

COMO APRENDER QUALQUER IDIOMA SOZINHO EM CASA



The truth behind learning a foreign language, and how even
the busiest person can master it on their own in 365 days.

7 Languages in 7 Years



Debora G. Barbosa

A verdade sobre aprender outro idioma, e como qualquer
pessoa pode aprender sozinha em 365 dias.

7 Línguas em 7 Anos

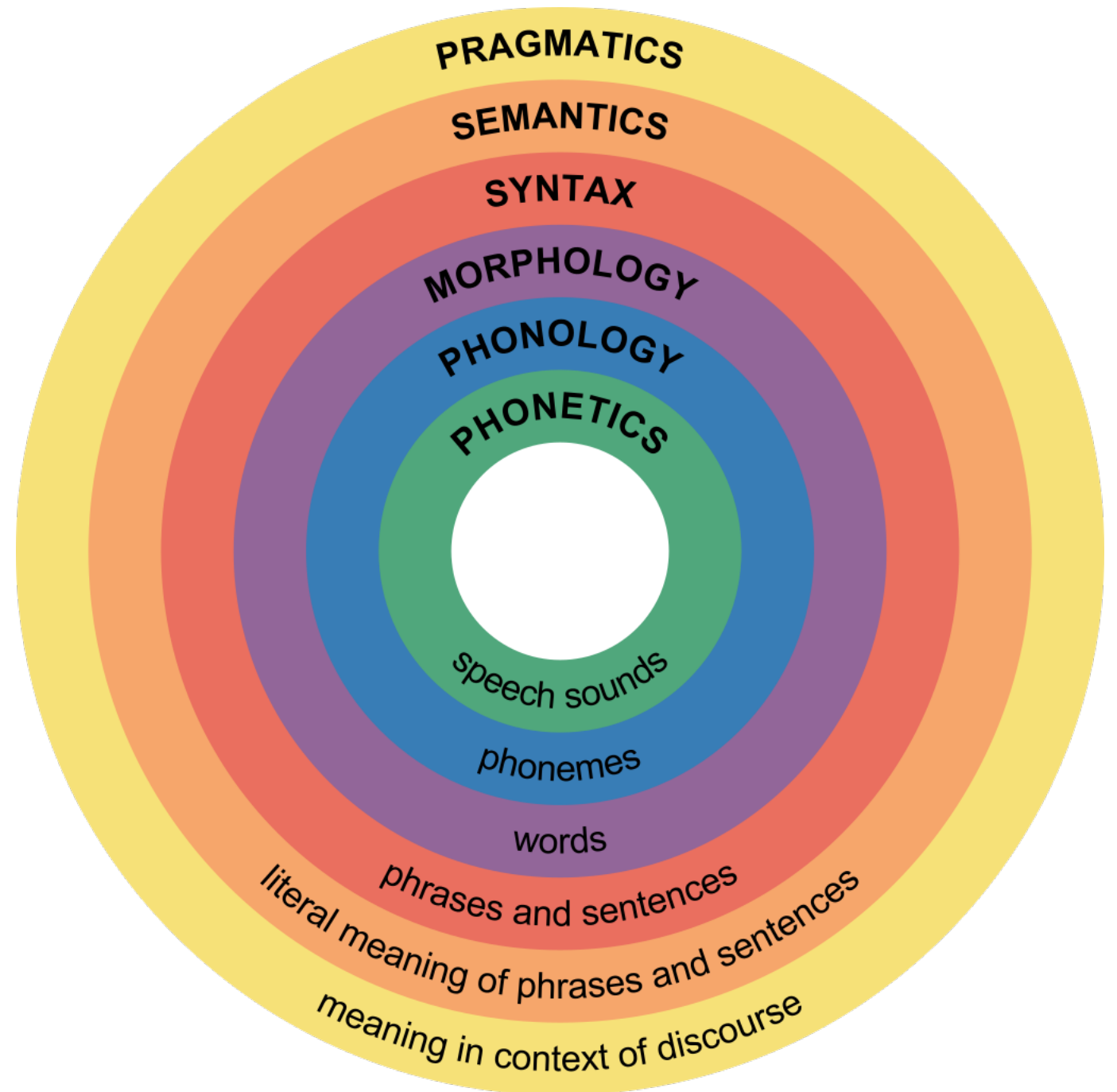


Debora G. Barbosa

CONTEÚDO

- 1) Contornando As Dificuldades De Aprender Outro Idioma
- 2) Aprendendo A Base
- 3) Pegando Vocabulário
- **4) Detalhes Gramaticais**
- 5) Usando A Técnica Da Imersão De Maneira Eficiente

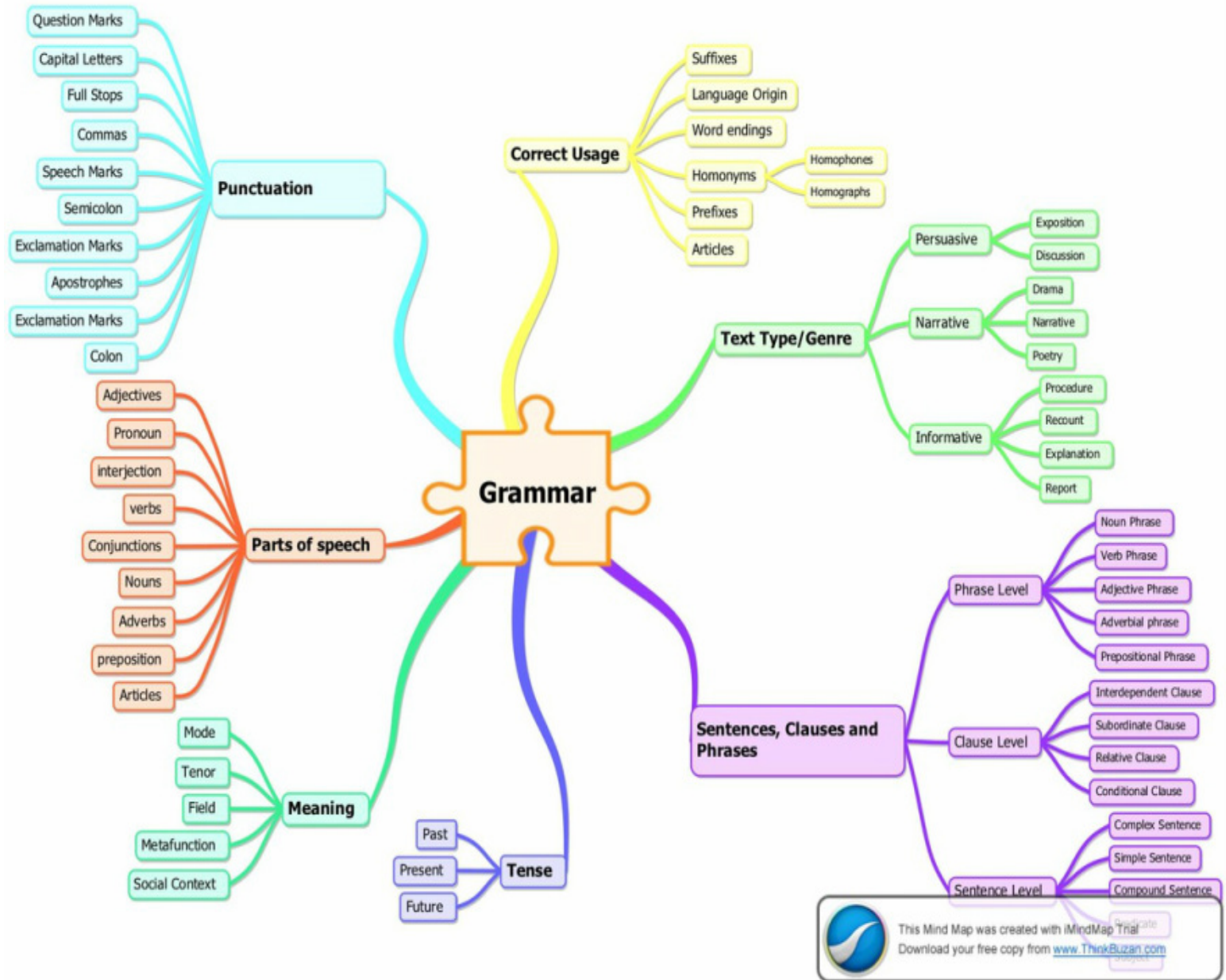
LIÇÃO #4 –
DETALHES
GRAMATICAIIS



COISAS PARA MANTER NA MENTE

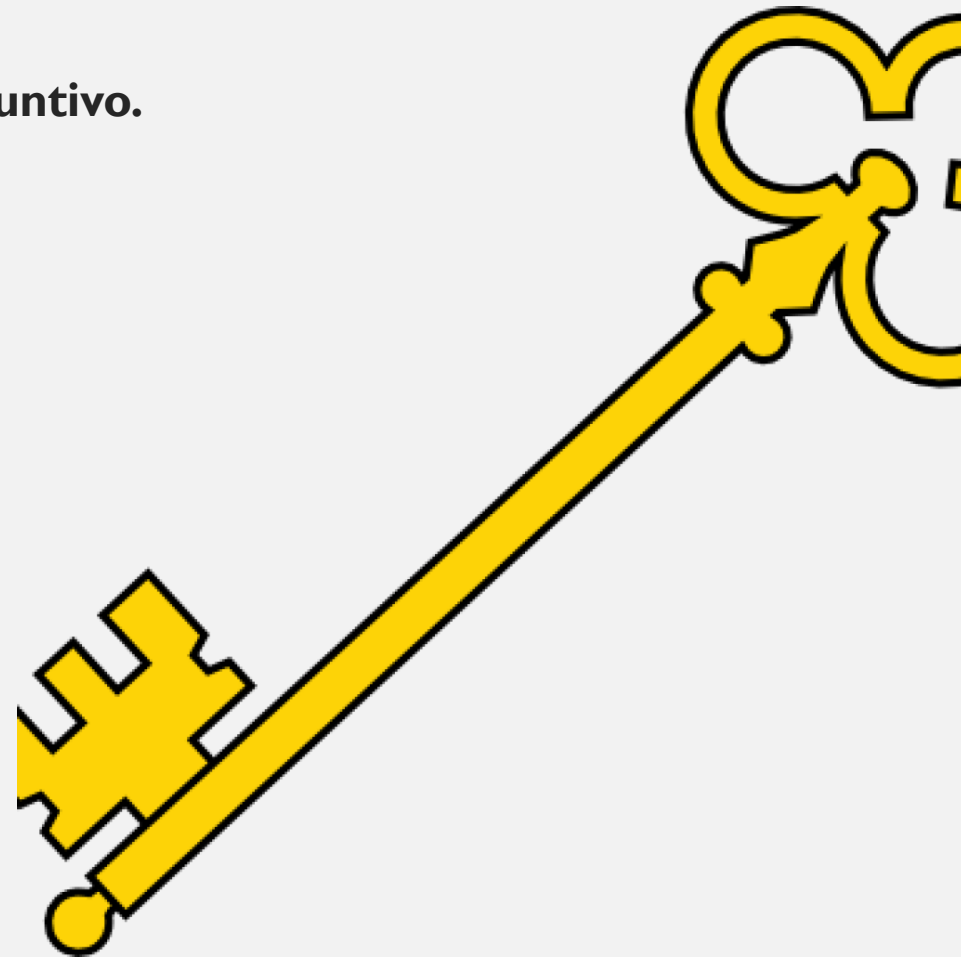
- A gramática é a parte mais complicada do aprendizado de idiomas.
- Quando aprendemos a língua longe das salas de aula fica muito fácil negligenciar essa parte porém, detalhes gramaticais são mais fáceis de aprender após você já ter um certo domínio da língua.
- A parte mais importante do lado grammatical que deve ser aprendida no início e formará a sua base de conhecimento é a **CONJUGAÇÃO** de verbos.
- Coisas como sufixos, prefixos, artigos, acusativo e dativo devem ser deixados pra depois devido sua complexidade.

COMPONENTES GRAMATICAIS



COMPONENTES CHAVE

1. Nomes;
2. **Pronomes;**
3. Adjetivos;
4. **Verbos;**
5. **Preposição;**
6. **Conjunções;**
7. Interjeções;
8. **Modo Subjuntivo.**



Parts of Speech

In English grammar, the eight major parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

There are 8 main **parts of speech**: an adverb, an adjective, a conjunction, an interjection, a noun, a preposition, and a pronoun. In **Russian** a noun, a pronoun, an adjective, and a verb decline. An adverb, a conjunction, an interjection, and a preposition stay the same. That is why it is important to distinguish them.

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In English grammar, the eight major parts of speech are noun, pronoun, adjective, verb, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Nouns

The easy way to remember nouns is that they refer to people, places, or things. Even intangible or abstract concepts like ideas or thoughts are things. In the following sentences, the nouns are highlighted:

Sally doesn't use an **iPhone** . **Jared** doesn't eat **subs** . The **Earth** is not the **center** of the **universe** .

Pronouns

Pronouns are words that replace nouns: *I, me, she, we, they, who, that, yours, his, her*, etc.

Pronouns need antecedents. That means that the thing (or person, or place) that the pronoun refers to needs to have been mentioned already by name somewhere earlier in the sentence or paragraph. If it's not clear which thing the pronoun refers to, the reader can get quite confused.

I swam in the ocean. **You** swam in the ocean. **He** swam in the ocean. **She** swam in the ocean. **It** swam in the ocean.

Verb conjugation:

Present Tense

The perfective verb **сказать** is not used in the Present Tense. Use the imperfective verb **говорить** instead.

Past Tense

I, you (singular), he	сказáл
she	сказáла
it	сказáло
we, you (plural), they	сказáли

Future Simple Tense

I	скажú
you (singular)	ска́жешь
he, she, it	ска́жет
we	ска́жем
you (plural)	ска́жете
they	ска́жут

Future Compound Tense

The perfective verb **сказать** is not used in the Future Compound Tense. Use the imperfective verb **говорить** instead.

Imperative Mood (Command Form)

you (singular)	скажи́
you (plural)	скажи́те

 f t in e w

Adjectives

Adjectives are descriptive words that add detail to a sentence. They can give important or necessary information (e.g., Please hand me the **blue** paper), or they can just make the sentence more interesting (e.g. A **frigid** wind blew around the **icy** town). Adjectives describe nouns. Please sew the **red** dress. The weather is **hot** and **humid** . The **stuffed** toy is **fuzzy** and **round** .

Verbs

Verbs are action words: that's a rather simplified explanation, but it's the clearest one. Verbs tell you what the subject of the sentence is up to.

He **ran** into the wall. She **buys** new shoes. The cat **licks** its fur.

Prepositions

Prepositions are little words that tell where or when (among other things) something is. The monkey is **on** his back. The glue is **behind** the board. The dreamcatcher is **above** the bed.



Conjunctions

Conjunctions are words like *and*, *but*, and *or* that connect concepts, clauses, or parts of sentences.

I wanted to meet her there on time, **but** I got stuck in traffic. You can't wear socks **and** sandals.

Interjections

Interjections are words like *wow* and *yay*. They're sounds we make to convey extreme emotion or to create emphasis when we're talking, sometimes when we can't think of a good way to express ourselves. The problem with interjections is that they require a great deal of context to be understood. For instance, *hey* can mean *hello*, or *that's great*, or *stop doing that*. *Hey!* How's it going? *Wow!* Those fireworks are impressive. *Yay!* I passed calculus!



Subjunctive Mood

The subjunctive is a form verbs can take to express conditions that are hypothetical or not true. It's not a verb tense. The subjunctive form usually uses the third-person form of the verb with the -s dropped. When using the verb "to be" in the subjunctive, the present tense is be and the past tense is were.

The subjunctive is used with certain expressions that imply a good or bad quality or an imperative. Often, the subjunctive verb is preceded by the word *that* (as in the phrases "it is best that," and "it is essential that").

The subjunctive mood can express conditions that are not true:

If I *were* queen for a day, I would eat cake for breakfast, lunch, and dinner.

It can express hypothetical situations:

If I *were* to design a dresser, it would be made of teak.

It can be used to express wishes:

I wish I *were* able to go on vacation with you.

It can express commands or demands:

The boss demanded that he *complete* the project or be fired.

It can express suggestions:

COMPONENTES EXTRA

1. Sufixos
2. Prefixos
3. Artigos
4. Casos (Dativo, Acusativo, Nominativo etc)
5. Gênero

Word + Suffix = New Word

berry

-es

berries

baby

-ish

babyish

run

-er

runner

adore

-able

adorable

Prefixes in Russian Verbs of Motion



PREFIX

MEANING

ПО-

start, incomplete action

ПРИ-

come, arrive, to, completed action

ПРО-

through, past, distance

ПОД- (ПОДО-)

approach to

ДО-

finish up

ОТ-, У-

off, away

ВЫ-

outside

ПЕРЕ-

across, over

В- (ВО-)

in

ВЗ- (ВС-)

up

ЗА-

drop by, behind, around, deep inside

НА-

onto, over

О-(ОБ-, ОБО-)

around, over and over

С- (СО-)

down



USING A, AN, THE



A

- **A** is used in front of singular countable nouns (a person, animal or thing) which are not specific.
- We don't use **a** before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If a noun starts with **a** consonant sound (b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, etc.), "a" comes before the noun.

EXAMPLES:

- A cat
- A house
- A bird
- A bike
- A child
- A boy
- A doctor
- A table

An

- **An** is used in front of singular countable nouns which are not specific.
- We don't use **an** before uncountable or plural nouns.
- If the noun starts with a vowel sound (a, e, i, o, u), "an" comes before the noun.

EXAMPLES:

- An apple
- An hour
- An egg
- An aunt
- An ant
- An old man
- An orange
- An uncle

The

- We use '**the**' in front of all nouns (It does not matter whether the nouns are singular, plural countable or uncountable) to describe someone or something specific or unique.

EXAMPLES:

- The earth
- The moon
- The world
- The President
- The air
- The CEO
- The weather
- The sun

Conventional (Modern) Definite Articles Chart

Case	Masculine	Neuter	Feminine	Plural
nominative	der	das	die	
accusative	den			
dative	dem			den
genitive	des		der	

Dative

Студент пише́т письмо́ сестре. – The student is writing a letter to his sister.

The word *сестре* (to the sister) marks the receiver of the action. It is the dative case form of the word *сестра* (sister).

Accusative

Студент читае́т книгу. – The student is reading a book.

The word книгу (book) marks the object of the action. It is the accusative case form of the word *книга* (book).

Forming the Genitive Case of Plural Nouns	Nominative singular	Remove	Add	Genitive plural
Masculine	дом (house)	-	ов	домов
	брат (brother)	-	ьев	братьев
	музей (museum)	й	ев	музеев
	месяц (month)	-	ев	месяцев
	учитель (teacher)	ь	ей	учителей
Neuter	окно (window)	-	-	окон_
	море (sea)	-	й	морей
	имя (name)	я	ён	имён
	задание (task)	е	й	заданий
Feminine	ночь (night)	ь	ей	ночей
	книга (book)	-	-	книг
	студентка (student)	-	-	студенток_
	деревня (village)	я	ь	деревень