

A panoramic view of a coastal town at sunset. The sky is filled with dramatic, colorful clouds in shades of orange, red, and purple. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow over the scene. The town is built on a hillside, with numerous colorful buildings (red, orange, yellow, and white) and red-tiled roofs. A river flows through the town, reflecting the sunset colors. A bridge is visible in the distance. The overall atmosphere is serene and picturesque.

Os verbos em Português

Verbs in the Portuguese
Language

Subject pronouns

Singular

- **Eu** I
- **Tu/Você** You
- **Ele** (male) / **Ela** (female) He / She

Plural

- **Nós** We
- **Vocês** You guys
- **Eles** (male) / **Elas** (female) They



Present Tense

(Presente do Indicativo)

Falar To speak

- Eu falo
- Tu falas
- Ele/Ela fala

- Nós falamos
- Vocês falam
- Eles / Elas falam



- I speak
- You speak (sin.)
- He / She speaks

- We speak
- You speak (plu.)
- They speak

Exemplos

- O João **fala** com a Maria.

João speaks to Maria.

- Nós **falamos** de futebol.

We speak about football.

- Vocês **falam** muito!

You speak a lot! (plural)

Ser To be (permanent)

Ser ou não ser, eis a questão
To be, or not to be, that is the question

- Eu sou
- Tu és
- Ele/Ela é



- Nós somos
- Vocês são
- Eles / Elas são

- I am
- You are (sin.)
- He / She is

- We are
- You are (plu.)
- They are

Estar To be (temporary)

- Eu estou
- Tu estás
- Ele/Ela está



- Nós estamos
- Vocês estão
- Eles / Elas estão

- I am
- You are (sin.)
- He / She is

- We are
- You are(plu.)
- They are

Revisão 1

Eu falo português. (to speak)

Tu não és europeu. (to be permanent)

Vocês estão em casa. (to be temporary)

Nós falamos bem de ti. (to speak)

Verbos -er

Let's practice conjugating some regular verbs!

Responder To answer

- Eu respondo
- Tu respondes
- Ele/Ela responde
- Nós respondemos
- Vocês respondem
- Eles / Elas respondem



- I answer
- You answer (sin.)
- He / She answers
- We answer
- You answer (plu.)
- They answer

Receber To receive

- Eu recebo
- Tu recibes
- Ele/Ela recebe

- Nós recebemos
- Vocês recebem
- Eles / Elas recebem



- I receive
- You receive (sin.)
- He / She receives

- We receive
- You receive (plu.)
- They receive

Exemplos

- Eu **recebo** cartas da minha avó todas as semanas.
I receive letters from my grandma every week.
- Tu perguntas, ele **responde**.
You ask, he answers.
- Os meus filhos **recebem** mesada.
My children receive an allowance.

Esquecer To forget

- Eu esqueço
- Tu esqueces
- Ele/Ela esquece



- Nós esquecemos
- Vocês esquecem
- Eles / Elas esquecem

- I forget
- You forget (sin.)
- He / She forgets

- We forget
- You forget (plu.)
- They forget

Querer To want

- Eu quero
- Tu queres
- Ele/Ela quer



- Nós queremos
- Vocês querem
- Eles / Elas querem

- I want
- You want (sin.)
- He / She wants

- We want
- You want (plu.)
- They want

Aprender To learn

- Eu aprendo
- Tu aprendes
- Ele/Ela aprende



- Nós aprendemos
- Vocês aprendem
- Eles / Elas aprendem

- I learn
- You learn (sin.)
- He / She learns

- We learn
- You learn (plu.)
- They learn

Revisão 2

Tu respondes ao que ele quer. (to answer / to want)

Ele recebe bem! (to receive) -> Idiom: He's well paid!

Vocês não esquecem o que eu falo. (to forget / to speak)

Eu não quero esquecer o que aprendo da língua portuguesa. (to want / to learn)



Verbos irregulares

Let us dig in deeper into the
Portuguese verbs!

Verbos irregulares em Português

- They are **irregular** because they don't follow the same conjugation patterns as regular verbs;
- In **regular** verbs you take the **root**, and depending on how the verb ends (-ar, -er, or -ir), the endings are always the same.
- Good news: some verbs are irregular in just one tense!
- With **irregular** both the root of the verb and the ending may present changes!

Ter (to have)

- Eu **tenho**
- Tu **tens**
- Ele/Ela **tem**
- Você **tem**



- Nós **temos**
- Vocês **têm**
- Eles / Elas **têm**

- I have
- You have
- He / She has
- You have (formal)

- We have
- You have (plu.)
- They have

Ir (to go)

- Eu **vou**
- Tu **vais**
- Ele/Ela **vai**
- Você **vai**



- Nós **vamos**
- Vocês **vão**
- Eles / Elas **vão**

- I go
- You go
- He / She goes
- You go (formal)

- We go
- You go (plu.)
- They go

Exemplos

- Eu **tenho** quatro filhos.

I have four children.

- Nós **vamos** ao estádio de futebol.

We go to the football stadium.

- Vocês **vão embora** cedo! -> to go away/to leave a place
(ir+embora)

You're leaving early! (plural)

Ver (to see)

- Eu **vejo**
- Tu **vês**
- Ele/Ela **vê**
- Você **vê**



- Nós **vemos**
- Vocês **veem**
- Eles / Elas **veem**

- I see
- You see
- He / She sees
- You see (formal)

- We see
- You see (plu.)
- They see

Ouvir (to hear)

- Eu **ouço**
- Tu **ouves**
- Ele/Ela **ouve**
- Você **ouve**



- Nós **ouvimos**
- Vocês **ouvem**
- Eles / Elas **ouvem**

- I hear
- You hear
- He / She hears
- You hear(formal)

- We hear
- You hear (plu.)
- They hear

Revisão 3

Eu tenho 30 anos de idade. (to have)

Tu vais para casa. (to go)

Vocês têm razão. (to have)

Nós temos que ir. (to have/to go)

Revisão 4

Todos os domingos eu vejo a bola. (to see)

Eu ouço com atenção ao que tu dizes. (to hear/to say)

Ele vê-te com bons olhos. (to see)

O meu filho ouve para aprender. (to hear/to learn)



Verbo haver

Verbo haver

- A common but odd verb;
- It indicates that:
 - something **exists** (presente)
 - something **will happen** (futuro)
 - something **has happened** (passado)
- It can be used as the Main Verb and as an Auxiliar Verb

Verbo haver as an impersonal verb

- The most common form is **há**.
- It can be used to refer to the **present** or the **past**, depending on the context.
- This is what is called an **impersonal verb**, meaning it has no subject.

Exemplos

- **Há** queijo na mesa.

There is cheese on the table.

- O campeonato começou **há** um mês.

The championship started a month **ago**.

- Não como bacalhau com natas **há** muito tempo.

I have not eaten bacalhau com natas in a long time.

Haver as the Main Verb

- **Há** muito que aprender.
There is a lot to learn.
- **Houve** um jogo de futebol ontem.
There was a football match yesterday.
- **Havia** muita gente no estádio!
There were a lot of people in the stadium!
- **Haverá** aula de português amanhã.
There will be a Portuguese class tomorrow.

Haver as a Main Verb

Há

(there is)

Houve

(There was)

Havia

(There was / There used to be)

Haverá

(There will be)

Houve *versus* Havia

Houve (pretérito perfeito)

- Simple past;
- Describes a past event that is finished;
- Does not relate with other tenses.

Havia (pretérito imperfeito)

- Past Continuous(a.k.a. the past progressive);
- Describes something in the past that was ongoing;
- **Narrates past events** and **describes past habits.**

Exemplos

- Quando nós nos conhecemos, **houve** uma atração imediata.
When we met there was an immediate attraction.
- Aqui **havia** um bonito prédio.
Here, there used to be a beautiful building.
- Ontem, **houve** eleições nos Estados Unidos.
Yesterday there were elections in the United States.

Revisão

Há muitos pássaros bonitos neste parque. (present)

Anteontem houve uma inauguração de uma ponte. (past simple)

Haverá um campeonato de críquete amanhã. (future)

Havia muitas paisagens no Brasil! (past continuous)

Ontem houve um eclipse lunar. (past simple)



Haver - Present Tense

Haver - Presente do Indicativo

Eu **hei**

Tu **hás**

Ele/Ela/Você **há**

Nós **Havemos**

Eles/Elas **Hão**

Haver - Presente do Indicativo

- Here's the odd part: When the verb haver is used in the present tense in combination with the preposition **de**, *haver* is actually used to talk about the *future*;
- This is a common yet formal usage of the verb haver.
- Let's see some examples!

Exemplos

- **Hás de** vir cá a casa um dia.
You shall come to my place one day.
- **Hei de** ser famoso!
I shall be famous!
- **Havemos de** ir ao Brasil juntos.
We shall go to Brazil together.
- **Hei de** comer mais tarde.
I shall eat later on.

Haver - Presente do indicativo (continuação)

- You can use this verb to make requests!
- It implies the following idea: "in the future, as soon as you have the time / it is convenient".

Ex.: **Hás de** ver se tens férias em Agosto.

Could you check whether you have holidays in August?

Exercícios

Hei de ser alguém importante um dia!

I shall be important one day!

Havemos de cantar os dois.

We shall sing together.

Eles hãõ de ver!

They'll see!

Sr. Fernando, há de ver se tem couves baratas.

Mr. Fernando, could you check whether you have cheap cabbage?

Verbo haver as an Auxiliary Verb

- When *Haver* is used as an **auxiliary verb** it can be conjugated in different tenses and persons.
- When it functions as the auxiliary verb it can be substituted by the verb *ter* (to have)
- *Haver* occurs in sentences where it precedes the main verb (in the **past participle** or in the **infinitive tense**);
- [Vamos ler este artigo do jornal JN sobre o verbo haver!](#)

The JN newspaper gives us the following examples:

- "Ele **havia** sido eleito."

He had been elected.

- "Eles **havam** sido eleitos."

They had been elected.



Past Continuous

Past Continuous

- The Past Continuous (*past progressive*) is called pretérito imperfeito do indicativo in Portuguese;
- This tense is used to describe something that took place in the past that was ongoing or did not have a clear endpoint;
- It imparts this idea of continuity which makes it ideal to **narrate past events**, as well as to **describe past habits**.

Can you spot the conjugations?

	Present (Presente)	Simple Past (Pretérito Perfeito)	Imperfect Past (Pretérito Imperfeito)	Future (Futuro)
Eu	hei	houve	havia	haverei
Tu	hás	houveste	havas	haverás
Ele/Ela/Você	há	houve →	havia	haverá
Nós	havemos	houvemos	havíamos	haveremos
Eles/Elas/Vocês	hão	houveram →	haviam	haverão

Exemplos

- Eu **havia** comido na França.
I had eaten in France.
- Os presos **havam** fugido da prisão.
The prisoners had escaped from prison.
- Eles **havam** chegado cedo.
They had arrived early.
- **Havíamos** comprado livros.
We had bought books.

Exercícios

Eles **havam** perdido o jogo.

They had lost the match.

Havíamos estudado na escola.

We had studied in school.

Eles **hão** de correr na baixa!

They'll run downtown!

Eu **havia** corrido a maratona.

I had run the marathon.

Conjugating Verbs in the Imperfeito

- You probably recall that the verb **estar** is a regular verb;
- This is its conjugation in the past continuous:

Estar To be (temporary)

- Eu estava
- Tu estavas
- Ele/Ela estava



- Nós estávamos
- Vocês estavam
- Eles / Elas estavam

- I was
- You were (sin.)
- He / She was

- We were
- You were (plu.)
- They were

Conjugating Verbs in the Imperfeito

- Did you notice the pattern? All regular verbs ending in *-ar* conjugate like this in the past continuous tense!

Eu	-ava
Tu	-avas
Ele/Ela/Você	-ava
Nós	-ávamos
Vocês	-avam
Eles/Elas	-avam

Exemplos

- Eu **estava** no duche quando o telefone tocou.
I **was** in the shower when the phone rang.
- Nós **estávamos** em Portugal durante o Mundial de 2018.
We **were** in Portugal during the 2018 World Cup.
- Eles **estavam** a correr todos os dias.
They **were** running every day.
- Tu **estavas** muito bonito quando te casaste.
You **were** very handsome when you got married.