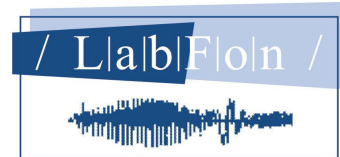


IV FALAS NO LABFON

Sessões de trabalho do Laboratório de
Fonética & BabyLab (CLUL)
25 de Março, 10.30-12.45
Sala Leite de Vasconcelos



10.30h

Javier Arias (CLUL - LabFon) & Patricio Ferrari (CLUL - LanFon/FLUL)

Pessoa on Camões, Meter, Grammar and Rhythm followed by Metrical Analysis of the First Chant of *Os Lusíadas*

Fernando Pessoa's British education in Durban allowed him to become acquainted with the rules of Latin versification, as well as of those practiced by canonical English poets such as John Milton. The curious reader may trace the scansion left in some of the extant books the young Pessoa used while still a student in South Africa.

Aware of the technical aspect that writing poetry entailed, Pessoa's own early writings in English often unveil the presence of other poets whose meter he was to emulate. Not many years would elapse between Pessoa's final return to Lisbon, in 1905, and his desire of becoming a bilingual poet. It was through his English translations of Anthero de Quental, before the end of 1908, that Pessoa became more involved in the rules of Portuguese versification. In fact, it is in one of his notebooks of that time, under the heading "Portuguese works", that we find the title of the following project: "Do Rhythmo" (*Escritos sobre Génio e Loucura*, 2006). If Pessoa's models for poetry writing had been poets, writing on rhythm entailed the reading of prosodists. The "Tratado de Prosodia e de Poetica" (BNP/E3, 122-16^r; Lemos, 1993), begun by Pessoa during the first half of 1910, but never fully accomplished nor published, came about through his urge of combining and intermingling three prosodic systems – the Latin, the Portuguese and the English. This paper shall (1) focus on the prosodic and metrical annotations that Pessoa wrote on different verses of Camões' *Os Lusíadas*; (2) contrast Pessoa's views with a detailed metrical analysis of the Chant I of *Os Lusíadas*, aimed at gaining a better understanding of the interplay of linguistic constituency (most significantly, prosodic structure) and metrical hierarchies in classical Portuguese verse. Some ideas regarding the analysis of rhymes, hemistich structure, and stress and ictus distribution will be presented, completed with some notes on correspondence rules in edge domains and its possible use for prosodic analysis and / or reconstruction.

11:10h

Marisa Cruz (CLUL – LabFon/FLUL) & Sónia Frota (CLUL – LabFon/FLUL)

P-ToBI: main issues and application to four varieties of EP

Studies on prosodic variation in EP are still scarce when we compared with Swedish, English or Catalan. Besides Standard European Portuguese (SEP), only a Northern variety from the region of Braga (NEP) was investigated (Vigário & Frota 2003; Frota & Vigário 2007). The two varieties were shown to be intonationally different, and prosodic phrasing was a further dimension of variation: in NEP declaratives usually form 2 IPs [(S) (VO)], differently from SEP where phrasing into one single IP dominates unless subjects are longer than 6 syllables. Given these differences, as well as the prosodic

similarity between NEP and Spanish (and other Romance languages), it was suggested that SEP has departed from NEP by producing bigger prosodic phrases with fewer accents. More recently, comparable studies in southern varieties are being developed (Cruz & Frota 2010), in Alentejo (ALE) and Algarve (ALG). Besides the inspection of the intonational typology and tonal density, the perception of sentence types and pragmatic meanings is also considered. Data from production reveal that ALE, similarly to the northern variety, presents more monotonal pitch accents and a greater tonal density, whereas ALG shows features between the standard (SEP) and the northern variety. The perception experiments show that declaratives produced by ALE and ALG speakers are easier to recognize by SEP listeners than interrogatives, and neutral sentences are more successfully perceived than focused ones.

11.50h

Joseph Patrick Butler (CLUL - LabFon)

Phonological Representations in Bidialectal Listeners

Much research has focused on the impact of exposure to two different languages during the development of bilingual infants, and whether this leads to a delay in acquiring language compared with a monolingual infant. However, there has not been much work on what effect exposure to multiple accents within the maternal language has on an infants' developing phonological representations. This talk will focus on some of the research that forms part of the project titled "phonological representations in bidialectal listeners", which investigated whether there is any effect of exposure to two different accent types on the perception of an accent-related contrast, by comparing infants exposed to two distinct accent types with those exposed to only one accent, to see whether these bidialectal infants are advantaged or disadvantaged by a greater exposure to accent-related variations in the maternal language.

12.30-12.45

Discussão final