



Studio 2: Behind The Scenes – Eu também acho

<http://coerll.utexas.edu/brazilpod/cob/lesson.php?p=35>





This is our second behind-the-scenes video of one of our pop-up recording sessions. This clip was also made while we were recording the comments section of the Gossip 1 lesson. First off, you'll see that we catch Orlando singing. (He seems to do that quite a bit, he's just a happy guy.) The recording sessions are always filled with tons of chit-chat, observations about what to say in the recordings, and language analysis to help decide what focus to take for the pop-up. Truth told, grammar and language shouldn't be this fun, but Denise, Valentino, Orlando, and Daniel look forward to it each and every week, and in the end they are all part of a pretty cool *Conversa Brasileira*.

ORLANDO: Good! How are we doing time wise, Jacob?

JACOB: It's 12:17 right now.

ORLANDO: 12:17! Uau! Caramba! ❶
12:17! Wow! Holy Smokes!

VALENTINO: Caramba!
Whew!

ORLANDO: *Ai, ai, caramba! Ai, ai, caramba!* ❷... So 12:17.
Wow, wow caramba! Wow, wow caramba! So 12:17.

VALENTINO: Ele sempre canta Jorge Ben, né? ❷ Aqui na gravação.
He always sings Jorge Ben's songs, right? Here at the studio.

DENISE: É!
Yeah.

ORLANDO: So it's a quarter after 12, folks. E tá faltando quantos? Um, dois, três, quatro, cinco...
So, it's a quarter after 12, folks. And we still have how many more to go? One, two, three, four, five...

DENISE: Seis.
Six.

ORLANDO: Cinco, seis... Por aí. ③
Five, six... About there.

DENISE: Seis, faltam seis, é.
Six, we still have six more to go.

ORLANDO: Tá faltando muito ainda.
We still have a lot to do!

DANIEL: Então, vam'bora. ④
So, let's do it!

ORLANDO: And... Daniel, you're here till 12:30, right?

DANIEL G.: Right.

ORLANDO: Ok. Well, let's just kind of see how far we get, right?

DANIEL: Let's do it.

ORLANDO: Then if we get done, we get done. If we don't, we do it another day.

DANIEL: O doze. ⑤
Number 12.

ORLANDO: That's Jorge Ben, right? *Ai, ai caramba...*

VALENTINO: Jorge Ben. *Ai, ai caramba...* É, muitas, muitas das músicas que a gente canta aqui, principalmente as suas, são do Jorge Ben.
Jorge Ben. Wow, wow caramba... Yeah, a lot of the songs we sing here, especially you, are Jorge Ben's.

DENISE: Jorge Ben Jor, por favor...
Jorge Ben Jor, please...

VALENTINO: Agora é Jorge Ben Jor, é verdade. Numerologia ⑥ levou ele a mudar o nome...
Now he's Jorge Ben Jor, that's true. Numerology made him change his name...

DENISE: Numerologia mudou o nome dele.
Numerology changed his name.

ORLANDO: Sério?
Really?

VALENTINO: Sabe que eu prefiro as músicas da época de Jorge Ben?
You know, I prefer the songs from the time his name was still Jorge Ben.

DENISE: Com certeza! Eu também.
For sure! Me too.

VALENTINO: São mais...
They're more...

ORLANDO: Well, now, today, I found out that I'm an old guy because I said I don't want to conform to the new orthography.

DENISE: Pois é. 7 Você finalmente assumiu! Isso é muito perigoso!
That's it! You have finally given in to it! That is very dangerous!

ORLANDO: Cara velho que não quer mudar!
An old guy who doesn't wanna change!

DENISE: Não vou aceitar a novidade!
I'm not going to accept the new stuff.

ORLANDO: Ok. Let's get back on track here. So the next, the number 12, Simone says, 'Ah, eu também acho.' And what I thought was interesting here is the word 'também' goes before the verb. Because, in English, you would have said 'I think so too.' And so I think our American brain wants to go 'Eu acho também.' And I think you can do that in Portuguese, but it sounds better with 'também' before.

VALENTINO: É, normalmente o 'também' é usado antes do verbo, né? 'Eu também gosto. Eu também faço. Eu também leio'. Normalmente antes do verbo. Pode usar depois, tá correto, mas...
Yeah, usually 'também' goes before the verb, right? 'Eu também gosto. Eu também faço. Eu também leio.' Usually it goes before the verb. You can use it after it, it's right, but...

ORLANDO: Você pode usar depois.
You can use it after it.

VALENTINO: Sim, mas...
Yes, but...

ORLANDO: Mas a tendência é de colocar antes.
But the tendency is to put it before it.

VALENTINO: É, eu acho que, falando, praticamente ninguém usa depois do verbo, né, quando tá falando. Escrevendo você pode usar, mas falando não. 8
Yeah, I think, when speaking, almost nobody uses it after the verb, you know, if speaking. When writing yes, but when speaking, no.

DENISE: 'I think so too' or 'I agree too?' 'I think so too', né?

ORLANDO: 'I think so too' sounds better.

DENISE: É, eu vou mudar, então.
Ok, I'll change it then.

ORLANDO: 'I agree too' sounds a little more uppity.

DENISE: É.
Yeah.

ORLANDO: What do you say, Jacob? 'I think so too?' 'I agree too?'

JACOB: 'I think so too.' Yeah.

DANIEL: Yeah, if you take off the 'too:' 'Yeah, I agree,' then it would be good.

DENISE: Ah!

ORLANDO: 'Yeah, I agree...' 'Yeah, I think so...'

DENISE: Interessante.
Interesting.

ORLANDO: So let's change it to 'I think so.'

DENISE: 'I agree...' 'I think so...'

VALENTINO: I agree. Mas em português também você não teria o 'também', né? 'Eu concordo'. A menos que tenha mais de uma pessoa concordando.
I agree. But also in Portuguese you'd not have 'também,' right? 'I agree.' That is unless you have more than one person who is agreeing with it.

DENISE: É. Você concorda e eu concordo também. 9
Yeah. You agree, and I also agree with it.

VALENTINO: Eu concordo também. É. Também concordo.
I also agree. Yeah. I also agree.

ORLANDO: But here the key, the key thing is...

DENISE: Onde vai o 'também', né?
Where does 'também' go, right?

ORLANDO: An American that says 'I think so too,' is going to say 'Eu acho também.'

DANIEL: Right, the same syntax.

ORLANDO: But it'd be better to say 'Eu também acho.' And let's just say that we need to learn that as a 'chunk.' You know, don't worry about the analysis, just kind of get used to Brazilians saying 'Eu também acho.'

DENISE: E só pra apontar, a gente tem 'Eu também acho' e 'Também acho'. Da mesma Simone.
And just to point it out, we have 'Eu também acho' and 'Também acho'. Both from Simone.

VALENTINO: Usando o 'eu' ou não.
Using 'eu' or not.

DENISE: É. Só pra...
Yeah. Only to...

ORLANDO: 'Eu também acho' e 'Também acho'.
'Eu também acho' and 'Também acho'.

DENISE: Porque a gente tava comentando isso antes... 10
Because we were talking about this before...

ORLANDO: Let's try and see what happens here. Gossip 1, number 12, take 1. So here Simone says, 'I think so too.' And so my American brain says 'Eu acho também.' But here the 'também' is before the verb. How come?

DENISE: O 'Eu acho também' também poderia ser uma opção. Mas eu acho que não é a mais natural não, né, Valentino? 11
'Eu acho também' could also be an option. But I don't think it's the most natural one, right, Valentino?

VALENTINO: Não, não. Eu acho que o 'também' é melhor sempre usar depois do verbo. É... antes do verbo! Desculpa...
No, it's not. I think it's always better to use 'também' after the verb. I mean, before the verb. Sorry...

ORLANDO: Antes do verbo.
Before the verb.

VALENTINO: É, o 'também' é o mais comum.
Yeah, 'também' is the most common.

DENISE: Eu também acho! Eu concordo.
I think so too. I agree.

ORLANDO: So, you could say, '*Eu acho também.*' But it's more natural to put it before and say, '*Eu também acho.*'

DENISE: Com certeza.
Sure.

ORLANDO: I also think so. And so our advise to our students is just learn that as a 'chunk.' Put the word '*também*' before and say, '*também acho.*'

DANIEL: I too think.

DENISE: Isso aí!
That's it!

ORLANDO: Ok. That was number 12.



1. *Caramba!*

Orlando here uses an awesome Portuguese word that is an exclamation expressing admiration or vexation: *caramba!* It's something close to "Don't tell me! My! Wow! Holy Smoke! Whew!"

2. *Jorge Ben*

It's so much fun to listen to Orlando singing old Brazilian songs, something he always does during the recording sessions. Here you can watch him singing a song from *Jorge Ben Jor*, a Brazilian popular singer and songwriter. He is very well known in Brazil especially for his unique way to mix samba, funk and rock, and also for the way he plays the guitar, revealing his appreciation of soul music and North-American funk.

Here are the lyrics to *Caramba... Galileu da Galileia*:

Disseram que ele não vinha, olha ele aí
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba
 E como já dizia Galileu na Galileia
 Malandro que é malandro não bobeia
 Se malandro soubesse como é bom ser
 honesto
 Seria honesto só por malandragem, caramba
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba
 Diziam também que a terra era quadrada

Mas ficou provada que a terra é redonda,
 caramba
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba
 Quem ama quer casa, quem quer casa quer
 criança
 Quem quer criança quer jardim
 Quem quer jardim quer flor
 E como já dizia Galileu, isso é que é amor
 Ai, ai caramba, ai ai caramba
 Ai, ai caramba, ai, ai caramba

3. Cinco, seis... *Por aí.*

Here we see Orlando counting the takes to check how many more to go: 'Five, six... About there.' Notice the expression in Portuguese: *Por aí* (lit. "by there", meaning "approximately, roughly, thereabout.") But observe that this expression is to be used by itself. In a context when you want to say something like "around five or six," you can say *mais ou menos cinco ou seis* or even *uns cinco ou seis*.

4. Então, *vam'bora.*

Here we see Daniel using a very interesting informal expression in Portuguese to say "let's go" or "let's do it," *vam'bora*. Notice that it corresponds to the short version for *Vamos embora* (lit. "let's go away").

5. *O doze.*

An interesting difference between Portuguese and English is the use of ordinal and cardinal numbers in English. Here Daniel says 'O doze', which in English would be "the twelfth" or "the number twelve". We've already seen in a previous lesson that the same thing happens regarding addresses and directions (24th Street in English and Rua 24 in Portuguese) as well as days of the month (Ex: Chego no dia 24 de maio. – "I arrive on May 24th"). The literal "the twelve" just wouldn't sound natural in English.

6. *Numerologia* levou ele a mudar o nome...

Based on Numerology, which stands the existence of a mystical relationship between a count or measurement and life, especially regarding proper names and destiny, some artists in Brazil have changed their names, adding or dropping letters from it. Here we see one example of this: *Jorge Ben* changed his name to *Jorge Ben Jor* in 1989. Another example is the Brazilian composer and singer *Baby Consuelo*, who changed her name to *Baby do Brasil* in the 90s.

7. Pois é. Você finalmente assumiu!

Denise says to Orlando, "that's it! You have finally given in to it!" Notice that she uses the expression pois é (lit. "because it is") meaning "that's it", a very common expression in Portuguese. This is also similar to the English express, "there you go."

8. Escrevendo você pode usar, mas falando não.

Did you notice the translation here? "When writing yes, but when speaking, no", even though you don't see Denise saying the word quando in the dialog. This is a very common construction in Brazilian Portuguese, you use the gerund where the word quando (when) is implied, emphasizing the process of an action. Falando Português você pode usar! (when talking in Portuguese, you can use it!).

9. É. Você concorda e eu concordo também.

"Yeah. You agree, and I also agree with it," says Denise. In Portuguese you can use either the verb concordar or the expression estar de acordo when agreeing with or being in accordance with someone or something. Both ways are good, but estar de acordo is a bit more formal.

10. Porque a gente tava comentando isso antes...

Notice that every American will want to say "comentando sobre isso antes," because in English we comment "about" things. But in Portuguese you can either use the preposition sobre or not, it doesn't matter to the meaning of the sentence.

11. Mas eu acho que não é a mais natural não, né, Valentino?

Notice the translation here: "But I don't think it's the most natural one... ", more natural in English. In Portuguese there is a difference between eu acho que não é (I think it is not) and eu não acho que é/seja (I don't think it is): the second one is normally used to disagree with a previous/different opinion (you might think it's like that but I don't think so), while the first one is used to express an opinion about something.