



## PRESENTATION

In compliance with the Capes-PrInt Project's agenda, we bring our readers another volume from Diadorim *Voices and writing in the different spaces of the Portuguese language*. In this edition, in addition to an interview, we have the pleasure of having 05 articles about language studies: 05 about African Literatures, 02 about Brazilian Literature and 01 about Portuguese Literature. The contributions came from several national (PUC/RJ, UFF, USP, UnESP, UFPR and UFLA) and international (Indiana University, King's College London and University of Lisbon) university spaces. This reflects the journal's broad reach beyond Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and South America.

As a first contribution, we opened the journal with an interview by Luciana Namorato (Indiana University - USA) to Maya Falks, author and creator of the *blog Bibliofilia Cotidiana*, which publishes book reviews as well as cultural criticism. In the interview, the author discusses the inspiration for one of her works - Sanctuary - as well as her career. Maya examines the work "Sanctuary" in the largest group of her publications: "What I want to avoid, at any cost, is that the reader feels indifferent to my work", declares the author.

Contemplating linguistic studies in the field of phonology, Amanda Macedo Balduino (University of São Paulo) presents a relevant study on a linguistic variety of Portuguese that is still little described. Thus, in his article *Nasality triggered by /ɲ/ in two portuguese varieties of São Tomé and Príncipe*, Balduino describes and analyzes the nasality in the Portuguese spoken in this variety, based on Autosegmental Phonology and Laboratory Phonology methodology.

With the article *Chinese Voices in Portuguese: CALL needs for oral skills learning*, Adelina Castelo (University of Lisbon) identifies that Computer Assisted Language Learning Materials should be made available to Chinese learners of Portuguese as a Foreign Language to improve "oral skills autonomously". The survey included an online questionnaire in order to identify the difficulties in the production and oral understanding of Chinese learners from their own perceptions. The methodology meets the needs of Chinese students, giving them more autonomy.



In his article *Founding effect in Tupian languages*, Cilene Rodrigues (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro) proposes the performance of territorial expansions in the phonological inventory of Tupi-Guarani languages. In his study, considering the Madeira and Guaporé River basins in the Amazon as the Proto-Tupi site of origin, he investigates “whether there is an interaction between the physical distance from this point of origin and the size of the phoneme inventory of the modern Tupi-Guarani languages spoken in southwestern South America”. The results show the performance of the founding effect, differentiating the Tupi-Guarani languages of the Madeira-Guaporé region from the Tupi-Guarani languages of the southwest. In addition, they dialogue “with investigations on mental representations of consonants and vowels”. According to the studies, “vowels are markers of structural relations”, and as a result, it is expected that “there is less parametric variation among the Tupi-Guarani languages investigated than among the Tupian languages spoken in Madeira-Guaporé”.

Based on the theoretical framework of generative grammar, Ana Maria Martins (University of Lisbon) discusses in *Some notes on post-verbal subjects in declarative (and other non wh-) sentences* the syntactic and interpretative properties of declarative sentences with immediate post-verbal subject in European Portuguese. The objective was to determine whether the VSX order represents distinct types of syntactic structures, and whether they are associated with different interpretative effects. In general terms, the author concludes that “in one type of syntactic structure, the verb and subject remain within the IP domain, while in the other type the verb and, in certain cases, the subject DP move to functional positions in the CP domain, i.e., the left periphery of the sentence”, i.e., there are different interpretations.

In a work focused on new technologies and teaching, Edmilson Francisco, Ilsa do Carmo Vieira Goulart and Patrícia Vasconcelos Almeida (Federal University of Lavras), in the article *Blogs: innovative possibility for teaching Portuguese?*, problematize the use of a *blog* as a tool for teaching Portuguese as a first language. In their descriptive-qualitative study, the authors based themselves, among others, on “cuttings made of the concepts of Sociodiscursive Interactionism”. They conclude that the *blog* is an attempt to keep up with technological advances “without using the resource to its full potential for Portuguese language teaching”.

We began our literary studies with an article by Vincenzo Cammarata (King’s College London) *Between fiction and reality: an investigation into the anti-colonial message of Bantu religious practices in ‘Quicumbi assanhada’ by Arnaldo Santos*, Angolan literature. Cammarata investigates the linguistic strategies used by the author to “decolonize Angolan literature through Bantu matrix spiritual discourse”. Thus, Arnaldo Santos develops “an anti-colonial literature that subverts the order imposed by the Portuguese regime, before the independence of the Angolan country.

Mozambican literature is addressed by Ubiratã Souza (University of São Paulo) in his article *Other Sides of the New Moon: a historical reading of the election of Rui de Noronha as*

*the first Mozambican poet*. To this end, Souza investigates critical reviews of Noronha's works by white intellectuals, as well as texts that reveal the author's insertion in the black and mestizo literary scene at the beginning of the 20th century. According to Souza, this election is "relevant for the understanding of the debates related to the formation of an autonomous literature in moments of cultural assimilation, racism and intense ethnocentrism in colonies".

Mônica Ganhão (University of Lisbon) also focuses on Mozambican literature in her article *Role-playing and mask in 'The Visits of Dr. Valdez' by João Paulo Borges Coelho*. According to the author, the themes of the mask and the role-playing are directly linked "to the power games of the period of transition from colonial rule to independence in Mozambique". In an analysis of the work of João Paulo Borges Coelho, the author intends to demonstrate how "the masks form part of both the colonial past and the independent present and future, and how they become an impeachment to the creation of true and emotional interpersonal connections".

In an analysis of the work of the Mozambican Mia Couto, the article by Adriana Gonçalves da Silva (Minas Gerais State University) - *Memory and responsiveness in Jerusalem de Mia Couto* - proposes a reading of the (suppression of) memory in the plot of Jerusalem. For the author, the silencing imposed by the character Silvestre Vitalício represents the erasing of memories "experienced by the Mozambican homeland". However, the analysis of the work allows us to show that the erasure does not occur, which can be evidenced in the responsive attitudes of the other characters in the plot.

In her article entitled *Silenced violence no feminino: a reading of 'Essa dama bate búé!' by Yara Monteiro*, Sandra Sousa (University of Central Florida) analyzes violence against women in the colonial period and the civil war that marked the post-independence in Angola. According to the author, the work reveals how "writing about personal issues also means writing about politics", in addition to analyzing the creation of female characters who exercise violence against other women through their children. In the author's words, "this novel demonstrates the interconnection between public and private violence and its effect on social and psychological life".

Brazilian literature is contemplated in the article by Marcelo Branquinho Massucatto Resende (São Paulo State University) *What we call identity: a reading of Giovana Madalosso's 'Everything can be stolen'*. The author applies the idea of performativity to the characters of the narrative, as well as reveals his apparent dialogue with José de Alencar's *O guarani*. In this way, he questions "the construction of gender identities, but also that of national identities and the very ontology of the subject in the characters of the narrative".

Still on Brazilian literature, the article *Transculturality in Ariano Suassuna's theater: voices in dialogue* by Carla Oliveira Giacomini (Federal Fluminense University) aims to demonstrate a dialogue between the works *Auto da Compadecida*, by Ariano Suassuna, and the *Auto da Barca do inferno*, by Gil Vicente, through the perspective of carnival literature. The

Eliete F. Batista da Silveira, Marcia dos Santos Machado Vieira e Danielle Kely Gomes

author reveals “the Iberian influence in Suassuna’s theatrical production” and discusses “the voice of the subordinate through laughter”. Giacomini highlights Suassuna’s place “in Latin American cultural production”.

We also highlight the article on Portuguese literature produced by Bruno Vinicius Kutelak Dias and Antonio Augusto Nery (both from the Federal University of Paraná): *Saint and prostitute: an analysis of Melânia Sabiani in ‘A pécora’, by Natália Correia*. The authors analyze the character Melânia Sabiani: elevated to a saint to hide her affair with the local priest, and at the same time excluded from society to live the role of a prostitute and maintain the “religious farce”. In the words of the authors, the saint is “praised and serves as a model to be followed by all,” while the prostitute is “excluded from the social environment,” a “reason for shame and degradation”.

We hope that this useful material can contribute to the dissemination of research in language and literature, increasingly fostering interaction between various centers within and outside the national scenario.

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