

Portuguese



Portuguese is a Romance language which originated in the country of Portugal. Portuguese is the official language of several independent countries and regions: Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, East Timor, Guinea Bissau, Macau, Mozambique, Portugal, & São Tomé and Príncipe.

With more than 200 million speakers Portuguese is ranked fifth among world languages in number of native speakers.

In Portuguese the language is written Português.



First words

Welcome	Bem vindo
Hello	Olá
Goodbye	Tchau
Yes	Sim
No	Não
Thank you	Obrigado (m) /Obrigada (f)
Please	Por favor
Sorry	Desculpe
Good Morning	Bom dia
Good afternoon	Boa tarde
Come here	Venha aqui
Well done	Parabéns

Try and see if you can pronounce these words.

Numbers 1 to 10

One	-	Um
Two	-	Dois
Three	-	Três
Four	-	Quatro
Five	-	Cinco
Six	-	Seis
Seven	-	Sete
Eight	-	Oito
Nine	-	Nove
Ten	-	Dez

Practice counting to 10.

Can you count backwards from 10 to 1

Questions and answers

What is your name?	Qual o seu nome?
My name is ...	Meu nome é ...

How old are you?	Quantos anos você tem?
I am eight years old.	eu tenho oito anos de idade

How are you?	Como vai você?
I'm very well.	Estou muito bem.

What is this?	O que é isso?
This is a pencil.	Isto é um lápis

Do you understand?	Você entende?
I do not understand.	Eu não entendi

Can you try to find how you might reply to these questions with different answers?

Alphabet

The Portuguese alphabet is based on the Latin alphabet.

Can you use the guide below to sound the alphabet letters in Portuguese?

The Portuguese Alphabet									
The Letters And Their Names									
A	ah	G	sêh	M	êhmee	S	ehsee	Y	cepsilon
B	bêh	H	ah-gah	N	êhnee	T	têh	Z	zêh
C	sêh	I	ee	O	oh	U	oo		
D	dêh	J	sota	P	pêh	V	vêh		
E	eh	K	kah	Q	quê	W	dahblioo		
F	ehfee	L	ehlee	R	eh-hee	X	shes		

The letters K, W, and Y are not really part of the Portuguese alphabet. These letters only appear in foreign /loaned words.

There are 5 different accents used in Portuguese. When added to a letter these change the sound that letter makes.

- ` (grave accent) - Àà
- ´ (acute accent) - Áá, Éé, Íí, Óó and Úú
- ^ (circumflex accent) - â, Êê and Ôô
- ~ (tilde) - Ãã and Õõ
- (ç) the cedilla - Çç, pronounced as /s/

Portuguese Speaking World



Portuguese is the official language of several independent countries and regions across 4 continents:

EUROPE: Portugal

ASIA: East Timor, Macau

AFRICA: Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea Bissau, Mozambique & São Tomé and Príncipe.

SOUTH AMERICA: Brazil

Fun Facts

The Portuguese language is one of the most important spoken around the world today. Not only is it the sixth most spoken language in the world, but it also has a presence on almost all of the continents.

Only 5% of Portuguese speakers live in Portugal.



Portuguese is the official language of 9 countries.



Brazil is the only Portuguese speaking country in South America (the rest speak Spanish). But because Brazil, with 184 million inhabitants, constitutes about 51% of South America's population, Portuguese is the most widely spoken language in South America.

It's the fastest-growing European language in the world behind English. Due to the huge numbers of Portuguese speakers around the world (it is the sixth most spoken language on the planet) and its distribution across South America, Europe, Africa and Asia, Portuguese is growing fast and has the potential to be an "international communication language," according to UNESCO.

Portuguese is starting to gain popularity in Asia, mostly due to East Timor's boost in the number of speakers in the last five years, and Macau is becoming the Chinese centre for learning Portuguese.

Portuguese is also an official language of the European Union, Mercosul and the African Union (one of the working languages) and one of the official languages of other organizations.

Its longest word has 29 letters. While English's "antidisestablishmentarianism" has 28 letters, Portuguese goes one better with anticonstitucionalíssimamente, which means "in a very unconstitutional way."

It's heavily influenced by the Arabic language. As the Islamic Moors from North Africa and the Middle East conquered Portugal and Spain in the eighth century, a form of Arabic was the official language of the Iberian Peninsula until the Reconquista of the 13th century. As a result, the Portuguese language underwent a heavy influence from Arabic, and many words of Arabic origin remain in everyday parlance, including almofada (cushion), azeitona (olive), and garrafa (bottle).



English has borrowed several Portuguese words. Portuguese's worldwide spread inevitably led to several of its words making their way into the English language. Examples are "embarrass" (coming from the Portuguese embarçar, to tie in knots), "cobra," and "fetish" (from feitiço, meaning a charm or sorcery).

Each verb tense has six different endings. Arguably the biggest stumbling block for English speakers who are trying to learn Portuguese is that each verb tense has six different conjugations for a variety of pronouns. As an example, the English verb "to write" has two conjugations in the present tense—I/you/we/they write, he/she/it writes. However, the equivalent verb in Portuguese would be conjugated as follows: eu escrevo, tu escreves, ele/ela/você escreve, nós escrevemos, vós escreveis, elas/eles/vocês escrevem.

Portuguese has two verbs meaning "to be". While English's "to be" is universal, Portuguese has two different verbs for these situations: *ser* and *estar*. *Ser* is for permanent, unchanging examples, while *estar* is for temporary situations such as mood or weather.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN BRAZILIAN PORTUGUESE & EUROPEAN PORTUGUESE		
BY LINGALOT.COM		
	PORTUGAL	BRAZIL
	COMBOIO	TREM
	AUTOCARRO	ÔNIBUS
	SUMO	SUCO
	CAMISOLA	CAMISETA
	ANANÁS	ABACAXI
	GELADO	SORVETE
	RAPARIGA	MENINA

Portuguese from Portugal and Portuguese from Brazil are considerably more distant than the difference between British and American English.

Portuguese only had 23 letters until 2009. Until recently, the letters "K," "W," and "Y" were not part of the Portuguese language. In words such as "kilogram," Portuguese would swap out the K for "qu-," quilograma, while "W" and "Y" sounds were only ever

found in foreign proper nouns. In 2009, Portuguese-speaking countries around the world got together to sign a new "Orthographic Agreement," which standardized spelling forms across different variations of Portuguese and introduced the letters "K," "W," and "Y."