

## EDITORIAL

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It is within the lexicon of a language that the mental models, the value systems, the cultural clippings, the views and practices of a socio-cultural group are reiterated, changed and preserved. Checking the changes in the lexicon during a period is nothing more than realizing how the thinking and the vision of a group are structured. Lexical choices reveal cultural and ideological aspects, since it is through the lexicon that one can understand the universe of discourse in which the text is inserted. The selected words can reveal ideological values, portray the whole of accumulated human experience, as well as social and cultural practices, as it is in the lexicon that the world views of the participating subjects of discursive practice are represented in a more objective way.

The number 27 (2) of *Linha D'Água* has as its theme the Lexicon and the Discourse with or without teaching proposals. Under different perspectives, the Lexicon is covered in nine articles exploring the expressive, grammatical, stylistic, social and cultural aspects of the lexical units, bringing different theoretical and methodological contributions to the readers.

In order to understand ideological investments contained in the lexical choice, Beatriz Daruj Gil, of University of São Paulo, presents a survey and an analysis of the human body lexicon in Portuguese textbooks to speakers of other languages (PFOL), using the methodology of semantic fields and socio-cognitive orientation of Critical Discourse Analysis.

Guaraciaba Micheletti and Rita de Cássia Rodrigues de Lima da Costa, University of Cruzeiro do Sul, analyze the expression achieved with the lexical choices present in the metapoem *Cartilha*, by Antonio Carlos Ferreira de Brito, known as *Cacaso*, based on the lexicon-discursive Stylistics, which pays attention on the word in the context in which it is updated.

The significant effectiveness of the mutations of the proverbs – “antiproverbs” or “aloproverbs” – is the theme chosen for analysis by Claudio Cezar Henriques.

Corruptions, deformations, pastiches or puns that are created under the inspiration of a sentence, widely known by a community, with a humorous, satirical, advertising or commercial purpose are examined in the Brazilian context as a discursive variant, whose claim is, at bottom, the same as its matrix.

Beatriz Regina Benradt Martinez, of University of São Paulo, presents, from the point of view of the Stylistics, the dialogue between poetry and architecture, built by Murilo Mendes in *São Francisco de Assis de Ouro Preto*. From the choice and combination of the lexical elements that rebuild the church in its essential features, it is possible to glimpse the religious aspects by the approach of different artistic discourses.

The Article by Giselle Olivia Mantovani Dal Corno and Michele Marques Baptista, of University of Caxias do Sul, seeks to observe how the construction of the state's regional identity is portrayed in the work *The house of the seven women*, by Leticia Wierzchowski. For this, the authors carry out an analysis of the relationship between identity, language and culture by the study of the lexicon related to cuisine.

Maria Cleci Venturini and Celia Bassuma Fernandes, of Unicentro, explore contradictions in the meanings of the words *demonstration* and *protest* in the journalistic discourse. They analyze the differences between the meaning of these lexical units on the cover and in the reports found inside the magazines *Veja* and *Isto É*.

With the foundation of the theory of Semantic Blocks developed by Marion Carel and Oswald Ducrot, Cristiane Dall 'Cortivo-Lebler, State University of Southwest Bahia, analyzes, based on the lexicon and its syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations, the meaning of the conditional in the Brazilian Portuguese. The use of this tense is a use of language that brings into play an enunciative scene where there is the participation of different speakers and brings out a superposition of voices whose origins are enunciators, put into play by the speaker of the discourses.

Antonio Luciano Pontes and Hugo Leonardo Gomes dos Santos, of State University of Ceará, analyze the entries "man" and "woman" in the *Dictionary of Uses of Brazilian Portuguese*, by Francisco da Silva Borba, verifying the existence of a hate discourse regarding the female figure, and a discourse of exaltation referred to the male figure.

Reflecting on place names, memory and history, the article by Carmen Maria Faggion and Bruno Misturini, of University of Caxias do Sul, analyzes place names from Bento Gonçalves, considering the act of naming places like a discourse in which intersect the official memory (which marks in the name power relations) and collective memory (which brings the spontaneous name, descriptive, and that lets us see, in the interpretations, the desire of belonging as a motivator).

This issue also brings a review that deals with the work *Lexicon*: research and education, organized by Darcília Simões and Paulo Osório, published by Dialoarts in 2014.

Finally, we are pleased to share with readers of *Linha D'Água* the great growth of access to articles published in the journal, demonstrating its contribution to the academic community. We appreciate the aid received by the Program for the Support of Scientific Periodicals, University of São Paulo, encouraging the issue of this journal and making it possible.

We wish you all a good read!