

RETROSPECTIVAS / OVERVIEWS

1.1/2, 1985: 95-106

**A DIALÉTICA DA GÊNESE E DO EMPRÉSTIMO NA
CONSTITUIÇÃO DA PSICOLINGÜÍSTICA
(Borrowing and Genesis as Dialectically
Related Themes in the History of Psycholinguistics)**

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This paper attempts to demonstrate that, in spite of its prestige as an independent academic field, psycholinguistics is still struggling for epistemological autonomy from linguistics and psychology. The reason is that all current questions in the field spring from two opposing tendencies that have played alternating roles in its historical development. One is to borrow theory and method from both linguistics and psychology. The other is to put a premium on genetic issues and thereby attempt to reconstruct the field anew. It is argued that recognition of the dialectical nature of the relationship between these two tendencies would clarify important epistemological issues and thus contribute to the advancement of the field.

2.1, 1986: 105-26

**A ANÁLISE DE DISCURSO:
ALGUMAS OBSERVAÇÕES
(Discourse Analysis: Some Observations)**

Eni Pulcinelli ORLANDI (*Universidade Estadual
de Campinas*)

Discourse Analysis development gives rise to questions concerning its relations with the Linguistic Science and the Scientific Theory of Social Formation.

In this paper we try to present some theoretical and methodological principles which, seen as a critical evaluation of concepts and notions, can suggest some answers to the questions mentioned above. Taking into account the two main lines of work in Discourse Analysis; i.e., the American and the European perspectives, we explain how the European view, undertaking the analysis of larger- than-sentence linguistic units, assumes at the same time that the change of the object of study entails a necessary change in both theoretical and methodological domains. To conclude, we show how this view introduces a new field of linguistic knowledge built upon the study of signification in its connection with the ideological formations. Therefore, this is a new way of introducing history in the reflections on language.

2.1, 1986: 127-44

ZELIG: UM CAMALEÃO-LINGÜISTA
(Zelig: a Chameleon-Linguist)

Fernando TARALLO (*Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo e Universidade Estadual de Campinas*)

A few configurations with distinct structural properties have been studied in relation to their discursive force. Topicalized and left-dislocated structures have recently received a great deal of scholarly attention (Cf. Chafe (1976), Kroch and Hindle (1982), Prince (1980, 1981), among others).

Strangely enough, the results from these studies have been pursued in languages which do not distinguish the two configurations structurally. Such is the case of spoken Brazilian Portuguese: a language with an advanced pro drop rule which is effective throughout the syntactic scale. In this paper it is proposed that for such languages other syntactic as well as prosodic devices are at work in order to carry out the discursive force normally performed by topicalization and left-dislocation in non-pro drop languages.

2.2, 1986: 231-48

**INTERACIONISMO E AQUISIÇÃO DE LINGUAGEM
(Interactionism and Language Acquisition)**

Cláudia T.G de LEMOS (*Universidade Estadual de Campinas*)

The claim of this paper is to present a critical review of the so called interactionist approaches to language acquisition and so of more or less recent statements about their failure as explanatory proposals. The first step in the direction of such evaluation is to clarify the issues, by pointing out the heterogeneous nature of the theoretical enterprises conflated under the term "interactionism". Each of those lines of research is subsequently discussed in the light of their implicit or explicit commitment to their constructivist counterpart, or, in other words, in the light of the question as to how they can account for the child's construction of linguistic subsystems at different levels of their functioning.

3.1, 1987: 57-84

**RECENT USES OF MENTALISTIC DATA IN READING
STRATEGY RESEARCH
(Usos Recentes de Dados Metalingüísticos
na Pesquisa sobre Estratégias de Leitura)**

Andrew D. COHEN (*The Hebrew University of
Jerusalem & Fulbright PUC-SP*)

Nestes últimos anos tem aumentado o interesse no emprego de medidas mentalísticas no estudo do processo de leitura, tanto para as intravisiões que as descrições fornecem aos professores no seu ensino quanto para as intravisiões que as mesmas descrições fornecem para os leitores na sua leitura. Depois, definem-se "estratégias na leitura" e métodos de informe verbal para estudá-las. A última parte do artigo trata de pesquisas feitas por estudantes na Universidade Hebraica de Jerusalém que se utilizaram do informe verbal em quatro áreas principais de investigação a saber: (1) o desenvolvimento de uma taxonomia para estratégias de leitura, (2) a verificação de adequação de medidas

mentalísticas para populações diferentes, (3) a determinação de similaridades entre a leitura na língua materna e num idioma estrangeiro, e (4) a descrição do processo quando os alunos fazem testes de compreensão de leitura. O artigo pretende apresentar descobertas que sejam ilustrativas dos tipos de dados empíricos que se podem obter por intermédio das medidas mentalísticas.

3.2, 1987: 215-35

**RESEARCH ON COGNITIVE PROCESSING
IN READING IN BRAZIL**
(Pesquisas sobre o Processamento
Cognitivo em Leitura no Brasil)

Andrew D. COHEN (*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem &
Fulbright - PUC-SP*)

Esta retrospectiva resenha os estudos que aplicam técnicas de protocolos verbais para a pesquisa sobre leitura no Brasil. Note-se que tais técnicas são instrumentos recentemente incorporados aos recursos de pesquisa já existentes nos estudos brasileiros. O artigo descreve doze trabalhos e demonstra que o emprego das técnicas de protocolos verbais para se estudar os processos de leitura no Brasil é caracterizado pela diversidade não só dos tópicos investigados como também das técnicas empregadas para o estudo destes mesmos tópicos. O artigo ainda contém sugestões para o prosseguimento das pesquisas no Brasil.

4.1, 1988: 85-113

**FLUXO E REFLUXO: UMA RETROSPECTIVA
DA LINGÜÍSTICA HISTÓRICA NO BRASIL**
(Ebb and Flow: an Overview of
Historical Linguistics in Brazil)

Rosa Virginia MATTOS E SILVA (*Universidade Federal da Bahia*)

The objective of this article is to present a retrospect of Historical Linguistics in Brazil. To attain this aim it was necessary to

define a concept of Historical Linguistics on which a retrospect could be based. A lato and stricto dichotomy in Historical Linguistics was established from the conceptual opposition between Theoretical and Historical Linguistics. Concentrating on the development of Historical Linguistics stricto sensu, its development in Brazil was related to the history of Linguistics studies here, and the sixties were recognized as being a watershed. The data show that the flux of Historical Linguistics in Brazil in the first half of this century reflects the dependence of Brazilian linguistics studies on Portugal. Also, within this period, the interrelation between historical linguistic studies and strictly philological studies are examined. The reflux of Historical Linguistics from the sixties onwards reflects the main tendencies of foreign structural and generative Linguistics which have displaced Historical Linguistics in its strict sense.

4.2,1988: 225-63

**O PRINCÍPIO DAS CATEGORIAS VAZIAS:
EVOLUÇÃO E TENDÊNCIAS
(The Empty Category Principle:
Evolution and Trends)**

Lucia M. P. LOBATO (*Universidade
de Brasília*)

The aim of this overview is to present the evolution of the Empty Category Principle (ECP) within generative grammar, from its emergence to current attempts to reevaluate it. Born as a development of the Nominative Island Constraint (NIC) for the purpose of explaining the that-trace effect, ECP is viewed today as unrelated to this effect. At present there are two approaches concerning ECP: the first assumes its relevance as an independent principle and the second tries to eliminate it and to derive its effects from Binding Theory. Within the former approach two main trends can be inferred: one that incorporates the requirement of canonical government into ECP and other that does not. This paper exemplifies these tendencies and tries to show the differences between them.

5.1, 1989:51-70

**RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN FORMAL LINGUISTICS AND
THEIR RELEVANCE TO ACQUISITION STUDIES
(Desenvolvimentos Recentes da Gramática Formal e
sua Relevância para Estudos de Aquisição)**

Derek BICKERTON (*University of Hawaii*)

O presente trabalho traça, de maneira clara e contundente, o diálogo mantido entre teorias mais interacionistas da aquisição da linguagem, desde o modelo de Chomsky (1965, *Aspects*) até o modelo mais recente e conhecido na literatura lingüística como *Regência e Vinculação e/ ou Princípios e Parâmetros*. Com base em evidências da crioulização da linguagem, propõe-se uma análise das diferenças entre as línguas e da supremacia da sintaxe sobre o componente interacional, a partir do modelo de aprendizagem do léxico, isto é: um modelo no qual a sintaxe é produzida através da interação entre o léxico e princípios. Tal modelo explicaria, por exemplo, por que é a sintaxe que, de uma maneira mais decisiva, nos divide a nós, seres humanos e falantes, de outras criaturas. Segundo a proposta do texto, pois, a tarefa central dos estudos em aquisição da linguagem seria a de descobrir o que, de verdade, capacita os mais ignorantes membros da nossa espécie a aprenderem o que não é, de forma alguma, aprendível pelo mais inteligente dos animais.

5.2, 1989:185-224

**O DITONGO NA PERSPECTIVA
DA FONOLOGIA ATUAL
(Diphthongs in Modern Phonology)**

Leda BISOL (*Universidade Federal do
Rio Grande do Sul*)

In this paper we will be concerned with the representation of diphthongs, in Brazilian Portuguese, taken as a combination of two underlying vowels, one of which becomes a glide by syllabification. An

enriched notion of the syllable permits us to distinguish two kinds of diphthong with different properties: those in which both vowels are present at the onset / rhyme tier tend to be preserved, whereas those in which the underlying high vowel is not present at the onset / rhyme tier tend to be lost. The latter are interchangeable with a single vowel.

6.1,1990: 55-82

**UMA INTRODUÇÃO AO ESTUDO DO HUMOR PELA
LINGÜÍSTICA**

**(An Introduction to the Study
of Humor in Linguistics)**

Luiz Carlos TRAVAGLIA (*Universidade Federal
de Uberlândia*)

The objective of this article is to show that humor is viable area of linguistic study. To this end, a theoretical reference base was established to explore different lines in the linguistic research of humor. Using the reference base, some of these various lines of research have been developed by the author and their results briefly cited.

6.2,1990: 195-222

**A ESTRUTURA NA VARIAÇÃO:
DO FALANTE-OUVINTE REAL AO FALANTE-OUVINTE REAL
(Structure in Variation: from the
Real Speaker-Hearer to the Real Speaker-Hearer)**

Fernando TARALLO (*Universidade Estadual
de Campinas*)

In this paper I present an overview of labovian sociolinguistics from the classical study on Martha's Vineyard (1963) to two very recent studies focussing on the overestimation of functionalism (1987) and the limitations of context (1989) in linguistic analysis. Through this overview of the paradigm I argue that labovian sociolinguistics has been

presenting over the past few years a major shift away from some of the main theoretical assumptions laid out in the 1960's. This new trend, as I argue based upon recent studies by Labov himself and his students, has made way for invariance as a main focus of analysis, i.e. invariance coupled up with variation, thus establishing that strictly structural forces may have a major role in resolving variation and in explaining invariance in language.

7.1, 1991: 357-76

**ESTUDOS SOCIOLINGÜÍSTICOS
NO RIO DE JANEIRO**
(Sociolinguistic Studies in Rio de Janeiro)

Giselle Machline de Oliveira e SILVA &
Sebastião Josué VOTRE (*Universidade Federal
do Rio De Janeiro*)

The present paper offers a general view of the origins and development of the research group *Census of Linguistics Variation* in Rio de Janeiro. We present the projects that have been implemented as well as the papers, thesis and dissertations accomplished of the basis of the *Census* data.

7.2, 1991: 491-519

PELO HUMOR NA LINGÜÍSTICA
(For the Humor in Linguistics)

Sirio POSSENTTI (*Universidade Estadual
de Campinas - CNPq*)

Bias in general is responsible for the limited number of linguistic analyses of jokes. The purpose of this paper is to point the complexity of this type of text and the relevance of the joke and humor for the study of language in general.

8.1, 1992: 91- 133

**A IRREDUTIBILIDADE DO ATO ILOCUCIONÁRIO COMO
FATOR INIBIDOR DO ÊXITO DAS TENTATIVAS
TAXONÔMICAS**

**(The Irreducibility of the Illocutionary act as the
Factor that Thwarts all Attempts at Classification)**

Kanavillil RAJAGOPALAN (*Universidade Estadual
de Campinas*)

This paper surveys the rather long history of the failure of successive attempts to classify illocutionary acts and to suggest a possible hypothesis as to why there is precious little on the credit side in this regard to date. It is argued that such attempts invariably produced poor results, not because they failed to come up with watertight, fool-proof criteria for classification, but because there simply cannot be any such criteria to begin with. This in turn is attributed to the possibility that illocutionary acts may, for aught we know, well turn out to be emic entities and as such proof against every attempt to reduce them to cross-cultural primitives of universal applicability - a condition that must first be met before classificatory attempts of the sort under consideration may even hope to get off the ground.

8.2, 1992: 263-83

**ASPECTOS DA FONOLOGIA ATUAL
(Aspects of Current Phonology)**

Leda BISOL (*Universidade Federal do Rio
Grande do Sul e
Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio
Grande do Sul*)

This is an unpretentious overview of recent developments in phonological theory. Taking as point of departure the standard generative framework some questions are raised and alternative analysis are suggested in the light of autosegmental phonology.

9.1, 1993: 83-103

**LÍNGUAS INDÍGENAS: 500 ANOS DE
DESCOBERTAS E PERDAS
(Indigenous Languages: 500
Years of Discoveries and Losses)**

Aryon Dall'Igna RODRIGUES (*Universidade
de Brasília*)

The relative isolation of South America and the remoteness of its occupation by man make it likely that the languages introduced in this continent have evolved for a long time - at least 10.000 thousand years - without any significative contact with those of the other continents, so that they could have developed rare and unique features. The number of these languages by the time Europeans met Amerindians 500 years ago is calculated as 1.175 for Brazilian territory. Today the indigenous languages in Brazil are no more than 180. Therefore about 1.000 languages have disappeared as a consequence of Portuguese colonization. The surviving languages fall in the category of endangered languages, since the most populous of them is spoken by only 20.000 people. Some of them are on the verge of extinction. On the other hand, at least two new languages have emerged in Brazil out of indigenous languages, the Língua Geral Paulista (already dead) and Língua Geral Amazônica.

9.2, 1993: 237- 74

**CATEGORIAS FUNCIONAIS NA GRAMÁTICA GERATIVA
(Functional Categories in the Generative Grammar)**

Eduardo P. RAPOSO (*Universidade da California, Santa Bárbara e
Universidade Estadual de Campinas*)

This paper discusses functional categories in the framework of principles and parametres theory developed in Chomsky (1981) LGB. Some of the main landmarks in the development of the research on this topic are identified, such as: i) the integration of functional categories in x-bar theory; ii) Fukui and Speas (1986) definition of funtional categories as opposed to lexical categories; iii) the split-INFL hypothesis

of Pollok (1989); iv) head-movement and its constraints. Finally, we give an overview of some of the current developments that look more promising, including a brief account of the newly proposed Focus head.

10.1, 1994: 47-71

PROBLEMAS DE DESCRIÇÃO DA LÍNGUA FALADA
(Problems in the Description of the Spoken Language)

Ataliba T. de CASTILHO (*Universidade de São Paulo -
 Pesquisador bolsista do CNPq*)

The aim of this paper is to provide a plan for the description of spoken Portuguese. I argue that grammatical features are linked to three discourse processes: construction, reconstruction and interruption. Examples drawn from spoken data (NURC Project) are examined in order to explain the proposal.

10.2, 1995: 389-408

TRINTA ANOS DE LINGÜÍSTICA BRASILEIRA E
AUTO-AFIRMAÇÃO PROFISSIONAL
**(Brazilian Linguistics: Thirty Years Professional Assertion and Self-
 Assertion Movements)**

Maria Cristina F.S. ALTMAN(*Universidade de São Paulo.
 Departamento de Lingüística*)

This article outlines a map of the main centers of interest within the discipline of linguistics from the viewpoint of the different speciality groups formed in Brazil since the Sixties. The hypothesis underlying this reflection is that the establishment of a professional group of linguists took place as the result of the convergence of two opposite movements. One, centripetal, directed to the larger community of Brazilian language scholars, in which an emergent group of linguistics tried to establish the external boundaries of their production in relation to the other tradition dedicated to language study. The other, centrifugal, in which the same

group, united at the beginning by the practical project of implementing the discipline, soon splintered.