

We are pleased to present the **athematic volume (22.3)** from *Signum: Estudos da Linguagem*, which brings together eight articles by researchers from different Brazilian states (Paraná, Santa Catarina, Alagoas, São Paulo, Rio Grande do Sul) and covers areas such as Discourse Analysis, Functionalism, Sociolinguistics, Literacy and Applied Linguistics).

The article, based on the French Orientation Discourse Analysis, *Interpretative Paths: The media circulation of Bolsonaro's statements and the construction of the sexist and authoritarian discourse*, by Ernani Cesar de Freitas and Maria Joana Chiodelli Chaise, starts the present volume bringing a description and an analysis of the impact of an interview by deputy Jair Bolsonaro (PSL), candidate for the presidency of Brazilian Republic in 2018, on its assets and the receipt of the so-called 'housing assistance' and the interpretative course designed by the media from the circulation of the statement highlighted by vehicles that have reproduced the original interview. According to the authors, "highlight and overassertion potentiate the production and circulation of declared maneuvers, guiding readers in the construction of meanings".

In the article *Oral Discursive Practices Involving Printed Materials and Fictional Narratives*, Kariny Amorim Vanderlei and Eduardo Calil, guided in literacy, discuss oral discursive practices involving interactional situations between a Brazilian child and their different interlocutors. The authors highlight that there is a predominance of interactional situations and oral discursive practices involving books of children's stories and texts of classical children's literature read to the participating child, mainly by the mother, and that the establishment of these practices is capital to "capture" child to this symbolic universe and the entry into the functioning of language, marked both by their gestures, vocalizations and speeches, as well as the adult's interpretation and their relation with the history narrated.

Rodrigo Schaefer discusses, in the article *The Overcoming of an Intercultural Misunderstanding in Teletandem*, how occurred the overcoming of a misunderstanding between cultures in a partnership on Teletandem. According to the author, the analysis showed that the dialog with the "other" (between one of the participants and the teacher-mediator) favored the overcoming of the misunderstanding between cultures, which indicates that there is a need for the teacher-mediator to provide moments of reflection in cases of possible misunderstandings in intercultural telecolaboratives contexts.

In article *Dialogical Anthropophagy: looking at Tarsila do Amaral*, Luciane de Paula and Douglas Neris de Souza feature a dialogical reflection on carnivalization in Tarsila do Amaral, guided by the notions of bakhtinian studies of dialogism and carnivalization and taking as *corpus* painting Anthropophagy, composed by syncrisis of A Negra and Abaporu, in a dialog with the modern aesthetics. The authors analyze the constitution of identity(ies) by means of the alterity(ies), *i.e.*, how much the voice of the other constitutes the voice of the self, composed by a clash that, in the case of Tarsila, constitutes the stylistic trait of her aesthetic, of an artistic identity and of Brazil's image. According to the authors, "the relevance turns to the reflection on these ideas, in a moment of resistance, rupture and confirmation of traditions, such as the moment lived at the beginning of the last century, configured otherwise, for being another time history".

Alexandre Stein and Dircel Aparecida Kailer in the article *Oral Realisations of Orthographic Diphthongs in English Language*, present an analysis of how Brazilian learners of English as a second language (L2) perform, orally, orthographic diphthongs of that language. They conclude that most of the study participants perform diphthongs misspellings of L2 as the standard cultured of pronunciation of that language. They

also observed that, unlike the extralinguistic contexts analyzed, the linguistic ones are relevant to the achievement or not of these diphthongs as the cultivated standard.

Anchored in Variationist Sociolinguistics, Celeste Maria da Rocha Ribeiro, in *Nominal Number Agreement in Portuguese Used in Oiapoque-AP*, discusses the use of nominal concordance in oral data of 18 Oiapoque inhabitants, presented in a framework of changing in progress triggered by the incorporation of more urban traits to the city, especially in younger speakers that tend to “make greater use of plural marks, in the constituent elements of the noun phrase, in the variety of Brazilian Portuguese, used in the Oiapoque.”

The article *Post-Verbal Negative Sentences in Paraná (Brazil)*, by Rerisson Cavalcante, describes the post-verbal negative sentences in Portuguese spoken in Paraná, from the project Linguistic Atlas of Brazil data (ALiB). According to the author, “The results show an asymmetric geographical distribution of [neg VP neg] and [VP neg] in Paraná, with [VP neg] being absent in several dialects in which [neg VP neg] is already manifested. Regarding grammatical status of these variants, the results show that, despite the low productivity, they are closer to the properties of the negative post-verbal in the Northeastern Brazil than in Portuguese Parliament, because they are available in different interrogative (polar) and completive contexts instead of being restricted to declarative matrix”.

Tatiana Schwochow Pimpão and Edair Maria Görski, authors of the article *From Present Subjunctive to Present Indicative: Evidence of transition in writing from Santa Catarina*, in the interface between the Theory of Variation and Change and the Linguistic Functionalism, revisit the work of Pimpão (2012) and examine the variable context of present subjunctive (PS) and present indicative (PI) in a diachronic sample composed of letters to the editor published in newspapers in Florianópolis and Lages (SC) from the end of the 19th century until the end of the 20th century, seeking contextual evidence of transition. The authors identify, “in addition to the increase in the frequency of PI from the 1960's, the contexts favorable to the expansion of this verbal form (epistemic sub-mode with spread out temporal projection and direct objective substantive sentences with cognitive verbs, notably the lexical item *think/guess*) and constraint contexts (deontic sub-mode with future projection and sentences with formal triggers, such as perhaps, and concessive conjunctions)”. They emphasize that “the results of those factors that act in an imbricated way, co-occurring with PS and PI in each period and over time, support to the idea that PI, in gradual transition, will slowly spreading for functional domain of PS, in writing from Santa Catarina”.

In *Variation of ‘Tu’ and ‘You’ in the Subject Position in Coité do Nóia/AL*, Suziane de Oliveira Porto Silva and Elyne Giselle de Santana Lima Aguiar Vitório analyze, also based on the Theory of Variation and Linguistic Change and using the Power and Solidarity Theory to discuss the existing relationships in communicative situations, “how pronominal variation of second person singular tu and você occurs in subject position in the speech community of Coité do Nóia/AL”. For this, they used some basic steps of the Variationist Sociolinguistics methodology, such as defining dependent and independent variables and delimiting the research sample, among others.

We conclude this presentation by thanking the authors who have trusted their papers to *Signum: Estudos da Linguagem* and the reviewer for their assessments, which contribute to the enhancement of the published articles. We wish you all a **great reading!**

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