

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Absolute Beginner S1 #22

Spending Money While Speaking Spanish

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INTRODUCTION

Jessi: Hi, everyone. I'm Jessi.

Karen: And I'm Karen. Welcome to Absolute Beginner Season 1 Lesson 22, Spending Money While Speaking Spanish. ¿Cómo estás Jessi?

Jessi: Muy bien, gracias. ¿Y tú Karen?

Karen: Muy bien.

Jessi: So, Karen, what are we going to go over in this lesson?

Karen: In this lesson, we'll go over how to talk about prices in Spanish.

Jessi: Where does this conversation take place and who is it between?

Karen: The conversation takes place at a bar and it's between Paco and a security staff.

Jessi: So, the conversation is between two strangers?

Karen: Yes, that's right. So, they'll be speaking formally.

Jessi: Let's listen to the dialogue.

LESSON CONVERSATION

Paco: ¿Hay algún cover?

Seguridad: Sí, son 100 pesos.

Paco: Aquí tiene.

Seguridad: Gracias.

Jessi: Let's hear the conversation one time slowly.

Paco: ¿Hay algún cover?

Seguridad: Sí, son 100 pesos.

Paco: Aquí tiene.

Seguridad: Gracias.

Jessi: And now, with the translation.

Paco: ¿Hay algún cover?

Jessi: Is there any cover charge?

Seguridad: Sí, son 100 pesos.

Karen: Yes, it's 100 pesos.

Paco: Aquí tiene.

Jessi: Here you go.

Seguridad: Gracias.

Karen: Thanks.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Jessi: So, Karen, they're talking about cover?

Karen: Yes, that's right. They talked about cover in the dialogue, a cover charge.

Jessi: One thing I find interesting is that they used the word "cover" from English.

Karen: That's right. One thing that has changed throughout the years is the way people use more English nowadays.

Jessi: Interesting, I mean, I think, we all know that Spanish has a lot of cognates.

Karen: Ah, like "computadora"?

Jessi: Exactly, but where is like "cover" aren't even cognates? They're just taken directly from English.

Karen: True. So, they may be easy for English speakers, but at the same time, the pronunciation is usually different. So, you have to be careful.

Jessi: Right. The vowels are completely different in this one. Please say it, again, for us?

Karen: "Cover"

Jessi: Versus, cover. So, just something to be keep in mind. Let's take a look at the vocabulary for this lesson.

VOCAB LIST

Jessi: The first word is?

Karen: haber

Jessi: There is, there are, to have.

Karen: ha-ber, haber.

Jessi: Next, we have?

Karen: ser

Jessi: To be.

Karen: ser, ser.

Jessi: And last, we have?

Karen: Aquí tiene

Jessi: Here you go.

Karen: a-quí ti-e-ne, aquí tiene.

KEY VOCABULARY AND PHRASES

Jessi: Let's take a closer look at the words and phrases used in this lesson. The first

word is?

Karen: haber

Jessi: There is or there are. The form of it we saw in the conversation was “hay”.

Karen: “hay” is: haber, in the third person singular.

Jessi: That’s right. Usually, nouns come after “hay” like: Hay un hospital, there’s a hospital. If you just raise your intonation, you can make it a question. ¿Hay un hospital?, is there a hospital? And with “hay”, you can ask for what you’re looking for.

Karen: It’s a very useful word.

Jessi: Next, we have?

Karen: ser

Jessi: To be. The form of it we saw in the conversation was “son” in the third person plural.

Karen: One thing, it would be good to know is that the verb “ser” is used to say many different things. In the dialogue, it’s used to tell the price of something, but just keep in mind that there’s not always going to be the same with this verb. Later on, we will see the other uses of this verb.

Jessi: Right. For now, let’s just take with the meaning in the dialogue and say it means “it is” or “it costs.” Last, we have?

Karen: Aquí tiene.

Jessi: Here it is or here you are. We have “aquí” which means: here, and “tiene” literally means: you have, in formal speech. But “aquí tiene” together means “here it is” or “here you are.”

Karen: Aquí tiene, would be used if you were speaking formally to someone.

Jessi: Right. If you’re speaking informally, like to a friend, you could change “tiene” to “tienes” and say: Aquí tienes.

Karen: Pretty easy to use. So, listeners, try using it the next time you hand something to someone.

LESSON FOCUS

Jessi: In this lesson, we’ll look at how to talk about prices in Spanish. This will be useful for you when going shopping.

Karen: It’s something important to learn, I mean, who doesn’t shop when traveling, right?

Jessi: Yes. This one is a must know.

Karen: Okay, so, let’s

start.

Jessi: One of the many ways to talk about price is by using the form of the verb “ser”. In Spanish-speaking countries, “son” is often used to tell the price of something. We can say: Son, plus, the price. How was it used in the dialogue?

Karen: In the dialogue, Paco asked about the cover charge and the security guard responded with: Son cien pesos.

Jessi: Which is?

Karen: “It is a 100 pesos.”

Jessi: So, “son” here means: it is.

Karen: Yes. When talking about prices, that’s what it means.

Jessi: And again, “son” here is the third person plural of the verb: ser. Let’s give them some more examples using “son”.

Karen: Sure. For example, Son cuarenta dolares por los dos.

Jessi: And that means, “It is 40 for both.”

Karen: Yes. What about: Son ciento-veinte dólares, por los impuestos.

Jessi: It is 120 for the taxes.

Karen: That’s right.

Jessi: Also, something important to note, “son” is only used if the amount is more than one, that is more than one dollar, one peso, one unit of currency.

Karen: That’s correct, good point.

Jessi: If the price is just one dollar or one peso, what would we use, Karen?

Karen: “Es”, this is the third person singular of: ser.

Jessi: Let’s hear an example.

Karen: Es un dolar.

Jessi: It’s one dollar. Great, now that we have that cleared up, what’s another common way to give the price of something in Spanish?

Karen: Well, there’s a verb that Spanish people use to tell the price of something. “Costar”

Jessi: Which means “the cost.”

Karen: Right and we will use it in the third person singular, “cuesta”.

Jessi: So, it’s like saying, “it cost, amount.” Let’s give some examples.

Karen: Sure.

Jessi: La cartera cuesta cien dólares.

Karen: And it’s translated as: The purse costs 100.

Jessi: One more example would be...

Karen: El juguete cuesta docientos

dólares.

Jessi: And that means, the toy costs 200. That's one expensive toy.

Karen: Muy caro, very expensive.

Jessi: Okay. Well, now we know how to talk about prices using:

Karen: "ser" and "costar".

Jessi: Make sure to let us know if you have any questions and that's going to wrap it up for this lesson.

Jessi: Listeners, ever have any Spanish language or lesson related questions? Or maybe you have some feedback for us, in that case, leave us the comment or ask a questions on the lesson's page.

Karen: It's super simple. Go to SpanishPod101.com, click on comments. Enter your comment and name, and that's it. Commenting is a great way to practice writing and reading in Spanish.

Jessi: It helps you learn faster.

Karen: And it helps us get better through your feedback.

Jessi: No excuses. Go to SpanishPod101.com and comment now. Now! Alright. See you next time.

Karen: Hasta luego.