



**Basic Grammar**

**Nouns and Articles**

<b>Gender</b>	Nouns are either masculine or feminine. This affects article and adjective agreement.
<b>Masculine Article</b>	o (the), um (a)
<b>Feminine Article</b>	a (the), uma (a)
<b>Example (Masculine)</b>	o livro (the book), um livro (a book)
<b>Example (Feminine)</b>	a casa (the house), uma casa (a house)
<b>Plural Forms</b>	Generally, add -s to singular nouns. Add -es to nouns ending in -m, -r, or -z.
<b>Plural Examples</b>	o livro -> os livros, a mulher -> as mulheres

**Pronouns**

<b>Eu</b>	I
<b>Tu</b>	You (informal, Portugal)
<b>Você</b>	You (formal/informal, Brazil)
<b>Ele/Ela</b>	He/She
<b>Nós</b>	We
<b>Vós</b>	You (formal, plural, Portugal)
<b>Vocês</b>	You (formal/informal, plural, Brazil)
<b>Eles/Elas</b>	They (masculine/feminine)

**Basic Verb Conjugation (Present Tense of 'Ser' - To Be)**

<b>Eu</b>	Sou (I am)
<b>Tu</b>	És (You are - Portugal informal)
<b>Você/Ele/Ela</b>	É (You/He/She is)
<b>Nós</b>	Somos (We are)
<b>Vós</b>	Sois (You are - Portugal formal plural)
<b>Vocês/Eles/Elas</b>	São (You/They are)

**Essential Vocabulary**

**Greetings and Basic Phrases**

<b>Olá</b>	Hello
<b>Bom dia</b>	Good morning
<b>Boa tarde</b>	Good afternoon
<b>Boa noite</b>	Good evening/night
<b>Como está? (formal) / Como você está? (Brazil)</b>	How are you?
<b>Tudo bem?</b>	Everything okay? / How's it going?
<b>Obrigado/Obrigada</b>	Thank you (masculine/feminine)
<b>De nada</b>	You're welcome
<b>Por favor</b>	Please

**Common Verbs**

<b>Ser</b>	To be (permanent characteristics)
<b>Estar</b>	To be (temporary states)
<b>Ter</b>	To have
<b>Fazer</b>	To do/make
<b>Ir</b>	To go
<b>Querer</b>	To want
<b>Poder</b>	To be able to/can
<b>Dizer</b>	To say/tell

**Useful Nouns**

<b>Homem</b>	Man
<b>Mulher</b>	Woman
<b>Criança</b>	Child
<b>Casa</b>	House
<b>Trabalho</b>	Work/Job
<b>Dinheiro</b>	Money
<b>Tempo</b>	Time/Weather
<b>Comida</b>	Food

**Pronunciation Guide**

**Vowel Sounds**

<b>a</b>	Usually pronounced like the 'a' in 'father'. In some dialects, it can be more open like the 'a' in 'cat'.
<b>e</b>	Can be pronounced like the 'e' in 'bed' or like the 'a' in 'say', depending on the word and dialect.
<b>i</b>	Pronounced like the 'ee' in 'see'.
<b>o</b>	Can be pronounced like the 'o' in 'go' or like the 'o' in 'hot', depending on the word and dialect.
<b>u</b>	Pronounced like the 'oo' in 'moon'.

**Consonant Sounds**

<b>c</b>	Soft like 's' before 'e' and 'i' (e.g., 'cidade' - city). Hard like 'k' before 'a', 'o', 'u' (e.g., 'casa' - house).
<b>ç</b>	Always pronounced like 'ss' in 'miss'.
<b>j</b>	Pronounced like the 's' in 'measure'.
<b>nh</b>	Pronounced like the 'ny' in 'canyon'.
<b>lh</b>	Pronounced like the 'lli' in 'million'.
<b>r</b>	Can be rolled (especially at the beginning of a word) or pronounced like the 'h' in 'house' in some dialects (Brazil).
<b>s</b>	Voiced like a 'z' between vowels. Otherwise, typically like the 's' in 'sun'. At the end of a word (especially in Brazil) often sounds like 'sh'.

**Diphthongs**

<b>ão</b>	Nasal sound, similar to the 'ow' in 'how' followed by a nasal 'n'.
<b>ei</b>	Pronounced like the 'ay' in 'say'.
<b>ou</b>	Pronounced like the 'oa' in 'boat'.

**Useful Phrases for Travel**

## Getting Around

<b>Onde fica...?</b>	Where is...?
<b>Como chego a...?</b>	How do I get to...?
<b>À direita</b>	To the right
<b>À esquerda</b>	To the left
<b>Em frente</b>	Straight ahead
<b>Perto</b>	Near
<b>Longe</b>	Far

## At a Restaurant

<b>A carta, por favor.</b>	The menu, please.
<b>Eu gostaria de...</b>	I would like...
<b>A conta, por favor.</b>	The bill, please.
<b>Água</b>	Water
<b>Vinho</b>	Wine
<b>Cerveja</b>	Beer
<b>Café</b>	Coffee

## Emergency Phrases

<b>Socorro!</b>	Help!
<b>Preciso de ajuda.</b>	I need help.
<b>Chame a polícia.</b>	Call the police.
<b>Chame uma ambulância.</b>	Call an ambulance.
<b>Perdi-me.</b>	I am lost.
<b>Estou doente.</b>	I am sick.