External Vowel Sândi in Portuguese Spoken by Old People in the City of Goiás: A Non-Linear View

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Abstract

This work joins the line of research ‘historical linguistic and Portuguese phonology’ and comes to the description and analysis of the processes known as external vowel sândi (or ‘hollow’): degemination to the avoidance and diphthongization; And others identified in the corpus, among which, the one named by the author of lowering. For this analysis, three phonological levels were considered: the segmental, the prosodic and the metric. The research was carried out in the city of Goiás, the first capital of the state with the same name and had recordings of spontaneous speeches by several non-school employees aged between 58 and 105 years of both sexes. For prosodic analysis we also used reading data from low-level employees (elementary school incomplete). It was sought theoretical support in Bisol (1996a, 1996b, 2003), Nespor (1986), Carneiro (2002) and Tenembaum (2002-2005), among others. The main objective is to contribute to the studies about Brazilian Portuguese in terms of their description and analysis. Also, to observe if syllabic organization, accent and rhythm influence the occurrence of the processes; In what contexts and at what hierarchical levels can occur. These objectives, on the one hand, are what justify this research. On the other hand, the fact that there is no other linguistic-phonological research in the city of Goiás. It can be seen, in addition to other aspects, that: a) in all phenomena resyllabification occurs with loss of elements; B) there are contexts in which processes always occur and others in which they never occur; C) the accent blocks the occurrence of the processes; D) the rhythmic prominence is certainly acting in the blockage of the sandaï processes can occur in all prosodic boundaries including between Ust. It is important to emphasize that the presence of pause is a condition for the non-restructuring of U. It can be said that the phenomena analyzed are similar to those already observed by researchers in other Regions of the country.

Keywords: Sandi external vowel. Portuguese language. City of Goiás.

Introduction

1. CITY OF GOIÁS: a little history

The formation of the State of Goiás is directly linked to the gold rush undertaken in the late eighteenth and eighteenth centuries by bandeirantes paulistas, who in organizing expeditions to the interior of the country initially had the objective of imprisoning Indians and selling them as slaves.

With the Emboaba War around 1709, when Minas Gerais ceased to belong to São Paulo, the Paulistas needed to find a new route that could offer them the new gold sources. Thus, interest arose in the region that was located between Minas and Mato Grosso. The document that allowed the formation of an expedition to the center of the country was signed on June 30, 1722, headed by Bartolomeu Bueno da Silva (son), who followed his father’s path (in 1682), three days after his authorization. It is said that Bartolomeu Bueno da Silva wandered lost for three years until rediscovering the riches of Rio Vermelho and its tributaries.

In 1725, the bandeirantes returned to São Paulo to register the event, and soon they organized another expedition to return to the well-known “Sertão dos Goyazes”, which had the purpose of settling in Goiás and taking possession of the gold veins. The camp of Our Lady of Sant’Ana was founded on July 25, 1727 by Bartolomeu Bueno da Silva, precisely at the source of the Rio Vermelho, at the foot of Serra Dourada.

In 1736, Sant’Ana became the seat of government and later came to be called Vila Boa de Goiás. Ten years after the arrival of Luiz da Cunha Menezes - in 1749 - Vila Boa de Goiás, he left São Paulo and became Captainship of Goiás. Consequently, the first governor of the State of Goiás, Dom Marcos de Noronha, the Count of Arcos, took office. However, Vila Boa only became a municipality in 1818, with the name of Goiás city and was, until 1937, capital of the province, when it had the title transferred to Goiânia. Currently, the city of Goiás has an estimated population of 28,000 inhabitants, an area of 2261 km² and is situated about 230 km from the capital.

2. EXTERNAL VOCAL SYNDIC: description and analysis

The number of processes that form the corpus selected based on spontaneous speech recordings described below in Table 1, since only read data contained in prosodic analysis only to confirm or to contrast with data in nature.

In the naturalistic data - spontaneous speech, we found 248 occurrences of elision, 213 of degemination, 40 of diphthongation, 287 of lowering and 173 of monotongation (this will not be treated in this article). This evidently does not show that the language has a greater propensity for one or another process to occur, but it allows to visualize that, this or that, according to the environment, has greater representativity.

2.1 Elision

2.1.1 Autosegmental analysis

The elision occurs when the first of the vowels of the VV sequence is low / a / and when the second vowel, whatever it is, does not accent or when only the second vowel is accentuated, that is, without accent shock, since when both have a primary accent, the phenomenon does not take effect Bisol (1992, p.94) states that other vowels can undergo the elision process, although they do not have the general character that the vowel / a / shows, but such a statement becomes empty and imprecise. Therefore and to avoid vague statements and explain the phenomenon occurring in the corpus, to name it the other encounters between different vowels with other denominations. On the elision see table 2.
In Table 2, it can be seen that the largest number of avoidance of phenomenon occurrence is between the low vowel (V 1) and the previous mid vowels (V 2) and between the low vowel (V 1) and the subsequent high vowels (V 2). Both oral nasal much as demonstrated by the examples. The corpus, these environments correspond quantitatively to 46.3% and 21.4%. It is possible to visualize that the elision occurs between the low vowel, as the first vowel to participate in the resyllabification and any other vowel as the second vowel, belonging to the first syllable of the next element to be restructured. It has thus: a) low vowel (V 1) and the subsequent high vowels (V 2) b) low vowel (V 1) and the previous mid vowels (V 2) c) Low vowel (V 1) and the previous mid vowels (V 2) d) low vowel (V 1) and the previous high vowels (V 2).

It is believed that what characterizes the process is the fact that the vowel low / a / appears as the first element and is followed by the second vowel. Of course, as long as it is not, the second vowel is identical to the first.

In the cases of sandal, specifically in the City of Goiás, the low vowel of the first lexical item (V1) does not necessarily need to be unstressed, since it was observed that, even when it is tonic, the phenomenon occurs. When the context is favorable to the elision, it is observed that the process is triggered from the nuclear shock of the syllabic peaks that leaves the elements of the first syllable disassociated.

The Principle of Prosodic Licensing then imposes resyllabification, thereby forming the attack of the new syllable according to the Principle of Sequential Sonority.

The element not licensed by the Prosodic Licensing Principle is automatically deleted by the Missing Element Erase rule, which states that any unlicensed element must be deleted. Consequently, there is elision.

With regard to the corpus, the most occurrences is the avoidance of unstressed vowels (+ unstressed unlicensed) and between unstressed vowels and tonic (+ atonic tonic) in that order.

Diagram 1 - silabificação da elisão

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Categoria das vogais</th>
<th>Exemplos</th>
<th>Aplicação</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baixa + alta posterior</td>
<td>tocov(A) O craram. vinh(A) Oos caranguejo. Tinh(A) Umas casa vêia.</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>21.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low + medium-high posterior</td>
<td>nt(A) Oreia dele prt(A) Os outro</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower + middle-low back</td>
<td>Er(A) Obrigado a f. ne?</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>19.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baixa + média-alta anterior/ Baixa + média-baixa anterior</td>
<td>Um(A) Igreja vêia. Ficav(A) Ispremeno</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>46.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3 - Elision – Acento

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acento</th>
<th>Exemplos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vâtona + Vâtona</td>
<td>Er(A) Ingrado.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vânica + Vântica</td>
<td>Nós tinham(A) Uma fêzenda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vânica + Vântica</td>
<td>Ele trabalha pr(A) OS Outro.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows the occurrence of elision in relation to the accent. This phenomenon is present in environments that have low unstressed vowel (V 1) to the last syllable of the first element to be restructured and any stressed vowel (V 2) belonging to the first syllable of the second element to be restructured. Among the observed sentences, two different situations were observed in relation to the elision process:

A) N (σw) → 2 -N (σ s) → the segment that holds the core (N) of the weak syllable (σ w) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core segment (n) strong syllable (σ S) of the following term. In this case, both the core segment of the first term must, necessarily, be / a /.

Example.

1. que coit(A) hororosa [coep<:c> ap:<p> ca] x x x x x x x x x x ci o r o so sa cois e o r o sa

B) N (σ w) → 2 – N (σ w) → the segment that holds the core (N) of the weak syllable (σ w) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core segment (N) weak syllable (w σ) in the following word. In this case,

Strong syllable (S σ) of the following term. In this case, both the core segment of the first term must, necessarily, be / a /.

Example.

2. x x x x x x x x x x ci o r o so sa

Strong syllable (S σ) of the following term. In this case, both the core segment of the first term must, necessarily, be / a /.

Example.
both the core segment of the first term must, necessarily, be /a/. Example:
1. *aquele(A) igreja.* [ɐkẼlɐˌiɡʁə]  
   1. a que le i-gre ja a que li gre ja

C) N (σ s) → 2 ~ N (σ w) → the segment that holds the core (C) the strong syllable (σ s) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core segment (N) weak syllable (W) in the following word. In this case, both the core segment of the first term must, necessarily, be /a/. Example:
1. *Ele trabalhava pra os outros.*  
   1. pra os prus

D) N (σ s) → 2 ~ N (σ s) → the segment that holds the core (C) the strong syllable (σ s) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core segment (N) strong syllable (σ s) of the following term. In this case, both the core segment of the first term must, necessarily, be /a/. Example:
1. *Vai pra outro lugar.*  
   1. ⇒ x • pra o tro protro

2.1.3 Prosodic analysis

From the prosodic boundaries selected 248 taken from naturalistic corpus and 62 of the corpus of reading in order to obtain data from all contexts provided. This is to facilitate description and analysis. Because they were always controlled, the verification of these borders in the case of Tenani (2002) are more visible to be identified, since the contexts have been previously delineated. In the case of this work, because it is initially a naturalistic data, we do not find all the domains described by Tenani (2002). For this reason, the use of the data read by low-level employees should be used in order to give greater support. Reinforcing that the last way to be covered here is fruit of the ideas brought to light by the reading of Tenani (2002).

It is expected that the gradation in the application of the elision is also related to an optimization of the accentual rhythm characteristic of Brazilian Portuguese. This hypothesis can be expanded to all other processes of external vowel syn. In the case of elision, it can be observed in diagrams 2 and 3 and in table 4.

Diagram 2 - Elisião – outros exemplos do corpus – dados naturalísticos

1. *[Chama]*  
   1. *(Chama) f [eu] de tia, agora meu marido que ele chamava de pai. (01, linha 27)*

2. *Porque naquele tempo [usava era] f buneca de pano. (02, linha 14-17)*

Diagram 3 - Elisião e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

1. *[A casa holandesã]*  
   1. *(A casa holandesã) f é mais bonita.*

2. *[A casa]*  
   2. *(A casa) obteve.*


5. *[A casa]*  
   5. *(A casa) f [outrora em alta na praça], f [obteve bons rendimentos].

6. *Somente vendendo a casa], f [obterem boas vendas no mercado imobiliário]*

7. *André vendeu a casa] f [obteve altos lucros].

8. *André vendeu a casa] f [obter altos lucros].[Obrigaram as pessoas a sair]*

9. *O André comprou a casa] f [obrigaram as pessoas a sair]*

10. *O André vendeu a casa] f [Obter altos lucros no mercado imobiliário de Goiânia]*

Table 4 - Elisião e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Estrutura prosódica</th>
<th>Elisião</th>
<th>Pausa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mesmo φ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ + I + φ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ + 2 + φ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ + 3 + φ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I + I + 1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I + I</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U1</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to the data in Diagrams 2 and 3 and Table 4, elision occurs also in all prosodic boundaries. The results of the reading data confirm that this process has its block only happens when there is pause, as well as the other processes already analyzed.

Of the 66 written statements, it is clear that in the same phonological phrase (even φ) and between phonological phrases (φ + φ) there was no break at all. Between Is There was a pause and between us paused.

Table 4 - Categoria das vogais – Degeminação – dados naturalísticos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualidade das vogais</th>
<th>Degeminação</th>
<th>Exemplos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alta + alta</td>
<td>Degeminação I + i (02, linha 08)</td>
<td>a la/ei/breu bzi bpróeši bzi bru/πei bzi bpróeši bzi fãe/zé</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Alembr... de brunequado roda... de britan... brincava de faze</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baixa + baixa</td>
<td>Degeminação a + a (01, linha 36)</td>
<td>bne/ba/neb e bpeπe/nob e bpeπe/nob tem o neto da Jaci ( ... ele trabaix aqui ( ... a Lena do seu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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2.2 Degemination

2.2.1 Autosegmental analysis

Degemination occurs when there is contact of two identical vowels of different lexical items, one at the end of the first lexical item and another at the beginning of the second lexical item that participates in the process. In the city of Goiás, the following contexts of degemination were observed: Table 4 shows the vowels that participate in the degemination process and the respective examples of occurrence in each of them.

Diagram 4 - Silabificação da degeminação

It is observed in diagram 4, the contact between two identical vowels, which causes the disappearance of a syllable. The process of degemination does not occur when there are two pronounced vowels that come in contact, but it occurs when the vowels in contact do not have an accent or when only the first is accentuated, according to the literature on the subject. However, in the City of Goiás, degemination was also found when the second vowel is tonic and the first vowel, not only in unstressed + atomic or tonic + unStressed environments.

In the tonic + tonic environment, it does not occur, but in the atomic + tonic, the primary accent becoming secondary to the increase and restructuring, there is degemination.

There is a condition, however, for conversion to occur, that is, it is only possible to convert the primary accent into secondary into a phonological phrase that is larger than that of two prosodic words.

Table 5 - Degeminação – Acento – dados naturalísticos

Exemplos

In the previous data, it is possible to visualize that degemination occurs in environments where there is an atonal vowel + atomic vowel, tonic vowel + atomic vowel and atomic vowel + tonic vowel. The fact that in the city of Goiás the degemination also allows the vowel formation atomic + tonic vowel shows that the rule treated in the theoretical literature on Brazilian Portuguese does not apply to all its varieties. The second vowel, with an accent, may inhibit the rule, according to theorists, however, this primary accent can be converted into a secondary one due to the increase and restructuring of the prosodic constituent, as shown in diagram 5.

Diagram 5 - Degeminação – reestruturação do constituinte – dados de leitura

Converting the primary accent by the increase and restructuring of the prosodic constituent, there is degemination. In fact, it is observed that the condition for this conversion to occur, that is, the primary accent becomes secondary, is when there is a phonological phrase greater than that constituted by only two prosodic words. It can be stated that the process of external sandal 'degemination' does not configure itself specifically in a certain domain, but it can occur in several domains from the clitic group to the utterance.

It is also true to affirm that degemination occurs because there is a general (rule) application in the context, atomic vowel + atomic vowel and two optional, tonic vowel + atonal vowel, atomic vowel + tonic vowel. This only occurs if it is in a phonological phrase greater than two prosodic words.

2.2.2 Metric analysis

Degemination is the process in which it occurs when there is contact between two identical vowels, one at the end and the other at the beginning of a term. See table 14 on degemination and accent.
B) \( N(σ w) \rightarrow 2 \sim N(σ s) \) \( \rightarrow \) the segment that holds the core (N) of the weak syllable (σ W) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core segment (N) strong syllable (σ S) of the following term. In this case, both cores must match identical sounds. Example:

1. agora eles tropeçam certas coisa como ess(A) avinida. [Eestəwənˈdə] x • x • x • x • x \( \rightarrow x \) x • x • es sãô vi ni da es sã vι ni da

C) \( N(σ w) \rightarrow 2 \sim N(σ s) \) \( \rightarrow \) the segment that holds the core (C) the strong syllable (σ S) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core segment (N) weak syllable (σ W) in the following word. In this case, both cores must match identical sounds. Example:

1. Era só pr(A) Atende pobe. [prɐtʃe̝ʊdʒə] x • x • x • \( \rightarrow x \) x • x pa ra a ten der prA ten dê

2.2.3 Prosodic analysis

As observed in other sandal processes, the syllable shock causes the loss of the syllabic nucleus, motivating the resyllabification. By Principle of Mandatory Outline (PCO), the adjacent segments are agglutinated, generating a long vowel. It is this principle which dictates that at the melodic level, identical adjacent elements are forbidden. The most favorable context for degemination is the sequence of two unstressed vowels, and the occurrence of accent in the second vowel categorically blocks the process. Bisol (1996a) states that the preferred domain for application of degemination is the phonological phrase. The fact that the application of degemination occurs when the first vowel is accentuated and the blockage when the second one is accentuated leads us to conclude that it is the second vowel, not the first one that extinguishes, different from what Bisol (1996a) postulates. It is correct to say that if the second vowel is not protected by the accent, it suffers degemination.

It is possible to see the previous diagram prosodic domains that occur between phonological phrases are degemination (between φ S).

Diagram 6 - Degeminação e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 7 - Degeminação – outros exemplos do corpus – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 8 - Degeminação e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

The results in Diagrams 6 and 7 and in Table 6 confirm that degemination occurs at all prosodic boundaries and their blockage only occurs, as do other processes, when there is a pause. Of the 66 statements read, note that in the same phonological phrase (even φ) and between phonological phrases (φ + φ) there was no break at all.

Between Is there were two pauses. Between Us (between statements), there were four pauses. This confirms the preference of the phonological phrase as prosodic domain for the realization of degemination.

2.3 Ditongation

2.3.1 Self-segmental analysis

Ditongation is an external sandal process in which there is no erasure, but of the vowels. This occurs when there is contact between two vowels, one at the end and another at...
the beginning of a lexical item and none of the segments suffers fall and one of them becomes a glide. The corpus collected in the City of Goiás met few occurrences of diphthongs in words borders, mostly in different environments from those described in the theoretical literature. This is what is observed in:

Diagram 8 - Ditongação - outros exemplos do corpus - dados naturalísticos

Ditongação – com + a (01, linha 65)

 Worma na única da uma mulher na dizimativa uma pessoa
tá na casa da vô dela... na divisa cum a Esperança

There are few examples of diphthongation similar to those already described in the literature and this is due to the fact that in this environment, there is usually a decrease in the vowel of the first syllable of the process. This is possibly the blocking mechanism for this process. Tenani (2006) states that this process is classified as external vowel sândi, as well as elision and degemination. In this context, for example, /u + a/. Tenani (2006) states that while in Brazilian Portuguese the licensing is for diphthongation, in European Portuguese it is for elision. The data from the city of Goiás show that in this context there is a difference in relation to the data of Tenani (2006) regarding Brazilian Portuguese and in this case, the data presented here would be closer to European Portuguese. This phenomenon, also called elision, will be called lowering, so that the contexts are shown and differentiated from the elision when you have low vowel /a/ as the first element and it will be elided. For Tenani (2006, p. 114) “...the application of one or another process in PB is also subordinate to the rhythmic alternations that are implemented at the foot level because of the syllabic restructuring triggered by the segmental processes.”

2.3.2 Metric analysis

Data analyzed in the corpus was possible to see the data contained in Table diphthongation some instances where many differ from what is portrayed in the theoretical literature as seen inautosegmental analysis. Note the number of occurrences.

Table 7 - Ditongação – Acento – dados naturalísticos

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acento</th>
<th>Exemplo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vogal átona +</td>
<td>Ditongação: o + a (02, linha 150)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogal tónica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nenhum exemplo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The corpus, identified only 40 applications ditongates. When analyzing them it was realized that they were always two speakers and the same contexts involved. Thus, one has:

A) C(σs) → 2 ~ N(σw) the segment occupying the final position (C) strong syllable (σs) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core (N) weak syllable (σw) of the second lexical item. Example:

1. Elas tava COM AS perinha tudo cortada [ʃɛkọʃi] com as cwas

B) C(σs) → 2 ~ N(σs) → the segment occupying the final position (C) strong syllable (σs) at the end of the first term is deleted before the beginning of the core (N) strong syllable (σs) of the second lexical item. Example:

1. COM ESSE depois de... [ʃɛkọʃi] com esses se

2.4 Lower Vowel Down / Erasing

2.4.1 autosegmental analysis

This process occurs when the first vowel is high (/i/ or /u/) and the second is another vowel with different quality, a medium vowel or a low vowel and when there is no accental shock or pause between them. This encounter causes the fall of the high vowel, which generally, in this environment would contribute to the formation of the diphthong. Consequently, according to the diagram9.

The lowering syllabification in the corpus may be oral or nasal high average vowel.

Diagram 9 - silabificação do abaiamento - Povo aqui

According to diagram 9, there is an initial structure, of the two lexical items that come into contact, composed of four syllables. Note the clash between the two adjacent vowels and resyllabification. After passing through the Prosodic Licensing Principle and the Lost Element shortening rule, the result is three syllables.

2.4.2 Metric analysis

Other phenomena of sandhi, the feature similar to elision, appear in the corpus. Of these, there is the last syllable of the first word with nucleus in [u] and the second item initiated by any of the other vowels, except the own [u] itself.
It is also observed, in these phenomena, that the last syllable of the first word ends in nucleus [i] and the second word initiated by any vowel, except [i].

A) N σ (w) ~ [i] > The core of weak final syllable (w) of the first lexical item undergoes deletion when in contact with vowel that makes up the core of the poor initial syllable later lexical item to it, any one that is the initial vowel of the second lexical item. In this, the floating onset joins the nucleus of the second lexical item. Example:

1. Dg.xi/tx(O) assim.

2. dithongization and Drawdown / erase high vowel - Prosodic analysis

About the contexts / borders occurring diphthongization and lowering note the diagrams and the table that follows:

Table 11 - Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 11 - Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 12 - Ditongação/Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

Table 9 - Ditongação/Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

Table 8 - Abaixamento – Acento

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acento</th>
<th>Exemplo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vogal átona +</td>
<td>Abaixamento o &gt; u / o + α (02, linha 153)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogal átona</td>
<td>(e) ele chamava de pai... meu marido faleceu ( ...), agora tem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogal tónica +</td>
<td>Abaixamento - e &gt; i / O e (01, linha 50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogal tónica</td>
<td>Não há exemplos no corpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogal átona +</td>
<td>Não há exemplos no corpus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vogal tónica</td>
<td>Não há exemplos no corpus</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Diagram 10 - Ditongação e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

1. Ditongação – com + a (01, linha 65)

2. Ditongação (02, linha 150)

Table 8 - Abaixamento – Acento

1. [O André comprou o carro.] 2. [Alice vendeu o apartamento]
6. [Somente vendendo o carro] 7. [André vendeu o carro] 8. [André vendeu o carro]
9. [Alice vendeu o apartamento] 10. [O André comprou o carro] [Apresentou os vizinhos ao]

Table 9 - Ditongação/Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

Table 10 - Ditongação e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 10 - Ditongação e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 11 - Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados naturalísticos

Diagram 12 - Ditongação/Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

Table 9 - Ditongação/Abaixamento e fronteiras prosódicas – dados da leitura

Estrutura prosódica  | Ditongação | Pausa | Abaixamento |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mesmo φ</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ + φ1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ + φ2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>φ + φ3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I + I</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U + U4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Its occurred between a break and enter occurred Us five breaks. Moreover, between Is (R + I) is the formation of only a diphthong. Is occurred between a break and enter occurred Us five breaks.

Moreover, between Is (R + I) is the formation of only a diphthong. This shows that, unlike other places in the city of Goiás, this context conducive to diphthongization, it is important for lowering. So, instead, there is a deletion as well as in avoidance and degemination not just the addition of vowels, as would occur in the diphthong.

Conclusion

Observations made in the phenomena, we can see that these are caused due to the syllables that are because they are what allow resyllabification and, consequently, the emergence of external sandhi processes. Avoidance occurs when the erasure of the low vowel / a / syllable which has been lost and the floating resyllable depending on the attack (onset) of the next syllable. Degemination occurs when fusion of two identical members and consequent shortening of the long vowel resulting from the process. Therefore, as in avoidance, you lose a segment. Diphthongization is resyllable of two floating segments that come to join subsequent syllabic node. The differential in this process is that it preserves all segments, even losing a syllable. Lowering the high vowel, when it has a high vowel / i / and / u / the core of the syllable of the first lexical item is deleted and this occurring the junction with the second lexical item that starts by another vowel. This is usually not occur diphthongization generally in the City of Goiás.

The results reveal that the external sandhi occurs between all prosodic boundaries, even among Us, even if the phonological condition so there is short Us restructuring into a single phonological unit is not satisfied. It appears that the break inhibits external sandhi, because the presence of break destroys the adjacency between domains and undoes the application context of external sandhi rules.

The metric analysis can observe obedience or not the principle of alternation Rhythmic - PAR. They appear to doso, and allow better visualization, the metric grid and then other sentences that appear in the phenomena. It was built only metric grids of important words for the rhythmic structure. In this grid appears the prominence of syllables represented by x and weak syllables represented by •, arranged according to the result of the rule, ie after the application of sandhi.

The prosodic analysis aimed to present evidence to the segmental prosodic domains in the Portuguese spoken in the city of Goiás, or identify whether external sandhi processes occur in all prosodic domains. Thus, it is intended to consider the relevant prosodic boundaries to check the scope of the analyzed process. Taken up, then the segmental characterization and subsequently considers the prosodic boundaries, arguing, as far as possible, some information / intonational features, because it is believed that they are integrated into the characterization of prosodic domains.

It is believed that this work makes a contribution to the reflections here initiated the Portuguese spoken in Goiás and in Brazil on rhythm, accent and prosodic boundaries, as well as the processes related to them. It is known, however, that these reflections are still alive and they cease not here, is a work for a living... is a job for a whole story.

References