

LESSON TRANSCRIPT

Beginner S1 #1

Investing in Some Romanian Fashions

CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION
DIALOGUE
POST CONVERSATION BANTER
VOCAB LIST
KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES
LESSON FOCUS
OUTRO

#1

INTRODUCTION

Dana: Hi everyone, and welcome back to RomanianPod101.com. This is Beginner Season 1 Lesson 1 - Investing in Some Romanian Fashions. Dana Here.

Mihai: Bună. I'm Mihai.

Dana: In this lesson, you'll learn about cases. The conversation takes place at a clothing store.

Mihai: It's between Andreea, Masanobu and a salesperson.

Dana: The speakers are strangers in a customer service setting; therefore, they will speak formal Romanian. Okay, let's listen to the conversation.

DIALOGUE

Andreea: Bună ziua, aş dori să văd nişte fuste.

Vânzătoare: Desigur, doriţi şi să probaţi?

Masanobu: Eu?! Nu, mulţumesc. Îi cumpăr prietenei mele. Aveţi ceva din piele?

Vânzătoare: Da, sunt la capătul coridorului.

Masanobu: Vă mulţumesc mult.

Vânzătoare: Dacă aveţi vreo întrebare, nu ezitaţi să mă întrebaţi.

Masanobu: Ah, doresc un coş de cumpărături.

Vânzătoare: Luaţi-l pe acesta.

Dana: Listen to the conversation one more time, slowly.

Andreea: Bună ziua, aş dori să văd nişte fuste.

Vânzătoare: Desigur, doriţi şi să probaţi?

Masanobu: Eu?! Nu, mulţumesc. Îi cumpăr prietenei mele. Aveţi ceva din piele?

Vânzătoare: Da, sunt la capătul coridorului.

Masanobu: Vă mulţumesc mult.

Vânzătoare: Dacă aveţi vreo întrebare, nu ezitaţi să mă întrebaţi.

Masanobu: Ah, doresc un coş de cumpărături.

Vânzătoare: Luaţi-l pe acesta.

Dana: Listen to the conversation with the English translation

Andreea: Hello, I'd like to see some skirts.

Salesperson: Sure, do you want to try them on?

Masanobu: Me?! No, thank you. I'm buying them for my girlfriend. Do you have any made out of leather?

Salesperson: Yes, they're at the end of the aisle.

Masanobu: Thank you very much.

Salesperson: If you have any questions, don't hesitate to ask.

Masanobu: Oh, I want a shopping basket.

Salesperson: Take this one.

POST CONVERSATION BANTER

Dana: In this conversation, we listened to a conversation in a clothing store. Is fashion important in Romania?

Mihai: It is because it depends a lot on ideas, individuality and authenticity.

Dana: Right, it's a reflection of personal choice and personal style.

Mihai: Yes, and nowadays men in Romania are becoming increasingly more interested in fashion, and the common look now is "lumbersexual."

Dana: What's that?

Mihai: A long beard, plaid shirt, boots and an unobtrusive look.

Dana: What about Romanian women?

Mihai: Of course, they're interested too. They follow trends from abroad, and women often prefer to buy their clothes in places like Paris, Milan, and London.

Dana: Has fashion in Romania changed since Romania left the communist regime?

Mihai: Yes, access to the internet and opportunities to visit other countries definitely changed things.

Dana: I'm sure that exposed the people of Romania to some new things.

Mihai: Yeah, it did.

Dana: Okay, now onto the vocab.

VOCAB LIST

Dana: Let's take a look at the vocabulary from this lesson. The first word is...

Mihai: zi [natural native speed]

Dana: day

Mihai: zi [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: zi [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: a dori [natural native speed]

Dana: to want

Mihai: a dori [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: a dori [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: fustă [natural native speed]

Dana: skirt

Mihai: fustă [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: fustă [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: a proba [natural native speed]

Dana: to try on

Mihai: a proba [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: a proba [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: a cumpăra [natural native speed]

Dana: to buy

Mihai: a cumpăra [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: a cumpăra [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: piele [natural native speed]

Dana: leather

Mihai: piele [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: piele [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: capăt [natural native speed]

Dana: end

Mihai: capăt [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: capăt [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: coridor [natural native speed]

Dana: aisle

Mihai: coridor [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: coridor [natural native speed]

Dana: Next we have...

Mihai: întrebare [natural native speed]

Dana: question

Mihai: întrebare [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: întrebare [natural native speed]

Dana: And last...

Mihai: a ezita [natural native speed]

Dana: to hesitate

Mihai: a ezita [slowly - broken down by syllable]

Mihai: a ezita [natural native speed]

KEY VOCAB AND PHRASES

Dana: Let's have a closer look at the usage of the words and phrases from this lesson. The first word is..

Mihai: la capătul

Dana: Meaning "at the end of."

Dana: Can you break this phrase down for us?

Mihai: First is la, a preposition meaning "at," and capătul comes from capăt.

Dana: This can mean "head" or "end."

Mihai: Adding -ul changes it to "the end."

Dana: You can use this phrase to indicate the location of a place or building.

Mihai: You can use it in formal and informal settings.

Dana: Can you give us an example using this phrase?

Mihai: Sure. For example, you can say... Este o brutărie la capătul acestei străzi.

Dana: ...which means "There is a bakery at the end of this street."

Dana: Okay, what's the next word?

Mihai: vreo întrebare

Dana: Meaning "any questions."

Dana: Let's break this one down too.

Mihai: First is vreo. It's an indefinite pronoun that means "any." The second word is întrebare.

Dana: This means "question," so the phrase together is "Any questions?"

Mihai: You can use this phrase when you want to ask if anyone has any other questions.

Dana: Is this a formal phrase or an informal one?

Mihai: It can be used for both.

Dana: Can you give us an example using this phrase?

Mihai: Sure. For example, you can say... Ai vreo întrebare?

Dana: ... which means "Do you have any questions?"

Dana: Okay, now onto the lesson focus.

LESSON FOCUS

Dana: In this lesson, you'll learn about cases.

Dana: Firstly, what is a case in Romanian?

Mihai: It's the form taken by a noun, pronoun, adjective, numeral or article to express its function in a statement.

Dana: How many cases are there?

Mihai: There are five grammatical cases. Nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, and vocative.

Dana: Let's look at the nominative case in this lesson.

Mihai: In Romanian, this is called cazul nominativ.

Dana: It's used to express the subject of action in a sentence.

Mihai: So nominative nouns respond to question words such as cine?

Dana: "Who?"

Mihai: And Ce?

Dana: "What?"

Mihai: Other questions you can ask are cine este? and ce este?

Dana: "Who is?" and "What is?" respectively. We'll look at the other cases in more detail in later lessons. Now, let's look at some prepositions.

Mihai: Prepositions are non-flexible parts of speech that link an attribute to an object.

Dana: There are basic and compound prepositions.

Mihai: An example of a basic preposition is *pe*, meaning "on," and an example of a compound preposition is *de la*.

Dana: Which means "from." There is a table in the lesson notes that has several prepositions, so be sure to check them out. Most basic and compound prepositions are constructed with nouns, pronouns, adjectives, and numerals in the accusative case.

Mihai: In the genitive case, we use prepositions such as *asupra*, meaning "over," and *contra*, meaning "against."

Dana: Next, let's look at the declension of nouns. This indicates whether a noun is singular or plural, its case, and the gender. There are some rules for this in the lesson notes, but we'll show the differences using examples. What is "the lion," in the nominative, singular, masculine form?

Mihai: *leul*. In the genitive, singular, masculine form it is *leului* - "lion's." In the vocative, singular, masculine form it is *leule!*

Dana: "Lion!" Now let's check the plural forms. First, the nominative form "the lions."

Mihai: *leii*. The genitive plural form is *leilor*.

Dana: "Lions." And finally, the plural vocative form.

Mihai: *leilor!*

Dana: "Lions!"

OUTRO

Dana: Okay, that's all for this lesson. Thank you for listening, everyone, and we'll see you next time! Bye!

Mihai: *La revedere*.