Aula5

APOLOGIZING – GENERAL TOPICS

META

Apresentar situações práticas que expressem situações de desculpa

OBJETIVOS

Ao final desta aula, o aluno deverá: estar apto a articular conversação em situações que requeiram o uso de expressões para pedir desculpas.

PRÉ-REQUISITOS

Ter conhecimento básico de expressões para pedir desculpas.

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INTRODUÇÃO

Geralmente pedimos desculpa quando cometemos um erro e as situações são variadas. Quando violamos regras de conduta, quando magoamos uma outra pessoa, ou também dizemos ou fazemos algo inconveniente, enfim são variadas as situações. A principal função de nos desculparmos é a de demonstrarmos arrependimento.

Além de demonstrar arrependimento, somos educados ao expressarmos este arrependimento.

Ao falarmos de *APOLOGISING* na Língua Inglesa, duas expressões mais comuns se fazem presentes *SORRY & I'M SORRY*! Contudo existem outras expressões que em situações formais são utilizadas.

Vamos lá!



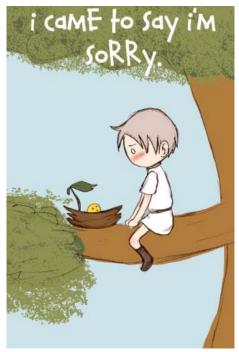
(Fonte: https://blog.udemy.com).

O ato de pedir desculpas varia com o grau de formalidade da situação, da relação estabelecida entre as pessoas, entre o grau de seriedade do erro cometido, ou seja, a partir destes fatores teremos algumas expressões que se enquadrarão na situação de desconforto ou inconveniência.

Pisar no pé de uma pessoa por engano, não teria o mesmo grau de formalidade de uma desculpa referente a perder o animal de estimação de um amigo. São situações de graus diferentes de desculpas. Além do uso comum de *I'M SORRY* existem também outras situações que ela pode ser usada, tais como tossir *COUGH*, arrotar *BURP*, espirrar *SNEEZE*, soluçar *HICCUP* or bocejar *YAWN*. Para estas situações também é possível usar Pardon me.

Quando alguém pede desculpas, certamente a outra pessoa responderá talvez dizendo *THAT'S OK or IT COULD'NT BE HELPED*. Estas

respostas significam que suas desculpas forma aceitas, porém podem existir situações em que a pessoa possa não aceitá-las.



(Fonte: http://orig11.deviantart.net).

Existem outras formas de pedir desculpas e de aceitá-las. Vamos a elas:

TAKE YOUR NOTES

	APOLOGY	RESPONSE
More formal	Forgive me. I'm terribly sorry about	That's quite all right.
†	Forgive me. I'm terribly sorry about	I understand completely.
	Please accept my apologies for	You really don't have anything to apologize for.
	Please excuse (my dog).	You don't need to apologize.
	I would like to apologize for	I wouldn't worry about it if I were you.
	I apologize for	Oh that's all right. It can happen to anyone.
	I apologize for	It's not your fault.
	I apologize for	Oh, well, that's life.
	I'm sorry. I didn't mean to	Don't worry about it.
-	I'm sorry. I didn't mean to	It's OK.
	I'm sorry. I didn't mean to	That's OK.
b.	Oh no! Did I do that? I'm sorry.	It's OK.
. +	Oh! Sorry!	No problem.
Less	Sorry about that.	Forget it.
formal	Oops.	

Vamos a algumas situações referentes ao tema de nossa aula. Observem as expressões, as respostas, colocações, leia com atenção e responda as questões referentes aos diálogos:

DIALOGUE

SITUATION 1

(The telephone rings.)

Russell: Hello?

Sandy: Hi, Russ? It's me. Look, we're having a bit of trouble with

the car, so it looks like we won't be able to make it tonight.

I'm really sorry.

Russell: Oh really? What is it?

Sandy: Well, it's the carburetor again. We just had it fixed last

week, but it must be clogged up again somehow.

Russell: Well, I'm sorry to hear that. Want me to come get you?

Sandy: Well, actually, we're stuck on the freeway and I had to walk

a mile to this gas station to get help.

Russell: In this terrible weather?

Sandy: Yeah, I'm pretty wet, I can tell you that!

Russell: Look, why don't I come pick you guys up in my car, once

they tow the car to the station. Where are you at?

Sandy: You know that Arco station at the entrance to the freeway?

Russell: Oh, yeah, I know where that is. I'll be right down. We still might be able to catch the late show.

y: OK, great. Sorry about the inconvenience.

Russell: Don't worry about it. See you in a little bit.

20 Sandy: Thanks. See you.

freeway: major highway inconvenience: trouble

Answer the questions about the dialogue above:

- 1. Where are the two speakers in this dialogue?
- 2. What is the weather like?
- 3. What is wrong?
- 4. What had Sandy, Russell, and the third person referred to in the dialogue been planning to do before the car broke down?
- 5. What does Sandy apologize for? What words does he use? There are two apologies in this dialogue. Find them both.
- 6. When Russell says he is sorry (line 8), is this an apology?
- 7. What does Russell offer to do? What is Sandy's reply?
- 8. Note that in line 14 the word "at" is not necessary. In standard formal English it would not be appropriate. Why is it used here?

SITUATION 2

Jeffrey and Paul, roommates at college, are visiting their hometown during spring break. Jeffrey has just told a neighbor, Mrs. Wallace, about Paul's new job after graduation. He also told her how much Paul was going to be earning...

Paul: Aw, Jeffrey! What did you have to go and do that for?

Jeffrey: Do what?

Paul: You know what I'm talking about. Why did you go tell Mrs. Wallace how much money I'm going to make? Now she'll go and tell the whole world!

Jeffrey: Well, I'm sorry.

Paul: Yeah, but you *know* how she talks to everybody and their brother!

Jeffrey: Well, I apologize. I guess I wasn't thinking. I got all excited.

Paul: Oh well, it's done now. I guess it doesn't matter that much, anyway. They were bound to find out eventually. Everybody in this town's got a big nose!

Jeffrey: You know, it is a lot of money for a first job . . .

Paul: You think I'll be able to buy a Porsche?

Jeffrey: Well, I think you'd better wait and see how much is left after Uncle Sam gets *his* share!

1. What is Paul's complaint?

- 2. Which lines constitute the apology? What excuses are given?
- 3. How does Paul reply to the apology?
- 4. What does Paul mean about people having big noses (line 12)?
- 5. Who is Uncle Sam?

SITUATION 3

Apologizing for calling at a bad time. Look at the short below:

A: Hello?

B: Hi, Jeff. This is Lisa. Am I calling at a bad time?

A: Oh, no. I was just watching TV.

A: Hello?

B: Alice? This is Mark. I hope I didn't Wake you up.

A: Mark! Oh, no. I've been up for hours. I was just painting the wall. But I seem to have a little problem.

Based on what you've learned, build a dialogue using the proposed situations:

BUILD YOUR DIALOGUE

A was supposed to meet B at the country club to play golf. A arrived
at ten o'clock, waited 45 minutes, and then left. Now A sees B at the
shopping center and goes over to talk with him or her.

	A		В
 3. 4. 6. 	greets B asks B for an explanation replies to B's apology asks for a new time disagrees with time gives preclosing replies to apology, says goodbye	 3. 4. 6. 	greets A apologizes for not coming, gives explanation reassures A that it won't hap- pen again suggests a time agrees to A's suggestion repeats apology says good-bye
		-	

SITUATION 4

Imagine a friend of yours has invited you to spend the weekend with her. Answer her short letter, accepting or declining the invitation. If you accept the invitation ask your friend questions to get more information about the plans. If you decline, say why you can't go and suggest another time and place for you to get together.

April 7,
71PIII 1,
Dear,
I'm sorry, I haven't called you in so long, but I've been really busy at work. I leave for the office very early in the morning and get home late at night, so it's either too early or too late to call anybody. I'd really like you to come to visit me. Are you doing anything next weekend? If you're free, how about coming to spend the weekend with me here in the city? Writr me a short letter to let me know if you can come. I hope you can!
All my best,
Lisa
Dear,

SITUATION 5

BUILD YOUR DIALOGUE

B, an actor in a local play, wants to invite A, a friend of a friend, to see the opening-night performance. B calls A at home to see if A can come.

A	В
 answers phone identifies self 	 asks to speak with A identifies self, explains how B got the number, invites A
3. asks for more information4. declines invitation, apologizes	3. gives time and theater
5. repeats apology6. says good-bye	5. accepts apology, gives preclosing6. says good-bye

CONCLUSÃO

Dentre as diversas situações que serão analisadas, nesta aula a importância em saber como pedir desculpas não somente na Língua nativa, mas na Língua Inglesa são enriquecedoras.

Noções de comportamento e regras de conduta, saber que quando magoamos algúem, ou também dizemos ou fazemos algo inconveniente, enfim a principal função de nos desculparmos é a de demonstrar arrependimento.



Em suma, nesta aula aprendemos noções de como pedir desculpas na Língua Inglesa e construir diálogos envolvendo esta situação.



- 1. Sei as expressões que envolvem o ato de pedir desculpas?
- 2. Sou capaz de me comunicar utilizando as frases acima?
- 3. Estou fazendo as atividades de *listening* no AVA?
- 4. Estou fazendo as atividades escritas aqui propostas?



Na próxima aula estudaremos situações que envolvam *Power of Numbers* in our lives — Talking about quantities

REFERÊNCIAS

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