

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Absolute Beginner S1 #14 Are You Getting Sleepy... Can Spanish Help?

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INTRODUCTION

Fernando: Welcome everyone. This is Absolute Beginner Season 1, Lesson 14; Are You Getting Sleepy? Can Spanish Help?

JP: First, I want to welcome everyone to the new SpanishPod101. We're learning Spanish with fun and effective lessons. And hopefully, giving you some cultural insights. Now Fernando, before we listen to the dialogue, tell us what we're going to learn today.

Fernando: In this lesson, you will learn about the verb: *estar*, to describe temporary states and conditions. This conversation takes place at a party and the conversation is between Patricia and Diego. The speakers will be using the familiar register.

JP: Let's listen to this dialogue.

LESSON CONVERSATION

Diego: ¿Estás bien?

Patricia: No, estoy muy cansada.

Diego: Ok, ¿quieres ir a casa?

Patricia: Sí, vámonos.

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

Diego: ¿Estás bien?

Patricia: No, estoy muy cansada.

Diego: Ok, ¿quieres ir a casa?

Patricia: Sí, vámonos.

JP: One more time with the translation.

Diego: ¿Estás bien?

JP: Are you alright?

Patricia: No, estoy muy cansada.

Fernando: No, I'm very tired.

Diego: Ok, ¿quieres ir a casa?

JP: Okay, do you want to go home?

Patricia: Sí, vámonos.

Fernando: Yes. Let's go.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

JP: We're back and it looks like Patricia is done for the night.

Fernando: That's what Diego is about to find out by asking: ¿Estás bien?

JP: ¿Estás bien? Okay, this is a question of concern, right? ¿Estás bien?, Are you okay? And Patricia says, "No, I'm very tired."

Fernando: No, estoy muy cansada.

JP: Okay. Fernando, what's the word of tired?

Fernando: cansada

JP: Cansada, okay. It means tired. She actually says I'm very tired.

Fernando: Estoy muy cansada.

JP: Estoy muy cansada, okay.

Fernando: Very, yes.

JP: Very tired, muy cansada. Now, you noticed that in both of lines of dialogue, we're using the same verb which is: estar, right? Diego said, "Are you okay?"

Fernando: ¿Estás bien?

JP: ¿Estás bien?, that's the verb: estar, estás. And then Patricia says, "I'm tired."

Fernando: Estoy muy cansada.

JP: Estoy muy cansada. So those two forms: estás, estoy, are both forms of: estar.

Alright. Let's move on. So Patricia says she's tired, so Diego says, "Well, do you want to go home?"

Fernando: Ok, ¿quieres ir a casa?

JP: Ok, ¿quieres ir a casa? Now, Fernando, okay looks like English to me. Is that Spanish also?

Fernando: It's Spanish.

JP: Okay.

Fernando: It's universal actually.

JP: Okay. And then he asked, "Do you want to go home?"

Fernando: ¿quieres ir a casa?

JP: ¿Quieres ir a casa? Now that word for home is: casa, right?

Fernando: Yes.

JP: And to go home?

Fernando: ir a casa

JP: Ir a casa. That verb, ir, means to go. Now his question is do you want to go home? So how do we say do you want?

Fernando: quieres

JP: Quieres. Okay. Now this is the verb: querer, which is to want and the second person singular form is you want: quieres, okay. Let's put it together. Okay, do you

want to go home?

Fernando: ¿Quieres ir a casa?

JP: And Patricia says.

Fernando: Sí, vámonos.

JP: Sí, vámonos. A lot of English speakers now this expression, vámonos, right?

Fernando: vámonos

JP: Right. This means let's get out of here. Let's leave, alright. It's the verb: irse, which mean to get out or to leave. Fernando, let's go to the vocabulary section.

VOCAB LIST

Fernando: estar

JP: To be.

Fernando: es-tar, estar. Cansado.

JP: Tired.

Fernando: can-sa-do, cansado. Ir a casa.

JP: To go home.

Fernando: ir a ca-sa, ir a casa. Vamonos.

JP: Let's leave.

Fernando: va-mo-nos, vamonos.

KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

JP: Alright, Fernando, let's take a closer look at these vocabulary words.

Fernando: Let's start with: estar.

JP: Estar. Okay, estar, means to be and it's one of two verbs in Spanish that means to be. Estar, is the version of to be that you use when you want to describe temporary states and conditions. So something that's not a part of somebody's identity. For example, being tired.

Fernando: Estar cansado.

JP: Estar cansado, is to be tired.

Fernando: Cansado, which actually is the next word.

JP: Okay. Cansado, means tired. Cansado. As I was saying about: estar, being tired is not a part of your identity, right? It's a temporary state, it's a temporary condition. You'll have a glass of water, go to sleep and you'll wake up fresh in the morning,

hopefully.

Fernando: Hopefully.

JP: So that's why we use cansado with estar, because tiredness is something that comes and goes. It's not permanent. It's just temporary.

Fernando: Ir a casa.

JP: Ir a casa, to go home. Now, Diego, very...

Fernando: Gentlemanly, perhaps.

JP: In a very gentlemanly way asked Patricia if she wanted to go home.

Fernando: ¿Quieres ir a casa?

JP: ¿Quieres ir a casa?, Okay. So you heard the whole phrase: ir a casa, there as an infinitive phrase to go home, ir a casa. That word "casa" at the end actually means house.

Fernando: Vamonos

JP: Vamonos, let's get out of here.

Fernando: Let's go.

JP: Let's go. Now as I said before, this is the first person plural imperative of the verb: irse. Now a lot of people ask me, "JP, what's the difference between: vamonos and vamos?" And the difference is vamonos is the verb irse, which means to take off or to get out or to leave. Vamos is the verb ir which means to go. So, vamos, let's go. Vamonos, let's get out of here.

Fernando: Well done, JP.

JP: Thanks. Shall we move on to the grammar section?

Fernando: I think we should.

LESSON FOCUS

JP: Now we're going to talk about the verb: estar, to describe temporary states and conditions. Now we already kind of demonstrated it with the adjective: cansado, right? To be tired.

Fernando: Cansado, estar cansado.

JP: Estar cansado. And we said that being tired is used with, estar, because tiredness is not something that's part of your identity. It's something that comes and goes, right? It's a temporary state or condition. Now, Fernando, I noticed something in the dialogue. Patricia did not actually say: estoy cansadO. She said: estoy cansadA.

Fernando: Because she's a female.

JP: Okay. So when we use adjectives for temporary states or conditions like: cansado,

you got to make sure that adjective agrees with the subject, okay? Since Patricia is the one that's tired, Patricia is describing herself. She's going to use a feminine adjective, right, cansada.

Fernando: cansada

JP: Now, we have it listed in the vocabulary traditionally in the masculine form, right? In the dictionary, it's going to do that as well. But whenever you talk about a woman, you're going to have to use the feminine form of that adjective, alright.

Fernando: Or if you're a woman, you don't want to use...

JP: You, talking about yourself.

Fernando: Yes.

JP: Or other women.

Fernando: Or other women.

JP: Fernando, you would never say that. You would never say: estoy cansada.

Fernando: No.

JP: How would you say it?

Fernando: Estoy cansado.

JP: Estoy cansado. You know what, I'm a little tired too. I think we're both tired. How do we say this in Spanish?

Fernando: Estamos cansados.

JP: Estamos cansados. Okay. We use: estar, in the plural form, right. Estamos, we are. Now Fernando, say it again that we are tired.

Fernando: Estamos cansados.

JP: Estamos cansados. Fernando, I noticed you put an S on that: cansadoS.

Fernando: You notice a lot of stuff, JP. Yes, that's right because it's plural.

JP: Right. I'm tired, you're tired, we're both tired. There's two of us, so we're going to use the plural: cansados. Estamos cansados. Now you'll notice that this is a little different from English. In English, our adjectives don't change. I'm tired, you're tired, she's tired, he's tired. In Spanish, the adjective they use with: estar, is going to reflect the gender, number of the person or people that are tired. So we are tired, estamos cansados. Alright, folks, if we've thoroughly confused you with the grammar point, you know what, it might be easier for you to understand if you take a look at it in written form. Luckily, I've written the grammar point for you and you can find it in the lesson notes of this lesson. And you can find those lesson notes at our website which is www.SpanishPod101.com.

Fernando: And where you can also leave us a comment, suggestion or question regarding this lesson because we want to hear from

you.

JP: Absolutely. For now, it's time to go so hasta luego.

Fernando: Adiós.