# Editorial

As the end of 2015 approaches we introduce to our readers Acta Scientiarum. Language and Culture magazine, volume 39, issue 4. This edition dedicated to linguistic studies brings ten articles with studies and researches addressing the Socio-discursive Interactionism, the Philosophy of Language, Phonology, Language Teaching and Learning, Discourse Analysis and the Bakhtinian Interactionism.

To start there are three articles approaching themes linked to the teaching and learning of language skills, with the latter being developed in diverse genres by means of specific didactic procedures.

The first one is Barros's (UENP-PR), which brings some partial results of a research founded on Socio-discursive Interactionism (SDI) studies in its didactic orientation. With didactic transposition of the complaint letter genre as the investigation objective, the article shows the realization of the didactic gesture that founds the internal diagnostic regulation of a didactic sequence (DS) of this type of letter, highlighting the results of the learning diagnostic process, as well as specific didactic gestures mobilized to anchor this teaching phase. The author concludes that, after the writing of the first version of the genre, the diagnostic regulation evidences the "errors" that need didactic intervention, thus being essential for the global development of the didactic sequence.

Aiming to contribute to studies focused on the Bakhtinian view on speech, turned to language teaching, the second article, by Benites and Silva (UEM-PR), proposes itself to evidence the dialogism present in enunciations of the news genre. The analysis the authors undertake of news about the political crisis caused by recent threats from North Korea to South Korea, to the United States and to Japan focuses on the otherness and responsiveness relations that characterize Bakhtin's theoretical formulations. They show that those news establish a dialogue between the enunciations, the discourses cited and the inherent evaluative stands, and observe that the concepts of Bakhtin's dialogic theory apply to both the genesis and the reception of the texts, which shows its validity regarding the active role played by both author and reader, and confirms the feasibility of the dialogization of meanings in the classroom.

The third article, also composed based on discourse genre studies from Bakhtin's perspective but with an emphasis on the retextualization process, is a work by three authors: Silva, Moreira and Andrade (UFT-TO, UFES-ES and UFT-TO). They discuss constituting aspects of the Reality Notebook (RN) genre, a didactic-pedagogical instrument of education institutions that adopt the Pedagogy of Alternation (PA). Exploring the retextualization process, the authors focus on the transformations of written genres, the transposition of content from a text to another, in addition to change of genres. The authors identify and characterize the texts of said notebook produced from the retextualization process, besides the demanded pedagogical practices, and conclude that written production requires the setting of methodological parameters that allow for different production and reception conditions, generating good texts with the improvement in the performance of written productions.

Subsequently, we have a set of three articles exploring descriptive aspects of speech functioning, varying from the functional description of a specific linguistic level to broader dialogues, as those herein presented with the literature along with language teaching and learning processes.

Let us begin with that by Silva, Pacheco and Cagliari (UNESP-SP, UESB-BA and UNESP-SP), who, when working with statistical descriptors in the characterization of Brazilian Portuguese fricatives, investigate the characteristics of the frequency spectrum of labiodental, alveolar and alveopalatal fricatives of Brazilian

Portuguese concerning the articulation point and vocalic context, through the analysis of four spectral moments (centroid, variance, asymmetry and kurtosis). The results suggest a significant effect of the articulation point and vocalic context on the values of all four spectral moments of Brazilian Portuguese fricatives, but also show that the centroid and variance spectral moments were more efficient to differentiate the fricatives in comparison with the other two moments, asymmetry and kurtosis.

Leaving the phonological level, we then move on to an article that approaches the problematization of the speech functioning present in the novel A maçã no escuro [The Apple in the Dark], by Clarice Lispector, and the conceptual trajectory of the reference. It is the article by Demétrio and Costa, both from UECE-CE, in which the authors analyze excerpts from the novel that they regard as being referring to the cognition, speech and reference triad, examining fragments of that work in the light of the philosophical discussion around the matter of truth, of the awakening of Linguistics to the importance of the discursive dimension of acts of referring, and of the construction of the socio-cognitive hypothesis as an alternative to the conflict raised between essentialism and radical relativism. They conclude that there is a constant tension in the way walked by the story's protagonist, which somehow incorporates a paradigmatic crisis similar to that that characterizes speech studies, and evidence that the character, in the end of the narrative, assumes a conception according to which we shape the world through speech, analogous, therefore, to the socio-cognitivist viewpoint.

We finish this set of articles with the studies by Toassi and Mota (UFSC-SC) about the lexical excess of bilinguals, in which the authors expand the presuppositions of the bilingual lexis for the study with multilingual speakers, and present studies that investigate the Revised Hierarchical Model (RHM), the Bilingual Interactive Activation Plus (BIA+) model and the speech production models of sequential and interactive view. Two models designed for multilingual speakers are also presented in said article: the multilingual processing model and the multilingualism dynamic model. This literature review raises research questions to investigate the models presented, especially with multilingual speakers.

In the third and last group of articles, we present works about text and discourse. We start with reflections by Zir (UCPEL-RS) on the Foucauldian enunciation from a criticism of the dialectic notion of negativity, and also considering the use that post-Structuralists make of notions coming from Linguistics, such as plethora of meaning and floating signifier. The author works with examples taken from Vitor Ramil's Pequod to show that this notion of negativity (dialectics) is not compatible with the Nietzschean perspective of game of forces and affirmation of difference. To him, in the gap that allows thinking of that which links and inevitably separates rationalist philosophical perspectives and more deconstructivist philosophical perspectives about speech is where one can constitute the dispersion space of Foucauldian enunciations.

Still in the line of Foucauldian studies, Mazzola's work (UNESP-SP) makes explicit the dialogue that exists between Michel Foucault and Erwin Panofski. Dealing with the plastic materiality of enunciations, the author establishes dialogues between those authors when analyzing esthetic aspects of bodily deformities in art. To him, the art theory that underlies Foucauldian analyses of pictorial materialities anchors on Panofsky's studies, and this dialogue is evidenced in the "iconological interpretation" phase, when cultural symptomatology finds an outstanding place. In his analyses, the author seeks for this symptomatology in three European artistic works: The Three Graces, by P. P. Rubens, The Birth of Venus, by S. Botticelli, and Jupiter and Thetis, by J. A. D. Ingres.

Still about the philosophical discussion around speech, but thinking of the deconstruction event in its relationship with speech studies as a science field, we can insert the work by Ferreira and Oliveira (UESC-BA and IFBA-BA), which addresses the deconstruction of the sign and of Linguistics as a positive science, promoting a discussion about the Derridean criticism of the Saussurean sign, of the Husserlian phenomenology and of the metaphysical determinations of science, and of Linguistics in particular, pointing at a deconstructivist dimension of language/speech, based on three texts that found the Derridean thinking, namely: The Voice and the Phenomenon, Grammatology and Structure, and Game in the Discourse of the Human Sciences.

Finally, in the most specific field of the methodological discussions of Discourse Analysis, we present the last article of this edition, by Vale, from the UFV, MG, which discusses some issues related to the analysis of the humorous discourse, for instance, the necessary methodology, the criteria for selecting the corpora, and the nature of the object. In face of these questions, the author, considering the relationship between discourse and laughter, outlines a problematological picture in which he confronts certain Discourse Analysis perspectives, more specifically the postulates present in the Semiolinguistic Theory, with some theories and works turned to the study of laughter, of the laughable, of the comical, of humor, and points at ways that seek to see the humorous discourse from a speech-oriented perspective, in order to enable the analysis of humor not only as a discursive strategy but also as a type of discourse.

We hope that those interested in a variety of areas within Linguistic Studies may find herein subsidizes and restlessness for further productions and debates that might be fruitful for the excellence and innovation of knowledge.

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