



LINGUISTIC VARIETIES IN BRAZIL AND BEYOND

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The thematic dossier “*Linguistic varieties in Brazil and beyond*”, from the first issue of volume 23, is organized by professors Katie Drager (University of Hawai‘i-Mānoa), Albert Olivier Blaise Rilliard (CNRS, UFRJ), Marcia dos Santos Machado Vieira (UFRJ) and Marcos Luiz Wiedemer (UERJ/Faperj) in an attempt to bring together investigations and theoretical-methodological referrals of studies on language varieties and social dimensions. Together, the articles in this dossier describe the ways in which social factors, social contexts, identity construction, and discursive goals and practices play an important role in the production, processing, evaluation and perception of variants.

The starting point for the theme was to configure a panorama of research in the areas of Sociolinguistics and Geolinguistics in which there exists themes, problems, actions and/or propositions related, but not limited, to: (i) the description of variation based on empirical evidence; (ii) the development and implementation of experimental or non-experimental/observational methods, computational methods and/or methods for statistical analysis of sociolinguistic data; (iii) theoretical-explanatory treatment of the analysed materials; and (iv)

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discussion of the relationship between linguistic observations and teaching, as well as other areas of applied sociolinguistics (e.g., language use in the classroom, ecolinguistics, and other fields of application or knowledge).

The work herein provides descriptions from studies of phonetic-phonological, lexical and morphosyntactic variants based on analyses of spontaneous speech data, perception experiments and subjective evaluation tasks; sociolinguistic, dialectological and theoretical-explanatory treatment of analysed materials. Some of the work investigates questions related to identity or representations of a community, others focus on linguistic and extralinguistic conditioning, and still others are panoramic studies, providing an overview of language use.

Further, the dossier includes work that considers the application of variation: (i) the typological observation arising from the comparison between experiences and resources of certain languages for the expression of a state of affairs (movement) in translation studies (the contrast between originals and versions in different languages), (ii) the multilingual conception of grammatical knowledge in the field of contact between communities and the modeling of this knowledge using a usage-based Construction Grammar approach (in which form and function pairings are conventionalized through the experience of use and can be entrenched in cognitive representation), as well as (iii) the treatment of the Portuguese language and discursive routines linked to the activation of Portuguese resources for teaching and translation, in spaces where it is not the mother language.

One goal of this dossier was to gather texts from research presented at the 1st International Forum on Sociolinguistics (FIS) and at the satellite event to this forum entitled II International Meeting of the Sociolinguistics WG (EIGTS). These events gave rise to the gathering of a large number of relevant investigations and the involvement of all four researchers organizing this dossier. Many of the sociolinguists who participated in these events contributed to the dossier, including some of those who, in the poster peer-reviewed evaluation process, were awarded with the *Dinah Callou Award*.

The *1st International Forum on Sociolinguistics: description, theory, methodology and teaching*, conceived by the coordination of the ANPOLL Sociolinguistics WG (National Association of Postgraduate Studies and Research in Letters and Linguistics) in the 2018-2021 triennium, brought together researchers from the areas of Sociolinguistics and Geolinguistics from the national and international community. These events were focused around a thematic agenda, issues, actions and propositions related to the observation, investigation, and implementation of experimental, observational, and computational methods, theoretical-scientific explanations, and the relation between sociolinguistic work and teaching and/or other fields of application or knowledge. Already the *II International Meeting of the Sociolinguistics WG* promoted space in four lines of work: (i) linguistic variation and change; (ii) contact, variation and identity; (iii) sociolinguistics and teaching; and (iv) theoretical and methodological issues. The dialogue in

these events mobilized voices that have a solid trajectory in sociolinguistic or dialectological research developed inside and outside Brazil.

Some of the outcomes of the dialogues at these events are evident in the texts found in this dossier. Included are two interviews, each with a researcher from a foreign university (University of Kiel and University of Lille). One is on multilingualism from the perspective of language modeling as Construction Grammar and the other is on Portuguese as a non-native language in practices of teaching and translation in France. The two interviews open the dossier. In addition to these interviews, there are eighteen articles on a variety of topics.

The first interview, “*Multilingualism and Diasystematic Construction Grammar*”, with Professor Steffen Höder (University of Kiel-Germany) and led by Roberto de Freitas Junior (UFRJ/UERJ), Lia Abrantes Antunes Soares (UFRJ) and João Paulo da Silva Nascimento (UERJ), outlines a series of explanations on the model of the Diasystematic Grammar Construction. Steffen Höder, one of the founders of the model, presents explanations and reflections on cognitive representation from a diasystematic perspective and on research on linguistic contact, linguistic change and variation. He describes a constructionist perspective of linguistic knowledge as a diasystem and, through doing so, makes generalizations about sociopragmatic variation. This constructionist perspective is in the scope of the scientific research of two of the organizers of this dossier (cf. MACHADO VIEIRA and WIEDEMER, 2019⁵).

The second interview, carried out with the Professor Liliane Santos (University of Lille-France) e conduzida por Eneile Santos Saraiva (UFRJ), Fábio Rodrigo Gomes da Costa (UFRJ) e Jeane Nunes da Penha (UFRJ), receives the title “*Portuguese as a non-maternal language: reflections on teaching and translation*” and discusses issues related to teaching the Portuguese language and its varieties, as well as to the area of translation. The debate covers issues ranging from language as a space for enunciation and interaction to teaching and learning Portuguese as a non-native language. In addition, the readers have the opportunity to learn about the works developed within the scope of French, French-Brazilian, French-Portuguese, Brazilian and Portuguese studies developed at the University of Lille.

In the article that opens the first dossier of the volume, “*Roll up/venez: an invitation to corpus-based research in motion typology*”, Bert Cappelle (Universidade de Lille-França) highlights some facets of the typology of motion, applied to mainly English and French. The article is a written version of a lecture given at the 8th CogLing Days (Conference of the Association of Cognitive Linguistics of Belgium and the Netherlands), held on 13-14 December

5 MACHADO VIEIRA, M. dos S.; WIEDEMER, M. L. Sociolinguística Variacionista e Gramática de Construções: os desafios e as perspectivas de compatibilização. In: MACHADO VIEIRA, M. S.; WIEDEMER, M. L. *Dimensões e experiências em Sociolinguística*. Blucher, 2019, p. 85-120.
MACHADO VIEIRA, M. dos S.; WIEDEMER, M. L. Variationist Sociolinguistics and Construction Grammar: the challenges and the prospects of compatibilization. In: MACHADO VIEIRA, M. dos S.; WIEDEMER, M. L. *Dimensões e experiências em Sociolinguística*. Blucher, 2019, p. 121-128.

2018 at the Université Catholique de Louvain. The article describes stylistic differences in the use of motion verbs, considering the comparison between studies of texts in English that result from translations (from French, German, Dutch) and texts originally written in English. Although the question of whether stylistic difference corresponds to cognitive difference is still open to investigation, the author suggests that French, because of its typological classification, may not lead its speakers to convey much detail (in either Manner or Path) in the encoding of motion.

In “*Ingliding as stylistic practice in Porto Alegre (RS)*”, Samuel Gomes de Oliveira (UFRGS) presents his analysis of ingliding ([ɛ]~[ɛʋ], [ɔ]~[ɔʋ]) in the Brazilian Portuguese spoken in Porto Alegre (RS). He investigates the patterns of variation as well as the styles and social meanings associated with the different variants. Through employing both qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis, the author investigates the social meaning associated with the phonetic process of ingliding and argues that it embodies a lifestyle marked by relaxation. He also provides evidence that shows that ingliding is favored by open-mid vowels and disfavored when followed by labial and dorsal segments. The centring diphthong, which arises from the nuclear vowel itself in the prominent segments of the intonational phrase, seems to occur in elements of longer intrinsic duration. Furthermore, the results suggest that ingliding can be a stylistic practice that provides symbolic value to people in the post-modern paradigm of the youth movement that occurred in the Bom Fim neighborhood in the 1980s. The author argues that, through using the ingliding variants, speakers from Bom Fim can index *freedom, innovation, youth* and *transgression*. Therefore, the author detects at least two Porto Alegre lifestyles that ingliding serves to differentiate: one persona that is *cool, laid-back*, and ideologically opposed to a second persona that is *formal, uptight, snobby* and *elitist*.

“*Variation of flap in complex onset in the speech community of Rio de Janeiro: a look from socially excluded speakers*”, written by Marcelo Alexandre Silva Lopes de Melo (UFRJ), Livia Fernandes Silva (UFRJ) and Bruna Oliveira Ranquine (UFRJ), presents the results of a research on the variation of flap in complex onset – as in p[r]incesa ~ p[ø]incesa – in the speech community of Rio de Janeiro, based on the analysis of spontaneous speech data produced by 8 “socially excluded” adolescents (EJLA/PEUL Sample). Data were analysed using Rbrul mixed effects models and were examined according to the theoretical assumptions of Variationist Sociolinguistics and Usage-Based Models. The percentages of absence of the flap show a similar behavior between individuals in the EJLA Sample and a socially distinct group of individuals who have greater social inclusion (Census 1980 Sample). These similarities point to the possibility that the variable is not influenced by social factors or else that structural conditioning acts in the same way throughout the speech community. The examination of the most frequent items in the sample indicates that rates of flap realization vary depending on the lexical item. The authors argue that the results are therefore consistent with an exemplar-based model of speech production, in which episodic memories of words are phonetically detailed. In the model, every

instance of encountering a word that could contain the flap would be stored, and the mental representations of each encountered word would include information about whether the flap was realized or not. During production of the word, these phonetically-encoded representations are activated, biasing production toward the most commonly encoded variant for that word.

Dany Thomaz Gonçalves (UFRJ) and Christina Abreu Gomes (UFRJ), in the paper entitled “*Social indexation of gender and sexuality: contributions to Brazilian studies*”, provide an overview of studies on the speech of Brazilian Portuguese speaking gay men, in order to address how sexual orientation may be socially indexed. They consider the characteristic aspects of the speech of Brazilian gay men from the construction of dictionaries with “dialects” of LGBT+ groups, such as *pajubá/bajubá*, as well as those that describe phonetic, phonological, morphological and syntactic variants that appear to index a LGBT+ identity. The discussion adds to the results of the pilot study by Gonçalves (2019)⁶, which, when taken together, point to the need to deepen the issues linked to the relationship between variation and sexual orientation.

In the article “*Social evaluation and verbal agreement with the pronoun tu*”, Elyne Giselle de Santana Lima Aguiar Vitória (UFAL) presents results from a sociolinguistic questionnaire conceived to examine the perception of verbal agreement with the pronoun *tu* among university students and to verify the social meanings in relation to the use of *tu* with a third person singular verb *tuv3ps*. The results indicate that the use of *tuv3ps* is not being negatively evaluated by the student community, as it is more associated with practical, normal, family, cultural, intimate and informal use, strongly related to geographic origin, communicative situation and the person with whom the interaction takes place.

The article “*Variationist analysis of the order of pronominal clitics in Mozambican Portuguese*”, by the authors Ana Carolina Alves Caetano (UFRJ) and Silvia Rodrigues Vieira (UFRJ), presents research on pronominal clitics in the urban variety of Mozambican Portuguese, examining variation between the pre-verbal (proclitic) and post-verbal (enclitic) variants found in speech. For the investigation, interview data from Corpus Moçambique-Port (VIEIRA; PISSURNO, 2015⁷) were analysed. The analysed interviews were conducted with men and women who speak Portuguese as a first or second language, and who vary in terms of their age and education level. While controlling the verb and the clause type, the authors observed variation between the two variants of the pronominal clitics in the urban variety of the Portuguese of Mozambique. For example, the speakers have a tendency the post-verbal variant, which is the form found in European Portuguese, a supposed norm of reference for Mozambican Portuguese.

6 GONÇALVES, D. T. Indexação social da sexualidade de falantes gays cariocas. IN: *I Fórum Internacional de Sociolinguística*, 1., 2019, Rio de Janeiro. Caderno de Resumos, Rio de Janeiro, 2019, p. 213-214.

7 VIEIRA, S. R.; PISSURNO, K. C. S. (orgs.). *Corpus Moçambique-PORT*. Rio de Janeiro: Faculdade de Letras/UFRJ, 2016. Disponível em: <www.corporaport.lettras.ufrj.br> Último acesso em 15 de setembro de 2019.

The article developed by the authors Carolina Amorim Zanellato (UFES), Aline Berbert Tomaz Fonseca Lauar (UFES), Karina Corrêa Conceição (UFES) and Lilian Coutinho Yacovenco (UFES) is entitled “*Third-person anaphoric direct object: standard norm x community norm*”. The investigation, from a sociolinguistic approach, discusses the implementation of a norm different from the standard norm in a speech community, and analyzes which variants occupy the space left by the accusative clitic, in disuse in Brazilian Portuguese. From a comparison of different studies, the authors seek to understand the so-called community norm that has influenced the writing of texts in comic books and newspapers, from the late 19th to the 1970s. Analysis of corpus data provides evidence for the decrease of the accusative clitic. In addition, it demonstrates that the lexical pronoun, found in speech but absent in newspapers, is also observed in the comic books, going from no occurrence in 1970 to 13% of the total data in the 2000s. For the authors, the use of the prescribed variant is more prominent than that of the other variants. Finally, they allude to a tendency for the accusative clitic to be replaced by the lexical pronoun, an empty category or an anaphoric noun phrase, which occurs in writing as well as speech.

In “*The variable regency of the motion verb ir in the Capixaba speech: the behavior of extralinguistic factors*”, Bárbara Gomes Citéli (UFES) and Leila Maria Tesch (UFES) present a variationist sociolinguistic analysis of prepositions produced by residents of the city of Vitória, in the state of Espírito Santo. Specifically, the study analyses the use of preposition (*a, para, em*) that complement the verb *ir* in meaning and sense of movement. The survey data come from the PortVix sample and they are examined according to linguistic and extralinguistic factors that affect the variation of the phenomenon analyzed. The results show that the preposition *para* is the most used preposition by informants in the Espírito Santo speech community, followed by prepositions *em* and *a*. According to the researchers, the study launches new discussions on this phenomenon in the Espírito Santo speaking community, as well as with studies carried out in different populations of Brazilian Portuguese speakers.

The researchers Marianne Carvalho Bezerra Cavalcante (UFBA), Evangelina Maria Brito de Faria (UFPRE), Paula Michely Soares da Silva (UFPB) and Jéssica Tayrine Gomes de Melo Bezerra (UFPB), in the article “*Analysis of multimodality in culinary revenue genre in children’s speech videos of an intercontinental corpus*”, describe the first set of results from a larger intercontinental project “Gesto e fala de crianças em ambientes digitais: acervo de dados intercontinentais”/“Gesture and speech of children in digital environments: intercontinental data collection”, which aims to collect data from children aged 7 to 12 years, who have Portuguese as their official language, in family contexts, in three countries, Mozambique, Portugal and Brazil. The portion of the study presented in the article for this dossier uses ELAN to analyze gestural and verbal multimodality in three of the children’s videos, each of which contains the culinary recipe genre. Based on the assumption that speech and gesture comprise a single matrix, the results demonstrate that there is little variation in the use of gestures and suggest that there is

a greater convergence in the three children's videos, both in the use of emblematic gestures, highlighting the + metaphorical iconic gestures and the + metaphorical deictic ones, as well as in the use of the pantomimic ones, for a greater use of the + rhythmic iconic gestures. Furthermore, the researchers point out that there is a profusion of gestures, for the entirety of the video, in the three children's videos. Finally, they highlight the ubiquity of the natural movement of the body, head, eyes, and hands, whether during verbalization or in the absence of speech.

"The system of the Linguistic Atlas of Brazil project: automatic linguistic analysis" is the title of an article written by Daniela Barreiro Claro (UFBA), Marcela Moura Torres Paim (UFRPE) and Luis Emanuel Neves de Jesus (UFBA). It presents the informatization process of the Projeto Atlas Linguístico do Brasil (ALiB) in two decades of work. The paper highlights the methodological procedures developed, the database modeling, and the development of the ALiBWeb system. The authors highlight the importance of work in the socialization of information, nationally and internationally, which consequently has the potential to encourage new research fronts through automated linguistic analysis that enables new directions and advances in dialectological research.

The article "*Sociolinguistics and Dialectology: new approaches to research and teaching*", authored by Josane Moreira de Oliveira (UEFS/UFBA), Clézio Roberto Gonçalves (UFOP) and Jacyra Andrade Mota (UFBA), presents a critical balance arising from the analysis and discussions of the papers presented at the symposium with the same title as the article, during the *1st International Forum on Sociolinguistics: description, theory, methodology and teaching*, in November 2019, and coordinated by the authors of the article. The text resumes the discussion forwarded at the event, which sought to review the methodology of data collection, the profile of the community and informants, and the establishment of linguistic, social and spatial variables. The results of the forwarded discussions point to: (i) new research methodologies in Sociolinguistics and Dialectology, especially with the incorporation of new computational and statistical tools; (ii) new approaches to teaching Portuguese, considering variation and change and combating linguistic prejudice; (iii) interdisciplinarity in sociolinguistic and dialectological research, with, for example, sociology, geography, anthropology, cultural and genre studies, pedagogy, psychology, and statistics.

"*Women and Brazilian Dialectology*", written by researchers Leandro Almeida dos Santos (UESBA) and Silvana Soares Costa Ribeiro (UFBA), documents the role of women in the history of dialectal studies in Brazil. With the objective of highlighting women's contributions to the development of Dialectology, via interviews with women dialectologists and visits to photographic archives, the text reveals the challenges and obstacles overcome by these women over the years and also highlights how the women's contributions have served to advance Brazilian Geolinguistics and Dialectology in meaningful ways. The text is an important record for the preservation of these memories, as it gives visibility to the often hidden challenges faced by scholars due to circumstances beyond their control, such as those that arise from sexism

or from working in remote communities. It documents the paths followed by the researchers. Among its photographic records is the field research work of professor Dinah Callou, who was honored on the occasion of the *1st International Forum on Sociolinguistics: description, theory, methodology and teaching: Dinah Callou Award*. The student author, Leandro Almeida dos Santos (UESBA), was one of the recipients of this award.

The article “*Fishing and language in Siribinha and Bom Jesus dos Passos: possible linguistic-ethnographic views*”, by Thais Dutra Pereira (UFBA), revisits results of her Master’s dissertation, starting from linguistic-ethnographic observation. In it, she investigated the speech of fishermen and shellfish gatherers in Bahia, with an aim of identifying both linguistic and extralinguistic particularities in both locations. Building on work on multidimensional dialectology, lexical and ethnolinguistic sciences, and sociolinguistics more generally, the research is carried out using questionnaires based on the ALIB methodology and the Atlas Linguístico do Litoral Português (ALLP) and administered to fishermen and shellfish gatherers in Bahia. The results provide evidence that certain words are associated with certain activities which are, in turn, associated with certain genders or generations. For example, in Siribinha the word *almofada* (denotatively ‘pillow’/‘cushion’) is used to designate the type of crab that is used as bait, and it is more likely to be used while taking part in activities generally associated with women. The results from the study highlight the benefits of combining ethnographic approaches with those from Geolinguistics.

In the field of geolinguistic research, the article “*The path of the devil through the capitals of the North and of the Northeast: a geolinguistic study based on the Linguistic Atlas of Brazil*”, written by Geisa Borges da Costa (UFBA), presents a lexical-semantic study of the names of *diabo* ‘devil’ used by speakers of the capitals of the North and Northeast of Brazil. Considering data extracted from ALiB, the author analyzes records of 120 informants distributed according to the criteria of Contemporary Dialectology and using theoretical-methodological assumptions from Pluridimensional Geolinguistics. The analysis focuses on responses to the first question of the Semantic-Lexical Questionnaire which asks about religion and beliefs. The results document 31 variants for the question “Deus está no céu e no inferno está...?/God is in heaven and in hell is...?”. Finally, the author suggests that the study shows the linguistic and cultural diversity of the religious lexicon of Portuguese spoken in the North and Northeast of Brazil.

Another study carried out in the field of Geolinguistics is presented in the article entitled “*Lexical variation in Pernambuco and Alagoas: geolinguistic and (meta)lexicographic dialogue in the study of the names for amarelinha*”, developed by Edmilson José de Sá (CESA/UPE). The author analyzes the designations for *amarelinha* recorded by speakers of Pernambuco and Alagoas. The corpus data come from the Atlas Linguístico de Pernambuco/Linguistic Atlas of Pernambuco e do Atlas Linguístico do Estado de Alagoas (ALEAL)/Linguistic Atlas of Alagoas. The analysis is supported by dictionaries from the 17th to the 21st century and is developed

with the aim of detecting how regionalisms are treated. The author concludes that it is possible to verify the semantic divergence of the names registered in the two atlases in relation to what is verified in lexicographical works. He also highlights the need for a thorough appreciation of regionalist definitions when updating dictionaries.

“*Dialectal dictionaries in class: for what and for whom?*”, an article developed by Ivan Pedro Nascimento (UFBA), discusses the dialect dictionary as a linguistic reference work and makes suggestions for how this type of publication can be integrated into teaching. Having as a starting point the dialogue with some official documents – PCN and BNCC –, the text promotes an analysis of Bahian vocabulary and outlines four activities for the use of dialectal dictionaries in the classroom. Finally, the author’s search reflects on the need to establish a relationship between teaching and research for access to different and new resources.

The penultimate article in the dossier, written by Gilson Costa Freire (UFRRJ) and Ricardo Joseh Lima (UERJ), is titled “*Teaching and disseminating linguistic variation: two skills of a sociolinguist for the 21st century*”. The authors discuss the need to disseminate scientific knowledge produced in the variationist approach, as well as its application to language teaching. To this end, the authors present a critical balance of the works shown at the symposium of the same title, held at the *1st International Forum on Sociolinguistics: description, theory, methodology and teaching*. The authors emphasize that the discussions that took place during the symposium: (i) brought concrete proposals for the dissemination of linguistic variation through memes, videos and playful narratives using new technologies; (ii) reported the survey of language concepts in teacher education with a focus on variation; and (iii) described a successful pedagogical mediation experience in the classroom around a variable linguistic phenomenon.

Fiana Aparecida Vanz (UFRGS), in the article “*Pedagogy of linguistic variation in the tasks of a ‘Portuguese as an Additional Language’ online course*”, analyzes the tasks applied in the online course of Spanish and Portuguese for Exchange (CEPI) and Portuguese as an Additional Language for exchange students to exercise the role of student at the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS). She seeks to answer the following questions: (a) which aspects of linguistic variation are addressed in CEPI tasks? and (b) how is linguistic variation addressed in CEPI’s pedagogical tasks? Therefore, the research investigates linguistic variation in test-based pedagogical tasks and involves assessment of courseware. The results indicate that some tasks include aspects of the pedagogy of linguistic variation. The author also reports that, although linguistic variation is not the central theme of the tasks, there may nonetheless be benefits for students to have contact with the different language repertoires represented in the textual genres of the tasks.

In general terms, this dossier reveals the richness of linguistic research and brings together a representative sample of articles that explore the potential of doing Brazilian Sociolinguistics in tune with national and international scientific practices. The dossier helps to highlight work in Brazilian sociolinguistics and serves to show how that work is connected with a range of theories and fields of knowledge. We offer a rich panel of research to the readership! We hope that you take full advantage of the contribution of each text included in this dossier.

Finally, we would like to thank all those who contributed to this dossier and, especially, the reviewers, for the precious feedback they provided us, and the readers, who will be able to give new directions to the research findings and experiences presented here.

Enjoy your reading!

The organizers/editors