



PRESENTATION

In yet another volume linked to the Capes-PrInt/2021 Project Voices and writings in the different spaces of the Portuguese language, Diadorim: revista de estudos linguísticos e literários brings its readers two interviews, two classic articles, and three articles by researchers from different Brazilian universities: the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro, the Federal Fluminense University and the Federal University of Pará.

The first classic article The existence/inexistence of orational subjects has as authors Mary A. Kato (Unicamp) and Carlos Miotto (UFSC). In this paper, the researchers aim at a new analysis of the traditionally called subjective clauses, according to the perspective of Generative Theory. For the authors, such structures “are selected as complements” in the deep structure (D-structure). This is evidenced by the fact that integral subordinates can be left topicalized with syntactic adjunct behavior, which explains “why the post-verbal order is not the unmarked one, as opposed to expected subject behavior.” In addition, Kato and Miotto present a new, simpler and more economical alternative about the “place of insertion of expletives in impersonal constructions.”

In the second classic article, Emilio Pagotto (UFSC) discusses “the epistemological problem of incorporating into the descriptive framework of variation processes hypotheses coming from” formalist theories such as Structuralism and Generativism, assuming that the theories do not compete with each other. Resuming, therefore, the discussions brought by Tarallo (1986), the author proposes that the way “consists in taking the portions of linguistic functioning that support the empirics of such theoretical frameworks [...] and re-signifying the relation proposed within the frameworks of origin (structuralist or generativist) not as the effect of a rule that responds to abstract concepts that only make sense within each framework, but as a force that acts within the functioning of language.

The first interviewee is Professor Uli Reich. Uli is Ordinary Professor at the Freie Universität Berlin. He has experience in Linguistics, with emphasis on Linguistic Theory and Analysis, working on pragmatics, prosody, syntax, sociolinguistics and multilingualism in Portuguese, Spanish and French. In his interview, the researcher presents that *In language, everything is connected*.

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The second interviewee is Professor Konrad Szcześniak. He discusses *Creative, variable and formulaic uses in construction grammar*. Szcześniak is Professor of Linguistics at Palacký University (Czech Republic) and University of Silesia (Poland). He is the author of several books and other texts, including papers about the Portuguese language. The present interview focuses on how people use language fluently and how they develop a solid command of their mother tongue.

In their article *[DAR ruim] and [DAR bom]: two idiosyncratic idioms from Brazilian Portuguese*, Monclar Lopes and Bárbara Miranda discuss the use of the verb *dar* followed by the adjectives *ruim* or *bom*. Such idiomatic constructions are described on the basis of Use-Centered Functional Linguistics, since the theory predicts the symbolic pairing of form and content, as well as on the factor of constructional compositionality. The authors demonstrate the productivity of each construction by looking at its use in argumentative and intersubjective contexts with evaluative character.

In the article *Future reference in Portuguese: the case for a volitive periphrasis*, Mariana Costa and Laís Souza investigate the occurrences of [querer + verb in the infinitive] in comparison to the expression [ir + verb in the infinitive]. Based on the theoretical perspective of Cognitive-Functional Linguistics and the Grammar of Constructions, the authors hypothesize that there is an association between volition and futurity made by Portuguese speakers. As a result, they conclude that the construction [querer + verb in the infinitive] licenses multiple uses that can be triggered by the speaker during the communicational situation.

The article entitled *Material processes in the news from newspapers in Pará about domestic violence from the perspective of ideational metafunction*, by Bárbara Pinheiro and Rosângela de Sousa, presents the material processes in journalistic texts about domestic violence, unveiling the representations of victims and aggressors conveyed by the written media. Using the theoretical and methodological assumptions of Systemic-Functional Linguistics, the results indicate that newspapers portray the main actors of domestic violence cases through linguistic choices that contribute to particular forms of representation.

We hope that this issue of Diadorim fulfills its function of disseminating linguistic knowledge developed within Brazilian universities beyond national borders, as well as contributing to reflections on the uses of language from different theoretical perspectives.

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