Portuguese Pronunciation Guide

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Nasalization

- pronouncing a vowel while blocking airflow to your nose. Imagine how you speak while holding your nose.

Vowels

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\hat{a} = say uh and move your tongue back in the mouth a = a as in father, or say uh and move your tongue back in the mouth \acute{a} = a as in father \acute{e} = a as in father \acute{e} = a as in let a in let a
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Consonants

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b = same as in English
c = before a, o, u, same as English K, before i, e, same as English S
d = before i, same as English J, elsewhere English D
f = same as in English
g = same as the s in English pleasure before i, e, elsewhere same as English G as in goal
h = silent
j = same as the s in English pleasure
k = same as in English
l = same as or similar to English
m = same as in English
n = same as in English
p = same as in English
q = same as English K, always followed by a silent u
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r = similar to English H but stronger, sometimes similar to the English tt in butter

s = same as in English

t = English ch before i, elsewhere English T

v = same as in English

x = always English sh at the beginning of words, elsewhere varies

y = same as in English yet

z = similar to a t and an s being pronounced or the same as in English

Digraphs

ch = English sh
lh = pronounce a y and an l simultaneously
nh = Spanish ñ
em = e but nasalized
am = a but nasalized

Other symbols

 \sim = nasalization of the vowel it comes on top of ς = s as in sit

Stress

Oxítona – stressed on the last syllable
Paroxítona – stressed on the next to last syllable
Proparoxitona – stressed on the syllable before the paroxítona

Most words will be paroxítona. If they are not, they will usually be marked with an accent ´.

How to get good at pronunciation

The best way to practice your pronunciation is to speak and listen. I highly recommend listening to Brazilian/Portuguese tv shows, podcasts, and music, even if you do not understand what is being said. This will get you used to the sounds of the language.