This present volume has been kindness titled by us, editors, Veredas Sarangi. It comes from our decision of setting a publication that could show up a partnership started in 2005 among researchers from UFJF and PUC-Rio Post graduation Program and Professor Srikant Sarangi, from the Health Communication Research Center & Center for Language and Communication of Cardiff University.

Thanks to CNPq’s, CAPES and all the universities involved support, it was possible to get Professor’s Sarangi visits at Juiz de Fora Federal University in 2007, 2009, 2011 and now in 2012. During these visits, Professor Sarangi performed Speeches, discussed data with students and researchers from the program as well as created an open space for theoretical-methodological question discussions relevant for those working on, what he called, a Linguistics Applied to Professions.

In general terms, there is an agreement among us, Brazilian researchers, who work on an Applied Linguistics (AL) means getting accomplished to produce useful knowledge about social relevant issues (Rojo, 2006). Another agreement regards the fact that Education is a matter of social relevance. But, even if we agree that the social relevant
issues can be placed both in and outside the school, we still see the priority of the school context in AL country wide. Thus, the present volume comes to fill up a cleft in the AL field, because it elects a broader context of professions as a working thematic. As pushed up by Professor Sarangi, Linguistics Applied to Profession (LAP) makes us face the following questions: 1) What is and is not applied or applicable in what we do as researchers? 2) What kind of relation do we establish with the people we study? 3) What do we do with the knowledge they have regarding their professional practices?

The nature of those questions makes us identify some of the pillars proposed by Sarangi for a research on LAP. One of them regards the relevance, not just social, but practical of the knowledge produced on the professional domains, such as law, health, media, organization, interpretation, translation etc., as well as in professional field in which the activity is focused on language. The other one is the search for a cooperative research in which the professional’s knowledge is taken under consideration at the time of the analyst’s interpretation. A dense participation is another condition for the researcher in the studied context. By analyzing the school context, we counted on the knowledge constructed during the long socialization process in this environment. But when we get to other professional fields, we are foreigners like. We do not have a learning period that could allow us to see what the professional do, and make the task of revealing what they are seeing.

Work on the LAP scope, brings up a few theoretical and practical challenges. One of the theoretical ones, as mentioned by Professor Sarangi, concerns the interpretative challenges faced by the analysts, given the complexity related to language and context in the professional scenario.

On the other hand, we can also see that the working relations with the applied professional area put us in front of practical matters. The first one deals with our entrance on the field. It not always happens under conditions in which there is a demand from the organization/institution. This is a particular issue that brings up the question: which condition does it occurs in, i.e., what is our role in it (guest? Researcher who goes against? Specialist? etc.). The following point is related to our way out. What do we do with the research outcomes? How do we match our language to a company, to a
scientific journal, a congress on different scientific field? How do we give a feedback on the produced knowledge? According to Sarangi (in a personal chat), we just “give some feedback”, when something was taken from its place. It means that LAP puts us in front of a new language situation and our attitude in our work.

Taking all those parameters under consideration, the articles we chose to be part of this volume are relevant work in a national context, and that somehow are related with the professions theme and that are concerned with the nature applied in the research in and outside the school environment.

Thus, we opened the volume with two articles from international researchers describing a programmatic content. Sarangi’s article comes from his lectures in Juiz de Fora in June 2007 and shows us the fields of Professional Discourse Studies or the LAP and its specificities. Right after that, we take the way to the professional context presenting a name that is an exponent in the international scenario – Malcolm Coulthard, a linguistic with a vast experience on border crossing between the academy and the professional practice, and in a hard access context: law. Coulthard discusses the working possibilities applied in the fields known as the Forensic Linguistics, discussing fundamental aspects concerned to language use issues inside the law universe. He gives strong examples of the linguistics work.

Up next, it is the time for the Brazilian researchers. We organized their contributions according to the shown professional scenarios: school/academy, juridical, business and health. Three articles bring up questions related to the first scenario. Rocha e Deusdará check the evaluation document in its perspective, descendent and reassembling functions, in the professor’s stricto sensu post-graduation works. Barros turns his attention for a still cloudy issue in Literature – the interactivity marks in written texts. Based on the analyses of two academic genders: the chat and the memorial, the author shows the relation between interactivity marks and the works of face. Cyranka and Magalhães discuss the relevance of intervening in the themes – oral models and linguistic variations – have a competence development approach to be used in the Portuguese language.
The second organizing axle – the law scenario – is made by four articles that explore the following practices: the mediation in Family Courts and Special Courts; the 911 service, offered to the population by the Military Police; the questioning at the Women Police Departments. Gago, Vieira and Sant´Anna problematize the once touted – and desired-neutrality of the mediators, mapping and describing the evaluating actions done by the mediator in his/hers intervention in a relative dispute regarding a child´s guard in Special Court, showing his/hers strategic function on the control of the pathway and the outcomes of interaction. Del Corona and Ostermann identify a crucial aspect for the positive outcomes in phone answering at the Military Brigade (911) emergency service: the way the communicators and operators build up place constructions when negotiating the place to where the official vehicle must be sent to. Finally, Marques and Bastos, contemplate the interaction inspector/suspect, in Women Police Department.

The authors, in this specific work, show how the inspector’s actions, especially the questioning actions and the contextualization of the suspect’s answers, are sources used in the construction of the guilt one’s footing to the questionee.

The third scenario – business – is represented here by two articles. The first by Oliveira and Silveira bring up to debate the meanings of the work facing the employment crises and the growth of alternative kinds of professional roles. The authors’ approach is to investigate the interpretative repertoires – and the outcome ideological dilemma – that emerge when high qualification level professionals are required to talk in research interviews regarding the decision – individual or not – do go from a regular job to a self-managing professional career. The lexical analyses, to each model, show that self-managing brings back positive values to the work itself and argues the central position of the work in our lives.

In the second article, Garcez, Frank and Kanitz face the production of knowledge in a technology lab, turned to the production of biomedical materials. The interactional changes’ analyses show that such production happen in a collaborative and located way, responding to the work’s demands and not responding to abstract matters.
By the third article, Borges and Ostermann analyse the inter-subjectivity construction process in the interaction of professionals from the electrical power sector when facing unexpected events. The analyses call the attention to the important role played by the different orientations of the participants to postpone the decision that solves the problems faced during the process.

The fourth scenario – health – regards an activity of health professionals yet not described: health community agents. Pereira and Cortez, show in the article how health community agents co-create roles and give new meanings to activities, according to the multiple discourses that have an influence over them (the agents).

We hope that this little selection of articles show a little of our “character”, our accomplishment with the production of knowledge for practical relevance to the professionals from different fields, with social relevance to people’s development, to the improvement of society and the development of the country.

Editors:
Sônia Bittencourt Silveira
Paulo Cortes Gago
Maria do Carmo Leite de Oliveira