

Brazilian Portuguese Phonology:
the Metrical Feet in the Optimality Theory Model.

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ABSTRAC

The purpose of this article is to present the rhythm pattern of Brazilian Portuguese language. Essentially this a trochaic rhythm language (Lee 2007, Massini-Cagliari 2007, Sândalo, Abaurre 2007) due to the European Portuguese Colonization in Brazil. The language also derives its influences from Indigenous Tribes and Africans Immigrants revealing to be a plural rhythmic language.

The metrical feet groups together phonemes and syllables in one single domain giving rhythm to the language.

Hayes (1995) classifies the rhythm of languages either as a trochaic feet (* .) in which the first beat of the pair is more prominent or as an iambic feet (. *) when the second beat is more prominent.

Consider for example the phrase below:

“ *Os meninos gostam de sorvete* ”. (“The boys like icecream”).

Syntax: [(os)Det. (meninos)N]NP (gostam)V (de sorvete)PP]S

Phonology: [(oS)ω (me.ni.noS)ω]Φ [(gɔS.t aN)ω (dʒɪ sor.ve.tʃɪ)Φ]IP

If we take this phrase just on the level of the metrical foot (Σ) we can see that potentially the language reveals its trochaic rhythm:

(*) (* .) (* .) (*) (* .) Σ
[(uz) (me.ni.nos) (gɔs.tam) (dʒɪ) (sor.ve.tʃɪ)

The only problem above is that on this level the rhythm is not symmetrical, in other words, besides having a binary feet (* .) this sentence also has a unary foot (*).

But if we go higher on the prosodic hierarchy or on the level of the phonological phrase (Φ), (Nespor&Vogel, 1986), the language will rearrange the rhythm by the phonological process of resyllabification. In this phonological process the weak syllables gets together with strong syllables

forming a symmetrical trochaic rythm:

Domain: phonological phrase:

$(* \quad . \quad * \quad .) (* \quad . \quad * \quad . \quad * \quad .) \Phi$
 $(*) \quad (* \quad .) (* \quad .) (*) \quad (* \quad .) \Sigma$
 $[(uz.me. \quad ni.nus) (g\alpha s.tam) (d\beta l. \quad sof. \quad ve.t\beta i)]$

This phonological process can be represented in the Optimality Theory Model (Prince&Smolensky, 1993) as below:

Constraints:

RESSYLAB: ressylabification

FTBIN: Feet are binary.

TROCHFT: Feet are trochaic.

<i>Input:</i> /oS me.ni.noS g\alpha S.taN d\beta l sor.ve.t\beta i/	RESSYLAB	FTBIN	TROCHFT
$(*) \quad (* \quad .) (* \quad .) (*) \quad (* \quad .) \Sigma$ $[(uz) (me.ni.nus) (g\alpha s.tam) (d\beta l) (sor.ve.t\beta i)]$	*!	*!	*!
$\rightarrow (* \quad . \quad * \quad .) (* \quad . \quad * \quad . \quad * \quad .) \Phi$ $[(uz.me \quad ni.nus) (g\alpha s.tam) (d\beta l. \quad sor. \quad ve.t\beta i)]$			

The plurality of the ethnical rythm on the Brazilian Portuguese language is evident when phrases like “*fubá de milho*” (“maize”) appears on its lexicon.

The word “*fubá*”, for example, is an indigenous loanword and has an iambic feet (. *) while “*milho*” is an European Portuguese word that has a trochaic feet (* .).

Syntax: $[(fubá)N (de \quad milho)PP]VP$

Phonology: $[(fu.'ba)\omega (d\beta l \quad 'mi.\Lambda\upsilon)\Phi]IP$

$$\begin{array}{l} (< > * \quad . \quad * \quad .) \Phi \\ (. \quad * \quad (*) \quad (* \quad .) \Sigma \\ \text{Rythm:} \quad [fu \quad .ba \quad dʒɪ \quad mi.ʌʊ] \end{array}$$

Observe that on the level of the metrical foot (Σ) we have a paradox here: the iambic – trochaic rhythm appears at the same time violating the natural rhythm of the language (trochaic rhythm).

To solve this problem speakers will consider the first syllable, on the level of the phonological phrase (Φ), (Bisol 1999, Collisohn 2007) as extrametrical (Hayes 1995, Frid 2001) and will then apply the ressyllabification process by which the language will return to its natural trochaic rhythm (Lee 2007, Massini-Cagliari 2007, Sândalo, Abaurre 2007).

This phonological process can also be represented in the Optimality Theory Model (Prince&Smolensky, 1993) as below:

Constraints:

EXTRAMETRICAL<LeftEdge>: weak syllables are extrametrical on the left edge.

RESSYLAB: ressyllabification

FTBIN: Feet are binary.

TROCHFT: Feet are trochaic.

<i>Input:</i>	EXTRAMETRICAL <LeftEdge>	RESSYLAB	FTBIN	TROCHFT
$\begin{array}{l} /fu.ba \quad dʒɪ \quad mi.ʌʊ/ \\ (. \quad *) \quad (*) \quad (* \quad .) \Sigma \\ [fu \quad .ba \quad dʒɪ \quad mi.ʌʊ] \end{array}$	*!	*!	*!	*!
$\rightarrow \begin{array}{l} (< > * \quad . \quad * \quad .) \Phi \\ [fu \quad .ba \quad .dʒɪ \quad mi.ʌʊ] \end{array}$				

Notice that the first candidate on the level of the metrical foot (Σ) is unable to pass through the grammar while the second candidate on the level of the phonological phrase (Φ) rearranges correctly the grammar of the language.

The grammar of the plural ethnical rhythm of the Brazilian Portuguese language is then

represented as: EXTRAMETRICAL<LeftEdge> >>RESSYLAB>>FTBIN>>TROCHFT.

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