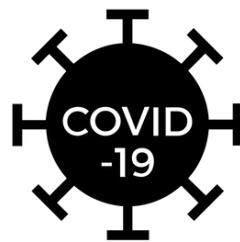**Special Issue of RC 25 ISA –**

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Edited by Stephanie Cassilde, Keiji-Fujiyoshi, Anna Odrowaz-Coates

Power Relations and (in)Equalities in Data Production in Language Oriented Research

Recording Devices and Their Structuring Effects on Participants' Interactional Organizational Work
Parmenio CITO (UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DE RORAIMA - UFRR and São Paulo State University (Unesp))

This paper discusses data registering issues of research on interactional dynamics in English as a foreign language classroom. We take Sociolinguistic Scales Approach theoretical
assumptions to approach dialogical construction of meanings (BAKHTIN; BLOMMAERT; CANAGARAJAH), and Ethnomethodological Conversation Analysis theoretical
assumptions to interactional order of intersubjective communication of situated action (GARFINKEL; GARCEZ; GOFFMAN; SCHEGLOFF) in decision-making performances. We
relate compositional elements of local and translocal scales in agent's alignments in agencies and identities accomplishments in decision-making performances regarding sound and
video recording devices' presence by a scales-in-action approach. Alignments-in-interaction are ways agents direct decisions by multimodal turns-in-interaction (MONDADA). From
the perspective of interactive action as multimodal communication (KRESS), such turns are perceived so when triggering aspects of interaction – speech, look, body posture, etc. – with
communicative effect. This effect is taken as marker of change in the pattern of interactional order of intersubjective communication (GOFFMAN). Recording devices are taken as
semiotic artifacts (LEMKE) for orientational indexical values attributed to their presence. The conformation of these values considers elements of panoptic (FOUCAULT) and anomic
(DURKHEIM) nature. The analysis points to alignments-in-interaction oriented to copresent observers – the teacher, the researcher, and peers – mediated by the presence of the artifacts
(RAMPTON and ELEY). According to components of multimodal turns-in-interaction, strategic alignments-in-interaction are viewed in two ways: resistance to hegemonic power
relations (FOUCAULT) and care with captured image (BLOMMAERT; LI and BLOMMAERT). We discuss how agents systematically orient their actions accounting recording
devices' presence, and that their presence points to supranormative effects in participants' decision-making performances. With scales-in-action approach seen as an empirical heuristics
of situated performed conduct in which participants display clear orientations to recording devices' presence we hope we add to 'methodological, theoretical, or ethical aspects of
representing multimodal data in linguistic ethnographic or other contextually sensitive applied linguistics research'.

Identity Construction in the Interview Process: A Critical Reflection
Kathleen TACELOSKY (Lebanon Valley College)

Semi-structured interviews (n=50) were conducted with 29 students, children of return migrants, regarding the linguistic challenges of moving from the United States to Mexico.
Analysis included applying Modified Ground Theory (Charmaz 1990, 2006), which requires the researcher to interact with the data to perceive and interpret categories.
If language is a site of self-construction (Weedon 1997), then the social science practice of one-on-one interviews ought to be no exception. As a form of interpersonal communication,
the interactions of interviewer and interviewee shape the individuals involved even as "data" are produced. Following the live interview, the researcher, while transcribing, interacts again with not only the interviewee's language, but the researcher's own. In fact, it could be argued that the

interviewer is influenced more profoundly by the process due to repeated and private interactions with the recording. For example, viewing a video weeks after the interview in my
office, I have a different response to the boy who cried as he told me about his life in the United States. In the moment, I the adult/responsible party felt the need to soothe him. After
the fact, I observe myself, reflect on my reaction and consider how my research is (or is not) helping him and others in his situation.
Rather than adopting a neutral, distant stance, I attempt a critical reflection that recognizes not only my role in the production of the "data", but my own identity construction as a
researcher and a person in interaction with participants.

Ethnicity, Inequality, and National Statistics: The Israeli Case
Sigal NAGAR-RON (Sapir Academic College)

Ethnicity is a core issue politically and economically embedded in the nation-building process. Although ethnic groups are imagined, socially constructed categories, they do have real
effects on people and on state policy. One of the effects of categorizing people by ethnicity in Israel is the creation of an ethnic stratification. Namely, the correlation between Mizrahim
(Jews who immigrated from Arab countries) and working-class, and Ashkenazim (Jews who immigrated from Europe) and middle/ upper classes. But, while inequality tends to
perpetuate, the ethnic categories in formal Israeli statistics have an expiration date: two generations after immigration. The massive immigration to Israel occurred during the 1950s.
Thus, in the last two decades, third and fourth generations of Mizrahi ethnic group has become untraceable by official statistics.
About the time the ethnic category faded out from formal statistics new indexes were developed by the Israeli Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) in order to measure inequality: The
Socio-Economic Cluster Index in 1987 and the Peripherality Index in 2008. While the Socio-Economic Cluster Index echoed the initial rationale for the distinction between
Ashkenazim and Mizrahim, in the Peripherality Index, ethnic indicators disappeared completely.
I discuss the implications of the "ethnic-blind approach", arguing that the absence of statistical measurement of intra-Jewish ethnicity hinders proper analysis of current inequality in
Israeli society.

RC25 Language and Society

Language and Inequality in an Age of Globalization

Satisfaction, Well-Being and Educational Attainment: How Do Children of Immigrants Perform Compared to Natives?

Angela PAPARUSSO (Department of Political Sciences, Roma Tre University)
Elena AMBROSETTI (Sapienza Università di Roma)
Giulia BETTIN (Department of Economics and Social Sciences and MoFiR, Università Politecnica delle Marche)
Eralba CELA (Department of Social and Political Sciences, University of Milan)

Children of immigrants are generally disadvantaged in education in most receiving European countries and this remains true even after controlling for their socio-economic status.
There is a limited range of educationally relevant indicators of child development. The literature often focuses on objective indicators, such as long-term educational careers and it is
difficult to know whether the educational disadvantage of migrant children is associated with lower cognitive development, more significant socio-emotional problems, lower perceived
satisfaction in different domains of life, such as the school environment and the friendship and kin relations. In the Italian context, despite research on objective dimensions of
immigrant children' integration, indicators of subjective well-being, such as self-reported life satisfaction, remain little explored.
In this paper we aim to fill the above gap by analyzing how self-reported satisfaction and well-being in different domains of life influence the educational attainment of both immigrant
and native origin children residing in Italy, controlling for other relevant socio-demographic factors. We use data from the Survey on the "Integration of the Second Generation" carried
out by Istat in 2015. The national representative sample includes 68,127 students interviewed in both lower and upper secondary schools. Around 47% of them are immigrant children
without Italian citizenship. The largest share (72%) of immigrant children was born abroad, while the remaining part was born in Italy.
The relationship between well-being and school outcomes will be explored by building indicators that account for different aspects of well-being: relational/social (inside and outside
school), emotional, economic and environmental. A comparison between immigrant and native children will be carried out, in order to understand and explore the existence of possibly
significant differences in either school performance and/or in the factors influencing it. The estimated empirical models will address endogeneity concerns, by means of both
Instrumental Variable techniques and simultaneous equations models.

Linguistic Acculturation of Romanian and Moroccan Youth in Catalonia. Bilingualism As Assimilation Ideology

Cecilio LAPRESTA-REY (Universidad de Lleida)
Ángel HUGUET (University of Lleida)
Judit JANÉS (University of Lleida)
Clara SANSÓ (University of Lleida)
Cristina PETRENAS (University of Lleida)
Isabel SÁENZ (University of Lleida)
Ursula HINOSTROZA (University of Lleida)

The linguistic component of Acculturation Theory establishes that the descendants of immigrants construct four profiles of linguistic acculturation: pluralism, assimilation, separation

and marginalization, depending on the degree of adoption and maintenance of majority and heritage languages.

In a multilingual context like Catalonia, with two official languages and an additional 250 spoken ones, it could be expected that the heritage languages of the descendants of immigrants would be valued more positively than in monolingual environments.

The aim of this communication is to explore weather this is the case or, on the contrary, the promotion of bilingual profiles entails an ideology of assimilation, that prioritizes the two official languages (Catalan and Spanish) over the ones coming from immigration.

These are the initial data of an ongoing investigation, where 256 14 to 16-year-old descendants of Romanians and Moroccans living in Catalonia have answered a questionnaire.

The data analysis includes descriptive statistics, cluster analyses and Univariate Linear General Models. The main results show different tendencies: first, the descendants of Romanians and Moroccans mainly construct pluralist profiles and assimilation profiles. Secondly, their peers from the majority group prefer them to assimilate; and third, the outputs related to socio-educational integration are more balanced among those who assimilate than the ones with pluralist profiles.

This leads to the conclusion that, contrary to what could be expected, bilingualism becomes an ideology of assimilation that discredits heritage languages

Language and Migration: Georgian Communities and Language Outside of Georgia
Tamari LOMTADZE (Akaki Tsereteli State University)

Georgian language belongs to the family of Caucasian languages. It is a Kartvelian language spoken by about 5 million people, primarily in Georgia but also by indigenous communities in northern Turkey and Azerbaijan; it was also spoken by the diaspora, such as in North Caucasus and Iran; Today, in the age of globalization, when political-economic crisis and decline in living standards in Georgia led to the intensification of the migration from the country, the number of Georgian communities has increased drastically worldwide and Georgian is also spoken in Russia, Israel, Europe, and North America (primarily in the U.S.A) in varying linguistic and cultural environments without any legal status.

The present contribution focuses on the speech of Georgian communities in European countries, U.S.A, Russia and Israel. Its aim is to draw attention to the linguistic situations within Georgian communities abroad. We will try to demonstrate the ways in which a peripheral community (peripheral because of its socio-economic and political subalternity), to a large extent defined by speaking a minority language, adapted itself dynamically to a metropolitan environment, maintaining – at least partially – traces of ethnic identity. On the other hand, emigration has had certain 'rebound effects' on the ethnolinguistic, cultural and glottopolitical dynamics of the Georgian communities abroad; to put it more precisely, we will try to outline the ways in which sociolinguistic, ethnocultural and glottopolitical dynamics of the migrant communities interacts with indigenous communities. The case of Georgian language seems to be particularly interesting in this regard, as we hope to show. In all cases mentioned above, except for Israel, Georgian is spoken by ethnic Georgians exclusively. As for Israel, Georgian, or to be more exact, a kind of Judeo-Georgian language is spoken by Georgian Jewry who had lived in Georgia for 26 centuries.

RC25 Language and Society

Languages and Social in/Justice

Advances in the Ecology of Pressures to Measure Language Shift in Minority Languages in Mexico
Roland TERBORG (UNAM)
Virna VELAZQUEZ VILCHIS (Universidad Autonoma del Estado de Mexico)
Roberto GUERRA MEJIA (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

For almost 20 years, the language planning research group at Escuela Nacional de Lenguas, Lingüística y Traducción (ENALLT, UNAM) has studied the linguistic reality of many
minority communities in Mexico. Throughout these investigations modifications and adjustments have been made to what is projected as a theory for linguistic displacement (see
Terborg 2016). In this sense, our objective is to talk about the challenges we have faced as well as the recent progress with new sociolinguistic situations explored.
Terborg, R. (2016) "¿cómo clasificar el avance del desplazamiento de una lengua indígena para una adecuada planificación del lenguaje? Un primer intento de medición" en
UniverSOS, Revista de lenguas indígenas y universos culturales, año 2016 No. 13. Recuperado el 13 de junio de 2018 en: https://www.uv.es/~calvo/amerindias/univ13.htm

Beyond Heritage: Learning Hebrew in a Global Context
Dana KAPLAN (The Open University of Israel)
Gal LEVY (The Open University of Israel)
Vardit RINGVALD (Middlebury College)

This paper asks how American learners and teachers of Hebrew perceive the place of Hebrew in the global world. What is the
significance of Hebrew vis-à-vis other languages, most notably English, which is the lingua franca of the global world? Typically, a
heritage language, a recent survey conducted by the Modern Language Association reveals that Hebrew has suffered the sharpest
decline in interest among American students compared to other foreign languages, despite a rise in the number of Israel Studies
programs in American campuses. Concomitantly, The School of Hebrew at Middlebury College's Language Schools is witnessing an
exponential growth in the number of students who apply to the program. To understand what draws these students and to shed light
on this phenomenon, we conducted a survey (N=73), exploring how both our students and teachers understand the reasons to study
and teach Hebrew in a global world. We specifically focus on how they rank Hebrew`s significance in the global linguistic landscape,
compared to other languages, and to what extent do they consider the motivation to study Hebrew to instrumental (i.e., economic),
heritage or communicative reasons.

Diversa Pros and Cons Perpectives and Attitudes Towards Sociolinguistics
Paramasivam MUTHUSAMY, Universiti Putra Malaysia

With the advent of sociolinguistics as a wide-ranging interdisciplinary field in the 1960s, language was considered a part of society and culture and was studied in relation to social

factors. Within this vein, sociolinguistics and English language teaching have had a lasting and close relation as evidenced by the influence of social and cultural variables on the
environment of foreign language teaching in both theoretical perspectives and concrete guidance for language teaching. However, in the wake of extensive globalization, migration, and
as a result the spread of English, great diversity of social and educational contexts has led to some hot debates over the monolithic and superior position of the Standard English in
schools. In fact, spreading multilingualism has made the society environments of today's schools diverse and pluralistic. Therefore, this paper intends to analyze different pros and cons
perspectives and attitudes toward the idea of language as a means of social control and discrimination in this recent diversity of language and social backgrounds in order to better
understand the ways in which language might be used to perpetuate social discrimination and power differentials and the ways in which sociocultural aspects of development and the
concerns of various individual with diverse language and social backgrounds can better be taken into account.

Trajectories of Belonging Among the Sephardic Diaspora: An Analysis of Citizenship Under the Integrative Pluralism of Quebec and Multiculturalism of Ontario
Ovgu ULGEN (University of Montreal)

As a liberal multinational and multicultural democracy, Canada is very much concerned with both its diversity and the social cohesion of its diverse groups. In my project, the two
discourses of integration characteristic of the multinational state emerged as a means of demystifying the challenges of diversity. Indeed, a detailed examination of multicultural and
intercultural policies' ramifications on the behaviour of generational groups remains a significant gap in prior studies (Bouchard 2015, Laxer 2013). Hence, in this presentation, I aim to
contribute to the literature of citizenship by addressing the issue of pluralism through a qualitative comparison of one specific ethnic group, namely Sephardic Jews, in two neighboring
but linguistically different Canadian provinces.
How indeed can we bridge the gap in the extent literature on integration discourses by way of a longitudinal case study of the Sephardic sense of belonging in Canada? Do the agendas
of social integration and cohesion for ethnic groups sustain a sense of belonging on their part? How can we interpret state-minority relations with the state's promise of social justice,
equality, and self-determination? How do specific social networks function as bridging individuals through membership of youth-oriented groups or groups providing cultural services?
Accounting for the intersecting interests of pluralism, language, citizenship, and ethnicity through a longitudinal study of two pluralist spaces/contexts, in this presentation I aim to
show the results of my project derived from the field. Throughout the presentation, I argue that a comparison of two distinct approaches to immigrant incorporation may help to
illuminate some of the issues and challenges (limits and success) confronting diverse multinational and multicultural liberal societies.

Discourses on Poverty, Homelessness, and Housing: Categorization in Policy, Media, Academy, Popular Culture and Beyond. Part I – joint session (RC25-RC43)

Margins of the Olympic City: The Struggle of the Urban Squatters for Housing in Rio De Janeiro
Ana Clara CHEQUETTI (IESP UERJ)

Following the mobilization for housing of squatters evicted from the Harbor Zone of Rio de Janeiro, this work approaches the discourses and practices involved on the construction of the "Olympic City" representation during the "revitalization" project of the Centre. Those squats were seen as undeveloped and precarious, where people could "barely live", and made targets of eviction with the beginning of the urban intervention project "Porto Maravilha" [Wonder Harbor] in 2009. Lead by a construction of the Harbor as an empty location where historical patrimony was being destroyed, the intervention claims to bring "life" and to "open the gates of the city to the world".
The revitalization promotes a reorganization of the distribution of goods, populations, circulations, but also of the urban illegalism (Telles 2010), inciting certain practices and uses of
the city while increasing repression and difficulties to others. Effects of "State" and "Market" present during the evictions are understood through the point of view of governmentality
of populations (Foucault 1979; 2006) and of an anthropology of the "State". The moment expected to bring international investment to the area but never landed, and results of the
project are explored at the end as "utilities of the failure" (Ferguson 2006).
Seen as places of scarcity and survival, the squats can also be understood as situational "margins" (Das and Poole 2004), where differential forms of political and economic practices
take place. Not as exceptions to the "normal" operation of the State, but as ways of understanding how government and regulation practices actually work in the Latin-America. Doing
so, the Olympic City is thought from its margins, since what is represented as out of the order, out of legality and out of urbanity.

The Struggling Class: Poverty in the US
Celine-Marie PASCALE (American University)

The US has the most unequal distribution after-tax income for working people in the world (Temin, 2017). However, the struggles of working people are not about a temporarily weak
economy. They are about a perilous and unsustainable betrayal of working people that threatens the entire economy. Class warfare has been central to the economy of the US. It is a quiet warfare that includes disinvestment in manufacturing, infrastructure, and safety nets combined with suppressed wages and increasing corporate welfare in terms of tax write-offs and tax cuts (Stiglitz, 2019). The systematic erasure of an effective class discourse has been central to the creation of current economic conditions. Material inequality is (re)produced through particular discursive formations and erasures. For example, the presence and meaning of economic inequality is framed in terms of personal characteristics (both moral and educational). Poverty is discussed in terms of unemployment, not massive underemployment, and there is no discursive frame for understanding discrimination based on class. In short, the US lacks an effective language for characterizing the lived experiences of economic precarity. This paper draws upon over 100 conversations and 24 in-depth interviews with people living in the US in Appalachia, on Native American reservations, and in the city of Oakland, California. It juxtaposes how people talk about their experiences of economic precarity with the language of federal policies in order to analyze the erasures through which the presence and meaning of economic inequality is created.

Talking about Homelessness: Shifting Discourses, Outsourcing Compassion
James SPICKARD (University of Redlands)

Programs to combat homelessness are shaped by how homelessness is conceived. Such conceptions are inevitably political, but they are not just political. They arise as much out of the semi-conscious discourses present in a given social setting as they do out of various people's economic and social interests. This paper traces the discourses surrounding a large homeless program in San Antonio, Texas, paying attention to the shifting ways in which homelessness was locally conceived and the roles that religious groups have been asked to play in its solutions. It shows how these conceptions have limited the city's ability to solve the structural problems that generate homelessness and have even limited its view of public responsibility. In the end, the city has outsourced compassion to 'faith-based' and other private sector organizations, who are supposed to help improve individual people's lives. Efforts to provide systemic, public solutions are left on the cutting-room floor.

Housing First or Last? on the Dilemmatic Representations of Homeless Drug Users in Swedish Social Work Discourse
Johan LINDWALL (University of Gothenburg)

Homelessness is a global, yet very local, concern. An increasingly popular method for targeting homelessness across the world is 'housing first'. In social work with homeless users of illicit drugs, the method offers clients an independent accommodation as a primary and unconditional intervention, as opposed to a 'staircase model' where clients earn their way towards an increasingly independent living by accepting treatment or abstaining from drug use. New methods introduced in a field can however clash with other social ambitions. In the context of Sweden's restrictive drug policy, where all non-medically prescribed drug use is criminalized, the dilemma arises that social workers, in order to embrace 'housing first' or similar strategies, must accept drug use among clients – something they simultaneously are expected to prevent. In the context of this dilemma, the focus of this paper is on the rhetorical strategies at work within social workers contemporary homeless discourse to deal with this seeming contradiction. The material, collected as a part of my ongoing PhDresearch conducted at three social service units in Sweden, is qualitative: field notes from observations and transcribed audio recordings of professional team meetings as well as of meetings between social workers and clients. Using DA-tools the paper discusses how clients' housing dilemmas are handled rhetorically in Swedish social workers situated talk, how homeless drug users are represented and how different categorizations have implications for social action, raising both ideological and practical concerns. Findings show that social workers, when promoting or countering arguments for or against 'housing first', make use of situationally shaped, but still socially shared, discursive resources containing different client positions and suggesting different paths of action. In terms of rights and social justice, the implications for clients are often double–sided; in order to be entitled certain benefits, they often have to renounce other rights.

Language
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The Languages of Trauma. Insights from Homeless Mothers' Narratives in Wallonia and Brussels
Stephanie CASSILDE (Ronin Institute for Independent Scholarship)
Séverine PIRET (Independent Psychologist)

Public policies and social work devices toward homeless people give evidence about the ways these people are seen throughout decades, from people to be punished for their status to
people who need strong care. However, the phenomenon seems endless; no universal or global idea were found to cope with it. Following the long history of attempts to improve this
situation anyway, we focus here on trauma. Our research is positioned in two Walloon regions (Brussels and Wallonia).
While trauma daily life definition may be quite large, the clinical definition enables to clarify specific concerns toward homelessness. Indeed, trauma, as the effect of what threaten the
physical and psychic survival, may be here underlined as a social fact. Including trauma in the already existing categorizations used in the social work fosters insights about some
difficult paths to recover a home. It also has an influence about how the social work done is labelled, and on how homeless people are named.
On the basis of a corpus collected in 2015 in the framework of another research (Italiano and Kuçukyildiz, 2016), dedicated to the analysis of biographical discourses of homeless
mothers toward their experience of violence, we proceed to a re-analysis of this material looking at the language of trauma. Looking at the language of trauma both from trauma
measurement tools and from what is identify (or not) as a violence by the 30 homeless mothers met, highlights similarities but also some specificities of trauma for these women, in
comparison to the audience met during the clinical practice in a psychiatric department. This leads to updated representations.

Language
and Society

Discourses on Poverty, Homelessness, and Housing: Categorization in Policy, Media, Academy, Popular Culture and Beyond. Part II – joint session (RC25-RC43)

Discourses on Homelessness and Policies of (in)Visibility
Pavel POSPECH (Masaryk university)

The paper focuses on the public discourses about homelessness and on the ways these discourses make things "real": how the category of homeless people is established as "real", how
it supplies its members with "real" characteristics, and, ultimately, how real policy responses are developed to the problem.
The paper draws on an extensive study of the media discourses on homelessness in the Czech Republic to formulate a theoretical model of how homeless people - and other marginal
groups - are made visible through media discourses. The components of this model are (1) physical visibility, (2) categorical visibility, (3) moral visibility and (4) visibility for public
policy, the latter being akin to Scott's "Seeing like a state" concept.
Empirically, the paper draws on the data from the Czech Republic, which is also a particularly interesting case. The reason is, visible homelesness was virtually non-existent in the
country before 1989, as homeless people had been routinely criminalised and jailed by the pre-1989 totalitarian regime. In the 1990s, therefore, the Czechs were "discovering"
homelessness as a new phenomenon. This paper follows this process of discovery step by step, from the early encounters to the final refusal and repression and uses the data to suggest
a model of how homeless people are "visible" in society on many levels.

Borders and Territories: People in Homelessness Situation in Vitória – ES
Marina SOUZA (Federal University of Espírito Santo)

Currently many cities are witnessing a disregard for public spaces and a growing praise for the private ones, contributing to social and spatial isolation and segregation. Neoliberal discourses and practices have contributed to this by encouraging the privatization of spaces and changing the role of the state. Thus, in an increasingly concentrated way, we have the geographical location of monetary capital in Brazilian cities. The social isolation instigated by neoliberal practices has been sponsored mainly, through speeches and marketing of safety and hygiene, isolation emerges as a way of escaping the insecurity and unhealthiness represented by urban public spaces and the social groups, which at these spaces remain. These characteristics contribute to the creation of areas / situations of conflict and transitions in the urban environment, which may be called border. The concept of border is amenable to numerous interpretations and applications. When referred to the dimension of cultural and socioeconomic relations, the implications become very noticeable in brazilian cities, due to
the presence of large social disparities. Economic inequality can create areas of transition between various social groups and can pre-establish subaltern group locations in border regions, as it does for homeless people. Once this is said, it is worth clarifying the importance of borders, in order to understand territorialities, since boundaries can also constitute identity references. Appropriations and territorialities performed by homeless people to public spaces can occur in several ways, and are constantly mediated by power struggles. Characterizing them in territories marked by precariousness, vulnerability and spatiotemporal instabilities, being processes not only of territorialization but also deterritorialization and reterritorialization. Thus, the conducted research in the city of Vitoria (Brazil) seeks to apply the concepts of frontier and territory in the practices of urban space production related to the group of people in homelessness situations.

The Language That Surrounds Us

Activate! Change Drivers: A Discourse Analysis of Blame Games, Youth Activism and Active Citizenship on a South Africa Youth Blog
Marthinus CONRADIE (University of the Free State)

Blame games can be conceptualised as socially-situated and discursively-mediated processes that witness attempts to assign meaning to harmful (or at least potentially harmful) events.
Part of the process involves the search for culprits and subsequent argumentation as to the blameworthiness of those singled out for blame. This study conducts a discourse analysis of
blame games in online opinion pieces, posted on the website of the civil society organisation: ACTIVATE! Change Drivers. It concentrates on arguments that address the nexus between
youth activism, active citizenship, the legacy of Apartheid and blame for the numerous problems affliction South African youth. Subjecting online opinion pieces to an analysis of
argumentation avoids research intervention necessary for conducting focus groups and interviews, but also necessitates context-sensitive methods for untangling how these arguments
configure blameworthiness by constructing criteria for culpability and by understanding these criteria within politicised relationships. For this reason, blame-attribution is approached
within prevailing pedagogies of citizenship and the construction of active citizenship among South African youth.

Feminist Movements in Pakistan: Challenging the Dominant Gender Narratives through Aurat March Posters (2019)
Shirin ZUBAIR (Kinnaird College for Women, Lahore)

Feminist movements in Pakistan are enmeshed in global politics and the polarizations and divisions within the country in terms of diverse groups, classes, genders and rural/urban
populations (Zubair 2017). Right-wing populism has been on the rise in countries like Pakistan where religious discourse and the ever-widening secular-religious divide has resulted in
labeling the secular feminists as Westernized (Zia 2009; Jamal 2005). Hence, in many Muslim majority societies, including Pakistan, liberal progressive subjects who espouse
feminism and gender equality, do so through the language of universal human rights and political secularism. This brings them into conflict not only with anti-secular, right-wing
conservatives within their own societies but also from postcolonial scholarly critics of secularism in other contexts (Jamal 2017). In this presentation, I contend that the issues of
language(s) and women's identities are intertwined becoming central concerns when discursive linguistic constructions subsume women's rights into human rights, as there is no
equivalent in indigenous languages for feminism. During the recent women march in Pakistan on international women's day (March 8, 2019) an unprecedented number of women from
all walks of life took to the streets of Karachi and Lahore: the posters women carried showed a clear departure from subsuming women's issues under the umbrella term of human
rights. The posters and visuals not only clearly articulated feminist agenda, they also highlighted tabooed topics in Pakistani society such as menstruation, body-shaming and slutshaming
in addition to challenging the prescribed gender norms. Drawing on the framework of Leeman and Modan (2009) who proposed a "contextualized historical approach" to
linguistic landscape that emphasizes the importance of considering how the signs came to be, and what they mean in a given context--my analysis of the language and visuals of 'aurat
march' considers it as a new opening for secular feminism in Pakistani society.

In Pursuit of Democratic Education for Refugee-Background Students' in Poland: Language Ideologies in Polish Textbooks
Aleksandra OLSZEWSKA (University of Florida)

The growing influx of refugees in Europe has led to a transformation of the demographic landscape, especially school populations (Amthor & Roxas, 2016), to sociopolitical tensions
(Pabst, 2016), and to anti-refugee sentiments perpetuated by the media, policies, and textbooks. This study aims to unearth ideologies embedded in two Polish-as-foreign language
(PFL) textbooks and examine how these texts align with the language policies for refugee-background students (RBSs). Scholars advocate for uncovering ideologies operating in
textbooks as it is crucial to critically analyze the world presented in such texts (Curdt-Christiansen & Weninger, 2015).
As all knowledge is value-laden (Foucault, 1980), its selection and presentation in textbooks are governed by certain ideologies (Majdedin, Taghinezhad & Nabizadeh, 2014). Guided
by the Critical Discourse Analysis (Fairclough, 1989), this study manifests how the chosen textbooks promote a monolingual learning model; perpetuate an elite perspective of
multilingualism, multiculturalism, and class; portray Poland as an idyllic space; and underrepresent refugees' realities.
Findings of this study demonstrate that the studied texts do not align with the Polish language policies for RBSs, they may contribute to inequitable educational practices (García &
Wei, 2014), and are irresponsive to multilingual and multicultural realities of today's society. Hence, there is an urgent need to advocate for educational materials which will eliminate
such opportunity gaps for RBSs (Fine, 2017). In addition, this study echoes other scholars in the belief that teacher educators should prepare teachers to critically apply such resources
in the classroom (Stanton, 2015).

How to Learn to Understand Others without Verbal Communication
Keiji FUJIYOSHI (Otemon Gakuin University)

Language is an important tool for communication in almost every society. Children are taught how to communicate others as well as how to view the world according to the society's
own context. How a society teaches its children how to use its language is, therefore, a helpful window to see the society's view of the world and human relationships.
Some years of research on textbooks of Japanese language for Japanese students shows that Japanese children are taught to express something that they think they are expected to
express. They are generally encouraged to understand the situation where they are put and the role they should take in such a situation. There we can understand how Japanese people
are taught how to regulate their selves in accordance with the society's convenience.
This presentation shows how children are taught to take a designated part in the Japanese society and suppress their selves for their society's sake. The author would like to make it a
starting point to organize comparative researches on how each society teaches its children to use its language to take part in the society respectively in collaboration with the interested
scholars in the world.

Linguistic Integration of the Descendants of Migrants – joint session (RC25-RC31)

Linguistic Integration of Young Migrants and Descendants of Migrants in Portugal
Juliana IORIO (ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL and ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL)
Claudia PEREIRA (ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL and ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL)
Sofia GASPAR (ISCTE-IUL/CIES-IUL)

This paper intends to analyze the process of learning the Portuguese language by young immigrants and immigrants' descendants living in Sintra Municipality (Lisbon Metropolitan
Area, Portugal), in order to understand how this process influences their social integration. In Portugal, there are several institutional programmes provided by the Government offering
Portuguese language courses to facilitate the immigrant integration process. Several voluntary and face-to-face programmes like "Portuguese as Non-Maternal Language" (PLNM)
(2006), and "Portuguese for All" (2008) have been available in the country for some years now. Other programmes like "Online Portuguese Platform" (2016) and a "Portuguese
Teaching Network Abroad" (2016) have enabled potential immigrants to have contact with the Portuguese language before migration.
However, according to Sintra official data in 2018 (Sintra Municipal Immigrant Integration Plan for 2018-2020), language continues to be a barrier for young immigrants and
descendants of immigrants enrolled in basic and secondary schools in this municipality. Besides, as it has been recorded, PLNM programme is not having the expected effect, and
therefore more support should be given to those immigrants with Portuguese language learning difficulties.
Drawing from 45 qualitative interviews to young immigrants and immigrants' descendants in Sintra, this paper analyses their narratives in order to understand what should be done to
improve the effectiveness of Portuguese language learning. Besides, since the language and the culture of the country of origin is an important element for the social integration of
immigrants and descendants, it is also addressed which actions and programmes this municipality has done to preserve and promote their culture and language.

The Linguistic Trajectories of Return Migrant Children from the United States to Mexico
Kathleen TACELOSKY (Lebanon Valley College)

Children of return migrants' linguistic trajectories do not follow the same patterns of other immigrant children. That is, immigrant children often speak the parents' language in the
home and learn to speak, read and write a second language when they enter the education system in the new country. However, when these same families "return" to the homeland, their
linguistic journey presents them with new challenges. First, they must negotiate the use of home language in an academic context, a process that is not easy or automatic. Further, their
former language of schooling and outside-of-home relationships, is left without a regular realm of use. As part of a longitudinal study in Mexico investigating the linguistic experiences of school-aged children of return migrants - transnational students - I examine the stories of two
students, shared with me through semi-structured interviews over the course of several years (four interviews over a three-year period and six interviews over a four-year period).
Because they were in high school at the time of the most recent interview, they were able to share their life experiences with more depth, maturity and reflection than they had when I

first interviewed them in elementary school.
By analyzing the discourse of transnational experiences in the words of the young people who experience migration, we gain an understanding of the processes by which they acquire
and maintain the language (varieties) necessary for their success academically and socially.
Finally, I draw conclusions and make suggestions for how TS might be assisted through the processes
if schools adopted formal (academic support) and informal (assigned peers)
programs.

Multiculturalidad, Tradición y Conservadurismo: El Caso De Un Colegio Brasileño En Un Pueblo Rural e Histórico De Japón
Hideki NAKATA (The Institute of Social Theory and Dynamics)

Esta presentación refiere al caso de estudio de la escuela para inmigrantes japonés-brasileños: 'El Colegio Latino.' Se analiza el proceso fundacional de la escuela en un pueblo antiguo,
tradicional y conservador llamado Kozuhata ubicado en la ciudad Higashiomi de la prefectura de Shiga, Japón. Se revisa el proceso de maduración de este proyecto educativo de multicultural,
colaborativo entre los alumnos, los maestros y la gente local.
Aunque esta área es forma parte de la región de Kansai, al occidente de Japón, también funciona geopolíticamente como periferia de la región de Chubu-Tokai, centro fabril de
vehículos Toyota, Mitsubishi, y Honda, entre otros.
En los años de 80s, para que el gobierno japonés solucionara la falta de mano de obra en las fábricas de dichas empresas, se abrió la puerta a migrantes de ascendencia japonesa (Nikkei)
de Brasil y Perú. Desde entonces, muchos japonés-brasileños viven en esta prefectura de Shiga y para cubrir los servicios de educación, aparte las escuelas públicas, en este lugar
existen 4 escuelas enfocadas a migrantes brasileños. El Colegio Latino es la más grande de éstas 4.
El Colegio Latino fue fundado en el año 2005 en el centro de la ciudad grande Ohmi-Hachiman. Desde sus inicios el colegio careció de patio y gimnasio, por lo que la administración
de la escuela pidió a la autoridad correspondiente un mejor lugar con espacio suficiente para tener una escuela con todos los servicios básicos que tienen las escuelas japonesas. Esta fue
la razón principal para trasladarse del centro de la ciudad a la periferia, en terrenos de un pueblo rural antiguo, habitado por una sociedad conservadora.
En este contexto, esta presentación mostrará cómo los alumnos (extranjeros) y la gente local (japoneses) se han vinculado y formado una sociedad multi-cultural, multi-nacional y
multi-étnica.

Work and Languages – joint session (RC25-RC30)

Entre Authentification Et Pédagogie: Le Langage, Part Centrale Du Travail Notarial
Corinne DELMAS (University of Nantes - CENS)

La question du langage est au coeur de l'activité notariale. Sur la base de données quantitatives et qualitatives, en particulier issues d'observations de manifestations diverses et d'une
trentaine de séquences de travail, et d'entretiens avec une centaine de professionnels (notaires et salariés du notariat), la communication éclairera cette importance accordée au langage,
en lien avec le modèle professionnel dominant, dont le rôle de "pédagogue" du droit que mettent en avant ces praticiens se présentant comme des juristes de proximité. Elle ciblera les
tensions perceptibles, en situation, notamment dans le cadre d'interactions avec la clientèle, entre le souci affiché de clarté et les particularités d'un langage juridique pouvant être
appréhendé comme hermétique voire archaïque. Evoquer la question du langage implique ainsi revenir sur les ambiguïtés d'une relation de service juridique, entre proximité et distance.
La communication soulignera les rapports contrastés au langage, selon les professionnels, les situations, les offices, les types de dossiers et de clientèles; il s'agira de souligner la
dimension à la fois normalisée et contrastée des langages - dont le supposé "langage du droit" - mobilisé, leur dimension collective également, liée notamment à la dimension collective
du travail réalisé en office et au rôle joué par les éditeurs de "formules" et logiciels. Cette tension entre normalisation et diversification des langages, au coeur de la communication, doit
être appréhendée en lien avec les dynamiques actuelles de la profession et du travail notarial, marqués aujourd'hui par l'essor du numérique et de certaines formes d'externalisation de
l'activité.

Mixing and Matching: The Meaning of Trust in Precarious Work
Sarah MOSSERI (University of Sydney)

In an era of deinstitutionalisation, informal mechanisms of ordering social life become increasingly salient. Sociologists have long viewed trust as central to the establishment of social
order, yet previous accounts of trust have under-theorised its emergent, contested and performative properties. In this piece, I use the case of the American workplace – where traditional
structures such as stable employment contracts, internal labour markets and unions have fractured and weakened and where interpersonal trust in co-workers and managers remains
surprisingly high – to examine how trust is negotiated and performed within the context of structural insecurity. Based on fourteen months of comparative ethnography and 120 in-depth
interviews, I find that workers do not simply trust or distrust, as if turning a light switch on and off. Instead, they act like sound mixers, experimentally turning up or turning down the
volume on different logics of trust within specific situations until a meaning resonates. The polysemy of trust enables its accomplishment. I conclude that this accomplishment is the
discursive mechanism that 'greases the wheels' of precarious work by facilitating a sense of loyalty within employment relations, and in concert, encouraging and enabling workers to
justify or disregard actions that undermine their interests.

Temporal Organization of Talk-in-Interaction As a Practical Achievement: The Case of a Co-Writing Session
Jakub MLYNÁŘ (Faculty of Arts, Charles University)

Ethnomethodological and conversation analytic studies of talk-in-interaction document the variety of members' practices oriented to temporal organization as a reflexive feature of an
ongoing situation (e.g. Boden 1997; Rawls 2005; Mondada et al. 2015). My paper aims to develop this topic by focusing on a co-writing session (CWS) videotaped in 2017. Three researchers were revising an article in co-presence, while simultaneously using an online co-writing platform. Detailed analysis demonstrates "how the activity of text production is locally brought into being through the interplay between verbal, embodied and material resources of the setting" (Nissi 2015). Temporal organization of CWS is conditioned by textual
structure of the (emerging) article, such as in this example:
HI I would completely remove the third (point) HA -> OK let's see, how about the second [[starts reading from screen]] there was mutual exclusivity ((...)) CWS is organized into alternating interactional sequences: (1) focused work on text formulations; (2) discussion of general issues; (3) on-line confirmation of accuracy. Reading aloud – as a way of achieving intersubjectivity – is routinely used for reorientation to the text after (2) or (3), often followed by formulation of a problem and a proposed solution. Temporal organization of concerted work is produced as part of that work, through members' glossing of its course, repeatedly reconfirmed by the participants.

Literacies or Numeracies As a Resource of Occupational Prestige?
Amado ALARCON ALARCON (University of Texas at El Paso and Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Maria de los Angeles SERRANO (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Natxo SOROLLA (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Josep UBALDE BUENAFUENTE (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Antoni VIDAL (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

Informational capitalism makes of literacies a central issue of the production processes, demanding new skills to its workers. Our objective is to analyze the paper of literacies in the
development of the socioeconomic status in the late capitalism. Our results highlight that language(s) have become crucial in the current classification of labor market, in terms of
wages, educational level, and in summary, occupational prestige.
The results highlight the centrality of literacies and language(s) in the development of occupational prestige, and locate numeracies and other new literacies (as communication, digital
or professional and entrepreneurship literacies) or intellectual capacities in a secondary and/or restricted space. This is the result of a multiple regression and a partial least squares regression (PLS) analysis of a socioeconomic index compared with abilities, skills and knowledge variables related
with occupations. The analysis uses the 1.293 occupational equivalences coming from two big occupational data bases. The first one is the International Socio-Economic Index (ISEI)
of occupational status, which estimates 436 occupations from the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) developed by the International Labour Organization (ILO). This is a database constructed with a wide range of international surveys. The second one comprises a wide range of the 240 abilities, skills and knowledge variables collected by the Occupational Information Network (O'Net) for the 967 occupations systematized by the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (USA).

Teaching and Learning the Language of Mathematics in Multilingual Singapore
Mark SEILHAMER (National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University)

The appropriation of academic register mathematics vocabulary is arguably essential for mathematics success in most contexts, and this is decidedly the case in Singapore, where word problems dominate the mathematics section of the Primary School Leaving Exam (PSLE) – a high-stakes exam which determines pupils' streaming for subsequent schooling. Although the medium of instruction for Singapore mathematics classes and the language used for word problems on the PSLE is English, English is not the dominant language for a sizeable (but shrinking) portion of the pupils in most Singapore classrooms. The vast majority of Singapore primary school pupils, nevertheless, score high enough on the PSLE to enter academic streams and Singapore routinely ranks at or near the top of global league tables for pupils' mathematic ability, provoking envy from other countries and attempts to emulate the city state's pedagogical approach to mathematics education. In this talk, I will discuss findings from a qualitative study examining teachers' and students' perceptions and experiences of teaching and learning primary school mathematics and English in Singapore. Presenting data from teacher interviews, lesson observations, and focus group discussions with pupils in primary levels one, three, and five at three different schools, I will highlight the challenges teachers face in preparing their students for the emphasis on word problems in the Singapore context – particularly the many potentially confusing English constructions that can be used in test items to represent relations. Although some teachers employed a 'key word' approach in their classrooms, drawing straightforward associations between particular words and corresponding operations, others acknowledged that such an approach is problematic, especially at the upper primary levels, when problems become mathematically and linguistically more complex.

Discursive Practices of the Support Services for Job Seekers
Marc GLADY (université Paris-Dauphine, PSL Research University)

The communication will question the discursive practices of actors of the support services for job seekers. The main characteristic of these professional's work is that there are accompanying the employees facing a career change or a mobility with words, it means through meetings, conversations, interviews,... so interactional events which all include a discursive activity. The formal properties of these speech activities can be analyzed under the theoretical frames of Discourse Analysis (Maingueneau 1996) or of those of a sociology of langage (Angermuller & Glady, 2017). Coupled with sociological interpretations, this descriptive approach shows interesting dimensions of the practice of the consultants (Glady, 2011). Our communication will illustrate some of these discoveries, focusing on what reveals the enunciation of the support services consultants : processes of categorization of the publics as practical impositions ; uses of discursive tools (which are technical and ideological) ; defensive processes of the professionals in order to overcome the powerlessness feeling facing the unemployment level... In the light of current sociological studies on the "activation" on persons (Vrancken & Macquet, 2006 ; Soulet, 2007), we will also examine how public policy programs are framing the discourse of the support services actors and of course, of the job seekers (Glady, 2016). The appeal to their biographical experience and the injunction to speak about themselves don't guarantee to develop the person's autonomy. The discourse analysis reveals that the way in which professionals mobilize the speaking of beneficiaries appears, on the one hand, to be instrument used to force professional questioning as part of forming a plan and, on the other hand, as instance for codifying a rhetoric of the self. The beneficiary's subjectivity is
considered to be an obstacle to the consultants' discursive practices rather than a support for career development.

Open Session - Looking at the Diversity of How Language May be Looked at

From a Colonial Language to an Official Language: Understanding Second Language Acquisition Challenges in Kenya
Everlyn KISEMBE (Moi University)

Reports from the Kenya National Examination Council (KNEC) continue to reflect a downward trend in the performance of English as a subject across Kenya. This is taken to imply
that the root cause to this perennial problem is yet to be identified. As pointed out by Adger Christian (2007), better information and understanding of how language works and how
people learn languages is solely needed. In Kenya, English serves as the official language and is used as a medium of instruction in education institutions. English is taught as a subject
in schools from nursery to Universities. As a subject, English is examined during the last year of primary education and high school. Research findings point at several factors that are
attributed to poor performance; teaching styles, learning styles, effective curriculum, policies, projects, personality, motivation, attitude, environment etc. It may seem that by focussing
on the teacher's teaching styles and other activities, we minimize the factors that contribute to poor performance. Data collected from high school learners reveals a complex interaction
of social, educational and personality factors that influence the learners ability to process L2 (English) knowledge under the conditions of use come into play. How do these factors
interact, what challenges arise from such interaction, and how does this interaction affect teaching and learning?, are questions this paper strives to answer.

Speaking about Second Order of Sexual Harassment to Prevent Gender Violence
Ana VIDU (University of Deusto)

Gender violence and sexual harassment are still huge challenges of our current society. Understanding sexual harassment from a wider perspective involves analyzing Second Order of
Sexual Harassment (SOSH) and its social implications. From its first definition (Dziech & Weiner, 1990), SOSH raised awareness on the need to protect not only survivors of gender
violence but also those who actively dare to support them. While sexual violence' prevention and response actions have been broadly approached during the last decades, the role of
SOSH for the overcoming of gender violence is still little explored. This paper pretends to fill this gap from shedding light on the negative consequences for victims' supporters and the
limitation for victims' complaining and coming forward, which it implies. While it is widely agreed that bystander intervention constitutes one of the most efficient mechanisms for
action and prevention, the protection of the bystanders has not been addressed enough yet. Indeed, those who take a stand on survivors' side are more likely to suffer from defamations
and attacks, among other consequences. Scientific studies reveal that breaking the silence on sexual violence involves revictimization, not only for the victims but also for their
supporters. The efforts for combating sexual harassment, protecting direct and second order victims, have to entail contemplating SOSH in the current debates about sexual violence
prevention and response mechanisms (involving media, documentaries, awareness campaigns, social networks, etc.); empowering and supporting direct and second order of sexual
harassment's victims. Aiming at contributing to overcoming this social scourge, the pioneer contribution described in this paper demonstrates the impact of approaching SOSH from a
global and broad framework as a way to empower survivors and to engage people into action, while introducing this perspective in the scientific agenda of sexual harassment analysis;
contributing to the struggle of sexual harassment eradication.

Child Participation in Family Decision-Making: The Contribution of the Russian Parents' Forum
Alexandra FILIPOVA (Vladivistok State University of Economics and Service and Far Eastearn Federal Univercity)

The topic of children's participation in various issues was updated in the second half of the last century. It was largely due to the adoption of an important international document such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Children are as important participants in social life as adults so they have the right to express their opinions on various issues related to their activities, as well as to take into account these opinions by adults in decision-making in the family, in school, in the community, etc. Russian society is dominated by the traditional discourse of the perception of children as human becoming, socially and mentally immature, not-yet-an-adult. To study the parental discourse of children's participation in family issues, empirical material of the network discussion organized at the parental forum called Vladmama (Vladivostok, Russia) is used. In order to organize the discussion, an information injection was carried out. It was the description of the imagined problematic situation of child-parental relations on the issue of child's participation in family affairs. The 81 messages received from 25 users were analyzed according to James Gee approach. Seven Gee's "building tasks" (Activities; Identities; Relationships; Politics; Connections; Sign Systems and Knowledge) are researched on the materials of mother's forum. The process of creating value is always connected with the exercise of power. In our case, mothers using their power as parents redefine the meanings of children's participation. The main resource that opens the way for adults to power is money. Earning money is interpreted by the participants of the forum as a way for a child to involve in the adult's world, an opportunity to legalize the child's right to express his/her own opinion and defend this opinion. Other sources of parent's power are their own life experience, knowledge and social skills.

Hate Speech on the Internet: New Methodological Challenges
Claudia GLOBISCH (Institute of Employment Research)
Matthias J. BECKER (ZFA Berlin)

Today, the Internet represents the most important platform for political debate. The characteristics of online communication (such as anonymity, echo chambers and filter bubbles as well as the difficult attribution of speaker and identities) lead to an increase, diversification and a potentially permanent accessibility of hate speech. May the main challenge for the research on hate speech in analogue contexts be to explore the various – especially latent – types of hate speech and the intersections between different hate ideologies (such as antisemitism, racism(s), sexism and/or anti-genderism), methodological problems with respect to the Web 2.0 even increase: When it comes to the web, a detailed and representative analysis of hate speech is hindered not only by the countless types of explicit and implicit hate speech and imagery, but also by the immense amount of text as well as the status of the web as a three-dimensional very complex medium. The examination of intersectional racist, antisemitic, sexist and/or anti-genderist hate speech online requires a profound reflection upon adequate methodological approaches that can lead to clarifying and representative findings. In our paper, we will present a mixed methods approach applied to various British mainstream websites in the context of Brexit. Brexit is widely perceived as a catalyst for negative concepts and emotions. Thus, it leads to an increase in instances of hate speech and a normalization of exclusionary views within British mainstream society. Our examination is based on discourse analysis with interpretative methods. Here, the different representations of and intersections between hate ideologies are taken into account. This step is followed by a quantitative examination in order to analyze normalising trends in British society. The ignorance of such trends online might have vast implications for the persistence of democratic and pluralistic societies.

The Language of Health and Healthcare Toward Democratizing Insights

Online Communities As a Platform for Discussing Stigma and Discrimination of People Living with HIV/AIDS in Healthcare Settings
Victoria DUDINA (St. Petersburg State University)

HIV is a highly stigmatized disease in many countries, including Russia. In the Russian-language Internet, there are many online communities where people living with HIV (PLHIV)
can discuss their problems anonymously with their peers. The purpose of our research was to reveal how online platforms shape the discussions of stigma and discrimination of PLHIV
in healthcare settings. Through the application of qualitative research methods to online discussion forums, we focused on different aspects of discussions of hiding one's HIV status in
healthcare settings in order to understand the cultural contexts of stigmatization and discrimination. Data were collected through Russian-language web forums for PLHIV. We found
that the concealment of HIV status is the most often discussed aspect of stigma and discrimination. Concealing HIV-status in healthcare settings is connected with the fear of healthcare
providers' disclosure of patients' HIV diagnosis, fear of being denied or receiving lower quality medical care and fear of direct stigmatization from healthcare providers. We revealed
several typical discursive strategies of PLHIV dealing with stigma. Discussions around concealing one's HIV status show that some users normalize the concealment of HIV status and
discrimination practices, which indicates the high level of internalized stigma. Other users treat the concealment of HIV status from healthcare providers as inappropriate behavior and
discuss different forms of resistance and advocacy. We showed that online health communities play an important role in the discussions of stigma and discrimination. Research of online
discussions can facilitate the study of populations vulnerable to stigmatization and makes it possible to identify hidden aspects of discrimination practices and discourse. The research
was supported by RFBR, project number 18-013-00726.

Cardiovascular Risk, Diets and Salt: Their Meaning in the Language of the Elderly in Portugal.
Beatriz XAVIER (Nursing Schooll of Coimbra)

Healing is a relational process involving both the patient's and the professional's roles in different health care contexts. The language and meanings available to the actors in this process
is a central element for effective communication and understanding of meanings. Meanings are often not shared and become a major barrier. A study was conducted with hypertensive
patients that shows how among the older population of Portugal there is a misunderstanding of the medical language used in healthcare provided. The ability to understand therapeutic
prescriptions and the meaning of symptoms and cardiovascular disease is limited, with implications for the behaviour of the elderly regarding the disease. Medical personnel should be
clear about language and communication with these users.
People with high blood pressure create their own language and ideas of moderation, care and balance as mechanisms of operationalization between medical recommendations and their
behaviors. Patients who are followed-up and guided through the process of leading healthier lives, through the individualization and internalization of medical and social norms and
complying with the treatment, show different and unique ways of acting and combining medical information with the experience of coping with the disease and their everyday
experiences.

Debunking Discourses in Mental Health Services: Interactional Analysis of Psychotherapeutic Contexts

Willian MACIEL KRÜGER (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre)
Marcela ALBERTI (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre)
Lucia MARQUES STENZEL (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre)
Alexandre DO NASCIMENTO ALMEIDA (Federal University of Health Sciences of Porto Alegre)

In spite of recent advances in academic research, there still are few studies that qualify psychotherapy in terms of its sociology. These studies develop scientific interventions that
conceive the notion of 'language-in-use' and 'everyday discourses' to the construction and implementation of analytical categories useful to Mental Health clinic, specially those
concerning social idiosyncrasies of vulnerable populations, such as LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans) people. Such discussion concerns both methodological and technical
improvement of psychotherapy itself, and the qualification of 'psy' sciences (Psychiatry, Psychology and Psychoanalysis) as major areas for Mental Health care in public or private
health services, as well as its interface with public policies and institutionalized clinical protocols (e.g., DSM V and ICD 11). We aim to describe and analyze interactional practices that
emerge in the context of psychotherapeutic interactions in a private clinic specialized in mental health care directed to LGBT people in southern Brazil. We focus on (a) how the
concepts of 'agenda setting' and 'epistemic domains' interfere with the supposed 'therapeutic course' of clinical interventions and (b) how the categorization process of the
therapist's/clinician's self becomes a phenomenon relevant to the client's/patient's own self categorization. Due to its interpretative and microethnographic analytic procedures, we use
Conversation Analysis (CA) as theoretical and methodological framework. The research corpus is composed of five hours of video-recorded interactions, which were transcribed and
analyzed following CA principles. Results point to the frequent use of several linguistics/interactional practices to support social actions in the clinical setting. Linguistic and
interactional analysis of participants' social roles, oriented by the categorization of their own self in clinical environments through talk-in-interaction, proved to be a potent theoreticalmethodological
approach to the qualification of Health Services in their multiple laminations (social, political, technological, and epistemological). Data are in Brazilian Portuguese.

RC25 **Language and Society**

Weaving Meaning

Using "Ibiza-Gate": The Multiple, Competing "Truths" Surrounding a Political Scandal
Christian KARNER (University of Lincoln and University of Lincoln)

This paper builds on a tradition, stretching back to Michel Foucault et al.'s I, Pierre Rivière, of studies capturing post-hoc interpretations of events for a variety of purposes. Within nationalism studies, this has seen ground-breaking work (Brass 1997; Judson 2006) on the discursive construction of politically motivated accounts of violent episodes (with hard-todiscern causes) for the purposes of dividing and mobilizing populations along ethno-national lines. The incident whose discursive "aftermath" is examined here is what is now known as Ibiza-gate. In May 2019, news broke, implicating undercover journalists, of a video-recording of a pretend-Russian oligarch's niece in conversation with the former head of Austria's Far-Right Freedom Party (FPÖ), Heinz-Christian Strache, and his party-colleague Johann Gudenus. Recorded in Ibiza in 2017, the video revealed a discussion of potential exchanges of political favours for (financial) support for the FPÖ. The ensuing scandal saw Strache's (i.e. then Austria's Vice Chancellor) and Gudenus' resignations, the collapse of Austria's coalition-government, and snap-elections in September 2019. Analytically, this discussion examines a range of discursive-argumentative strategies (i.e. defensive-deflective-conspiratorial; accusatory; 'explanatory') by a variety of political actors: by Strache and Gudenus themselves, and the FPÖ more widely; by the coalition-partner ÖVP and Austria's Chancellor at the time, Sebastian Kurz; by Austria's opposition parties; and by key-media, including Austria's most popular (tabloid) newspaper, potential influence over which Strache had specified in the video as key to the FPÖ's future success. Particular attention is paid to implicated topoi (e.g. of corruption, national unity, external threats) and "self-other representations" (e.g. Krzyzanowski and Wodak 2009). Beyond topoi as often circular argumentative structures underpinning claim-making (Reisigl and Wodak 2001), the analysis also reveals subtle connotations: arguments that do not need to be asserted explicitly but provide taken-for-granted background assumptions underpinning competing political positions.

The Official Political Discourse of Post-Soviet Russia: Presuppositions and Peculiarities
Vladimir PAPERNI (University of Haifa)

In 1989, Francis Fukuyama proclaimed the triumph of the Western ideas of political and economic liberalism over the communist ideology in the USSR and other communist countries as the beginning of "the end of history". Three decades after this utopian proclamation, it became clear that in Post-Soviet Russia, this inheritor of the collapsed Soviet empire, it was not Western ideas (i.e. certain principles of political and economic practices), but only Western discourse, only speaking in about these ideas, and only for a short period of time, had won. The political and economic regime of contemporary Russia is openly anti-liberal and authoritarian, and it uses the democratic institutions as decorations. Russia has restored, albeit on a limited scale, policies of traditional Soviet imperialism, and actually it launched a new Cold War against the West and represents itself as a total alternative to the West. All these historical transformations are legitimized within the framework of the official political discourse of the Russian authorities. The proposed report will analyze the basic presuppositions and peculiarities of this discourse and its historical roots in different epochs - from the Middle Ages to the Soviet time. I will name here only some of the mentioned presuppositions: "The strategic solitude of Russia" as a lonely country, which is surrounded by enemies and has no friends; Russia's victoriousness: Russia always wins in wars and always "can repeat" its victories; Russian messianism: Russians' religious and moral superiority provides to the Russian state the highest right and duty to dominate its neighbors (and its neighbors are potentially all, since "eternal Russia" has no borders); the Russian authorities are endowed by absolute political grace, which premises them to

violate both international and domestic laws (to seize foreign territories, to misappropriate private or public property, etc.).

Language, Subversion and Control in the Transnationalization of Ballroom Culture.
Henrique SANTOS (Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina)

Ballroom culture emerged around the 1970s in New York's Harlem neighborhood and consists of a LGBTQI+ culture of competition and performance in which new gender systems are forged and where its participants create social networks of support in order to deal with the repression of these groups when facing the heteronormative society. Today this culture is in the process of transnationalization, with Brazil as one of the main scenarios. The subversive potentialities of this culture's practices, especially in relation to gender norms, have received greater, though not sufficient, attention from academic research. In the present work, however, the goal is to observe the role of language regarding the subversion (or not) of the linguistic injuries aimed at these individuals in society, as well as the dynamics between linguistic control and the power relations that are established between US Ballroom groups and those developed in new locations, especially in Brazil. To illustrate the discussion presented, the analysis focuses on the 2016 "Vogue Fever" event, a ball held annually in the city of Belo Horizonte. This work seeks to point out that Ballroom culture engages in subverting injurious terms that are aimed at these groups within the hegemonic society, but at the same time the North American Ballroom groups take language as a form of domination of the groups developed in other countries. It is noticed that such ties are projected under the discourse that the maintenance of the terms in English inside the Ballrooms would guarantee a certain originality to the Brazilian groups. However, as noted in the 2016 Vogue Fever event, some limitations regarding such desired control and dominance are already apparent, which points to the demand for such culture and its practices to meet the local needs of Brazilian LGBTQI+ individuals.

The UK 'at Risk' - the Analysis of Long Term Social Change
Jens ZINN (University of Melbourne)

This presentation reports from a case study on the proliferation of at risk-language in The Times news coverage 1785-2009 illuminating the changing social experience of risk. It contributes to historical sociology by examining the forces which have shaped the language of risk over time, and considers how linguistic developments in recent decades are underpinned by issues such as cultural and structural transformations, the management of health and illness and climate change. It also explores changes in the production of news print media. Methodologically the project uses corpus linguistic tools to analyse discourse-semantic differences and link them to social events and institutional changes, a methodology which has been developed in earlier research (compare Müller & Stegmeier 2019; Zinn 2020). The presentation shows that a number of different developments and events contributed to the proliferation of at risk-language such as technological advancements (e.g. new vaccines and treatments, epidemiology), changes in human nature (e.g. rise of chronic and civilisation diseases) and degeneration of the natural environment (e.g. extinction of species, flooding), major disasters (e.g. railway/ferry disasters, AIDS), and institutional changes (e.g. uncertainty of work, the NHS). Additionally, the notion of putting somebody unreasonably at risk has become a widespread motive in the new instantiating the at risk-semantic while the adjectival at-risk indicates that increasingly social groups are characterised by their at-risk status. Finally, the notion of risk remains ambiguous. There are clear indications for a technical understanding of risk underpinned by scientific research. Simultaneously, risk stands for a generalised worry referring to the normative dimension of risk.

Languages and Quantitative Methods

Emergence of the Microbiome: An Examination of the Language, Discourse, and Agency in the Biomedical Landscape
Kenneth AIELLO (Arizona State University)

It is increasing difficulty to analyze emerging scientific fields as contemporary scientific fields are more dynamic, their boundaries are more porous, and the relational possibilities have
increased due to Big Data and the shrinking of governmental science budgets. In biomedicine where funding, medical categories, and medical jurisdiction are determined by distinct
boundaries on biomedical research fields and definitions of concepts, ambiguity persists on the microbiome research field. This ambiguity continues despite efforts by institutions and
organizations to establish parameters on the core concepts and research discourses. Further, the explosive growth of microbiome research has led to unknown variation and covariation
making application of findings across subfields or coming to a consensus difficult. This study explores the evolution and variation of knowledge within the microbiome research field
amidst ambiguous scholarly language and social structures. The relationship between ambiguous language and social position is highlighted in analysis of competing discourses on the
microbiome via a model of ambiguous engagement and cultural evolution from large-scale publication data. The results of this study highlight how discourse and language distributes
power within scholarly and scientific networks, specifically the power to set and define norms, central questions, methods, and knowledge.

Work and Language: Analyzing the Impact of Global Challenges in the Growing Linguistic Specialization of Occupations
Amado ALARCON ALARCON (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Natxo SOROLLA (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)
Maria de los Angeles SERRANO (Universitat Rovira i Virgili)

This communication presents the main findings obtained from a cross-national empirical research aimed at analysing the role that traditional and new literacies play in nowadays
employment relations in the more general context of a global and informational society. Our results highlight that literacy(ies) and language(s) are not a scarce resource, but have
become crucial in the classification of occupations within the current labor market instead. In fact, data show how (traditional) literacy becomes the most central and clearest factor of
classification of occupations in current informational capitalism (34% of variance). This is main conclusion obtained after conducting a factorial analysis with 967 occupations where it
has been contrasted literacy, numeracy and new literacies such as digital, communication or entrepreneurship together with a wide range of other variables such 104 enduring abilities,
66 developed skills or 70 organized sets of knowledge . The data set used has been collected mainly from the Occupational Information Network (O*Net) database (U.S. Department of
Labor) and mainly derive from the responses given on surveys by of large representative samples of employers and workers across USA territory. We have also considered variables
from other data bases (ISCO-ILO, ISEI, SIOPS, PIAAC). Conclusions emphasises the potential impact of literacies in employability and managerial productivity.

Automated Interpretation of Political and Economic Policy Documents: Machine Learning Using Semantic and Syntactic Information
David SYLVAN (The Graduate Institute Geneva)
Jean-Louis ARCAND (The Graduate Institute, Geneva)

We develop a general understanding of how state agencies' policy announcements are interpreted by taking streams of policy announcements and interpretations, annotating the
interpretations by hand, then using machine learning (ML) and natural language processing (NLP) techniques to develop a model which generates annotations from announcements. We
use streams of two different types of policy announcements, each for two countries (three in total), one on foreign policy related issues and the other on central bank monetary policy;
we also use streams of one particular type of interpretation, namely journalistic accounts in ideologically different newspapers; and we annotate the journalistic accounts in terms of
attributed motives, conditional predictions, and other ways in which interpreters typically gloss policy announcements. We then use ML techniques to develop and train deep learning
models of textual entailment and inference which use syntactic and semantic (both in general and for specific domains) information in the announcement texts to map from
announcements to annotations. The models distinguish between issue-specific and country-specific) features of interpretation of policy announcements and more general, cross-domain
features, such that the latter can be applied to other issue domains. The paper brings together expert knowledge on sociology, political science and economics (particularly domainspecific
knowledge about foreign policy and monetary policy) with methodological skills and expertise in computational linguistics; it involves disparate tasks ranging from collecting
archival materials through to the development and application of textual annotation schema and the development of computational models of textual entailment.

RC25 **Language and Society**

Social Epistemologies for Social Justice

A Name of One's Own: Formations of Difference and the Semiotics of Liminality
Sofia ABOIM (University of Lisbon)

The expansion of plural gender identities is one of the most challenging forms of resistance to the limits of binary systems. However, even if gendered in-betweenness can be
conceptualized, in the Foulcautian sense (1969), as a discursive formation, that is, as systems of dispersion or units of discourse not linearly connected and thereby, as plural statements
that, ultimately, fit into a single system of formation, such plurality of discourses cannot be reduced to a textual signifier stripped from bodies and embodiments. The difference affirmed
as a gender singularity against the dominant must not only be viewed through its materiality (whether bodies, institutions and historical processes), but also as a 'one's own' that
summons, often, hidden meanings, which, as in Derrida's, can only be understood through additional words, from which they differ and gain meaning. Hence, the words and bodies of
'one's own' can be seen as an inversion of the slogan 'the personal is political' as new words and performances challenge the Cartesian division between mind and body. In opposition
to the truths of the body or subjective self-authentication, processes of naming are grounded in political programmes for the affirmation of an identity that accommodates the self.
Against a rhetoric of authenticity (as in Taylor, such entanglements will be discussed by examining three contrasting narratives: trans as transition (a journey between poles of
normalcy), trans as confirmation (pre-existence of an identity before performative becoming), trans as transgression (exaggeration of difference to create the possibilities of difference
itself). On the basis of this reflection drawn from the discourses of a wide diversity of trans people in the global north and south, I address the onto-performative character of language
as the basis f liminality, both as semiotic and material spaces for the multiple, and often contradictory, naming of gendered personhood(s).

Construing Discursive Local Epistemologies Underpinning Conservation Practices in Ancient Oral Narratives of Native Communities in Chile
María Cristina ARANCIBIA AGUILERA (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile)
Luciane FERREIRA (Universidad Federal de Minas Gerais and UFMG)

The recent reawakening of debates over the rise of another age in the Geological Time Scale, known as the Anthropocene (Zalasiewicz, Waters, Summmerhayes & Williams, 2018), has
become a pressing issue of discussion not only for geology and environmental sciences, but also for social and cultural studies. Nowadays there is an imperative over taking action to
reorient humankind towards changing abusive extractive dynamics. In this context, a contribution of the humanities to envision a planet's future entails establishing processes of
recognition and valuation of other ontologies and epistemologies silenced by colonial oppression over native peoples in the Global South (Ulloa, 2017). In this regard, our study aimed
to construe discursive local epistemologies underpinning conservation practices of geographical spaces in ancient oral narratives of native communities in Chile. Such environmental
preservation practices present in ancestral oral narratives are motivated by the ideational and interpersonal metafunctions of language, both realized in the lexicogrammatical stratum
through the presence of biocultural meanings in traditional oral stories. Our study considered a convenience sampling design that relies on the snowball approach for data collection.
This sampling decision was supported by the fact that contact with indigenous communities is subject to strict ethical considerations. The analysis of ancestral oral stories was

approached from a qualitative descriptive perspective (Vasilachis, 2012, Denzin and Lincoln, 2012). This viewpoint sought to observe discourse and linguistc phenomena in a situated
context. The observation of the corpus of oral stories comprised three phases, namely: (1) the observation of discourse features, (2) a linguistic exploration of the corpus, and (3) an
interpretative phase. Finally, the analysis of stories showed that ancestral narrations portrayed the cosmovision of native communities and the transmission of ecological conservation
practices that account for the ethical and aesthetical values of indigenous people throughout generations.

Meaning, Misunderstanding and Language-Games
Andrew MOURA (Universidade de Caxias do Sul (UCS))

Any contemporary theory of language must face Ludwig Wittgenstein as either its predecessor, its enemy or even both. The arguments we found in the philosopher's
later works are as elusive as they are profound. Nevertheless, I believe that said arguments can lead us to – or at least, point us towards – a clearer view of what many
of our contemporary disagreements lay upon. By making the statement that the meaning of a word (or a term) is its use in a language-game, Wittgenstein brought to
earth, so to speak, the analysis of language. We must, at any rate, try to explain what a language game really is and how does this notion helps us at all. A word only
has meaning when used in a language game. This term has to be understood as a web of real practices that are intertwined with the use (i.e. meaning) of a word and
with each other. The use of a word is itself a practice and can only develop, change and have meaning against a background. For Wittgenstein, said background is a
specific form of life. Given that words only have meaning in a language game and many words have roles in different games (that exist against many different forms of
life), we can track down some disagreements to the fact that contrasting communities don't necessarily give the same meaning to a word or term. When two divergent
language-games are being played unbeknownst to the participants, misunderstanding is bound to be present. By understanding, firstly, the forms of life and, secondly,
the language-games at hand it is possible to get rid of the mist that enshrouds our language and, therefore, lowering the risk of misunderstanding one another. Only
then it is possible for a real discussion to come about.

Methodological Implications of Intersectionality
Erzsebet BARAT (University of Szeged)

In my talk I want to explore the methodological consequences of arguing for an intersectional approach in critical social research. I want to reflect on the epistemological consequences
of the plurality of meaning and the necessity of performing an intersectional analysis of multiple, cross-cutting vectors of relations of power. As a corollary to that, I wish to
demonstrate the politics of knowledge production through the reconfiguration of said/unsaid statements in a critical project. The actual discourses for analysis will be the Hungarian
feminist debates about 'neoliberalism' in the face of the anti-gender mobilization that has been on the rise globally as a key element of right-wing populist political discourses.

Linguistic Diversity and Social Stratification

Actitudes e Identidad Hacia El Zapoteco y Español, Por Un Grupo De Hablantes De Las Dos Lenguas En La Ciudad De Ensenada, Baja California
Eyder SIMA LOZANO (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California)
Juan de la Cruz AVILÉS BETANCOURT (Universidad Autónoma de Baja California)

La ciudad de Ensenada, Baja California, es polo de atracción para migrantes indígenas que provienen del sur de México, predominantemente mixtecos, zapotecos y triquis, entre otros,
quienes arriban a la urbe para laborar en los campos agrícolas. En este espacio, nos encontramos a un grupo de migrantes zapotecos que llegaron desde hace más de 10 años con sus
hijos, quienes hablan la lengua zapoteca y el español, por lo que son bilingües de las dos lenguas, usan cada idioma en diferentes espacios, asignando funciones diferenciadas a cada
idioma.
Desde la Sociolingüística, el modelo teórico de ecología de presiones (Terborg y García, 2011) y los componentes actitudinales (Baker, 1992), este estudio tiene como objetivo analizar
las actitudes hacia el zapoteco y el español por un grupo de jóvenes descendientes de migrantes zapotecos en la ciudad de Ensenada, así como la identidad étnica y lingüística que se
atribuyen en un espacio predominantemente hispano y fronterizo, dada su cercanía con el estado norteamericano de California.
A partir de la aplicación de un cuestionario, entrevista abierta y diario de campo, se revela que los jóvenes zapotecos se han integrado en los ámbitos profesionales y laborales del
espacio, alcanzando grados universitarios y generando negocios propios. Asimismo, este grupo de jóvenes indígenas en su construcción identitaria se asumen como zapotecos y
hablantes del idioma, pues el ser zapotecos los conecta con su lugar de origen en el estado de Oaxaca y dentro del seno familiar emplean diariamente el idioma étnico. Por otro lado,
afirman que en Ensenada son conscientes del uso extendido del español, idioma que les ha permitido forjarse como profesionistas.

Reflection of Social Differentiation in the Speech of Israeli Georgian Jews
Lali GULEDANI (Mrs. and Ilia State University)
After the repatriation of Georgian Jews to Israel, the new socio-political environment has had some impact on their speech in Israel. The linguo-sociological research has revealed that
the language of Israeli Georgian Jews is socially differentiated and this fact is quite apparent:
The majority of the people from the lower social class are from the Aliyah of the 70s who found it difficult to learn Hebrew and speak Georgian in their families and to Georgian Jews
while they hardly speak to Jews in Hebrew. Their language is rich in those universally recognized features that are attested in the speech of Georgian Jews in general.
The intellectual Georgian Jews of the higher social class who returned to Israel during the Aliyah of the 90s speak more fluently. They make fewer mistakes when speaking but use
Russianisms a lot. It is not surprising as in Georgia, in the period of the Soviet Union, most of Georgian Jews got education at schools and universities in Russian that was considered to
be very prestigious at that time.
The main result of such social differentiation is that the descendants of the lower social class maintain the Georgian language and consider it as their mother tongue since their parents
mainly speak this language in their families. As for the intellectuals from the higher class who speak Russian along with Georgian, they are also good at English and have learnt Ivrit
very well. They are successful people and mainly work in their fields. The next generations who grew up in such families cannot speak Georgian; They speak Ivrit and consider it to be

their mother tongue. Only sentimental memories about Georgia are not enough for them to learn the Georgian language. As it seems the second compulsory language is English and

Russian is no longer prestigious.

Sociolinguistic Aspect of Trust Value in the Modern World
Musa YUSUPOV (Chechen State University)
Seda YUSUPOVA (Chechen State University)

Trust is the value of interaction between people that determines the course and outcome of communication. In a globalized world, there is a national-cultural specificity of perception

and a different level of trust in different countries.
Objective: A comparative study of linguistic cultural idioms representing the value of trust.
Method: the material of research was idioms and contexts of their use, obtained from phraseological and other dictionaries, as well as from the language corpora. The data of opinion

polls in different countries were taken to identify the level of trust in society.
The results of research show that idioms receive additional meanings in contexts that are not fixed in dictionaries. The inner form of idioms and contexts of use reveal their semantic

and syntactic properties, the peculiarities of trust conceptualization. For example, English brain trust – «a group of experts who give answers to questions», Russian polnoe doverie (lit.

full trust), German blindes Vertrauen (lit. blind trust), Chechen bokkha tesham (lit. a great trust).
English place trust in / put trust in, German jemandes Vertauen gewinnen (lit. win someone's trust – «to gain someone's confidence»), Russian vtiratsya v doverie (lit. to ingratiate),
Chechen tesham bakkha (lit. to achieve trust) – "enter into trust". In English, the emphasis is on trusting a smart person, trusting knowledge. In German, total confidence is blindness. In

Russian, trust is associated with fullness. In the Chechen language, faith is the basis of trust. In verbal phrases, the emphasis is on the fact that trust must be achieved, won. Thus, in

different languages, both conceptual similarities and differences are discovered.
Linguistic and cultural perception of trust in different cultures correlates with the level of socio-historical development of people; the connection of trust among people with political

regimes and the type of state structure is revealed.

Language Diversity within and between German-Polish Families in Germany and Poland.
Magdalena LEMANCZYK (Polish Academy of Sciences)

The author will present partial results of qualitative research conducted in Poland and in Germany within the international project "National identity of children from mixed Polish-

German marriages" (Research Grant of the Polish-German Science Foundation, No. 2018-24, 2019-2021). The project has an interdisciplinary character (sociological, historical and

political), entering broadly into the area of current research trends in the humanities and social sciences.
The author will focus on presenting the trajectories of transfer and transmission of German and Polish, and thus cultural patterns, norms and values, both among the examined

families/respondents, as well as government institutions, educational institutions and mass-media. The issue of bi- or multilingualism of the respondents and their social environment as

well as impact on the position in social structure will be presented, among others situation of the respondents on the labor market, access to education, perception by the social

environment (e.g. positive or negative discrimination), examples of asymmetry (issues of cultural, social and economic capital). An interesting example will be presentation of

differences in language maintenance within and between families. Examples of practical and symbolic role of language in respondents' lives will also be presented.

Discussing "Socio-Educational Factors and the Soft Power of Language: The Deluge of English in Poland and Portugal?"
Anna ODROWAZ-COATES (Maria Grzegorzewska University)

The presentation will pertain to a book in which the author shows that English, as a language of European integration and communication has become an element of social status. In
privileged social groups, its position has changed from a foreign language to a second language, which demonstrates a linguistic shift with long-term consequences. She presents
dialectical arguments to critically examine the cultural and individual implications of this phenomenon in the context of field study in Poland and Portugal. She uses institutional
ethnography with a combination of theoretical constructs, including "soft power" and "positioning theory", examining evidence of English as a new tool for social stratification and its
effect on language policies, impacting people's lives and their opportunities. Whilst critical of the neoliberal, neo-colonial and imperialistic dimensions of English language hegemony,
the author captures an original gender perspective on English as a language of opportunity, inclusion and empowerment. She focuses primarily on discourses that are shown to be
products of, and the makers of the material aspects of language. Using an ethical imperative not only to question, but also to participate in the existing power structures in order to
change the power dynamic, the author argues that language choices are not necessarily ours but are institutionally driven.

El Papel De Las Mujeres Indígenas En Las Situaciones De Desplazamiento De Lenguas
Lillyan PEREZ (Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México)

Hablamos de desplazamiento de lenguas cuando los hablantes dejan de usar y transmitir su lengua en favor de otra. El estudio de las situaciones de desplazamiento es de gran
importancia debido a que en la actualidad enfrentamos la pérdida de la diversidad lingüística a pasos agigantados. En México, 70% de las 68 lenguas indígenas que se hablan en el país
están en riesgo de desaparecer (INALI, 2019). Si bien, existen ya catálogos, estimaciones de riesgo de desaparición, así como estudios sobre las situaciones de mantenimientodesplazamiento
de estas lenguas, no se ha puesto la suficiente atención al papel que tienen las mujeres en estos procesos. Por lo anterior nuestra investigación tuvo como objetivo
analizar el papel de la mujer indígena en las diferentes etapas de desplazamiento de lenguas en tres comunidades indígenas. Para ello se recabaron datos a través de un cuestionario
sociolingüístico, del 10% de la población de cada comunidad y se realizó un análisis cuantitativo y cualitativo. Los resultados mostraron que mientras los hombres se mantienen como
los primeros promotores del desplazamiento de la lengua indígena hacia el español, las mujeres van cambiando su actitud de acuerdo a la etapa de desplazamiento de la lengua, pasando
de ser las que promueven el mantenimiento en las primeras etapas del desplazamiento, a las promotoras del cambio cuando la situación de desplazamiento se acelera. En este sentido, la
importancia de esta investigación radica en que el rol de las mujeres en las comunidades indígenas se mantiene en su mayoría dentro del hogar, por lo cual ellas tienen un papel
fundamental en la adquisición y transmisión de las lenguas indígenas. Lo anterior, puede aportar luz para plantear políticas y planificaciones lingüísticas para el mantenimiento de las
lenguas indígenas, que tomen en cuenta la importancia del rol de las mujeres en este proceso.

Framing Hate: Media, Politics, and the Legitimization of Hate Speech

La Universidad Como Objeto Del Ódio Bolsonarista: Análisis Crítico Del Discurso En Facebook
Viviane DE MELO RESENDE (University of Brasilia)
Yara MARTINELLI (Universidade de Brasília)
Ernani SARAIVA (Universidade Federal Fluminense)

El odio bolsonarista está dirigido a um amplio espectro social. Están bajo ataques mujeres y movimientos feministas, poblaciones racializadas, pueblos indígenas y pueblos
tradicionales, grupos LGBTQ+, poblaciones empobrecidas en territorios vulnerados etc. La comunidad académica y las instituciones de educación superior también son objetos del
odio, ya que son identificadas como polos de resistencia democrática. La persecución a las universidades sucede en el campo de financiamiento y autonomía, pero también por las
disputas discursivas, especialmente en las redes sociales. El presidente se comunica con su electorado por mensajes en Twitter, y la defensa de ideologías conservadoras se dá
especialmente en Facebook. En este ejercicio analítico, nos fijamos en el grupo bolsonarista más grande de Facebook, que reúne 317,000 miembros. Analizamos el discurso memético
en la página, tomando categorías de estrategia discursiva, intertextualidad, prominencia y tema. Los datos recopilados se analizaron con el apoyo de un software. El discurso de
criminalización de la política y de la izquierda, el discurso misógino y el discurso conservador son los principales recursos para la construcción de la universidad como enemiga. La
ampliación del alcance semántico del "anticomunismo" se convierte en una fuerza vinculante, que se asocia en cadenas de significado con otros significados, contrários al feminismo y
a los derechos de la población LGBTQ+. El análisis de los memes recopilados muestra la descalificación de las instituciones universitarias y sus actores, a través de ironías,
asociaciones negativas que incluyen estereotipos, simplificación del debate político, reducido a la polarización izquierda-derecha, con la criminalización de la izquierda y la ficción de
la amenaza comunista tomadas como estrategias de construcción del enemigo.

RC25 Language and Society

Race, Category and Citizenship

Everyday Humor in Social Media: Queer Politics of a Sri Lankan You Tuber
Kaushalya ARIYARATHNE (University of Colombo)

Sri Lanka has been experiencing violence throughout its history. After 30 years of civil war and recent ISIS attacks on Easter Sunday, stern regulations against rights discourses are gradually increased by the state, in the name of national security. In this context, social media has given a prominent space for Sri Lankans to maneuver through systematic surveillances. Especially, it has provided an enormous, but challenging space for queer activists to promote gender equality, whereas homosexuality is considered as a criminal offence and a taboo in Sri Lanka. The objective of this paper is to discuss the ways in which Sri Lankan social media spaces brings everyday experiences through humor which contributes to expand our understanding on critical political activism. The paper is written using a case study that is based on the author's extensive conversations with a Sri Lankan YouTuber Nishan Cruze (pseudonym) after following 123 comic video clips that he had uploaded on his channel over a period of three years. As James Scott (1985) elaborates, the concept of everyday is frequently overlooked in the debates activism "...ignoring the most vital means by which lower classes manifest their political interests." (1985:33). Cynthia Enloe (2011) highlights the ways in which her experiences as a researcher uncovered the everyday practices and experiences of power in the private sphere are causally connected to the political. Feminist scholars in Sri Lanka, in fact have written on strategies that women have developed to cope with everyday violence and build resistance. (De Alwis; 1997, Schrivers; 1999, Walker; 2013) This paper argues that it is essential to loosen the preset and static ideas of 'activism', 'politics' and 'everyday lives' in order to expand the horizons of understanding of queer activism in Sri Lanka which contributes to decolonizing of knowledge that is crucial in challenging power hierarchies.

The Production of "New Scots": Welcome Cultures, Nation Branding and Anti-Racist Strategies
Marcus NICOLSON (Glasgow Caledonian University)
James FOLEY (Glasgow Caledonian University)

This article investigates the complex relationship between official welcome cultures, nation branding and the experience of racism. Recent critical scholarship on racism and migration has focused on themes of (authoritarian) populism, where political entrepreneurs have appealed to "the people", promising them greater sovereignty and control over borders, migration and national identity. Our aim is to look at the impact of an opposing scenario. In the United Kingdom, the devolved Scottish Government has pursued what can be conceived as, formally speaking, the opposite of a populist strategy, seeking to incorporate expert opinion and civil society leadership in a top-down idea of an open, inclusive national identity. A series of programmes and political discourses have promoted Scotland as a welcoming place, often with an implicit contrast to other parts of the UK. We argue for developing a critical stance on the impact of this. Firstly, we ask the question of whether differences in macro-level national identity discourses manifest themselves in micro-level racist behaviours.
Secondly, we then examine how intermediary actors in civil society respond to and are incorporated into the government discourse. Thirdly, we look at how micro-level actors incorporate the discourse of Scotland as a welcoming culture into their everyday narratives, sometimes to the point of excluding their own experiences of racism. Fourthly, we ask what mechanisms have been designed to link the broad macro discourse of inclusion to everyday behaviours. We find that the measurable difference in behaviours between Scotland and comparable countries is not significant; that, in some circumstances, the depoliticised discourse of inclusive Scotland has made it harder to challenge everyday racism; that

micro-level actors feel the compulsion to integrate to "Scottish" behaviours, especially in terms of accent; and that government programmes have not designed sufficiently robust mechanisms to link official good intentions to institutional behaviour changes.

Lateral and Hierarchical Intergroup Racism in the United States
Riad NASSER (Fairleigh Dickinson University)

Recent migration waves to the United States and Western Europe have added another facet to the already existing forms of racism in these societies. Historically, skin color has been mobilized by White Europeans to classify human societies. The old classifications had associated darker skin-tone with inferior human faculties. Notably, in the wake of the recent migration waves, new forms of racism have emerged. Among the new attributes, in addition to skin color, ethnicity, national origin, gender, and religion. Moreover, the new emerging forms of human attributes as basis for racism have shifted resentment to immigrants from abuse of economic and social resources of the hosting country, to culture and collective identity. In simple words, fear of loss one's national identity and culture, is now the new ethos of racism against "foreigners." In this study, I argue that due to the recent demographic and political developments, subordinate groups may develop racist ideologies vis-à-vis those deemed a threat to their wellbeing, and particularly, to their identity, e.g., Latin American immigrants, Moslems, people from other nationalities, etc. I examine these ideas by differentiating between two types of racism: Lateral (subordinate groups against one another), and hierarchical (dominant against subordinate). The study examines the attitudes and perceptions of each one of the following groups toward each other: Asians, blacks, Hispanics (Latinos), Jews, Moslems and whites. It uses four major attributes such as intelligent, violent, trustworthy, and work ethic to evaluate levels of racism among various groups in the United States society. Further, the study uses General Social Survey data (GSS) to evaluate the extend of each form of racism (hierarchical/lateral). It compares vertically (dominant-subordinate) and laterally (comparison across subordinate groups) -- levels of racism among the various groups in society.

Citizenship and Quilombola Communities in Brazil
Joao Rodrigo SANTANA (Universidade Federal da Bahia)

Research the trajectory of quilombola communities is important, because we realize that this segment is crossed by two central problems that make, for centuries, social inequalities in Brazil: the agrarian and the racial issue. Moreover, this is also one of the segments that is currently putting on the scene a new face of the construction of citizenship in Brazil, through the claim of ethnic recognition and the struggle for specific rights and policies. In this paper, I present the first results of a research that analyzes the historical trajectory of the rural quilombola community of Dom João, located in São Francisco do Conde city, state of Bahia. I believe that this trajectory is marked by the search for citizenship, which manifests itself through the struggle for redistribution and ethnic recognition. I analyze the citizenship as a subjects' practices, that emerge from the collective experiences in the numerous mobilization, negotiation and conflict processes experienced by the community. Thus, the goal is to understand how these collective experiences are promoters of a social identity, which in the case of quilombola communities is translated into an ethnic identity. (BARTH, 1997). The combination of ethnography and history thus forms the methodological scope of this research. I argue that the quilombola issue, by connecting race, land and ethnicity, represents an inflection in the citizenship construction in Brazil, conforming what I define as a "reparatory citizenship".

Categorizing 'Races' and 'Ethnicities'? Actors, Interests, Codifications, and Implications. Part I – joint session (RC25-RC05)

Races and Ethnicities in the Urban Youth of the Metropolitan Area of the Valley of Mexico. New Results of an Intersectional Analysis
Natividad GUTIERREZ CHONG (Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico)

Mestizaje, race mixing, is a policy of cultural and racial integration. Policy and philosophy that has been the support of nation-building. The preponderance of mestizaje in the national
life has caused that the studies on the importance of race have been minimized in spite of the open exclusion and discrimination by racial criteria as they are the color of the skin or the
phenotypes. In recent years, research has been carried out with the purpose of measuring the influence of race and skin color among the population, and censuses have included ethnic
markers such as language or self-ascription. These results have led to new avenues to learn more about Mexico's ethnic and racial diversity. However, the use of racial criteria is
problematic in a society with diverse ethnic groups of indigenous origin. My discussion proposal derives from the results of an in-depth survey and interviews applied to young people
with diverse racial and ethnic identities in Mexico City. The racial criterion cannot be studied in isolation, so that ethnicity, age and descent indicators are used in a complementary
manner generating a proposal for intersectional analysis. It will be discussed that the intersectionality of youth is correlated with skin color and socioeconomic income, likewise, it will
be emphasized that the ethnic origin of young people with light skin color is a new variant in studies on race, ethnicity and racism.

Racism from below: Schemas of Ethno-Racial Classification in Mexico
Patricio SOLIS (El Colegio de México)
Braulio GUEMEZ (El Colegio de México)

Research on race and ethnicity in Mexico usually emphasizes the role of the state in the construction of ethno-racial categories, such as "mestizo", "indígena", and more recently
"afromexicanos" or "afrodescendientes". However, beyond the indigenous/non-indigenous divide, the use of "race" and racial labels as practical categories of classification is weak.
Therefore, the analysis of racism and ethnic/racial discrimination in Mexico must focus not only on the imposition of ethnic or racial categories from the state, but also on the ways in
which individuals and social groups use in their everyday lives ethnic and racial classification schemas to identify and categorize. In this paper we advance a constructivist approach
that underscores these classification schemas and the way they are actively used both as a way of (self-)identification and to impose social hierarchies on others. Using both survey and
qualitative data collected from interviews and focus groups in Monterrey, Oaxaca, Mexico City, Merida and three municipalities of Yucatan, we first discuss the weakness of "race" as a
practical classification category, and then explore how, regardless of this weakness, classification schemas systematically combine racial, ethnic, socioeconomic and regional origin
elements, often used interchangeably. We argue that these multidimensional classification schemas are instrumental in the racialization of indigenous peoples and also to establish
ethno-racial distinctions not only between indigenous and non-indigenous groups, but also between dark and light skinned groups within the non-indigenous majority of Mexican
society.

Categorizing 'Races' and 'Ethnicities'? Actors, Interests, Codifications, and Implications. Part II – joint session (RC05-RC25)

Alterizised Citizenship : Racial Discriminations in the French Civic Service?
Florence IHADDADENE, IDHES, Université Paris Nanterre, France and Emily LOPEZ PUYOL, ADEF, Université Aix-Marseille, France

Ever since the compulsory military service was abolished in France in 1997, different kinds of "civic" or "associative" volunteers' status have come into being, with no real success. In 2010, a new program was voted: the "Civic Service". This new kind of contract, laid down in the National Service code, affects individuals from 16 to 25, who get involved on a non-profit structure (associations, schools or educational institutions, local authorities, and recently public services) for 6 to 12 months, at least 24 hours a week. This public program appears to be a policy of "governmentality" (Foucault, 1977), among others, addressed to youth of the working classes (Ihaddadene, 2018). Since 2015, the politics leaders call for a "universality" of the program, but the French civic service reproduces the discriminations that exist in the French labor market between young people from the upper and middle classes (Simonet, 2010). Specially towards young Muslim women which are one of the most discriminated populations concerning professional opportunities Michele Vatz-Laaroussi (2008). This study aims to investigate the tensions and contradictions between the public statements about "social diversity" in the program and the discriminatory practices that it reproduces. On the one hand, the non-profit organizations that claim to prioritize their hiring, but on the other, these women are constantly reminded of their identity and must hide their religion, by adapting their way to wear the hijab. Using two different ethnographical studies in national non-profit organizations in the education sector and interviews with women in "civic service", this work proposes to describe the processes through which young people are required to prove their citizenship, through a program that reformulates a national and republican discourse. In this context, the program reproduces racist, sexist and Islamophobic categorizations, proving to be a politic of exclusion and invisibilization of young muslim women.

A Critical Assessment of the Arguments Favoring "Left-Wing" Racism Towards Arabs
Cenk OZDAG, Middle East Technical University, Turkey

Racist political discourse against the Arab population in Turkey, together with a touch on the economic problems, became a handy instrument in popular politics. Appealing to such discourses and implementing anti-Arab political elements in politics favour a particular type of nationalism. Anti-Arab political atmosphere within the left-wing nationalism in Turkey's political spectrum results in the reproduction of the Turkish nation, rejuvenating the ideas of the old fashioned Turkish nationalism – a version of imagined communities.

Hatred and discontent towards the Arab population and the images related to being Arab support the need for a non-Arab image of the Turkish nation. The arguments against the policies of the ruling party include such elements, as it appears on social media. In this study, left-wing political arguments against Arab immigrants and the relevant policies of the ruling party are analyzed, and the main premises in support of their conclusions are identified. Then, these premises formulated in a more cold-blooded linguistic style in isolation of a political context asked to supporters of the opposition party, especially to those who expressed their affinity towards those racist social media comments, in order to check the effects of political tension and the context of political rivalry on taking a racist position in political debates.

In conclusion, the validity of these racist arguments, the power of persuasion of them, and the popular belief in support of the premises of these arguments are taken together in order to

understand the dynamics of racist political discourse and its power in obstructing the critical attitude towards clichés.

A Global Exploration of Colorism and Attitudes Toward Intermarriage
Erica CHITO CHILDS, City University of New York-Hunter College, USA

Mapping attitudes toward intermarriage—who is and who is NOT an acceptable mate—offers an incisive means through imaginings of belonging-- race, ethnicity, nationhood, citizenship and culture—can be critically evaluated. Attraction, relationships and in essence family membership are the resources, which can be given or withheld like access to education, employment, benefits and citizenship. These relationships serve as a lens to see the larger racial structures that operate and looking comparatively can help illuminate the global similarities and differences. Yet, existing research on intermarriage tends to look at just one country, or at best compares statistical data on intermarriage rates or characteristics of those who intermarry between a handful of countries. This is a particularly important time for research using a global framework precisely because there is so much discussion about multiculturalism, post-racialism, and color-blindness across the socio-political landscapes of this globalized world, even when that is far from the reality. Drawing from qualitative interviews and ethnographic research I conducted in fifteen countries on six continents, my research offers an empirical basis to understand what differences matter and what boundaries are most salient in determining the attitudes of different groups toward intermarriage. Furthermore, how are social boundaries patrolled when it comes to intimate relationships, and why, or in other words whose interests are served. While countries may have different histories and contemporary realities, within discourses on intermarriage, there are clear patterns of colorism, anti-blackness and a privileging of whiteness. In particular, I argue there is a racialized hierarchy of desire and marriability that mirrors the larger systems of oppression operating globally. The language they use may differ---race versus culture/ethnicity versus citizenship---and the groups who are "unmarriable" may change, but the sentiment is the same.

Unstable Ethnicities: Constructing 'Race' in the Caribbean Censuses of Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago
Rhoda REDDOCK, The University of the West Indies, St. Augustine Campus,, Trinidad and Tobago

This paper examines the social constructions of ethnic identities and categories and their inscription and integration into national and regional census and statistical systems with special emphasis on Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. In this I recognise the process of racialization (Omi and Winant, 1987) to refer to 'the extension of racial meaning [often negative] to a previously racially unclassified relationship, social practice or group (Winant,1994:59)." The paper interrogates the meanings underlying ethnoracial categories in Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica and explore the factors leading to their ethnogenesis: i.e. the creation of new ethnoracial categories. Drawing on all the censuses of these two Caribbean countries beginning with the mid-19th Century slave registrations, changes in census categorisation are examined over time and the social, historical and political factors that shape their construction. I argue that these colonially and officially constructed ethnic categories have shaped popular understandings of 'race' and 'ethnicity' and cemented them in the popular imagination.

RC25 Language and Society

Subnational Inequalities and "Races": Evidences of Racialization Processes of People from the Brazilian Northeast Region
Verônica TOSTE DAFLON, Universidade Federal Fluminense, Brazil, Luiz Augusto CAMPOS, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Pedro Alfradique SCOTTI, Instituto Colibir, Brazil

The dominant model of racial classification in Brazil is often described as a system composed of three racialized categories/groups: "pretos" (blacks), "pardos ou mestiços" (browns or mixed) and "brancos" (whites). Such a system is a result of three factors: the history of colonial administration of black and indigenous slavery, the modern denial of Brazilian racism and the apology of the socalled mixed character of Brazilian people. However, subnational inequalities in economic development and the massive presence of Afro and Indian descendants in the North and Northeast regions adds another stratification axis to this system, based on a complex repertoire of perceptions of physical traits and cultural codes associated with a specific geographical origin. This paper investigates if stereotypes attributed to people from (or considered to be from) the northeast region in Brazil can be treated as a racialized ones. With data from the "Brazilian Social Survey", with 2,364 respondents in all five regions of the country, we focus on questions in which they were asked to classify photographs of eight different men wearing the same clothes and with neutral facial expressions. Respondents were then asked about perceptions of these men's likely occupations, opportunities, mental and behavioral attributes. The paper uses correlations, odds ratios and multiple correspondence analysis to explore how racialized perceptions of physical attributes correspond to racial and regional stereotypes in Brazil.

Finnish Swedes and Titular Finns – an Imitation Game Study of Blurred Categorizations
Otto SEGERSVEN, University of Helsinki, Finland

In sociology, the role of culture for the definition of ethnic groups is a contested one. Research on social boundaries have underscored how cultural differences do not cluster neatly along ethnic lines. Yet, in lay perceptions, politics and media, ethnicity and ethnic membership is understood and categorized according to distinct cultural features such as language, dialect, rituals and cultural practices. I use a novel method called the Imitation Game to analyze how Finnish Swedes and titular Finns appropriate and use cultural repertoires for categorizing whether somebody is a member of one or another category. Although the term "ethnic group" is not a common term for describing Finnish Swedes, they do meet the four standard criteria of ethnicity: Self-identification, shared culture, ancestry and organized interaction among members and non-members. According to surveys, 82% of the Finnish Swedish adolescents consider themselves to be Finns, but also belonging to another culture. The proximity of the Finnish Swedes to the majority population makes them salient for research on blurred categorization of multiple belongings.
In the Imitation Game, participants from two different groups attempt to distinguish the group membership of anonymous respondents through computer-mediated, typed questions and answers. One of the respondents is an imitating non-group member. The crux is to distinguish the imitating non-group member from a genuine group member. According to theory, members of a minority who live in the culture of a majority should be better at passing as majority members than vice versa. Preliminary findings indicate the contrary. I analyze the participants' questioning strategies for telling group members from outsiders and observe how actors appropriate cultural repertoires to make boundaries between "us" and "them". The results indicate that the Finnish Swedes have a "false consciousness", blurring their understanding of cultural similarity and difference in relation to the majority.

The (In)Visibility of Languages Spoken By International African Students in Portuguese Higher Education

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For some time that research has called our attention that current knowledge on populations in Europe does not allow us a better understanding of its actual sociolinguistic composition. This
evidence results from the lack of knowledge (and acknowledgement) for the existing linguistic diversity, which has been strengthen by a deafening silence (Pereira), and leading towards the social and political menorization of wide sections of the population, of migrant and non-migrant background. For this presentation, we aim to discuss specifically the place that populations and languages of African origin have been occupying in the "official" narratives of European history, departing from a
study case originated from an on-going action research project named "Trovoada de Ideias - Linguistic and social inclusion of Students from the Portuguese Speaking African Countries (PALOP)
in the Portuguese Higher Education (HE)"*, conducted at ISCTE-IUL since 2016.
* https://ciencia.iscte-iul.pt/projects/trovoada-de-ideias---linguistic-and-social-inclusion-of-students-from-the-palop-in-the-portuguese/917

Who Are "We"; Who Are "They"? Race, Nation and Structures of Belonging

Melanie E BUSH, Adelphi University, Garden City, New York, United States

Situating the emergence of social phenomena such as race and nation within coloniality, Eurocentrism, and the modern world, this paper offers reflections about the state of white supremacy in
the United States in the context of the organization of global society in the contemporary moment. Central arguments draw from analytic and ethnographic work particularly done in and about the
U. S., given the nation's historical rise and global positioning.
Central questions explored include: What do we who study white supremacy seek to accomplish through our inquiries and how do these goals align with or diverge from that of social movements working to address its structural manifestations? In what ways is a framework of "zones of being and non-being" (Fanon) relevant to scholarship and praxis seeking to contribute to the struggle for
a humane and just future? What defines the vision of the social world that we seek individually and collectively? Has it ever existed? Do the frameworks of "decoloniality" or "pluriversality"
describe a world to fight for? If not, what is the appropriate language?
How is power (from above and below) to be reckoned with – both historically and in the contemporary and future contexts? What is the state of ideas about what the future "should" bring and what
evidence do we have of those visions being actualized in building transformational structures and networks around the world? This returns us to questions of "Who are 'we'?" Who are "they"?
Does it Matter? How?

The Reification of Race in a 'Non-Racial' South Africa

Kathryn PILLAY, University of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

The democratic transition in 1994 brought with it hope for a more inclusive South Africa with the African National Congress-dominated parliament adopting a constitution based on shared
citizenship. However what is most apparent post-1994 is the efficacy of apartheid racial categories which informs everyday thinking and discourse, and has led to continued 'race' thinking and racialisation in a supposedly 'non-racial' society. Despite the repeal of the Population Registration Act (PRA), the racial categories that were reproduced and legitimised by the Act still exist. In

addition, the legacy of apartheid legislation such as the Group Areas Act, is still very much intact, with a minority of people having the resources to relocate to areas that were once deemed 'white' only. South Africans therefore remain trapped physically, in the case of those victims of the Group Areas Act, and mentally in a stronghold based on 'race.' The maintenance of these apartheid era racial categories by the democratically elected African National Congress, who are stewards of the constitution which proclaims that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, serves to preserve 'race' thinking and ultimately racial hierarchies. In this paper I argue that the continuation of such categories through various pieces of legislation creates essential versions of the 'other' and 'race' then continues to be the signifier of difference creating and perpetuating division in South African society. The change in political power in South Africa then, did not alter the psyche of 'race' thinking that is still profoundly engrafted in South African society.

« Call Me an Asian-French »: Implications of Youth Mobilizations of Racism Against Asians in France
Ya-Han CHUANG, INED (Institut national d'études démographiques), France and Hélène LEBAIL, Sciences Po CERI, France

Since 2016, several groups of Asian youth in France started mobilizations on social media and public space to denounce "Racism Against Asians". One group of them, mostly with ethnic Chinese origin, highlight the violent aggression targeting Asians by street demonstrations and lawsuits. Other youth from more diverse ethnic/racial origins (adopted children from Asian countries, bi-racial children, descendant of Asian migrants, etc.) tackle the construction of racialized stereotypes via social media. Their mobilizations not only gain momentum in France, but also spread to other European countries. How to explain the emergence of "Asians" as a category of discrimination and contention?
Based on qualitative research combining interview, on-line ethnography and media analysis, this article explores how the representations of "Asians", an understudied category regarding racism in European societies, reveal the societal change in France. Our findings are as followed:
1. The co-existence of minority racism and elite racism. Whereas Asians are perceived of "timid", "vulnerable" and "rich" by economically less favorable minorities, they are also described by the essentializing discourse as "culturally unassimilable", "unloyal", etc by the mainstream media. In other words, the minority racism is based on class distinction, while the elite racism is based on cultural disqualification inherent to the colorblindness of French Republicain model.
2. The influence of globalization: the globalization of media has added new contents for racism beyond the old fear of "yellow peril". The interviewees cite China's image of new authoritarian hegemony or Korean pop-culture as stereotypes and tend to reject the representation in order to justify their "Frenchness", whether these representations are negative or positive.
These reflections demonstrate the declined importance of biological determinism in the content of racism targeting Asians. As these youth emphasize their double belongings, they also challenge French Republican model by claiming the transition from "metling pot" to "salad bowl".

Constituting Racialized Emotional and Moral Boundaries: The Micropolitics of Official Categories from Affirmative Action Among Chinese Students in Malaysia
Ke-Liang NG, National Taiwan University, Taiwan

Malaysia's race-targeted "Affirmative Action" has institutionalized the racial domination of Malay majority leading to the resistances of racial minorities. Since the "Affirmative Action" excludes the other disadvantaged racial minorities from equal citizenship, it has inevitably created the official categories and social boundaries dividing social groups along racial lines for decades. This article

investigates how Chinese minority students constitute the micropolitics of racial categories in everyday life through their resistances to racial domination of "Affirmative Action". Employing the boundary-making approach, I interviewed 35 Chinese Malaysian students about their stories of how they understand, interact and resist the educational policies and institutions of "Affirmative Action". Additionally, the articles, postings, and information published on the internet and news media, widely shared within the Chinese student's social network, are collected and analyzed. Major findings show that the "racialized emotional and moral boundaries" have been drawn upon by racial minority in micropolitics of official categories to challenge racial domination. Firstly, Chinese students immerse in the feelings of anxiety ("Kiasu"), distrust, jealousness, resentment, and disheartenment when they find that their Malay schoolmates could be exclusively given the racial privilege by "Affirmative Action". Therefore, Chinese students utilize the negative emotions and symbolic boundaries, which is the informal and imagined "score of being a good student", to unite themselves as a racial group, oppressed by institutional racism. Secondly, Chinese students develop the moral boundaries and racial hierarchies to position themselves as the hardworking, competitive and independent minority. Malay students, in contrast, are positioned as the lazy, uncompetitive and dependent majority. Lastly, I discuss the implications of the bottom-up approach that demonstrate how boundary-making in everyday life reinforces racial stereotypes, antagonisms, and discriminations, reflecting the agency of racial minority in race-making process and its unintended consequences entangled with micropolitics of official categories from "Affirmative Action".

RC25 Language and Society

The Use of Language in Media, Disruptions in Hegemonic Meanings, and the Resistance to Gender Violence – joint session (RC25-RC32)

Breaking the Patriarchal Hegemony and a Shift to 'Gender-Neutral Language' in Indian Advertisements- a Real Bold Step?
Chandrabali DUTTA (HIRALAL MAZUMDAR MEMORIAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN)

Language in India as both a 'cultural practice' and 'cultural representation' not only mediates our knowledge of the world and carries on our lives and relationships but also is central in
crafting our identities including gendered identity. It has long been noted that gender is continually constructed, reconstructed and represented in diverse forms of media such as
advertising, women's magazines, films and soap operas primarily through language. Moreover, language used in Indian media has often portrayed gender stereotypes and supported
gender violence, which is not identified and addressed offensive because of the prevailing 'culture of silence' ideology. Commercial advertisements have mostly portrayed women and
girls as objects or more specifically 'sex objects', which is further accentuated by the use of gendered language, found in the captions and jingles of these ads. However, with recent
developments of gender-neutral language and behaviour, the attitudes of the ad makers have questioned the hegemony of patriarchal thoughts. Language is nowadays used not for
projecting and promoting gender bias but also for resisting actions and behaviours that support gender violence. Given this backdrop, this paper attempts to focus linguistically on ten
television advertisements of recent times that portray society's changing attitude to the normative expectations of women and men. Thus with the help of in-depth content analysis of
advertisements of Ariel detergent, Nirma washing powder, Airtel mobile network, Tanishq jewellery, Vogue Empower, Havells Home Appliances, Horlicks health drink, Reebok shoes,
Nihar Hair Oil, Hamam Body soap the researcher has aimed to bring into light how language is now upholding the essence of 'degendering'. Hence, detailed discussion regarding the
transformation in the world of advertisements in today's fast-paced globalized era will emphasize how media in general and advertisements in particular serve as a tool to prevent
gender violence in 21st century India.

Denying Domestic Violence — through the Use of Sexuality?
Yuliya GRISHINA (University of Wuppertal)

Despite actively embracing new media, a significant proportion of Russian citizens rely on the traditional source of television for both news and entertainment. Out of the wide variety
of choices, scripted television shows, both sitcoms, and melodramas, remain popular year after year, with locally produced material often attracting large audiences. While the topic of
domestic violence against women remains a taboo, a few Russian primetime shows of the last decade, such as Boiling Point (2010) and The Perfect Victim (2015), addressed it.
My study argues that post-Soviet Russia, despite the publicly declared progress in the sphere of sexuality and human rights, in the last ten years has been reverting to a traditional
societal model, with the patriarchal distribution of gender roles, dominant masculinity, and misogyny. These anti-gender tendencies are tacitly supported by the government, and
primarily promoted by mass media.
My research is focused on critically assessing the choices their creators made while approaching this topic and how the audiences interpret these depictions. Russia-1, the TV channel

that produced the shows considered in the presentation, could make an impact should it choose to portray domestic abuse; instead, it sexualizes violence.

My presentation is based on numbers from research lately conducted in the context of my PhD.

Representation Vs. Reality: Deconstructing Media Representations of Trans Celebrities
Michael RYAN (Nazarbayev University)

Recent years have seen the emergence of a growing number of trans celebrities including reality television stars (Caitlyn Jenner), actresses (Laverne Cox), fashion models (Andreja
Pejic), directors (Yance Ford), and professional athletes (Harrison Browne). These celebrities have done a great deal to advance awareness of trans lives among the general public. At
the same time, however, they have also come to act as spokespeople for an entire community, one of which they are arguably not representative. This paper will examine the disconnect
between the lived experiences of trans celebrity spokespeople and those of the general trans population. An argument will be made that while trans celebrity spokespeople are beneficial
in fostering greater acceptance of trans individuals and bringing awareness to certain critical issues, they should not be taken as representative spokespeople for an entire population.

Beyond the Misogyny Frame: Caribbean Media Coverage of Violence Against Women
Sue Ann BARRATT (The University of the West Indies)

Caribbean media have often been complicit in the reproduction, if not promotion, of gender-based violence, particularly violence against women. This paper maps and evaluates both
online and offline newspaper coverage of cases of gender-based violence against women in particular. It samples coverage from seven Caribbean countries - Jamaica, the Bahamas, Dominica, Antigua and Barbuda, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago - which saw the growth of the Life-In-Leggings movement from the online to the offline. The feminist movement, which emerged in 2017, started with a hashtag and later organised marches throughout the region to challenge myths that blame women for their experience of gender based violence, especially street harassment and other forms of sexual violence. From this point of departure, I examine, through content analysis, how media coverage reflects a new consciousness of the nuanced experience that is gender-based violence as it occurs in the Caribbean. My purpose is to pinpoint cases where media coverage speaks beyond the misogyny frame and to use these cases to inform media training exercises designed to assist journalists in their use of language that is not only non-sexist, but does not reproduce linguistic mechanisms of misogyny, e.g. blaming the victim, diverting attention away from the perpetrator, diminishing cases of violence or reproducing violence against women as normative.

IV ISA Forum of Sociology
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