

## INGLÊS COM SÉRIES (THE ONE WITH ROSS'S INAPPROPRIATE SONG)

**Ross:** And that's why, no matter what mommy says, we really **were on a break**. (baby talk) Yes, we were! Yes, we were! (picks Emma up) Come here **gorgeous**. (puts her on his knees and talks to her) Oh! Look at you! You are the cutest **little** baby ever! You're just a... a little **bitty** baby, you know that? **But you've got...** (in a softer voice) You've got big beautiful eyes... Yes, you do... and a... and a big round belly. (emphasizes the B's) Big baby **butt!** I like big butts. (raps)

*I like big butts and I cannot lie / you other brothers can't **deny** / when a girl walks in with an **itty, bitty**, waist / and a round thing in your face you get...* (Emma laughs) Oh my God, Emma... **you're laughing!** Oh my God, **you've never done that before, have you?** You never done that before... Daddy **made you laugh**, huh? Well, daddy and **Sir Mix Alot...** What? What? You... you wanna hear some more? Uhm...(raps) *My **anaconda** don't want none / unless you got **buns** hon...*

(Emma laughs again and Ross looks worried) I'm a terrible father!

- **To be on a break:** significa estar temporariamente separado de alguém com quem você estava romanticamente envolvido (a), ou seja “dar um tempo”.

### Example:

While they were on a break, Jack and Sarah spent 4 weeks apart.  
*Enquanto estavam “dando um tempo”, Jack e Sarah passaram 4 semanas separados.*

- **Gorgeous:** sinônimo de muito bonito (a), atraente, ou prazeroso (a).

### Example:

Your home is gorgeous.  
*Sua casa é linda.*

Adriana Lima is a gorgeous woman.  
*Adriana Lima é uma mulher atraente.*

Today was a hot but gorgeous summer day.  
*Hoje foi um dia de verão quente e lindo.*

- **Deny:** negar.

**Example:**

She denied eating the last cookie in the jar.  
*Ela negou ter comido a última bolacha do pote.*

- **Little:** palavra usada pra indicar o diminutivo, algo pequenininho, e palavras como “bitty”, “itty”, “bitsy” ou “itsy” intensificam a ideia do quanto algo ou alguém é pequeno.

**Example:**

The baby had itty bitty fingers.  
*O bebê tinha dedos piquitíticos.*

The itsy bitsy went up the water spout.  
*A aranhinha piquitítica subiu a calha d'água – que equivale ao nosso “a dona aranha subiu pela parede.”*

- **You've got** (You have got): o mesmo que dizer “You have”.

**Example:**

**“You have a beautiful accent”** ou **“You've got a beautiful accent”**  
ambas significam “Você tem um sotaque bonito.” Essa estrutura quando usada com o “He, she, it” fica “has got.”.

**Example:**

She's got an awesome car.  
*Ela tem um carro super legal.*

- **Butt:** forma mais utilizada para se referir à nádegas em inglês, ela vem da palavra “buttocks.” Outras maneiras de nos referirmos ao “bumbum” em inglês são: “bottom,” “bum,” “rear,” “tooshie” (palavra usada com crianças), “booty,” “backside,” “back,” “derrière,” e a maneira mais vulgar sendo “ass” (palavra que também designa o “jumento”) – **coloca um jumento relinchando no vídeo**
- **To laugh:** rir e alguns sinônimos de “to laugh” são “to giggle” e “to chuckle”
- **You have never done that before, have you?**  
*Você nunca fez isso antes, fez?*

Quando queremos confirmar uma pergunta, que na verdade já sabemos a resposta, usamos uma vírgula na frente da afirmação ou negação e qualquer que seja o auxiliar da frase para confirmar a nossa “dúvida.” Note que se for uma frase afirmativa a pergunta fica na negativa e se for uma frase negativa e pergunta fica na afirmativa. Essa estrutura é similar ao que fazemos em Português.

**Examples:**

You haven't eaten cricket before, have you?  
*Você nunca comeu grilo antes, comeu?*

I shouldn't go to the party, should I?  
*Eu não devo ir à festa, devo?*

You can help me, can't you?  
*Você pode me ajudar, não pode?*

She didn't finish her homework, did she?  
*Ela não terminou a tarefa dela, terminou?*

We don't talk loudly, do we?  
*Nós não falamos alto, falamos?*

- **To make someone laugh** (Fazer alguém rir)

**Examples:**

Stand-up comedy always makes me laugh.  
*Comédia stand-up sempre me faz rir.*

Katie makes us laugh every time.  
*Katie sempre faz a gente dar risada.*

- **Sir mix-a-lot:** é um rapper e artista de hiphop muito famoso nos Estados durante as décadas de 80 e 90, sendo “Baby got back” (A gatinha tem bunda) uma de suas canções mais famosas, principalmente pela letra ousada e explícita sobre se sentir atraído sexualmente apenas por mulheres de nádegas avantajadas com cinturinhas pequenas.
- **Anaconda:** também conhecida no Brasil como sucuri, arigbóia, boiaçu, boiçu, boiguaçu, boioçu, boitiapóia, boiuçu, boiuna, sucuriju, sucurijuba, sucuriú, sucuruju, sucurujuba ou viborão [e um tipo de cobra grande,

nativa da América do Sul, e utilizada como metáfora por Sir Mix-a-Lot para se referir a sua genitália na música.

**Rachel:** I just finished getting Phoebe all dressed to meet Mike's parents. She's so nervous, it's so sweet!

**Ross:** Guess what? I made Emma laugh today.

**Rachel:** (in disbelief) You WHAT? And I missed it? Because I was giving a makeover to that stupid hippie?

**Ross:** Yeah, and it was uhm... it was like a real little person laugh too. It was... it was like uhm... (Ross tries to impersonate Emma's laugh, but it comes out very squeaky, very high pitched. He laughs about himself but then looks at Rachel, realizes that it sounded weird and straightens his face.) Only... only not creepy.

**Rachel:** Well... well, what did you do to make her laugh? (excited)

**Ross:** I uhm... Well, I sang... (Rachel gasps) well actually I rapped... Baby Got Back... (Rachel's face changes from excited to angry)

**Rachel:** You WHAT? You sang... to our baby daughter... a song about a guy who likes to have sex with women with giant asses?

**Ross:** But you know what, if you think about it, it actually promotes a healthy uhm... body image... because... even big butts or uhm... juicy doubles.

**Rachel:** (disgusted) owwwww...

**Ross:** Please don't take her away from me!

- **To give someone a makeover:** transformar completamente a maneira como alguém se veste, usa maquiagem, ou usa o cabelo.

**Example:**

Jess doesn't need a haircut, she needs a makeover!

*Jess não precisa só de um corte de cabelo, ela precisa de uma transformação!*

- **Creepy:** algo assustador, que te dá calafrios.

Equipe English Evolution by @meninaviajei

**Example:**

The old house on the corner is creepy.  
*A casa velha na esquina me dá calafrios.*

- **Rapped:** simple past do verbo “to rap” que significa “fazer um rap” ou “cantar um rap”. Cuidado para não confundir com “To rape” (passado “raped”) que significa estuprar.

**Example:**

Eminem can rap really well.  
*Eminem consegue cantar raps muito bem.*

- **Body image:** imagem corporal.

**Example:**

Distorted body image can lead to eating disorders.  
*Imagem corporal distorcida por levar a distúrbios alimentares.*

- **Juicy doublés:** sinônimo vulgar de buttocks.

**Example:**

Look at her juicy doubles.  
*Olha a rabeta dela.*

- **To take someone or something away:** significa retirar algo de alguém, neste caso Ross refere-se a custódia de Emma.

**Examples:**

I wasn't hungry so mom took away my plate.  
*Eu não estava com fome então minha retirou meu prato.*

When you get fired, your company takes away your intranet privileges.  
*Quando você é demitido, a empresa retira seu acesso à intranet.*

**Rachel:** Okay... aahhh... Please laugh for mommy... Please? Please laugh for mommy... (Rachel makes a funny face, sticking her tongue out, making a farting noise and using her hands as antlers, wiggling her fingers... No response from Emma...) Not funny huh? Oh so, is it... only offensive novelty rap? Or maybe just, you know, rap in general? 'Cause mommy can rap... (Rachel tries to rap and makes weird movements with her arms in the

process.) *My name is mommy and I'm here to say / that all the babies are... Oh, I can't rap... Allright sweetheart... This is only because I love you so much, and I know that you're not gonna tell anybody... (Rachel's face is telling "Oh what am I doing? The things I have to go through... and she starts to rap) I like... big butts and I cannot lie... / You other brothers can't deny... / when a girl walks in with an itty bitty waist and a round thing in your face... (Emma starts to laugh) Yes! Yes! Yes! YES! Oohhhhh! Oh! (Rachel now really gets into it, and her insecure movements start getting better) I like big butts and I cannot lie... / You other brothers can't deny... Oh Emma you're laughing! Oh you are, you really do like big butts, don't you. Oh you beautiful little weirdo... (Rachel picks up Emma and Ross now enters)*

**Ross:** Hey!

**Rachel:** Oh you missed it. She was laughing. Oh it was amazing. It was amazing. It was the most beautiful, beautiful sound that...

**Ross:** Oh I know, isn't it? Ooh... what'd you do to get her to laugh?

**Rachel:** Oh! You know, I just... couple of things I tried ... I just sang a little doo... Itsy Bitsy Spider...

**Ross:** You sang Baby Got Back didn't you?

**Rachel:** Nothing else worked. That girl is all about the ass...

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**Ross:** *She sweat, wet. got it going like a turbo 'vette.*

**Rachel:** *So fellas*

**Ross:** *Yeah!*

**Rachel:** *fellas*

**Ross:** *Yeah!*

**Rachel:** *has your girlfriend got the butt?*

**Ross:** *Hell yeah!*

**Rachel:** *So shake it!* (Rachel slaps Ross's butt on the beat)

**Ross:** *Shake it!*

**Rachel:** *Shake it!* (Phoebe, Mike, Chandler, Monica and Joey step in)

**Ross:** *Shake it!*

**Rachel:** *Shake that **nasty** butt...*

**Ross:** *Baby got back* (Then Ross turns around and sees their friends standing in the doorway)

**Rachel:** *One more time **from the top**... I like big butts and I cannot lie, you other br...* (She also turns and sees the gang)

**Ross:** Rachel please! That is so inappropriate!

- **Turbo ‘vette’:** refere-se a um caro sport chamado Corvette.
- **Nasty:** significa algo sujo (de sujeira ou de falta de caráter) ou nojento, neste contexto poderia ser traduzido como “safada” ou “malandra.”

**Example:**

Shake That nasty butt.

*Balança essa bunda safada.*

- **From the top:** significa “do começo”.

**Examples:**

Sing the song from the top.

*Cante a música do começo.*

We rehearsed the play from the top.

*Nós ensaiamos a peça do começo.*