

## **Final Project**

### **Introduction**

In this project I am trying to modal verb suffixation in Portuguese for both regular and irregular verbs. I chose this topic because I enjoyed the morphology and suffixation unit of Linguistics. I thought of morphology program we did with Caribbean Spanish. Since most examples done in class have been done using Spanish (native Spanish speaker), I went with a similar language I can understand which is Portuguese. One of the things I noticed about the Portuguese language was it had morphology/suffixation rules like Spanish, but different to ones we had covered in class.

In the portuguese language 'eu' translates to 'I', 'tu' translates to 'you', 'ele/ela' translates to 'him/she', 'nós' translates to 'us', 'vós' translates to 'you', and 'eles/elas' translates to 'they'. Typically, Portuguese verbs follow one one of these suffixation patterns dependent on their conjugation:

Person	Indicative						Subjunctive		Future subj. or personal infin.
	Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Pluperfect	Future	Conditional	Present	Imperfect	
<b>eu</b>	-o	-ei	-ava	-ara	-arei	-aria	-e	-asse	-ar
	-o	-i	-ia	-era	-erei	-eria	-a	-esse	-er
	-o	-i	-ia	-ira	-irei	-iria	-a	-isse	-ir
<b>tu</b>	-as	-aste	-avas	-aras	-arás	-arias	-es	-asses	-ares
	-es	-este	-ias	-eras	-erás	-erias	-as	-esses	-eres
	-es	-iste	-ias	-iras	-irás	-irias	-as	-isses	-ires
<b>ele/ela</b>	-a	-ou	-ava	-ara	-ará	-aria	-e	-asse	-ar
	-e	-eu	-ia	-era	-erá	-eria	-a	-esse	-er
	-e	-iu	-ia	-ira	-irá	-iria	-a	-isse	-ir
<b>nós</b>	-amos	-ámos <sup>EP</sup> /	-ávamos	-áramos	-	-aríamos	-emos	-ássemos	-armos
	-emos	amos <sup>BP</sup>	-íamos	-êramos	-	-eríamos	-amos	-êssemos	-ermos
	-imos	-emos	-íamos	-íramos	-eremos	-iríamos	-amos	-íssemos	-irmos
		-imos			-iremos				
<b>vós</b>	-ais	-astes	-áveis	-áreis	-areis	-arfeis	-eis	-ásseis	-ardes
	-eis	-estes	-feis	-êreis	-ereis	-erfeis	-ais	-êsseis	-erdes
	-is	-istes	-feis	-íreis	-ireis	-irfeis	-ais	-ísseis	-irdes
<b>eles/elas</b>	-am	-aram	-avam	-aram	-arão	-ariam	-em	-assem	-arem
	-em	-eram	-iam	-eram	-erão	-eriam	-am	-essem	-erem
	-em	-iram	-iam	-iram	-irão	-iriam	-am	-issem	-irem

An example of this form of suffixation can be seen with the word ‘cantar’ which mean ‘to sing’.

The chart below indicates how the verb changes to one of the following suffixations.

number	person	Indicative mood				
		Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Pluperfect	Future
singular	1st	canto	cantei	cantava	cantara	cantarei
	2nd	cantas	cantaste	cantavas	cantaras	cantarás
	3rd	canta	cantou	cantava	cantara	cantará
plural	1st	cantamos	cantámos <sup>EP</sup> cantamos <sup>BP</sup>	cantávamos	cantáramos	cantaremos
	2nd	cantais	cantastes	cantáveis	cantáreis	cantareis
	3rd	cantam	cantaram	cantavam	cantaram	cantarão

Similarly, we can see this in ‘comer’ the Portuguese word for ‘to eat.’

number	person	Indicative mood				
		Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Pluperfect	Future
singular	1st	como	comi	comia	comera	comerei
	2nd	comes	comeste	comias	comeras	comerás
	3rd	come	comeu	comia	comera	comerá
plural	1st	comemos	comemos	comíamos	comêramos	comeremos
	2nd	comeis	comestes	comíeis	comêreis	comereis
	3rd	comem	comeram	comiam	comeram	comerão

Unlike the regular verbs like ‘comer’ and ‘cantar’ seen above, irregular verbs do not follow typical suffixation patterns when there is a change in conjugation. For instance, the word ‘ser’ means ‘to be’ and does not follow a regular pattern as seen below.

number	person	Indicative mood				
		Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Pluperfect	Future
singular	1st	<b>estou</b>	estive	estava	estivera	estarei
	2nd	<b>estás</b>	estiveste	estavas	estiveras	estarás
	3rd	<b>está</b>	esteve	estava	estivera	estará
plural	1st	<b>estamos</b>	estivemos	estávamos	estivéramos	estaremos
	2nd	<b>estais</b>	estivestes	estáveis	estivéreis	estareis
	3rd	<b>estão</b>	estiveram	estavam	estiveram	estarão

The verb ‘estar’ also means ‘to be’, however is typically different than ‘ser’ because ‘estar’ is more temporary and ‘ser’ is permanent. Like ‘ser’ estar is an irregular verb that does not follow the typical suffixation patterns as shown below.

number	person	Indicative mood				
		Present	Preterite	Imperfect	Pluperfect	Future
singular	1st	<b>sou</b>	fui	era	fora	serei
	2nd	<b>és</b>	foste	eras	foras	serás
	3rd	<b>é</b>	foi	era	fora	será
plural	1st	<b>somos</b>	fomos	éramos	fôramos	seremos
	2nd	<b>sois</b>	fostes	éreis	fôreis	sereis
	3rd	<b>são</b>	foram	eram	foram	serão

However irregular verbs in Portuguese do not follow a common pattern like shown in the regular verbs. Instead their suffixation can vary like shown in the following examples of the verbs

## Implementation

In this project, I included 2 regular verbs and 2 irregular verbs with their suffixation. When running the program, it will return the verbs and their suffixation dependent on the conjugation. Everything works as intended I tried making everything as simple as possible. To run the program one can run:

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portuguese(Verb, Determiner, Type, Number, Person, Mood, Return).
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My program is principle because when dealing with regular verbs I changed the last 2 letters and used morphology to provide the proper suffocation of the verb. Alternatively, irregular verbs are completely replaced with their proper suffixation.