

Introduction

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*Special Issue on Discourse Analysis Studies*¹

Discourse Analysis studies have been consolidated through their different trends, namely, French Discourse Analysis, Dialogical Analysis of Discourse and Critical Discourse Analysis. Thus, based on a discursive perspective, researchers all over the world have been encouraged to search for answers that may be found in several types of texts, be them literary or not, verbal or non-verbal.

The second 2019 issue of *Revista Letras Raras* is dedicated to discourse studies, offering reflections that are focused on this area of knowledge. It brings together six articles related to discourse studies and four others that, although not directly related to the theme of this issue, still follow the focus and scope of the journal. The authors are from universities that are located in different regions of Brazil. Two foreign professors, one from Norway and the other from China, also contributed to this issue, which highlights the international reach of this journal.

The universities of the Brazilian authors are the Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro [Federal University of Rio de Janeiro] - UFRJ, Universidade Federal da Paraíba [Federal University of Paraíba] – UFPB, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul [Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul] – UFRGS, Universidade Federal de Pelotas [Federal University of Pelotas] – UFPel, Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina [Federal University of Santa Catarina] – UFSC, Universidade de Brasília [University of Brasilia] – UnB, Universidade Federal de Santa Maria [Federal University of Santa Maria] – UFSM, Universidade Federal de São Paulo [Federal University of São Paulo] – UNIFESP, Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul [Federal University of Fronteira Sul] – UFFS, Universidade de São Paulo [University of São Paulo]– USP e Universidade Santo Amaro [Santo Amaro University] – UNISA. The universities of the foreign authors are the University of Trondheim, in Norway, and Wuhan University, in China. When we think

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about the discussions brought together in this issue, we realize that this diversity of authors and their origins shows not only the reach of the journal, but also the relativity of distances.

Therefore, this special issue offers different perspectives of research in this field. We thus call readers' attention to Derlise Stübe and Gabriele de Aguiar's (UFFS) article titled *Linguistic policies at the space between-language-cultures: the indigenous subject in official documents*. They analyze state and national documents, such as the 1998 Constitution of Brazil, the 1996 *Lei de Diretrizes e Bases da Educação Nacional* [National Educational Guidelines and Framework Law] (LDB) and the 2014 *Proposta Curricular de Santa Catarina* [Curricular Proposal of Santa Catarina] (PCSC), from the Chapecó Campus of the Universidade Federal da Fronteira Sul [Federal University of Fronteira Sul] – UFFS. The analysis of the documents focuses on the linguistic policies that affect the relationship between indigenous students and their coexisting language and points to the “muzzling of the culture-language of the indigenous that resounds in the official documents through the white men's speech” (p. 8). This leads the authors to state that “there is an indigenous labeling as being wild, non-civilized, and needing to go through a civilization process” (p. 8).

Based on Pêcheux, in *The ideological interpellation process and cynicism in the Discourse Analysis research*, Luciana Iost Vinhas (UFPEl) underscores modalities that allow some relation between subject and ideology, namely, identification, counteridentification, and disidentification. According to her, “this relation is crossed and determined by discursive formations” and cynicism is “part of the discursive operation through a forging process” (p. 30). Still under the French Discourse Analysis perspective, Ângela Paula Nunes Ferreira and Joseeldo da Silva Junior (UFPB) analyze, in *Gender relations and ideological clashes in the heterotopic web space*, discourse formations in a heterotopic space of ideological clashes, the social network Twitter. They discuss the creation of the *hashtags* #meuamigosecreto, #minhafeministasecreta and #meubolsominionsecreto, and analyze utterances from these campaigns, pointing out that memory is the origin of issues related to gender, sexuality and feminist claims. For them, the meaning effects of these utterances reveal social conflicts arising from enunciation spaces, from the social conditions assumed by different socially organized subjects” (p. 41).

Francisco Jeimes de Oliveira Paiva (UECE) and José Ribamar Lopes Batista Júnior's (UFPI) article *Bolsonarian discourse in multimodal metaphors about the flexibilization of gun ownership laws: a dialectical analysis-in relational cartoon* analyzes discourses of ideological domination in multimodal metaphors from the dialectic-relational perspective. They confirm that it is not only a question of language(s) as it occurs in ways other than the verbal. The article is anchored on the “understanding that multimodal metaphors are operated by verbal-visual representation in cartoons about the flexibilization of possession of weapons in the Bolsonaro Government, transmitted and replicated in social networks in 2018 to 2019” (p. 58). The research *corpus* is available on *Humor Político*, *Tijolaço* and *A Charge Online* websites. The authors identified “discourses of ideological domination present in this hybrid genre,” leading the reader to identify the “semioses inserted in social practices, acting, above all, in the reflexive representations resulting from the activities of the social actors” (p. 58). Still related to the 2018 elections in Brazil, Ana Paula Carvalho Schmidt (UFSM), based on the Critical Discourse Analysis and the Systemic Functional Linguistics, discusses polarization, the use of social media and the spread of fake news as events that were the principal characteristics of these elections. In her article, titled *Political discourse about education in the pre-electoral period: what should we expect from the candidates?*, she analyzes the discursive resources of pre-candidates and believes that democracy may be an important challenge to the Brazilian citizens in relation to their political position.

Still related to Discourse Analysis, Ana Luiza Ramazzina Ghirardi (UNIFESP) analyzes how the notion of “visual citation” works in the graphic adaptation of Anne Frank’s diary. Therefore, in *Visual citation: crossing intermedial borders in Anne Frank’s Diary*, she finds in Kristeva’s thinking the necessary basis for the plurality of citations, as it absorbs and transforms other texts, constituting the basis for the discussion of the verbal and visual construction of comics. Her analysis shows that, contrary to the idea that would claim that the adapted text is fragile, “the media recycled in ‘visual citations’ achieve their communicative potential expanded, crossing borders and creating interfaces with other forms of art” (p. 129).

In the non-thematic section of this issue, we find an article that showcases how the Museum of Tomorrow (Rio de Janeiro) is connected to current demands, as it is conceived

to regulate the memory of Brazil and Brazilians in order to present a representation of society that is based on the idealization of the people. In Elaine Pereira Daróz and Lucília Maria Abrahão e Sousa's (USP-RP) article titled *In the museum, history and memory embrace Tomorrow*, we find a dialogue between the meanings inscribed in the Museum of Tomorrow and the concept of Presentism, which stems from French historian François Hartog, a professor of the School for Advanced Studies in the Social Sciences (France).

In the next article, titled *The Norwegian learners' difficulties by using French markers of discursive relations*, Nelly Foucher Stenkløv, from the University of Trondheim, reflects on use of markers of discourse relations and proposes that this use be examined under a psychoanalytic perspective, focusing on the capacity students have to structure texts. She identifies and analyzes the difficulties faced by Norwegian learners when they study French as a foreign language with the use of markers, taking into account text coherence and the challenges posed by the syntax, semantics, and pragmatics of the French language.

In *Shakespeare in the manga: the reading issue and literary adaptation*, Jack Brandão (UNISA/CONDES-FOTÓS Imago Lab) and Vanessa Alves (CONDES-FOTÓS Imago Lab), grounded in the concepts of reading and interdisciplinarity, analyze comic books. Based on the qualitative method of bibliographical research, they reflect on sequential narratives and the mixing of word and image in a literary adaptation of Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*.

The last article in this issue is *The Magic of Modiano's Memories*. Researcher Ying Tan (University of Wuhan) emphasizes memory in the literature of the award-winning French writer. Focusing on the oeuvre of French writer Patrick Modiano, she highlights that "Mnemosyne, the goddess of memory to which we can draw the sources of the poetic art and puts us in the reflection in the old experiences that could have offered us different choices and whose value deserves further study" (p. 205).

Besides these articles, readers will also find two book reviews, a translation and a chronicle. Still in the scope of the thematic articles, Jaqueline Coêlho, from the Instituto Federal de Educação e Tecnologia de Brasília [Federal Institute of Education, Science and Technology of Brasília], reviews *Outras perspectivas em análise de discurso crítica [Other perspectives of Critical Discourse Analysis]* (2018). The book is edited by Viviane de Melo Resende and Jacqueline Fiuza da Silva Regis, and was published by Pontes Publishing House. Experts in the field consider this work an important contribution to Critical

Discourse Analysis. The second review is by Rhafaela Rico Bertolino Beriula Correio, from the Universidade do Estado de Mato Grosso [State University of Mato Grosso]. She reviews *Análise do discurso digital: sujeito, espaço, memória e arquivo* [*Digital discourse analysis: subject, space, memory, and archive*] (2018), authored by researcher Cristiane Dias and also published by Pontes Publishing House. This work offers a reflection on discourse and on how the subject understands himself/herself in a society that is increasingly digital. The next text is Rafael de Arruda Sobral's (UFMG) translation of Elizabeth Bishop's poem *Letter to N.Y.*, and is followed by the last text, viz., David Araújo de Carvalho's (UESPI) chronicle titled *Além da subversão* [*Beyond subversion*]. This way, our editorial policy keeps being pursued.

Professors Micah Corum, from the Interamerican University of Puerto Rico, in San Germán, Orison Marden Bandeira de Melo Júnior, from the Universidade Federal do Rio Grande Norte [Federal University of Rio Grande Norte] and Maria Angélica de Oliveira, from Universidade Federal de Campina Grande [Federal University of Campina Grande] have served as invited editors and contributed to this issue of *Revista Letras Raras*. Professor Oliveira is one of the leaders of the LELLC research group [Laboratory of Language Studies in Contemporaneity], the research group that is responsible for this journal.

Dear reader friend, in this rich and captivating dialogue between Linguistics and Literature, we steadfastly keep our desire that the texts in this issue once again enable the sharing of knowledge, which is the main objective of *RLR*.

Have a great read!

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