

Signum: Estudos da Linguagem began its trajectory in 1998 as a journal created and maintained by the Postgraduate Program in Letters, at the State University of Londrina (Universidade Estadual de Londrina). With the separation of the areas of Literature and Linguistics, in 2001, the magazine also became autonomous and for 24 uninterrupted years and 49 issues it has been a space par excellence where different currents of thought in the area of Language travel. Thus, with volume 25, issue 1, Signum completes a quarter of a century of a fruitful existence, having started as an annual publication, later becoming a biannual and now a quarterly magazine.

In commemoration of the 50th issue of this journal, the Editorial Board, following the suggestion of the Project Atlas Linguístico do Brasil, endorsed the publication of a issue in honor of the dialectologist and sociolinguist Carlota da Silveira Ferreira, a retired professor at the Federal University of Bahia (Universidade Federal da Bahia - UFBA). She is a researcher with relevant intellectual production in the areas of Dialectology and Sociolinguistics, of which she is one of the pioneers.

Born in the city of Estância, Sergipe, she moved very early to Salvador with her parents and siblings, without, however, breaking ties with Sergipe, where a large part of her maternal family continues to live. He completed his master's degree at the UFBA in 1979. The interest in the home state is certainly found in the desire to carry out the Linguistic Atlas of Sergipe, a project that began in 1963, the time of the first surveys. In 1964, it took students from the 4th. series of the Letters Course for new surveys, having carried out, with the group of professors of Letters from UFBA, the definitive surveys in 1967 and 1968.

Professor at UFBA since 1961, she had a productive academic life, working not only in teaching, but also in research, whose space she shared with colleagues Suzana Cardoso, Jacyra Mota, Vera Rollemberg, Judith Freitas, Dinah Callou, Nadja Andrade and Rosa Virgínia Mattos and Silva, among others.

In the field of research, he actively collaborated in carrying out the projects:

1. Atlas Prévio dos Falares Baianos (APFB), coordinated by Nelson Rossi and published in 1963. This is the first state atlas and the starting point for geolinguistic studies of Portuguese spoken in Brazil. In this project, Carlota acted in the various stages of the process, from data collection in eight of the 50 investigated points to the artisanal making of her letters.
2. Atlas Linguístico de Sergipe (ALS). The honoree was one of the organizers of the work, standing out as a field researcher and conducting interviews in nine of the 15 points of the project's network.
3. Study of the Cultured Urban Linguistics Standard in Salvador (NURC Project) – inter-institutional project, implemented in 1970 in five Brazilian capitals: Recife, Salvador, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Porto Alegre. In this project, Ferreira dedicated himself to Conversation Analysis, reflecting on urban lexicon, phonetic aspects and conversational markers.

In short, Carlota Ferreira left her mark on lexical, phonetic and morphosyntactic studies of rural Portuguese and dedicated herself to more comprehensive and descriptive linguistic-anthropological studies of Dialectology in Brazil. In addition, in the field of Conversation Analysis, it dealt with conversational markers and the influence of the age factor on the choice of urban lexicon.

Thus, this issue of Signum, composed of works by researchers who know and recognize the important role of the scholar in the field of Linguistics, represents a simple tribute from the team of the Linguistic Atlas of Brazil - ALiB to those who were one of the pillars of Dialectology and Geolinguistics in Brazilians. In this

way, issue one of the twenty-fifth volume, which is under the aegis of Dialectology and Sociolinguistics, following the paths of our honoree, includes themes from the studies of variation and has articles from six Brazilian states (Bahia, Pará, Maranhão, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul), evidencing the reach and prestige of the honoree.

The first text entitled *Bahia and Sergipe: a linguistic continuum that lasts in time*, signed by Carlota's fellow countrymen, Jacyra Andrade Mota and Josane Moreira de Oliveira, presents a study with lexical data, comparing the records of the previous Atlas of Bahian speeches - APFB (ROSSI, 1963), from the Linguistic Atlas of Sergipe - ALS (FERREIRA *et al.*, 1987) and from the Linguistic Atlas of Brazil - ALiB (CARDOSO *et al.*, 2014) in search of a lexical continuum, in evidence of what was proposed by Nascentes (1953), the delimitation of Bahian sub-speech. For this article, the authors discussed data from letters from the ALS and corresponding letters from the APFB, in addition to considering the answers to four questions from the ALiB. The study reflects on the characteristics of Bahian sub-speech and confirms Nascente's proposition of a linguistic continuum from Bahia to Sergipe that lasts over time.

The second article of this issue is entitled *Returning to Helvécia, going to the Amazon: eu foi, ele foi?*, by researchers from Pará Marilúcia de Oliveira Cravo, Celiane Sousa Costa, Ana Paula Tavares Magno and Flávia Helena da Silva Paz, discusses verbal agreement on data collected in Helvécia, an Afro-Brazilian community in southern Bahia, based on records by Ferreira (1994) and Lucchesi (2009), and on records from two other Afro-Brazilian communities in the Lower Amazon of Pará, based on data from Coast (2019). As a result, the authors demonstrate that variants found in the Bahian community in the 1960s are recorded in Amazonian communities in 2016, concluding that the use of this variety highlights a possible reduction in the verbal paradigm of Brazilian Portuguese and, according to the authors, "it would be related to an alteration linked to the phonetic level, characteristic of the popular norm".

In *The formation of the plural in nominal items in the speech of people from Maranhão and Sergipe based on geolinguistic data*, the third article in this issue, researchers from Maranhão, Cibelle Corrêa Béliche Alves, Conceição de Maria de Araujo Ramos and José de Ribamar Mendes Bezerra discuss the variation in the formation of the plural, based on the assumptions of Pluridimensional Dialectology and Sociolinguistics, investigating the phenomenon of nominal agreement in the speech of informants from Maranhão and Sergipe from the Linguistic Atlas of Maranhão (ALiMA) and the Linguistic Atlas of Brazil (ALiB), respectively. As a result, the authors point to a tendency towards variation in the formation of the plural for the items under study and, according to their words, largely conditioned by "diastatic factors in nominal items in Brazilian Portuguese (BP)".

The fourth article entitled *The variation of verb agreement in the speech of northern Paraná* is signed by researchers from Paraná Jacqueline Ortelan Maia Botassini and Laura Bellanda Galuch and addresses verbal agreement which, according to the authors, can occur motivated by factors that go beyond the linguistic. The article, based on the assumptions of Variationist Sociolinguistics, examined the variation of verbal agreement in the speech of people from the north of Paraná, in view of the possible conditioning factors – extralinguistic factors such as gender, age group and level of education, and the linguistic factors degree of salience phonics and position of the subject in relation to the verb, concluding that the latter and the extralinguistic factors sex and schooling were favorable for verbal agreement.

Vanderci de Andrade Aguilera and Fabiane Cristina Altino, authors from Paraná who signed the fifth article of this edition, *Lexical aspects of rural speech in geolinguistic data collected in Bahia, Sergipe and Paraná*, discuss the geolinguistic data related to the naming of canine and molar teeth, collected in two samples: one formed by the variants from the interior of Bahia, Sergipe and Paraná, registered in the state linguistic atlas and the second, by the variants collected from the informants that make up the database of the Linguistic Atlas of Brazil - ALiB. The authors compared the rural data recorded in the regional atlas to those collected in the urban area by ALiB and recorded, as a result, the lexical collections regarding the (dis)similarity, the chronological distance that separates the studied *corpora* and the environment – rural or urban, of where does the data come from.

*The lexical discoveries about roundabouts in the northeast region*, by Mariana Spagnolo Martins, Josyelle Bonfante Curti and Dayse de Souza Lourenço Simões, from Paraná, make up the sixth article of the magazine. The authors analyze the data collected from the answers given to Question 198, in the points of the network of the Project Atlas Linguístico do Brasil referring to the Northeast Region. They conclude that the variants for the concept of roundabout/roundabout, from the semantic field “Urban Life”, from the Semantic-lexical Questionnaire, registered among the Northeastern informants, reflect the polymorphism of the term and, according to the authors, “the possible discoveries about the predominance of one form over the others in the analyzed area.

The seventh article, *Phraseologisms and linguistic taboos in the denominations for devil in the Brazilian Northeast*, by the Bahian authors Geisa Borges da Costa and Marcela Moura Torres Paim, investigates the phraseological units and linguistic taboos registered in the linguistic repertoire of Northeasterners to name the lexical item *diabo*, from the ALiB Project database, collected in Alagoas, Pernambuco and Maranhão. The analysis had Pluridimensional Geolinguistics as a theoretical-methodological basis and revealed the presence of phraseologisms and linguistic taboos permeated by the religious beliefs of the speakers.

The article *Proposal for the construction of the terminological dictionary of fish farming in the Amazon*, eighth of this edition and authored by the people of Pará by Josué Leonardo Santos de Souza Lisboa and Alcides Fernandes de Lima, proposes the construction of the terminological dictionary of fish farming in the Amazon - PesciTerm from interviews with workers in the area, data collected in written textual genres and data available in YouTube videos. To achieve this goal, the authors rely on the help of computer programs. The article revisits the stages and scope of the terminological dictionary.

The authors Orlando da Silva Azevedo, from Amazonas, and Felício Wessling Margotti, from Santa Catarina, sign the ninth article *A geolinguistic study of the lexical variable prostitute in Manaus*, in which the lexical variants registered for the designation of the prostitute referent in the Manauara language are discussed. With theoretical support of Multidimensional Dialectology, the data collected in the city of Manaus, Amazonas, were analyzed and the results showed that the lexical variable prostitute presents many lexical variants, demonstrating the polymorphism of the term.

*The variation in the reduction of the diphthong au from Latin to Portuguese* is the tenth article, by the authors Leici Landherr Moreira and Evelyne Patricia Figueiredo de Sousa Costa, who study the variation of the phenomenon of reduction of the primary diphthong from Latin to Portuguese. With the theoretical contribution of Historical Sociolinguistics, the authors sought an explanation in diachrony for the phenomenon of reduction of the diphthong *au*. The results, considering the socio-historical motivation, point, according to the authors, “to a less careful speech, as an indication of the speaker/writer’s social condition”.

These collected articles demonstrate the vitality of the field of variation studies and the prestige of our honoree who walked the first paths of Brazilian Dialectology and Sociolinguistics. We are grateful for the researcher’s contribution to the area and the authors who shared their experiences with us.

Good reading!

The organizers.