

This issue 3 of *Signum: Estudos da Linguagem* (volume 25) is a posthumous tribute to Professor Ludoviko Carnasciali dos Santos, who did his academic studies at the Federal University of Paraná (graduation in 1976 and master's degree in 1979) and at the Federal University of Santa Catarina (PhD in 1997), all in the area of Language, with greater expressiveness in the area of the Description of Indigenous Languages, a theme on which this issue of *Signum: Estudos da Linguagem* is found.

It consists of six articles by 10 authors, from 4 Brazilian states (Mato Grosso, Pará, Paraná and Rio de Janeiro), from the Federal District and one from abroad, Canada. The presentation of the research begins with a posthumous tribute to Professor Ludoviko, followed by two studies, one on the Asuriní language of the Xingu (Tupí-Guaraní family, Tupí branch) and another on the Kÿikatêjê language (Jê family, Macro-Jê branch); then two articles take place that deal with the Kaingang language (Jê family, Macro-Jê branch), ending with an article whose focus is on some languages of the Jê family.

The first article is entitled *Contributions by Ludoviko Carnasciali dos Santos to linguistic studies of indigenous languages in Brazil – a posthumous homage*, by Ana Suelly Arruda Câmara Cabral, from the University of Brasília (UnB). Ludoviko dos Santos was a linguist who greatly contributed to the study of Brazilian Indigenous Languages, especially those belonging to the Jê family (Macro-Jê branch). The text presents us with biographical and bibliographical information about the researcher, emphasizing the contact with renowned researchers during his academic life, such as Aparecida Barbosa, Lucy Seki and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald. His studies on the Kîsêdjê language (Suyá) are highlighted, which influenced linguistic research on grammatical properties typical of Jê languages. The article concludes by emphasizing “his commitment and dedication to the promotion and dissemination of research on Indigenous Languages in academic spaces, where his legacy remains alive for new generations of linguists”.

Next, Antonia Alves Pereira, from the Federal University of Pará (UFPA), presents the article *Causativization in Asuriní of Xingu*. In her work, the author discusses the process of changing valency through causativization in Asuriní do Xingu, whose speakers inhabit an Indigenous Land (IL) in the municipality of Altamira, Pará. Based on typological-functional linguistics, Pereira discusses the formation of causative predicates and the types of causativization in this language, as well as the effects they cause in the sentence, emphasizing that this process in languages is linked to semantic, morphological and syntactic components. From a semantic point of view, causativization can be classified as direct, indirect and sociative. Syntactically, the process is not productive in Asuriní, probably because of the high productivity of morphological causativization. The author points out the morphemes {*mu-*}, {*eru-*} and {*-ukat*} as responsible for morphological causativization, pointing out, in particular, the fact that {*eru-*} plays a causative role in some Tupí-Guaraní languages and an applicative one in others. The research results show that, after affixing the causative morpheme to the verb, the sentence undergoes structural and functional changes.

Under the title *Aspects of the nominal morphology of the Kÿikatêjê language*, Lucivaldo Silva da Costa, from the Federal University of Southern and Southeastern Pará (Unifesspa) and Quêlvia Souza Tavares, from the Federal Institute of Pará (IFPA), present an overview of such a language and the Kÿikatêjê people from the Kôjakati village, to then describe the types of names existing in the language (relative names, descriptive names and absolute names, considered from the morphological, syntactic and semantic point of view), as well as their grammatical properties (categories of number and gender). Then, the authors discuss some aspects of the derivational morphology of nouns (attenuation, intensification and composition) in Kÿikatêjê. Finally, they dealt with nominalization, studying agent, patient and circumstance names.

The fourth article, entitled *Variation of the word isóg (I) in Kaingang indigenous lands in Paraná: a diatopic study*, presents an analysis of how the first person singular *isóg*, in the Kaingang language, is pronounced in some Indigenous Lands (ILs) in Paraná. The authors, Damaris Kanĩnsãnh Felisbino and Marcelo Silveira, from the State University of Londrina (UEL), in a geolinguistic study, investigated the way speakers pronounce this personal pronoun in eight (of the twelve) Paraná ILs. In the ILs Apucarantina, Barão de Antonina, Mococa, the pronunciation was *isóg*, in the ILs Queimadas, Ivaí, Faxinal, Marrecas, they found the pronunciation *ijóg* and in the IL Rio das Cobras, the pronunciation was *só*; a fourth known pronunciation, *sóg*, was not pronounced by any of the contributors. As this is an ongoing research, the *sóg* variant can still be found in other ILs in Paraná or, alternatively, in the other states where the Kaingang are located (São Paulo, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul). They conclude, then, that there is phonological variation (*ijóg* and *só*) in relation to the variants considered more frequent (*isóg* and *sóg*), which may be constituting a new variant, in the ILs in which there is this variation.

Next, the article by Marcia Nascimento and Gean Damulakis, from the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro (UFRJ), and Suzi Lima, from the University of Toronto, entitled *Number and the count/mass distinction in Kaingang*, preliminarily describes the count/mass distinction in Kaingang. The authors first showed that in this language there is no exclusive morphological marker for the plural in nouns and that the morphological processes in verbs (supplementation, reduplication, prefixation of the morpheme *kyg-*) may be associated with the plurality of events (iterativity) and the singular *versus* plural distinction in verbal arguments. Second, they presented constructions with numerals and quantifiers distinguishing count and mass nouns, as well as count nouns directly combining numerals and mass nouns requiring counting/measurement units in these constructions. The authors also dealt with the quantifiers ‘*e* ‘many’ (interpreted as cardinality) and *mág* ‘very’ (interpreted as volume). They finish the text by showing that some massive nouns can occur directly combined with numerals/countable quantifier.

The article ‘*Subject Marker*’ in some Jê languages (Macro-Jê): *diachronic sources and grammaticalization*, by Maxwell Gomes Miranda from the Federal University of Mato Grosso (UFMT), is part of the pioneering work of Professor Ludoviko Carnasciali dos Santos, in which the author examines “the probable diachronic sources from which nominative case markers *tóg* and *ra* (~*ta*) developed in the Kaingáng, Kĩsêdjê (Suyá) and Tapayuna languages, respectively”. By comparing the three languages based on grammaticalization theory, distinct diachronic sources are established for nominative case markers, which are related to the conceptual domain of spatial deixis. The author found a multiplicity of uses of case markers in these languages, arguing that “this multiplicity of uses constitutes an exemplary case of polygrammaticalization”. As a result, the author finds a connection between the languages researched with regard to this grammaticalization process, shedding light on “grammatical properties still little explored in synchronic and diachronic studies of Jê languages (Macro-Jê)”.

The present volume also includes the article *Long Form and Short Form Verbs in Suyá*, by Ludoviko Carnasciali dos Santos, presented and initially published in the *Proceedings of the VI International Symposium on Social Communication* in Santiago de Cuba in 1999. The text revisits the discussion raised in his doctoral thesis defended in 1997 about the morphosyntactic contexts in which long form verbs occur in the Suyá language. According to the author, this language is characterized by presenting “a morphophonological variation of verbs conditioned, most of the time, by negation, progressive aspect, and future aspect.” Although he used different terminology in his thesis (FA and FB) to refer to short and long forms, in this article, Santos explicitly engages with Popjes and Popjes (1986), who introduced these terms in the description and analysis of verbs in Jê languages and their direct implications for sentence structure and therefore the case marking system as a whole. Making this article accessible to the scientific community is a way to keep up with the originality of thought and contributions of Professor Ludoviko Carnasciali dos Santos to a more accurate understanding of Jê family languages.

The seven articles published in this volume demonstrate part of the research in the description of indigenous languages carried out in Brazil, encouraged by researchers such as Professor Ludoviko dos Santos, Ludo, as many called him. Among the authors, we have friends and colleagues of the honoree, students and admirers for his work, for his research, for his commitment to scientific production aimed not only at describing the languages he researched, but also at indigenous school education.

We thank the authors, who shared their knowledge and experience with us, enabling us to produce material for the dissemination of scientific research that enhance research in the country and in the world a little more.

A pleasant reading for you!

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The organizers