



CULTURE



"A utilização da Internet com auxílio pedagógico é uma possibilidade maravilhosa para a educação pois melhora o contato entre as diversas pessoas envolvidas no processo de ensino/ aprendizagem. O maior benefício que teremos, contudo, será o de podermos disponibilizar a produção dos nossos alunos para qualquer outro estudante em qualquer parte do mundo. Isso insere definitivamente a escola no contexto educacional e cultural" (Kobinke, 1991).

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SUPERINTENDÊNCIA DA EDUCAÇÃO – SUED
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UNIDADE DIDÁTICA

**Metodologias de multimídia no Ensino de Inglês –Pesquisando
Relações Culturais**

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To the Teacher

This work has as theme the translation issues, especially the difficulties to translate texts with Culture Specific Items (CSI). It is common to come across our students doubts when doing a text translation, as they are beginners in dealing with word meanings in a second language they can have difficulties to learn.

Our main intention in this work is to motivate our student to feel confident when learning word meaning in English. The activities in this unit tried to contribute to with some rendering difficulties related to the Culture because we focus on the folklore of some countries like USA, England, Australia, New Zealand and Brazil. In time we remember that Culture is not or focus of attention because only in this work we do not have time and space to discuss a so complex issue properly.

Although the translation is an individual activity we can conclude it is related to socio-cultural rules. For Gideon Toury, the central question of translation is in the balance between the source text and the accipiter in the polycyclic target. (1995,p 57 minha tradução). This position represents the difficulty to translate texts in our daily lives. The non existence of some specific items related to culture makes some acceptability of ideas difficult to the receiver of a new concept.

In this work we also take advantages of technology resources. In order that we tried to bring some ideas that can facilitate their learning. We think that these ideas can motivate the students to deal with special difficulties in translation related to English.

The learner will be invited to surf on the Web looking for the cultural diversity in our country and in other countries that we selected in order to learn their and other cultural diversities. When it is not possible our suggestion is that the teacher can bring offline activities.

In this case what support our study are the Corpus Linguistics (CL) methodology and one of its electronic tools which can be easily found as COMPARA .It is a bidirectional corpus, or in other words, it is a type of database with original texts in Portuguese and English that enables to study translation, contrasting two languages through of the automatic search supplying the translation forms of a same word in different context. You can visit

To the Students:

Dear Student this unit was developed aiming to help you to improve your English knowledge using the technology. Through this unit, you are going to have the opportunity to improving your knowledge about the folklore and many other celebrations in countries like: Australia, USA, New Zealand, England and Brazil.

Searching on web, you are going to find out curiosities and compare many folk stories and its implications in the culture of each studied country, and so, giving value to the cultural diversity that exists among the countries we are studying in this material.

When doing the suggested activities, you will find out translation techniques which are going to give you more confidence when translating a text and find words that cannot be directly translated because they are cultural words and only exist in the target language. We hope this unit helps you to be motivated by learning this subject.

So what about to start right now. Do you know what culture is? Culture is everything (food, religion, clothes...) that is done by people in a country, in simple words. Let's see if you know where these things are from? You can match the words with the country.

TASK 1.

Let's improve our learning reading a text about Folktales. Do you remember part of this word? You probably have seen them on TV cartoons associated with Duck tales or Fair tales. These word are always associated with princes, princesses, frogs, poisoned apples, witches so discuss with you class what is a tale. Why do we need tales? Make a list of your favorite tales in your notebooks. You can write them in Portuguese and discuss where they are from.

Let's check if you were right.

TASK 2

Now read the follow text about culture and tales.

Cultural Studies

Studying **Folktales** is possible observe the diverse cultures around the world observing the differences and similarities among them

The Preserve and exploit the folktales is to respect the ancient people history become them familiar with contemporary culture



Folktales also permits us understand f the context which a tale might be told, its historical times, beliefs, environment, housing, food, clothes and to gain insight into present day descendants cultures of those

This study Allows us empathize with old cultures through enlightening insights into traditions and values.

Adaptação de Fonte- <http://www.americanfolklore.net/>

Write T (true) or F (false):

- () Studying the folktales is possible to known and to preserve our own culture
- () Folktales shows that old cultures are different of contemporary culture.
- () Studying folktales allows us dislike of the others cultures.
- () Folktales permits us understand the other customs around world and time

Match the columns

(1) Where is chocolate from?	() It's from Mexico
(2) Where is quibe from?	() It's from Rio Grande do Sul
(3) Where is banana from?	() It's from italy
(4) Where is champagnes from?	() It's from Aztec and Mayans of Central America
(5) Where is macaroni from?	() It's from France
(6) Where is hamburger from?	() It's from Brazil
(7) Where is chimarrão from?	() It's from Oriente Médio
(8) Where is coca-cola from?	() It's from Guarani
(9) Where is margarita from?	() It's from Alemanha
(10) Where is paella from?	() It's from Spanish
(11) Where is tererê from?	() It's from USA
If you know where they are from	Good job!

TASK 3

a- Ok you know what a Cultural Studies is. Let's learn some words that came to us from another culture. Do you know where these words came from because we use them a lot in our country. Try to guess and discuss with your class.

Forró - tango - Rap - heavy metal - Samba - jazz - ballet

Probably you use the words many times without to think in their origin and meaning and we use these words in Portuguese language without translation. Do you know why?

Task 4

Let's go understand what's "estraneirismo" or Foreign Words:

Some expressions of the foreign language were incorporated in our language as shopping, fast food, etc. These words are used as in the origin form as with adaptations for our language. For example: deletar (to delete)

Because of globalization, the daily contact with English makes the people use several foreign expressions. With this we inherit some characteristics coming from the other countries.

Now you can make, in English, a list of the foreign words which we use in our daily routine. Use your notebook.

Task 5

1 - In this activity you are going to read a text to be informed about folklore. But probably you know a lot. Our intention is to show you how some words are difficult to translate because of culture. Then what could you tell us, in Portuguese, about folklore?

2- Before reading the text, check if some sentences in English are right or wrong related to your class discussion in Portuguese.

- () Folklore is celebrated in August in Brazil.
- () Popular manifestations, as traditional superstitions are passed by generation to generation.
- () Proverbs are popular because of folklore.
- () Home medicine has folkloric characteristics;
- () Culture has relation with folklore
- () The folklore origin is England
- () The folkloric stories haven't authorship.

SHARING INFORMATION

Work in groups discussing about the following questions:

a- What do you think about folklore?

b- Do you know the meaning of the word **folklore**? What is the origin of this? Word?

Let's check by reading a text about it.

Read the following text trying to observe if the message is according your expectative about the matter .

The Folklore

The term folklore has its origin on August 22nd in England, when an English scholar, William John Thoms whose nickname was Ambrose Merton; studied the etymology of the English words.

He found the word **folk** (people, nation, race) and **lore** (know, learn, instruction) and joined them. So it passed to main **folklore**: the traditional knowledge of people.

Folklore is characterized by popular manifestations like traditions, habits, legends, parties, superstitions and sake, myth and others culture activities, which are passed by generation to generation.



This manifestation about folklore has been transmitted through the times in the form of the legend, songs, tales and proverbs. They have how characteristics the traditionalist and the anonymity.

The stories haven't authorship and are told orally having easy accepted by people because of themselves identification with the told facts.

The folklore although has been considered "fruit of ignorance" of the people, isn't being appropriated by elites, characterize the culture of a people.

(Minha tradução).

Fontes: <http://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/folclore>
<http://www.portaldointercambio.com.br>
<http://recreionline.abril.com.br/>

Find by reading the text cognates words and try to predict the meaning. This process can help you to understand some words you do not know, because they are associated with cognates words. Try to guess and check them with your Teacher of English.

Cognates are similar words in two languages.(term, termo)

1- What do you think the present text is: (make a)

- () newspaper report () scientific article () news text
 () an Internet page () a brochure () a magazine ad

2- Which clues in the text help you get your decision? Check with you Teacher.

Task 6

Let's travel to learn more about folklore

You have already heard about some parties as Halloween, Thanksgiving Day and Carnival because they are popular around the world. But there are others celebrations that are more interesting and you probably have no idea about them. So let's go to travel to learn more about the folklore of some countries. Let's start by England. By the way what do you know about England

- () Lady Day was a princess in England.
 () England has a queen.
 () Chief State hasn't executive power.
 () England is smaller part of Brittany territory
 () "God save the queen" is the England motto
 () "God save the queen." Is the National Hymn.

ENGLISH FOLKTALE

In **England** there are many myths, legend and fairy tales linked with the folklore. Between them we have the **Powrie or Dunter, Jack and the Beanstalk and, Glastonbury - folklore about a city of England, Peter-pan Robin Hood, Little Red Riding Hood.**

Read an abstract about John Beanstalk.

John and the Beanstalk

The most popular fairy tales English folklore is “Jack and Beanstalk” .It charmed generations telling about John, a poor boy who trades the only cow by five magic beans.

His mother was furious with him and throw them away by the window.

While John was sleeping , the beans sprouted turns up in a giant beanstalk.

When John woke up he climbed the beanstalk above of the clouds. The place was the castle of a rich Giant who hated kids and ate humans.

The Giant had a chicken that laid gold eggs and also a delighted harp.

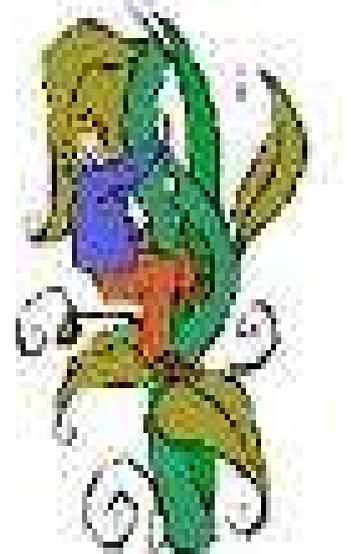
In his first climbed John stole only a gold egg to have food in his home. But he did not resist the temptation and he climbed again and again to the Giant’s castle.

In the second time he stole the gold eggs chicken. In the third time he stole the delighted harp. This time the Giant pursued John, but he got run away from the beanstalk and he cut it using an axe. John over come the Giant and wins his independence financial. (Minha tradução)

Fontes: <http://pt.wikipedia.org>

<http://recreioonline.abril.com.br>

<http://www.google.com.br>



After reading, Write in English one paragraph explaining your reaction about this story. Did you like the story or not? Why? What do you think about John's attitude?

Look at the titles below and try to write a translation for them. You can find the real meaning in the dictionary and you will be surprised. You can make a research about their real meaning of the words **in bold on the top of the page**

- a- João e o pé de feijão : John and **Beanstalk** _____
- b- Chapeuzinho Vermelho: **Litte Red riding hood** _____
- c- Peter-pan: Peter **Pan** _____
- d- Robin Hood: **Robin Hood** _____

Task 7

Australian Folklore

Australian Folklore refers the urban legends with stories about the Aboriginal mythology, creatures as Drop bears and Raimbow Serpent.. So This activity you can make in groups ask you teacher .

Here are an abstract about Drop Bears mith:

Drop bears are commonly said to be unusually large, vicious, carnivorous koalas that inhabit treetops and attack their prey by dropping onto their heads from above. They are an example of local lore intended to frighten and confuse outsiders, and amuse locals, similar to the jackalope, hoop snake, wild haggis or snipe.



Fonte: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_folklore

The **Rainbow Serpent** (also known as the **Rainbow Snake**) is an important mythological being for Aboriginal people across Australia, although the creation myths associated with it are best known from northern Australia. The Rainbow Serpent is seen as the inhabitant of permanent waterholes and is in control of life's most precious resource, water. He is the underlying Aboriginal mythology for the famous Outback "bunyip



It is known as a benevolent protector of its people (the groups from the country around) and as a malevolent punisher of law breakers. The rainbow serpent's mythology is closely linked to land, water, life, social relationships and fertility.

There are innumerable names and stories associated with the serpent, all of which communicate the significance and power of this being within Aboriginal traditions.

Fonte: en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rainbow_Serpent - 24k

Let's make some activities about the Drop bears and Rainbow Serpent:

1- Write the correct line in the text are these sentences.:

- a- Folclore refere-se a lendas urbanas com histórias sobre a mitologia Aborígine. () line () text
- b- A Serpente do Arco-íris é vista como uma permanente habitante das cavernas. () line () text
- c- Os coalas assustam e confundem os forasteiros. () line () text

2- Research the real meaning of the words below: Make them in Portuguese.

Waterholes - Outback - resource - bunyip - aboriginal -
Drop Bears - Jackalope - raggis - snipe

3- All the meaning found have something with the text? If not, Do you know why this happened?

NOTE: You can know more about this folklore and its culture accessing the site:
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Australian_folklore".

Task 8

New Zealand folklore

The folklore in New Zealand is centers in mythological and magic creatures. This is showed in the books and films Harry Potter. Many this myths does part of our culture as you may to seeing the follow exercise:

Read the texts and associate them with the creatures

Some folklore creatures	
<p>(a) Pixies or Goblins are little being with dark skin, pointed ears and dark eyes. They have slim and long fingers of the hands and feet. Someone them used a pointed beard and a hat, but someone are bald. They have the responsibility about the finances and economy of their community</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(b) Bugbear or Bugaboo stays inside a closet and dark places. Nobody knows his real look like because he change himself in the most fright of people.</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(c) Gnomos are much little and they have dark and hard skin. Their food is meat. The Gnomes are considered as plague of garden and to banish them, you must to make them to swing till make them dizzy. Then you can throw them</p>	<p>()</p> 

away.	
<p>(d) Centaurs is a creature half man and half horse. They are intelligent with more capacity for constructive thought than the humans. They hate insults and they are dangerous when they are calms.</p> <p>Fontes :http://pt.wikipedia.org http://recreioonline.abril.com.br</p>	<p>()</p>  <p>imagens:www.Google.com.br</p>

Task 9

American folklore

Do you know why this text is all green? So read it.

Saint Patrick's Day

Saint Patrick's Day is celebrated on March 17. They were a Christian missionary, who was born around 373 A.C. perhaps in Scotland because nobody has knowledge this.



He was kidnapped by pirates and sold as a slave in Ireland when was sixteen years old. He stays as slave for six years, and then ran away to France by ship. There be become first turn priest and after bishop.

Patrick used a clover of three leaves (shamrock) to explain the meaning of Holy Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit).

Holy Spirit).

The first celebration of Saint Patrick's Day in American was in Massachusetts in 1737.

Actually, Saint Patrick's Day is a date to use green colors. They use green color everything and everywhere as: clothes, drinks, ornaments and foods. They use green pigment to color the food and drink specially the beer.



Also there are the Leprechauns, who are dwarfs. They represent the guardians of "pot of Gold" in the end of rainbow.

This party is celebrated in pubs of the United Kingdom, Germany, and South Africa, Australian, New Zealand, Canada, EUA and some pubs in São Paulo in Brazil.

Fonte: www.cineaula.com.br

(Minha Tradução)

So lets check if you are a good reader and try to answer these questions about the text:

1- According to the text, Saint Patrick was born in :

() EUA () Ireland () Australia () England () New Zealand () Scotland

2- Circle the correct alternative:

- a) Patrick used a clover of four leaves to explain the meaning of Holy Trinity.
- b) He was a pirate during six years.
- c) The Saint Patrick 'Days is a religious celebrated in Ireland.
- d) The Saint Patrick's Day is a religious day in EUA.

2- Answer these questions in Portuguese:

- a- Do you know some legend about the Brazilian Saint? Who one? Answer in Portuguese. How could you translate his or her name?
- b- Do know that there are some web sites that translate texts in English. They are called machine translators. The problem is that they are not perfect machines, so your text can have many errors or mistakes. But there are sites that can help you with specific words as a web site called COMPARA. How about to visit it?

Now you will know a little about a tool of WEB which might help you in translation. This tool is the COMPARA. You can see a text in Portuguese and next to it a text in English. So you can compare what translators have done to translate texts. For this, you must to search in Google by COMPARA with capital letters. Following the instruction on the site you will obtain ways to observe translations on them as the activity below suggests us.

Observe at this example of search in COMPARA: (Observe este exemplo de de pesquisa no COMPARA)

Procura: **trindade** Pedido de: **concordância em contexto**. Direção da pesquisa: **De português para inglês** . Resultados: **2** ocorrências. Expressão de pesquisa: **"trindade"**

Descrição do corpus usado nesta procura: **1436104** palavras portuguesas, **1542833** palavras inglesas, **97723** unidades de alinhamento.

Concordância

<p>EBDL4(126):</p>	<p>O padre Brierley tentou convencê-lo de que estava a ser demasiado escrupuloso, o que fez com que Michael criasse novas dúvidas quanto a outros dogmas fundamentais, como a trindade e a infalibilidade papal.</p>	<p>Father Brierley tried to convince him that he was being over-scrupulous, upon which Michael rapidly developed Doubts on other major doctrines, such as the Trinity and Papal Infallibility.</p>
<p>PBAA2(1827):</p>	<p>«Formavam dizia este último, chasqueando, sem tirar o charuto da boca uma respeitável trindade filosófica, na qual, ali, o Sr. Cônego representava a teologia, o Sr. Manuel a metafísica, e ele, Raimundo, a filosofia política; o que, aplicado à política, traduzia-se na prodigiosa aliança dos três governos -- o do papado, o monárquico e o republicano!»</p>	<p>They formed, Raimundo commented, bantering, without taking his cigar from his mouth, an honorable philosophical trio in which the canon represented theology, Manuel metaphysics, and he, Raimundo, positivist philosophy; the sum of which, applied to politics, translated into a prodigious alliance of the three types of government: papal, monarchical, and republican!</p>

Esperamos que o COMPARA lhe tenha sido útil!

Let's use the COMPARA to find the meaning of the words in Portuguese or in English? Let's remember that COMPARA is under construction. If you did not find the word is because it is not translated yet:

Leprechauns – Dwarfs - Pot of gold - Santíssima Trindade - Pubs – Shamrock

Task 10

Brazilian Folklore

Brazilian Folklore is one of the richest in the world. There are dances, parties, foods, art works, handcraft, home medicine, superstitions, theatrical representations and others by four corners of the country.

In folklore are present all the characteristics of the peoples who contributed to form our nation.

There are the Brazil's songs as carimbó, boi-bumba, marabaixo, maracatú, samba, and song of round many others. The folklore manifestations happen with most intensity in North, Northeast and Middle east regions of Brazil.

(Minha Tradução)



<http://www.google.com.br>

Let's check if you can associate the main characters of creatures with their texts

<p>(1)</p> <p>Mãe-de-ouro</p> <p>It's represented by a fire ball evidencing places where are deposits of gold.</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(2)</p> <p>Boitatá- Protector genius of the fields</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(3)</p> <p>Negrinho do Pastoreio or Shepherd a slaver boy accused to lose a horse of the patron.</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(4)</p> <p>Boto – Myth of the Amazônia. He is father of the children with the ignored paternity.</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(5)</p> <p>Saci-Pererê is the most characters known of the Brazilian folklore</p>	<p>()</p> 

<p>(6) Mãe-de-ouro is represented by a fire ball evidencing where places are deposits of gold. . In same places of Brazil, she takes shape of a beauty woman who attract married men .</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(7) Mãe-D'água: a mermaid has her body half woman and half a fish. and with her song charms the men and takes them to the seabed.</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(8) Lobisomem: This myth appears in several regions of the world..</p>	<p>()</p> 
<p>(9) Curupira: Just as the boitatá, the curupira is a protector of woods and Sylvester animals</p>	<p>()</p> 

Fontes textos e imagens: recreionline.abril.com.br
www.suapesquisa.com

<http://pt.wikipedia.org> -
<http://www.google.com.br>

Task 11

1- Look at the picture about some characters Brazilian folklore characters:

- Can you say their names?
- Are there translations in English for their names?
- What can you do in this case?
- Think about other characters as **Batman and Robin, or Harry Potter, Super man, Naruto**. Discuss with your class about translating proper names in English and decide how to give names for these Brazilian folklore Characters



2- Now write some sentences in English on your notebooks using some adjectives in the help box to describe each one.

Ugly - beautiful - interesting - playful – fighter – brave - strong – fastly

3- Now answer the following questions:

- How many characters of Brazilian Folklore can you name?

2 - Is possible translate this names? Why?

3 - What characters of the Brazilian folklore do you like most?
Why? _____

4- When was a child, did you use to play and to sing of round?
Do you remember any song?
Let's go write it and to play the translation to English.

Task 12

Using COMPARA let's go together to try translation the following text about Saci Pererê searching discovering which words are only of the Brazilian vocabulary . So They haven't translation to English.

The legend of Saci Pererê



The legend of Saci there is since the end of 18th century. The origin name in Brazil is Tupy Guarany .

Saci is represented by a black boy, with only a leg using a red snoop and smoking a pipe,

His red snoop give him magic power as to appear and to disappear in anywhere.

During the enslavement, the children were frightened by the old backwoodsman and the amas-secas with stories told about the mischievous him.

He loves to make little mischievous as to bind the horsehair, to stain the floor, to hide the toys, to let out the animals of the corral. to burn foods, and wake up the person with laughter's.

The popular belief that into whirlwind there are a saci and if someone plays a rosary of holy bush can capture him.

Other beliefs is if someone catch his red snoop could to realize a wish.

In some Brazilian regions, the Saci is considered playful but in others he is look like malign..

The popular superstition tells that he turns himself in a bird called Mati-taperê or Endless or Peitica whose melancholy song an be heard in all directions, nobody know of where come on. This song makes the travelers to lose the direction.

The popular superstition also beliefs there be three kinds of Saci: Pererê who is a black little boy. Trigue who is brown skin and much playful and the Saçurá who has red eyes.

The myth has many variations in all places of Brazil.

In 2005 was set up in Brazil the day of Saci. He is celebrated on October 31st.

(Minha tradução e adaptação)

Fontes: <http://pt.wikipedia.org> <http://www.google.com.br/sitededicadas.uol.com.br/cfolc.htm> - 27

RESEARCH TOPIC

- 1) There are many other topics that this material does not cover. You can make a research about them, for example: songs, tongue twisters, home medicine, superstitions, and special celebrations in your city, urban legends and so on Use you creativity.
2. Draw or paint an illustration of a story chosen by you. Then shows it for the classmates and ask them to guess which the story is. Then tell the story, saying what country it comes from.
3. You can ask your classmates to identify the main cultural feature there are in the story told for you. Research paintings or sculpture inspired by myth, legend, or folklore with the artwork's background tale, you can present orally for your classmates in class or by Discuss Forum.

SPECIFIC CULTURAL

Through the reading and research about folklore, you can answer questions how:

- a- What are the dominant religious or philosophical influences on the story?
- b- When and why would the story be told? Answer using the entertainment, ritual, sacred observance, education.
- c- How were the peoples who told this tale?
- d- Research and described clothes, customs, foods and any aspects of daily life mentioned or reflected in folklore connecting with the culture of each country in studied in this unit.
- e- Você já ouviu falar e estudou sobre a globalização e a colonização de nosso país. Mas você já percebeu a importância destes fatos em nossa cultura? Nos acostumamos a usar roupas com mensagens escritas em língua estrangeira, usar jargões com palavras que não fazem parte do nosso vocabulário português. E no entanto isto parece muito natural, para alguns é “chic” utilizar-se de palavras estrangeira em meio ao discurso na língua materna. Não nos damos conta de quão importante é conhecer a cultura de outros países, sem que nos deixemos dominar por elas.

A globalização aproxima as pessoas interligando os países no mundo, seja pelo aspecto econômico, social, político ou cultural. A globalização existe desde a época do descobrimento e tem hoje sua face mais visível na internet. Isto permite troca de idéias e informações em todos os aspectos e de certa forma, acaba por influenciar a cultura de cada país envolvido, mesmo com a limitação da barreira lingüística.

No Brasil, esta influência se dá desde a colonização. Entre tantos exemplos, escolhemos a lenda do Saci Pererê para exemplificar como isso acontece.

A lenda do Saci Pererê é contada pelos quatro cantos do país e sofre mudanças conforme a colonização de cada região.

Diz-se da história original que Saci nasceu entre o povo indígena no sul do país durante o Período Colonial.. Provavelmente tenha origem Yaçi-Yaterê do Tupi-Guarani .



Neste tempo ele era representado por um indiozinho com poderes mágicos, duas pernas ,um rabo e cabelos vermelhos.

Quando o mito migrou para o norte do país sofreu mudanças tanto na estória quanto nas características físicas através da influência da cultura Africana.

A partir daí Saci Pererê tornou-se um menino negro

com somente uma perna , pois a outra, segundo a lenda, foi perdida durante uma luta de capoeira. Saci passou a usar uma carapuça vermelha e um cachimbo, o que é típico da cultura africana.

É, segundo esta lenda, é a carapuça vermelha que lhe dá poderes mágicos de aparece e desaparecer.

Outra influência que a lenda do Saci Pererê sofreu, foi européia, a qual fica bem definida em uma das crendices sobre Saci . Diz a lenda brasileira que quando Saci Pererê persegue um viajante, o mesmo deve jogar em seu caminho um rosário de contas. Enquanto o Saci pára para contá-las, o viajante então, tem a oportunidade de fugir.

A influência se deu na adaptação feita da lenda européia sobre uma bruxa que deveria contar um feixe de fios de um pedaço de fibra antes de entrar nas casas e amedrontar as pessoas que nelas viviam.

Fontes: <http://en.wikipedia.org>
sitededicas.uol.com.br/cfolc.htm – 27
[http://www. Google.com.br](http://www.Google.com.br)

Estes são somente alguns exemplos da influência de outras culturas em nosso país. Somos um país formado por múltiplas etnias, mas você concorda com o estrangeirismo adotado em nosso país?

Discuta com a classe sobre este assunto e faça uma lista em português, de coisas positivas e negativas sobre a influência de outras culturas na nossa cultura.

Agora, através dos métodos que você já conhece, eletrônicos ou não, traduza as respostas do exercício anterior para língua inglesa.

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