Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

Ana Rita Ferreira

March 25, 2015
Overview:

- Theoretical framework & research questions
- Literature review
- Methodology
- Results & analysis
- Final remarks
Theoretical framework and research questions:

- Exploratory study under the parent project “Discourses of the Nation and the National”

- Corpus-based research aimed to explore the potentialities of Linguateca as a tool for cultural approaches concerning identity-related issues within 3 Portuguese-speaking countries: Portugal, Brazil, Mozambique
Theoretical framework and research questions:

Portuguese is the only official language in Portugal, Brazil, S. Tomé and Príncipe, Cape Verde, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Angola. It is one of the official languages in East-Timor and Macau.
Theoretical framework and research questions:

• How do Portuguese, Brazilian and Mozambican people refer to their own nationality and country?

• Which key concepts are primarily associated with an idea of nationhood in these particular countries?

• Is it possible to identify specific emotional states accompanying sentences that express a consciousness of nationality?
Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

Literature review:

- **GENERAL**
  


- **PORTUGAL**
  


- **BRAZIL**
  


- **EXEMPLARY CASE STUDIES**
  


Methodology:

Discourse analysis methodology with focus on word frequencies and key-words in context:

- list of lemmata that most probably are used in discursive formulations related to the expression of a national identity awareness;
- frequency map of these lemmata, using the 27 corpora hosted by Linguateca platform (www.linguateca.pt);
- choice of the most adequate set of corpora to pursue further research;
- preliminary data interpretation.
Results & analysis:

LIST OF LEMMATA

1. a) Brasil (Brazil)
   brasileiro (adj./n. Brazilian)
   brasileirão (aug. suffix)
   brasileirista (adj. oralspeech)
   brasileirismo (brazilianism)
   brasileirismo (brazilianism)
   brasuca (adj. Brazilian)
   língua brasileira
   (Brazilian language)

b) Portugal
   português (adj./n. Portuguese)
   portugalidade (portugality)
   portuguesismo (portugueseness)
   língua portuguesa
   (Portuguese language)

c) Moçambique
   moçambicano (adj./n. Mozambican)
   língua moçambicana
   (Mozambican language)
Results & analysis:

LIST OF LEMMATA

2.
25 de Abril
Revolução dos Cravos (Carnation Revolution)
sebastianismo (sebastianism)
sebastianista (sebastianist)
lusitano (adj./n. Lusitanian/Portuguese)
luso (adj./n. Lusitanian/Portuguese)
lusofonia (Lusophony)
lusófono (Lusophone/Portuguese-speaking)
retornado

3.
nação (nation)
nacional (national)
nacionalidade (nationality)
nacionalismo (nationalism)
nacionalista (nationalist)
nativo (native)
país (country)
pátria (homeland)
patriota (patriot)
patriotismo (patriotism)
povo (people)
terra (land)
emigrante (emigrant)
emigração (emigration)

4.
estrangeiro (foreign)
estrangeirismo (loanword/foreignness)
imigrante (immigrant)
imigração (immigration)
gringo (foreign)
Results & analysis:

FREQUENCY MAP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>grams</th>
<th>frequency</th>
<th>percentage</th>
<th>UIO</th>
<th>ILOS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Category 1</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>0.50</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>UIO</td>
<td>ILOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 2</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>UIO</td>
<td>ILOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 3</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1.50</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>UIO</td>
<td>ILOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 4</td>
<td>4000</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>UIO</td>
<td>ILOS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category 5</td>
<td>5000</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>UIO</td>
<td>ILOS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis:

FREQUENCY GRAPHS

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis: FREQUENCY GRAPHS

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis:

FREQUENCY GRAPHS

Lusophones discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis:

MAIN CORPORA

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis:

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

SECONDARY CORPORA
Results & analysis:

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

**CHOICE OF CORPORNA**

- Corpus Brasileiro
- CETEMPúblico
- CHAVE
- Avante!
- DiaCLAV
- Floresta
- NILC/São Carlos
- Vercial
- Moçambula
- Museu da Pessoa
**Results & analysis:**

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>How is Brazil described?</strong></th>
<th><strong>Most frequent adjectives</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROSLAVERY</td>
<td>CBR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
<td>FLOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIG</td>
<td>NILC/SC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BIG</td>
<td>MDP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MERIDIONAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPUBLICAN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GOOD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MODERN</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPORTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTEMPORARY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COLONIAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHOLE/ENTIRE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MONÁRQUICO** 93 **MONARCHIST**

**OITOCENTISTA** 104 **(adj.) NINETEENTH CENTURY**

**INDEPENDENTE** 158 **INDEPENDENT**

**URBANO** 166 **URBAN**

**IMPERIAL** 172 **IMPERIAL**

**PRECISO** 186 **NEEDED**

**RURAL** 186 **RURAL**

**NOVO** 221 **NEW**

**ESCRAVISTA** 208 **CENSUS**

**CENTRAL** 226 **CENTRAL**

**GRANDE** 237 **GRANDE**

**MERIDIONAL** 250 **MERIDIONAL**

**REPUBLICANO** 252 **REPUBLICANO**

**BOM** 285 **BOM**

**ATUAL** 318 **ATUAL**

**REAL** 392 **REAL**

**MODERNO** 480 **MODERNO**

**ESPORTIVO** 461 **ESPORTIVO**

**CONTEMPORÂNEO** 672 **CONTEMPORÂNEO**

**COLONIAL** 1267 **COLONIAL**

**INTEIRO** 2214 **INTEIRO**
Results & analysis:

How is Brazil described?

- Historically & Politically
- Geographically
- Dimensionally

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
HOW IS BRAZIL DESCRIBED BY THE PORTUGUESE?

FURIOUS
NORTHEASTERN
18TH CENTURY
DEEP
NATIVE
CONTEMPORARY
MUTE
REAL
MODERN
PRESENT
WHOLE/ENTIRE

RESULTS & ANALYSIS:

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

POLITICAL
GOOD
DEMOCRATIC
DIFFERENT
INDEPENDENT
NEGRO/BLACK
AFRICAN
BROTHER
COLONIAL

MOST FREquent ADJECTIVES

CP

UIO: ILOS
Results & analysis:

**How is Portugal described?**

- Ancient/Old
- European
- Good
- Big
- Rural
- Contemporary
- New
- Deep
- Modern
- Democratic
- Whole/Entire
- Mainland

**Most frequent adjectives**

- Absent (adj.) 16th Century
- Only/Unique
- Different
- (dim.) Small
- Real
- Present
- Salazarist

**Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national**

- CP
- AVA!
- VERC
- DIALCIVUS
## Results & Analysis:

How is Portugal described by the Brazilians?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adjective</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Renascentista</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europeu</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independente</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seiscentista</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sétcentista</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bom</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oitocentista</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oficial</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Especial</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medieval</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salazarista</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinhentista</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderno</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Externo</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1º</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Histórico</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contemporâneo</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Continental</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Most Frequent Adjectives**

- **UIS**: UIO, ILOS
- **CBR**: CBR

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

- Renascentist
- European
- Independent
- Rural
- (adj.) 15th Century
- (adj.) 16th Century
- Good
- Metropolitan
- (adj.) 17th Century
Results & analysis:

HOW IS MOZAMBIQUE DESCRIBED?

BY THE PORTUGUESE

MOC

novo 1 NEW

BY THE BRAZILIANS

UIO ILOS
## Results & analysis:

### Nouns Associated to the Lemma Brazilian

[pos="N.*"] [lema=".*[brasileiro.*" & pos="ADJ.*"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CBR</th>
<th>FLOR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mercado</td>
<td>cidade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estado</td>
<td>literatura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empresa</td>
<td>artista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>município</td>
<td>sociedade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economia</td>
<td>estado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>população</td>
<td>povo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governo</td>
<td>seleção</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seleção</td>
<td>cinema</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>povo</td>
<td>cultura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociedade</td>
<td>música</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **CBR**: mercado, estado, empresa, município, economia, população, governo, seleção, povo, sociedade
- **FLOR**: cidade, literatura, artista, sociedade, estado, povo, seleção, cinema, cultura, música

![Chart showing frequency of nouns associated with the lemma Brazilian.](https://via.placeholder.com/150)
Results & analysis:

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

**Nouns Associated to the Lemma Brazilian**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NILC/SC</th>
<th>MDP (var. BR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>piloto</td>
<td>bandeira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estado</td>
<td>botânico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>povo</td>
<td>trabalhador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociedade</td>
<td>milagre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futebol</td>
<td>biodiversidade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mercado</td>
<td>organização</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empresa</td>
<td>povo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governo</td>
<td>população</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economia</td>
<td>governo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seleção</td>
<td>sociedade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lemas</th>
<th>POS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brasileiro</td>
<td>ADJ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>lemas</th>
<th>POS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>brasileiro</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UIO: ILOS
Results & analysis:

NOUNS ASSOCIATED TO THE LEMMA PORTUGUESE
[pos="N.*"] [lem=".*[português.*" & pos="ADJ.*"]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CP</th>
<th>AVA!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>equipa</td>
<td>mulher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mercado</td>
<td>economia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presidência</td>
<td>língua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>economia</td>
<td>estado</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sociedade</td>
<td>comunista</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>estado</td>
<td>comunidade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>futebol</td>
<td>trabalhador</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>empresa</td>
<td>sociedade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>língua</td>
<td>povo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>governo</td>
<td>governo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UIO • ILOS

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis:

Nouns associated to the lemma **Portuguese**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POS</th>
<th>Lemmas</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N.*</td>
<td>Poet, Cut, Theater, Nacionality, Nobleman, Nation, Society, People, Literature, Language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJ.*</td>
<td>Economia, Cultura, Língua, Emigrante, Mundo, Cozinha, Turismo, Dinheiro, Homem, Povo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MDP (var. PT)

- Economia: Economy
- Cultura: Culture
- Língua: Language
- Emigrante: Emigrant
- Mundo: World
- Cozinha: Kitchen/Gastronomy
- Turismo: Tourism
- Dinheiro: Money
- Homem: Man
- Povo: People
Results & analysis:

"BRAZILIAN LANGUAGE"

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
Results & analysis:

“WE BRAZILIANS…”

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

<p>: É importante que nós brasileiros pensemos, reanalisemos e reflitamos sobre esses nossos irmãos.
It is important that we Brazilians think, reanalyse and reflect on [the situation of] these brothers of ours.

<p>: Aliás, nós brasileiros somos crianças vaidosas e mal-acostumadas. In fact, we Brazilians are vain and spoiled children.

<p>: Nós brasileiros somos pessoas receptivas.
We Brazilians are open-minded people.
Results & analysis:

"THE BRAZILIAN IS..."

- POSITIVE (31%)
- NEUTRAL (51%)
- NEGATIVE (18%)

CBR 100 random cases

DIFERENTE
TERCEIRO
CURTO
CATÓLICO
AMERICANO
ALEGRE
CORDIAL
OTIMISTA
NEGRO-ÍNDIOLUSO
ÚLTIMO
TRISTE
RACISTA
EDUCADO
EMPREendedor
CRIATIVO
BOM
GRANDE

DIFFERENT
THIRD
SHORT
CATHOLIC
AMERICAN
CHEERFUL
FRIENDLY
OPTIMIST
BLACK-INDOPORTUGUESE
LAST
SAD
RACIST
EDUCATED
ENTREPRENEUR
CREATIVE
GOOD
BIG
Results & analysis:

“WE PORTUGUESE…”

The end of this soap-opera is still unknown, but where have we Portuguese seen, or are seeing, the same kind of soap-operas?

Se nós portugueses somos bons a aprender a língua que os outros utilizam, porque não os outros aprenderem também o português?

Creio que a respeito de tudo isto, nós portugueses vivemos na aldeia global mas muitas vezes não vemos as casas.

I think about all this that we Portuguese live in the global village but we don’t see the houses most of the time.
Results & analysis:

“THE PORTUGUESE ARE...”

POSITIVE 26%

NEGATIVE 26%

NEUTRAL 48%

CP 100 random cases

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

- NICE
- LAZY
- LENIENT
- SLOPPY
- NECESSARY
- FIRST
- UNIQUE
- PUBLIC
- RACIST
- SENSITIVE
- EQUAL
- TOLERANT
- BAD
- BIG
- EUROPEAN
- CAPABLE
- GOOD

"os" "portugueses" "são" []* @[pos="ADJ.*"]
Results & analysis:

PROUDNESS EXPRESSIONS ABOUT BRAZIL

- Neutral 46%
- Positive 33%
- Negative 32%

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

- Confidence on the economic capacity of Brazil to honour its international commitments
- Positive expectations about the future of the country
- Proud concerning national culture
- Sports related content
- Political speeches emphasizing the future improvement of social conditions

[word="Brasil.*"] @[sema="emo.*orgulho.*"]
Results & analysis:

PROUDNESS EXPRESSIONS ABOUT PORTUGAL

- Positive: 78%
- Neutral: 22%

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

- Cultural related content: 14%
- Social related content: 29%
- Political related content: 43%
- Other: 14%
Results & analysis:

ASHAMED OF BEING PORTUGUESE?

reasons:

- impoliteness: 14 cases
- cultural policy: 1
- dumping: 1
- insecurity: 1
- corruption or demagogic political debates: 4

11 ashamed

not ashamed:
- technological development
- political reasons

Sentence describing an event aimed to prevent the shame of being of Portuguese ascendance.
Results & analysis:

ASHAMED OF BEING BRAZILIAN?

REASONS:

- Disappointment with the judicial system: 1 case
- Cultural policy: 3 cases
- Social reasons: 4 cases
- Characteristic Brazilian trait: 4 cases
- Corruption and other political reasons: 10 cases

22 ashamed

39 cases:

not ashamed

other

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national

set c 5s; "vergonha" "em|de|por" [lema="ser.*"] [lema="brasileiro.*"]
Results & analysis:

PORTUGUESE SHAME

- 39 cases
- Political: 11
- International image: 7
- Social: 2
- Other: 15

set c 5s; [sema="emo.*:vergonha"] [lema="português.*|Portugal.*"]

BRAZILIAN SHAME

- 42 cases
- Political: 14
- International image: 4
- Social: 7
- Other: 13

set c 5s; [sema="emo.*:vergonha"] [lema="brasileiro.*|Brasil.*"]

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
# Results & analysis:

## NATIONAL SYMBOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FADO</td>
<td>0.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARAMAGO</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUSÉBIO</td>
<td>0.054</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMÁLIA</td>
<td>0.058</td>
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<tr>
<td>SAMBA</td>
<td>1.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JORGE AMADO</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PELÉ</td>
<td>0.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOM JOBIM</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national**
Final remarks:

LIMITATIONS

• Time;

• Moçambula’s dimension;

• Enumerative data provides a numerical approach relevant for an overview, giving us patterns, frequencies, but it is still superficial and atheoretical and should be combined with other techniques of analysis.
Final remarks:

FUTURE PATHS

- Consider regional and supra-national references;
- Research concerning the other 3 groups of lemmata;
- Extension of the semantic annotation of some of the corpora hosted by Linguateca, creating a new lexical field: the one of “belonging”.

Lusophone discourses of the nation and the national
THANK YOU!

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