

## **FEELINGS**

### **Vocabulary and phrases**

amazed - zdumiony

angry – zły, rozłoszczony

anxious – zaniepokojony, odczuwający lęk

annoyed – poirytowany, rozdrażniony

bored - znudzony

confused - zdezorientowany

desperate - zdesperowany

disappointed – rozczarowany, zawiedziony

embarrassed – zawstydzony, zażenowany

envious – zazdrosny, zawistny

excited – podekscytowany, przejęty

exhausted - wykończony

glad - zadowolony

grateful - wdzięczny

homesick – tęskniący za domem

irritated - zirytowany

jealous - zazdrosny

lonely - samotny

miserable – nieszczęśliwy, przygnębiony

nervous – nerwowy, odczuwający niepokój

offended - obrażony

proud - dumny

relieved – odczuwający ulgę

scared - przestraszony

shocked - zszokowany

sick and tired –mający czegoś po dziurki w nosie

stressed - zestresowany

tense - spięty

terrified - przerażony

thrilled - podekscytowany

upset – zmartwiony, zasmucony

worn out - wykończony

worried – zmartwiony

Ex. 1

Choose the correct option to fill in the gap.

exhausted confused worried relieved upset envious tense bored disappointed homesick

1. We all felt really .....when we heard that Tony had won \$30.000 and a free trip to New York.
2. Sarah was very .....when they offered the job to somebody else.
3. Everybody was so .....during the lecture that they almost fell asleep.
4. I was very .....when I first visited Japan – I didn't know how to behave properly.
5. Terry felt really .....while waiting to see his oncologist.
6. We were really .....after travelling for 16 hours.
7. Tina felt very .....when she moved to Australia on her own.
8. My parents used to feel .....when I came home late as a teenager.
9. My aunt was very .....when it turned out that the person involved in the accident wasn't my uncle.
10. My brother was very .....when his favourite hamster died of old age.

Ex. 2

Choose the correct option to finish the sentence.

1. I got really thrilled when...
  2. He's sick and tired...
  3. John was very proud...
  4. I felt really embarrassed...
  5. We felt very frightened...
  6. I felt really jealous...
  7. I get terribly annoyed...
  8. Susan feels anxious...
  9. All employees from our department get stressed...
  10. Everybody was amazed to find out...
- 
- a. when his father appeared on TV.
  - b. when I saw my ex-boyfriend with a new girl.
  - c. I found out we were going on holiday to new Zealand.
  - d. when they have to meet the boss.
  - e. when she has to meet new people.
  - f. when I sent her a birthday card on the wrong day.
  - g. of doing all the paper work for all his colleagues in the office.
  - h. whenever I see my son's clothes lying around in his room.
  - i. he had never heard about this band.
  - j. when we saw the man had a gun.

## **READING**

Read the text and mark the statements True or False.

## Feelings Without Words: Words With No English Translation

English is a very rich language. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, there are about a quarter of a million words in the language. Even with all those words, there are some words from other languages that do not have an equivalent in English. It takes a phrase or a sentence to explain the meaning. Emotions and feelings are important to people all over the world. Sometimes English does not have the exact word for a particular feeling, but the word exists in another language. Below are some words describing feelings that have no direct translation into English. The words that are used in other languages tell a lot about the cultures of these countries. And the fact that English lacks these words may say something about the English-speaking people.

### Words with Friends and Family

Every culture celebrates the role of family and friends. There are so many good feelings associated with family and friends. And where there are feelings, there are words to express those feelings. And some of those words are found in non-English languages and have no direct translation. We all enjoy relaxing at home among family and friends.

- **Hygge** comes from Danish and it refers to the feeling experienced when enjoying the cozy atmosphere created by relaxing with the people you love, usually while sharing good food and drink, and especially if one is sitting indoors around a warm fire.
- **Iktsuarpok** is an Inuit word for when you are so greatly looking forward to the arrival of someone at your home that you keep going outside to see if they are there yet.
- **Parea** is a Greek word for a group of friends that get together to enjoy sharing their life experiences, philosophies, values, and ideas.

### Words with Love

Even with all words for love, there are still words found in other languages that have no direct translation into English. Here are two wonderful words that express some of the subtle emotions you may experience with romantic love.

- **Koi No Yokan** comes from Japanese and it means the feeling you have when you first meet someone and you know that falling in love with this person is inevitable. It differs from “love at first sight” because you are not yet in love, but you are certain that you soon will be in love with this person.
- **Forelsket** is a Norwegian word which refers to the feeling you have when first falling in love, but before being “in love.” It describes the euphoric state when you are beginning to fall in love.
- **Cafuné** is the Portuguese word for tenderly running your fingers through your loved one’s hair.
- **Ta’aburnee** is Arabic and it literally means “You bury me.” When someone says this it means he wants to die before the other because he wouldn’t be able to live without this other person.

## Calling Dr. Freud

Sigmund Freud, the “Father of Psychoanalysis” focused on the darkness hidden in the human soul. He lived in Vienna, Austria and so spoke German. The following two German words are used to describe two very dark emotions. These two words do not have an exact translation into English, but they have been borrowed from German and are often used in English. They even appear in English dictionaries.

- **Schadenfreude** means the feeling of pleasure one feels from learning of the misfortunes of others.
- **Freudenschade** is a mirror image of schadenfreude. It means the feeling of sadness one gets upon learning of someone’s good fortune.

Yiddish is a language that arose as the *lingua franca* of European Jews. It is very closely related to German, but we find a word for the exact emotion completely opposed to the above two emotions.

- **Fargin** is a Yiddish word that means to be glad for another person’s success or happiness.

(Adapted from: <https://owlcation.com/humanities/Feelings-Without-Words-Words-With-No-English-Translation>)

## Glossary

according to – według, zgodnie z

equivalent – odpowiednik

associated with – związane z, kojarzone z

subtle – subtelny

inevitable – nieunikniony, nieuchronny

euphoric state – stan euforii, stan euforyczny

bury – pochować

hidden - ukryty

misfortune – niepowodzenie, nieszczęście

lingua franca – język uniwersalny

1. There are about a million words in English.
2. English sometimes doesn't have word precisely describing some feelings.
3. *Hygge* is a Greek word for looking forward to someone's arrival.
4. *Parea* means enjoying the pleasure of parenthood.
5. *Cafuné* is a Portugese word suggesting that you enjoy drinking coffee with the loved one.
6. 'You bury me' is the direct translation of a certain Arabic word.
7. *Freudenschade* and *Schadenfreude* are synonyms.
8. *Fargin* is a Yiddish word that means enjoying the misfortunes of others.

## **INDIRECT QUESTIONS**

### **Examples of direct questions:**

Are you ok?

Do you smoke?

How do you feel?

Did Tony print the report?

Where did you see this man?

### **Examples of indirect questions:**

Could you tell me if you are ok?

Can you tell me if you smoke?

Would you mind telling me how you feel?

Do you know if Tony printed the report?

Can you remember where you saw this man?

We make indirect questions to make them feel more polite. We often begin with: **Can/Could you tell me...?, Do you know...?, Would you mind telling me...?, Can you remember...? or Have you any idea...?** There are some changes to the direct question when you make it indirect:

- If the question begins with auxiliary verb, you have to add **if**

e.g. Can he drive a car?    Do you know **if** he can drive a car?

Does she work for BBC?    Can you tell me **if** she works for BBC?

Have we locked the door?    Do you remember **if** we have locked the door?

- You have to change the word order so that the question looks like a normal sentence (which sometimes means eliminating auxiliary verbs). Compare:

e.g. Where **is** the Science Museum?    Do you know where the Science Museum **is**?

**Does** this bus **go** to London?    Can you tell me if this bus **goes** to London?

Who **did** you **talk** to?    Would you mind telling me who you **talked** to?

Ex. 1

Choose the correct option.

1. Do you know where I can buy newspapers here?

Do you know where can I buy newspapers here?

2. Could you tell me where are the toilets?

Could you tell me where the toilets are?

3. Do you remember where did you leave the car?

Do you remember where you left the car?

4. Could you tell me what time it is?

Could you tell me time it is?

5. Have you any idea where Tony does live?

Have you any idea where Tony lives?

6. Do you know how I can get to Victoria Station?

Do you know how can I get to Victoria Station?

7. Would you mind telling me if you have received any e-mails from us today?

Would you mind telling me you have received any e-mails from us today?

8. Can you tell me what do you want?

Can you tell me what you want?

9. Do you know when Susan will be back?

Do you know Susan will be back?

10. Have you any idea who that woman is?

Have you any idea that woman is?

Ex. 2

Look how the direct question has been changed to the indirect question and write **one** missing word.

e.g. Where have you been?

Can you tell me where you .....**have**..... been?

1. Where are my keys?

Have you any idea where my keys .....?

2. Did Real Madrid win last night?

Do you know .....Real Madrid won last night?

3. How are you feeling today?

Would you mind telling me .....you are feeling today?

4. What time does the bank open?

Do you know what time the bank .....?

5. Was Tom late for the meeting?



Could you tell me if Tom .....late for the meeting?

6. Is it going to rain tomorrow?

Do you know if it is .....to rain tomorrow?

7. Should we start the meeting now?

Do you think we .....start the meeting now?

8. Did Jane call her grandpa last weekend?

Do you remember if Jane .....her grandpa last weekend?

9. How much does this T-shirt cost?

Can you tell me how .....this T-shirt costs?

10. Have you seen my cat?

Could you tell me if you have .....my cat?

### **FOOD FOR THOUGHT**

1. How do you feel when people ask you to do things you don't want to do?

2. Are there any common situations when you sometimes feel embarrassed?

3. Is there any one thing that you are very proud of?

4. Do you find it easy to explain your feelings to another person?

5. What makes you feel good?

6. What makes you feel sad?

7. If you're feeling down, how can you make yourself feel better?

8. Are you excited about anything coming up in the near future?

9. What is the best way to deal with feelings of anger?

10. Do you get angry when people make promises they don't keep?

11. Does it annoy you when someone interrupts you when you're speaking?

12. How do you feel when you leave your smart phone at home?
13. How do you feel when you have to speak in front of a group of people?
14. Do you think showing emotions is a sign of weakness?
15. Can you control your emotions well?