

Português do Brasil (Brazilian Portuguese)

frozenfire
Undergraduate Junior

Consonants

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Dental	Alveolar	Post-alveolar	Palatal	Velar
Plosive	p b		t d				k g
Affricates					(tʃ) (dʒ)		
Nasal	m		n			ɲ	
Tap				r			
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ		ʁ
Lateral approximant				l		ʎ	

- Voiceless plosives are unaspirated.
- Unlike EP(European Portuguese) and Spanish, voiced plosives are not realized by their homorganic fricatives in intervocalic position.
acabar ‘to finish’ [akaˈbaɾ] in BP vs. [əkəˈβaɾ] in EP
- Affrication: /t, d/ are realized as [tʃ, dʒ] before [i] and [ɪ].
verde ‘green’ [ˈvɛrdʒi]~ [ˈvɛɾdʒi] in BP vs. [ˈvɛɾdu] in EP
- Varieties of ‘r’
 - (1) ‘r’ between vowels or after plosives: [r]
Coréia [koˈɾɛjɐ] ‘Korea’ *três* [tɾɛs] ‘three’
 - (2) intervocalic ‘rr’ and word-initial ‘r’ : [x]~[χ]~[χ]~[β]~[h]~...
carro [ˈkaɾu] ‘car’ *rum* [ɾũ] ‘rum’
 - (3) coda ‘r’: [x]~[χ]~[χ]~[β]~[h]~[r]~[ɾ]~[ɾ]~...
more taps in São Paulo, more fricatives in Rio de Janeiro
- Coda ‘l’ becomes [ɫ] (BP only) (...the velarized [ɫ] which lost its laterality)
mau [maɫ] ‘bad’ and *mal* [maɫ] ‘evil’ are homophones.

- Like French, /m/ and /n/ in coda position make their preceding vowels nasalized.
- In BP, /ɲ/ is often pronounced as [ɣ]

senhor [sẽɲor]~[sɣɲor] in BP vs. [seɲor] in EP

Vowels

Oral Vowels

- Post-stressed raising

/e/ → [ɪ] (only in final position)

saque ['saki] ‘withdrawal’

/o/ → [ʊ]

saco ['saku] ‘bag’

/a → [ɐ]

saca ['sakɐ] ‘sack’

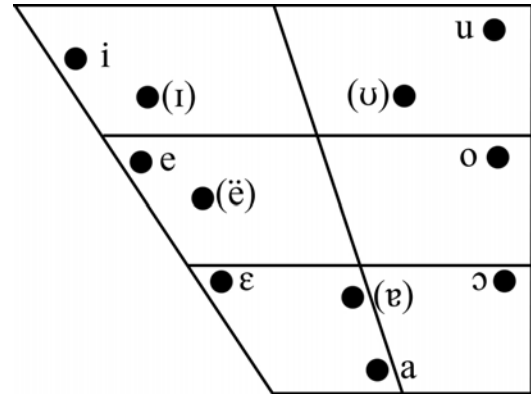
/e/ → [ẽ] (non-final centralization)

número ['nũmẽɾu] ‘number’
- cf) In EP, unstressed /e/ → [ɯ]

pegar ‘grip’ [pe'gar] in BP vs. [pu'gar] in EP
- /e ɛ/ and /o ɔ/ phonemically contrast only in stressed position.

seco ['sekʊ] ‘dry (noun)’ vs. ['sekʊ] ‘I dry’

avô [a'vo] ‘grandfather’ vs. *avó* [a'vɔ] ‘grandmother’

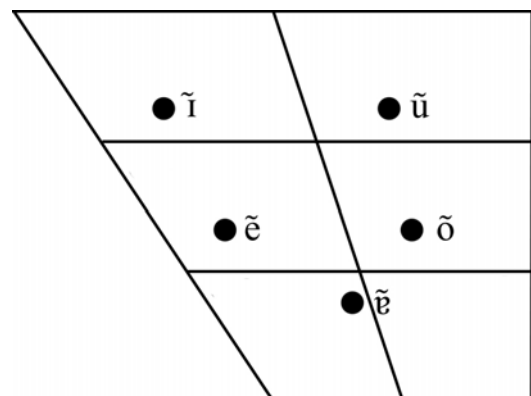


Nasalized Vowels

- With a tilde ‘~’ or before /m n ɲ/ (in BP, not necessarily within a syllable)

pinha ‘pine cone’

[ˈpĩɲɐ]~[ˈpɣĩɲɐ] in BP vs. [ˈpiɲɐ] in EP
- A vowel is centralized when nasalized.



Diphthongs

- Oral diphthongs

Combinations of the stressed oral vowels with the offglides [ɪ] and [ʊ] except [iɪ]

<i>pai</i>	[paɪ]	‘father’	<i>mau</i>	[maʊ]	‘bad’
<i>bateis</i>	[baˈteɪs]	‘you beat’	<i>seu</i>	[seʊ]	‘his’
<i>batéis</i>	[baˈteɪs]	‘boats’	<i>céu</i>	[seʊ]	‘sky’
<i>sois</i>	[soɪs]	‘you are’	<i>viu</i>	[viʊ]	‘he saw’
<i>sóis</i>	[soɪs]	‘suns’	<i>ouro</i>	[ˈoʊɾu]	‘gold’
<i>ui</i>	[fuɪ]	‘I went’		~[ˈoru]	

In fact, there are very few minimal pairs for /ẽ, eĩ/, /õ, oĩ/, and /ẽ, eũ/, all of which in oxytone words.

- Nasalized diphthongs

Combinations of [ẽ ẽ õ õ] with the offglide [ĩ]; with [ũ], only [ẽũ] is possible.

hífen [ˈifẽĩ] ‘hyphen’ (only in post-stressed position)

anõis [aˈnõĩs] ‘dwarves’

mãe [mẽĩ] ‘mother’

muito [ˈmũĩtu] ‘many’

não [nẽũ] ‘not’

- Additional diphthongs in BP due to the realization of coda /l/ as [ɫ]

sol [sɔɫ] ‘sun’

sul [suɫ] ‘south’

- Diphthongization in BP when stressed vowel is followed by word-final /s/

mas /mas/ ‘but’ [mãs] (unmonitored pronunciation) and *mais* [mãs] ‘more’ may lose their distinction.

Prosody

Lexical stress

- Minimal triplets:

sábia [ˈsabrɐ] ‘wise’

sabia [saˈbiɐ] ‘s/he knows’

sabiá [sabiˈa] ‘a Brazilian thrush’

- Lexical stress falls on..

(1) vowels with an accent

lingüística [lĩˈgwɨstʃikɐ] ‘linguistics’

japonês [ʒapoˈnɛs] ‘japanese’

amanhã [amãˈjã] ‘tomorrow’

(2) Ultimate when -i(C), -u(C), -l, -r, -z

aqui [aˈki] ‘here’

tabu [taˈbu] ‘taboo’

Brasil [braˈziɫ] ‘Brazil’

amor [aˈmor] ‘love’

feliz [feˈlis] ‘happy’

(3) Penultimate, elsewhere

nome [ˈnomɨ] ‘name’

semana [seˈmanɐ] ‘week’

piquenique [pikiˈniki] ‘picnic’

