP: Juzgar. And "I judged".

Fernando: Yo juzgué.

JP: Yo juzgué. Okay, so we have juzgué, tomé, bailé, they all end an É and it all means, "I did something. I danced. I drink. I judged".

Fernando: "I judged". Yeah, in judge however, there's also U after the G.

JP: Yes, to keep that G sound hard. It's still: juzgué, right?

Fernando: Right, exactly.

JP: Okay. Now that secret U that you added in juzgué, that's something that'll be easier understood if you go to the website which is www.spanishpod101.com. And check out the grammar section of this lesson which you'll find in the lesson notes and there you can see what I wrote about juzgué and that kind of spelling change, that secret U.

Fernando: It's great stuff. I highly recommend you do that. And I also highly recommend you leave us comments, you leave us a suggestion, any questions you might have there's a comment box at our website. Please make sure to fill that box with whatever suggestions, questions and/or comments you might have.

JP: All right folks, that's it for today. We'll see you all in the comment's section. Hasta luego.

Fernando: Adiós.