

Specimen

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# Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft



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# Beiträge zur Geschichte der Sprachwissenschaft

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Rolf Kemmler

*The Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* (London, 1701),  
a translation of Bento Pereira's *Ars grammaticæ  
pro lingua Lusitana addiscenda Latino idiomate*  
(Lyon, 1672)?\*

This paper offers new insights into the first bilingual grammar of the Portuguese language for an English public, published in 1701 by a semi-anonymous author named A. J. under the title *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*. After a short presentation of the grammar's editions, an outlook on the state of the art of the work's authorship question is given. As a result, the French Huguenot Alexander Justice is presented as the most promising candidate to respond to the authorship predicament. Lastly, as the grammar has been considered to be a translation of the Portuguese Jesuit Bento Pereira's Portuguese grammar *Ars grammaticæ pro lingua Lusitana addiscenda Latino idiomate* (1672) without any research to prove the aforementioned point of view, an analysis is undertaken that tries to relate the Latin grammar of the Portuguese language and the corresponding English partial translation, as well as to conclude on the author's proficiency in Portuguese and his aptitude as a grammarian in general.

## 1. Introduction

Since 1536/40 the Portuguese language has been the subject of a number of linguistic works that have appeared in print, be it by the means of grammars, orthographic treatises or other publications dedicated to aspects concerning the

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Portuguese language. Even so, the vernacular idiom was far from playing any formal role in the educational system prior to the educational reforms promoted by the Marquis of Pombal from 1759 onwards, abolishing the sole use of Latin in the Latin grammar classes in Portugal and its Dominions.

Although research in recent decades has led us to a better understanding of some of the most important aspects from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century history of Portuguese linguistics, the historiography of manuals for Portuguese language teaching, designed for speakers of other modern languages and vice versa, remains a mainly unknown area in the historiography of Portuguese linguistics.

The tradition of the Portuguese language as an element in foreign language grammars has been formally initiated by Mr. de la Mollière's *A Portuguez Grammar* (London, 1662). This work, in fact, constitutes a short trilingual grammar, followed by an equally trilingual dictionary in which the Portuguese language is but one amongst the other two languages (English and French).

Designed for teaching Portuguese to English learners (having later seemingly been intended to be used as an English grammar for Portuguese learners in its Lisbon edition), the first *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*, first published as the third part of the manual *A Compleat Account of the Portugueze Language* (Justice 1701), should thus be regarded as the first grammar combining both Portuguese and English.

As it has been somewhat superficially suggested by Luís Cardim in 1923,<sup>1</sup> the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* seems to be a translation of Bento Pereira's grammar of the Portuguese language in Latin (Lyon, 1672). Given that Cardim's assertion is not accompanied by any proof or analysis concerning the reliability or thoroughness of the translation of Pereira's original works, the present paper's essential concern in relation to the grammar is to offer an insight into the true correspondence between the Latin original and what is to be presumed the English translation. However, I will be first offering some information on Pereira's grammar as well as some basic information on the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*.

## 2. Bento Pereira's *Ars grammaticæ pro lingua Lusitana addiscenda*

One of the more curious works in early Portuguese grammar history is the *Ars grammaticæ pro lingua Lusitana addiscenda Latino idiomate*. Written in the late 1660s by the Portuguese Jesuit lexicographer and grammarian Bento Perei-

<sup>1</sup>) Devoid of any additional research, the proximity between Pereira's works and the two parts of Justice's *Compleat Account* was referred to by Cardim (1923) as follows: «[...] as a matter of fact, in the course of our investigations we found out that it is but the translation from the Latin of the *Ars Grammaticæ pro Lingua Lusitana*, of 1672, by our grammarian Bento Pereyra, the Dictionary in the same way being a translation from his *Prosodia* and *Thesouro da Lingua Portugueza*».

ra (1605–1681), it constitutes the first grammar of the Portuguese language in Latin.

Bento Pereira's grammar is unique in several points of view. As one of the earliest linguistic works on the Portuguese language in general, it was also the first grammar of the Portuguese language to be written by a Portuguese scholar for a non-Portuguese public (hence the choice of Latin as metalanguage) — thus constituting an actual book of reference for any scholar of the late 17<sup>th</sup> or early 18<sup>th</sup> centuries who might have wanted to dedicate himself to the Portuguese as a foreign language.

In his conclusions to the article dedicated to Pereira's grammar,<sup>2</sup> Gonçalves Fernandes points out that the Jesuits' understanding for the utility of Portuguese grammar as a tool for communication both for their trade and missionary activities:

Os jesuítas tinham colégios em todo o mundo e, por isso, sentiam necessidade de uma obra que pudessem ensinar a língua de Camões a todos os estrangeiros que a quisessem aprender, para facilitar o comércio com os portugueses e a evangelização dos povos 'bárbaros'.  
(Fernandes 2009: 218–219)

Considering Pereira's (1672: [x]) stress on the practical utility of his grammar both for religious and for commercial means, it is notable that he seemingly based his grammar on the teachings of the Jesuit Latin grammar that one century before had been published by his coreligionist Manuel Álvares (cf. Schäfer-Prieß 1993).

## 3. A. J.'s *Compleat Account* and the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*

The *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*,<sup>3</sup> an English grammar of the Portuguese language, was published as a bibliographically dependant appendix to the bilingual dictionary *A Compleat Account of the Portugueze Language* (London, 1701, effectively published in 1702). On the title page of the manual printed

<sup>2</sup>) Both structure and contents of Pereira's grammar have been analyzed briefly by Schäfer-Prieß (2000) and Fernandes (2009). Several other aspects have been studied in two articles by Ponce de León Romeo (2006, 2010). Furthermore, there are some as of yet unpublished articles on Pereira's grammar by the Brazilian researcher Maria Mercedes Saraiva Hackerott to which I haven't yet had any access.

<sup>3</sup>) Other than the publications by Manuel Gomes da Torre (1985, 1990, 1995, 1996, 1998), Cardim (1923, 1929) and Rodrigues (1951) that include mostly considerations about authorship question, there seems to be but a very short number of publications offering only short referrals to the *Compleat Account* (cf. Ettinger 1991: 3022; Messner 2008: 291; Verdelho 2011: 16, 27) or the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* (Viña Rouco 2002: 260, 268, refers briefly to the grammar's 1705 edition). Except for a short note preceding the facsimile edition, the 1970 Scholar Press edition doesn't offer any study on the work. As far as I could discern, both the contents and the metalinguistic ideas manifested in the dictionary and in the annexed grammar haven't yet been object of any comprehensive study.

by the London printer Richard Janeway Junior, the author identifies himself as

The complete manual consists of a total of 437 non paginated pages in the book format in-4.<sup>o</sup> (ca. 32 x ca. 20 cm). Following the «Vocabularium Anglo-Lusitanicum» (pp. [vii–ccii]) and the «Vocabularium Lusitano-Anglicanum» (pp. [cciii–ccclxxxvii]), the bilingual «Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica» occupies 38 non paginated pages [ccclxxxix–ccccxxvi], mostly with no discernible division of its contents, being followed by «An Appendix of the Forms of Writing» [pp. cccccxxvii–ccccxxxvii] (11 pages). Even though it lacks the characteristics of an independent publication, the grammar’s composition as one of the four parts of the *Compleat Account* leads to believe that it may be considered the grammar’s first edition.<sup>4</sup>

Shortly after the publication of the *Compleat Account*, a second and this time bibliographically independent edition of the same grammar was published under the title *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica: Or a Short and Compendious System of an English and Portugueze Grammar* (Justice 1702). Produced by the same London printer Richard Janeway Jr., this edition doesn’t show any improvement of the content division in relation to the grammar’s first edition. In addition to the grammar’s primitive text and the epistolographic treatise, the second edition includes a chapter called «Familiar Dialogues in English and Portugueze» (Justice 1702: 157–192) as well as a short thematic vocabulary called «A Vocabulary in English and Portugueze» (Justice 1702: 233–264).

Four years after the first publication of the semi-anonymous grammar in London, the Lisbon printer Miguel Manescal was responsible for the publication of a third edition of *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* (Justice 1705). While the printer apparently did his best to respect the typographical composition of the 1702 London edition, the grammar shows that he had problems with the reproduction of the letters <W, w> and <K, k>, opting for a solution with <VV, vv> (cf. ‘VVorld’, ‘narrovv’; Justice 1705: [5]), and <K> (cf. ‘PocKet’, ‘BulK’, ‘maKe’; Justice 1705: [6]). Furthermore, the Portuguese printer dispensed with most of the accents on the tonic vowels of the Portuguese examples. This makes sense as these accents clearly seem to have been intended as additional graphic information for learners of Portuguese as a foreign language.

While describing the genesis of the *Compleat Account* in the general preface, the author emphasizes that it isn’t destined merely for the «[...] Curiosity of some [...]» but instead for «[...] those that shall at any time hereafter set out for the World of Business [...]» (Justice 1701: [iii–v]), thus clearly showing his desire that his linguistic manuals may be of use for the preparation of commer-

<sup>4</sup>) For more details on the three editions, their paratexts, contents and structure, cf. Kemmler (2012).

cial contacts. Devoid of Pereira’s missionary context, the practical orientation of the author’s preface that considers metalinguistic works as tools for commerce is quite similar to the Portuguese grammarian’s orientation. Near the end of his rather elaborate preface, the author stresses the worldwide importance of the Portuguese language:

However [...], it hath successfully spread itself through all the Four Parts of the World, in which the *Portugueze* have so famed themselves to all Posterity for their early Discoveries and Conquests; and even now where their Sword hath laid aside its awful Power, the Language hath set up its Standard, being at this day look’d upon as the most useful and safest Convoy through all those vast Tracts and Dominions of the *Eastern* and *South-west* Parts of the World, so much celebrated and resorted to in this Age by all Nations for Trade and Commerce. And since the *English* Correspondence in Trade with the Kingdom of *Portugal* hath been for these many Years, and is at this time so very considerable, and our Navigation to all those Parts where that Nation hath yet in their Possession very large Territories and Dominions, and where they left the remaining Footsteps of their earliest Acquests, as well in *Africa*, as *Asia* and *America*, is equal, if not superior to any, or all of the rest of the *Europeans*; the present Design cannot miss of a desirable Acceptance from the Publick, especially considering that it aims at nothing but being useful within its Sphere and Compass, and reducing the Tediousness of Grammatical Forms to the most agreeable Compendium and Brevity.

(Justice 1701: [iv–v])

The *topos* of trade and commerce is recurrent all over the preface. Likewise, the author refers not only to the military power of the Portuguese Crown but also to the economic power that derives from the Portuguese colonial presence in three continents and that can be of use to British traders, using Portuguese as *lingua franca*. Furthermore, making a point of proving his non-Portuguese origin, the author goes on explaining some aspects of his lexicographic method by stating:

It is well known how uneasie the due Pronunciation of the Modern Tongues is to our *Northern* Climates, and therefore the distinguishing Accent over its proper Syllable in every Word will be no mean Assistance, if not indispensably Necessary [...].

(Justice 1701: [v])

In order to facilitate the pronunciation of the Portuguese language for the public of English native speakers (whose general difficulty in acquiring foreign languages Justice explains with the adversity of the ‘northern climates’), the Portuguese words are regularly fitted with a graphic accent to indicate the prominent syllable (that is, of plurisyllable words). As Pereiras works do not include this kind of accents for the Portuguese entries, the usage of the accent for didactic (but not for orthographic) means in both the *Compleat Account* and the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* can be viewed as innovative.

#### 4. The authorship question

Given the importance of the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* for both Portuguese and English historical linguistics, it has been widely discussed since the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, who might have been the author ‘hiding’ behind the abbreviation A. J. (cf. Kemmler *in print* a, b).

More recently, Library attributions of the *Compleat Account* to an individual called Alexander Justice have led scholars to discuss whether or not to consider him as the author, given that Justice was the only person known to have used the abbreviation A.J. in several of his translations of important manuals on commerce and trade law, published in London during the first decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.

The historical Alexander Justice was a Huguenot refugee of French origin who might have lived in London since the eviction of the Huguenots in 1685, having left the City by 1712 in order to take part in the negotiations of the Peace Treaty of Utrecht (1712–13). Considering Justice’s background in commerce and as a translator and economic journalist of *The British Mercury*, not only the recurrent use of the commerce *topos* explains itself, but also the entries of some commercial terms in the Portuguese-English dictionary that clearly show that the author must have had a more profound knowledge in commerce than could possibly be expected by a ‘simple’ translator.

Due to the complex nature and extension of the works that can be safely attributed to this author, it seems quite obvious that Alexander Justice should have been a very well educated person who mastered at least French and English with perfection. Surely enough, in the publications that can be attributed to the author, the erstwhile French Huguenot Alexander Justice shows the same flawlessness and mastery of the English language, only occasionally demonstrating uncertainties when the source itself shows to be insecure. Obviously enough, if he came to profit from any formal school education during the 17<sup>th</sup> century, be it in France or in England, it may be presumed that he must have had at least basic Latin reading and translating knowledge — more so if he benefited any form of secondary or superior education.

While absolute proof might never be found, an exhaustive study of the authorship question has led me to the conclusion that indeed it is most probable that the Frenchman (naturalized Englishman) who called himself Alexander Justice should be considered the true author (or better yet, the true translator), not only of the economic treatises published semi-anonymously by A. J. in 1705 and 1707, that have been attributed to him beyond doubt since the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, but also of both the *Compleat Account* and the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*.

#### 5. Justice’s English translation of Pereira’s *Ars grammaticæ*

In the following chapter I will try to verify the degree of adequacy of Cardim’s reference to the origin of the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* in the light of some sample texts.

##### 5.1 On Portuguese pronunciation

While Pereira dedicates the two opening pages of his grammar to some introductory considerations concerning letters in general and especially the Portuguese alphabet, Justice (1702: 9) opens his grammar as follows:

*TO avoid any thing that may appear superfluous, I shall say little to their Alphabet, as being more or less the same with the Latin; but as to the Pronunciation, we may take notice, that the Portugueze endeavour to express every Word with an open Breath and Air, suffering no Termination with any Letter that shall be mute or incapable of Sound, which will most easily appear to an observing and distinguishing Ear in Conversation with the natives.* (Justice 1702: 9)

It seems that the grammarian assumes in this short text a posture that differentiates him from Pereira’s expositive style which discusses the essentials between the Latin and Portuguese letters. The following extract of the grammar’s sixth paragraph which closes Pereira’s general observations, proves, however, the origin of Justice’s affirmation:

*Quod attinet ad prononciationem, antequam prononciandis singulis characteribus forma præscribatur, illud omnes vellem monitos, eam censeri optimam prononciationem, in qua omnes ac singuli cuiuscunque dictionis characteres exprimumur. Vnde quia natura abhorret à superfluis, nihil omninò scribendum est, quod aliqua ratione prononciari non possit: & hoc præcipuè inter Lusitanos, quorum Orthographia tunc verè recta quando prononciationi adæquatur. Ex hoc observari debet nullam Lusitanæ linguæ dictionem terminari litera muta, vtpote reddendi sonum incapaci. Quia Lusitani pleno ore sonantes appetunt sermonem virilem, vt sicut in gerendo, ita etiam in loquendo masculi videantur.* (Pereira 1672: 2)

The comparison with the latter half of Pereira’s text clearly proves that in its essence only the affirmation ‘I shall say little to their Alphabet’ can be solely owned by Justice while the rest is clearly an English adaptation of the Latin text that establishes a relation between Portuguese phonetics and its then more phonographic orthography. It seems obvious that Justice retakes a variation of Pereira’s *topos* of superfluity, who begins his considerations on the principles of phonographic Portuguese orthography based on nature’s tendency to omit anything that is unnecessary with the words ‘Vnde quia natura abhorret à superfluis [...]’, that is, [‘and so, because nature abhors the superfluous’; translation RK]. Justice seems, however, to shy away from considerations on the orthographic system, as he only uses the term ‘superfluity’ to explain the general brevity of his phonetic description of the Portuguese language.

When we look to the individual definitions of some of the Portuguese letters, the similarity between the two Grammars increases:

Pereira (1672: 3)	Justice (1702: 9)
Prima litera A. pronunciatur aperto ore, vt in hac dictione <i>aqua</i> , Latinè <i>aqua</i> .	<i>The first Letter A is pronounced with a full and open Mouth, as in the Word Aqua or Agua, Water.</i>

The definition of the letter <a> (that might correspond with the modern Portuguese sound [α]) is an almost literal translation from Latin to English. Justice only translates the ablative ‘aperto ore’ as ‘with a full and open mouth’, that is, he increases the phonetic information given by Pereira by adding that the mouth is not only open but also full. Furthermore, he tries to correct the confusion created by what should be interpreted as a typographical mistake in Pereira’s grammar: where the Latin text mistakenly reads ‘*aqua*, Latinè *aqua*’, Justice shows knowledge of a correct form ‘*agua*’ (modern Portuguese *água*) but apparently seems undecided as to the existence of another Portuguese form ‘*aqua*’ for water ...

Pereira (1672: 3)	Justice (1702: 9)
Litera B pronunciatur apertis leniter labiis in medio, sicut in hac voce <i>bom</i> , <i>bonus</i> .	<i>The Letter B is pronounced agreeably to the other Modern Languages, as in the Word Bom, Good.</i>

Omitting Pereira’s information on the sound’s point of articulation, as happens in most of the definitions of the Portuguese sounds without any explanation, Justice relates the pronunciation of <b> to ‘to the other Modern Languages’, alas without mentioning which languages he is referring to.

Pereira (1672: 3)	Justice (1702: 9)
Litera C ante vocales a, o, u, pronunciatur applicando medium linguæ prope medium palati: vt in vocibus <i>casa</i> , <i>cova</i> , <i>curral</i> , Latinè <i>domus</i> , <i>spelunca</i> , <i>caula</i> . Ante e, i pronunciatur ac si haberet plicam, vt in verbis <i>cessar</i> , <i>cingir</i> , <i>cessare</i> , <i>cingere</i> . Quando verò habet plicam in hunc modum. ç, pronunciatur anteriori extremitate linguæ positæ inter dentes, ita vt inter illam, & illos emittatur aliquis spiritus: sicut in hac voce <i>abraçar</i> , amplecti.	<i>The Letter C before a, o, u, is pronounced like K, as in the Words, Cása, an House; Cóva, a Den or Hole; Currál, a Fold or Repository for Cattle; before e and i it is pronounced as with a dash or tail, as s in the Words Cessár, to cease; Cingír, to gird or bind; but when written with a dash, it is pronounced with more force mixt with a kind of Aspiration, as in the Word Abraçár, to embrace.</i>

Justice goes on reproducing the explication of the various sounds of <c>, clearly based on Pereira’s text and examples but omitting both the word ‘vowels’ as the equivalent of ‘vocales’ as well as the point of articulation, that after all, constitute the essential information of Pereira’s phonetic information. Whereas the Latin text shows all examples sequentially by each language, Jus-

tice gives one or even several definitions directly with each form. In the context of <c<sup>e.i</sup>> with the sound of [s] ‘si haberet plicam’ clearly has the meaning [‘if it had a cedilla’; translation RK]. Justice’s solution ‘it is pronounced as with a dash or tail’ doesn’t really permit the conclusion that he might have fully understood what Pereira meant to say.

And even if the British grammarian understood how Pereira tried to explain the Portuguese phonetic reality in Latin by what could be interpreted as the description of a voiceless interdental fricative [θ] (inexistent in Portuguese), which would more plausibly explained as a voiceless alveolar fricative [s] (as opposed to other voiceless sibilant phonemes or allophones in Portuguese), it seems doubtful that his readers may have been able to follow his reasoning because an explanation by means of the English <th> / [θ] could not have explained the Portuguese phonetic reality in an adequate way.

Pereira (1672: 4)	Justice (1702: 11)
Litera R, pronunciatur vibrando partem anteriorem & graciliorem linguæ in summitate palati, spiritu gracili, ac forti: sed fortiori, quando duplicatur litera rr, vt in his <i>fora</i> , <i>terra</i> , <i>rio</i> . Foras, terra, rivus.	<i>R is expressed with a forceable Aspiration, and much stronger when doubled, as in the following Words, Fóra, out or without; Térra, Earth or Land; Ría, a River.<sup>5</sup></i>

The description of the Portuguese apico-alveolar trills, be they simple like [r] (written <-r-, -r->) or multiple[r] / [R] (written <-rr-, -rr->) offers no difficulty to Pereira who is even able to distinguish the two distinctive realisations. In applying the term ‘aspiration’, Justice seems to manifest some difficulty not only in finding the correct metalinguistic terminology, but also in perceiving the linguistic reality of the Portuguese language.

The image that Justice’s understanding of the correct pronunciation of Portuguese may have been limited is reinforced by the following example:

Pereira (1672: 5)	Justice (1702: 12)
Litera Z, instar ç formatur applicata parte anteriori linguæ ad dentes, non tamen ita propè sicut ad formandum ç, sed dato spatio, ut egrediatur spiritus attenuatus & fortis cum aliquo stridore, ac veluti bombilatione: sicut in his <i>Zimbro</i> , <i>Zonir</i> , <i>Zurzir</i> : Iuniperus, stridere, fustigare.	<i>Z is pronounced almost like C, but stronger, and with a kind of Sibilation or Noise, as in these words, Zímbro, a Juniper-tree; Zonír, to make a noise; Zurzír, to beat with a club.</i>

Whereas the phonetic concept of a voiced coronal sibilant <z> or [z] seems somewhat tentatively described by Pereira as «[...] ut egrediatur spiritus atte-

5) As Justice (1701: [ccclxxxix]) correctly reproduces Pereira’s example ‘*Río, a River*’, there can be no doubt that the form ‘*Ría*’ in Justice (1702: 12) must be considered a typographical error.

nuatus & fortis cum aliquo stridore, ac veluti bombilatione [...]», that is, [‘so that there may come out a lessened yet strong spirit with some hiss and just like a hum’; translation RK], Justice does not seem to comprehend at all the voiced nature of the sound as he even misinterprets <z> to be ‘stronger’ than <c>, that is, the voiceless coronal sibilant [s]. Such a testimony would only make sense if we were to consider that Justice did only have limited formal knowledge of the Portuguese language, having established the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* with the help of the Latin definitions.

## 5.2 The definition of the noun and its subclasses

The proximity between Pereira’s and Justice’s grammars is continued when the latter proceeds to the treatment of the parts of speech.

Pereira (1672: 5)	Justice (1702: 12)
<p>QVamuis nomen largè acceptum cum vocabulo coincidat; si tamen strictè accipiatur, est pars orationis, quæ casus, numerum, &amp; genus habet, neque tempora adsignificat. Sub hac ratione, seu natura multiplicitem vendicat, quæ in lingua Lusitana, sicut in Latina &amp; Græca, sub generali divisione nominis in substantivum &amp; adjectivum, continetur.</p> <p>Nomen substantivum, seu fixum, est quod in oratione per se, et absque adjectivi consortio et iuvamine stare potest, vt <i>Pedro, pedra, pao, templo, casa</i>: v.g. <i>Pedro vive</i> Petrus vivit: <i>A pedra fere</i>: lapis ferit, <i>o pao cresce</i>: lignum crecit: <i>o templo orna à Cidade</i>: Templum ornat ciuitatem: <i>A casa agasalha o homem</i>: domus excipit, seu hospitatur hominem.</p> <p>Nomen adiectivum ex opposito tum apud Latinos, tum apud Lusitanos, est illud quod in oratione per se esse nequit absque iuvamine substantivi, vt patet exemplis: <i>Pedro he douto</i>: Petrus est doctus: <i>A pedra he dura</i>: lapis est durus: <i>O pao he roliço</i>: lignum est teres: <i>O templo he fermoso</i>: templum est pulchrum. In quibus satis apparet nullum ex dictis adiectivis, scilicet <i>douto, dura, roliço, fermoso</i>, posse absque substantivo subsistere, ita vt reddat sensum.</p>	<p><i>As for the Nouns, as in all our modern Languages, so in this the first and common Division is into Substantive and Adjective. This being known to all Children admitted to Schools, needs no other Explication than by some few Examples, as follow.</i></p> <p><i>Nouns Substantive, as Pédro, Peter, Pédra, a Stone; Páo, Wood; Témpló, a Church; Cása, an House; which, to make a Sentence, are as follow; Pédro vive, Peter lives, A Pédra fere, the Stone strikes, hits or wounds; O Páo crece, the Wood or Stake grows; O Témpló orna a cidáde, the Church beautifies the City; A Cása agasalha o hómem, the House treats or entertains the Man.</i></p> <p><i>A Noun Adjective that cannot subsist without a Substantive for its support, is known by the following Examples, Pédro he dóuto, Peter is learned, A Pédra he dúra, the Stone is hard; O páo he reliço, the Wood is brittle; O Témpló he fermóso, the Church is beautiful; all which Examples shew that the Adjectives, dóuto, dúra,<sup>6</sup> reliço, and fermóso, are insignificant, without their Substantive Companions.</i></p>

While Bento Pereira offers complete definitions of the noun and its two Aristotelian subcategories, Justice seems to shy away from the Portuguese grammarian’s definition based on the Greco-Latin tradition by stating that the

<sup>6</sup> Justice (1701: [ccclxxxix]) correctly reproduces Pereira’s example ‘dura’. The form ‘duro’ in Justice (1702: 12) must be thus considered a typographical error.

subdivision of the noun in substantive and adjective is the common knowledge of everybody with a formal school education. This is why the translator limits himself to the reproduction of Pereira’s Portuguese examples and the offering of their English equivalents. For the adjective, though, Justice retains the relational perspective Pereira considers for this subclass but omits any reference to other languages. After stating that the adjective can only exist in dependence of a substantive, Justice goes on with the reproduction and translation of Pereira’s examples in the original order.

## 5.3 Alexander Justice’s linguistic competence in Portuguese

The above comparisons of some individual texts have shown to prove that Luís Cardim’s original supposition stating that the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* may truly be considered a translation of Bento Pereira’s *Ars grammaticæ* is at least partially correct. It has, however, become evident that Alexander Justice did not translate the complete Latin text of the Latin-Portuguese grammar but established only a partial translation to which he added an English translation of all of Pereira’s Portuguese examples. As we have already seen on some occasions, the translator’s results do not always achieve their aim of correctly describing the Portuguese language, putting in doubt the degree of the grammarian’s linguistic competence in Portuguese. In order to once more exemplify Justice’s capabilities as a translator from Latin to English, a short text was arbitrarily chosen.

Pereira (1672: 68)	Justice (1702: 67–68)
<p>OBSERVATIONES ALLÆ. <i>Pro duobus Verbis auxiliaribus propositis.</i></p> <p>1 Obser. Verbum <i>Ey</i> est anomalum proindeque non sequitur regulam alicujus alterius verbi. Solum in secunda &amp; tertia persona singularis numeri, &amp; in tertia pluralis præsentis indicativi &amp; infinitivi quæ sunt eadem, scribitur cum aspiratione <i>h</i> v. g. <i>hàs, hà, hãm</i>: in reliquis sine aspiratione. Vnum quid habet exorbitans &amp; in nullo alio verbo repertum, scilicet quòd in omnibus modis, temporibus ac personis numeri singularis nservit [sic!] non solum nominibus singularis cum quibus iconcordat [sic!], sed etiam nominibus pluralis v.g. <i>hà, avia, ouve hum anno, &amp; muytos annos. Hà, avia, ouve nesta terra hum homem, e muytos homens. &amp; dici hoc nequit cum tertiis personis pluralis, v.g. Ham, aviam, ouveram muytos annos, ou muytos homens. Fuerunt, seu extiterunt multi anni, vel multi homines. At non ideo dicendæ sunt otiosæ tertiæ personæ pluralis: siquidem frequenter inserviunt aliis opportunitatibus, ut statim videbimus.</i></p>	<p>Here follow some other Observations relating to the same Verbs, which ought not to be omitted.</p> <p>First, <i>Take notice of the Irregularities of the Verb Ey, I have; that in the second and third Persons Singular, and the third Plural of the Indicative and Infinitive Moods it is express’d with an Aspiration, in the others not as Tu has, thou hast; Elle ha, he hath; Elles ham, they have. Among the rest it hath one Irregularity peculiar to its self, and not to be found in other Verbs; that is, that in all Moods, Tenses and Persons of the Singular Number, it serves Nouns both Singular and Plural, ex. g. Ha hum áнно, it is a Year; Ha muytos ánnos, it is many Years; So Avia hum áнно &amp; muytos ánnos, it was one Year, and many Years; Ouve hum áнно, and muytos annos it hath been one and many Years, and in the same manner, Ha, avia, ouve nesta terra hum hómem ou muytos hómens, there is, was, or hath been in this Country, a Man, or many Men.</i></p>

The translation from Latin to English as such is mostly correct. Nevertheless, the translation reveals two problematic areas. For the verb *haver*, whose forms are usually written with <h-> (today *hei*, *hás*, *há*, *havemos* ~ *hemos*, *haveis* ~ *heis*, *hão*), Pereira, states 'scribitur cum aspiratione h', that is, ['are written with the aspiration h'; translation RK]. Even though Pereira makes very clear that he is talking about the written language, Justice states that these verbal forms are 'express'd with an Aspiration', thus showing that he not only didn't seem to understand Pereira's affirmation but that he also may not have had the necessary linguistic knowledge to perceive the Portuguese language's phonetic reality.

The same applies to Justice's treatment of Pereira's examples *hã*, *avia*, *ouve hum anno*, & *muytos annos*. Pereira's choice of *anno* might have been unlucky enough due to the temporal aspect but Justice complicates things by adding a translation to each part of the tenses of the example. As it seems he may not only have misunderstood the notion of 'existence' that can be found in the Latin verb form 'extiterunt' (from *existō* to exist, to be), but also the fact that forms of *haver* appear in temporal expressions that are of adverbial nature in English (i.e. with *ago*).

Let's take a look at Pereira's Portuguese examples, Justice's translations and what would be the true English meaning of the Portuguese phrases (marked with \* as these are not the forms we find in both books): '*Ha hum anno*' – 'it is a Year' should be \*'a year ago'; '*Ha muytos annos*' – 'it is many Years' should be \*'many years ago'; '*Avia hum anno & muytos annos*', 'it was one Year, and many Years' would be more correct as \*'there was a year & many years'; '*Ouve hum anno*, and *muytos annos*' – 'it hath been one and many Years' would be more correct as \*'there was one year and many years'. These translations illustrate that whenever Justice was unable to rely on his Latin source or when he simply could not follow Pereira's thoughts, he seemed to have been quite uncertain as to the correct use of Portuguese forms and their translations to English.

## 6. Conclusions

Both the *Compleat Account* and its bilingual grammatical annex with the title *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica* were first published in London in 1701. The grammar as such was, strictly speaking, the first grammar of the Portuguese for English native speakers. In this sense, it had some editorial success as it was not only reprinted in London in 1702 but also in a Portuguese edition in 1705, which in its own right may be considered as having been the first grammar of English printed in Portugal.

Most recent studies have shown that the most plausible candidate for the identification of the semi-anonymous author A. J. seems to be the French Huguenot translator and journalist Alexander Justice who was the only author living in London, being known to have used these aforementioned initials in works published during the first decade of the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Interestingly enough, Justice's background in commerce and in trade law fostered a direct influence on some definitions that can be found in the *Compleat Account's* Portuguese-English dictionary.

Concerning the *Grammatica Anglo-Lusitanica*, both the disposition of the text and the lack of an explicit structure by the attribution of chapter titles lead to the conclusion that the author may not have been a professional language teacher but an amateur in Applied Linguistics of a foreign language and in the elaboration of metalinguistic texts. The comparison of some key elements of the grammar also confirms that Justice in fact translated the essence of the Latin text of Bento Pereira's Portuguese grammar *Ars grammaticæ pro lingua Lusitana addiscenda Latino idiomate* (1672) maintaining the idiosyncrasies of the Jesuit's text but adding English translations to the Portuguese examples.

Indeed, the question of whether the grammar's author was a language teacher or even a Portuguese native speaker can be resolved by the sample texts — in conclusion it can be stated that the grammar's author most probably was not only an amateur as a grammarian and a linguist (in the sense of not being a professional of transmitting linguistic knowledge and of elaborating metalinguistic texts) but also was a translator who must have had ample experience in the field of translating foreign language texts to English. While Justice seems to have had some knowledge in Portuguese, his lack of understanding of some of the language's 'less simple' idiosyncrasies indicates that his fluency might have been questionable at best.

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