

## Portuguese Linguistics and Literature (A005430)

**Course size** *(nominal values; actual values may depend on programme)*

**Credits** 5.0                      **Study time** 150 h

**Course offerings and teaching methods in academic year 2023-2024**

A (semester 2)	Dutch, Portuguese	Gent	seminar independent work
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**Lecturers in academic year 2023-2024**

Freire Santos de Sena Lino, Pedro António	LW06	staff member
Enghels, Renata	LW06	lecturer-in-charge

**Offered in the following programmes in 2023-2024**

	<b>crdts</b>	<b>offering</b>
<a href="#">Master of Arts in Linguistics and Literature (main subject Iberian-Romance Languages)</a>	5	A
<a href="#">Master of Arts in Historical Linguistics and Literature</a>	5	A
<a href="#">Exchange Programme Linguistics and Literature</a>	5	A

**Teaching languages**

Dutch, Portuguese

**Keywords**

Portuguese linguistics, Portuguese literature

**Position of the course**

The course will enable students to further their knowledge of Portuguese history, literature and linguistics, for European Portuguese as well as the Brazilian, Angolan and Cape Verdean variants.

Exchange students may take this course. It does not require knowledge of Dutch.

**Contents**

On the basis of texts, videos, pictures and other historical sources we aim to discover and interpret Portuguese literature and language, using the tools of linguistics and literary analysis. Stretching from the Galician-Portuguese songbook (12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century) to Portuguese experimentalist and concrete poetry (20<sup>th</sup> century), we will track the processes of Portuguese language and literature.

1. The sound of the sea

The phonological system of European Portuguese and other Lusophone countries; its differences in relation to Galician and Spanish (with analysis and phonetic transcription). A brief journey into Portuguese and Portuguese-language literature and the presence of the sea and voyage. *Literature*: Portuguese-speaking literature (an anthology); *linguistics*: phonological processes (history of the language), Portuguese phonological system.

2. From the Lusitanians to Galician-Portuguese (4<sup>th</sup> century B.C –12<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century)

A walk through the evolution of Portuguese, based on an analysis of words and texts (the *Kharjas*, the Galician-Portuguese songbook). Using these sources as a starting point we will analyse the presence and influence of pre-Romanic languages, the specific characteristics of the Latin spoken in the Iberian Peninsula and its processes, the Arab influence (the Mozarabs), and the establishment of Galician-Portuguese.

3. Roots and distance: conservatism and the influence of the sea (14<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century)

We will analyse the characteristics of Portuguese Quinhentismo through the lyric poetry of Luís Vaz de Camões and *Os Lusíadas*. At the same time, by looking at Camões's poem we will examine the Quinhentist influence of Latin on the Portuguese language, through the first Portuguese grammar manuals.

*Literature*: Sá de Miranda, Camões; *Linguistics*: História da Língua (the phases of European Portuguese); the process of unstressed vocalism in European Portuguese; general aspects of semantics.

#### 4. Baroque and Neo-Classicism (17th-18th century)

*Literature*: Baroque and Classicism, feminist literature.

*Linguistics*: the first dictionaries, phonology, phonetics and prosody; linguistic interference.

#### 5. Romanticisms and Realisms (19<sup>th</sup> century)

Analysis of specific issues related to Portuguese syntax, and a general introduction. Analysis and discussions of various examples, based on a reading of the play *Frei Luís de Sousa* by Almeida Garrett, and *Singularidades de uma Rapariga Loura* by Eça de Queiroz.

*Literature*: the three ages of Romanticism in Portugal.

*Linguistics*: syntax and semantics of Portuguese.

#### 6. Vanguardism (20th century) and Fernando Pessoa

Journeying into the artistic vanguards of the 20<sup>th</sup> century in Portugal, we will analyse the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and the creation of the magazine *Orpheu*, and the birth of modernism in Portugal. We will analyse questions of syntax, semantics and pragmatics by looking at the inventions of the first vanguard.

*Literature*: Camilo Pessanha, Mário de Sá-Carneiro, Fernando Pessoa.

*Linguistics*: evidentiality, PT SVO?; syntactic phonetics.

#### 7. The Golden Century of Portuguese Poetry

*Literature*: A journey through the Portuguese 20<sup>th</sup> century. Neo-realism.

#### 8. Brazil

Drawing on Bossa Nova songs, poems and a short story by Clarice Lispector we will analyse and discuss topics and moments in Brazilian literature. This will form the basis for an analysis of the different features of European Portuguese and Brazilian Portuguese.

#### 9. Creoles

Through Cape Verdean music and literature, an analysis of topics and moments in Cape Verdean literature, and an analysis of Cape Verdean Creole.

#### 10. From Angola to Timor

Through music and literature, an analysis and discussion of topics and moments in the literature of Angola and Timor-Leste, and an analysis of the characteristics of Portuguese from Angola, Mozambique and Timor-Leste.

#### 11. Macau & conclusions

The final class will include a discussion on the general aspects of Portuguese through literature produced in Macau (Camilo Pessanha). *Linguistics*: general revision, *chinese-style topics*.

### Initial competences

To have advanced knowledge of Portuguese at B2 level, as acquired through Advanced Portuguese I

### Final competences

- 1 To gain insight into the history and basic structures of Portuguese, partly from an Ibero-Romance perspective
- 2 To describe and analyse topics from Portuguese Linguistics
- 3 To gain insight into the variation of Portuguese
- 4 To identify linguistic (phonetic, syntactic and semantic) similarities and differences between Ibero-Romance languages
- 5 To acquire extended knowledge of the main Portuguese literary works and its authors, topics and the socio-cultural context
- 6 To have insight into the origins and development of different literary genres in Portuguese speaking countries
- 7 To be able to relate works by comparing and indicating thematic and formal similarities and/or differences
- 8 A good command of Portuguese (lexicon, grammatical structures, wordformation, linguistic creativity, spelling, idiomatic expressions)
- 9 To be able to formulate in a fluent and accurate manner an argumentation in written and spoken (academic) Portuguese; level B2/C1
- 10 To dispose of a strong linguistic consciousness; to recognize and value the role of language in human interaction and cultural production
- 11 Make use of digital research environments and search strategies to identify research

objects.

12 To use digital methods to collect and manage analogue or digital research objects in a structured way.

13 To publish research data or results taking into account a specific target audience.

14 To translate a poem from PT to NL, with the help of a literary translator, therefore developing linguistic competence.

### Conditions for credit contract

Access to this course unit via a credit contract is unrestricted: the student takes into consideration the conditions mentioned in 'Starting Competences'

Conditions for exam contract

This course unit cannot be taken via an exam contract

### Teaching methods

Seminar, independent work

### Extra information on the teaching methods

The seminars (online/on campus) consist of a series of exercises and short tasks, as well as a paper and presentation (in particular a literary and linguistic analysis; cf. evaluation).

### Learning materials and price

Slides and other documents will be provided through Ufora.

1. Selection of Portuguese Poetry

-XXe c. (Fernando Pessoa orthoniem en heteroniemen Álvaro de Campos, Ricardo Reis e Alberto Caeiro)

-XIXe c. (Eça de Queirós)

-XV-XVIe c. (Cancioneiro Geral, Camões, Gil Vicente)

-Middle Ages (troubadourslyrics)

2. Stories of Lusophone writers: Saramago, Mia Couto, Ondjaki, Dalton Trevisan, Clarice Lispector

Estimated cost: 0€

### References

Site do Instituto Camões

[http://www.cvc.instituto-camoes.pt/cpp/acesibilidade/capitulo1\\_1.html](http://www.cvc.instituto-camoes.pt/cpp/acesibilidade/capitulo1_1.html)

História da Língua

<http://cvc.instituto-camoes.pt/conhecer/bases-tematicas/historia-da-lingua-portuguesa.html>

Sobre as variantes do PT

*Introdução à Linguística Geral e Portuguesa*

Isabel Hub Faria, Emília Ribeiro Pedro, Inês Duarte, Carlos M. Gouveia (org.), Lisboa, Caminho, 2007

DicionáriosPorto Editora (PT antes e depois do Acordo Ortográfico, PT/ NL)

<http://www.infopedia.pt>

Primeiros dicionários em Português

<http://dicionarios.bbm.usp.br/pt-br/dicionario/edicao/2>

Exercícios de aprofundamento e revisão

<https://www.instituto-camoes.pt/activity/centro-virtual/recursos-didaticos/fichas-praticas>

<http://www.escolavirtual.pt>

### Course content-related study coaching

During and after classes; by appointment; via Ufora forum

### Evaluation methods

continuous assessment

### Examination methods in case of periodic evaluation during the first examination period

### Examination methods in case of periodic evaluation during the second examination period

**Examination methods in case of permanent evaluation**

Oral assessment, participation, assignment

**Possibilities of retake in case of permanent evaluation**

examination during the second examination period is possible in modified form

**Extra information on the examination methods**

- The portfolio consists of exercises on the theory, which students prepare on their own pace.
- The paper is compulsory and implies a critical synthesis of a number of readings on a topic treated in class.
- 2 oral presentations of this research
- Oral exam at the end of the teaching period
- Presence and participation in class.
- During the evaluation of the paper and presentations, language proficiency is evaluated at level B2/C1. If this level would not have been attained, this may lead to a Fail for the presentations/paper. A correction key and rubric is used which is attuned for all Portuguese language proficiency courses.
- Students who do not take part in the assessment of one or more parts of the course evaluation cannot pass the course. Should the average mark be higher than 10/20, the final mark will be reduced to the highest non-pass mark (= 9).

**Calculation of the examination mark**

- Exercises, paper and 2 oral presentations (60%)
- Participation (10%)
- Oral exam (30%)

**Facilities for Working Students**

- 1 Possible exemption from certain educational activities requiring student attendance, with alternative tasks.
- 2 Student attendance during permanent evaluation moments is indispensable.
- 3 Possible rescheduling of the deadlines for the tasks.
- 4 Feedback can be given online.