

Heading
(ˈhedɪŋ)

«Indian pepper 2»
(ˈɪndiən)(ˈpepə)(ˈsekənd)

¹
We were the first people
(wə:)(fə:st)

²
crossing the seas in a
(ˈkrosɪŋ)(si:z)

³
permanent, methodical and
(ˈpə:mənənt)(miˈθodikəl)

⁴
intense exploration of the
(ɪnˈtens)(ˌekspləˈreɪʃən)

⁵
African coast and Asian coast.

(ˈæfrikən)(kəʊst)(ˈeɪʃən)(kəʊst)

6

When other peoples began
(ˈʌðə)(biˈgæn)

7

crossing the ocean the
(ˈkrosɪŋ)(ˈəʊʃən)

8

Portuguese richness was over, it
(ˌpɔ:tʃuˈgi:z)(ˈritʃnis)(ˈəʊvə)

9

finished.
(ˈfiniʃt)

10

But one thing was, will be
(wʌn)

11

always amazing: how a nation
(əˈmeɪzɪŋ)(haʊ)(ˈneɪʃən)

12

with so little amount of people
(ˈlitl)(əˈmaʊnt)(ˈpi:pl)

13

could hold the great territories
(kud)(həʊld)(ˈteritəriz)

14

how: Brazil, Angola,
(hau)(brəˈzil)(æŋˈgəʊlə)

15

Mozambique, Archipelago of
(ˌməʊzəmˈbi:k)(ˌɑ:kiˈpeləgəʊ)

16

Cabo Verde , Guinea-Bissau,
(ˈgini)

17

Goa, Damão, Diu, Timor-Dili and
(ˈgəʊə)(ˈti:mo:)

18

Macau?

()

19

We fought the English, French

(fo:t)(ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ)(frentʃ)

20

and Dutch peoples because they

(dʌtʃ)(ˈpi:plz)(biˈkoz)(ðeɪ)

21

wanted Brazil.

(wɒntɪd)(brəˈzɪl)

22

Notwithstanding the competition,

(ˌnɒtwɪθˈstændɪŋ)(ˌkɒmpəˈtɪʃən)

23

the concurrence at the richness

(kənˈkʌrəns)(ˈrɪtʃnɪs)

24

abroad Europe the Portuguese
(əˈbro:d)(ˈjuərəp)(ˌpo:tʃuˈgi:z)

25

never lost the overseas
(ˈnevə)(lost)(ˌəʊvəˈsi:z)

26

territories! And we were, we are
(ˈteritəriz)

27

a little population!!
(ˈlitl)(ˌpopjuˈleiʃən)

28

We only lost Rhodesia. The
(ˈəʊnli)(lost)(rəuˈdi:ʃə)

29

English and Portuguese peoples
(ˈɪŋɡliʃ)(ˌpo:tʃuˈgi:z)(ˈpi:plz)

30

they wanted this territory.
(wontɪd)(ˈterɪtəri)

31

But Rhodesia was a house
(rəʊˈdiːʃə)(haʊs)

32

without household. The
(wiːðaʊt)(ˈhaʊshəʊld)

33

Portuguese had fortresses in the
(ˈpɔːtʃuːɡiːz)(hæd)(ˈfɔːtrəsɪz)

34

Coast. They weren't in inland
(kəʊst) (wəːnt) (ˈɪnlænd)

35

territory. And the British
(ˈterɪtəri)(ˈbrɪtɪʃ)

36

Ultimatum killed our King when
(ˌʌltiˈmeɪtəm)(kild)

37

he give up this territory. Our king
(gɪv)(ʌp)

38

and his family they were
(ˈfæmili)

39

murdered in Lisbon. Our King
(ˈmɜːdəd)(ˈlɪzbən)

40

didn't let anyone to die. Died He
(dɪdnt)(ˈeniwʌn)(daɪ)(daɪd)

41

and His family!! Died the Royal
(ˈfæmili)(ˈroɪəl)

42

Family!
()

43

Was taught to me we must be
(to:t)(m^st)

44

proud of ourselves and of our
(^praud)(auə^selvz)

45

people. And would be very
(wud) (^veri)

46

strange in our minds if we
(streind3)(maindz)

47

weren't! It was taught to me
(wə:nt) (to:t)

48

would be very unhealthy! And
(wud)(ʌnˈhelθi)

49
we must also love the other
(ˈo:lsəu)

50
peoples.
()

51
So, many years ago, I was in my
(ˈmeni)(jiəz)(əˈgəu)

52
farm when my aunt felt she
(fɑ:m)(ˈɑ:nt)(felt)

53
was old and very ill.
(əuld)(ˈveri)(il)

With the end of Second World
(wið)(end)(ˈsekənd)(wə:ld)

55

War my aunt cared for an
(wo:)(ˈɑ:nt)(keəd)

56

Austrian child when was begged
(ˈostriən)(tʃaɪld)(begd)

57

to Portugal this humanitarian
(ˈpo:tʃugəl)(hju:ˌmæniˈteəriən)

58

care for children.
(keə)(ˈtʃɪldrən)

59

Very ill, my aunt brought at her
(ˈɑ:nt) (bro:t) (hə:)

60

house this child, now a stout
(tʃaɪld)(naʊ)(staʊt)

61

man. He came of Austria to see
(mæn) (keɪm) (ˈɒstriə) (siː)

62

her **the last time.**
(həː)(lɑːst)(taɪm)

63

And he came to my farm. He
(fɑːm)

64

speaks Portuguese very well
(spiːks)(ˈpoːtʃuːgiːz)(wel)

65

and when he talked of his
(toːkt)(ov)

66

country I began talking about
(ˈkʌntri)(biˈgæn)(ˈto:kiŋ)(əˈbaʊt)

67

Portugal. And I said this:
(ˈpo:tʃʊgəl)(sed)

68

«Henio» (his name) I am very
(neɪm)(ˈæm)(ˈveri)

69

proud of my people/s, so proud
(ˈpraʊd)

70

that I will say to you this:
()

71

Think how all Europe colonized
(haʊ)(ˈjuərəp)(ˈkolənaɪzd)

72

North America and Iberia

(no:θ)(ə´merikə)(ai´biəriə)

73

(Portugal and Spain) caught **all**

(´po:tʃugəl)(spein)(ko:t)

74

South America. And Iberia

(sauθ)(ə´merikə)(ai´biəriə)()

75

(Portugal and Spain) has so little

(hæz)

76

population...»

(ˌpopju´leiʃən)

77

I said this with devotion,

(di´vəuʃən)

78

enthusiasm, and perhaps,
(in'θju:ziæzəm)(pə'hæps)

79

emphasis!
(ˈemfəsis)

80

And I saw his blue eyes to
(so:)(blu:)(aiz)

81

penetrate, to pierce, with
(ˈpenitrɪt)(piəs)

82

sympathy, my green ones!
(ˈsɪmpəθi)(gri:n)

83

Today I suppose he was thinking
(sə'pəuz)(ˈθɪŋkɪŋ)

84

in my acting in the big factory of
(ˈæktɪŋ)(bɪɡ)(ˈfæktəri)

85

«Monsieur Gerard» (near my
(niə)

86

farm) because I was in a division
(biˈkoz)(diˈviʒən)

87

with ammonia and this stuff did
(əˈməʊniə)(stʌf)

88

strange things in the people
(streɪndʒ)(θɪŋz)

89

working there. I will say I don't
(ˈwɜːkɪŋ) (daʊnt)

90

shake with my hands...My
(ʃeɪk)(hændz)

91
hands never shake... Never.
(ˈnevə)

92
So, I am a healthy man.
(ˈhelθi)

93
And I suppose «Henio» was just
(səˈpəʊz) (dʒʌst)

94
thinking in this!!
(ˈθɪŋkɪŋ)

ACENTUAÇÃO

Acento principal: a principal sílaba tónica possui este símbolo: /

Acento secundário: a segunda sílaba tónica tem o seguinte sinal: ˈ

As palavras em inglês podem ter um acento principal e um acento secundário. Este acento secundário é de tonalidade mais baixa que o acento principal.

ACCENTUATION

Example:

Baobab (ˈbeɪəʊˌbæb) has the principal accent « ˈ » at the first syllable and one secondary accent « ˌ » at the final syllable with **smaller tonality**.

Ditongos **fechados** – Weak/feeble diphthongs
«ei», «ou»

«Ou» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is uma/a vogal/vowel
entre/between o/the nosso/our «o»/«o» fechado/closed, weak
e/and o/the som/sound «ə»/«ə»

Ditongos **abertos** – Strong diphthongs
«ai», «au», «oi»

Ditongos **centralizados** – Centralized diphthongs
«iə», «eə», «oə», «uə»

«**eə**» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is um/an «e»/«e»
aberto/very strong
(como o nosso com acento agudo)(very strong)

Tritongos - triphthongs
«eɪə», «aɪə», «aʊə»

A/the segunda/second vogal/vowel abrevia-se/must be
abbreviated

ATENÇÃO/ATTENTION

018 - PHONETICS - 121013

(with proud he **showed** it to other farmers)

((((ʃəu)d)))))

əu – não é/isn't ditongo/diphthong.

Nunca/never **começam/begin** com/with «ə»/«ə»

«ə» - vogal/vowel neutra/neuter central/central

«dʒ» e «tʃ»

bridge (bridʒ); joy (dʒɔɪ); gentle (ˈdʒentl)
cheap (tʃi:p); teacher (ˈti:tʃə); creature (ˈkri:tʃə)

São dois dígrafos, conjunto de duas letras que
representam um único som – CONSOANTES
AFRICADAS que se pronunciam conjuntamente com
fricção
