

Exercício para Avaliação

Edição conservadora do manuscrito quinhentista
“*Denúncias contra Francisca Luís*”
(Fólios 1 a 7, r. e v.)

Principais problemas de leitura deste documento

1. <a> versus <o>, no contexto <as> / <os>

No documento, em alguns casos é difícil identificar como <o> ou <a> certos caracteres seguidos de <s>. A decisão de transcrição fundou-se numa combinação de critérios paleográficos e interpretativos.

Quanto aos critérios **paleográficos**, em primeiro lugar listam-se abaixo as características distintivas do <o> e do <a> em geral no documento, para justificar a leitura nos casos duvidosos antes de <s>.:

<o>, características principais:

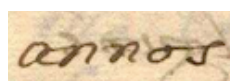
- na maioria dos ambientes, não há haste final;
- a haste final, quando aparece (<os>, <or>), sai do canto superior, invariavelmente;
- a esfera pode ser fechada ou aberta, e pode ou não apresentar nó

<a>, características principais:

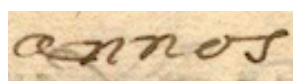
- sempre apresenta haste final;
- a haste final sai do canto inferior, *a não ser* quando seguido de <s>;
- a esfera pode apresentar algum preenchimento ou nó

Quanto à esfera, <o> e <a> não apresentam distinções suficientes no documento, pois <o> pode aparecer sem nó (e <a> pode aparecer com algum preenchimento semelhante a um nó).

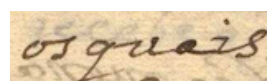
Exemplos das variações na esfera de <o>:



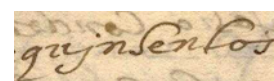
esfera fechada, nó



esfera semi-aberta, nó



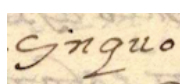
esfera semi-aberta, sem nó



esfera fechada, sem nó

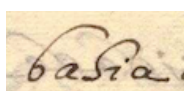
Tendo em vista a variação na esfera de <o>, a principal característica distintiva entre <a> e <o> no documento é a haste final. O <o> nem sempre apresenta uma haste final; o <a> sempre a apresenta:

<o>, sem haste final



cinquo

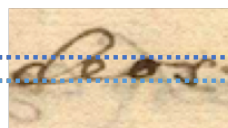
<a>, com haste final



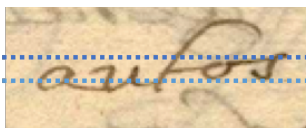
bahia

Além disso, a haste final do o <o>, quando aparece (por exemplo, quando <o> é seguido de <s>), sai invariavelmente do canto **superior** da esfera.

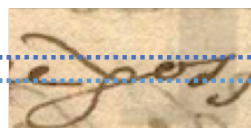
Exemplos: alguns casos de <o> medial; hastes superiores em palavras invariáveis / em palavras variáveis:



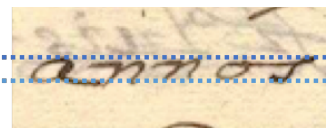
deos



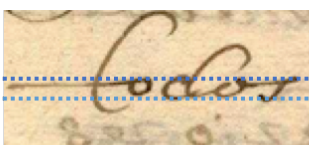
autos



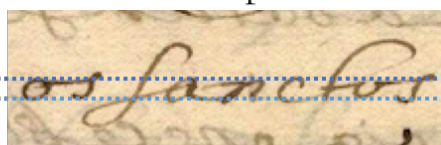
pos



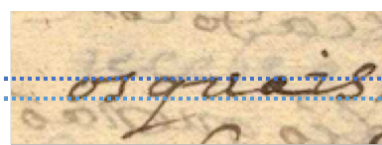
annos



todos



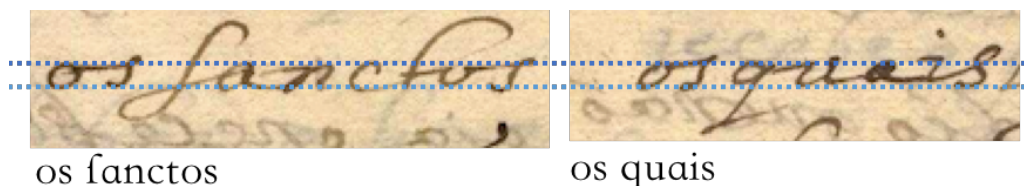
os fanctos



os quais

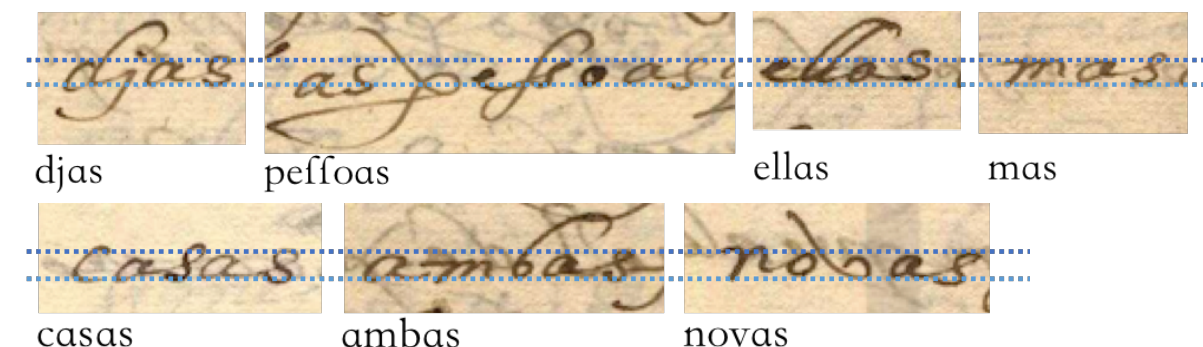
A haste de <a>, na imensa maioria dos casos, sai do canto **inferior** da esfera:

Exemplos: alguns casos de <a> a medial; hastes inferiores (<an>, <ai>):



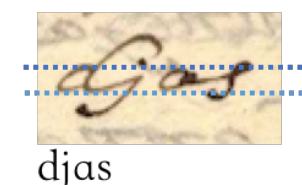
Mas há excessões, em <as>. Na maioria desses casos, a haste sai normalmente do canto inferior:

Exemplos: casos claros de <as> - haste saindo do canto inferior em palavras invariáveis / em palavras variáveis:



Entretanto, há casos em que, antes de um <s>, notamos caracteres (<a>? <o>?) com a haste saindo **do centro** da esfera (e daí para a parte inferior). Em primeiro lugar notemos isso em itens lexicais em que se esperaria sempre <a>, nunca <o> (i.e., palavras invariáveis quanto à flexão de gênero) – por exemplo, ‘djas’:

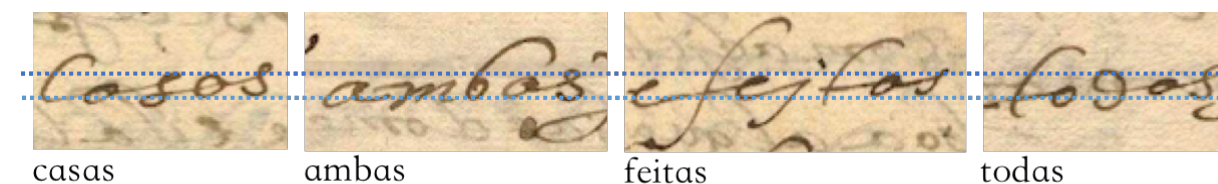
Exemplos: casos de <as> - haste saindo do centro da esfera em palavra invariável:



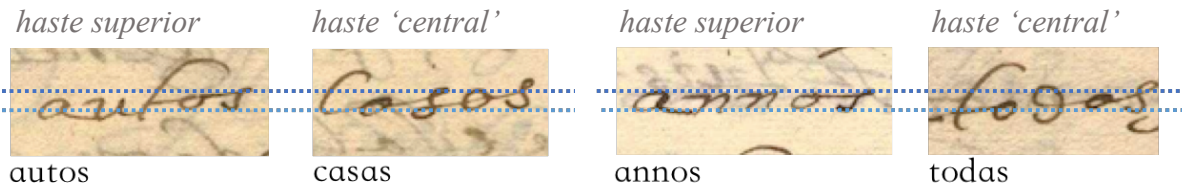
Este caso foi transcrito como ‘djas’ tomando-se por critério que o traço ‘**haste central**’ é suficiente para identificar o <a>.

Aplicamos o mesmo critério aos casos de *palavras variáveis* entre <os> e <as>, como nos/nas, outros/outras, etc. (em que a dúvida poderia ser maior):

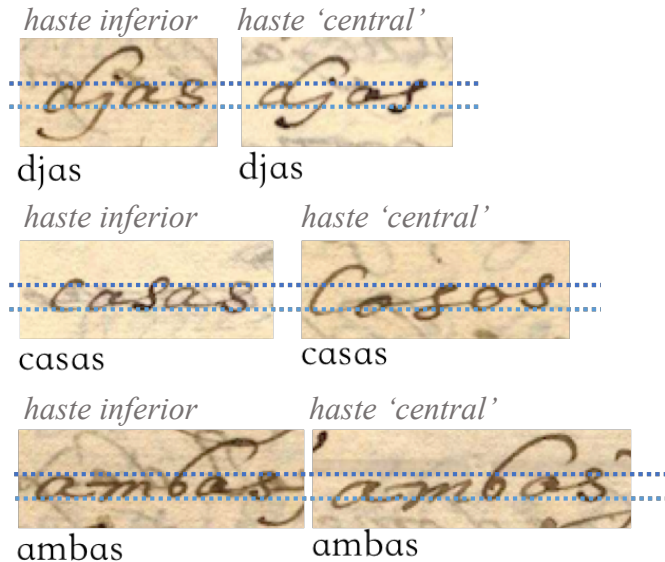
Exemplos: casos de <as> - haste saindo do centro da esfera em palavras variáveis:



Comparem-se os padrões do que se está considerando haste central com as hastes inferiores na figura abaixo, contrastando ‘autos’ com ‘casas’ e ‘annos’ com ‘todas’:

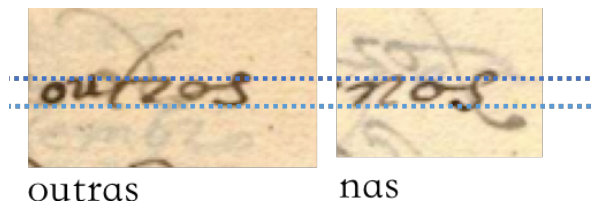


Comparem-se as hastes centrais com as hastes inferiores na figura abaixo, contrastando os pares 'djas', 'casas' e 'ambas':

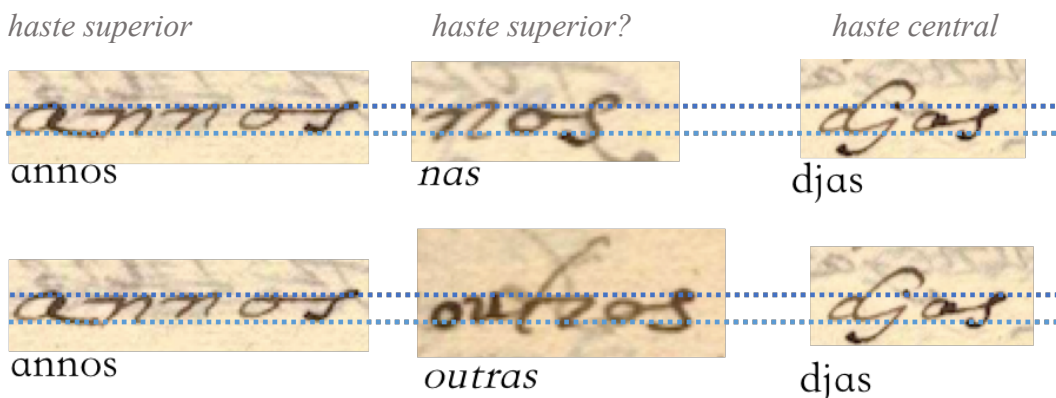


Do ponto de vista do traçado da letra, os casos mais duvidosos são justamente duas palavras variáveis: 'nas'/'nos', no fl. 1r (contexto: *n?s casas da morada*), e 'outras'/'outros', no fl. 4r (contexto: *outr?s molheres*), em ocorrências nas quais a haste parece quase superior:

Exemplos: dois casos de <as> - haste saindo do centro ou do canto superior da esfera?



Comparem-se estas duas ocorrências acima com um caso claro de <os>, i.e., em que a haste sai claramente do canto superior da esfera (annos), e um caso menos duvidoso de <as> (djas):

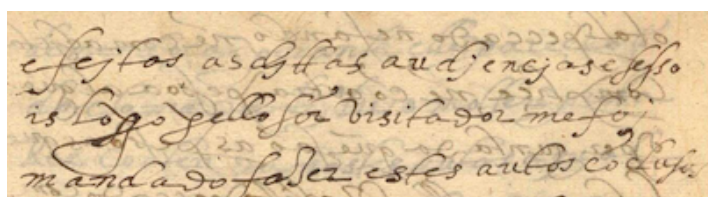


A diferença de traçado da haste nos casos de ‘outras/os’ e ‘nas/os’ para os casos claros de <os> é mínima. Entretanto, considerando em primeiro lugar a possibilidade apresentada pelo documento de puxar a haste de <a> da região mais central da esfera, os dois casos foram transcritos como <as>: ‘nas’, ‘outras’.

Levou-se em conta ainda, na decisão, o aspecto **interpretativo**.

Note-se que, a transcrever-se como <os> as ocorrências duvidosas quanto ao traçado, em muitos casos se estaria compondo um texto aparentando falhas na concordância de gênero (que poderiam ser interpretadas como lapsos do escriba, ou como fatos gramaticais) – trata-se, portanto, de uma escolha com consequências para a leitura do texto. Nesta perspectiva, note-se o que ocorre no seguinte trecho, com palavra variável de leitura duvidosa juntando-se a palavras com leitura clara:

Exemplo: Trecho com diversas palavras variáveis para gênero:

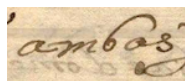


e fejt(a)s as djttas audjencjas e fefso /
is lo(g)o pello [enh]or visitador me foj /
mandado fazer estes autos cõclufos /

No trecho, ‘feitas as djttas audjencjas e fefso/is’, apenas ‘feitas’ apresenta dificuldade de leitura, sendo as demais palavras variáveis (‘as dittas audjencjas’) claramente grafadas com <a>. Isso parece indicar que a eventual grafia <o> em ‘feitas/os’ remete mais a um lapso que a um fato gramatical consistente no documento.

Assim, em todos estes casos de caracteres duvidosos entre <a> e <o> por conta do traçado da letra (seja em palavras variáveis ou invariáveis, seja com traçado claramente central ou apenas levemente central) optou-se pela transcrição como <a>, considerando-se como suficiente o critério da haste não sair *exatamente* do canto superior, em combinação com a interpretação contextual. Todos foram anotados, na transcrição, como “caracteres de leitura duvidosa”, em nota:

Exemplo: Transcrição e anotação dos casos duvidosos



fl 6v, l. 13:

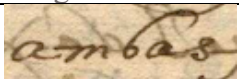
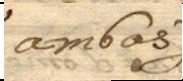
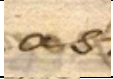


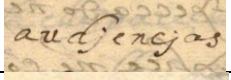
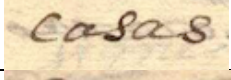
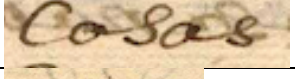
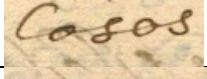
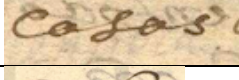
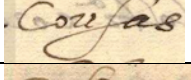
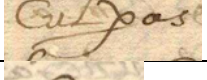
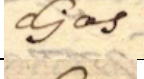
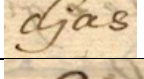
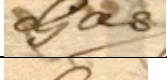
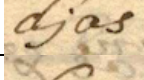
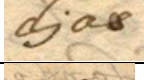
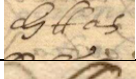
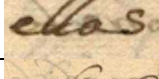
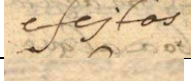
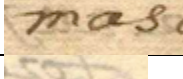
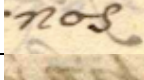

disso foraõ amb(a)s² prefsas por e(s)te³ /

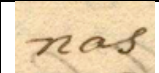
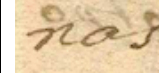
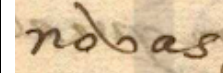
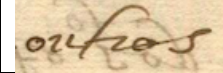
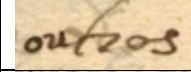
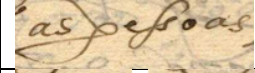
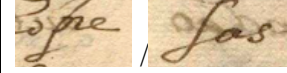
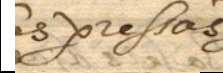
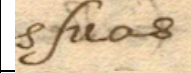
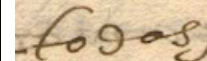
² Caractere de leitura duvidosa: a (o ?)

³ Caractere borrado: s

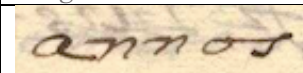
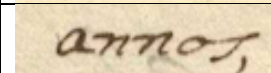
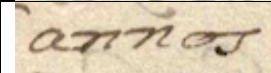
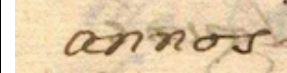
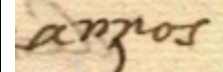
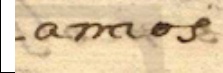
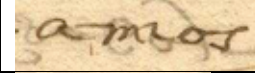
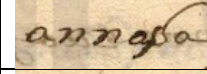
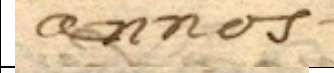
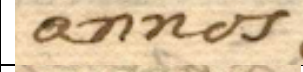
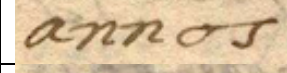
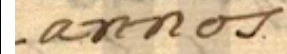
Seguem duas tabelas exaustivas, com todas as ocorrências transcritas como <as> e como <os> no documento.

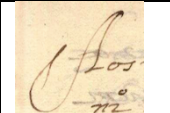
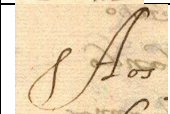
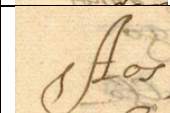
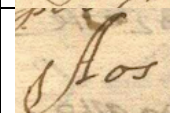
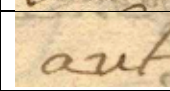
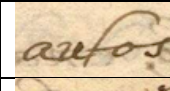
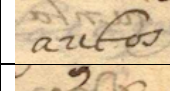

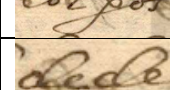
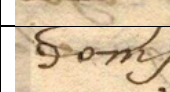
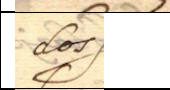
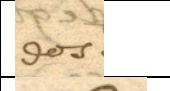
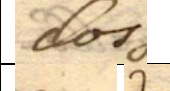
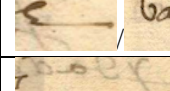
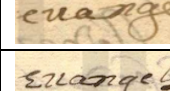
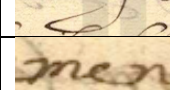
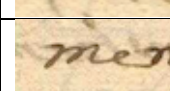
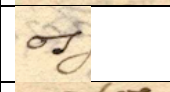
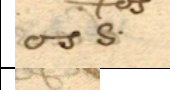
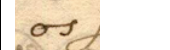


(1) Transcritos como <as>:



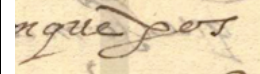
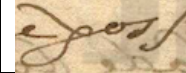
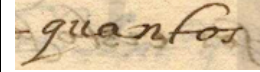
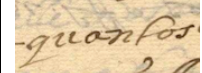
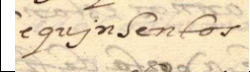
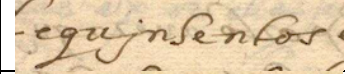
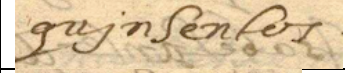
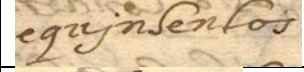
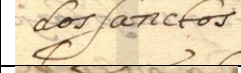
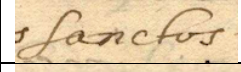
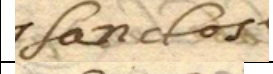
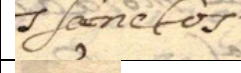
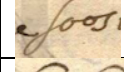
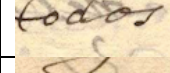
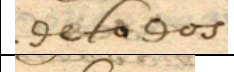
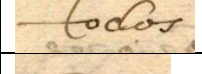
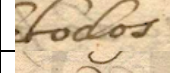

Imagem	Transcrição	Contexto (nos casos de palavras variáveis)	Local
	ambas	<i>ellas ambas foraõ pre / fas</i>	17, fl 4r
	ambas	<i>foraõ ambas prefas</i>	26, fl 6v
	as	<i>que as molheres costumaõ</i>	15, fl 4r
	as	<i>as pessoas</i>	28, fl 7r
	as	<i>fejtas as dittas audjencjas</i>	31, fl 7v
	audjencjas	<i>fejtas as dittas audjencjas</i>	33, fl 7v
	casas	<i>nas casas da morada do s[enh]or visitador</i>	3, fl 1r
	Casas	<i>nas casas da morada s[enh]or visitador</i>	7, fl 3r
	Casas	<i>nas casas da morada do s[enh]or visitador</i>	22, fl 5r
	Casas	<i>nas casas da morada do senhor visitador</i>	25, fl 6r
	coulfas	<i>Coulfas tocantes / ao fancto offjejo</i>	4, fl 1r
	Culpas	<i>e comfesse nesta mesa todas suas / Culpas</i>	11, fl 3r
	djas		1, fl 1r
	djas		5, fl 3r
	djas		14, fl 4r
	djas		20, fl 5r
	djas		23, fl 6r
	djttas	<i>fejtas as dittas audjencjas</i>	32, fl 7v
	ellas	<i>ellas ambas foraõ pre / fas</i>	16, fl 4r
	fejtas	<i>fejtas as dittas audjencjas</i>	30, fl 7v
	mas		19, fl 4r
	nas	<i>nas casas da morada do s[enho]r visitador</i>	2, fl 1r
	nas	<i>nas casas da morada s[enh]or visitador</i>	6, fl 3r

	nas	<i>nas casas da morada do s[enh]or visitador</i>	21, fl 5r
	nas	<i>nas casas da morada do s[enho]r visitador</i>	24, fl 6r
	novas	<i>do qual naõ tẽ / novas se he ujuo se morto</i>	8, fl 3r
	outras	<i>edespois se foj pera outras / partes</i>	12, fl 3v
	outras	<i>con outras / molheres</i>	13, fl 4r
	pefsoas		29, fl 7r
	pre/fas	<i>ellas ambas foraõ pre / fas</i>	18, fl 4r
	pre / fas	<i>foraõ ambas pre / fas</i>	27, fl 6v
	suas	<i>e comfesse nesta mesa todas suas / Culpas</i>	10, fl 3r
	todas	<i>e comfesse nesta mesa todas suas / Culpas</i>	9, fl 3r

(2) Transcritos como <os>:

<i>Imagem</i>	<i>Transcrição</i>	<i>Contexto (nos casos de palavras variáveis)</i>	<i>Local</i>
	annos		3, fl 1
	annos		11, fl 1v
	annos		12, fl 1v
	annos		15, fl 3r
	annos		16, fl 3v
	annos		17, fl 3v
	annos		18, fl 3v
	annos		24, fl 4v
	annos		28, fl 5
	annos		36, 5v
	annos		39, 6r
	annos		48, 7r

	Aos	<i>Aos ujnte & cjnquo djas</i>	1, fl1
	Aos	<i>Aos quato(r)ze djas</i>	13, fl3r
	Aos	<i>Aos qujnze djas</i>	26, fl 5
	Aos	<i>Aos dezaſseis djas</i>	37, 6r
	autos		32, fl 5
	autos		42, 6v
	autos		49, 7v
	conclusos	<i>autos conclusos</i>	50, 7v
	corpos		21, fl 4r
	deos		25, fl 4v
	domingos		18, fl3r
	dos	<i>dos sanctos euangelhos</i>	7, fl1
	dos	<i>dos sanctos euangelhos</i>	33, fl 5
	dos	<i>dos sanctos euangelhos</i>	43, 6v
	e / uangelhos		45, 6v
	euangelhos		34, fl 5
	evangelhos		9, fl1
	menos	<i>pouco mais ou menos</i>	19, fl 3v
	menos	<i>pouco mais ou menos</i>	20, fl 4r
	os	<i>bahia de todos os sanctos</i>	5, fl1
	os	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	17, fl3r
	os	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	30, fl 5

	os	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	41, 6r
	os	<i>estes autos cõclusos / os quais logo fiz</i>	51, 7v
	pos		10, fl1
	pos		35, fl 5
	quantos	<i>quantos annos</i>	23, fl 4v
	quantos	<i>perguntada quantos dj[as] ha</i>	47, 7r
	quinhentos	<i>mjl e quinhentos e noventa & / dous annos</i>	2, fl1
	quinhentos		14, fl3r
	quinhentos	<i>de mjl e quinhentos e nouenta / e dous annos</i>	27, fl 5
	quinhentos	<i>de mjl e quinhentos e nouenta e dous / annos</i>	38, 6r
	sanctos	<i>dos sanctos euangelhos</i>	8, fl1
	sanctos	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	31, fl 5
	sanctos	<i>dos sanctos euangelhos</i>	44, 6v
	sanctos	<i>bahia de todos os sanctos</i>	6, fl1
	foos	<i>foos tres / ou quatro uezes</i>	46, 6v
	todos	<i>bahia de todos os sanctos</i>	4, fl1
	todos	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	16, fl3r
	todos	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	29, fl 5
	todos	<i>de todos os sanctos</i>	40, 6r
	uos	<i>feus corpos e uos</i>	22, fl 4r