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BIBLOS

REVISTA DA FACULDADE DE LETRAS
UNIVERSIDADE DE COIMBRA

DOUTORAMENTOS

Em 2004 realizaram-se na Faculdade os seguintes Doutoramentos:

-Mestre Carlota Miranda Urbano (Grupo de Estudos Clássicos), *Santos e Heróis. A épica hagiográfica novilatina e o poema Padecidos (1640) de Bartolomeu Pereira S.J.*, em 30. 7. 04.

Saints and Heroes. The Neo-Latin hagiographie epic and the poem Padecidos (1640) by Bartolomeu Pereira S.J.

Padecidos libri duodecim, a neo-Latin epic poem, evokes the martyrdom of Father Francisco Pacheco, S.J., burnt alive in June 1626 at Nagasaki, along with eight Jesuit companions. The poem is a typical example illustrating the exaltation of missionary life as well as the epic conscience that were highly cherished by the Society of Jesus at that time.

Besides providing a literary commentary of the poem, the present study also proposes an overview of the preceding hagiographic epic tradition, a reading of the spiritual context set behind and before the text, and an interpretation of key themes whereby the complex meaning of this poem becomes accessible.

700 After arguing that the Jesuit writer has a moralistic view of Art, the author shows how the epic poem seeks to edify and move the reader. The intrinsic effectiveness of the message is conveyed through highly elaborate stylistic devices; emulation of Virgil's style is stressed in order to better realize the creative interaction between the classical imagery - brought to a position of greatest importance during the Renaissance - and the longstanding Christian imagery. Hence, the possibility of viewing a poetic work such as *Padecidos*, not only as a literary pattern showing how the epic genre has been applied to holiness and martyrdom, but also as a kind of *window* opened toward the relations of both continuity and rupture between pagan heroism and Christian heroism, the meaning of martyrdom in the Judeo-Christian tradition, the spirituality and the mystics of martyrdom of the 16th and 17th centuries, and, in particular, the hotly debated doctrinal issues of the Reformation.

-Mestre António da Silva Gordo (Literatura Portuguesa), *O Dito e O Feito - A Arte do Texto Romanesco em Vergílio Ferreira*, em 18.3.04.

This study is an analysis of Vergílio Ferreira's novels, in order to describe systematically the processes and techniques which define the

artistic paradigm of this writer, his 'style' in a broad sense. The 'corpus' of this study involves the whole set of his novels, but will focus more on those published after 1980, taking them as representative of the writer's work at the height of his career.

It is a global approach, based on the principle of complementarity between *linguistic* and *literary* studies. Therefore it will use theoretical instruments taken from the fields of *literary pragmatics*, *text linguistics*, *stylistics* and *semiotics*.

It is also a work of synthesis; on the one hand it relates Vergílio Ferreira's novels to his essays and diaries, and on the other it absorbs and reinterprets some fundamental aspects of this author's works, which have already been studied.

Thus, in the first chapter some theoretical points, fundamental *to an analysis of Vergílio Ferreira's fictional discourse*, are discussed, particularly the concepts of *literary communication*, *aesthetic experience* and *style*. Chapter two emphasises the singularity of Vergílio Ferreira's novels concerning the narrative categories of: *narrator*, *character*, *action*, *space* and *time* by applying concepts taken from text theory and narratology to the relation between *text* and *novel*. Chapters III and IV focus on the analysis of the discourse itself. The third chapter centres on the specificity of the *macro-structural organization*, both the *external*, *material supports*, *paratexts* and *sequencing and shifting mechanisms*; and the *internal*, *thematic codes*, *isotopic relationships*, *thematic and informational structure* and *occurrences of transtextuality*. Finally, Chapter IV takes a methodological course with goes from the *sentence* to the *word* and describes the *discursive micro-structures* and *expressive resources* most responsible for the *poetic-essay tone* of Vergílio Ferreira's discourse, making it a true *discourse of the unsayable*.

This hermeneutic study is carried out within the framework of *literary anthropology*.

-Mestre Manuel Simplicio Geraldo Ferro (Línguas e Literaturas Modernas), *A Recepção de Torquato Tasso na Épica Portuguesa do Barroco e Neoclassicismo*, em 27.10.04.

Torquato Tasso's Reception in the Portuguese Epics of the Baroque and Neoclassicism

Representing the volume entitled *Torquato Tasso's Reception in the Portuguese Epics of the Baroque and Neoclassicism* the first step of

a larger project dealing with the whole reception not only of the tassian works, but also with the importance of his life as a model of the “perfect poet” in the Portuguese literature, this tome deals mainly with the reception of the poetic theory developed by Torquato Tasso for the epic poem during those two periods, the Baroque and the Neoclassicism. Considered as the theoretical frame of the baroque epics, in Portugal it was opposed to another represented by *The Lusíads*, by Camões, giving birth to an enthusiastic controversy between defensors of both poems. However, in the second half of the 17.th century both tendencies started mingling their principles, and so, the reception of the tassian theory of the heroic poem can not be separated from the continuous work of thinking the epics according new interests and taste brought by new currents and literary periods. With the outcome of the Neoclassicism, the first indicators of the crisis felt by this kind of poetry were restored with the valuation of the tassian theory of the heroic poem, even though it was no longer the right solution to give new live to such a gender, that for so long had been the most popular, as well the most aristocratic literary form among writers and readers, becoming too prescriptive and, of course, contrary to the romantic taste, that was, at the time, becoming to spread all over Europe in literature.

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Based on an attentive and exhaustive research, which included explicit works of poetic theory, paratexts, poetical dissertations and polemic interventions, as well as a large and varied *corpus* of epic poems, which deals with profane and religious themes, presenting some of them the character of scientific celebration according to the interests arisen by certain streams and tendencies of the Illuminism, the aim was to survey the data that could give a complete idea of the impact of the tassian poetics in the Portuguese epic compositions.

The conclusions attained allow the interpretation and understanding of the literary production relating a gender, which, on the track of Camões’ poem, consisted in such a large number of poems. Then, the developed research offers the opportunity of evaluating, not only the importance of Tasso’ theory, but also of Camões’ imitation, in the epic production and, consequently, in the Portuguese culture and literature of the 17.th and 18.th centuries.

-Mestre João da Costa Domingues (Cultura Francesa), *O “diálogo dos mortos ” na circulação literária e cultural, em França, nos séculos XVII- XVIII. De d’Ablancourt a Voltaire*, em 24.3.04.

L'étude du "dialogue des morts" aux XVIIème et XVIIIème siècles en France impliqua une attention particulière à l'étude du dialogue (*forme écrite*, fréquemment érigée en *forme littéraire*) à l'analyse de sa genèse, des domaines où il s'imposa et des finalités qui déterminèrent le recours à cette forme qui, en usage dans les domaines théoriques et idéologiques les plus variés et intégrée dans différents circuits de communication, fut favorisée par un environnement social où l'art de la conversation fut pratiqué et considéré comme "le plaisir le plus doux de la vie raisonnable et le plus grand livre du monde".

Le "dialogue des morts", plus ou moins fidèle à la forme et à l'esprit des *Nekrikói Diálogoi* de Lucien de Samosate, développa des contenus qui apportèrent des éclaircissements importants sur la pensée, la sensibilité, les pratiques sociales culturelles et littéraires de l'époque. Vrai *monumentum* du temps qui fait l'objet de notre étude, ce "véhicule culturel" non négligeable fut aussi un espace idéal pour le débat d'idées et un moteur puissant de divulgation de connaissances; apparaissant fréquemment sous forme de publication anonyme et clandestine, il révèle souvent le caractère très irrévérencieux de la pensée de l'époque, essayant de faire germer dans l'auditoire ce que nous désignons aujourd'hui par "opinion publique". Situé à la frontière entre ce qui pourrait être littérature, histoire, pamphlet idéologique ou production marginale, le "dialogue des morts" eut, sans aucun doute, outre sa petite place dans la pratique littéraire, un rôle remarquable dans la conformation des mentalités.

-Mestre Maria Manuela da Costa Santos (Literatura Comparada), *Invenção de Orfeu: Vozes em trânsito na última obra de Jorge de Lima*.

Invention of Orfeu: An intricate epic poem (Presences of Baudelaire and Lautréamont).

The entitled discourse *Invention of Orfeu: an intricate epic poem (Presences of Baudelaire and Lautréamont)* had as purpose to study the last work of the Brazilian writer who subscribes it. One is about a long poem that is characterized not only by an immense and disconnected thematic profusion and for a singular discursive structure but also for the assimilation of several voices of authors from its and other countries, which become part of the structure. So the reader doesn't read the text in

itself, but is compelled to set up relations with other works, which had been produced in other times and places.

Trying to understand its disconnected structure and its symbolic density, we studied carefully the poetical way of the author and did one delayed thematic survey of the poem. Contradicting the scarce critic, one concluded that the coherence of conceptual spheres throughout all the works is great, in spite of the chaos of the form and of the sense.

In relation to the *dialogue* with voices that echo through all the text, we selected among all, Baudelaire and Lautréamont, cursed poets who are identified in a paradoxical harmony with the voice of the Brazilian mystic author

-Mestre Antonio Apolinário Caetano da Silva Lourenço (Literatura Comparada.), *O Naturalismo na Península Ibérica: Eça de Queiroz e Leopoldo Alas "Clarín"*, em 29.7.04.

Naturalism in the Iberian Peninsula: Eça de Queirós and Leopoldo Alas "Clarín".

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The central objective of this doctoral thesis is the study of the reception of French naturalism in Portuguese and Spanish literature from the last quarter of the 19th century, with particular attention on the works of two of its more representative authors: Eça de Queirós and Leopoldo Alas "Clarín". Both writers, in fact, shared a similar literary background — the "provinciano universal", read the same books and learned from the same authors that had interested the cosmopolitan consul. However, the works of the two novelists and their reception also illustrate the divergences between the Portuguese and Spanish conceptions of Naturalism, which we can overall relate with a quicker reception of the naturalist aesthetic in Portugal, and the different projection of the positivist ideology in the two countries. Moreover, Clarín and several other Spanish writers of the same epoch had also been readers of Eça. It is, in fact, absolutely unquestionable that, although the Portuguese novelist isn't the main architextual reference of Clarín, Galdós or Pardo Bazán, some Spanish novels (such as *La Regenta* or *Los Pazos de Ulloa*) would not exist exactly as we know them without the decisive and beneficial influence of Eça de Queirós.

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-Mestre Pedro Balau Custódio (Didáctica da Literatura Portuguesa), *Didáctica da Literatura e Cânone Literário: Uma Década de Mudanças*, em 29.4.04.

Reading and the Literary Canon in Portuguese language Curricula. A decade of changes (1991-2001)

The curriculum revisions of 2004/2005 mark a new stage in the course of literary reading practices in Secondary Education and redefine the status and objectives of both Language and Literature, as curriculum subjects. The updating of the programme corpora has demonstrated, on the one hand, that the curriculum is increasingly a field for political decisions and, on the other hand, that it responds to the demands of contemporary society, to the adaptation of the educational requirements, to the deterioration of pupils' cultural skills, to young people's literacy difficulties and to the decline in reading habits and cultural consumption. These readjustments result, in part, from the profound restructuring of social habits and priorities, and from the adaptation of curriculum structures to new skills and neo-professional trends. Thus, among various different instruments that determine educational practices and the teaching of Language and Literature, this study analyses the Portuguese language curricula, both as teaching instruments and as structural vehicles of educational trends, reflecting the fragilities and the prerogatives of an educational system and, simultaneously, the tensions and the theoretical and methodological influences that are generated within it.

This reading of the Portuguese language curricula enables us to also reveal how they embed certain macro-curricular instructions and how they propose methodological guidelines, prescribe contents and define objectives in the literary field. These observations contribute to an assessment of the survival of Reading and Literature in Secondary Education.

In this study, two complementary procedures have been adopted: reflection throughout Chapters I and II and analysis and commentary throughout Chapters III and IV. The first two parts identify and contextualise some questions related to knowledge of reading experiences in the School. The final two chapters analyse the programme corpora between 1991 and 2001. Finally, we comment on curriculum developments up to today (2004) and we indicate some paths and solutions capable of encouraging the reading of literary texts in Secondary Education.

-Mestre Cristina dos Santos Pereira Martins (Linguística Aplicada), *Línguas em contacto; “saber sobre” o que as distingue. Análise de competências metalinguísticas de crianças mirandesas em idade escolar*, 6.5.04.

This dissertation addresses the following general question: what kinds of mechanisms are involved in the construction, by Mirandese children, of distinct representations of two of their input languages, Mirandese and Portuguese? Specifically the aim was to assess the role developing metalinguistic representations might play in this process. The relevance of the question is highlighted by the following facts: (i) a strong structural affinity of the input languages; (ii) the fact that these children are being brought up in a bilingual community (almost) without diglossia, in which Portuguese is displacing Mirandese in all traditional interaction domains.

Two chapters are dedicated to theoretical issues. Chapter 2 addresses the difference between linguistic and metalinguistic knowledge, presenting, in the light of the classical nature vs. nurture feud, a critical survey of the concepts normally used as sustaining criteria for the distinction (i.e., implicit vs. explicit, inaccessible vs. accessible, procedural vs. declarative and unconscious vs. conscious). This critical discussion ultimately leads to the choice of two promising models for understanding the relationship between linguistic and metalinguistic representations: Annette Karmiloff-Smith's (1992) “Representational Redescription Model” and the “Metacognitive Model of Language Skills” by Ellen Bialystok e Ellen Bouchard Ryan (1985).

In chapter 3, two related tasks are undertaken: (i) a critical review of the available data on developing metalinguistic capacities in bilingual children, with special attention to the evidence supporting the idea that these capacities are in fact essential to the L1 vs. L2 recognition task; (ii) an assessment of the role other components might play in this distinguishing process, namely the external conditions of bilingual acquisition (i.e. of age of exposure to L2 and the influence of different linguistic education strategies), as well as factors pertaining to the procedural/implicit domain, captured by different models and theories of bilingual acquisition.

The experimental component of this dissertation, including four different tasks (repetition/shadowing of Portuguese and Mirandese stimulus words, idiomatic affiliation, translation in both directions, and finally, the explicit verbalization of the differences between stimuli and

proposed translated forms) revealed an acute metalinguistic sensitivity of diverse forms and facets in the subjects surveyed. In particular, it was found that not only metaphonological representations relating to these two so structurally akin languages are clearly present by the time children are 6 years of age and start grade 1 (developing with increased schooling and exposure to the written forms of language), as they display at least two linguistic and communicative functions: (i) they do contribute to the recognition, by developing bilinguals, that Mirandese and Portuguese are two different languages; (ii) they present themselves as an important relief strategy these children resort to in order to compensate for low levels of active proficiency in the minority language.

-Mestre João Nuno Paixão Corrêa Cardoso (Sociolinguística), *Sociolinguística urbana de contacto. O português falado e escrito no Reino Unido*, 25.10.

The present PhD dissertation is part of the vast thematic area of *language contacts*, and, consists of a sociolinguistic analysis of the *attitudes* and *verbal behaviours* (both spoken and written) of Portuguese citizens and people of Portuguese descent who, due to socio-economic reasons, decided to settle in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland since the late 1950s. The examination of the linguistic phenomena was *direct* and in *real time*. The field approaches - which enabled the researcher to learn the verbal and social complexities - were of two kinds: *social/personal* approaches and the *Inquérito Linguístico aplicado em Londres - 2000 (Linguistic Questionnaire applied in London - 2000)*, of an *experimental* nature, in which the relation of the linguist with the informant samples was *social/tr ans actional*. Taking care not to interfere directly in the real linguistic behaviours, the researcher tried to define gradually *the co-ordinates of the contact situation of the two languages and the two cultures*, evaluate *the degree of linguistic attrition*, and determine the capability of *linguistic resistance* of the sub-groups considered. The final target of the study was the presentation and the interpretation of the results of the linguistic and cultural exodus of a segment of Portuguese speakers, speaking *non-standard variants of Portuguese*, who settled in one of the peripheries - a lesser-known one - of the *galaxy in archipelago of lusophony*¹. The mentioned linguistic ¹

¹ This expression is by Eduardo Lourenço. Cf. Eduardo Lourenço - *Cultura e lusofonia ou os três anéis*. In *Actas do Quinto Congresso*. University of Oxford. 1 to 8

reality is *neither homogenous nor stable*, and the access to the intra-group variation proved again and again to be difficult, because the informants knew that they would actually reveal the course of their complex and painful *identity processes*, underlying the discursive practices which were obtained, with psychological and social costs which stem from the permanent tension between the *private* and *public* areas.

-Mestre Ana Alexandra Ribeiro Luís (Linguística Inglesa), *Clitics as Morphology*, na Universidade de Essex, Inglaterra, em 24.5.04.

Clitics as Morphology

This thesis investigates the morphological behaviour of pronominal clitics in European Portuguese (EP) and develops an inflectional account of cliticisation within the theory of Paradigm-Function Morphology (Stump 2001). It is argued that EP clitic pronouns exhibit most of the affixal properties attested for clitic pronouns in various Romance languages (Auger 1994 and Miller&Sag 1997, for French; Monachesi 1999, for French, Brines 2001, for Spanish). Affixal status is supported by the behaviour of EP enclitics (i.e., postverbal clitics) which form a morphologically cohering unit with the verb. In particular, enclitics cannot be separated from the verb, may intervene between the verbal stem and tense/agreement suffixes, and induce stem allomorphy. Further affixal properties include rigid ordering, idiosyncratic co-occurrence restrictions, fusion, syncretism, and allomorphic variation. Based on this evidence, clitic sequences are analysed as affixal sequences and postverbal clitics as verbal suffixes.

EP proclitics (i.e., preverbal clitic pronouns) however seem to complicate the inflectional status of the EP clitic system. Even though they are phonologically exactly identical to enclitics, they display distributional and scopal properties that are untypical of verbal affixes: they can have wide scope over two conjoined VPs and do not need to be strictly adjacent to the verb. One crucial question then is how to accommodate the phrasal properties of preverbal clitics within an inflectional account of cliticisation. Previous studies have argued that the scopal and distributional properties completely invalidate an inflectional analysis, claiming that EP clitic pronouns must therefore be regarded either as spe-

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cial word-level units (Vigário 1999b, Gerlach 2001a) or as morphosyntactic 'hybrids' (Crysmann 2002).

This thesis draws on the concept of phrasal affixation, developed by Klavans (1985), Anderson (1992) and Spencer (2000), and argues that proclitics constitute genuine phrasal affixes. Given this assumption, the asymmetry between proclitics and enclitics is captured as a difference in status between the word-level and phrase-level placement of the same affixal unit: while proclitic prefixes attach to a phrasal node, enclitic suffixes combine with a morphological base. Formally, an analysis is developed which assigns affixes the ability to be positioned either as verbal suffixes or as phrasal prefixes.

-Mestre Maria Lúcia de Brito Moura (História Contemporânea), *A «Guerra Religiosa» sob a I República. O Impacto da Lei da Separação*, em 14.7.04.

This study aims to discuss the environment of the «religious war» experienced in Portugal in the early years of the 1st Republic (1910-1917), caused by legislation whose first objective was to support the process of secularization considered to be indispensable to the construction of a modern state. The fight was felt on different fronts: in schools, in registry offices, in religious associations, in the restriction of religious services, in the acceptance or rejection of the parish priests who accepted the republican program. Rather than focusing on the political-ideological debate this text analyses the attitudes and behaviours revealing the mentality of men and women caught in the ferment of the first decades of the twentieth century.

-Mestre Diogo Falcão Ferrer (Filosofia), *Lógica e Realidade em Hegel. A Ciência da Lógica e o Problema da Fundamentação do Sistema*, em 9.3.04

Logic and Reality in Hegel. The Science of Logic and the Problem of the Foundations of the System.

G. W. F. Hegel was the philosopher who most exhaustively theorized the notion of a system of human knowledge. Hegel elaborated both an extensive classification of the most significant contents which are given in the western sciences, in experience and philosophy, and a method that claims not only to order its subject matter, but also to

generate *a priori* the places that this subject matter occupies in his systematic and encyclopaedic classification. Such a method is the object — and the subject — of the *Science of Logic*, a simultaneously formal and material discipline, able to establish the necessary connections among the real contents of knowledge.

A systematic and historical analysis, discussing different interpretations and answers to the same problem, using text commentary and a reconstructive clarification of Hegel's arguments, grounds an innovative reading of Hegel's Logic as the link between the two other main disciplines of Hegel's system, the Philosophy of Nature and the Philosophy of Spirit, as well as the presentation of some new clarifications and theses within Hegelian studies.

-Mestre António Manuel Rochette Cordeiro (Geografia),
Slopes Dynamic in the West Mountain in the Central of Portugal, em
10.12.04.

In the Center of Portugal, between the river Douro and the Mortágua's parallel there is a group of mountains that has being named West Mountains of the Littoral North-Center, and which is, partially, the object of study - the Gralheira's Massif and the Caramulo's Mountain.

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These mountains, that for long present themselves as the first significant relieves in the trajectory of oceanic air masses into East, have been defining a border between sectors of clear contrasts, which has been translated, since always, into clear characteristics, both in the range of Physic and Human Geography.

The pinching of the West Mountains must be considered as the result of the sum of a complexity of factors, agents and processes, that intervened in the changes of the landscape during millions of years, dependent on the different morph climatic characteristics dominant in each domain.

The processes associated to the morph climatic domains observed, since the tropical to the periglaciérs, offer very special conditions to the transformations of the pinching. This fact translated itself into the identification of forms and granitic deposits in a large number, as well as made possible the formulation from different deposits, policlinic analysis or datations of Cl 4, among others, of the paleoclimatic evolution of the special Portuguese territory, specially of the superior Pleistocene and the Holocene.