

Portuguese Manual: Language and Culture



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Table of Contents

Demographics and Language	4
Portuguese Language Affiliations.....	4
Population in the U.S.....	4
Portugal.....	6
Demographic Information.....	6
Languages Spoken	7
Brazil.....	7
Demographic Information.....	7
Languages Spoken	8
Phonology	9
Monothongs.....	9
Diphthongs.....	9
Main Phonetic Differences between Brazilian Portuguese and European Portuguese....	9
Morphology	13
Verbs.....	13
Nouns.....	14
Pronouns.....	14
Comparative.....	15
Superlative.....	15
Syntax	16
Differences between English and Portuguese	16
Potential Difficulties for Second Language Learners	17
26 Common English Pronunciation Errors Made by Portuguese Speakers	19
English Words with Portuguese Origin	21
History of Portugal	22
History of Brazil	23
Culture of Portugal	27
Culture of Brazil	31
Tests and Assessment Materials	34
Therapy Materials	34
Audio Clips	34
Video Clips	35
Speech-Language Pathologists and Audiologists	35
Research Articles	38
Resources	39
Portuguese/Brazilian Restaurants in Texas	39
References	42

Demographics and Language

Portuguese Linguistic Affiliations

Portuguese is a Romance language with Latin roots, although some words are Arabic in origin. Emerging as a language distinct from Latin and Castilian in the ninth century, Portuguese was made the official language of Portugal under King Dinis (1279–1325). Dialects are found only in regions near the border with Spain and are disappearing. French was widely used by the aristocracy in the nineteenth century. In addition to being the official language of Portugal, Portuguese is spoken in Brazil, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé, Príncipe, and Macão. These countries make up the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries, CPLP, an international organization consisting of the eight independent countries which have Portuguese as an official language. Portuguese is also spoken in some regions of India, such as Daman, Diu and Goa. Portuguese is the world's fifth largest language in terms of number of speakers.

The above information was taken from: <http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/Portugal.html>

Nearly all Brazilians speak Portuguese, a Romance language, belonging to the Indo-European language family. The Portuguese language was introduced to Brazil by the Portuguese in the early sixteenth century. Prior to the arrival of the Portuguese, the native population spoke languages belonging to at least four major language families: Arawakan, Gê, Carib, and Tupi-Guarani. Tupi-Guarani—which was spoken by coastal Indians, the first to come into extensive contact with the Portuguese—served as the basis for *lingua geral*, a language developed by the Jesuits for their missionary work with the Indian population.

The above information was taken from <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Brazil.html>

Portuguese Population in the US

Contributing to the strong ties between the United States and Portugal are the sizable Portuguese communities in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey, California, and Hawaii.

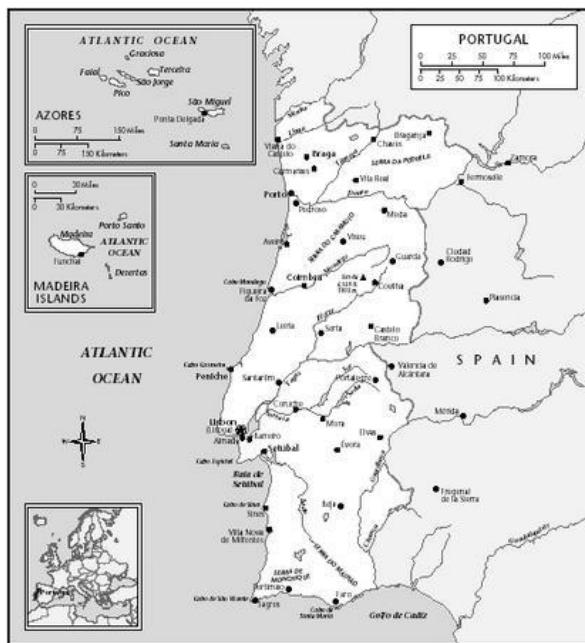
The latest census estimates that 1.3 million individuals living in the United States are of Portuguese ancestry, with a large percentage coming from the Azores. In North America, Portuguese is spoken by 600,000 people in the United States and 100,000 people in Canada. There are about 20,000 Americans living in Portugal.

The above information was taken from <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3208.htm> and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geographic_distribution_of_Portuguese

Breakdown of States where Portuguese is spoken:

- Rhode Island 3.80%
- Massachusetts 2.68%
- Connecticut .96%
- New Jersey .93%
- Florida .37%
- Utah .28%
- California .25%
- New York .23%
- New Hampshire .21%
- Washington D.C. .19%

The above information was taken from: <http://www.proenglish.org/issues/offeng/languagepercentages.htm>



This above map was taken from <http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/Portugal.html>

Portugal

Demographic Information

Portugal is a country located in southwestern Europe on the Iberian Peninsula. It bordered by the Atlantic Ocean to the west and south and by Spain to the north and east. Lisbon is the capital of Portugal. Portugal's government structure is a Parliamentary democracy.

The above was taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portugal#Government_and_politics

According to the 2001 census there are about ten million people living in Portugal. Almost two-thirds of them live in the coastal fourth of the country, with the capital city, Lisbon, and its surrounding metropolitan area having the largest population with around two million people. Oporto (Porto), the next largest city, has a metropolitan population of about one million. Most of the current Portuguese population grew from the mixture of all the peoples who have inhabited and traded in the region over the centuries. The first to settle were the Iberians, and over the years Celts, Romans, Germanic tribes, Moors, Jews, and others migrated into the area and combined to develop a people with unique physical characteristics. Most Portuguese have typical Mediterranean features like brown eyes, dark hair, and a height of less than 6 feet.

About 97% of the Portuguese population identify themselves as Roman Catholic, but other religions enjoy freedom of worship. Although church and state are separated in the constitution, the country's holidays, its moral and legal codes, health and educational systems, are intertwined with its Catholic heritage. While only about one third of the population attends church regularly, almost all Portuguese are baptized and married in church.

The above information was taken from <http://www.golisbon.com/culture/people.html>

Languages Spoken

The main spoken language of Portugal is Portuguese, which also is the country's official language. The most distinct of the regional dialects are Barranquinhos and Mirandese. Barranquinhos is spoken along the border with Spain and shows the influence of Portuguese, and of Andalusian and Extremaduran Spanish. Mirandese is spoken in northern Portugal and it's given special recognition by the Portuguese government as a regional language of national importance to the Republic.

Apart from in the major cities and tourist areas, English isn't as widely spoken in Portugal as it is in many other countries (around 20% of Portuguese speak English) and most Portuguese speak French as their second language rather than English. Portugal is seen as a monolingual country and it is seen as offensive to speak languages other than Portuguese.

The above information was taken from: <http://www.justlanded.com/english/Portugal/Portugal-Guide/Language/Language>

Brazil

Demographic Information

The population of Brazil was 198,739,279 in 2009. Given the colonial history of Brazil, there is a rich ethnic mix of white (mainly of European, mostly Portuguese origin), mixed white and black or mulattos, black and the remaining Amerindian, South East Asian or Arab in origin. With the exception of the Amerindian population, Brazilians consider themselves as one people with a single culture. This unusual assimilation of such diverse ethnic groups has been attributed to Brazil's colonial and immediate post-colonial history with the more recent distinctly and uniquely Brazilian cultural ties of music and dance, religion and sport in the form of football and Formula 1 motor racing.

The above information was taken from: <http://worldinfozone.com/country.php?country=Brazil>

Brazil is said to be the largest Roman Catholic country in the world, but the truth is that there are all varieties of religious beliefs and practices to be found in the country. Brazil was officially Catholic for four centuries, from the 1500's until the fall of the Portuguese Empire, in 1889. The Brazilian Constitution of 1889 guaranteed religious freedom and a wide range of religions have since been practiced freely. Nevertheless, according to the CNBB (National Conference of Brazilian Bishops), in 1996 about 80% of the population declared themselves Roman Catholics. Many Brazilians are baptized and married in the Catholic Church, however, they don't attend Sunday Mass very often.

The above information was taken from: <http://www.brazilian-portuguese.net/brazilianculture.htm>



The above map was taken from: http://www.fhlfavorites.info/Links/South_America/brazil.htm

Languages Spoken

Aside from a small number of recently contacted indigenous peoples, all Brazilians speak Portuguese. Brazilian Portuguese differs somewhat in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation from the language of Portugal. Brazilian Portuguese contains a large number of indigenous terms, particularly Tupi-Guarani words for native plants, animals, and place-names that are not found in continental Portuguese. While regional accents exist in Brazil, they are not very pronounced and native Portuguese speakers from one region have no difficulty understanding those from other regions. The vast majority of Brazilians are monolingual in Portuguese,

although many middle-class and elite Brazilians study English and to a lesser extent Spanish, French, and German. Brazilians are very proud of their linguistic heritage and resent that many foreigners, particularly North Americans, think Brazilians speak Spanish.

The above information was taken from <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Brazil.html>

Phonology

Monophthongs

Portuguese has seven stressed vowel phonemes: /a/, /ɛ/, /e/, /i/, /ɔ/, /o/, /u/. In Portuguese the half-closed and half-open front and back vowels are used distinctively, as for example in the singular and plural of 'egg' (*ovo* /'ovu/, *ovos* /'ɔvus/) and in the masculine and feminine third-person pronouns (*ele* /'ele/, *ela* /'ɛla/). Portuguese also developed nasal vowels with phonemic value (*lindo* /'lĩdu/ 'beautiful,' *lido* /'lidu/ 'read').

Diphthongs

Spanish diphthongized the short vowels (õ *vu* > *huevo*), whereas Portuguese did not (õ *vu* > *ovo*), except in certain dialects. Diphthongs did develop in Portuguese when an intervocalic consonant was eliminated and two vowels within a single word became contiguous; these vowels then occur in Portuguese in words that have simple vowels in Spanish: Portuguese *mais*, Spanish *más*; Portuguese *comprou*, Spanish *compró*; Portuguese *coisa*, Spanish *cosa* 'thing'; Portuguese *dinheiro*, Spanish *dinero*.

The above information taken from [Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics \(Second Edition\)](#)

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Main Phonetic Differences between Brazilian Portuguese (BP) and European Portuguese (EP)

BP conserves some phonetic traits that EP changed, and vice versa.

Conservative aspects of Brazilian Portuguese

1. In EP, the implosive [s] and [z] are pronounced as palatal [ʃ] and [ʒ]: *vista* is pronounced [viʃta], *mesmo* is pronounced [meʒmu]. This is an innovation of EP that occurred at the 18th century. In BP, these words are pronounced [ˈvista] and [ˈmezmu]. In Rio de Janeiro and in some other zones of Brazilian coast, the EP pronunciation may be found; this is probably due to the relusitanisation occurred at 1808, with the coming of the Portuguese Royal Family.
2. The non-stressed final vowels which are spelled *e* and *o* are pronounced in EP [ə] and [u], but in BP they are pronounced [i] and [u]. For example, *passé* is pronounced [ˈpasə] in EP, but [ˈpasi] in BP. This is clearly a trait conserved by BP, because Luís Antônio Verney, in *Verdadeiro Método de Estudar* (1746) tells that the Portuguese pronounce ("incorrectly", he says) *e* and *o* like [i] and [u]. This also occurs with the non-stressed final *a*: it is pronounced [ɐ] in EP, but [a] in BP, although shorter than the stressed *a*. For example: *passa* is pronounced [ˈpasa] in BP, but [ˈpasɐ] in EP.
3. The non-stressed non-final vowels [e] and [o] are pronounced [ə] and [u] in EP, and [e] and [o] in BP (see also item 6). For example, *meter* and *morar* are pronounced [mɐˈteɪ] and [muˈɾaɪ] in EP, but [meˈte] and [moˈra] in BP. (1) The same occurs with *a*: it is pronounced [ɐ] in EP, and [a] in BP (*cadeira* is pronounced [kɐˈdeɪɐ] in EP and [kaˈdeɪa] in BP). In BP, there are also some words that can be pronounced either with [u] or [o], either with [e] or [i]: [meˈninu] or [miˈninu] (for *menino*), [kuˈstumi] or [koˈstumi] for *costume*.
4. The diphthong spelled *ei* is pronounced [ɛj] in EP, but [ej] in BP. This also occurs when the diphthong is nasal (*tem* is pronounced [tɛ̃j] in EP and [tɛ̃j] in BP). But even in EP, this pronunciation is geographically marked, and is a very recent innovation. In both variants of the language there is sometimes a reduction of [ej] to [e]: (2) *brasileiro* is pronounced [bɪaziˈleɪ] (rarely [bɪaziˈlejɪ]) in BP. But there are words that don't suffer this reduction: *peito* and *lei*, for example, are pronounced [pejtu] and [lej] in BP. Nowadays, this phenomenon is receiving more attention.

Innovative aspects of Brazilian Portuguese

1. BP neutralised the oppositions between [e] and [ɛ], [o] and [ɔ] and [a] and [ɶ] before nasal consonants. In BP, *pena* and *vênia* are pronounced with a stressed [e], but in EP *vénia* (written with *é* to mark this difference) is pronounced with a stressed [ɛ], while *pena* has an [e]. In EP, the first-conjugation verbs have an important distinction unknown in BP: in BP, the first person plural is identical in the present and in the perfect tenses (*cantamos*, with a stressed nasal [ɶ]), while EP differentiates between them (*cantamos* with [ɶ] is the present tense, while *cantámos* with [a] is the perfect tense).

2. EP makes distinctions between non-stressed, non-initial mid-open and mid-close *a*, *e* and *o*. For example, *cadeira* is pronounced [kɐ'dɐjɐjɐ] and *padeira* is pronounced [pa'dɐjɐjɐ]; *pregar* ("to nail") is pronounced [pɾɛ'gaɪ] (originally with [e], but see item 3), while *pregar* (to preach) is pronounced [pɾɛ'gaɪ]; *morar* is pronounced [mu'ɾaɪ] (originally with [o], but see item 3) and *corar* is pronounced [kɔ'ɾaɪ]. These distinctions have etymological explanations, but BP neutralised them. This is important because EP distinguishes phonologically the feminine article *a* [ɐ] from the contraction "preposition *a* + article *a*" [a], spelled *à*. For example, in EP *a mesa* ("the table") is pronounced [ɐ'mezɐ], while *à mesa* ("to the table", "at the table") is pronounced [a'mezɐ]. BP pronounces both the same form, [a'meza].

3. In BP, the group stressed vowel + [s] or [z] (or [ʃ] or [ʒ] in Rio de Janeiro) is sometimes pronounced stressed vowel + [js] or [jz]: *atrás* is pronounced [a'trajs], *luz* is pronounced [lujs]. Some linguists believe that this is due to the palatal pronunciation of [s] (in Rio de Janeiro), but this also occurs in zones in which the palatal pronunciation is unknown.

4. In BP, the lateral palatal [ʎ], spelled *lh* (the same sound spelled *ll* in Spanish) is pronounced [j] in some dialects and by some non-scholarised speakers: *filho* is pronounced ['fiju].

5. In EP, the syllable-final [l] is pronounced like a velar [ɫ]: *Brasil* is pronounced [b.ɪɐ'ziɫ], *alto* is pronounced ['aɫtu]. But in BP, this sound is pronounced [w]: [b.ɪa'ziw], ['awtu]. As such, there is no distinction between *mau* "bad" and *mal* "badly". In some dialects, the word-final *l* is completely eliminated (*general* is pronounced [gene'ɫa]. There is also the dialectal phenomenon of rhotacism [l] => [ɫ]: *alto* ['aɫtu] or ['aɫtu], *mal* [maɫ] or [maɫ]. In these dialects, the opposition between *mau* and *mal*, for example, is conserved.
6. In the groups [ti] and [di], the plosives [t] and [d] are palatalised in BP (in most, but not all dialects): *tio* is pronounced ['tʃiu], or even ['tʃiu]; *dito* is pronounced ['dʃitu], or even [dʒitu].
7. In BP, some consonant clusters in erudite words are eliminated by an epenthetic vowel ([i], sometimes [e]): *ritmo* is pronounced ['xitʃimu], *advogado* is pronounced [adʃivo'gadu] or [adevo'gadu].
8. In EP, the syllable-final *r* is pronounced [ɾ], as when occurs between vowels: the *r* in *arma* is identical to the *r* in *paro*; the *rr* and the initial *r* are pronounced as [x] or as [ɾ]. In BP, this consonant is sometimes eliminated word-finally (specially in verbs): *doutor* is pronounced [do'to], *fazer* is pronounced [fa'ze]. When it occurs syllable-finally, but not word-finally, it may be pronounced as [ɾ] or as [x], depending mainly on the dialect. Sometimes the initial *r*, the middle-vowel *rr* and the syllable-final *r* are pronounced as [h]. **(3)**

Notes:

- § 1. There is an important dialectal variation that has to do with non-stressed non-final vowels: Northern Brazilian dialects pronounce them open-mid ([ɛ] and [ɔ]), while Southern ones pronounce them close-mid ([e] and [o]). This is the main phonetic trait that distinguishes between these two dialectal groups. =>
- § 2. In EP, in the areas that pronounce *ei* as [ɐj], this reduction cannot take place, obviously. =>

- **§ 3.** There may be other pronunciations, dialectally. The pronunciation of this consonant is one of the most complicated chapters of BP phonetics. \Rightarrow

The above information was taken from <http://www.orbilat.com/Languages/Portuguese-Brazilian/Brazilian-Phonology.htm>

Morphology

Verbs

Verbs are divided into three conjugations, which can be identified by looking at the infinitive ending, one of "-ar", "-er", "-ir" [and "-or", which is present in a single verb, "por" (to put)]. All verbs with the same ending follow the same pattern.

In Portuguese, verbs are divided into moods:

Imperative.	Used to express a wish, command or advice
Indicative.	Used to express a fact
Subjunctive.	Used to express a wish or a possibility

Verb Conjugation

English/Portuguese

I	Eu
We	nós
You	tu
you (plural)	vós
he/she	ele/ela
They	eles/elas

Portuguese: Trabalhar (to work)

eu trabalho	nós trabalhamos
tu trabalhas	vós trabalhais
ele trabalha	eles trabalham

Above information taken from: <http://www.learningportuguese.co.uk/language/verbs-conjugation.html>

Nouns

All Portuguese nouns have one of two genders: masculine or inclusive and feminine or exclusive. Most adjectives and pronouns, and all articles indicate the gender of the noun they reference. The feminine gender in adjectives is formed in a different way from that in nouns. Most adjectives ending in a consonant remain unchanged: homem superior (superior man), mulher superior (superior woman). This is also true for adjectives ending in "e": homem forte (strong man), mulher forte (strong woman). Except for this, the noun and the adjective must always be in agreement: homem alto (tall man), mulher alta (tall woman).

Pronouns

Personal pronouns

Subject pronouns: eu, você, ele-ela, nós, vocês, eles-elas

- In European Portuguese você is formal "you", tu is used among relatives, friends and children. In Brazilian Portuguese tu is hardly ever used (only in regions in south and north-east parts of Brazil). In colloquial speech tu can be used with 3rd person singular verbs. Vós (you plural) is not usually used either, it is replaced with vocês.
- Verbs with você must be in 3rd form singular, verbs with vocês must be in 3rd form plural. So usually no verbs in 2nd person singular or plural are used.

Possessive Pronouns

meu, minha, meus, minhas:	mine
seu, sua, seus, suas:	yours
seu, sua, seus, suas:	his / hers
nosso, nossa, nossos, nossas:	ours
seu, sua, seus, suas:	yours
seu, sua, seus, suas:	theirs

Demonstrative pronouns

Singular: este/esta (**this**), esse/essa (**that**), aquele/aquela (**that**)

Plural: estes/estas (**these**), esses/essas (**those**), aqueles/aquelas (**those**)

Comparative

More: MAIS - **Less:** MENOS - **Than:** do que or que

O tempo de hoje está mais frio (do) que o de ontem: **Weather today is colder than weather yesterday.**

Superlative

Use definite article in front of superlative:

Hoje é o dia mais frio do ano: **Today is the coldest this year.**

Some exceptions:

bom - melhor **good - better**

mau - pior **bad - worse**

grande - maior **big - bigger**

pequeno - menor **small - smaller**

The above was taken from <http://www.portuqueselanguage.net/portuguese/grammar.asp>

Syntax

Both European Portuguese (EP) and British Portuguese (B) use a preferred SVO word order, similar to English. The subject is omitted in EP (*se Ø tivesse mais dinheiro ...*) but in BP, however, there is a tendency to repeat the subject: *se a mulher/se ela tivesse mais dinheiro ...*

The above information taken from [Encyclopedia of Language & Linguistics \(Second Edition\)](#) Pages 762-765

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Some Differences Between English and Portuguese

English and Portuguese grammar is similar in structure, both are based on Latin, but the usage of certain terms and verbs differ considerably, for instance:

Phonemes

The sound "th" (voiced and unvoiced) does not exist in Portuguese and it is frequently replaced by "d" in the word "mother" (voiced th) and "t" in the word "think" (unvoiced th). The letter r (as in Robert) in English does not pose difficulties for Brazilians but it can be more difficult to pronounce by the Portuguese or Portuguese-speaking Africans (Angolans, Mozambicans etc). The letter "h" is silent in Portuguese, but the letter r in the beginning of a word has the "h" sound in English, eg the word "robbery" would be pronounced "hobbery" in Portuguese.

Handwriting

Portuguese uses the Roman alphabet, although "w" and "y" are regarded as foreign letters and are thus uncommon, being generally used to write foreign words.

Punctuation

As in English, words that initiate a sentence are written in capital letters (first letter), but nationalities and days of the week **use lower case**.

Articles

Portuguese has definite (o, a, os, as) and indefinite (um, uma, uns, umas) articles. Portuguese speakers tend to use articles **much more often** than English speakers, when it is optional or not at all necessary in English, eg; before names or singular/plural nouns.

Verb tenses

There are as many verb tenses in Portuguese as there are in English, but Portuguese has more variations, in particular when expressing the past (as in French).

Length of sentences

Sentences tend to be longer in Portuguese, just because more words are necessary to convey the same meaning and express similar idea in English.

Pragmatics

Polite language is certainly used when talking to older people or people of authority, eg Sr (senhor/sir) or Sra (senhora/madam) and "voce" (formal you).

Gender

There are two genders in Portuguese; masculine and feminine. Every noun has a gender, but there are no rules to determine that. Students learn the gender of words as they come, eg salt and sofa are masculine and television and table are feminine.

The above was taken from: breazshare.net/download/2008/12/02/DHXDXVTIEQW.doc

Potential Difficulties for Second Language Learners

Alphabet: The Portuguese alphabet consists of 23 letters (lacking the K, W and Y of the English alphabet), plus 11 letters with diacritics such as the Ç. Punctuation corresponds largely to that in English. The English writing system, therefore, presents little difficulty to Portuguese learners. (But see below for problems with spelling.)

Phonology: Brazilian Portuguese is a syllable-timed language, in contrast to English. This can result in learners having serious difficulty reproducing the appropriate intonation patterns of spoken English. This is less of a problem for EP speakers, whose Portuguese variety is stress-timed like English. Portuguese contains about 9 vowel sounds (plus 6 diphthongs) and 19 consonant sounds. This is fewer than English, and there are fewer consonant clusters. These differences can result in the following pronunciation issues:

- failure to distinguish minimal pairs such as *rich/reach*, *pack/puck* or *head/had*
- inaudibility of unstressed vowels at the end of a word, e.g., *part* (*for party*)
- problems with diphthongs such as in *hear/hair*

- the inclusion of vowel sounds before, between or following consonants, e.g., *estrap* (for *strap*) or *monthes* (for *months*)
- nasalization of the final /m/ or /n/, so *ran*, for example, becomes *rang*
- the expected problems with words such as *then*, *think* or *breathe*
- failure to discriminate between words such as *pig/big* or *gale/kale*
- substitution of *ear* for *hear* or *high* for *I*.

Grammar - Verb/Tense: Much of the English verb system will be familiar to Portuguese learners since the same features exist in their own language. However, some significant differences exist, which may lead to mistakes of negative transfer. For example, interrogatives in Portuguese are conveyed by intonation. This results in questionable English such as *You like me?* or *He came to school yesterday?* The use of the double negative in Portuguese leads to such errors as *I don't know nothing*.

Tense choice is a significant problem for most learners of English. It is clear that advanced students will struggle, for example, to choose the correct tense to talk about the future or to choose between the present perfect simple and the present perfect continuous. At a less advanced level the main area of difficulty lies in the choice of the appropriate present tense. Mistakes in this area include: *He has a bath .. (= he's having a bath ..) / She is knowing .. (she knows ..) / It is ages since I don't play tennis .. (=It's ages since I have played tennis*. Beginners also make errors in using modal verbs. Sentences such as *I must to go now* are common.

Grammar - Other: Portuguese word order is a little more flexible than that of English; and there are variations between the two languages in the placement of adjectives, adverbials or pronouns and in the syntax of sentences containing indirect speech. However, basic Portuguese sentence structure is similar to that of English so learners have no especial difficulty expressing their ideas comprehensibly.

Following are some further grammar differences that may result in interference mistakes. Firstly, English prepositions are difficult for Portuguese learners since their own language has far fewer, and there is no simple correspondence between those that do exist and their English

equivalents. Secondly, there is a single possessive pronoun for *his/her* which agrees in gender with the item 'possessed'. This can lead to ambiguity in sentences such as: *She's having lunch with his brother (= her brother)*. Personal pronouns, especially direct object pronouns, are often omitted in Portuguese, which gives rise to mistakes such as *I told (=I told him)*. Thirdly, there is only one question tag in Portuguese, in contrast to English which has several different ones depending on the tense and form of the opening words. Errors such as *She's coming tomorrow, isn't it?* are the result.

Vocabulary: Because of shared Latin roots there are many English/Portuguese cognates, which can facilitate the acquisition of a strong academic vocabulary. (There is less overlap in everyday vocabulary of the two languages.) A corollary of cognates, of course, is the presence of false friends. Here are just a few of the many that wait to trap the Portuguese learner of English: *parents <> parentes (=relatives) / familiar <> familiar (=respectable) / local <> local (= place)*.

Miscellaneous: A spelling reform in Portugal in 1911 made Portuguese spelling much more phonetic in order to help raise standards of literacy in the country. As with all learners whose native language is phonetic, Portuguese ESL students have significant problems spelling English words that they encounter first in spoken language and pronouncing words that they encounter first in written language.

The above information taken from <http://esl.fis.edu/grammar/lanqdiff/portuguese.htm>

26 Common English Pronunciation Errors Made By Portuguese Speakers

FIX PROBLEM	ENGLISH SOUND	-	COMMON ERROR	-
Tongue high and front. Move to centre.	/ɪə/	"beer"	/eə/	"bear"
Move tongue to a lower front position.	/æ/	"man"	/e/	"men"
Mouth more open and tongue to low	/ɑ:/	"part"	/e/	"pet"

FIX PROBLEM	ENGLISH SOUND	-	COMMON ERROR	-
central.				
Tongue back a little & mouth open.	/ɑ:/	"cart"	/æ/	"cat"
Keep mouth round and tongue back.	/ɒ/	"not"		
Tongue low & back. Jaws together. Long.	/ɔ:/	"nought"	/ɒ/	"not"
Back of tongue high. Lips rounded but relaxed. Short.	/ʊ/	"full"	/u:/	"fool"
Tongue low central. Lips relaxed.	/ʌ/	"cup"		
Fix tongue in central position. Long.	/ɜ:/	"bird"		
Weak endings: e.g. "London" "England"	/ə/	"the" (schwa)		
Tongue moves from front centre to front high.	/eɪ/	"late"	/e/	"let"
Relax the mouth and keep sound short.	/ɪ/	"sit"	/i:/	"seat"
Tongue central. Then tightly round lips.	/əʊ/	"bone"	/ɔ:/	"born"
Quickly push air from throat out of mouth.	/h/	"hot"		"ch" in "loch"
Start with lips tightly rounded. Unround.	/ʊə/	"tour"		
Voiced. Vibration. Trap air with lips.	/b/	"bet"	/v/	"vet"
Voiceless. Friction. Tongue between teeth.	/θ/	"thin"		
Voiced. Friction. Tongue between teeth.	/ð/	"clothe"	/θ/	"cloth"
Voiced: tip of tongue behind top teeth. Friction.	/z/	"rise"	/s/	"rice"
Unvoiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to	/tʃ/	"cherry"	/ʃ/	"sherry"

FIX PROBLEM	ENGLISH SOUND	-	COMMON ERROR	-
palate.				
Voiced: Tip to alveolar. Front to palate.	/dʒ/	"age"	/ʃ/	"Asia"
Back of tongue to back roof. Nasal.	/ŋ/ + /k/	"think"	/ŋ/ + /g/	"thin" + k or g
British "r" is weaker & usually silent unless followed by a vowel.	silent	"survivor"	/r/	"Sir Ivor"
Glide /j/(i:) the tongue quickly to next sound	/j/	"yam"	/dʒ/	"jam"
Start with lips tightly rounded. Unround & glide.	/w/	"wet"		
Tongue central. Then tightly round lips.	/əʊ/	"note"	/ɒ/	"not"

The above information was taken from: <http://www.btinternet.com/~ted.power/l1portuguese.html>

English Words with Portuguese Origin

Amah	Banana	Baroque	Breeze	Bossa nova	Buccaneer
Cachalot	Carambola	Caravel	Carioca	Carnauba	Caste
Cashew	Cobra	Coconut	Commando	Cougar	Dodo
Embarrass	Emu	Fetish	Flamingo	Grouper	Guarana

Lambada	Mangrove	Manioc	Maraca	Marimba	Marmalade
Molasses	Monsoon	Mosquito	Mulatto	Pickaninny	Piranha
Sablefish	Savvy	Tank	Tapioca	Teak	Verandah

History of Portugal

Portugal has been inhabited since Paleolithic times. Various peoples settled in the region, though the modern Portuguese trace their descent to the Lusitanians, who spread over the peninsula in the third millennium B.C.E. Lusitanians made contact with Celtic peoples who moved into the region after 900 B.C.E. Roman armies invaded the peninsula in 212 B.C.E. and established towns at the present-day sites of Braga, Porto, Beja, and Lisbon. Successive invasions of Germanic tribes in the fifth and sixth centuries C.E. and Moors in the eighth century C.E. added new elements to the population, particularly in the south. Portugal emerged as an independent kingdom in 1140 with its capital in the northern city of Guimarães. Early statehood, the expulsion of the Moors, and the expulsion or conversion of the Jews laid the foundation for a unified national culture.

In the fifteenth century, the Portuguese inaugurated the Age of Discovery and for three centuries built and expanded a seaborne empire. This imperial enterprise gave the nation a reputation for racial tolerance that is still invoked as the foundation of Portugal's comfort with cross-cultural diversity despite homogeneity at home. The loss of Brazil in 1822 and a series of economic and political crises led to a decline in the world position of the nation in the nineteenth century. The monarchy was eliminated in 1910 with the establishment of the First Portuguese Republic, which was replaced by the authoritarian dictatorship of António Salazar in 1926. Salazar formed his New State (*Estado Novo*) in 1932 on a corporatist political model and emphasized God, family, and work as the central values of the national culture. He limited access to higher education and, in emphasizing the Catholic faith, promoted humility, routine, and respect for authority as

guiding principles of social life. He also celebrated the rural way of life by sponsoring a national competition in 1938 for the most Portuguese village.

The Salazarist regime survived until 1974, when it was overthrown by military men frustrated by the hopelessness of the colonial wars in Africa. The African colonial system was dismantled after 1974. In the late 1980s, Portugal became a member of the European Community, and in 1994, Lisbon served as the European cultural capital.

The population of Portugal, the first unified national-state in Western Europe, has been extremely homogeneous for most of its history. A single religion and a single language have contributed to this ethnic and national unity. Portugal was the last western European nation to give up its colonies and overseas territories, turning over the administration of Macau to China as recently as 1999. Its colonial history has been fundamental to national identity, as has its geographic position at the margin of Europe looking out to the Atlantic.

Portugal has retained linguistic and other cultural ties with former colonies, including Brazil. In 1996 the Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries was created. A recently-arrived population of immigrants, most from former colonies in Africa and Asia, has introduced some ethnic diversity, particularly in the Lisbon metropolitan area. These populations are residentially segregated in neighborhoods with poor housing and a general absence of public amenities. They are subjected to a form of subtle racism within a society that views itself as anti-racist.

The above information was taken from: <http://www.everyculture.com/No-Sa/Portugal.html#ixzz0pcojCfL7>

History of Brazil

In 1530 the Portuguese began to colonize the new land of Brazil, but during the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries their hold on this vast territory remained tenuous as they struggled with an unfamiliar environment, indigenous peoples, and with French and later Dutch attempts to undermine Portuguese control.



People harvesting sugar cane in Salvador. Northeast Brazil has the most African cultural influence, due to early plantation labor.

In Brazil, slavery began early and was widespread. Estimates range from three to four million Africans forcibly taken to Brazil. In addition, the majority of Portuguese colonists were single white males. The resultant tendency of single men to take African or indigenous women as concubines or wives led to the great racial mix that characterizes Brazilian society today. Extensive miscegenation occurred in Brazil among Africans, Portuguese, and indigenous peoples during colonial times, and later with the arrival of new immigrants from Europe, the Middle East, and Asia.

While many people today see Brazil's racial and cultural diversity as one of the nation's strengths, foreign visitors and Brazilians themselves have at times drawn a connection between extensive racial mixing and Brazil's "backwardness." The belief that Brazil was less able to develop due to its racial heterogeneity was at the root of governmental decisions regarding immigration. Nineteenth century government-sponsored colonization schemes, for example, hoped to attract white immigrants, especially northern Europeans. And, in the early twentieth century, when theories of eugenics were popular in many parts of the world, Brazilian elites were straightforward about their desire to "whiten" the country so that it would develop economically.

Following Brazil's proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822, Brazilian national identity was thrown into sharper relief, but its constituent parts remained largely unchanged. A

small European elite still dominated Brazil's political and economic life, although gold had replaced sugar as the principle source of wealth (coffee would later replace gold). But the Brazilian masses still consisted of black slaves and free people of color who labored in gold mines, on coffee plantations, and as poverty-stricken sharecroppers and subsistence farmers.

Until the 1870s, in fact, Brazil was primarily a nation of people of color. In the first national census in 1872 over 60 percent of the population was classified as black or of mixed ancestry. Then a massive wave of immigration from Europe—eventually reaching some 2.5 million—helped shift the racial balance. At first a few thousand immigrants arriving from Germany and Spain added to the nation's existing ethnic melange, but once slavery was abolished in Brazil in 1888, immigration really took off. It reached a peak in the 1890s with over one million Italians settling in the South and Southeast and additional tens of thousands emigrating from Portugal. During those years immigrants from Eastern Europe, including many Jews, also came to Brazil. In the early 1900s, as the coffee economy continued to expand, new waves of immigrants arrived from the Middle East (mainly Lebanon) and Japan.

While some cities in southern Brazil swelled with burgeoning immigrant populations, other immigrants, especially Germans and Japanese, established themselves in isolated rural communities. In many small towns and rural areas in the South and Southeast during the 1920s and 1930s, children were educated in German or Japanese and Portuguese was rarely spoken. But when it was disclosed that the German government was aiding anti-government groups in Brazil, the Brazilian authorities ordered the closing of schools in which the principal language of instruction was not Portuguese.

After World War II Brazil followed a pattern of assimilation common to many nations with a high percentage of immigrants. As the second and third generations settled in and moved up the economic ladder, they became "Brazilian" to varying degrees. They intermarried, no longer spoke the language of their ancestors, and came to think of themselves primarily as Brazilian.

Contemporary Brazilians not only share a common culture, they insist on distinguishing themselves linguistically and ethnically from other Latin Americans, a stance rooted in a sense of cultural pride, in the distinctiveness of their "race" as they call it. Brazilians have long been indifferent to their South American neighbors, dismissing their shared Iberian roots as of no particular consequence. As Brazilian anthropologist Darcy Ribeiro once remarked, "Brazil and Spanish America are divided into two worlds, back to back to each other."

Brazilians have a strong national ideology that their land is a "racial democracy," one without prejudice towards its darker skinned citizens. The ideology, although patently untrue, nevertheless shapes the contours of interracial behavior and discourse in Brazil, smoothing its edges. While racial prejudice and discrimination do, indeed, exist in Brazil, their expression is more subtle than in the United States and perhaps, therefore, more difficult to combat.

Whatever the trend in racial classification, Brazil is far from being a "racial paradise" as Freyre claimed. Some statistics bear this out. Dark-skinned people in Brazil are more likely to be poor than light skinned-people and whites have average monthly incomes almost two and a half times greater than nonwhites. Nonwhites have fewer years of schooling than whites, with illiteracy rates of 30 percent and 12 percent respectively.

In considering these figures, social scientists have long argued that discrimination in Brazil is more a matter of social class than of race. In other words, one's life chances as a poor person in Brazil are bleak, regardless of one's color. But recent research has questioned this assumption and has shown that even when holding markers of social class such as income and education as constants, nonwhites fare worse than whites in rates of infant mortality and average life expectancy.

Above information taken from <http://www.everyculture.com/Bo-Co/Brazil.html>

Culture of Portugal

The Portuguese (mainly those in rural areas) are a deeply superstitious people whose formal Catholicism is profoundly intertwined with pre-Christian beliefs. Popular superstitions involve the phases of the moon and the evil eye, which is feared in a number of situations. Older rural women are expected to dress in black after the death of their husbands for about seven years, and many wear it for the rest of their lives. Western-style clothing is the norm, and people in the cities dress well. However, vestiges of traditional garb such as berets for men and black shawls for women may still be seen in some rural areas.

Defining a national character is never easy, but it can be said that most Portuguese are easy-going, welcoming, and friendly. Those in the northern part of the country are more formal and conservative, while attitudes in the south are generally more casual and relaxed. They take festivals (usually in honor of a patron saint) very seriously, especially in the Minho province and the Azores Islands where they can last for days, with solemn processions, dances and fireworks.

The lifestyle of the urban population is like that of their counterparts in other European countries (smartly dressed and with cellular phones clamped to the ear), but in both rural and urban areas manners tend to be elaborate, especially in forms of address. When the Portuguese greet each other, they generally expect to be kissed on both cheeks, or exchange handshakes. Another cultural activity in both the city and small towns is spending hours at cafes, usually gossiping over coffee. As in most "Mediterranean" countries, older men also tend to gather in the cobbled squares watching the world go by, while women also have their own get-togethers.

All children must attend school at least until the age of fourteen, and most finish high school. Beyond this level, admission to colleges and universities is limited by quotas set each year for each subject and school. Women (most of whom have gone outside the home, excelling as university professors, doctors, and writers) account for more than half of all persons enrolled in

higher education and almost half of the country's physicians. Yet their role in the household is still considered of primary importance.

Portuguese workers are known for being adaptable, hard working, and frugal. Industry employs over a third of the country's labor force, while nearly half work in service jobs. Employment varies by region, with the main occupations being heavy industry around the capital, tourism in Algarve, and agriculture in the Azores and Madeira Islands. Salaries, although rising, are still below the European Union average.

The above information was taken from <http://www.golisbon.com/culture/people.html>

Festivals and holidays

Festivals play a major role in Portugal's summers. Even though they have religious connotations, most of these celebrations are, in fact, anything but religious. Every city and town has its own festivals. The June Festivities are very popular, these festivities are dedicated to three saints known as *Santos Populares* (Popular saints) and take place all over Portugal. Why the populace associated the saints with these pagan festivities is not known. The practice is possibly related to Roman or local deities before Christianity spread in the region. The three saints are *Saint Anthony*, *Saint John* and *Saint Peter*. A common denominator in these festivities are the wine and *água-pé* (a watered kind of wine), traditional bread along with *sardines*, marriages, traditional street dances, fire, fireworks and joy.

Saint Anthony is celebrated on the nights of *12th* and *13th*, especially in Lisbon (where that saint was born and lived most of his life), with *Marchas Populares* (a sort of street carnival) and *festivities*. Several marriages known as *Casamentos de Santo António* (Marriages of Saint Anthony) are celebrated at the same time. But the most popular saint is Saint John. He is celebrated in many cities and towns throughout the country on the nights of *23rd* and *24th*, especially in Porto and Braga, where the *sardines*, *Caldo Verde* (traditional soup) and plastic hammers to hammer on other peoples' heads for luck are indispensable. The final Saint is Saint Peter, celebrated on the nights of *28th* and *29th*, especially in *Póvoa de Varzim* and *Barcelos*,

festivities are similar to the others, but mostly dedicated to the sea and extensive use of fire (*fogueiras*). In *Póvoa de Varzim*, there is the *Rusgas* in the night, another sort of street carnival. Each festivity is a municipal holiday in the cities and towns where it occurs.

Carnival is also widely celebrated in Portugal, some traditional carnivals date back several centuries. On *January 6*, *Epiphany* is celebrated by some families, especially in the North, where the family gathers to eat "Bolo-Rei" (King Cake); this is also the time for the traditional street songs - "As Janeiras" (The January ones). *Saint Martin Day*, is celebrated on *November 11*. This day is the peak of three days, often with very good weather, it is known as *Verão de São Martinho* ("Saint Martin summer"), the Portuguese celebrate it with *gerupiga* (an alcoholic drink) and roasted Portuguese chestnuts (*castanhas assadas*), and it is called *Magusto*.

The above information was taken from <http://www.spiritus-temporis.com/portugal/festivals-and-holidays.html>

Food

Portuguese breakfasts often consist of fresh bread, with butter, cheese or fruit preserves accompanied with strong coffee or milk. Sweet pastries are also very popular, as well as breakfast cereals eaten cold and mixed with milk or yogurt and fruit.

The above information was taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_cuisine

Portuguese food varies from region to region, but fresh fish and shellfish are found on virtually every menu. The national dish is "bacalhau," dried, salted cod. The Portuguese have been obsessed with it since the early 16th century, when their fishing boats reached Newfoundland. The sailors salted and sun-dried their catch to make it last the long journey home, and today there are said to be 365 different ways of preparing it, one for each day of the year. Grilled sardines and horse mackerel are also popular in the coastal towns, and a mixture of other types of fish is put into a stew called "Caldeirada."

The country is full of specialty seafood restaurants, many with artistic displays of lobsters, shrimp, oysters, and crabs. To try a mixture of these, have the rich seafood rice, "arroz de

marisco." Another national dish, but made with meat, is "cozido à portuguesa," a thick stew of vegetables with various kinds of meat. The favorite kind is pork, cooked and served in a variety of ways. Roast suckling pig ("leitão assado") is popular in the north of the country, as are pork sausages called "chouriço" or "linguiça."

The above information was taken from: <http://www.golisbon.com/food/food.html>

Greetings

Introductions and greetings are usually very polite and formal with less familiar acquaintances. One should always make a point of using honorific or formal titles such as Senhor or Senhora, unless he/she has been invited refer to people on a first-name basis. The handshake accompanied by direct eye contact is given with the appropriate greeting for the time of day. Participants should shake hands again when leaving. Once a personal relationship has developed, greetings become more personal: men may greet each other with a hug and a handshake and women kiss each other twice on the cheek starting with the right. This population tends to keep a relaxed attitude about time.

Body Language

Portuguese people do not use a lot of body gestures. They are not overly demonstrative with hand gestures. Beckoning someone with the palm of your hand down and fingers or whole hand waving (as patting someone on the head) is appropriate. One should not use his/her fingers to point or display the University of Texas "Hook-em" sign as this is seen as offensive.

Gift Giving Etiquette

When invited to a Portuguese home for dinner, bring flowers, good quality chocolates or candy to the hostess. Do not give 13 flowers as this number is considered unlucky. Do not give lilies or chrysanthemums since they are used at funerals. Do not give red flowers since red is the symbol of the revolution. Gifts are usually opened when received.

*The above information was gathered from: http://www.ediplomat.com/np/cultural_etiquette/ce_pt.htm,
<http://www.kwintessential.co.uk/resources/global-etiquette/portugal.html>,*

<http://www.traveletiquette.co.uk/EtiquettePortugal.html>

Culture of Brazil

Pragmatics: Greetings, Body Language and, Gestures

Shake hands with everyone who is present and maintain eye contact during the handshake. If a woman wishes to shake hands with a man, she should extend her hand first. Women also often greet by exchanging kisses on the cheeks, starting with the left cheek. Expect hugs and pats on the back among people you are familiar with. Light touching and close proximity are construed as signs of general friendship (as opposed to romantic intimacy). There is also a fair amount of touching between men/women and women/women while conversing. This includes hand on shoulders, hand on arms, and hand on hands. Brazilians tend to stand much closer to each other than their North American counterparts. Usually one to two feet apart is normal. Be aware that Brazilian women can be very up front and may try to flirt with a man, even if he is out with his wife. If you don't like the attention, be cordial but not overly friendly. Try not to discuss Argentina, religion, the Rainforest, and Brazil's class system. Do not ask personal questions, such as questions about age, salary, or marriage. Feel free to discuss soccer (football), the beach, and Brazil's growth as a country. Those are all safe and interesting conversation topics.

The "OK" sign with your hand is considered a very rude gesture in Brazil. Rubbing the two index fingers of each hand together indicates close friendship between two people. Gently pulling the lower eyelid down can indicate "watch out, be careful" or "do you think I'm stupid enough to believe that?". Holding your hands in front of your body with your wrists loose and brushing your fingertips across each other means I don't care or I don't know, depending on the situation. Pretending to suck your thumb means that one has been left out or is disappointed. To say good luck, one uses the gesture "The Fig"; making a fist and sticking your thumb between your index and middle finger. Making a fist with one hand and slapping the top of it with the other once or twice means screw you and "I got screwed" or "I screwed up".

Gift-Giving and Visiting Someone's Home

When giving gifts avoid things that are purple or black because those colors are for mourning. When given a gift, it should be opened immediately. When invited to a dinner, one should arrive about a half hour late. For a larger party, arrive about an hour late. Bringing a host a small gift, such as flowers, liquor, books, or nice pens is appreciated. Flowers may also be sent the following day.

The above information was taken from: http://www.culturecrossing.net/basics_business_student.php?id=30, <http://www.vayama.com/brazil-etiquette>

Food

The traditional food from the state of Paraná is the *barreado*, boiled meat, made in ceramic pans, often put under the soil to boil with the sun's heat.



The above photo was taken from <http://www.curitibanoprato.com.br/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/barreado.jpg>

In Minas Gerais the regional dishes include corn, pork, beans, chicken (including the very typical dish frango com quiabo, or "chicken with okra") and local soft ripened traditional cheeses. In

Rio, feijoada (a black bean and meat stew). Feijão com arroz, or rice and beans is another popular dish. Another popular dish is Pato no tucupi (Duck in tucupi). The dish is made with tucupi (yellow broth extracted from cassava and therefore needs to be cooked over a week). The duck, after cooking, is cut into pieces and boiled in tucupi, where it is in the sauce for some time. The jambu is boiled in water with salt, drained and put on the duck. It is served with white rice and manioc flour.

The above information was taken from: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brazilian_cuisine

Holidays

Tiradentes' Day is the day that celebrates Joaquim José da Silva Xavier who was a leader in Brazilian Revolutionary movement (April 21). Independence Day is celebrated on September 7. Proclamation of the Republic Day is celebrated on November 15. Because of its Catholic majority, Brazil observes eight Christian holidays: Carnival, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter, Corpus Christi, Our Lady of Aparecida Day, All Souls Day, and Christmas.



Above information taken from: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Gavioescarnaval.jpg>

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Public_holidays_in_Brazil

Tests and Assessment Materials

Bilingual Verbal Ability Test (BVAT):

- Spoken language Assessment
- 5;0-adult
- Administration: 30 minutes
- 17 languages
- Computerized scoring

There is a need for more standardized assessments that are normed on native Portuguese speakers.

The above information was taken from: <http://www.asha.org/SLP/assessment/Bilingual-Verbal-Ability-Tests-%28BVAT%29.htm>

Therapy Materials

Picture Master products in Portuguese can be found at the Academic Communication Associates, Inc. – Speech, Language, and Learning Resources for Children and Adults website: <http://www.acadcom.com/Scripts/default.asp>

Super Duper photo cards in Portuguese can be found at the Super Duper Publications website: <http://www.superduperinc.com/>

Audio Clips

Pronunciation Guide

<http://www.learningportuguese.co.uk/pronunciation/>

Compare accents from different dialects of Portuguese

<http://www.learningportuguese.co.uk/audio/compare-accents.html>

<http://accent.gmu.edu/>

Brazilian Portuguese Vowels

<http://www.brazilian-portuguese.net/brazilianpronunciation.htm>

Video Clips

Tourism

Portugal http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qXgaBZ_ud4o

Brazil <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MjvpWh8T840>

Dance

Portugal <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hlaw-BpmTF8>

Brazil <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7q5wh5F49FQ>

Food

Portugal <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Z8GkEO0tx8U>

Brazil <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y45JfyuXPvg>

Portuguese Speech-Language Pathologists/Audiologists

Speaking Sweetly

- Contact: Elsa Ascenso, MS CCC-SLP
- Email: elsascenso@gmail.com
- Website: <http://www.speakingsweetly.com/SpeakingSweetly.com.html>
- Phone: 617-678-8855
- Location: Boston, North Shore, Massachusetts

Massachusetts General Hospital for Children

- Main Campus Phone: 617-726-2763 | Fax: 617-724-0771
- Chelsea HealthCare Center Phone: 617-887-3527 | Fax: 617-889-8503
- Revere HealthCare Center Phone: 617-485-6125 | Fax: 781-485-6106
- <http://massgeneral.photobooks.com/directory/list.asp?dbase=main&setsize=100&last=&first=&specialty=3882&location>

Speech Time, Inc

- Contact: Marisa Heckstall

- Address: 1300 Coral Way Suite 207 Miami, FL 33145
Phone: 305 854 7244
Fax: 305 854 0154
Website: www.speechtime.org
Email: marisa@speechtime.org

Edunamics, Inc

- Phone: +65-6737 8958
- Address: 583 Orchard Rd. #15-01 Forum Singapore 238884
- Website: <http://www.edunamics.com/sg/speech-therapists.html>
- Email: info@edunamics.com.sg
- Contact: **Fátima Ionescu**, *Postgraduate Diploma in Speech & Language Therapy, B.A Linguistics Currently undertaking conversion course into Masters Degree, Bilingual Portuguese/English United Kingdom*

Faculdade de Fonoaudiologia - FCMSCSP

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Location: Sao Paulo, Brazil

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*SPEAKS PORTUGUESE/FRENCH/SPANISH

Clinica Potencia

Contact: Sonia Salama, M.A.

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Email: sonia@clinicapotencial.com.br

Additional therapists:

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M. Lorena Sanchez lorena@clinicapotencial.com.br

Website: <http://www.clinicapotencial.com.br/engl/quem.htm>

Baerenwald, Paula

3020 SW 316th Street

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Email: logoped22@yahoo.com

Speech Language Pathology:

Accent Modification

Johnson, Love BA,MA,MS

3321 Heritage Lane

Fort Worth, TX 76140

Phone: 817-825-4001

Email: amortcu@yahoo.com

Facility Type: Residential Health

Payment Type: Free,Reduced

Brazil

Conselho Federal de Fonoaudiologia

SRTVS Q. 701

Ed. Palacio do Radio II Sala 624/630

CEP: 70.340-902

Brasilia – DF

E-mail: fono@fonoaudiologia.org.br

Conselho Regional de Fonoaudiologia

2A Região Rua Tanaby 64

Agua Branca CEP 05002 010 Sao Paulo, Brazil

E-mail: cefac@cefac.br

Conselho Regional de Fonoaudiologia do Rio de Janeiro
Rua Senator Dantas
20 Sala 1504-1506
CEP 020031 Rio de Janeiro, Brasil

Portugal

Associação Portuguesa de Terapeutas da Fala
Av. Casal Ribeiro, no 18, 6o, 1000-092 LISBOA
Phone / Fax: 351/21 3510415
E-mail: apterapeutasdafala@aptf.org

Research Articles

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Resources

[Portuguese/Brazilian Restaurants in Texas](#)

[Austin](#)

Fogo De Chao Churrascaria

3rd St, Austin, TX 78701
(512) 472-0220

Sampaio's Restaurant and Bar
San Jacinto Blvd, Austin, TX 78705
(512) 469-9988

Dallas / Fort Worth Area

Boi Na Braza
4025 William D Tate Avenue
Grapevine, TX 76051-7111
(817) 329-5514

Chapa Grill
7355 North Beach Street
Ft Worth, TX 76137
(817) 306-1800

Delicias Brazil Steakhouse
2315 West Airport Freeway
Irving, TX 75062
(972) 255-3714

Restaurant Y Taqieria Barbosa
1213 Singleton Boulevard
Dallas, TX 75212-5219
(214) 752-3537

Tony Ferreira
4909 Haverwood Ln 312
Dallas, TX 75287
(972) 930-0236

Villa's Grill
137 South Main Street
Irving, TX 75060-2926
(972) 259-2939

Houston

Brazaviva Churrascaria
11681 Westheimer Rd
Houston, TX 770077

281-597-8108

Emporio Brazilian Cafe
1228 Westheimer Road
Houston, TX 77006
(281) 293-7442

Peli Peli
110 Vintage Park Blvd
Houston, TX 77070
(281)257-9500

San Antonio

Chama Gaucha Brazilian Steakhouse
18318 Sonterra Place, San Antonio, TX 78258
Phone: (210) 564-9400
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