

Acento de palavra no português como língua estrangeira: um estudo-piloto e suas implicações pedagógicas

Word Stress in Portuguese as a Foreign Language: a pilot-study and its pedagogical implications

Accent tonique en portugais langue étrangère : une étude pilote et ses implications pédagogiques

Acento léxico en portugués como lengua extranjera: un estudio piloto y sus implicaciones pedagógicas

Adelina Castelo

Universidade Aberta – Departamento de Humanidades; Centro de Linguística da Universidade de Lisboa (UIDB/00214/2020/FCT); Grupo EL@N e LE@D- Laboratório de Educação a Distância e eLearning (UID 4372/FCT)

Resumo

Alguns estudos mencionam dificuldades no desempenho ao nível do acento de palavras em Português Língua Estrangeira (PLE), nomeadamente em aprendentes de língua chinesa. No entanto, são escassos os estudos empíricos sobre o tema. Consequentemente, este estudo-piloto visa (i) compreender melhor o desempenho na produção e perceção de acentos de palavra por alunos chineses de PLE e (ii) retirar as implicações pedagógicas relevantes para práticas de ensino de pronúncia ajustadas. Este estudo em sala de aula foi realizado numa disciplina de Laboratório de Línguas e envolveu 12 participantes: estudantes chineses a frequentar a licenciatura em Português, que começaram a aprender a língua seis meses antes. Foram aplicados dois

testes: Teste 1 – discriminação de pares de palavra/frase diferindo na posição do acento de palavra e leitura oral preparada de um pequeno texto; Teste 2 – discriminação de pares de palavra/frase diferindo na posição do acento de palavra e leitura oral não ensaiada de um pequeno texto. Os textos eram comparáveis em termos de extensão, tema, vocabulário, complexidade gramatical e padrões de acento de palavras. As principais descobertas incluem uma diferença estatisticamente significativa nas taxas de correção da leitura preparada e não preparada e o impacto nas taxas de erros identificados de variáveis linguísticas como extensão de palavra, padrão de acento e regra de “acento a partir da ortografia”. Apresentam-se também as implicações pedagógicas destes resultados.

Palavras-chave: acento de palavra, ensino de segunda língua, ensino de pronúncia, português como língua estrangeira

Abstract

A few studies mention difficulties in word stress performance in Portuguese as a Foreign Language (PFL), namely among Chinese-speaking learners. However, empirical studies on this topic are scarce. Consequently, this pilot study aims at (i) gaining a better understanding of the performance in word stress production and perception by Chinese learners of PFL and (ii) drawing the relevant pedagogical implications for adjusted pronunciation teaching practices. This classroom study was conducted in a Language Lab course and involved 12 participants: Chinese students majoring in Portuguese Language who had started learning the language six months earlier. Two tests were administered: Test 1 – discrimination of word/sentence pairs differing in one word stress position and prepared oral reading of a short text; Test 2 – discrimination of word/sentence pairs differing in one word stress position and unrehearsed oral reading of a short text. The texts were comparable in terms of extension, theme, vocabulary, grammar complexity and word stress patterns. The main findings include a statistically significant difference in the accuracy rates of rehearsed and unrehearsed reading, and the impact of linguistic variables like word size, stress pattern and ‘spelling-to-stress’ rule on the rates of identified errors. The pedagogical implications of these results are also presented.

Keywords: word stress, second language teaching, pronunciation teaching, Portuguese as a Foreign Language

Resumen

Algunos estudios mencionan dificultades en el desempeño de la acentuación de las palabras en portugués como lengua extranjera (PLE), concretamente entre los estudiantes de habla china. Sin embargo, los estudios empíricos sobre este tema son escasos. En consecuencia, este estudio piloto tiene como objetivo (i) obtener una mejor comprensión del desempeño en la producción y percepción de la acentuación de las palabras por parte de los estudiantes chinos de PLE y (ii) extraer las implicaciones pedagógicas relevantes para las prácticas de enseñanza de pronunciación ajustada. Este estudio de aula se llevó a cabo en un curso de laboratorio de idiomas e involucró a 12 participantes: estudiantes chinos con especialización en lengua portuguesa que habían comenzado a aprender el idioma seis meses antes. Se administraron dos pruebas: Prueba 1: discriminación de pares de palabras/oraciones que difieren en la posición de acento léxico de una palabra y lectura oral preparada de un texto breve; Prueba 2: discriminación de pares de palabras/oraciones que difieren en la posición de acento léxico de una palabra y lectura oral no ensayada de un texto breve. Los textos eran comparables en términos de extensión, tema, vocabulario, complejidad gramatical y patrones de acentuación de las palabras. Los principales hallazgos incluyen una diferencia estadísticamente significativa en las tasas de corrección de la lectura ensayada y no ensayada, y el impacto de variables lingüísticas como el tamaño de la palabra, el patrón de acentuación y la regla de "ortografía a acentuación" en las tasas de errores identificados. También se presentan las implicaciones pedagógicas de estos resultados.

Palabras clave: acento léxico, enseñanza de una segunda lengua, enseñanza de la pronunciación, portugués como lengua extranjera

Résumé

Quelques études mentionnent des difficultés dans la performance au niveau de l'accent Tonique en portugais comme langue étrangère (PLE), notamment chez

les apprenants de langue chinoise. Cependant, les études empiriques sur ce sujet sont rares. Par conséquent, cette étude pilote vise à (i) acquérir une meilleure compréhension des performances de production et de perception de l'accentuation tonique par les apprenants chinois de PLE et (ii) tirer les implications pédagogiques pertinentes pour des pratiques d'enseignement de la prononciation ajustées. Cette étude en classe a été menée dans le cadre d'un cours de laboratoire de langues et a impliqué 12 participants : des étudiants chinois se spécialisant en langue portugaise qui avaient commencé à apprendre la langue six mois plus tôt. Deux tests ont été administrés : Test 1 – discrimination des paires de mot/phrasedifférant dans la position d'accentuation d'un mot et lecture orale préparée d'un texte court ; Test 2 – discrimination des paires mot/phrasedifférant par la position d'accentuation d'un mot et la lecture orale non répétée d'un texte court. Les textes étaient comparables en termes d'extension, de thème, de vocabulaire, de complexité grammaticale et d'accentuation des mots. Les principaux résultats incluent une différence statistiquement significative dans les taux de correction des lectures répétées et non répétées, et l'impact des variables linguistiques telles que l'extension des mots, le modèle d'accentuation et la règle « de l'orthographe à l'accent » sur les taux d'erreurs identifiées. Les implications pédagogiques de ces résultats sont également présentées.

Mots-clés : accent tonique, enseignement de la langue seconde, enseignement de la prononciation, portugais langue étrangère

Introduction

Word stress has a relevant impact on the intelligibility of second language (L2) learners' pronunciation (e.g., Checklin, 2012), not only because words minimally differ in terms of stress but especially because this property facilitates word identification and sentence segmentation into words (e.g., Field, 2005; Tremblay, 2014). Some studies even present data showing misunderstandings, communication breakdowns, caused by unexpected or unclear stress location, and argue that word stress is not a top priority in English

as a Foreign Language (EFL) pronunciation teaching, but it certainly is important and needs to be taught (e.g., Lewis & Deterding, 2018).

There is already some empirical evidence of difficulties in word stress acquisition (e.g., Couper, 2012; Field, 2005; Lewis & Deterding, 2018), even in learners who have been learning an L2 for many years, such as Chinese learners studying EFL for 7-11 years (e.g., Bu & Zhou, 2020; Liu, 2017). Despite this, the L2 acquisition of suprasegmentals, namely word stress, is still understudied, at least compared to the attention given to the acquisition of segmental properties (e.g., Bu & Zhou, 2020; Liu, 2017). For instance, to the best of our knowledge, the number of empirical studies on the word stress acquisition in the European variety of Portuguese as a Foreign Language (PFL) is very limited, and even the attention given to graphic accent in textbooks and grammars seems to be scarce (e.g., Silva, 2020). Chergova (2020) observes stress errors in many 1st-year and 4th-year Bulgarian students who learn PFL at the university. Castelo and colleagues (2018) report that many teachers responding to a questionnaire identified word stress production as difficult or very difficult in the first semester of PFL learning by Chinese students and a bit difficult in the second semester. However, in the analysis of stress production by 7 Chinese learners with different proficiency levels, Castelo and Santos (2017) found only very few stress errors (1%) and some accent errors (29%).

Considering this situation, the present work is a pilot study having two goals: (i) to gain a better understanding of the performance in word stress production and perception by a group of learners of PFL; (ii) to draw the relevant pedagogical implications for adjusted pronunciation teaching practices. Also, as claimed by Munro and Derwing (2015), classroom studies are important in pronunciation teaching. So, this study aims at reaching the two before-mentioned goals as a classroom study.

After this “Introduction”, five main sections will include the following contents: description of the morphophonology of word stress in Portuguese; explanation of the method used in this pilot study; presentation of the results obtained in terms of scores as well as types of errors; discussion of the data and its pedagogical implications; final remarks.

Word stress in Portuguese

The word or lexical stress in Portuguese can fall on the antepenultimate, penultimate or final syllable of a word (see e.g. Mateus & Andrade, 2000; Vigário, 2003). However, the frequency of each type of stress pattern varies greatly: the proparoxytone words correspond to around 2% of the tokens in Portuguese, the paroxytones to 54%, the oxytones to 16% and there is around 28% of monosyllabic words, which are very frequent and can count as oxytones (Vigário, Frota & Martins, 2010).

The stress location is determined by morphological and lexical information according to many proposals (see e.g. Mateus & Andrade, 2000; Vigário, 2003). In this free stress language, it is possible to have what we can call “stress minimal pairs”: words or forms of words contrasting in stress position¹ (see examples (1) and (2)).

(1) Minimal pairs: distinction of words

- avo / avô ‘small part / grandfather’
- tato / tatu ‘tact / armadillo’
- país / país ‘parents / country’
- música / musica ‘music / (s)he writes (the) music’

(2) Minimal pairs: distinction of word forms

- falaras / falarás ‘(you) speak-PLUPERFECT / (you) speak-FUTURE’
- falaram / falarão ‘(they) speak-PERFECT / (they) speak-FUTURE’

Table 1 summarizes the word stress location in Portuguese.

¹ In this paper, the stressed syllable will be indicated by using underlined letters.

Cases		Word stress location	Examples
Noun subsystem	unmarked pattern	last stem vowel/diphthong	•class-marker <i>-a, -e, -o</i>: <i>cade<u>ir</u>as, <u>a</u>ve, <u>t</u>ato, <u>a</u>vo</i> ‘chairs, bird, tact, small part’ •<i>maracuj<u>á</u>, az<u>u</u>l, col<u>a</u>r, tat<u>u</u>, caf<u>é</u>, av<u>ô</u>s, rub<u>i</u>, faris<u>eu</u>, irm<u>ã</u>o, armaz<u>ém</u></i> ‘passion fruit, blue, necklace, armadillo, coffee, grandfathers, ruby, pharisee, brother, store’
	marked pattern	penultimate stem vowel/diphthong	•class-marker <i>-a, -e, -o</i>: <i>médica, árvore, farmac<u>ê</u>uticos</i> ‘woman doctor, tree, pharmacists’ •<i>cô<u>n</u>sul, â<u>m</u>bar, via<u>g</u>em, ó<u>r</u>fão, tá<u>x</u>is</i> ‘consul, amber, trip, orphan, taxis’
Verb subsystem	present tenses	penultimate word vowel/diphthong	<i>f<u>a</u>lo, f<u>a</u>las, f<u>a</u>lamos, f<u>a</u>lam</i> ‘to speak’
	past tenses	theme vowel	<i>f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>ste, f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>ras, f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>ram, f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>s<u>s</u>emos</i>
	future tenses	1st vowel of tense-mood-aspect morpheme	<i>f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>re<u>i</u>, f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>rá<u>s</u>, f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>rá<u>o</u>, f<u>a</u>l<u>a</u>rá<u>m</u>os</i>

Table 1: Word stress location in Portuguese
(see e.g. Mateus & Andrade, 2000; Vigário, 2003)

As shown in the table, there are two subsystems (noun and verb), and the noun subsystem includes two patterns (unmarked and marked). In words following the unmarked pattern of noun subsystem, the stress falls on the last vowel or

diphthong of the derivational stem. This means that the stress is located on the penultimate syllable of words with an overt class-marker (-a, -e, -o, spelled as A, E or O without graphic accent at the word end, before the morpheme for plural) – see *cadeiras*, *ave* – and on the last syllable of words with no overt class-marker – see *maracujá*, *café*. In the words with marked pattern, the word stress is located on the penultimate vowel or diphthong of the derivational stem. For example, the last vowel of the derivational stem in *médica* is *i* but the stress is placed on the previous vowel, *é*, because the word is lexically marked as an exception to the default pattern; so, the stress falls on the penultimate vowel of the derivational stem, which corresponds to the antepenultimate vowel of the word. The word *âmbar* is another example of marked pattern for word stress: the stress should be on the last syllable (*a* is the last vowel of the derivational stem as the word presents no overt class-marker) but it is lexically marked as an exception to the default pattern and consequently the stress falls on the penultimate vowel of the derivational stem (which also corresponds to the penultimate syllable of the word).

The verb subsystem comprises three rules: in the present tenses, the stress falls on the penultimate vowel or diphthong of the word; in the past tenses, it falls always on the theme vowel (-a- for verbs ending in -ar, -e- for verbs in -er, -ir- for verbs in -ir); the forms in future tenses have the stress on the first vowel of the tense-mood-aspect morpheme.

The morphophonology of the word stress is mirrored in the spelling system. In fact, the Portuguese orthography is supposed to show the readers which is the word stressed syllable, as well as other pieces of information on the vowel quality (e.g., if it is oral or nasal, open or closed). Although there exist several rules and exceptions concerning how the stress and vowel quality are indicated through orthographic diacritics, for the purpose of this study, it is enough to highlight two general principles:

- (i) the tilde diacritic (~) marks word-final nasal vowel or diphthong and this almost always bears the word stress;
- (ii) the real graphic accents (grave accent, ^, for medium vowels and acute accent, ´, for non-medium vowels) almost always indicate a stress marked pattern.

Table 2 shows how this works, by illustrating when there is a need for a graphic accent.

Cases	Word stress location	Examples	(No) need of graphic accent
Ending in A, E, O, AM, EM	After penultimate vowel/diphthong	<i>maracuj<u>á</u>, caf<u>é</u>, av<u>ô</u>s, armaz<u>ém</u></i>	Marked pattern → accent
	Before penultimate vowel/diphthong	<i>m<u>é</u>dica, <u>á</u>rvore, farmac<u>ê</u>uticos</i>	
	On penultimate vowel/diphthong	<i>cade<u>i</u>ras, <u>a</u>ve, <u>a</u>vo, vi<u>a</u>gem, <u>f</u>alam</i>	Unmarked pattern → no accent
Other endings	On last vowel/diphthong	<i>az<u>u</u>l, col<u>a</u>r, rub<u>i</u>, irm<u>ã</u>o</i>	Marked pattern → accent
	Before last vowel/diphthong	<i>c<u>ô</u>nsul, <u>â</u>mbar, t<u>á</u>xi, <u>ó</u>rf<u>ã</u>o</i>	

Table 2: Need for graphic accent in Portuguese

(see e.g. Castelo & Sousa, 2017)

The words ending in A, E, O, AM, EM (with or without final S, a non-relevant letter for this case) are by default stressed on the penultimate vowel/diphthong. If they follow the unmarked pattern, they do not need a graphic accent (e.g., *cadeiras, ave*). If, on the contrary, they bear the word stress before or after the penultimate vowel/diphthong, they must present a graphic accent that indicates this exceptional pattern (e.g., *médica, avôs*).

The words with other endings are normally stressed on the final vowel or diphthong. If that is the case, there is no need for graphic accent (e.g., *colar, rubi*); if they are exceptions, a graphic accent should be used to indicate that the stress falls on the vowel before the last vowel or diphthong (e.g., *âmbar, táxi*).

In summary, the Portuguese word stress can fall on one of the last three syllables of the word and its location is determined by morphological and lexical information (with different rules for the noun and the verb subsystems). The orthography is supposed to cue the word stress location and uses the graphic accent whenever a word follows a marked pattern for stress. As a result of these rules, (i) the proparoxytone words are always marked and cued by graphic accent and (ii) in the noun subsystem the unmarked pattern includes both paroxytone words with an overt class-marker and oxytone words with no overt class-marker.

Method

The pilot-experiment presented in this paper is a classroom study and collects some preliminary empirical data on the performance of elementary learners of European Portuguese as a foreign language in the context of Language Lab II, one of the compulsory courses taught in the second semester of a 4-year BA Degree in Portuguese. This academic degree is imparted in a college of the Chinese Special Administrative Region of Macau to absolute beginners who wish to be professionally active in the domain of Portuguese as teachers, translators, among others. As the data were collected during the first months of course, the participants had been learning Portuguese for around 6 months. The class had 22 students but only 12 gave their informed consent to use their results in the research and completed all tasks and therefore are included as participants. These 12 students constitute a semi-homogeneous group: all are Chinese, but they have two native dialects (4 native speakers of Mandarin and 8 native speakers of Cantonese).

The goal of Language Lab II is twofold: (i) to develop some explicit knowledge on the phonetic-phonological properties of Portuguese and (ii) to consolidate the competences developed in all courses of the plan of studies (e.g., Reading, Grammar) in the oral modality. For that reason, it includes listening and speaking activities related to the speech acts, vocabulary and grammar presented in the other courses (e.g., food and ordering in a restaurant, hobbies

and presenting one's hobbies), as well as activities that focus attention on the phonetic-phonological topics (e.g., learning explicit rules about word stress, discriminating differences in word stress, producing controlled and spontaneous oral sequences that are challenging in terms of word stress).

This pilot-study presented three phases (see Table 3): the pre-tests phase, the Test 1 (3 weeks after semester's beginning), and the Test 2 (5 weeks after Test 1). The amount of time between Test 1 and Test 2 was determined by course and school calendar constraints. During that interval (that also included a 1,5 weeks of holidays) the students continued the same type of work done in the pre-tests phase.

Pre-tests	Test 1	Test 2
• "Spelling-to-stress rules" • Exercises	• Discrimination based on lexical stress (words and sentences) • Reading with preparation	• Discrimination based on lexical stress (words and sentences) • Reading without preparation

Table 3: Phases of the pilot-study

Pre-tests

In the pre-tests phase, the students were taught the "spelling-to-stress rules", a simplified version of the main rules to identify the word stress based on the words' spelling (see Table 4).

“Spelling-to-stress rules”	→ Stress position	Examples
❶ With accent (´, ^, ~)	→ syllable with accent	<i><u>S</u>ão <u>T</u>omé e <u>P</u>ríncipe, <u>J</u>ap<u>ã</u>o, <u>F</u>inl<u>â</u>ndia, <u>B</u>ar<u>e</u>m 'Sao Tome and Principe, Japan, Finland, Bahrain'</i>
❷ Without accent, ending in A, E, O, AM, EM (+S)	→ penultimate syllable	<i>Core<u>i</u>a, <u>C</u>abo <u>V</u>erde, <u>ch</u>amam, <u>ch</u>amem 'Korea, Cape Verde, to speak'</i>
❸ Without accent, other endings (+S)	→ final syllable	<i>Portu<u>g</u>al, <u>T</u>imor, <u>B</u>en<u>i</u>m, <u>P</u>alau, <u>H</u>aiti, <u>P</u>eru 'Portugal, Timor, Benin, Palau, Haiti, Peru'</i>

Table 4: “Spelling-to-stress rules” (see Castelo, 2018)

The first rule states that in words with accent the stress is located precisely on the syllable with the accent. If the word presents no accent, then the students must check the word ending: in words ending in A, E, O, AM, EM (with or without final S, that is not relevant for this matter), the stress falls on the penultimate syllable; the words with other endings present stress on the final syllable.

After learning these three rules, students did several exercises related to word stress to ensure they can identify the word stress in explicit language knowledge activities and correctly use it in speaking and listening activities. The exercises consisted of underlining the stressed syllable of written words, identifying the rule that accounts for stress location in specific lexical items, reading words aloud and discriminating “stress minimal pairs”.

Tests 1 and 2

The two tests were completed almost at beginning of class, immediately after the homework correction, and took a total time of around 20 minutes. They included tasks of perception and production, and used similar stimuli and

conditions, the only difference laying on the absence of time for preparation of the production task in Test 2.

The perception tasks were word discrimination (identifying the listened word in 10 stress minimal pairs) and sentence discrimination (identifying the listened sentence in 5 pairs of sentences which differed in one of the word stresses and sometimes also in a small number of specific sounds). The students listened to the audio files in the Language Lab system (using individual headphones, at their individual pace and as many times as they wished) and marked on an answer sheet the chosen option for each item.

The production task consisted of reading a small text presented on the answer sheet used for the perception tasks. To have empirical data about how good is production of word stress with under optimal conditions, in Test 1, students had around 5 minutes to prepare the text reading. After that, they read the text and their reading was recorded in the language lab system, which was Infinity DLL at the time. As the performance in the prepared reading was very good, a second test was done in which no time was given for reading preparation. This second reading was also audio recorded in the language lab system, which had changed to Sanako by this time.

The stimuli (words, sentences, and texts) used in both tests can be found in the appendix. In Table 5, some examples of the items used in Test 1 are presented.

Tasks	Examples of items
Word discrimination (10 items) → mark on a paper	☐ <u>último</u> 'last' ☐ <i>ultimo</i> '(I) finish'
Sentence discrimination (5 items) → mark on a paper	☐ Há muitos <u>peros</u> na loja. 'There are many apples in the shop.' ☐ Há muitos <i>perus</i> na loja. 'There are many turkeys in the shop.'

Reading (1 text) → audio record	<i>O Antúrio é uma das plantas tropicais mais comercializadas no mundo. [...]</i> 'Anthurium is one of the most commercialized tropical plants in the world.' [...]
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Table 5: Some examples of the items in Test 1

The audio stimuli for word and sentence discrimination were produced by a male native speaker of European Portuguese (aged 46 and an experienced teacher of Portuguese as mother tongue and as a foreign language) and recorded with a digital recorder in a partially soundproofed room.

The texts used in the reading task of both Test 1 and Test 2 are short (a total of 65 words) and present simple grammar structures but deal with a topic which is unknown to the students and demands specific vocabulary (more precisely the properties of specific flowers: anthurium and petunia). The choice of unfamiliar topic and vocabulary aims at showing how well the learners can assign the word stress to new words. To make the texts comparable, we control the stress pattern of the 39 or 40 words which are not clitics and not forms of "to be" (a very common verb and consequently too familiar for the students): 5 of them are proparoxytones; 11 exhibit are oxytones with a stress pattern different from the most frequent one; and the 23-24 words left present the most frequent stress pattern in Portuguese (i.e., paroxytone words ending in A, E, O, AM, EM). The amount of three different stress patterns partially reflects the frequencies of tokens in Portuguese: more cases of paroxytones, less of oxytones and a small number of proparoxytones.

The answers given by the participants in the perception tasks were coded as correct or incorrect. The records of the production task were listened and coded by the author (a researcher with training in phonetic transcription and an experienced teacher of PFL): each word that is not a clitic or a verbal form of "to be" was marked as correct (1 point), partially correct (0,5 points, when there were "mixed situations" like a correct word stress and also short breaks among the word's syllables) or incorrect (0 points) in terms of word stress assignment. The points obtained in the three tasks were converted into percentage scale, so that they are more easily compared.

Results

The presentation of the results will include the observation of the scores obtained by the group of participants in the different tasks, as well as the frequency of errors registered in the production (reading) task according to several linguistic variables.

Scores in the tasks

As mentioned before, the scores obtained by the participants in the three tasks were converted into percentage scale. Table 6 presents the mean scores in Test 1 and Test 2, as well as the difference between them. To compare the results in the two tests (two-related-samples), the non-parametric Wilcoxon signed-rank test was used because the sample size is very small ($N=12$). The reported p -value is always two-tailed.

	Test 1 (mean)	Test 2 (mean)	Test 2 – Test 1 Difference	p -value
Overall discrimination	76%	81%	5%	.261
Word discrimination	73%	87%	14%	.010
Sentence discrimination	82%	70%	-12%	.167
Reading	86%	73%	-13%	.002

Table 6: Comparison of scores in Tests 1 and 2

The word discrimination task in Test 1 presents a mean of 73% and it increases to 87% in Test 2, being this difference statistically significant ($p=.010$). The score in the sentence discrimination task is higher in Test 1 (82%) and lower in Test 2 (70%), but this difference does not reach statistical significance ($p=.167$). If the scores of word and sentence discrimination are merged, the overall discrimination score in Test 1 (i.e., Discrimination 1) presents the mean of 76%, while Discrimination 2 has a slightly higher mean of 81%, but again the

difference between Discrimination 1 and Discrimination 2 is not statistically significant ($p=.261$).

The mean score obtained in Reading 1 (i.e., reading task in Test 1) is 86% and in Reading 2 it is only 73%. The difference between the scores obtained in these two tests, -13% in Test 2, is statistically significant ($p=.002$).

Table 7 shows the non-parametric Spearman correlation coefficients between the scores of Reading and (overall) Discrimination in Tests 1 and 2.

N=12		Discrimination 1	Reading 2	Discrimination 2
Reading 1	Corr. Coeff.	.666*	.856**	.660*
	p-value	0.018	0.000	0.019
Discrimination 1	Corr. Coeff.		.487	.413
	p-value		0.109	0.182
Reading 2	Corr. Coeff.			.583*
	p-value			0.047

Table 7: Correlations between scores of Reading and Discrimination in Tests 1 and 2

The only correlations that do not reach statistical significance are the ones between Discrimination 1 and Reading 2 and between Discrimination 1 and Discrimination 2.

Frequency of errors in the reading task

A list with all words used in the reading task and their frequency of errors is presented in Table 8.

Words in Test 1	No. of errors	Words in Test 2	No. of errors
		<i>tupi</i>	11
		<i>hibridação, florescem</i>	10
<i>tropicais, popular, florais</i>	7	<i>têm, subtropicais, herbáceas</i>	9
<i>buquês</i>	6	<i>petúnias</i>	8
<i>orgânica</i>	5	<i>tropicais, protegidos, espécies</i>	6
<i>comercializadas, existem</i>	4	<i>jardineiras, índios</i>	5
<i>cultivo</i>	3	<i>significa, sementeiras, primavera, origem, maciços, América</i>	3
<i>originária, adaptação, flor, matéria</i>	2	<i>qualquer, lugares, grupo, ambientes</i>	2
<i>planta, variedades, boa, utilizada, deve, local, direto, geral, planta, fácil, rica</i>	1	<i>verão, principalmente, pleno, obtido, cultivadas</i>	1
<i>antúrio, plantas, mais, mundo, Colômbia, geralmente, muitas, tem, durabilidade, como, corte, arranjos, deixada, pouco, sol, modo, terra</i>	0	<i>vermelha, vasos, sul, sol, podem, nome, mês, grandes, flor, desde, ano, algumas</i>	0

Table 8: Words used in the Reading task and their frequency of stress errors

The following charts present the frequency of stress errors (in percentage) in the reading task according to different linguistic variables: word size (Chart 1), stress pattern (Chart 2) and “spelling-to-stress rule” (Chart 3). All of them consider the results obtained in Test 1 (where there was a preparation time of 5 minutes) and in Test 2 (with no preparation).

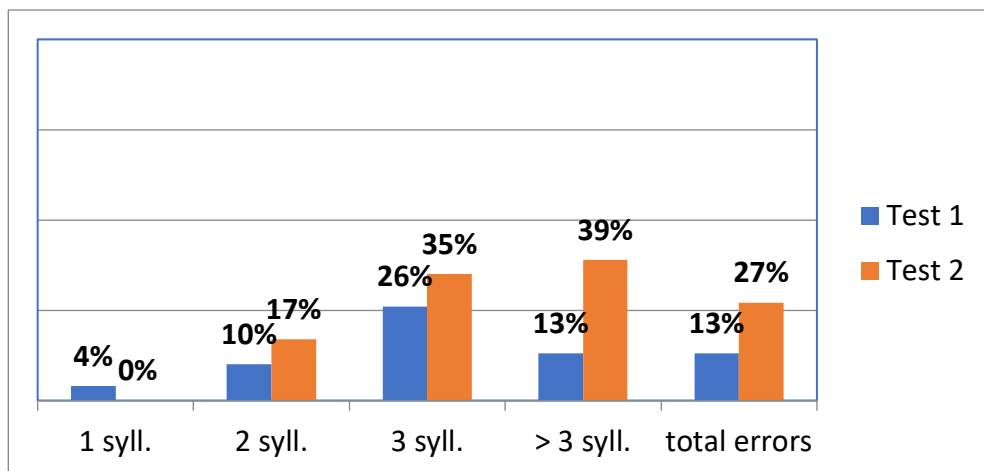


Chart 1: Frequency of errors in the reading task according to word size

When considering all stress errors (“total errors”), 13% is the mean rate of errors in Test 1 and 27% in Test 2. This increase in the percentage of errors in Test 2 occurs in words of all sizes, from 1-syllable words to items with more than 3 syllables. The word sizes with a higher mean of errors are the longer ones: 3-syllable words (26% in Test 1, 35% in Test 2) and words with more than 3 syllables (13% in Test 1, 39% in Test 2).

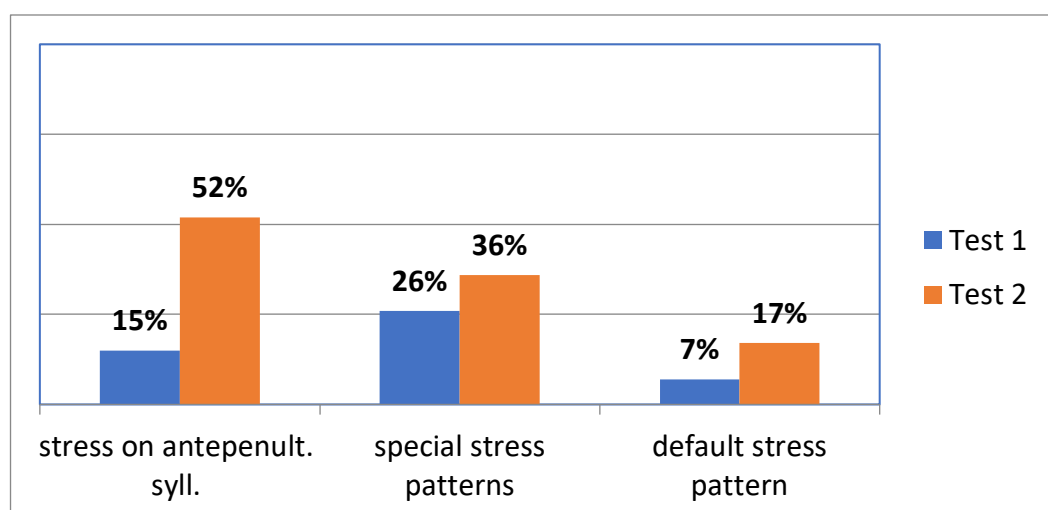


Chart 2: Frequency of errors in the reading task according to stress pattern

As mentioned in the Method section, we adopted a stress pattern distinction while building the text used as written stimulus between default stress pattern (paroxytones ending in A, E, O, AM, EM), proparoxytones and all other stress patterns, named as “special” because they differ from the default one. When considering this variable, the lower mean of errors is associated with the default stress pattern (7% in Test 1, 17% in Test 2). As for the most frequent errors, they occur in words with special stress patterns in Test 1 (26%) and in proparoxytones in Test 2 (52%). The second most frequent errors are associated with proparoxytones in Test 1 (15%) and with special stress patterns in Test 2 (36%). As before, the patterns for the most frequent errors are reversed in Test 1 and in Test 2.

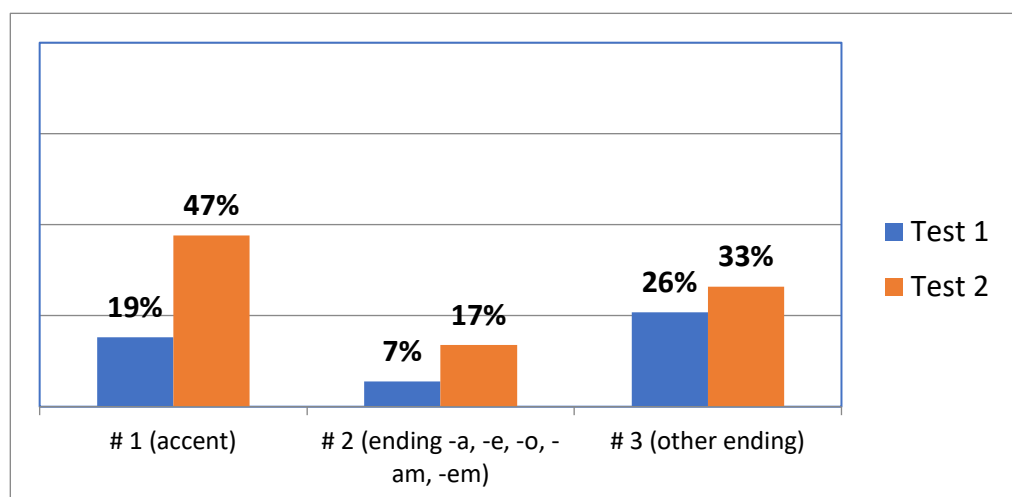


Chart 3: Frequency of errors in the reading task according to “spelling-to-stress rule”

If we take the “spelling-to-stress rule” taught to the students as a variable, we observe only 7% to 17% of errors (Test 1 and Test 2, respectively) in words following rule 2 (which coincide with the default stress pattern mentioned in Chart 3). The most frequent errors are reversed in Tests 1 and 2: in prepared reading, there are more errors in words following rule 3 (no accent and endings other than A, E, O, AM, EM – 26%) than in words of rule 1 (with an accent –

19%); in unprepared reading, more errors occur in words of rule 1 (47%) than in words of rule 3 (33%).

Discussion and pedagogical implications

As previously mentioned, the first goal of this pilot study is to gain a better understanding of the performance in word stress perception and production by a group of learners of PFL.

The results show that the level of stress perception is good (76%-81%), at least when there is the opportunity to repeat the listening as many times as wished, and the items are short (in this case, 15 contrasting words and 5 contrasting sentences). However, in further research on this topic, it would be important to assess the stress perception with no repetitions, in a more naturalistic approach, and to include more longer items. At the end of his study, Field (2005) also claims the need to evaluate the learners' perception performance with no time to think about what was heard and in sequences larger than the citation form, to fully understand the word stress perception in further research.

The performance in word discrimination shows a statistically significant improvement in Test 2, as expected due to the increase in time of learning and task experience. Nevertheless, the results in sentence discrimination are worse in the second completion of the task and no specific reason for that can be found. It is possible that it might be caused by idiosyncrasies of the items, and therefore in studies continuing this line of research more items should be included for sentence discrimination.

In terms of word stress production (while reading a short text), the level of performance is very good with preparation (86%) and only good without preparation (73%). This decrease in the scores of Test 2 reaches statistical significance. Although both reading tasks constitute instances of controlled speech, the unprepared reading is closer to the uncontrolled speech and this performance difference (between prepared and more controlled reading vs. unprepared and less controlled reading) contributes to highlight the

importance of assessing oral skills through both controlled and uncontrolled speech, as advocated by many authors (e.g., Ellis, 2005). Also, it is possible that in free communicative production even more stress errors would occur, since the Chinese language is tone-oriented and might lead to a certain ‘stress-deafness’ (e.g., Bu & Zhou, 2020).

The correlation coefficients between perception and production in Tests 1 and 2 (i.e., Discrimination 1 and 2, Reading 1 and 2) are also informative. Firstly, the statistical significance of the correlations between stress perception and production in each test (Discrimination 1 and Reading 1; Discrimination 2 and Reading 2) is consistent with the frequent claims for correlation between segmental perception and production found in the literature (e.g., Best & Tyler, 2007; Escudero, 2005; Flege, 1995). Besides that, it is important to note that the scores in Discrimination 1 do not significantly correlate with any other scores except those of Production 1 (the counterpart task at the same time). This corroborates the hypothesis that there is some problem with the results on the specific task of Discrimination 1.

The frequency of stress errors in the reading task according to linguistic variables helps to understand where the learners’ difficulties lie. In Test 1, there is an impact of word size on the performance level: in fact, there are less errors for 2-syllables words, followed by words over 3 syllables and 3-syllables items. Here it should be noted that in Portuguese, in terms of tokens, the 2-syllables words (c. 43%) are much more frequent than the 3-syllable words (c. 20%) and the items longer than 3 syllables (c. 9% – see Vigário, Frota & Martins, 2010), and this might cause a bigger acquaintance with the stress patterns in disyllabic word size.

The stress pattern also influences the accuracy in word production: the success rate is higher in words with the default stress pattern, followed by words stressed on antepenultimate syllable and, finally, items with special stress patterns. If the results are observed from the perspective of “spelling-to-stress rule”, the same tendency is evident: the success rate is higher for rule number 2 (endings in A, E, O, AM, EM), followed by rule number 1 (accent) and rule number 3 (other endings). This convergence in the results of variables ‘stress pattern’ and ‘spelling-to-stress rule’ is not surprising, however, when we note

that the words associated with rule number 1 include all proparoxytones of the text and three other oxytones.

Although the tendencies are like the ones observed in Test 1 (the easiest condition), in Test 2 some small differences occur regarding the most frequent errors. One difference in Test 2 is that fewer errors occur in 3-syllable words compared to longer words. This may have two causes: (i) several longer words have an accent that helps to identify the stress location whenever the learners have time to pay more attention to it (and they did not have that time to do it in Test 2); (ii) there are 15 longer words in Test 2 compared to 11 words in Test 1.

A second difference in Test 2 is the occurrence of fewer errors in words of special stress patterns (compared to the proparoxytones) and in words following rule number 3 (compared to words following rule number 1, which includes mainly proparoxytones and four other words). It seems that in Test 2 the participants had no time to reflect and apply the spelling-to-stress rules, and therefore the more marked cases (proparoxytones and words with graphic accent) present the worst results. On the contrary, when there is time for preparation, the application of the rules (namely the rule number 1, which indicates that the syllables with graphic accent are stressed) can occur and improve the performance. Besides, it is important to note here the parallelism of success rate with stress pattern frequency (e.g., Vigário, Frota & Martins, 2010): the paroxytone words are more frequent and present a higher success rate; then, the oxytones are less frequent and have a lower level of performance; finally, the proparoxytones are the least frequent and show the worst results.

The patterns found in the participants' performance allow us to draw four relevant pedagogical implications for adjusted pronunciation teaching practices (goal 2 of this pilot experiment). Firstly, the relationship found between perception and production highlights the importance of also training perception while teaching pronunciation of stress, as advocated also by several researchers for pronunciation in general (e.g., Alves, 2015; Castelo, 2022; Celce-Murcia et al., 2010; Grant, 2014; Thomson, 2011) and for stress in particular (e.g., Liu, 2017).

Secondly, it is important to practice and assess both controlled and uncontrolled speech. In fact, these results corroborate the idea of moving from the promotion of explicit knowledge and concern for accuracy in controlled production to the use of that knowledge and concern for both accuracy and fluency in more communicative oral outputs (e.g., Alves, 2015; Celce-Murcia et al., 2010). So, the teacher should try to use ‘stress minimal pairs’ not only in exercises but also in dialogues and to elicit specific words in communicative speech.

The third pedagogical implication of these results is the relevance of teaching explicit knowledge. It seems that the students obtain better results when they have time to apply generalizations like ‘spelling-to-stress rules’, obtaining a better performance even in the most marked stress pattern as are the proparoxytones in Portuguese. In fact, many researchers claim for the importance of explicitly teaching the rules and/or stress patterns (e.g., Bu & Zhou, 2020; Checklin, 2012; Field, 2005; Liu, 2017).

Finally, the results indicate the existence of some ‘difficult areas’, some patterns (the marked ones) that are more difficult and should be practiced more intensively: the longer words (3 or more syllables) and the items with special stress patterns that correspond often to words following the third ‘spelling-to-stress rule’.

Final remarks

This pilot experiment reports empirical data on stress perception and production in PFL by a small group of Chinese-speaking learners. Although limited in number of tasks and participants, this study presents the advantage of reporting preliminary data for addressing an understudied topic in PFL. It also points out to different challenges to approach in further research: to collect data of a larger number of participants; to consider learners with different linguistic backgrounds (namely in terms of stress systems in their native languages); to include also other tasks, that are more naturalistic, communicative, and spontaneous; among others.

The study also supports some important pedagogical implications, that might guide not only the PFL pronunciation instruction, but also training studies where the weight of each implication is assessed.

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Notas Biográficas

Adelina Castelo é doutorada em Linguística Educacional (2012), mestre em Linguística Portuguesa (2004) e professora profissionalizada em Estudos

Portugueses e Franceses (2001), pela Universidade de Lisboa. Atualmente é Professora Auxiliar na Universidade Aberta, membro integrado do Centro de Linguística da Universidade de Lisboa e investigadora no Grupo El@n (integrado no LE@D). As suas áreas de investigação e docência abarcam a linguística e o ensino do português (como língua materna e não materna), sobretudo no âmbito da oralidade e pronúncia, tendo lecionado em Portugal e na China e publicado vários artigos e livros.

 <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9079-1066>

Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas
Universidade Aberta – Departamento de Humanidades, Rua Almirante
Barroso, n.º 38, 1000-013 Lisboa, Portugal / adelina.castelo@uab.pt

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Appendix: Complete list of items used in Tests 1 and 2

Test 1

1. Assinale a palavra ouvida no ficheiro 1.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a) ☐ último | ☐ ultimo |
| b) ☐ anúncio | ☐ anuncio |
| c) ☐ música | ☐ musica |
| d) ☐ cavo | ☐ cavou |
| e) ☐ país | ☐ pais |
| f) ☐ chamará | ☐ chamara |
| g) ☐ júbilo | ☐ jubilo |
| h) ☐ venderão | ☐ venderam |
| i) ☐ tato | ☐ tatu |
| j) ☐ fábrica | ☐ fabrica |

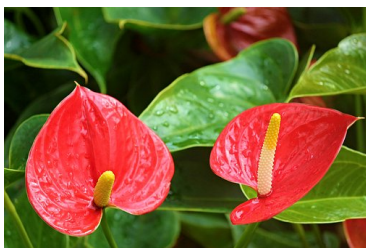
2. Assinale a frase ouvida no ficheiro 2.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) ☐ Ele ouve a palavra “música”. | ☐ Ele ouve a palavra “musica”. |
| b) ☐ O João disse que eles sentirão isso. | ☐ O João disse que eles sentiram isso. |
| c) ☐ A tia ouvirá muitas coisas. | ☐ A tia ouvira muitas coisas. |
| d) ☐ Estudo bastante. | ☐ Estudou bastante. |
| e) ☐ Há muitos peros na loja. | ☐ Há muitos perus na loja. |

3. Leia o texto silenciosamente, para treinar a sua leitura.

3.1. Leia o texto em voz alta para o microfone, quando a professora indicar.

No início, diga o seu nome.



Antúrio

O Antúrio é uma das plantas tropicais mais comercializadas no mundo, sendo originária da Colômbia. Por ser uma planta geralmente popular, existem muitas variedades. Tem uma boa adaptação e durabilidade como flor de corte, sendo utilizada em arranjos florais e buquês. Deve ser deixada em local com pouco sol direto. De modo geral, é uma planta de fácil cultivo em terra rica em matéria orgânica.

(Adaptado de http://www.cultivando.com.br/consulta_plantas_ornamentais_flores_fotos.html)

Distribution of the words / items (used in the production task – reading of the text) according to the considered linguistic variables – Test 1

1 syllable (4)	2 syllables (18)		3 syllables (7)	> 3 syllables (11)	Total (40)
mais tem flor sol	plantas mundo planta muitas boa corte florais buquês deve	local pouco modo planta fácil geral terra rica como	tropicais popular existem arranjos deixada cultivo direto	antúrio originária Colômbia geralmente comercializadas variedades adaptação durabilidade utilizada matéria orgânica	
Special stress patterns / on last syllable ² (11)	Default stress pattern / stress on penultimate syllable ³ (24)			Stress on ante- penult. syll. (5)	Total (40)
tropicais mais popular flor florais local	plantas mundo planta geralmente existem muitas	boa corte utilizada arranjos deve deixada	planta cultivo terra rica como comercializadas	antúrio originária Colômbia matéria orgânica	

² There is one exception to this association between special stress patterns and stress on last syllable: the word *fácil* is paroxytone. A single stress error occurred on this word.

³ The only exception to the association between default stress pattern and paroxytone is the word *tem*, which is oxytone and presented no stress error.

sol geral adaptação buquês fácil	variedades modo	pouco direto	durabilidade tem		
Rule #3 (other ending) (8)	Rule #2 (ending -a, -e, -o, -am, -em) (24)		rule #1 (accent) (8)	Total (40)	
tropicais mais popular flor florais local sol geral	plantas mundo planta geralmente existem muitas variedades modo	boa corte utilizada arranjos deve deixada pouco direto	planta cultivo terra rica como comercializadas durabilidade tem	antúrio originária Colômbia matéria orgânica adaptação buquês fácil	

Test 2

1. Assinale a palavra ouvida no ficheiro 1.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) ☐ médica | ☐ medica |
| b) ☐ início | ☐ inicio |
| c) ☐ prática | ☐ pratica |
| d) ☐ tapo | ☐ tapou |
| e) ☐ saís | ☐ sais |
| f) ☐ falará | ☐ fala |
| g) ☐ limparão | ☐ limpam |
| h) ☐ número | ☐ numero |
| i) ☐ uro | ☐ uru |
| j) ☐ súplica | ☐ suplica |

2. Assinale a frase ouvida no ficheiro 2.

- | | |
|--|---|
| a) ☐ Ele ouve a palavra “prática”. | ☐ Ele ouve a palavra “pratica”. |
| b) ☐ Tu disseste que eles vencerão. | ☐ Tu disseste que eles venceram. |
| c) ☐ O jovem calará muitas coisas. | ☐ O jovem calara muitas coisas. |

- d) ☐ Escavo bastante. ☐ Escavou bastante.
e) ☐ Há muito tato nessa área. ☐ Há muito tatu nessa área.

**3. Leia o texto em voz alta para o microfone, quando a professora indicar.
No início, diga o seu nome.**



Petúnia

As petúnias são um grupo de herbáceas obtido por hibridação, principalmente de algumas espécies. Têm origem em lugares tropicais e subtropicais da América do Sul. O nome significa "flor vermelha" para os índios Tupi. São cultivadas a pleno sol, em vasos, jardineiras ou em grandes maciços. Podem ser semeadas em qualquer mês do ano, desde que em ambientes protegidos. Florescem na Primavera e no Verão.

(Adaptado de http://www.cultivando.com.br/consulta_plantas_ornamentais_flores_fotos.html,
com informações complementares de <https://pt.wikipedia.org/wiki/Petunia>)

Distribution of the words / items (used in the production task – reading of the text) according to the considered linguistic variables – Test 2

1 syllable (4)	2 syllables (12)	3 syllables (8)	> 3 syllables (15)		Total (39)
sul flor sol mês	grupo nome pleno vasos grandes ano desde tupi	índios algumas lugares vermelha maciços tropicais origem florescem	petúnias herbáceas espécies América obtido significa cultivadas ambientes	principalmente jardineiras semeadas protegidos primavera hibridação subtropicais	

	qualquer verão podem têm				
Special stress patterns / on last syllable (11)	Default stress pattern / stress on penultimate syllable ⁴ (24)			Stress on ante- penult. syll. (5)	Total (39)
sul flor sol tupi qualquer tropicais subtropicais verão hibridação mês têm	grupo obtido principalmente algumas lugares nome significa vermelha	cultivadas pleno vasos grandes maciços ano ambientes desde	jardineiras semeadas protegidos primavera podem origem florescem	petúnias herbáceas espécies América índios	
Rule #3 (other ending) (7)	Rule #2 (ending -a, -e, -o, -am, -em) (23)			Rule #1 (accent) (9)	Total (39)
sul flor sol tupi qualquer tropicais subtropicais	grupo obtido principalmente algumas lugares nome significa vermelha	cultivadas pleno vasos grandes maciços ano ambientes desde	jardineiras semeadas protegidos primavera podem origem florescem	petúnias herbáceas espécies América índios verão hibridação mês têm	

⁴ The only exception to the association between default stress pattern and paroxytone is the word *tem*, which is oxytone and presented no stress error.