

## ABSTRACTS

BRANCA

José Domingues de ALMEIDA – *Une littérature qui va de soi. Cadre contemporain des lettres belges de langue française (A Literature which Works by Itself. The Contemporary Framework of Belgian Letters in French)*

After the complicated process – in the 70s and 80s – of the *belgitude* movement, which revindicated linguistic and historical identity, contemporary French-language Belgian literature reaches a maturity in prescinding the symbolic importance of the place of writing, of edition, i.e. of legitimization. Twenty-five years later a new theoretical discussion, new institutions and cultural policies have altered the data which form the framework of French-language Belgian literature.

Rosa BIZARRO e Fátima BRAGA – *Ser professor em época de mal-estar docente: que papel para a universidade? (Being a Teacher at a Time of Teachers' Discontent: What Role for the University?)*

The School of today and the profession of the teacher – which are situated in a post-modern and neo-liberal society – are in crisis. What role should the University – as an institution which forms teachers – play in this context, when we take into account its mission and its different functions? This question brings the authors of this article to make some proposals which could transform the negative view which is given of this area of intervention.

Maria Luísa Malato BORRALHO – *Magister ludi: o jogo no espaço fechado da sala de aula (Magister ludi: Games in the Closed Space of the Classroom)*

Using as a starting point the necessity to reconcile, in most learning processes, effort and laziness, games, have since the earliest times, been used as a pedagogical tactic. This article attempts to demonstrate how, in a society like our own, which is increasingly motivated by playful expression, games, and more specifically, role playing games can be not only a pedagogical tactic but also a methodology, a way towards

knowledge, which is able to return to pedagogy its wider function: the re-encounter between knowledge, the power of knowledge and the pleasure of knowledge.

Ana Maria BRITO – *Nomes derivados de verbos inacusativos: estrutura argumental e valor aspectual (Nominalizations derived from Unaccusative Verbs: Argument Structure and Aspect Values)*

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The text analyses some aspects of the syntax and semantics of nominalizations derived from unaccusative verbs, in particular verbs of appearance/disappearance and movement. We try to show that these nominalizations, although having no external argument, have an argument structure and one of their arguments may be realised by a referential adjective. In regard to aspect, nominalizations derived from unaccusatives have, in general, an event reading, with several values, including the result or the culmination value, which was here considered a part of the event interpretation, according to Brito & Oliveira 1997. There is also a small number of nouns derived from movement verbs that have the entity or the individual reading.

For event nominalizations, we have defended an analysis inspired in Alexiadou 2001, according to which their structure is very similar to the structure of the sentence, with a functional category of Aspect; the lexical head is unspecified for syntactic category and the nominal nature is given by the nominal environment, specifically by the functional category DP. The structure of nominalizations with the individual reading has no Aspect node.

Maria Júlia CORDAS – *Notícias de encantar: realidade e ficção no discurso jornalístico (News of Enchantment: Reality and Fiction in the Discourse of Journalism)*

The opposition reality/fiction is often the criteria invoked to explain the dichotomy journalistic text/literary text. In accordance with this founding criteria, the texts of the mass media should report reality in a rigorous and faithful way, while storytelling is only a prerogative of literature.

Using as a starting point the linguistic outline of the concept of *pretending*, this article attempts to verify the existence of fictional frames in texts from the press, particularly in regard to news. The images and

the metaphorical language activated in this discourse, as well as the construction of universes of reference which are ontologically legitimized by the text itself, allow us unequivocally to approximate some journalistic texts with writing of a fictional nature.

Jeroen DEWULF – *L'émigration suisse au Brésil et la question de l'intégration (The Swiss Emigration to Brazil and the Problem of Integration)*

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This essay focuses on the integration of Swiss emigrants in Brazil in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. In fact, the first non-Portuguese immigrants in Brazil came from Switzerland. The Swiss case is particularly interesting, as there was not yet a real Swiss identity at the time of their emigration to the American continent. Swiss emigrants often identified themselves much more with their canton than with their country. But there were also other questions to deal with: the fear of contact with the black population, the religious preoccupations of protestants in a completely catholic country and the existence of a large German minority, with whom the German-speaking Swiss emigrants objectively seemed to have more in common than with their French-speaking counterparts; this seemed to be a threat to the Swiss unity. This all forced the Swiss emigrants in Brazil to reflect on their own identity.

María Eugenia DÍAZ TENA – *Seres fantásticos femeninos en leyendas románticas peninsulares: Alexandre Herculano y Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer (Fantastic Female Beings in Romantic Legends of the Peninsula: Alexandre Herculano and Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer)*

In this article Romantic legends which are based on medieval stories of fantastic female beings are compared. In particular the great Spanish romantic Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer and his *Leyendas* – especially *Los ojos verdes* and *La corza blanca* –, is compared with the Portuguese romantic Alexandre Herculano and his legend *A Dama Pé-de-Cabra*. The article traces the medieval sources which served as inspiration to our 'Romantic' writers, while also attempting to characterize these fantastic and disquieting female beings. It is highly probable that, due to this characterization we might gain insight into romantic man's vision of women.

Isabel Margarida DUARTE – *Releitura de textos de Fernanda Irene Fonseca, a propósito do romance O Anjo da Tempestade, – de Nuno Júdice: linguística, literatura e cultura (Rereading Fernanda Irene Fonseca's Texts in Regard to Nuno Júdice's Novel O Anjo da Tempestade: Linguistics, Literature and Culture)*

Using as a starting the rereading of five studies by Fernanda Irene Fonseca, this article analyses Nuno Júdice's latest novel, attempting to inter-relate some of Fernanda Irene Fonseca's favourite linguistic themes with the problems posed by a narrative fictional text which requires, in order to be read in the most complete way possible, the contribution of explicit cultural knowledge.

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Pedro EIRAS – *Scherzo com helicópteros: a metáfora do voo em Herberto Helder (Scherzo with Helicopters: The Metaphor of Flight in Helberto Helder)*

*Scherzo with Helicopters* is a reading of the text «(a paisagem é um ponto de vista)» by Herberto Helder. Questioning dichotomies (poetry /theory, heaven/road), interrogating symbols (the dream of flight, celestial Jerusalem), confronting *Photomaton & Vox* with theories about poetry and imitation of nature (Aristotle, Álvaro de Campos, Stockhausen, Leonardo da Vinci), analysing a certain avant-garde or apocalyptic tone of the text (according to Matei Calinescu and Jacques Derrida), this article attempts at the same time a *close reading*, deconstruction and, above all, the unpredictable of any *scherzo*.

FERREIRA DE BRITO – *Cadavre exquis* Olívia FIGUEIREDO – “Pobre o que quer é comer” ou os estereótipos da linguagem em *Vagão 'J'* de Vergílio Ferreira (“Pobre o que quer é comer” or the Stereotypes of Language in *Vagão 'J'* by Vergílio Ferreira)

*Vagão 'J'* is a novel which tells the age-old saga of the people of a village somewhere in Portugal; in this village there is a preponderance of the exploited, the old, the sick, women, young people: their destinies are marked from birth by servitude and exploitation. The originality of this work is not to be found in the stories of the characters, because they are always the same, but in the repeated use of language stereotypes. And it is through these linguistic stereotype processes – in a family

/popular linguistic register – that the spectacle of the individual dramas and the social affronts are presented. This social collective is determined by its “verbal capital” which gives it legitimacy for its importance in the work.

Maria Joana GUIMARÃES – *Linguística de Texto de Especialidade: o exemplo da Alemanha (Specialized Text Linguistics: the Example of Germany)*

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After a brief introduction to the origin and the definition of specialized languages in Portugal, the research which has been carried out in this area is presented; thereafter the article reviews the work which has been done on this topic in Germany. It concludes that, particularly from the perspective of translation practice, it would be extremely useful to realise the same type of studies in Portugal as have been undertaken in Germany.

Maria de Fátima MARINHO – *Padres e frades: de malditos a corruptos (Priests and Friars: From the Cursed to the Corrupt)*

This short study concentrates on the figure of the priest/friar within the context of the large gallery of Camilo’s characters: on the one hand the series of kind-hearted clerics, who are in general of little relevance; on the other hand the cursed, corrupt and self-seeking who take on a determining role in the texts in which they are present and whose profile evolves according to the aesthetic options of their creator.

Ana MARTINS – *Deixis, tempo e textualização num excerto de Baía dos Tigres de Pedro Rosa Mendes (Deictics, Time and Textualization in an Excerpt of Pedro Rosa Mendes’ Baía dos Tigres)*

This paper offers an exercise of discourse analysis. It is shown why text structure and text global meaning should be understood with respect to deictic options. By combining temporal and aspectual values of Portuguese tense forms with different ways of setting up temporal anchor, I give a blow-by-blow account of how the general idea of atemporality is constructed and *performed* in discourse. The piece of text selected is a segment of Pedro Rosa Mendes’ first novel: *Baía dos Tigres*.

Ana Paula Coutinho MENDES – *Vergílio Ferreira e António Ramos Rosa: o Encontro entre o romancista e o poeta (Vergílio Ferreira and António Ramos Rosa: the Meeting between the Novelist and the Poet)*

The novelist Vergílio Ferreira and the poet António Ramos Rosa met regularly for many years, as any reader might note from passages from the former's *Conta-Corrente* and some texts and/or poems by the latter.

Without eluding to these circumstances, the present interpretation attempts to find an aesthetic basis in them, exploring some points of contact, but also of divergence, between these two important and charismatic authors of the 20<sup>th</sup> century; it goes on to suggest that for each other they both represent a discursive difference: this influenced their self-reflection and, a certain degree, their creative auto-reformulation.

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Jorge A. OSÓRIO – *Do Cancioneiro “ordenado e emendado” por Garcia de Resende (On Garcia de Resende’s “ordered and corrected” Canconeiro)*

The present article intends to regard Garcia de Resende's *Cancioneiro Geral* (1516) as a collection of verse compositions which are characterized by two fundamental aspects: i) it is poetry which was produced in and for the Portuguese court at the end of the 15<sup>th</sup> century and the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup>; ii) it is a collection of texts organised with a view to its presentation in such a way that the authorship would be carefully indicated and the projection of the *cancioneiro* would be part of the political propaganda of the Portuguese crown.

Maria da Graça Lisboa Castro PINTO – *O oral e a escrita: um espaço de linguagem aberto à interacção de ritmos (The Oral and the Written: A Language Space Open to the Interaction of Rhythms)*

Before the child gets in touch with written language, s/he should experience very active oral language opportunities. Moreover, in order to obtain the desirable success at the moment of beginning to read and write, the child is expected to master the quantity 3 and to reproduce, in order and as close as possible to the model, different auditory/visual stimuli after their necessary retention. In other words, the child must be ready to enter school. Personal rhythms are also worth being considered. In fact, the better the teacher knows the child, the more able s/he is to avoid undesirable learning problems.



Rogelio PONCE DE LEÓN e Sónia DUARTE – *O contributo da obra lexicográfica de Rafael Bluteau para a História do ensino do Português como língua estrangeira: o Methodo breve, y facil para entender Castellanos la lengua portugueza (The Contribution of the Lexicographical Work of Rafael Bluteau for the History of the Teaching of Portuguese as a Foreign Language: the Methodo breve, y facil para entender Castellanos la lengua portugueza)*

The present article intends to give some visibility to the didactic dimension of the *Methodo breve, y facil para entender Castellanos la lengua portugueza* which appears among the preliminary texts of Rafael Bluteau's *Diccionario Castellano y Portuguez* (Lisbon, 1721); by situating this work within the context of the tradition which precedes it, the article also evaluates the importance of its contribution to the field of Portuguese didactics specially directed at a Spanish audience. In the appendix the authors present their edition of the text of the *Methodo* with the *Tabla de palabras portuguezas, remotas de la lengua castellana* which accompanies it.

Maria João REYNAUD – *Poesia: lugar de doação – Sobre a obra poética de Fernando Guimarães (Poetry in the Place of Donation – On the Poetic Work of Fernando Guimarães)*

*Poetry in the Place of Donation (On the Poetic Work of Fernando Guimarães)* is the title of the Lecture presented within the context of the Aggregation Degree, which took place on 21<sup>st</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> October 2004. More than 50 years ago Fernando Guimarães began a poetic journey of exceptional quality which can only be properly evaluated if seen within the wider context of the tendencies of Portuguese poetry in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. In this study the author reflects briefly on how the figure of the *reader* is present; this – in the author's view – makes this poetry a *place of donation*.

Isabel Galhano RODRIGUES – *Fala e movimentos do corpo na interação face a face: uma proposta de análise de meios de contextualização e estruturação de sequências narrativas (Speech and Body Movements in Face to Face Interaction: Proposal for an Analysis of the Means of Contextualization and Structuring of Narrative Sequences)*

In face-to-face interaction both the verbal and non-verbal modalities support the speaker in structuring the message and they give the listener

important information in order to decode it. In oral narratives other aspects of prosody and of non-verbal communication stand out. These characteristics will be illustrated in this article using a holistic micro-analysis of verbal and non-verbal communication in a narrative passage of a face-to-face interaction between three participants.

Sónia Valente RODRIGUES – *A escrita fragmentária da «Revista dos Dois Mundos», de Camilo Castelo Branco: da crónica à polémica (The Fragmentary Writing of Camilo Castelo Branco's «Revista dos Dois Mundos»: From the Chronicle to the Polemical)*

In this analysis of Camilo Castelo Branco's chronicles, published weekly in *O Jornal do Povo*, in 1850, and entitled «Revista dos Dois Mundos», the author makes considerations about the connection between the chronicles and the polemics of Camilo's writing: this characteristic influences various areas of Camilo's work. This analysis also allows us to see how (within the more general context of the textual/discursive functioning of polemics) those interventions which are constitutive of this type of verbal interaction do not show a fixed and stable textual structure; they can assume textual/discursive forms of a different nature.

Maria de Lurdes Morgado SAMPAIO – *Julieta Monginho: Entre a luz e a sombra, entre os sons e os silêncios (Julieta Monginho: Between Light and Shadow, Between Sounds and Silences)*

This essay presents the work of Julieta Monginho by way of developing an analytic study of its main themes, devices and structures, drawing attention to the importance of storytelling in the author's texts.

Celina SILVA – *Género e Diferenciação Genérica – De uma ontologia dos objectos a uma pragmática do uso (Genre and Differentiation of Genre: From an Ontology of Objects to a Pragmatics of Use)*

Schaeffer elaborates in a trans-disciplinary way on the literary genre and on the differentiation of genre: it is a pragmatic approach to situations of concrete and institutional interaction, producing a systemization where the modalities of representation of works (Homeric poems, Greek tragedy, courtly lyric poetry, French Classical tragedy) are equated in order to

establish affinities with certain inter-action situations (oral or written circulation, in an open or closed net), thereby attempting to demonstrate the frames of experience, themes and structures which are in force; it is Schaeffer's intention to «look not at the texts but at the in-between-texts, the public space of Literature as a creative, socialized practice».

Francisco TOPA e Andreia AMARAL – *Um Tomás contumaz: a prisão de Pinto Brandão na Baía e um inédito de Gregório de Matos sobre o tema (A Contumacious Thomas: The Imprisonment of Pinto Brandão in Bahia and an Unpublished Work by Gregório de Matos)*

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This article attempts to discuss and shed light on a little-known episode in the life of the Porto poet Tomás Pinto Brandão (1664-1743) during his stay in Brazil: his imprisonment in Bahia. The authors present a commentary to and an edition of an as yet unedited poem by the poet from Bahia Gregório de Matos (1636-1695) on this episode.

Filomena VASCONCELOS – *A semiótica de Ramón Llull: linguagem, lógica e ciência na Ars Magna (Semiotics in Ramón LLull: language, logic and science in Ars Magna)*

The medieval Catalan philosopher and alchemist will be here presented in one of his most reputed and influential works, *Ars Magna*, in which a most original and ingenious process of multiple combinations of signs – both letters and numbers – is developed, aiming at attaining the universal meaning of science, i.e., the supreme knowledge of the universe and God.

João VELOSO – *Considerações sobre o estatuto fonológico de [ɨ] em português (Considerations on the Phonological Status of [ɨ] in Portuguese)*

European Portuguese close, central, non-rounded vowel [ɨ] is generally described by the phonological descriptions of this language as a purely phonetic element whose phonological counterpart is assumed to be either /e/ or /E/. The correspondence [ɨ]=/e/, E/ is based upon the phonological process of unstressed vowel reduction. In this paper we discuss the possibility of the existence of a phonological /ɨ/ in European Portuguese. Such phonological segment could be accepted in the cases

where there is no clear association of a phonetic [ɨ] with a phonological /e/ or /ɛ/ at the words' surface level. These cases are best represented by clitics and noun-endings of the so-called “nouns with theme vowel «-e»”.

Mário VILELA – *O cabo-verdiano visto por cabo-verdianos ou contributo para uma leitura da situação linguística em Cabo Verde (Cape Verdian seen by Cape Verdians, or Contribution to a Reading of the Linguistic Situation in Cape Verde)*

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This article intends, on the one hand, to be a contribution to a reading of the linguistic situation in Cape Verde and, on the other, to give greater visibility here in Portugal to the debate which European, Brazilian and North American linguists are having on the dilemma which the present Cape Verde generation is experiencing. The problems are to be found in the question of the statute of Portuguese and of Cape Verdian, in the question of the ‘officialization’ of the language of the land and in the question of the ‘variant’ of creole to be chosen. The present situation is one of bi-linguism and not of diglossia: either of the languages is spoken in all situations and in all places.

Vera VOUGA – *A Nuvem Prateada das Pessoas Graves ou a existência de um chão que não precisa de voar (A Nuvem Prateada das Pessoas Graves [The Silver Cloud of Serious People] or the Existence of a chão que não precisa de voar [the ground which does not need to fly])*

«Há pessoas que amam / com os dedos todos sobre a mesa. (...) Estas pessoas são o chão / onde erguemos o sol que nos falhou os dedos [There are people who love / with the fingers on the table. (...) These people are the ground / where the sun missed our fingers]» wrote Rui Costa, in this first published book, in no way a firstling work. As a moved accomplice of this powerful dive into the symbolic and rhythmical depths of a whole breath, we re-emerge from it, reconstructing the ground, the light and the memory, people “who do not need to fly”.