

# Language and Society Newsletter

Language and Society  
Research Committee 25 of the  
International Sociological Association

Volume 14, Spring 2017



## Table of Contents

<b>Editor's Message</b> .....	<b>2</b>
<b>Letter from the President</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>Call for Abstracts Research Committee 25 Language &amp; Society: XIX World Congress of Sociology, International Sociological Association, July 15-21 2018, Toronto</b> .....	<b>4</b>
<b>News From Members, Conferences, Jobs and Publishing Opportunities</b> .....	<b>17</b>
News From Members (by alphabetic order).....	17
Conferences, Jobs and Publishing Opportunities.....	23
<b>Call for Papers - Special Issue of RC25 Journal <i>Language, Discourse and Society</i>: «Migrants», «Refugees», «Boat people» and the Mediterranean Crisis: People in Words, Language Issues.</b> .....	<b>24</b>
<b>ISA Resources</b> .....	<b>27</b>

## Editor's Message

Dear Colleagues:

We are pleased to share with you the Spring 2017 issue of the RC25 newsletter. This issue includes a letter from our RC25 President and the complete **Call for Abstracts** for the upcoming **XIX ISA World Congress of Sociology** to be celebrated in Toronto (July 15-21, 2018). Our RC25 will be organizing 22 sessions under the theme "The Power of Language: Reflections on Current Issues of Justice, Violence and Regimes of Truth".

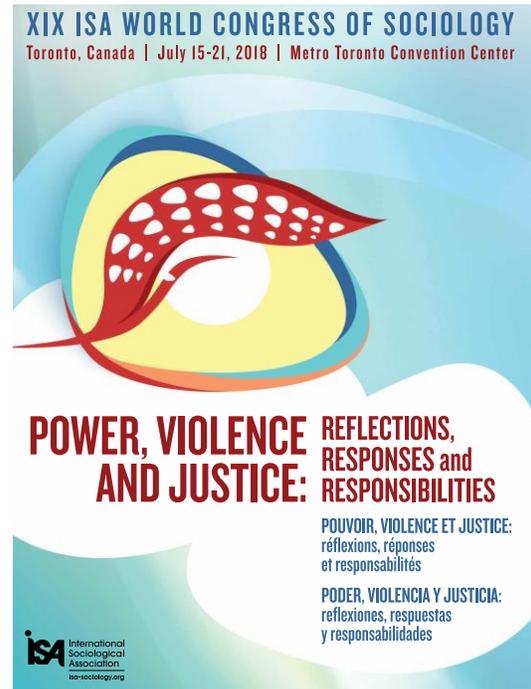
The newsletter also includes a call for papers for the **Special issue of the RC25 Journal Language, Discourse, and Society** entitled: «Migrants», «Refugees», «Boat people» and the Mediterranean Crisis: People in Words, Language Issues.

Finally, the newsletter includes information on conferences, jobs, publishing opportunities, ISA resources and **news from members**. We would like to thank all the members that collaborated with this section, and encourage other members to contribute in the future.

If you have any suggestions or comments, please contact me at: [valle@fordham.edu](mailto:valle@fordham.edu)

**Trinidad Valle**

Fordham University (New York, USA)  
Newsletter Editor



Panel Session, Vienna Forum



Panel Session, Vienna Forum

## Letter from the President

Dear Research Committee 25  
Language & Society Members,

Hope that all of you have had a great academic year. Although we are yet involved in key duties with our students, and preparing next academic year with our faculty colleagues, let me address you a few words about our Research Committee 25 Call for Papers.

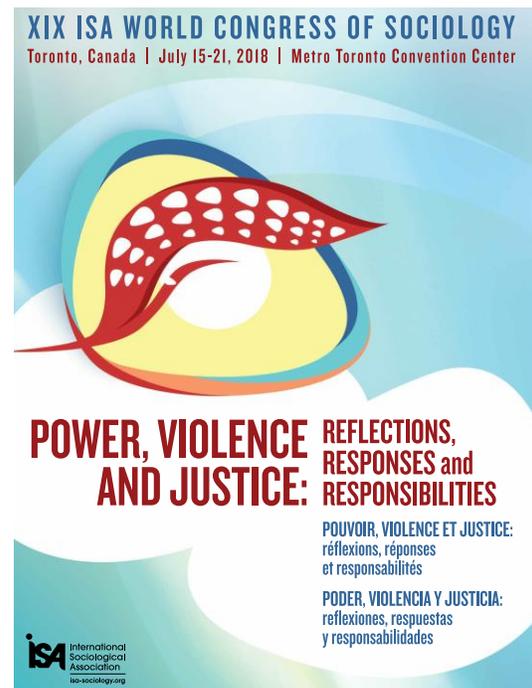
As you will see in the Research Committee 25 for Toronto 2018, our 22 sessions are organized by coordinators from 17 countries and 5 continents! The motto of our RC25 Program “The Power of Language: Reflections on Current Issues of Justice, Violence and Regimes of Truth” was chosen in order to embrace a diverse and vibrant program. Unfortunately, not all the session submissions were accepted due to slots restrictions. Nevertheless, Program Coordinators hope that all of you see that your research interests are covered by these 22 sessions. Federico and Keiji have made an outstanding work arranging these sessions with nearly 30 RC25 members. From now to the end of September all RC25 members are very encouraged to spread this call among your networks and, of course, we all, coordinators and organizers, will be waiting for your own submissions as RC25 members (before September 30!!!).

Although there are very important calls and activities within this Newsletter I want to stress that this

Autumn RC25 will be reopening it's democratic process to run for office on the positions of President, Vice-president, Newsletter Editor, Secretary, Webmaster, and Treasurer. Please, stay alert to election process and announcements. For democratic health and research vitality of our Research Committee, current board will be very pleased of hearing from your interest into contribute to Language & Society Research Committee.

### Amado Alarcón

Universidad Rovira i Virgili, Spain  
Research Committee 25 President



## Call for Abstracts Research Committee 25 Language & Society: XIX World Congress of Sociology, International Sociological Association, July 15-21 2018, Toronto

The XIX World Congress of Sociology will take place 15-21 July 2018 in Toronto (Canada). In line with the general Congress theme, "Power, Violence and Justice: Reflections, Responses and Responsibilities", the RC 25 theme will be "The Power of Language: Reflections on Current Issues of Justice, Violence and Regimes of Truth".

### Abstract submission:

Research Committee 25 will be organizing 22 sessions during the ISA World Congress in Toronto (including the business meeting and Joint Sessions). To take part in the RC25 program, you must submit an abstract (300 words) through the [ISA Online system](#). An overview of all RC25 sessions can be found on the [ISA website](#). **The deadline for abstracts submission is 30 September, 2017;** no abstract can be accepted by any session organizer or the program coordinators after that date.

### Acceptance, registration, membership and grants:

Notification of abstract acceptance will be sent to authors by 30 November, 2017. To be included in the program, the participants

(presenters, chairs, discussants, etc.) must pay the ISA World Congress registration fees by March 20, 2018. Presenters who fail to register will be automatically deleted from the World Congress program. Please, note that a limited number of [ISA registration grants](#) will be available after abstracts acceptance.

### List of Sessions RC25 Program

#### **Populism in Political Discourses: The Language of Power and the Power of Language.**

Organizer: Erzsebet BARAT,  
University of Szeged, Hungary,  
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Populism in political discourse on the current refugee crises is not only a characteristic feature of right-wing political parties. Recent left-wing political movements, such as Podemos in Spain or Syriza in Greece, are known to have been inspired by Ernesto Laclau's (2005) work that reclaims the importance of 'populism' for a democratic politics against austerity policies while explicitly opposing xenophobia, racism, sexism and white supremacy that are dominant ideologies in right-wing populist discourses. This panel calls for papers that will expose the right wing logic of stigmatization through the comparative analysis of activist mobilizations that goes beyond a humanitarian discourse and speak from the perspective of a non-violent (in Levinas's sense) ethic in order to acknowledge the refugees' agency. The papers are invited to compare populism as one form of totalizing politics that is imagined to

channel and manage citizens' already defined sets of interests (in right-wing political discourses) and the alternative from Laclau speaks about that seeks to overcome the negativity of the social by building a sense of 'we' through the analysis of the discursive articulation of this 'we' around what Laclau in another paper (1998) calls 'empty signifiers'.

### **"Hot" and "Banal" Identifications: Tracing Exclusions Discursively**

Organizer: Christian KARNER,  
University of Nottingham, United  
Kingdom,  
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As reflected in some of the most consequential political developments of recent years, large parts of the world are currently witnessing a process of "re-nationalization" (e.g. Hartleb 2012) or other, comparably rigid forms of re-drawing boundaries around localities or ethnic, linguistic or religious groups. Long interpreted as reassertions of particularity in the face of global interconnections and "flows" (e.g. Appadurai 1990), such phenomena raise important questions about the discursive hardening of previously taken-for-granted, in some cases more inclusive self-understandings.

This session will include papers that offer *empirical* investigations of any of the following questions:

- 1) Following Michael Skey (2009: 40), "how 'hot' nationalism may cool over time" and "under which conditions";
- 2) Whether current circumstances reveal an opposite shift from (until

recently) "banal nationalisms" (Billig 1995) to more explicit, more exclusive, potentially more aggressive identifications.

- 3) If the opposition of banal- and hot identifications merely sketches the endpoints of a continuum of more diverse and nuanced modes of othering; if so, what lies between the *banal* and the *hot*?
- 4) If the distinction between hot, banal and other national identifications can be meaningfully extended to other sources of collective self-understanding, be they focused on localities, ethnicity, religion, class etc.
- 5) Methodological issues of how and where banal, hot and other modes of identification can be captured and analyzed.
- 6) The particular relevance of the domains of language, discourse and other sign systems to any form of identity politics.

### **(Re)Negotiating Regimes of Truth: Knowledge, Power and Social Transformation**

Organizers: Attila KRIZSÁN, University of Turku, Finland, [atarkr@utu.fi](mailto:atarkr@utu.fi) & Frida PETERSSON, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, [frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se](mailto:frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se)

Besides being socially conditioned, discourse can also be viewed as socially constitutive, that is in addition to maintaining social order it is also seen as having a role in transforming the ways in which societies are organized. According to Fairclough in recent decades the role of language in social transformation has increased due to the growing importance of

information and knowledge in our societies. However, the means of transformation is not evenly accessible to all levels of societies as access to knowledge, means of knowledge production and channels of communication are not equally available for everyone.

This session invites talks that discuss the ways language may contribute to the empowerment of disadvantaged communities by challenging or renegotiating dominant regimes of truth. We are interested in papers that approach language from the perspective of discourse, i.e. not just as text, but also as discursive and social practices. In addition, contributions that consider language in a broader sense, as semiotic representation are also welcome. Papers that target issues of injustice, violence or social exclusion are encouraged just as ones that promote environmental ethics or ecological economics in order to challenge current dominant paradigms on human societies and economic thinking.

### **Algorithms & Socio-Linguistics**

Organizer: Natalie BYFIELD, St. John's University, USA, [byfieldn@stjohns.edu](mailto:byfieldn@stjohns.edu)

The use of algorithms for the analysis of large amounts of data to achieve outcomes in research has grown tremendously in the last decade. This use of algorithms yields research outcomes that reflect the algorithm's logic or the logic of the people who produced the algorithms. Those outcomes generate knowledge and build reality. Thus algorithms are

becoming a more inherent component of the society in which we live. These algorithms themselves should and have become objects of inquiry in social science research. The patterns generated by algorithms may likely tell us more about the algorithms, the people who produced the algorithms and the power disparities that represents, than what they tell us about the social world. How has the use of algorithms in research affected the narratives of quantitative research about the social world? How has the use of algorithms in society, in general, transformed socio-linguistic research, especially in relationship "to the context in which the language data was produced" (van Hout 2005)? What is the role of socio-linguistics in the analysis of algorithms, if any?

### **Conceptualizing Global Social Problems**

Organizer: Roberta VILLALON, St John's University, USA, [villalor@stjohns.edu](mailto:villalor@stjohns.edu)

The existing coverage on global social problems reflects ad hoc and unsophisticated understandings of when a social problem exists and what makes it a global problem. We find mentioned in the literature a transnational, a naturalist, a constructivist, and a critical perspective. These perspectives and, possibly, a phenomenological, institutional and individual-centered ones, necessarily suffer from a lack of specificity if the subject matter is ill defined. The discourse and language used in the conceptualization of "global social problems" shape the

design of possible "solutions" for them, while power relations within and beyond these problematics unfold. In this session we would like to focus on the following questions: Is there a precise criterion or a typology of criteria in use or in need of elaboration which would enable us to identify with accuracy when a global social problem becomes one and evaluate the extent of its severity? Should these criteria be sociological, juridical or ethical in nature or a combination of them? How would these criteria inform the discourse about global social problems? Special attention will be paid to clear formulations regarding the theoretical and disciplinary or interdisciplinary bases of the proposed criteria.

### **Disability Talk: How Words Lead to Barriers and Political Action**

Organizer: Sharon BARNARTT,  
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Words affect the ability of people to mobilize for political action by becoming part of collective action frames. Words also change as a result of collective action. In the US, we have seen the change from 'Negro' to 'Black' to 'African American' in different parts of the Civil Rights movement and from 'girl' to 'woman,' among other changes, resulting from the Women's movement. 'Disability' words have also changed over time and in relationship to collective actions. The word 'disabled' itself is part of the contention over rights in the US. Other examples are the progression of terminology from

'imbecile' to 'retarded' to 'developmentally disabled' when referring to a person with mental retardation. The word 'Deaf' has taken on political connotations while the word 'deaf' describes an audiological condition.

In other cultures, the meanings and progressions of disability descriptors have been different. This session is seeking papers which examine the relationship between disability terminology and political activism within disability communities. One could also examine the lack of change in such terminology, with or without collective action. Finally, one could also ask if terminology has changed as a result of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which represents an international effort to change terminology as well as many other aspects of disability.

### **Flexible Multilingualism: Rethinking Theories and Concepts**

Organizer: Rika YAMASHITA, Kanto  
Gakuin University, Japan,  
[rikayam111@gmail.com](mailto:rikayam111@gmail.com)

The term "multilingualism" has been critically challenged by sociolinguists and applied linguists. They advocate replacing it with terms such as 'polylingual languaging', 'translanguaging', and 'metrolingualism'. These concepts are attempts to change the fixed view of what is a language; the oppressive ideology that has been manipulated by institutions and individuals to create particular hierarchical boundaries and to justify as well as impose power over particular individuals or groups.

Heterogeneity of voices and discourses are also in line with this reframing.

These concepts of flexible multilingualism are still not without limitations. The studies have emerged from spoken interaction data, and texts or multimodal interaction of online spaces are not represented. Another is that the studies were often concerned with 'diverse speakers' in urban spaces, often of the north. Contesting script systems were not discussed either.

This session invites approaches that upgrade the flexible view of "multilingualism", by deepening our understanding of flexible written "multilingualism", or by highlighting multilingualism in more specific sociohistorical or sociolinguistic configurations (e.g. postcolonial, less 'ethno-linguistically diverse', rural, multiple script systems, etc.). The session welcomes studies discussing on a range of geographical, political, and cultural configurations. It also welcomes studies of policies and practices in regions where more weight is placed on written languages than discussed in those using the Latin alphabet. Discussions on the regions where contest and conflict between the local (or national) language and global languages (namely English) retain a significant force in language or scriptal choice are especially welcome.

## **Housing and Self**

Organizer: Stephanie CASSILDE,  
Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable,  
Belgium, [stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be](mailto:stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be)

This session is concerned with housing experiences toward contemporary societal changes. As there are strong links between housing and self (Serfaty-Garzon, 2003), how power, violence, and justice issues toward housing affect self, identity, and belonging?

On and on migrations, i.e. housing changes, whatever the motive (forced vs. chosen, because of war, environmental disaster, death threat, because of career path, etc.) and the distance (changing neighbourhood, region, country) question the adjustment regarding how self, identity, and belonging evolve. How the language used in these situations help to explain this adjustment and its meaning? Housing changes may be also related to housing loss (natural disaster, war, eviction), household composition (living alone), etc.. How looking at language identify related power, violence, and justice issues and their relation to self, identity, and belonging?

Discussing sociological investigations of language, contributions will shed light on the relation between housing and self. The objective is to present a critical analysis of the related discourses, wordings, and speech acts. This includes bringing face to face various actors' language (for example, host neighbour, region, and country language elements as the migrants' language elements). The focus of the

language issue at stake could be on self in relation to housing, as on housing in relation to self.

### **Institutional Interaction: Struggles over Knowledge and Legitimacy**

Organizer: Marie FLINKFELDT,  
Uppsala University, Sweden,  
[marie.flinkfeldt@soc.uu.se](mailto:marie.flinkfeldt@soc.uu.se)

Language is a vital medium for action in institutional environments. Institutions are talked or written into being as institutional tasks are carried out and institutional identities are accomplished. This session focuses on the social organization of interaction in institutional settings, including issues such as social categories, asymmetric relationships, and struggles over knowledge and legitimacy. The session thus engages with the research committee's thematic focus on 'the power of language' by applying a bottom-up perspective, emphasizing the flexible use of linguistic resources (such as grammar and lexical choice) for negotiating institutional matters such as entitlement and justice. The session aims to increase our understanding of institutional practice by examining in detail how events unfold, how meaning is established and how language is systematically used to particular ends across institutional contexts. Interactions of interest could for instance be encounters between clients and professionals, or intra-organizational work among professionals, rendering visible processes of conflict and collaboration. Contributions that make use of naturally occurring data are especially encouraged.

### **International Family Migration and Normative Languages**

Organizers: Francesco CERCHIARO,  
Università degli Studi di Padova, Italy,  
[francesco.cerchiaro@libero.it](mailto:francesco.cerchiaro@libero.it) & Laura ODASSO,  
Laboratoire Méditerranéen de Sociologie LAMES, France,  
[laura.odasso@univ-amu.fr](mailto:laura.odasso@univ-amu.fr)

Family reunification, mixed marriages and other forms of international family migration are highly politicized topics depicted as threats for national identity. In some countries, the conditions to access the family rights have been reformed complicating the processes of applications for visa, residence permit and nationality. In other countries, migrant and binational families encounter administrative and religious constraints to formalise their unions, to pass on nationality and rights to the children or simply to be socially accepted. Political, administrative and judicial language employed to regulate and to address family migration is not neutral. A (re)production of racialized, classed, gendered and cultural inequalities in institutionalized immigration policies and practices appear. These processes of 'governing through the family' are used to reproduce the idea of 'pure', 'nation' and 'hegemonic culture'. Thus, language becomes the symbolic arena through which reaffirm boundaries. This session explores the language employed to define family migration – and the social-administrative processes that go with – by politicians, media, bureaucrats, civil society actors and by family members too. The session welcomes papers from a broad empirical perspectives that

explore the changing (or the persistence) of normative languages related to family migration over time.

### **Language Diversity, Power and Social Equality**

Organizers: Cecilio LAPRESTA-REY, Universidad de Lleida, Spain, [clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat](mailto:clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat) & Evelyn KISEMBE DARKWAH, Moi University, Kenya, [lynnkisembe@gmail.com](mailto:lynnkisembe@gmail.com)

Linguistically diverse contexts often involve asymmetric power relations and symbolic violence which is reflected in the vitality of the languages in contact, their use, knowledge and prestige, as well as the attitudes towards these languages or their speakers, or their value as a linguistic (and human) capital. And not only in settings where there are historically minority and minorized languages, but also in societies with high linguistic diversity due to migratory cycles.

Along this line, some of the key issues to analyze range from the social situation of language(s) and its causes to the initiatives meant to guarantee linguistic rights, as well as linguistic integration of migrants or their descendants, all working towards a greater social equity.

This session is intended to take into account proposals that look at these dynamics from a sociological perspective in a broad sense.

### **Representation and Action: Performativity of Domination**

Organizers: Lisandre LABRECQUE, CRESPPA, Centre d'études sociologiques et politiques, Canada, [lisandre.labrecque@cnrs.fr](mailto:lisandre.labrecque@cnrs.fr) & Guillaume OUELLET, CIUSSS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, Canada, [g.ouellet.recherche@gmail.com](mailto:g.ouellet.recherche@gmail.com)

“How do we do things with words?” The classic Austin's proposition introduced the conceptualisation of action in language, its performativity. Acts of language are one possibility of materialization of language in action. This concept also specifically brought the question of power into motion, of the functionings of domination and how language is tied to very practical consequences in reality. But far from summing it up, various other articulations have been studied and could be sociologically imagined between language's representations and the tangible realm of individual and collective action.

How do domination embodies in various forms of language, be it medias, conversations, political discourses, body communication and/or broader common sense? In which ways are we mobilizing action, meaning, emotions and truth in public spaces but also in intimacy? Lots of situations, inquiries and fields concerns those materialisations today, from family to immigration, health, workplace, genders, vote, solidarity and mobilizations, etc.

More generally, how do regimes of truth translates in everyday

life? Sociology, linguistics and/or communication studies are grasping this interface between language's representations and action in multiple ways, trying to avoid mechanical or unidirectional articulations like effects or influences.

This is an opportunity to present accounts of that articulation between representations and action as observed in diverse thematics and materials. The question of how inequalities, injustices, privileges, asymmetries and standards are taking shapes in discourses, and then action, will be central to the session.

### **Social Media and Free/Hate Speech Debate**

Organizer: Mieko YAMADA, Indiana University-Purdue University Fort Wayne, USA, [yamadam@ipfw.edu](mailto:yamadam@ipfw.edu)

With the advent of social media, hateful and discriminatory expressions have become almost unavoidable. Many anonymous or semi-anonymous users easily post their comments online. Some of the comments are hurtful, targeting a particular group or individuals. Whenever hate speech is reported, regulating one's speech is a key issue. However, it further creates a controversy. On the one hand, regulating hurtful expression or speech protects minority groups from prejudice and discrimination. On the other hand, it also limits the ability of individuals to express themselves, that is, freedom of speech.

How does (or has) social change shape(d) everyday language practices? How can we defend or exercise our freedom of expressions while making a just society? This session will call for papers discussing the issue of "free/hate speech" in contemporary societies. According to Samuel Walker (1994, *Hate Speech: The History of an American Controversy*), the term, "speech," is used for all forms of communication, both verbal and non-verbal. It also includes written and visual forms of expression. Thus, this session will welcome empirical studies which examine not only the existing and social media but also graffiti or other forms of speech found in various contexts.

### **Sociology and Language. Advances on Theory and Methods**

Organizers: Federico FARINI, University Campus Suffolk, United Kingdom, [f.farini@ucs.ac.uk](mailto:f.farini@ucs.ac.uk) & Amado ALARCON ALARCON, University Rovira i Virgili, Spain, [amado.alarcon@urv.cat](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.cat)

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**Tecnologías De Las Violencias y Políticas De La Vulnerabilidad: Repertorios y Discursos En América Latina y El Caribe**

Organizers: Viviane RESENDE, University of Brasilia, Brazil, [resende.v.melo@gmail.com](mailto:resende.v.melo@gmail.com) & Rosimeire SILVA, University of Coimbra, Portugal, [rosebs@ces.uc.pt](mailto:rosebs@ces.uc.pt)

Debatir la cuestión de la violencia en América Latina y el Caribe se configura como un desafío, los es así por qué los discursos y repertorios que informan las discusiones y aportes teóricos en este campo tienden a ocultar el carácter estructural que las tecnologías de gestión de la vida y las políticas de vulnerabilización juegan en este

contexto. Prácticas genocidas y una herencia colonial deshumanizante han conformado históricamente las políticas económicas y sociales en nuestra región, maximizando la precariedad de algunos mientras minimiza la de otros.

El objetivo de este panel es recibir contribuciones que reflitan y analizen sobre las desigualdades estructurales reificadas en las jerarquías de clase, la raza, el género, entre otros, que al oprimir y deshumanizar sectores enteros de nuestras poblaciones, engendran las tecnologías de financiarización que regulan no sólo los aspectos productivos de vida, sino también las economías de la muerte.

**‘Authentic’ and ‘Denaturalized’ Identities**

Organizer: Mark SEILHAMER, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, [mfseilhamer@gmail.com](mailto:mfseilhamer@gmail.com)

*Authentication* and *denaturalization* are two key complementary relations by which identities are constructed (Bucholtz & Hall, 2005). Individuals, groups, and corporations routinely engage in the social process of authentication, seeking to position themselves or the products they are marketing as ‘the genuine article’. Indexicality serves as the mechanism by which this process is carried out, with the use of particular languages, linguistic features, or other semiotic resources being employed to index authenticity. The flip side of authentication is denaturalization, a process in which social actors actively problematize associations and

assumptions regarded as commonsensical. Challenging the very notion of 'authentic' identities, the denaturalization process, often engaged in performatively, utilizes semiotic resources typically associated with groups or phenotypes other than one's own, subverting essentialist ideologies, such as traditional notions of language ownership. There is no guarantee, however, that the indexicalities social actors intend are the ones that are, in fact, triggered in the minds of others, for even within a single culture, any given semiotic resource has an indexical field comprised of a constellation of different indexicalities (Eckert, 2008), and the contents of indexical fields can be expected to vary substantially across cultures. For this (regular) session, we seek papers that explore the processes of authentication and denaturalization in communication – be it face-to-face interactions, computer-mediated communication, advertising, or any other context in which particular identities are constructed.

### **Open Session**

Organizers: Amado ALARCON ALARCON, University Rovira i Virgili, Spain, [amado.alarcon@urv.cat](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.cat), & Taiwo ABIOYE, Covenant University, Nigeria, [taiwo.abioye@covenantuniversity.edu.ng](mailto:taiwo.abioye@covenantuniversity.edu.ng), & Frida PETERSSON, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, [frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se](mailto:frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se) & Keiji FUJIYOSHI, Otemon Gakuin University, Japan, [fjosh524@hotmail.com](mailto:fjosh524@hotmail.com)

## **RC25 Joint Sessions**

### **Migration, Language Integration and Inequalities**

RC25 Language and Society (host committee) / RC31 Sociology of Migration

Organizers: Cecilio LAPRESTA-REY, Universidad de Lleida, Spain, [clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat](mailto:clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat) & Sara AMIN, School of Social Sciences, Fiji, [saranuzhat.amin@gmail.com](mailto:saranuzhat.amin@gmail.com)

As a result of the migratory flows of the last decades, the linguistic diversity -or superdiversity- scenarios have multiplied exponentially throughout the planet. This has been occurring in Western societies, as well as in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe and Latin America.

In these contexts, one of the most significant dimensions in the social integration of migrants -and their descendants- is linguistics (including the role of the mother tongue in this process), either as a form of human capital, which facilitates educational success and /or access to the labour market, or as symbolic capital, which can determine different modes of socio-cultural integration. But it is no less true that the existing literature indicates that the outcomes of these dynamics are often asymmetric, becoming axes of social inequality.

In this field there are many questions to be answered, but concerning this Joint Session, it is of special interest to analyze the linguistic integration processes of adult migrants and / or their descendants around the world in the socio-educational, socio-laboral

and socio-cultural spheres (among others) , as well as their implications with respect to increasing or reducing social inequalities.

This Open Session invites any researches and discussions that will improve and broaden the RC25's research range. Those presentations which aim for comparative investigation on the basis of international collaboration. Organizers would be happy if this session strengthens collaborative research activities within the RC25 community.

**The Language of Multiple Belongings: An Intersectionality Perspective of Everyday Life.**

RC25 Language and Society (host committee) / RC05 Racism, Nationalism, Indigeneity and Ethnicity  
Organizers: Stephanie CASSILDE, Centre d'Etudes en Habitat Durable, Belgium, [stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be](mailto:stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be) & Helma LUTZ, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany, [lutz@soz.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:lutz@soz.uni-frankfurt.de)

This session is concerned with intersectional positioning in everyday life. Looking at language, the objective is to critically analyse intersectionality from the alternative point of view of daily situations. Do various situations lead to the same daily positioning? Is positioning changing according to situations? How does it work? Are there changes occurring over the life course? How is this related to the awareness of multiple belongings? How do we generate our own way of self-presentation on the background of multiple belongings? .

Contributions will shed light on how discourses and speech acts are used and/or shaped to deal with multiple belongings day by day. A focus will be on issues of power, violence, and justice in relation to the language used to deal with multiple belongings.

**Language and Work: Categorizations and Significations of Work and Employment**

Organizers: Cecilio LAPRESTA-REY, Universidad de Lleida, Spain, [clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat](mailto:clapresta@geosoc.udl.cat) & Everlyn KISEMBE DARKWAH, Moi University, Kenya, [lynnkisembe@gmail.com](mailto:lynnkisembe@gmail.com)

This session is concerned with international comparisons of subjective representations of work and employment in a context of flexibilization of work and in structural violence exercised within the labour market in many countries of the world. These representations are approached in this session through language (discourses and speech acts).

Boundaries between working and living places and times may be blurred by new working organizations and new working tools (including digital tools and new technologies) in a capitalist globalization which increases inequalities. Current forms of employments, including atypical statuses for workers, invite to investigate how this may change (or not) what "working" means in its regional diversity.

Do subjective representations of work lead to categorize a given activity as work while it was not the case

previously? How is this interrelated with subjective representations of work and employment? How do stakeholders communicate about these representations and which is the relation between them?

Discussing sociological investigations of language, contributions will shed light on analyses of individual and collective practices and subjective representations of work and employment by workers, unions, businesses and/or employment system.

### **RC25 joint sessions hosted by other ISA Research Committees**

#### **Joint session with RC53, Sociology of Childhood: Childhood at the Intersection of Discourses on Rights and Power: 30 Years after the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child**

Organizers: Loretta BASS, University of Oklahoma, USA, [lbass@ou.edu](mailto:lbass@ou.edu), & Federico FARINI, University Campus Suffolk, United Kingdom, [f.farini@ucs.ac.uk](mailto:f.farini@ucs.ac.uk) & Angela SCOLLAN, Middlesex University in London, United Kingdom, [a.scollan@mdx.ac.uk](mailto:a.scollan@mdx.ac.uk)

The 2018 World Congress of Sociology takes place 30 years after the signing of the United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC). This landmark political act has been hailed as a victory for the children's rights movement, but also heavily criticized from its early days. The UNCRC is criticized for overemphasizing children's liberties, while undermining adults' rights to protect and educate them. Others criticize the

UNCRC as a moral crusade to save the world's children, for consolidating disciplinary strategies based on authoritarian knowledge stemming from Western Enlightenment, which imposes a set idea of child and childhood. The ongoing sociological, pedagogical and political debate around the nature of children's rights and intergenerational relationships lends itself as an example of the problematic coexistence of contrasting discourses on childhood and education. These discourses underpin the language of legislation, policy-making, education, healthcare, social services, and the law. Diverging concepts of power, rights, justice concerning intergenerational and intercultural relations suggest a more flexible idea of childhood. This session welcomes contributions interested in the relationship between positioning of childhood in society and the language that represents it. A not exhaustive list of themes would include:

- Pragmatics of intergenerational communication
- Interactional construction of generational identities
- Discourse on childhood vis-a-vis education, health, science, politics, media, and including struggles between contrasting semantics of child-adult relationships
- The language of children's rights (i.e., children's agency, child protection, trust in the child, adult control)

**Joint session with RC32, Women in Society: Talking: An Act Against Gender Violence**

Organizers: Tinka SCHUBERT, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain, [tinkaschubert@gmail.com](mailto:tinkaschubert@gmail.com) & Natalie BYFIELD, St. John's University, USA, [byfieldn@stjohns.edu](mailto:byfieldn@stjohns.edu)

Preventing violence against women unfortunately continues to be an unresolved issue in most societies. Commensurately the struggle for gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls continues to be a priority for an international and transnational organization such as the United Nations. While much progress has been made, women all over the world still face inequalities and suffer violence perpetrated against them because of their gender.

With the present call for papers for a Joint Session taking into account the theoretical contributions of both women's studies and socio-linguistics we aim to gather research that provides insight into effective prevention strategies that builds on the use of language to tackle this most pressing social problem—gender violence. Departing from Austin's *How to Do Things with Words* and later research on speech acts this session focuses on how talking, as a speech act, operates as a mechanism to tackle gender violence. Verbal as well as nonverbal language can be a tool to either promote or prevent violence against women. We look forward to receiving theoretical and/or empirical research that can shed light on when and how language is used to tackle gender violence in many diverse social

spheres, such as, educational institutions, among youth, within interactions in the public arena (e.g. street harassment), in the private sector, as well as in the political arena. Research that can help us advance in this endeavor will be considered for presentation.

**Joint session with RC15, Sociology of Health: Languages of Victims: Toward Advocating Contemporary Social Sufferings**

Organizers: Keiji FUJIYOSHI, Otemon Gakuin University, Japan, [fjosh524@hotmail.com](mailto:fjosh524@hotmail.com) & Masahiko KANEKO, National Defense Medical College, Japan, [kaneko.masahiko@nifty.com](mailto:kaneko.masahiko@nifty.com)

It has passed just 50 years since *Linguistic Turn* edited by Richard Rorty was published in 1967. For human and social scientists, linguistic activities such as narrative and discourse have been the most important resources and topics to clarify and understand social world. Various theories and methods to analyze peoples' talks and narratives have been invented and elaborated. On the other hand, patient-centered clinical method is one of the most significant trends in contemporary medicine. Patients' talks and narratives consist of the essential components of contemporary medical practices. The developments of pharmaceutical industries and medical practices have entailed the unintended consequences such as adverse effects of medicine, drug-induced sufferings, medical malpractice, medical drug lag, and device lag. Without paying attention to

the voice of patients and victims, it is difficult for us to discover such sufferings, to analyze the features of problems, and to realize social justice in health fields. This session aims not only to clarify and understand the social sufferings and problems related to health and medicine, but also to offer the measures to advocate them through the analysis of their narratives and discourses.

This session welcomes sociological discussion of how language analyses influence the understanding and the care of

- The victims of drug-induced sufferings
- The victims of medical malpractices
- The patients of incurable disease who faced with social exclusion
- The victims of drug lag and device lag
- And those who live with other social sufferings related to health and medicine

We are looking forward to meeting you in Toronto!

### **RC25 Program Coordinators**

Amado Alarcón, Rovira i Virgili University, [amado.alarcon@urv.cat](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.cat)  
Federico Farini, University of Northampton, [federico.farini@northampton.ac.uk](mailto:federico.farini@northampton.ac.uk)  
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## **News From Members, Conferences, Jobs and Publishing Opportunities**

### **News From Members (by alphabetic order)**

From: **Amado Alarcón, Spain**

Object: Publications

2017. Alarcón, A. "Migrations, Language and Social Mobility in Catalonia" In Chambers, S. Evans, D. Messina, A. & Fisher Williamson A. (Eds) *The Politics of New Immigrant Destinations. Transatlantic Perspectives*. Temple University Press.

2017. Heyman, J.Mc & Alarcón A. "Spanish-English Bilingualism in Uneven and Combined Relations" In Vélez-Ibáñez, C.G. & Heyman, J. *The US-Mexico Transborder Region. Cultural Dynamics and Historical Interactions*. Arizona University Press:157-168. ISBN: 978-0-8165-3515-6

2016. "Border Speech between Two National Linguistic Ideologies: The Case of Bilingual El Paso Call Centres". In Mirchandani K. & Poster W.R. *Borders in Service. Enactments of Nationhood in Transnational Call Centers*. University of Toronto Press: 210-241. ISBN: 978-1-48-75-2059-5.

From: **Amado Alarcón, Spain**  
Object: New Research Project

**Proyecto de investigación  
“Competencias Lingüísticas y  
Ocupaciones/Linguistic  
Competences and Occupations”**

Financiado por RecerCaixa y  
Ministerio de Economía y  
Competitividad del Gobierno de  
España.

[https://www.facebook.com/pg/LenguaOcupaciones/about/?ref=page\\_internal](https://www.facebook.com/pg/LenguaOcupaciones/about/?ref=page_internal)

Summary: The aim of this project is twofold: 1. to design a scale of Labor Linguistic Specialization (LLS) and 2. to assign linguistic intensity values to the occupations within the CNO-2011 (National Classification of Occupations in Spain); ISCO-2008 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) and SOC-2010 (Standard Classification of Occupations in the United States). The scale will be constructed taking into account three main dimensions: a) diversity (number of languages and registers); b) scope (areas and communication channels) and c) quality (level of knowledge in the use of language). To classify the occupations by the Scale of LLS has four main applications to: 1) analyze the employability of workers, 2) analyze how the linguistic components of production processes can increase the productivity and competitiveness of enterprises, 3) to evaluate the implications of the the scale LLS in the bargaining processes related with labor categories and 4) to develop specific training activities according to the level of LLS in each occupation. The research has three phases: 1. the Scale of LLS will be

reviewed to clarify the dimensions and indicators that will be part of it; 2. a panel of at least 90 experts from Spain, USA, Mexico, Germany, Austria and Switzerland, will assign values to each occupation, and 3. the scale will be implemented to key issues relating with how job categories are built within the context of informational society: a) the relationship between LLS and employability of workers; b) effects of new linguistic requirements of the work will be analyze particularly those related with promotion within collective agreements. The LLS scale will be published on-line and in a regime of open access to international scholars.

From: **Stéphanie Cassilde, Belgium**  
Object: Publication

Cassilde, S. and Gilson, A. (eds.)  
(2017). Psychosocial Health, Worl and  
Language. International Perspectives  
Towards Their Categorizations at  
Work, Springer.

<http://link.springer.com/book/10.1007%2F978-3-319-50545-9>

This volume deals with the construction of categorizations of health at work on the basis of individuals' perceptions and analyses of the psychosocial health effects at their work. The volume approaches the subject from the point of view of those who have experienced psychosocial risks at work, either by being under constraints themselves or by being witness to such constraints. Each chapter sheds light on their representations by examining how the individuals label these constraints. The book compares official

categorizations of psychosocial health effects of work to unofficial categorizations, built or expressed. It shows how taking into account subjective narratives may reinforce existing strategies. By giving a central place to language in the analysis of the representations of psychosocial health at work, the volume provides additional information about the various prevention and coping strategies that can be used for dealing with the issue. Beyond some international comparisons, the book covers various national case studies, including in Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Chechnya, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, and Russia.

From: **Mahmoud Dhaouadi, Tunisia**  
Object: Publications (forthcoming)

The translation into Arabic of the book (Essential Concepts in Sociology/Giddens 2014): 90028 words/250 pp.

The translation into Arabic of the book (L'innovation dans les sciences sociales : la marginalité créatrice /Dogan & Pahre 1990) :84212 words/252 pp.

Man: the Third Dimensional Being: The Sociology of Knowledge of the Human Symbols (in Arabic):83413 words/265 pp.

The Legitimacy of the Indigenization of Arab Sociology (in Arabic) :70339 words/231 pp.

The Weakness of Linguistic Immunity and the Troubled Identity of North African Societies (in Arabic):63210 words/213 pp.

From: **Peter R.A. Oeij, Netherlands**  
Object: Publications

Peter R.A. Oeij, (2017), The resilient innovation team. A study of teams coping with critical incidents during innovation projects. PhD dissertation Open University Netherlands. (Defense date 25 January 2017).  
[www.ou.nl/proefschrift\\_oeij](http://www.ou.nl/proefschrift_oeij)

Abstract: Organising in a mindful way is key to helping innovation teams become more resilient and thereby increase the chances of innovation success. Organising as such, called *mindful infrastructure*, implies creating the right conditions for teams to excel.

To this end, four elements are crucial. When teams are 1) feeling psychologically safe, 2) experience a learning environment, 3) have a say in decision-making, and 4) see that leadership creates synergy, the foundation is laid for resilient team behaviour. In turn, this *team innovation resilience behaviour* enables teams to successfully deal with critical incidents, which, otherwise, could lead to innovation failure.

Resilient innovation teams are extremely alert to small things that can become big problems, hate to jump to conclusions, link management goals with operational practice, value expertise stronger than rank, and can radically change course if required. This helps them keep their innovation projects on track and thus improve the chances of innovation success.

This study has sought to investigate the scientific underpinnings of mindful infrastructure and team innovation resilience behavior. In addition, it provides practical guidelines for building a Resilient Innovation Team.

Peter R. A. Oeij, Jeff B. R. Gaspersz, Tinka van Vuuren and Steven Dhondt. 2017. "Leadership in innovation projects: an illustration of the reflective practitioner and the relation to organizational learning". *Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship* 2017 6:2

<http://innovation-entrepreneurship.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s13731-017-0062-3>

Abstract: The purpose of this conceptual article is to demonstrate that Donald Schön's Reflective Practitioner actually outlines an explicit model of the steps that project leaders in practice apply largely unaware. This reflective research model furthermore can be meaningfully combined with Argyris and Schön's model of organizational learning. The combined research and learning model can support project team members and leaders to enhance their reflectiveness and improve their project success. Eighteen project leaders of innovation teams were studied by means of in-depth interviews aimed at assessing how project leaders act when dealing with critical incidents during their projects. Based on a selection of three project leaders, an empirical illustration of Schön's model is provided: they recognized there was a problem, researched the problem, developed

alternative solutions, tested different solutions and alternatives on validity, tried out and experimented with solutions, selected and applied a particular solution, and evaluated the process completed.

The authors' suggestion for practitioners is applying the combined model of the reflective practitioner and organizational learning, as this can help innovation leadership in practice at both the individual and the team level. The scientific value of this contribution lies in the conversion of Schön's latent (tacit) model into a manifest (explicit) model, and by relating it to the model of organizational learning, a result emerges that is both applicable to future research and practice.

From: **Laura Odasso, France**

Object: Publications

Odasso Laura, *Mixités conjugales. Discrédits, créativité et résistances dans les familles avec un partenaire arabe*, Rennes, Presses Universitaires des Rennes, 2016 (préface de Gabrielle Varro).

Odasso Laura and Gabriele Proglgio, *Border Lampedusa - Subjectivity, Visibility and Memory in Stories of Sea and Land*, London, Palgrave, 2017 (forthcoming)

Odasso Laura and Gabriele Proglgio, *Media Lampedusa, spectacularization of the border and counter-narrations. Anxieties and Hopes from the first European threshold*, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press (forthcoming 2018)

*Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie*, dossier spécial "Migration, amour et État : un ménage à trois", Vol. 1, 2015 (à paraître en 2016).

Odasso, Laura. « Moroccan Immigration to Europe : Old Legacies and New Ties », in Proglio Gabriele, *Decolonising the Mediterranean. European Colonial Heritages in North Africa and the Middle East*, Cambridge, Cambridge Scholar Publishing, 2016, pp. 70-93. En ligne : <http://www.cambridgescholars.com/decolonising-the-mediterranean>

Odasso, Laura. « Moroccan-European Couples. Life Histories, Stigma and Shifting Legal Perspectives », in Laamiri Mohamed and Driss Ouauicha (dir.), *Migration to Morocco and the United Kingdom*, Rabat-Ifrane, Moroccan British Society Publication and Al-Akhawayn University, 2016, pp. 117-147.

Odasso, Laura. « What's in a kitchen? Exile, ethnic food and intermarriage », in Stockdale Nancy, *Historical and Contemporary Foodways in the Middle East and North Africa*, University of Arkansas Press, 2016 (forthcoming).

Odasso, Laura. « The meaning of Europe : organizations for bi-national family rights on the road to Brussels », in Sanchez Salgado Rosa and Demidov Andrey (dirs), *Journal of Contemporary European Research*, special issue "Beyond the Brussels bubble ? National Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the European Union" (under evaluation)

Odasso, Laura. « Defending and Denouncing as Acts of Citizenship : Binational Couples' Participation in

Collective Action », in de Hart Betty and Bonjour Saskia (dirs), *Identities*, special issue "Citizenship, Membership and Belonging in Mixed-Status Families", *Identities* (under evaluation)

From: **Laura Odasso, France**

Object: Research Project

**Network of Legal Expertise. Register of increasing awareness, adaptation and resistance to family migration policies in Mediterranean area.**

Through a comparative study on the use of legal expertise in family migration policies in the Mediterranean area (France, Italy and Morocco), the project contributes to the following aims:

(1) develop a complete knowledge of the implementation of family migration policies by determining the position and the role of legal experts;

(2) determine the role of the legal experts in the evolutions of these policies;

(3) identify the impact of the associations that mobilise legal expertise;

(4) contribute to the scientific debate on the use of law and right in the practices of:

- increasing awareness towards the rights of the population interested according to legal status, de nationality, gender, and economic and social capital of the individuals (migrants, irregular migrants, and candidates to the emigration)

- political and social negotiation and/or contestation of intermediary actors (lawyers, attorneys, employees of associations and activists) “despite the law”, “in the shadow of the law” and “in the name of law”

From: **Frida Petersson, Sweden**

Object: New Publications

Petersson, Frida (2017) Local Representations of Homelessness in Copenhagen, Glasgow and Gothenburg: A Cross-City Policy Analysis. *European Journal of Homelessness*, 11(1) p. 1–31.

Davidsson, Tobias & Frida Petersson (2017) Towards an actor-oriented approach to social exclusion: a critical review of contemporary exclusion research in a Swedish social work context. *European Journal of Social Work*, [e-pub. ahead of print], p. 1–14. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/13691457.2017.1286297>

Petersson, Frida (2017) Beroende av kontroll? För en beroendevård fri från straff och repression. [Addicted to control? A call for an addiction treatment system free from punishment and repression.] In: N. Eklund & M. Hildebrand (Eds.). *Dogmer som dödar. Vägval för svensk narkotikapolitik. [Deadly dogma. Swedish drug policy at a crossroads]*. Stockholm: Verbal förlag.

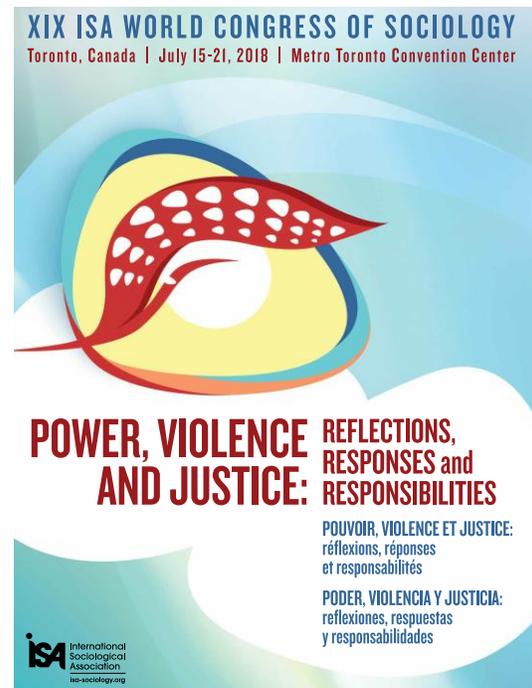
Andersson, Björn, Frida Petersson & Anette Skårner (Eds.) (2017) *Den motspänstiga akademikern. Festschrift till Ingrid Sahlin. [The unruly academic. Festschrift to Ingrid Sahlin.]* Malmö: Égalité.

Davidsson, Tobias & Frida Petersson (2017) Göteborg Centralstation – en exklusiv mötesplats för vissa. [Gothenburg Central Station - an exclusive meeting place for some.] In: B. Andersson, F. Petersson & A. Skårner. *Den motspänstiga akademikern. Festschrift till Ingrid Sahlin. [The unruly academic. Festschrift to Ingrid Sahlin.]* Malmö: Égalité.

From: **Frida Petersson, Sweden**

Object: Research Project

On the border to freedom: Inmates' stories of daily life in a correctional halfway house. [På gränsen till frihet: Om halvvägshusets betydelse för klienter under utslussning från anstalt] Funded by: Vinnova Sweden's innovation agency



## Conferences, Jobs and Publishing Opportunities

ISA Resources:

For conferences: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/conferences/calls-for-papers/>

For job openings: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/opportunities/job-openings/>

For publishing: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/opportunities/publication-opportunities/>

For fellowship/grants/prizes: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/opportunities/fellowships-courses-prizes/>

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### Call for Papers. International Workshop “Hate Speech in Korea, Japan, and France: A Comparative Approach”. Jan 17-18, 2018, Ritsumeikan University, Japan

International workshop organized by Asia Center, Seoul National University, Korea, Department of East Asian Languages and Civilizations, Université Paris Diderot (Paris 7), France, and Institute of International Language and Culture Studies, Ritsumeikan University, Japan. Deadline for papers **June 30, 2017**.

More information at: <http://parisconsortium.hypotheses.org/11366>

## Postdoctoral position in sociology

Time limited employment (temporary). Location: Department of Sociology and Work Science, University of Gothenburg, Sweden  
Apply by: **2017-06-15**

[http://www.gu.se/english/about\\_the\\_university/job-opportunities/vacancies-details/?id=672](http://www.gu.se/english/about_the_university/job-opportunities/vacancies-details/?id=672)

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### Copenhagen Multimodality Day 2017, University of Copenhagen, Denmark, Oct. 6, 2017.

This research seminar invites proposals for paper presentations related to video ethnography, EMCA, multimodality and interaction analysis. We especially encourage paper presentations that deal with difficult methodological issues and/or presents novel solutions to methodological issues. DEADLINE for submissions, **June. 20, 2017**.

<http://circd.ku.dk/calender/multimodality-day-2017>

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### ISA SAGE Studies in International Sociology (SSIS)

You can participate as author/editor and publish your monographs and conference proceedings in Sage Studies in International Sociology (SSIS), a publication of ISA. The objective of SSIS books is to identify new arenas of scholarship organising the discipline internationally and to

publish works that reflect scientific debates currently taking place in the discipline. Information regarding the process of proposal submission is available at

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/publications/isa-books-collection/sage-studies-in-international-sociology/>

## **Call for Papers - Special Issue of RC25 Journal *Language, Discourse and Society*: «Migrants», «Refugees», «Boat people» and the Mediterranean Crisis: People in Words, Language Issues.**

Guest Editor: Frédéric Moulène (Université de Strasbourg & Université de Franche-Comté, France)

Since 2011, the European Union is facing a dramatic migrant crisis, involved by the political and social turbulences occurred in the Middle East, Central Asia and the Corn of Africa. According to the UN Refugees Agency, over 1.5 million people were forced to leave their countries since 2014. The crisis reached a peak in 2015, with the civil war in Syria, the emergence of the Islamic State and the intervention of the Western coalition siding with the rebels to Bashar al-Assad's regime, which is supported by Russia. This lead to a large-scale population displacement and a potentially critical humanitarian situation (Lopes Andrade, 2016). Media focused on these people's perilous journeys on the

Mediterranean Sea, notably the Lampedusa catastrophe in October 2013 after the sinking of a poor condition and overcrowded boat which has cost 366 lives. But it should not distract us from taking into account the case of thousand families, who found a safe place and a generous welcome in many European countries.

The thematic issue offers to shed light on this phenomenon looking at language.

Scholars are invited to contribute by emphasizing the link between these people social, economic and cultural situation. Sociolinguistic studies are welcomed as well as sociological approach of language (Moulène, 2015), which could show the process of identity construction throughout words and discourse (Felder, 2016). Four crucial issues are suggested to the contributors, even if they are neither easily separable nor exhaustive.

Firstly, there is still much to be learned about how the status and the place of this group are transposed into words. Basically they are "migrants" because they moved from their homeland to another country (Europe but as well Lebanon, the Asian Turkey...) and they look for a "refugee" status (Rodier and Portevin, 2016). But a distinction should be done between the different wordings with which this category of person is used to be pointed out and identified (Maley, 2016), all the more other terms exist, notably « asylum seekers » or « boat people » (notwithstanding its Vietnamese context). Contributors are encouraged to pay attention to the

variety of words used so as to describe the same people, especially in the media and political discourses. They could also underline how distinctions are made within this group. The question is crucial if we consider that we *do things with words* (Austin, 1962): more specifically, the wording has an incidence on our social status and our future (Groenendijk, 2011; Agier & Madeira, 2017).

The second issue is about the sociological profile of these displaced people, who have one main thing in common: they leave their own country ravaged by war, political repression, or misery. The objective is to go further by enlightening their social characteristics - age, gender, occupational activity (Stepputat and Sørensen, 2016) - in relation to the migration process itself (length, steps, etc.) and to what is experienced when arriving in the host country. Moreover, we must consider the vulnerability of each kind of people in front of danger, and their unequal ability to escape to violence and persecution. To what extent being a woman or a child (United Nations, 2016) has an impact on the decision to migrate or stay in the country?

The third possible perspective is the process of social integration in link with language learning issues. How language is a positive or negative factor regarding expatriation and resettlement in a host country? For example, Syria was under French domination between 1919 and 1945 in a context of rivalry with Britain in the Middle East. Then many Syrians may consider their migration strategy

on the basis of their linguistic skills. Scholars are invited to address how migrants and refugees use these resources when they have to choose a destination before finding a stable place there, knowing that each host country has a different linguistic policy (OECD, 2016). Attention will be paid to the researches investigating the assimilation pathways, often difficult, in multilingual and intercultural contexts (Archibald & Chiss, 2007; Blommaert, 2013; Azzara, 2015).

Fourth, contributors may focus on migrants' and refugees' expressions and explanations of their own experiences. It would be an opportunity to stress the link between interpretive understanding of social action (since the classical tradition of Max Weber and Georg Simmel) and narrative methodologies. Thus, life stories have to be seen as suitable materials to explore the language used by these people so as to describe their escape, journey, relocation (Catalano, 2016 ; Orelus, 2016).

*Language, Discourse, & Society* is an international peer-reviewed journal, focused on advancing sociological knowledge concerning language, face-to-face interaction, and other language-related social phenomena. The objective is to look at language from a sociological and/or a sociolinguistic perspective. This will be taken into account in the selection of articles for this upcoming issue about «Migrants», «Refugees», «Boat people» and the Mediterranean Crisis: People in Words, Language issues.

In line with *Language, Discourse, &*

Society policy, English, French and Spanish submissions are considered.

Submit manuscripts (full original articles) to Frédéric Moulène (frederic.moulene@orange.fr) by the **15th June 2017**. Target date for publication: December 2017.

Please follow the author guidelines indicated at the following URL, which includes a **template** for formatting: <http://www.language-and-society.org/journal/instructions.html>

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## ISA Resources

The following section includes information on different activities and resources provided by ISA. In this number, you can find further information on Sociopedia, the Social Justice & Democratization Space and activities for Junior sociologists.

### **Sociopedia**

Sociopedia.isa is an online journal that publishes review articles in the social sciences. Entries provide a 'state-of-the-art' review of the literature on a particular topic. Sociopedia.isa provides 'living social science' as peer reviewed articles are published quickly after being accepted. In addition, entries are regularly updated and can be commented on. Since 2013, the 8-10 best entries of Sociopedia.isa are included in the annual review issue of 'Current Sociology'.

Sociopedia.isa was founded in 2010 as a joint venture of the International Sociological Association (ISA) and SAGE. Since its foundation, Sociopedia.isa has published more than fifty entries on a variety of topics. Some of these entries were also published in French and/or Spanish and/or commented on. The first batch of publications was updated in 2013.

To find more information on sociopedia.isa, including the structure

of entries and commentaries, the submission procedures and the current list of published entries, please visit ISA website:

<http://www.isa-sociology.org/publ/sociopedia-isa/>

### **Social Justice and Democratization Space (SJD)**

This is a new initiative of the ISA, the purpose of this site is to build a global community who can access and share resources through an open participatory approach to research, policy, pedagogy and practices on social justice and democratization. Currently, the SJD space includes sub-section with resources on Gender and Human Rights, Social & Economic Inequalities and Public Sociology.

For more information, please go to: <http://sidspace.sagepub.com>

### **ISA e-Symposium for Sociology**

This is a forum through which ISA members are able to engage in debate, showcasing the diverse work, practices, ideas and voices. Article submissions to the eSymposium must have sociological value and interest for an international community of social scientists, both from the point of pure, scholarly research as well as from applied dimensions.

For more information, please visit: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/publ/esymposium.htm>

## **Junior sociologists Activities**

ISA provides several resources for junior sociologists (students and early-career academics and practitioners). Current resources available include:

- **ISA XV International Laboratory for PhD Students in Sociology.** Theme: Struggles for Substantive Citizenship, Community Building in Troubled Times for Democracy. September 17-23, 2017. Poznan, Poland. Applications due **June 15, 2017**. More information at: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/en/junior-sociologists/laboratory-for-phd-students-in-sociology/>
- PhD Dissertations abstracts database. The database is part of a larger attempt to build a global community of young sociologists. This project has its own Facebook page and twitter account. More information at: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/abstracts-dissertations/>

