In this paper, I discuss how the fallacy of prefiguring identity of speakers supports generally much of the researcher conducted in linguistic field, and particularly the research on the Portuguese in Brazil, inventing language as a study issue. Precisely, I argue that such research is upheld on the assumption of variable homogeneity of linguistic practices and of stratum of the population, constructing as ”natural” the cultural and popular linguistic norms. Such a view enables to imagine the Portuguese as relatively homogeneous and consisting of linguistic varieties in an attempt to get the ideals of the nation-state and region-variety. The central point is that to describe the Portuguese is to invent it beforehand, defining performatively what we hear, write, describe as Portuguese, and producing discursive effects that build such language. This invention is a product of positivism, linguistic-colonial political projects, Christianity etc., all of which operated in the construction of indigenous languages in Africa and America and its consequent homogenization, stressing by the construction of its dictionary and grammars in this invention. In the Brazilian Portuguese studies, such a process is configured on the assumption that the so-called cultured linguistic norms naturally mirrors the dictionaries and grammar contrary to the popular speech, while the national monolingualism is invented and the valuation of cultural norms is carried out. For conclusion, I discuss how the quest for homogeneity constitutes the fallacy of prefiguring identity of speakers once those who matter for the description of the so-called educated Portuguese are precisely those who are closer to the written language. Thus, the prefiguring identity of speakers has a performativ quality since performs what it claims to describe. I argue on the necessity of disinventing Portuguese and the urgency for new categories to deal with the Portuguese in actual world.

Keywords: Performative effects, Identity, Brazilian Portuguese.