



Second International Conference

Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis
Aross Disciplines '08

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

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Organisers

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Scientific Committee

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Table of Contents

Useful Information	4
Plenary Lectures	7
Theme Session 1	11
Theme Session 2	17
Theme Session 3	24
Theme Session 4	33
General Session	42
Poster Session	81

Useful Information

Business Meeting

Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis across Disciplines is an ongoing project which aims to foster and promote cross-disciplinary communication in critical discourse research. Its platform is <http://cadaad.org> - an electronic space providing resources, including a peer-reviewed journal, for students and scholars critically involved with discourse. CADAAD 2008 is the second international conference to be organised as part of this project. We are looking for offers to organise another conference in 2010. The business meeting is an opportunity to discuss possible venues for a third CADAAD conference as well as the development of the website and ways to take the project forward. All are welcome.

Chairs

We are asking the first presenter in each block of the general session to chair the remainder of that block. Blocks have been thematically organised where possible and no block is greater than four papers. If you are unable to chair your block please inform an organiser or steward in advance.

Chairs should introduce subsequent speakers and are responsible for tight time-keeping. Presentations should last twenty minutes with five minutes for questions and feedback, leaving a five minute change-over period. Time cards are provided in each room.

Conference Dinner

The Conference Dinner will take place on Friday 11 July in the Salisbury Suite of nearby Beales Hotel and is by ticket only. If you signed up for the dinner on the registration form you will find your ticket included in your conference bag. A limited number of further tickets may be available for purchase from the Enquiries Desk.

We will meet at the Enquiries Desk at 19.30 prompt to walk to the venue.

Enquiries Desk

The Registration Desk will remain open for the duration of the conference when it will serve as a general Enquiries Desk.

Free Sessions

It is our impression that free time at conferences is often the most fruitful time. As such, two 'free sessions' have been timetabled during the conference. These sessions are intended to offer a designated space either for discussion and development of any new themes that should emerge during the conference, for example, or for new collaborative projects to be discussed. This space can be booked at the Enquiries Desk.

Internet and Email

Computer stations can be found in the Learning Resources Centre. Residential delegates with their own laptops can also access the internet via the connection in their rooms. Individual usernames and passwords are required, which can be obtained from Residential Services. Please be sure to log off after use.

Learning Resources Centre (LRC)

Your conference badge gains you entry into the LRC where you will find computer stations, books and journals, study rooms and a café, as well as printing and photocopying facilities.

Lunch and Refreshment Breaks

Lunch will be served in the Refectory. Refreshments will be served in the R Block Corridor.

Notice Board

The Notice Board is located near the Enquiries Desk. All programme cancellations and alterations as well as any other notices will be detailed here. Please ask at the Enquires Desk if you wish to post a notice.

Posters

Posters will be displayed from the beginning of the conference in the R Block Corridor. Each poster will remain up for one day. Presenters should put their poster up in the morning and must take it down again at the end of the day.

PowerPoint

It is imperative that presenters upload any PowerPoint presentations to the computer in the relevant room before they are due to present. Please do so on the day either in the morning before sessions begin or during a break.

If you have any problems uploading your PowerPoint please ask an organiser or steward for assistance.

Printing and Photocopying

Printing and photocopying facilities can be found in the Learning Resources Centre.

Proceedings

Selected proceedings from the general session will be published in a special issue of the international journal *Critical Approaches to Discourse Analysis across Disciplines*. Papers should be prepared following the submission guidelines detailed at <http://cadaad.org/ejournal/submissionguidelines>. All submissions will be subject to the journal's standard peer review process. The deadline for submission is 1 January 2008.

'Discussion' slots have been allocated at the end of each theme session in the hope that participants might use this time to organise the compilation of an edited volume. We encourage editors to submit manuscripts to John Benjamins' series *Discourse Approaches to Politics, Society and Culture*. For submission guidelines see http://www.benjamins.com/cgi-bin/show_html.cgi?file=/jbp/submit.htm. Any manuscripts will be undergo the publisher's usual peer review process.

Programme

The programme is included in your conference bag. This programme is accurate as at the time of print but is subject to minor changes. You will be informed of any changes to the programme during Announcements and such changes will be listed on the Notice Board.

Publishers and Promotions

Book displays from John Benjamins and Routledge will be permanently positioned in the R Block Corridor. Some further material is also on display and included in your conference bag.

Technical Support

Technical support is available throughout the conference. Contact an organiser or steward who will call for assistance.

Plenary Lectures

Piotr Cap

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Axiological Proximization in Political Discourse

This paper is a sequel to my earlier work on *proximization* (cf. e.g. Cap 2006, 2008) which I take as one of the most effective strategies in accomplishing legitimization effects in political (interventionist) discourse. Proximization is a pragmatic-cognitive strategy that draws on the speaker's ability to present the events on the discourse stage as directly affecting the addressee, usually in a negative or a threatening way. Once the addressee has construed such threats as personally consequential, he or she will be more likely to legitimize actions which the speaker proposes to neutralize them.

I distinguish between three aspects of proximization, spatial, temporal and axiological, which conceptually bind the entities localized inside the *deictic center* of the stage (the speaker and the addressee, the so-called *IDCs*) with the alien, outside-the-deictic-center entities (*ODCs*). The spatial aspect of proximization involves the construal of the ODC-instigated events as physically endangering the IDCs i.e., the addressee and the speaker. The temporal aspect involves presenting the events as momentous and historic and thus of central significance to both the addressee and the speaker. The axiological aspect, which this paper is gradually concentrating on, involves a clash between the system of values adhered to by the speaker and the addressee on the one hand, and, on the other, the values characterizing the ODCs whose actions affect negatively the discourse stage, including again all of the IDCs. I will show that the intrinsic mechanism of axiological proximization, which will be defined within the so-called *axiological proximization framework*, is such that this kind of proximization is typically used to compensate for the diminishing role of the other proximization strategies, esp. in temporally extensive legitimization processes. Crucial to such a compensatory capacity is the axiological mediation between the spatial domain and the ideological domain: the axiological model accounts for conditions under which a continuing ideological conflict can materialize in terms of a physical clash between ODC and IDC entities.

I will illustrate these theoretical observations with samples of the US rhetoric in the recent Iraq war, where the gradual loss of the material premise for intervention (the alleged possession of weapons of mass destruction - WMD - by the Iraqi regime) has necessitated a rhetorical switch to a more universal, ideological rationale.

Jonathan Charteris-Black

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Rogue States and Rampant Bodies: Metaphors of Control in Public and Private Worlds

Metaphor is a means by which humans adapt to changes in their social environment and in their bodies and for understanding control, and loss of control in private and public worlds. Politicians communicate power through metaphors that highlight their role in eliminating uncertainty by control and I will demonstrate how their metaphors represent them as legitimate forces for the elimination of social disorder. Metaphor therefore contributes to a rhetoric that prioritises the preservation of a moral order. I will then demonstrate how people experiencing illness employ metaphor to communicate their understanding of the changed states of embodiment that are associated with illness. Metaphor is therefore an important linguistic resource for communicating the experience of powerlessness over their bodies arising from illness, and contributes to a rhetoric that prioritises an emotional order.

Metaphor reflects a common need to gain control over feelings of uncertainty arising from change. In the public world, metaphors arouse moral beliefs associated with the creation, maintenance or restoration of control while in the private world they communicate feelings of uncertainty resulting from a body that has gone out of control. An explanation of metaphor in creating social cohesion and in therapeutic discourse is that it facilitates an understanding of the complex and frightening processes associated with change by resolving moral and emotional disharmony. While metaphor can be used by the powerful to restore balance in the public world, it can be used by the powerless to regain impressions of control over errant bodies. Metaphor therefore contributes to the moral order by claiming to reduce uncertainty and to the emotional order by expressing uncertainty.

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Discourse, Communication and Knowledge

Despite the fundamental role of knowledge in language use, discourse and communication, this role has not yet been adequately investigated in discourse studies. We know from cognitive psychology a little bit about knowledge (e.g. as scripts) in the production and understanding of discourse. Philosophy has contributed to our insights into the role of knowledge, discourse and power (Foucault, etc.). Yet, an integrated theory of the nature of knowledge and its relationships with the structures and functions of discourse in interaction and society is still on the agenda. Indeed, we still need to examine the very (pragmatic) definition of knowledge within discourse studies, beyond the abstract definitions of knowledge as "justified true beliefs" in traditional epistemology. Within the framework of a multidisciplinary research project, this lecture will focus on some topics within this enormous field of investigation, namely (i) the relations between knowledge and context as conditions for the interactional and communicative adequacy of text and talk, (ii) the epistemic strategies of discourse that manage the

ways new knowledge is related to given knowledge in various discourse genres (iii) the relevance of this foundational research for Critical Discourse Studies.

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A Pragma-dialectical Approach to the Analysis and Evaluation of Argumentative Discourse

Although descriptive studies are indispensable, the study of argumentation cannot do without a normative dimension. Van Eemeren explains why this is the case and argues that the normative dimension and the descriptive dimension of the study of argumentation should in fact be integrated, so that insights from both perspectives can be systematically combined in the analysis and evaluation of argumentative discourse. The major research challenge the study of argumentation is confronted with is answering the question of how such integration can be achieved. In the study of argumentation there exists a paradigmatic division between rhetorical approaches favouring a descriptive perspective and dialectical approaches focussing more emphatically on normative problems. The pragma-dialectical theory of argumentation developed by van Eemeren and Grootendorst, and extended by van Eemeren and Houtlosser, is an approach to argumentative discourse that integrates insights from rhetoric methodically in a theoretical framework that is primarily dialectical. In this endeavour, the notion of “strategic manoeuvring” plays a crucial role. Strategic manoeuvring refers to the effort that is continually made in argumentative discourse to maintain the delicate balance between pursuing, at the same time, both dialectical aims and rhetorical aims. By taking rhetorical considerations into account when analysing and evaluating argumentative discourse dialectically, fallacies occurring in the discourse can be treated as derailments of legitimate ways of strategic manoeuvring in which aiming for rhetorical effectiveness (“persuasiveness”) has gained the upper hand over maintaining dialectical standards (“critical reasonableness”). With the help of a specimen of argumentative discourse van Eemeren shows what such a pragma-dialectical analysis and evaluation of argumentative discourse amounts to and what its advantages are.

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Discourse and Cognition: Issues of Interaction, Emotion and Mental Ontology

Classically, questions of language and mind have focused on the relation between two domains - the cognitive and the discursive. Indeed, much contemporary social science presupposes some form of cognitivism in which one domain acts on the other; discourse is often treated as primarily the

expression of thoughts, intentions or beliefs. Cognitivism has been subject to powerful conceptual critiques from linguistic philosophers and ethnomethodologists. However, the current paper discusses the implications of contemporary developments in conversation analysis and discursive psychology. These have begun to flesh out a very different way of understanding the nature of cognition which starts from an understanding of the practical tasks facing language users and the way issues of understanding, shared knowledge, stance and emotion become live within particular settings. The presentation will be illustrated with examples of tag questions and emotion in a child protection helpline. Such research raises profound questions about the ontology and future development of cognitive science, and how critical discourse researchers should situate themselves with respect to these questions.

Ruth Wodak

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The Semiotics of Racism: European Perspectives

This lecture will first provide a systematic overview of current research on 'the semiotics of racism', while drawing on several interdisciplinary and comparative EU projects as well as on specific case studies with Austrian and British data, investigated in depth and over time (i.e. with ethnography and with the Discourse-Historical Approach in CDA [DHA]) (f. ex., Delanty, Jones, Wodak 2008; Krzyzanowski & Wodak forthcoming).

Secondly, I will focus on some examples of recent political discourses, particularly on election posters of the BNP in the UK and of the rightwing populist Austrian parties FPÖ and BZÖ which illustrate the manifold ways of excluding and stigmatizing 'Others' (Richardson & Wodak, forthcoming) ; Moreover, the adequacy of the DHA, sometimes also in combination with corpus linguistics, will be illustrated (Baker et al 2008). I claim that without such an integrated discourse-historical analysis, many meanings of (exclusionary) political rhetoric would remain opaque.

To be able to understand the persuasiveness of such exclusionary rhetoric, it is important to analyze the respective strategies and linguistic means, and to compare these across countries and cultures. In this way, we can first explore differences and similarities; in a second step, we attempt explaining 'the success or failure' of such rhetoric due to many contextual factors (i.e. 'Four-level-model' of context; Wodak 2001; 2007; 2008a, b). One of the most important strategies, 'positive self- and negative other-presentation', is salient for the discursive construction of in- and out-groups. The division into US and THEM serves as constitutive and necessary precondition for derogating, debasing and discriminating 'Others', for the possibility to produce and reproduce xenophobic, racist, anti-Semitic, sexist stereotypes and beliefs in all possible genres. I will point to the many subtle means of constructing, conveying, and recontextualizing discrimination and exclusion in all modes of semiosis.

Furthermore and finally, I will discuss oppositional discourses and modes of resistance.

Theme Session 1

Risk as Discourse

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Local Media and Petrochemical Clusters: News from Tarragona

Frame analysis is a fruitful approach for studying the media's coverage of social conflict. Adapting existing framing research models on media discourses (see Gamson and Modigliani, 1989; Hertog and McLeod, 2003 and Van Gorp, 2007), this work analyses the local media coverage of the petrochemical industry in the Tarragona region (Spain). The social debate in the area is about the benefits and the risks of having the main Spanish petrochemical cluster so close to a highly populated area (four hundred thousand inhabitants and near two million in summer). The coverage of the issue exemplifies two main frame packages: one is "petrochemical industries bring progress to society" and the second is "petrochemical industries bring danger and risk to society". These frames work through a broad typology of topics (in the economic, environment, sociocultural, scientific and health fields) which, through the use of propositions, lexical choice, metaphor, comparison, euphemism and visual images, shape how these frames convey meaning transmission and effectiveness.

The author selected and analysed the news pieces referring to the petrochemical industry in Tarragona appearing in five newspapers: the two main locals (Diari de Tarragona and El Punt) and one regional (La Vanguardia) during 2006 and 2007, and the two free newspapers (Més Tarragona and Aquí) during 2007. The research offers an analysis taking into account the cultural resonances of certain discursive formations (related to the regional identity around the industry and the social dependence on petrochemical industry); the sponsors' activities (essentially the companies; the institutions; and some associations) and the media practices in the zone.

In its first stage, the research is based on a quantitative content analysis for measuring the presence of these frames in the local media coverage. Secondly, a more qualitative analysis is planned in order to examine how these frames function through a set of discursive proposals around the petrochemical industries. The results suggest that most of the information is related to the progress frame, which relies on economic impact, improvement of infrastructures and scientific or technological advances. Meanwhile, the risk and danger frame are less present and discourses in this frame use a 'cushioning' range of concepts (prevention, security, accuracy, cleaning, decontamination) and stress the non-risk implications in some reports on petrochemical accidents. Frame packaging from alternative sponsors (ecologists and neighbour associations) have a scarce presence.

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Risk of Terrorism: A Scientific Valid Fact or a Wild Guess?

Risk management is introduced by the American authorities as a key tool to plan and execute terrorism mitigation: "Risk management, a strategy for helping policymakers make decisions about assessing risks, allocating resources, and taking actions under conditions of uncertainty, has been endorsed by Congress and the President as a way to strengthen the nation against possible terrorist attacks." (GAO 2005, United States Government Accountability Office). Others claim that terrorism is a stark reminder of the limit of risk management; it brings home the potential ungovernability of modern societies, and how those with little power can work cheaply and effectively to destroy. This article discusses different discourses of risk and risk management in the light of terrorism and the threat of terrorist attacks. Would different discourses on terrorism lead to different types of risk management strategies, and would different discourses on risk management lead to different strategies for protecting the society? In addition to the risk management-approach, authorities in the USA and the UK have also chosen a precautionary principle-approach to the risk of terrorism. The precautionary principle implies that scientific uncertainty or ambiguity is no excuse for inaction against serious or irreversible risks. The precautionary principle is particularly aimed at overcoming the burden of proving that a risk is real or imminent, and the principle authorizes protective government action even when the risk is regarded quite uncertain or remote, but could turn out to be very harmful. This principle implies a different discourse than the risk management discourse because how to understand the terrorism risk and when to act upon the terrorism threat is fundamentally different. Whether the decision makers choose a risk-based or a precaution-based approach to the terrorism risk, will have implications for the level of security measures implemented in the society. The article identifies three main discourses on the foundation of risk; the classical natural scientific approach, the Bayesian approach and the social scientific approach to risk. The different discourses have different implications on what the foundations of risk are, and what knowledge claims that can be done in its name. The article outlines how different discourses on risk management could totally disturb the risk communication and the results from analyses of terrorism threats. The paper concludes on connections between the risk discourses and the subsequent decision strategies.

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The Discourse of Climate Change: A Corpus based approach

Ever since Ulrich Beck published his seminal Risk Society (1986) thesis this has become a focus for much theoretical and empirical research in the area of environmental and health studies. Our aim is to investigate public debates and representations of climate change as an instance of risk discourse. In the past decade or so there have been several studies that looked into CC which could be described as discourse analyses. Some of these sought to establish if an issue attention cycle could be established

(e.g. Trumbo 1996), others looked at the differences between nations (Grundmann 2007) or sources of information (Carvalho and Burgess 2004). We want to develop a novel approach that uses corpus based analysis in order to analyse discursive structures and their change over time and across national audiences. We seek to download large quantities of text from the Lexis database through the years 1980-2007 and use textual analysis in order to establish differences and commonalities across time and across countries. This will provide the opportunity to test the hypothesis that national climate change policies resonate with the public discourse. While there has been some attention paid to highly visible countries in the international climate change debate such as the US, the UK and Germany, less is known about other countries. We will first of all examine various claims makers and their claims as made in the media. We will base our analysis on a large dataset and include countries that have been neglected. We will include France in the first instance but aim to include other countries that are crucial in the international process in the future.

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Heart Disease and Cancer, Diet and Exercise, Vitamins and Minerals: The Construction of Lifestyle Risks in Popular Health Discourse

Although recent social theories focus primarily on large-scale ecological risks brought about by technological progress, the concept of risk itself may be even more strongly associated with personal health and its connection to lifestyles. My proposed paper will look at how risk informs our conception of this relation, particular in popular expert-to-lay communication promoting lifestyle changes (keywords: diet, exercise, stress reduction) to avoid cardiovascular diseases, cancer and premature death. I start from the assumption that the salience of risk in a discourse is enhanced by a general negative and pessimistic perspective, focusing on the negative, the critical and the pathological, by a personal tone and a certain degree of informality, supposed to highlight the central role of the individual addressed, her or his health and her or his lifestyle, and a scientific aura, increasing the difference in status between speaker and addressee and increasing the authority of the former's voice. My analysis will therefore concentrate on the following three large-scale discursive strategies:

'Negativization' means intensifying and foregrounding the negative aspects and downplaying and backgrounding the potential benefits and pleasure dimension of risky acts or habits.

'Personalization' (addressee-orientation) means emphasizing the immediate relevance to, and responsibility of, the addressee.

'Scientification' means conceptualizing the world in scientific terms, with 'quantification' (the conceptualization in terms of quantities, measurements and statistical relations) and 'fragmentation' (conceptualization in terms of components rather than in holistic terms, e.g. nutrients, body parts, etc.) playing important roles.

I will examine the linguistic realizations of these strategies in order to critically evaluate their (partly heterogeneous) socio-political implications (particularly with respect to aspects such as personal and individual responsibility and guilt, the status of expertise, the merging of concerns of health and moral

obligations, the creation of a paranoid atmosphere in which constant self-observation and self-monitoring and a non-hedonistic and ascetic approach to one's own body are promoted). The study draws upon the methods of corpus-based discourse analysis, tracing linguistic patterns in large electronic corpora with the help of concordancing programmes. For this purpose, I have compiled a corpus representing the aforementioned popular expert-to-lay discourse on health. It consists of self-help books concerned with cardiovascular diseases (with titles such as 50 Ways to Lower Your Cholesterol, Ultraprevention. The 6-Week Plan That Will Make You Healthy for Life, How to Prevent Your Stroke) and comprises approximately 1.5 million words.

Michael Page and Laura Spira

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Making Risk Meaningful: How Internal Auditors Construct Risk and Risk Management

Commentators in the field of accounting and corporate governance have recently observed the ways in which discourse reflexively creates perceptions of reality even in the apparently technical activities of audit and risk management. Cultural perceptions of risk have evolved markedly over the centuries and there are incommensurable risk management regimes within and among organisations yet the discourse within corporate governance is of risk as a unifiable, homogenous phenomenon that can be subject to management by bureaucratic systems.

Regulatory innovations have the capacity to provide shocks to the system in particular where the regulation is a requirement for increased disclosure. In this research we analyse the ways in which key audit professionals tasked with implementing the Turnbull guidance on internal control and risk management talked about risk and risk management.

Analysis of metaphors is used as an investigatory tool to uncover internal auditors' perceptions of risk. Previous frameworks have proposed alternative metaphorical approaches such as 'risk as disease' or 'risk as conflict' whereas we find that internal auditors overwhelmingly regard risk as an object, with the associated concepts that risk can be manipulated and managed.

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Risk Politicisation Strategies in EU Immigration Policy

My paper concerns the growing security continuum between immigration and security in the European Union. I try to answer the question: is immigration being considered as a security risk at EU level? Through critical discourse analysis, I intend to study how European Union's institutions are constructing

the linkage between immigration and security, in particular in terms of risk politicisation, and how that translates into policy-making at European Union level.

My purpose is to combine several approaches on risk politicisation in an attempt to understand the interplay between cultural contexts, biopower, identity construction and exclusion in European policies devised to manage immigration flows towards 'fortress Europe'. I draw resources from culturalist (risk and culture / grid-group cultural theory), structuralist (risk and governmentality), critical (risk and ethics) and post-modern theories (risk and estrangement). As it is acknowledged in literature, politicisation highly depends on discursive practices.

Although I intend to refer to these diverse types of theoretical perspectives on risk, I specifically explore in what ways grid-group cultural theory can be used, as a heuristic device, to frame policy outcomes in European immigration policy.

The grid-group cultural theory was developed mainly through the work of anthropologist Mary Douglas. The theory claims that two dimensions frame social contexts: grid (individuation/regulation) and group (social incorporation/membership). From these dimensions four dynamically related cultural types emerged: hierarchy, fatalism, egalitarianism and individualism, derived from corresponding cultural biases. These cultural biases entail different risk politicisation strategies.

Policy tracing in European immigration policies besides demonstrating the prominence of the triad European Parliament, European Commission and Justice and Home Affairs Council, has also shown that their attitudes towards policy-making reveal different cultural biases according to the grid-group typology.

In this paper I argue that, concerning European immigration policy, the intergovernmental weight and the reactive nature of the political process is promoting a fettered environment for policy-making, which combined with asymmetrical transactions, is favouring a hierarchic rationality. Through a critical discourse analysis, of existing European legislation regarding immigration and asylum, I assess on what grounds the predominance of such bias may lead to the securitization of the European Union's immigration policy.

**Catherine F. Smith, Donna J. Kain, John Howard, Tom Crawford,
Heather Ward and Roberta Thuman**

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Communicating Hurricane Risk: Problematics in Local Public Discourse

This proposal speaks to how risk discourse takes place in different social domains. In this case, risk pertains to hurricanes or tropical storms. The domains are United States local governments, mass media, and local populations in hurricane-affected regions. In the US, government at all levels has distributed responsibility for communication as a function of public safety and emergency management. In addition, populations in locales that are regularly affected by natural disasters have histories of supplementing official communications with unofficial methods of informing people as they prepare for, respond to, and recover from storms. Situated between government and communities are various mass media sources—television, radio, amateur radio, newspapers, and now the Internet—that generally

serve in both official and quasi-official capacities to provide weather warnings and additional emergency information.

We will report findings in an ongoing case study of hurricane risk and hazard communication in North Carolina's coastal zone. Our approach to data collected in interviews with emergency managers, municipal public information officers, residents, business owners, and holiday visitors is to analyze risk and hazard communication as multi-strand public discourse.

For analytic purposes, we distinguish institutional (governmental and mass media) and communal (conversational and everyday) strands of discourse. We focus on differences in orientation to context. In preliminary analysis, we find evidence that local governments and mass media differ from local populations in how they make sense of extreme weather events. We argue that these co-participants in the storm context orient to different elements of the context and that they base inferences on different types of knowledge. We generally attribute the differences to differences between organizational and professional culture that emphasizes instrumental roles and goals with reference to systematic knowledge contrasted with community culture that emphasizes personal and social objectives with reference to experiential and historical knowledge.

This case study's relevance for general study of the semantics of risk is primarily to highlight the discursive character of public perception and management of risk. Secondly, the study identifies thematic differences between institutional and community characterization of storm risk in one locale that might be of interest for comparative studies in other locales.

Theme Session 2

Gender

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Discursive Identity Performance in Conversational “Small” Stories of pre-Adolescent Polish Girls

The study aims to present how identities are constructed and performed in communicative situations. The view of identity that this paper subscribes to is one that is constantly changing, flowing and subject to on-going management. It is not perceived as a ready-made, off-shelf product, rather *an agentive and interactive subject is constantly seeking to legitimate itself, situated in language practices* (Bamberg, 2004: 224). In this sense identity is a microgenetic process or a situated project that is being created on the spot when speakers orient or ‘position’ themselves and others vis-à-vis culturally available ‘master’ narratives as well toward and against other participants of the interaction. In this way, they reveal new aspects of the social (shared) and personal (idiosyncratic) development and thereby construct their identities. The focus of the study is on positioning strategies that speakers adopt when they simultaneously affiliate with, resist, and refine their identity.

The study is based on the analysis of interactions of a group of pre-adolescent girls, native speakers of Polish. The current research focuses on how female pre-adolescents use discursive topics in order to perform their roles in talk, that is, make self-claims, get rejected, or accepted as part of the maintenance of social life. The analysis proceeds in a three-step procedure detailing the *positions* (i) that emerge in the thematic content of what the story is about and how characters are designed (ii) that emerge from a speaker-audience relationship (iii) that emerge from the participants - dominant discourses relationship.

A case will also be made for ‘small’ stories as a window into the resources for identity projects.

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Greek Men’s and Women’s Magazines as Codes of Gender Conduct: The Role of Deontic Modality

The present paper investigates the form and structure of the most frequent recurrent word combinations (Altenberg 1998 and elsewhere) extracted automatically from an extensive electronic corpus of Greek men’s and women’s magazines, the majority of which are Greek versions of well-

known international titles (*Vogue*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Maxim*, *FHM*, etc.). The quantitative analysis of such combinations reveals a predominance of deontic forms occurring in equal measure in both categories of magazines. Such forms include deontic modal verbs (*tha prepei na* “must/ought to”, *den prepei na* “mustn’t”, *den hriazete na* “needn’t”, *den boris na* “you cannot”), negative imperatives (*ke na min* “and not to”), as well as a series of other structures and lexicophraseological phenomena with a deontic function (*gia na min* “so as not to”, *to mono pou* “the only thing that”). It is worth noting that the overall most frequent three-word combination both in men’s and in women’s magazines is *tha prepei na* “must/ought to”.

From the qualitative analysis of the concordances of deontic structures it emerges that they are employed as a linguistic means for the formulation of sets of rules to which male and female readers are apparently expected to adhere. The high frequency and cumulative presence of such forms in the corpus seems to render magazines a code of binding lifestyle standards and directives for readers of both sexes, most of which concern issues of corporeal maintenance, social image and intersexual and employment relations. At the same time, the frequent co-occurrence of deontic structures with various types of intensifiers creates a highly patronising and, in many cases, intimidating tone, while the constant use of deontic structures in a context of negative prosody (Louw 1996, Stubbs 2001), serves to instill a sense of guilt-inducing alarmism in the magazine discourse, especially as regards the usually exaggerated consequences of potential failure to abide by the rules ascribed.

The present study addresses the following issues. Firstly, it attempts to explain the striking similarity between men’s and women’s magazines as regards the omnipresence and intensity of deonticity. Secondly, it seeks to inventory the precise functions performed by deontic structures in each magazine category, especially in connection with the stereotypical gender roles and attributes which such publications are said to promote (e.g. laddishness, femininity, girl power, etc.). And thirdly, by means of detailed analyses of the specific contexts in which deontic structures appear, it explores the textual mechanisms which render tolerable or even pleasurable such crudely canonistic and often overbearingly authoritarian and face-threatening discourse.

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Constructions of Gender and Career in the Danish Financial Sector

With the understanding in recent years of male and female communication as being significantly determined by discursive and contextual factors, and much less so by the existence of an a priori biological and cultural difference between the sexes, research suggests that instead of referring to the way men and women talk as gender specific, it would be more appropriate to refer to this process as one of gendered talk or gendered discourse. This entails that men and women would adopt both similar and different discursive features, including metaphor, in various communities of practice, thus taking up particular gendered subject positions (e.g. Holmes 2006, Litosseliti 2006, McConnell-Ginet 2003, Mullany 2007).

The Danish financial sector is one in which the traditional male occupation of top-managerial positions is being challenged by an increasing number of women. The purpose of this paper is to analyse how in

the pursuit of a career path men and women in the financial sector discursively construct their (gendered) identities, career possibilities and constraints as well as to assess the extent to which this may influence their chances of obtaining a managerial position. Depending on the contextual constraints determining a given communicative event, it is assumed that both men and women will draw on cognitive and linguistic features such as metaphor that are either traditionally associated with their own or with that of the opposite sex, providing different career access points (Cameron and Deignan 2006).

The study will be carried out on the basis of three sets of data obtained from focus group interviews conducted in a Danish bank. These data contain interviews with female and male employees discussing their career possibilities in the bank. Furthermore, documents on the bank's policy and communication on management careers will be analysed, providing a basis for comparative analysis as well as the assessment of career possibilities and constraints.

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Gendered Discursive Constructions of Management Positions in a Danish Bank: Conflicting Social Identities

Human beings are notorious categorizers with a predilection for defining, labelling and evaluating. By referring to categories like for instance sex, age, religion and occupation, we construct social roles for ourselves and for our fellow human beings; we thereby develop identities that give us a sense of security. However, such membership categorization simultaneously functions as a system of social control (Sacks and Jefferson 1995), seeing that stereotyped perceptions (Schneider 2004) about who we are (our identities) and what we can do (our actions) constrain our range of freedom. This chapter subscribes to the social constructionist view that identities are discursively constructed and negotiated in social practice; it follows that identities are flexible and that subject positions may change in the course of a communicative event. This will be illustrated on the basis of data from focus group interviews, in which employees on a career track discuss their prospects of obtaining management positions. My analysis will explore how identities are constructed, and how social roles are stereotyped and evaluated (Martin and White 2005) by the focus group participants themselves; in the process I shall pay particular attention to membership categories and focal themes such as uncertainty and confidence (Roberts and Sarangi 2005).

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What it Means to be a Bosnian Woman: Analyzing Women's Talk between Patriarchy and Emancipation

Presuming discourse to be both socially determined and socially determinative when it comes to attitudes, opinions and perceptions about the world, we wanted to find out the way in which women in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH) speak about themselves is determined by a specific context and surrounding reflecting a specific space between the patriarchal Balkan tradition, post-WWII modernity that gave Bosnian and Herzegovinian women the opportunity to paid labor and the most recent postwar and transitional context in which they are torn between these two opposites.

This research paper is based on a smaller sample of a bigger discourse and gender research in BiH and includes sociolinguistic and discursive elements of the speech of women belonging to two different classes: the working class (boutique workers) and the professional class (doctors, lawyers, journalists). We conducted two pilot focus groups after which we critically tried to analyze the obtained transcripts with respect to recurrent argumentative and rhetoric strategies, topoi and lexical and syntactic structures.

Most specifically, we wanted to find out why feminism was so unpopular among Bosnian women and how a successful woman was constructed with respect to patriarchal and nonpatriarchal social values by looking at what discursive elements the relations of patriarchy (status quo) rested upon and what emancipatory potentials (resistance) were used to challenge it. We looked at possibilities of social change by means of genre hybridity and new forms of gender identity (new subject positions).

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***Snippa* – A New Word for Girls' Genitals: Gender Neutral or Heterosexist?**

In Sweden it has often been claimed there is no neutral word for girls' genitals. For boys there is the word *snopp*, which is considered a colloquial and neutral term for the penis.

How will girls get a sound view of their body when they don't have a word for their genitals? For the sake of feminism and gender equality there have been different campaigns, usually launched by journalists, to get the Swedes to decide on a word to use.

In linguistic terms there is no lexical gap at all. On the contrary, through inquiries to pre-school teachers and students I have collected about 70 words and I'm sure there are many more.

The problem lies on the level of language use – none of the words seems fit to use when talking about or to girls. Many of the words have negative or unsuitable connotations, or is also used as words of abuse (e.g. *fitta* – *cunt*).

But then came the word *snippa*. Ten years ago, the word didn't get mentioned at all. According to different investigations, this word is now one of the most common among pre-school teachers and students. The word has also been included in the latest edition of the SAOL, the Swedish Language Dictionary edited by the Swedish Academy.

What made this word so successful? An analysis of the word shows many formal features which can count for its popularity. The word is well in line with the Swedish language system and more importantly, also with the cultural understanding of the gender system in a way that makes appealing to the language-users.

In my presentation I will account for my research on this language planning process. In line with Cameron (1992) and Braun and Kitzinger (2001) I will also discuss what the different words for girls' genitals tell us about the cultural construction of gender and sex. Especially, I will discuss the word *snippas* formal features and ask whether it really is the neutral word the feminists asked for.

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Discourses of the Self: Constructions of a Woman Researcher

The importance of reflexivity as part of the research process has been widely discussed yet literature that analyses the discourses constructed by researchers as a result of the reflexive process are scarce. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the implications of the use of reflexivity strategies on the way a researcher (re)constructs her identity throughout the research process.

The paper uses personal research notes as well as the notes that informed the reflexivity process while conducting doctoral research. A reading of these notes will be made using discourse analysis. The analysis will focus on how the process of reflection impacts the articulation of discourses of the self.

The case made by this paper relates to the case of women conducting research in male-dominated environments, where assumptions about their gender identities obscure their research roles, creating interaction conflicts and possibly compromising data gathering. The paper draws on the author's own experience conducting research on gender construction in the public sector in a developing country. The paper is keen to argue that the use of reflexivity strategies involves a re-construction of the researcher. As an ongoing process, reflexivity serves not only the purpose of self-reflection but also generates processes of self-articulation. As a result of the constant self-awareness brought about by reflexivity, the researcher produces multiple discourses of herself based on (re)interpretations of herself.

This paper has significant implications for the discussion of the limits of reflexivity and the pressure it imposes on researchers as a means of legitimisation and validation of research practices and representations.

The paper focuses on discourses of research(er) identity, which are generally acknowledged when discussing reflexivity but not specifically made the centre of scrutiny. The paper contributes to the limited discussion on researcher's constitution of self and research personhood.

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Cognitive and Discursive Bases of the New Native American Feminine Identity as Approached by Contemporary Poetry

After more than five hundred years of imposed colonial silence, the re-invention of Native American feminine identities appears today as an ongoing process based on a paradoxical politics of presence and concealment heir to the syncretic structure of cosmogonic myths, iconic to natural cycles, and still halfway between the experiences of oppression and liberation. The objective of this paper is precisely to show the inner workings of such politics in the discursive and cognitive planes through the careful scrutiny of a contemporary pan-tribal corpus comprising 635 poetic samples. Here poetry is conceived of as a social practice and a complex speech act focused on gaining historical weight and inverting power relationships with the colonizer.

In the light of Fairclough's social theory of discourse (1992) and van Dijk's sociocognitivism (1993, 1998, 2003 *inter alia*), findings reveal a fabric of pragmatic, conceptual and multimodal strategies aimed at producing effects of both visibility and invisibility in discourse. To the first end, the most outstanding devices employed are deictic prominence and selective spelling, diverse face threatening acts and taboos, typographic iconicity, ritual and storytelling rhythmical patterns, intertextuality, metaphor coinage presenting the new Amerindian femininity by means of selenic, fluid and lithic images, and intricate conceptual blendings of multiple intercultural mappings. The second purpose is fulfilled mainly by resorting to paratextual control, voluntary floutings of Grice's cooperative maxims, code-switching, and trans-tribal synechdochical references drawing on shared tribal knowledge and thus fostering intragroup cohesion. This dual trend of visibility and invisibility, in sum, may be interpreted as a textual practice of reconciliation and resistance simultaneously encouraging discursive contact with the domineering Euroamerican societies and forcing them into a rite of passage previous to the communal construction of meaning, whose phases of isolation and ordeal provoke or affront the reader and disclose uncomfortable truths while preserving sacred traditions. Furthermore, it parallels the notions of conceptual integration (Fauconnier, 1985, 1997), *survivance* (Vizenor, 1999), and cultural mutability and hybridity (Said, 1993; Bhabha, 1994), well-known in the fields of cognition, ethnocriticism, and postcolonial studies.

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Gender and Politeness in a Danish Bank Setting

The use of politeness strategies in communication has earlier been studied with an emphasis on Brown and Levinson's model applied on different kinds of data with results almost always showing that the use of politeness strategies vary according to gender. But more recent research suggests that people are who they are partly because of their own and of others' discursive constructions which means that the use of politeness strategies is not necessarily gender bound. The focus of the latest research is on the gendered discourses constructed by men and women participating in communities of practice where groups of people engage in mutual endeavours, such as in workplaces, emphasising contextual impacts. The works on gender and language by Mills (2003), Cameron (1998) and Holmes (1995, 2006) state that even though many studies have shown women to be more polite than men, this depends on what we mean by being polite and on the settings or communities of practice in which the interactions occur. Furthermore, the context has an important role to play for the interpretation of what is polite or not or for knowing if the purpose of the discursive act is e.g. to show solidarity and rapport among the group. To the discussion of face and politeness Scollon and Wong-Scollon (2001) add two issues: the notions of involvement and independence, involvement referring to the need people have to be involved with others and independence referring to a person's right not to be dominated by others.

This paper is studying discursive constructions of politeness, involvement, independence and solidarity among coming bank managers during focus group interviews related to the participants' motivations and possibilities for pursuing manager positions. The study pays attention to the ways in which discourse displays who the participants are, how they want people to see them and whether politeness strategies and 'face' may help pursuing career opportunities. The analysis is carried out on the basis of two sets of data from focus group interviews with female and male employees in a Danish bank.

Theme Session 3

Health, Science and Education

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Trends in UK Political Discourses around ‘Bad Behaviour’ in Schools

School discipline has long been a prominent topic in political discourses on education. In the early years of Tony Blair’s premiership the social justice implications of this policy area were partially acknowledged through the discourse of social exclusion. However, a decade on, the role of school discipline as a confluence of power relations between state and child has become largely invisible in political discourse. Educational policy research has suggested that resistance to the hegemonic power relations of the education system is often construed by dominant discourses of ‘bad behaviour’ in ways which reinforce those power relations. However these studies have lacked a systematic analysis of these discourses.

The findings presented in this paper are drawn from research which investigates how political discourses surrounding ‘bad behaviour’ in schools, related education policies and the social practices in which they are embedded, have evolved in the ten years from 1997 to 2006. While the paper is focussed on deconstructing a deterministic, rational choice perspective on ‘bad behaviour’, it also rejects a strong social constructionist position. Instead these issues are considered from a critical realist perspective (Bhaskar 1989; Sayer 2000; 2005) which, while not reducing social practice to discourse, nevertheless views discourse as central to understanding social practice.

The paper draws on a Critical Discourse Analysis of UK political discourses around ‘bad behaviour’ in schools between 1997 and 2006 which, in the wider research, is developed alongside a more sociologically-focused critical policy analysis. The research draws on a corpus of relevant press releases, ministerial speeches and policy documents from across the period. Discursive patterns are identified through computerized corpus analysis and further investigated in selected individual texts through the use of an eclectic range of tools from Critical Discourse Analysis. These include argumentation analysis, metaphor analysis (blending theory) and analysis of lexico-grammatical features of the texts. The analysis focuses on identifying trends in legitimation strategies and the representation of social actors which influence the positioning of social actors in discursive space and the dialogic features of the texts. The paper identifies two such trends which make attempts to resist social injustice in school discipline increasingly difficult by minimizing spaces in which counter-hegemonic discourses might be constructed.

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A Critical Discourse Perspective on Speech-Language Pathology Assessment

This paper applies a critical discourse perspective to two key aspects of the assessment practices of speech-language therapists working with children and adults who have communication problems: namely, the notion of 'appropriateness' of communication, and the notion of evidence-based practice (Ferguson, 2008). A critical discourse perspective can be seen to illuminate the cultural context in which 'difference' becomes seen as 'disorder', and in which assessment practices may disempower the individual.

The notion of 'appropriateness' began to be applied within the field of speech-language pathology in the 1980's, due to the strong influence at that time of pragmatic perspectives (for example, Prutting and Kirchner, 1983). This notion of appropriateness in many ways represented a substantial shift in thinking, since it allowed practitioners to move away from identifying differences in communication in terms of inaccuracy or error, and instead prompted the question as to the social impact of any particular pattern of differences. So, for example, the notion of appropriateness directed assessment practices toward more naturalistic observation (rather than clinically administered standardised testing). However, just as Fairclough points out with regard to language teaching (Fairclough, 1995), models of appropriateness make a number of unsustainable assumptions, not least of which is the ease with which such judgements can be made. Certainly, from the research in speech-language pathology, it can be suggested that practitioners' judgements differ in important ways from those of average listeners or the individuals concerned, although this is typically interpreted as reflecting a problem in the non-practitioner judgements (for example, Channon and Watts, 2003). One way in which the field of speech-language pathology has attempted to improve the validity of assessment practices has been through the application of evidence-based principles. This scientific paradigm has set up a binary opposition between what are described in the field as 'formal' and 'informal' assessment practices, and an examination of the ways in which these terms are used illustrates the privileging of the former over the latter.

This paper will explore these notions through an analysis (based on systemic functional linguistics) of four texts: an excerpt from an assessment session using formal testing practices, an excerpt from a session using informal assessment practices, an excerpt from a discussion between a student speech-language therapist and her supervisor about an assessment session, and a written assessment report.

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Normality and Deviance in Legitimizing Case Talk of Dutch Social Workers

Taking a performance approach to identities (Blommaert 2005) I analyse two patterns of argumentation about normality and deviance in Dutch social work. I compare the ways the dominant discourse on migrants is enacted in social workers' accounts of their everyday work practice with the enactment of the discourse on the 'socially weak', social work's traditional target group.

The data consist of interviews with social workers and meetings among professionals and derive from a corpus that was collected during an ethnographic study in a social work department of a social service organisation in The Netherlands (Van der Haar 2007).

Throughout the paper I demonstrate parallels in the lines of argumentation in terms of what is constructed as 'normal' and 'deviant' and relate this to the professional repertoire as displayed by the social workers. That is, social workers generally label migrants as others in terms of their culture. This othering and defining clients as deviating from the dominant way of life is also used where 'socially weak' clients are concerned.

According to Pithouse and Atkinson (1988: 194) a social work case is a bricolage in which bits and pieces are picked out and reassembled into a narrative format; in this paper I will deconstruct these narratives or 'case talk' focussing on client categorisation. Secondly, I analyse the accounts as ways of justifying the institutional and professional stance (Hall, Sarangi and Slembrouck 1997: 274).

The studied professionals characterize social work as 'easily accessible' for their clients and aiming at 'linking up where the client stands'. Yet, from a social policy perspective, their public task of stimulating self-realisation, self-reliance and participation to society requires a directive attitude as well, which makes them subject to a political-normative project framing the practices of professionals in the social sector (De Boer and Duyvendak, 2004). In the last part of the paper, I will relate the categorisations of migrants and 'socially weak' to the institutional discourse.

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Types of Talk in Clinical Discourse: In the Case of Pediatric Dental Treatment

Studies show that verbal exchange has both referential and affective components (Holmes, 1992). Two distinct views concerning the talk types have been proposed: dichotomy and continuum. Researchers such as Malinowski (1923), Laver (1975) and Schneider (1988) argue that discourse can be neatly

classified into instrumental talk, which focuses on the task at hand, and relational talk, which expresses affective feelings. On the other hand, Holmes (2000) suggests that the presence of instrumental talk, in addition to the task itself, also indicates a certain level of relational interests of the interlocutors. In line with Holmes, researchers like McCarthy (2000), Ragan (2000) and Koester (2006) argue that the dichotomous categorization over-simplifies the complexity of institutional discourse, and thus suggest there is no clear-cut between the two types of talk. To avoid a polarity between the types of talk, Holmes (2000) based on workplace discourse proposes a continuum with the “core business talk” and “phatic communion” at the two ends. She argues that phatic communion that serves social functions is context-independent, while core business talk that serves transactional functions is context-dependent. Insufficiency and ambiguity arise when applying Holmes’ continuum in analyzing conversations of pediatric dentists with patients. For example, doctor’s greetings such as “How are you?” may be a total task-oriented question if the response is a medical complaint, or a pure social greeting if the reply is a phatic response. Furthermore, studies on pediatric-patient discourse indicate that doctors maintain a socially relaxing relationship with children by relational talk such as joking to facilitate the achievement of medical task (Aronsson and Rundström, 1989; van Dulmen, 1998).

This paper proposes a further classification on “context” based on Holmes’ continuum. In addition to the two extremes between medicine-focused (content-focused) talk and phatic communion (relation-focused) talk, medicine-related (content-related) talk and relational (relation-related) talk are added to the system. Furthermore, we suggest five criteria to facilitate reliable data analysis: relevance to the task, informativity, phaticity, lexical choice and ritualization. This new coding system allows researchers to identify the types of talk in clinical contexts based on different degrees of focus on task and phaticity. Since this system takes the “flexibility of talk” into consideration, it is useful in evaluating clinical interaction with multi-layer and -function. This system is now being tried on data obtained from pediatric dental treatment sessions in Taiwan. This paper will present the details of the coding system with examples from actual data collected in our on-going project.

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The Discursive Construction of Prophylactic Medicine-Taking: Ideologies, Interactions and Linguistic Resources

Many people with chronic illness do not take medication that is intended to prevent worsening symptoms. The medical term ‘non-adherence’ used for this behaviour has been used to replace the term ‘non-compliance’ following a shift in both how the doctor-patient relationship is conceptualised and also in how medicine understands the medical prescription. This shift has been called ‘patient-centred medicine’ and has been regarded by some as a form of resistance to the parallel emergence of Evidence-Based Medicine and the use of the randomised-controlled trial as a gold standard of evidence. This is set against a backdrop over the same period, of the development of the ‘reflexive consumer’ prevalent in British society and by traditional attitudinal research that focuses on the individual as the predictor of behaviour.

Using data from interviews with people participating in an asthma trial this paper discusses how and whether this ideological context informs the discursive construction of prophylactic medicine-taking for

people with chronic illnesses. To understand these issues my PhD thesis blends the use of Potter and Wetherell's analysis of rhetoric with Critical Discourse Analysis. However it also examines the interactional conditions, activity type, processes of transcontextualisation, micro turn-taking exchanges that offer important reflections on the use of CDA in this field.

A rhetorical analysis provides insight into the devices and interpretative repertoires that participants deploy to legitimise attitudes and behaviour. This enables the use of CDA to gain insights into the dominant and marginalised discourses of participant's accounts. However, the specification of the conditions and processes leading up to the 'research interview' highlights how the allocation of linguistic resources is critical to an understanding of the discursive construction of health and illness.

I will discuss how 'performances' within interactions are dependent on having the 'right' linguistic resources and how inequalities in access to particular resources may result in inappropriate categorisation of people with chronic illness as 'non-adherent' or 'in denial' .

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Feminine Discourse and the Modern Self in Psychotherapy and Coaching

Current debates underline the ascendancy of psychotherapeutic modes of constituting the self (cf. McLeod and Wright 2003; Cameron 2000a). The (ideal) self is to incorporate the psycho-based knowledge and expert systems discourses to understand oneself and to mediate the social and personal experience. This is one of the instantiation of the impact or infiltration of the therapeutic into everyday life. Similarly, (person-oriented) coaching represents an institutionalized format of such infiltration into everyday as well as professional life (Tolan 2003; Whitworth et al. 2003).

The aim of the present project has been to investigate whether the conversational practices and strategies applied by the psychotherapist and coach in their interactions with clients overlap with what is commonly referred to as (symbolic) feminine discourse (cf. Cameron 2000b). This, in turn addresses the question whether the modern selfhood is achieved by reliance on features of feminine discourse and if so, which of them are the most salient.

For this purpose we have analyzed the recordings of actual psychotherapeutic and coaching sessions with the methods of Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis to capture both discourse-internal patterns of monitoring, grounding and the negotiation of joint projects (Clark 1996) as well as discourse-external patterns of professionalism or common social practice (Mullany 2007).

At this point we see the mirroring of some aspects of feminine discourse in therapeutic/coaching discourses in two ways. The first one is exemplified by the therapeutic alliance that should (ideally) characterize the relationship between a psychotherapist/coach and his/her client, and women's friendship is considered to be a model way how (ideal) relationships should be (Coates 1996).

On the other hand, this friendship, based on talk, enables women to explore both their positive as well negative experiences. Out of this talk, i.e., in fact by relying on certain communicative strategies, women in their conversations with one another are able to arrive at a new understanding of themselves (Coates 1996). This is to say that through *talk* women are able to challenge the dominant discourses of

femininity and, at the same time, enact more competing or subversive discourses regarding their positions in society as mothers, daughters, etc. Thus talk is experienced as emancipatory and agentive (McLeod and Wright 2003). In this sense the women talk resembles very much psychotherapeutic/person-oriented coaching interaction which similarly offers conversational space both to female and male clients to challenge, question, resist and perform multiple discourses and identities.

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Intertextuality, Representations of Science, and the Social Construction of Argumentation: The Case of Climate Change

As scientific, political, economic, cultural, and moral debates over the state of the global environment intensify, researchers in various disciplines—including Political Studies (particularly Environmental Politics), Geography, Environmental Studies, Mass Communication, Sociology, and Urban Planning—have turned to methods of discourse analysis to study socially constructed argumentation within contesting professional discourses (Carvalho and Burgess, 2005; Hovden and Lindseth, 2004; Livesey, 2002). To contribute to this body of interdisciplinary research, I have begun to examine the discursive field (Bourdieu, 1984; Foucault, 1999; Liepins, 1998) jointly enacted by various professional organizations—including environmental NGOs, political parties, government agencies, scientific bodies, business corporations, and think-tanks—as these organizations construct and deploy arguments about the reality and consequences of climate change in efforts to influence public opinion and government policy. This paper reports on one part of this research: an inquiry into the ways in which *science*—seen as comprising the social institution of science, the different scientific disciplines, scientists as individual personalities, scientific practices, and scientific knowledge—is variously represented in socially constructed arguments over climate change advanced by different professional organizations.

After reference to a number of key texts that have animated the historical debates over global warming and climate change, I will outline a theoretical framework for analyzing socially constructed argumentation within a contested multi-participant discursive field, drawing on theories of discourse (Dryzek, 1997; Fairclough, 1992; Gee, 1999; Hajer, 1995), genre (Artemeva and Freedman, 2006; Bazerman and Russell, 2003), intertextuality (Bauman, 2004; Bazerman, 2004; Devitt, 1991; Fairclough, 1992) and disciplinary knowledge-making in science (Wynne, 2004; Latour, 1988; Knorr Cetina, 1999; Gross, 2006; Beck, 1999). This theoretical framework is augmented by “argumentative discourse analysis” (Hajer, 1995), an approach that provides a conceptual framework for examining the social construction and deployment of arguments by opposing ‘discourse coalitions’ of social actors.

I will then apply this analytic framework in discussing a corpus of texts produced by a range of professional organizations in advancing public arguments on climate change. The first part of the analysis describes two opposing discursive positions regarding climate change: what I term the ‘discourse of global action’ and the ‘discourse of skepticism’. The second part of the analysis, employing theories of genre and intertextuality, looks at differing textual responses by various social actors—actors holding to one of these two opposing positions mentioned above—to a set of four reports released sequentially during 2007 by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, focusing

on how science is variously represented as authoritative, uncertain, unreliable, or misleading across these responses.

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The Scientific and Humanities Rhetoric of Environmentalist Discourse: The Case of Environmental Information to Visitors of Protected Areas

Several scholars have identified the heterogeneous nature of environmentalist discourse, by combining scientific information with moral and aesthetic claims (Harré et al. 1999, Veel 1998). On the one hand, 'Greenspeak' (Harré et al. 1999) relies extensively its argumentation on scientific facts. On the other hand, being realized as a movement in the socio-political plane, it attempts to attribute responsibilities for the environment to humans and motivate them for action. Therefore, environmentalist discourse draws on two corresponding forms of rhetoric, a 'scientific' and a 'humanities' one (Veel 1998). Yet, the two rhetorics are shaped by contrasting lexico-grammatical features, which build contradictory representations of the natural world and the humans-nature relationship. Specifically, scientific rhetoric constructs nature as something 'out there', which scientists merely observe and record, whereas humanities rhetoric represents nature as a structure being tightly connected to human intervention.

Focusing on a specific context in which environmentalist discourse is articulated, i.e., the environmental information provided to visitors of protected areas, the aim of this presentation is to explore how these rhetorics are combined and what image of the natural world is shaped in this particular context, through a Critical Discourse Analysis of the textual material of the information centre of a Greek reserve and of articles on Greek protected areas in a travel magazine. Adopting the systemic-functional grammar of Halliday (1994), ideational (i.e. transitivity) and interpersonal (i.e. modality) meanings of texts were considered.

Given the educational role of the particular texts, the analysis revealed that a particular emphasis was put on scientific rhetoric, and especially in the information center of the reserve. Nature was constructed as the major agent of the texts, while human agency was systematically put at the bottom of 'causality scale' (Stamou 2001), being obscured by means of passive syntax, nominalizations and passive non-transactive processes. Consequently, human activities rather than humans themselves were represented as affecting nature, or human intervention was constructed as a stimulus forcing nature to respond in a certain way. This systematic suppression and obscurity of human agency associated with scientific rhetoric generates doubts about whether such texts contribute to the allocation of human responsibilities for the environment and to environmental awareness which they are called to raise (Stamou and Paraskevopoulos in press). Moreover, the present analysis indicates that the use of scientific knowledge for rhetorical exploitation (process of recontextualization) leads to the naturalization of scientific truth (absence of epistemic modality) as well as to the insertion of subjective comments on the transmission of scientific information (use of appreciative modality).

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Constructing ‘Borderline Personality Disorder’: Some Corpus Evidence from Research Psychiatry

In this talk I discuss linguistic attempts at diagnostic standardization in psychiatric research, and spell out some implications such attempts have for validating the scientific facticity of mental disorders and their treatment. Utilizing a diachronically-organized corpus and applying corpus linguistic principles as the basis for studying meaning in discourse, my main focus is the retrieval of definition statements for ‘borderline personality disorder’.

I extract definition statements which may be used as input for determining the meaning of this concept computationally by selectively applying the scheme of Pearson (1998). I consider cases where the term’s definition is offered as being new or as a modification of an existing definition (defining exercitives), and cases where its definition is being repeated or slightly paraphrased, but the definition essentially remains the same (defining expositives). Although Pearson argues that defining expositives are more characteristic of an expert-expert communicative setting, in my corpora of published research psychiatry, defining exercitives may appear to be more frequent. If defining expositives characterized the corpus, we would expect there to be a higher frequency of identical phraseology (repeated n-grams) or very similar phraseology (repeated n-frames). In defining exercitives, however, this expectation might not be fulfilled. Exercitives may signal that *borderline personality disorder* is undergoing modification and negotiation and is not yet a concept diagnostically validated or even recognized by members of the psychiatric research community, in spite of it being ‘standardized’ in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders and International Classification of Diseases.

Although corpus evidence only gives a glimpse of how this disorder has been defined in the discourse, the ‘relevance principle’ (Teubert, in Halliday et al. 2004) of corpus linguistics suggests that those definitions picked up by subsequent texts will be the most important to establishing what is known about the disorder, and the most powerful to fixing its place in psychiatric research, practice, and treatment. By extracting and tracing definitions diachronically, we go some way towards determining what the mainstream understanding of this disorder is for the psychiatric research establishment, if there is any. Defining exercitives and defining expositives can hence tell us something about how ‘borderline personality disorder’ is constituted in the discourse.

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Critical Analysis of Classroom Discourse: What Teachers Can Learn

Description is only the first stage of a Critical Discourse Analysis. This paper will describe what teachers can learn from a critical analysis of discourse from their own classrooms and how this can affect their practice. We investigate the effects of introducing explicit knowledge about language in a unit for pre- and in-service teachers which we taught for a number of years in one of the largest teacher education programs in Australia.

Teachers used tools of analysis, primarily taken from Systemic Functional Linguistics, to examine such things as: ideology and what is valued in the classroom; distribution of power in the classroom; questioning and challenging moves; interrelationship of management and 'content' discourse; structure of lessons and how knowledge is shaped in lessons

Functional analyses used included: genre - teachers looked at the elements which made up their lessons and how they unfolded over time; register - teachers used a description of Field, Mode and Tenor to relate the classroom discourse to its context; speech function - teachers researched Questions and Commands in terms of their congruency and inclusivity; exchange structure - teachers examined the function of both synoptic and dynamic moves in the discourse; cohesion - teachers reflected on both ideational and interpersonal aspects of the cohesion and coherence of the discourse.

The concept of interactive trouble, taken from Conversation Analysis, was also used successfully by the teachers to explore any problematic areas of their lessons and investigate how to avoid similar pitfalls in future lessons.

Our presentation will be illustrated by excerpts of classroom discourse collected by our students.

Theme Session 4

(Cognitive) Semantics and Pragmatics

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Analysing Egyptian Political Discourse: A Critical Metaphor Approach

It has been widely argued that an integration between Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Cognitive Linguistics (CL) is essential for the development of both fields, - indeed the development of language research. A combination of both approaches is clearly manifested in Charteris-Black's Critical Metaphor Theory. It incorporates the work of two influential approaches: Conceptual Metaphor Theory and CDA. It "is an approach to the analysis of metaphor that aims to identify the intentions and ideologies underlying language use." (Charteris-Black, 2005, p. 26) Such a combination of both approaches could add much richness and significance to the study of metaphor.

Charteris-Black's Critical Metaphor Theory is used as a methodology based on the idea that the use of metaphors can help in conveying the underlying ideologies of the writer. The data explored in this study are drawn from Heikel's –journalist, writer and political analyst- monthly articles during the years 2000-2001. His articles tackle different topics including Egypt's internal affairs as well as its relations with the Arab World; international politics; the role of the USA in the Middle East.

The study attempts to investigate Heikel's underlying ideologies with respect to Egypt's internal affairs as well as its relations with the Arab World. The study aims at tracing the use of metaphors in Heikel's articles, explaining their conceptual meaning, and identifying the ideological motivation of language use. Thus, it is hoped that applying the Critical Metaphor Theory to Heikel's articles will reveal the text's underlying ideologies.

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The Punchline as Protest: Conceptual Blends in Anti-globalization Discourse

This paper examines the role of conceptual blending in anti-globalization discourse in the public sphere, specifically focusing on the exploits of the culture jamming Yes Men. Conceptual blends are uniquely relevant to the discourse being analyzed here; not only do they serve as a means of structuring the critique of globalization policy, but they are also the end product being performed by the protesters.

Also known as Guerrilla Semiotics, culture jammers employ a politically motivated manipulation of symbols from the inside out. By using the technique of *détournement* (Debord and Wolman, 1956:4), they use a medium of communication to critique the medium itself. The Yes Men practice what they call “identity correction”; since, in their opinion, corporations and trade organizations are not accurately representing their own political and economic positions in the media, it is up to the Yes Men to give audiences the most honest representation of these corporations' opinions, which they accomplish through impostor presentations. This paper deconstructs the identities created and the ideologies articulated by the Yes Men in two public stunts using conceptual integration theory as a tool of analysis.

In conceptual blending theory, two or more input spaces combine to form an emergent structure, or blend, whose information did not previously exist in any of the input spaces (Turner and Fauconnier, 1999). Turner and Fauconnier emphasize that blending is a “basic mental operation” that plays a pivotal underlying role in human understanding (1999:417). Conceptual integration plays a pivotal role in humor (Coulson, In Press); moreover, discourse can exploit carefully constructed blends in order to have a persuasive effect (Coulson and Oakley, 2006). When the blended impostor assumes the role of World Trade Organization representative, he is lent the power normally accorded to such a personage, but the discursive tables have now been turned. Conceptual blending presents an interesting avenue and strategy of institutional critique. In the case of the Yes Men, the surface level humor of their hoaxes belies a more powerful rhetorical force that relies on recursive conceptual blends to structure and “perform” (Butler, 1988) a discursive critique of the current course of neo-liberal globalization propelled by the World Trade Organization.

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Meaning Construction and Modal Verbs in Discourse on Immigration and Asylum

In this paper I will address the function and semantics of modal verbs in discourse on immigration and asylum. In doing so, I combine insights from Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) on the one hand and Cognitive Linguistics (CL) on the other. Examples are taken from a 5.5 million word corpus of UK press articles reporting on immigration and asylum issues published since 2000.

CDA has long recognised that modal verbs are of particular interest ideologically. Following Fowler, the significance of modality is that it ‘suggests the presence of an individual subjectivity behind the printed text, who is qualified with the knowledge required to pass judgement’ (1991: 64). In the case of deontic modality, this judgement is one concerning social and legal obligations where must in particular suggests that the text-producer has the right to specify obligations (Fowler 1991: 211). In the case of epistemic modality, this judgment is often one concerning future events or states of affairs where will especially includes a claim to know what is inevitably going to happen (ibid.).

At the description stage then, CDA has identified that modal verbs express both interpersonal and ideational meaning. But to fully account for the communication of ideology we must also attend to the interpretation stage. This entails addressing processes of meaning construction in the minds of text-consumers. And it is here where CL can be most successfully incorporated into CDA.

Meaning construction, or conceptualisation, is an online process involving three parallel stages: (i) construal; (ii) recruitment of stored representations; (iii) formation of mental space configurations. In this paper I will describe the process of meaning construction for modal verbs and demonstrate how they communicate ideology by (i) encoding particular force-dynamic construals of reality; (ii) activating certain force schemas; (iii) building preferred and possible reality spaces.

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Conceptualising Metaphors in the Higher Education Discourse

The process of meaning construction and meaning conventionalisation involves social, cognitive and linguistic elements. To investigate this complex process, a socio-cognitive-linguistic approach is necessary. In this paper, a central place is given to a constructivist linguistic perspective understanding language as social action by which social reality is constructed. This perspective has implications on further theoretical and methodological questions and on the concrete research design. On the theoretical level, pragmatic linguistics is emphasised which views meaning as constructed in a specific context and not in the term itself. Special emphasis is given to cognitive pragmatic linguistics which views the cognitive structures as link between the social level and the individual level in the process of meaning construction in terms of embodiment hypothesis and internalisation (Marmaridou 2000, Sweetser 1990). Theoretical attempts to analyse this link are the concepts of *cognitive mappings*, *ICMs*, *conceptual metaphors* and *blendings* (Fauconnier 1999, Hornscheidt 2006).

The case study is the discussion around *quality* in Swedish higher education, the corpus bases on administrative reports. It will be delineated which concrete metaphors are used to conceptualise the mental concept of *quality*. The specific concepts are understood as linguistic manifestations of conceptualisation processes which are shaped in a concrete situational context and which, at the same time, also shape the broader social context.

The expected results of the paper are both theoretically, methodologically and practically oriented. On a theoretical level, this paper is a contribution to the scientific discourse dealing with the topic quality assurance and quality improvement as well as to the research field of meaning construction. On the methodological level, the aim is the development of an enhanced analysis instrument for investigating meaning construction building on and elaborating on existing methods.

Furthermore, it will be given a reflective input into the political discussion by uncovering hardest facts (such as quality) as linguistic constructions. As it will be shown, quality is most often presented as antecedent to assessment procedures. In this paper, another viewpoint is taken from which quality assessments are assumed being instruments to establish and maintain a normal field of *quality*. From this perspective, and in line with the constructivist perspective, they do not reflect and measure a pre-existing social reality but they contribute to the construction of a social reality. An awareness of this constructive nature should be strengthened so that the 'facts' can be the focus of further discussion.

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Can Intention-based Theories of Meaning Construction Account for Uncooperative Communication? Pragmatic Views on Manipulation

This paper questions the suitability of intention-based accounts of communication when applied to uncooperative cases of communication.

Post- and Neo-Gricean approaches to meaning (see Horn and Ward 2004, Sperber and Wilson 1995, Carston 2002) account for the semantic and pragmatic processes by which intentional meaning is recovered. They postulate that full-fledged speaker meaning, in cooperative communication, results from some cognitive calculus aimed at recovering what the speaker meant (i.e. the informative intention encoded in the utterance).

We posit that these approaches might not successfully cope with cases of uncooperative communication on three counts. First, it is difficult to assess and calculate an (uncooperative) intention which, by definition, should not be retrievable from the utterance, for instance in standard cases of manipulation. Second, one would be hard-pressed to determine the uncooperative intention in cases of 'second-hand manipulation' where some credulous disciple repeats some manipulative creed. Third, it is not always clear how any specific uncooperative content could be retrieved at all that would be distinct from the propositional meaning (e.g. when uncooperativeness aims at distracting the hearer from relevant information, as is the case of semantic or pragmatic illusions, discussed for instance by Allott 2005 and Barton and Sanford 1993).

Instead of looking at uncooperativeness from the perspective of intentionality, we will argue that uncooperative communication as instantiated in manipulative discourse aims at constraining the set of contextual assumptions against which the hearer will process the information so as to prevent her/him from deriving those which are not meant to be communicated, and whose recognition would defeat the manipulative attempt.

We will illustrate the proposed model with a variety of attested examples which try either to deviate interpretation to a marginally relevant context (i.e. not optimal) or to force the interpretation in a maximally irrelevant context. We make the claim that constraining context relevance allows to maintain the manipulative utterance's informational inconsistencies covert and, consequently, prevents the hearer from spotting uncooperativeness.

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Effective vs. Epistemic Stance in Political Discourse: A Case Study

The introduction of the speaker/writer's enunciational position in the discourse reflects his/her stance concerning the occurrence of events and/or the assessment of the communicated proposition (Biber et al. 1999; Brandt 2004). In characterising the domain of stance, I draw on Langacker's (2007: 1) distinction between the effective and the epistemic level. Effective stance would pertain to the realization of events and situations, to the ways in which the speaker/writer expresses the potentiality of the event occurring, or his/her inclination, decision or intention to carry out an event, or his/her emotive/affective position with regard to the event. Epistemic stance refers to the knowledge of the speaker/writer regarding the realization of the event and/or to his/her assessment of the validity of the proposition designating the event. Linguistic resources for the expression of the various forms of stance include modal, evidential and attitudinal expressions. From a dialogistic perspective, the use of these resources reflect a speaker/writer's interpersonal style and his/her rhetorical strategies (Martin and White 2005).

In addition to their contentful meaning, these expressions are also indexical of the speaker/writer's subjective and intersubjective positioning, that is, they evoke the speaker's active consciousness. Subjectivity has been characterized by Langacker (1991, 2002) as the extent to which the information is implicitly grounded in the perspective of the speaker as subject of conception. Nuyts (2001) conceives the dimension of subjectivity vs. intersubjectivity as the degree to which the speaker assumes personal responsibility for the evaluation of the evidence or whether the assessment is 'potentially' shared by others.

On the basis of these notions, I elaborate a framework for the analysis of speaker/writer's stance in discourse which incorporates fine-grained distinctions in the domains of effective and epistemic stance, and which systematically relates stance choices with differing degrees of subjectivity/intersubjectivity (Marín Arrese 2006, in press).

This paper presents results of a case study on the use of these linguistic resources by the former British Prime Minister Anthony Blair, and by the present British Prime Minister Gordon Brown in three distinct types of communicative events: parliamentary statement, political speech and party conference speech. The paper aims to characterize the interpersonal style of the two politicians and to reveal similarities or differences in the expression of stance and subjectivity in political discourse.

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What can Critical Discourse Analysis and Cognitive Linguistics Tell us about Feminist Ideology?

This paper analyses the changes in the cognitive structure and discursive manifestation of feminist ideology over the last three centuries. For this purpose, this study applies the frameworks of Critical Discourse Analysis and Cognitive Linguistics to the analysis of feminist ideological speeches belonging to three different waves of women's movements.

The paper is divided into two parts. The first part focuses on the cognitive dimension of feminist ideology and explores the relevant categories of the group self-schema on the basis of van Dijk's (1998) sociocognitive approach. Among others, the category of Position proves to be a central category in the conceptualisation of women's unequal relation to men throughout history. In this regard, social conflict appears to result from women's unequal situation within different social containers (e.g. private and public ones), where gender roles are found to be determined by folk models of social order (Lakoff, 1987, 1996).

The second part examines how inequality is discursively reproduced and (re) constructed in discourse, thus establishing a link between social change and discursive change (Fairclough, 1992). More specifically, the study will show how the different ways of understanding inequality and representing the ideological schema of the women's group correlate with changes at the local level of discourse.

All in all, the present study argues that the combination of Critical Discourse Analysis and Cognitive Linguistics provides a powerful tool for social research in general, and for feminist ideology, in particular.

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(Critical) Discourse Analysis and Pragmatics – Commonalities and Differences

The paper deals with the question of the inner-linguistic relationship between discourse analysis and pragmatics. Its main focus lies on the significance of pragmatics in various approaches of Critical Discourse Analysis, particularly on the different ways in which pragmatic concepts are integrated into a CDA-framework as analytical tools.

The first part of the paper will aim to illuminate the general relationship between pragmatics and discourse analysis from a historical point of view. It will, among other things, show the proximity of the two "branches" of linguistics (1) with respect to the refusal of an abstract grammatical theory of generativity that concentrates on a purely formal description of context-free language, (2) with respect

to the rejection of purely clause or sentence-oriented linguistics, (3) with respect to the emphasis on language use, i.e. on an understanding of language as action or social practice, (4) with respect to the tendency to become a trans-linguistic, trans-disciplinary or inter-disciplinary enterprise, (5) with respect to the attention to “natural”, “authentic language”, and (6) with respect to the analytical interest in micro-phenomena of language use. Despite all the general commonalities, it will be argued that a closer look also reveals differences in all the six aforementioned points, for instance as regards the concepts of context and context-dependence, the empirical alignments and the additional attention to various macro-dimensions.

In the second part of the paper, I will examine how various approaches of Critical Discourse Analysis theoretically and methodically perspectivate the relationship between pragmatics and Critical Discourse Analysis and how they concretely employ pragmatic principles and pragmatic concepts such as speech act, presupposition and deixis in their discourse analytical framework. In this discussion, I will ask whether pragmatic concepts and principles are always employed with the previous meaning they have in pragmatics, or whether they sometimes become reinterpreted and re-conceptualised in CDA in a manner that is not always fully compatible with pragmatics.

At the end of my paper, I will argue against one-sided, mono-disciplinary subsumptions, both of pragmatics under discourse analysis and of discourse analysis under pragmatics, and plead for a historically sensitive and intra-disciplinarily well-informed viewpoint that avoids adopting concepts from neighbouring linguistic “branches” as over-simplified analytical categories that run the risk of becoming analytically obscure.

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Retracing the European Map: An Ideological Outline of the Old vs. New Europe Debate

“You’re thinking of Europe as Germany and France. I don’t. I think that’s old Europe.” These remarks made by the then American Secretary of Defence in 2003 were to have repercussions on political discourse on either side of the Atlantic. While tensions have eased off, the ‘labels’ continue to be used, framing ongoing debates amongst EU member states, especially concerning EU enlargement or foreign policy. However, the fact that the semantic opposites convey ideological tensions has not been acknowledged, nor studied in a systematic way.

This paper proposes an in-depth analysis of the divisive potential of this pair of opposites, using van Dijk’s (1998) account of ideology. It revisits the debate as it occurred in European and American media coverage, evaluating its significance against the background of the salience of newness in American political discourse. This qualitative-interpretative approach combines the analysis of the local and fully contextual dimensions of ideological discourse with the global, decontextualised reproduction of shared representations in a meaningful way.

Following the three analytical stages — identification, interpretation and explanation — specified by Charteris-Black (2005: 26), the conceptual structure of the adjective new will be explored from a cognitive semantic perspective, highlighting its polysemy. The importance of metaphor in motivating polysemy is uncontested within cognitive linguistics (e.g. Lakoff 1987, Evans/Green 2006). Accordingly,

the polysemy of 'new' will be shown to derive from metaphorical extension, chiefly in terms of spatio-temporal imagery, while its ideologising power unfolds on the discourse level due to disambiguation processes framed by clearly identifiable sets of spatial and temporal concepts.

At the interpretation stage, the analysis will reveal the adjective's potency as a premodifier in assigning a variety of distinct qualifications, ranging from subtypes of a category to (re)categorising or epithetical properties (cf. Radden/Dirven 2007: 146), which permits their exploitation for any of the strategic functions Chilton (2006: 45ff.) has identified for political uses of language. Finally, the meaning construction in discourse will be argued to hinge upon the construal of temporal and spatial concepts by virtue of the schematic categories of the human perspectival system. Far from being an arbitrary choice, newness has been a salient concept from the formative years of American political rhetoric. Thus the explanation provided situates newness in its contemporary political context and traces it back to the political, historical and cultural roots of American political discourse.

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The Notion of Metaphorical Conceptualization in EU-related Discourse in Poland

Investigation into the role of metaphorical conceptualization in real world discourse exhibits the imminence of a cross-disciplinary approach to the phenomenon. Seen as a product of mental process, political discourse approached cognitively aims at proving the importance of storing background knowledge in long-term memory as the process related to conceptualization of real-life situations and their expressions in speech.

Such an approach gave rise to my research, the aim of which is to investigate both nature and role of metaphorical conceptualization in EU-related discourse in Poland.

Recent findings seem to suggest that not all metaphors are transferred with fixed meanings. Admittedly, development of some of them is dependent on socio-cultural situatedness, which means that they cannot be fully explored in separation from local history, culture or geopolitical situation.

The aim of this presentation will be to arrive at questions about culture-specific discourse-based metaphorization through analysing EU-related discourse revealing tendency to employing such schemata as, for example, CENTER-PERIPHERY, BLOCKAGE and COUNTERFORCE.

In addition to drawing on cross-cultural differences, the framework generated in the process of analysing the data will be also introduced to investigate conceptual metaphorization as a diplomatic tool of legitimization via proximization. Addressed here will be Paul Chilton's Discourse Space Theory and its importance in analysing metaphorical discourse.

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Legitimising Physical Aggression – Cognitive-Pragmatic Aspects

The aim of the present critical-methodological paper is to investigate the nature of the interplay between pragmatic-cognitive mechanisms assisting the addressee in legitimising acts of physical aggression for which she/he holds direct or indirect responsibility. Linguistic aspects of legitimisation are readily observable whenever the speaker seeks justification for actions the general audience finds unacceptable, such as is the case with physical aggression, a notion covering any past event which physically threatened the addressee, or people the addressee identifies with. The speaker's overall goal in legitimising such events is justifying and finding support of the past actions presented as having taken place in the interest of the addressee. Much less frequently, the speaker may attempt to legitimise acts of physical aggression prior to their occurrence. However, with future reference these acts would be always implicit and weakly implicated, while with past reference they may even be brought up explicitly as they are hardly deniable. Therefore, a partial/total exclusion of the agent (unless it is the speaker her-/himself) of the aforementioned acts, as well as picturing them as accidental or essential for the realisation of the goal of higher necessity would constitute a justification-generating macro-strategy employing such pragmatic-cognitive tools as implicature, presupposition, assertive-directive and thesis-antithesis patterns, as well as proximation-driven STA model of legitimisation proposed by Cap (2005, 2006). The main aim of the legitimisation discourse then, is affecting the addressee's stance and psychological state to the effect that she/he accepts the speaker's reasoning and the decisions leading to the events specified above.

General Session

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Who is daring to Say to a GOD "You are a Liar"? Inter-discursivity between Religious and Political Discourses in a Speech by Sadat

Religion and politics have complicated relationships in the Arab world. This paper is an attempt to investigate one aspect of these relationships. It tackles the inter-discursivity between the religious discourse and the political discourse in the late Egyptian President, M. A. as-Sadats' speeches.

The religious language is a common feature of as-Sadats' domestic political speeches, especially after 1973 (Mohamed 1990). The paper claims that the inter-discursivity between religious and political discourse enables the Arab politicians to make use of the persuasive and effective power of the Islamic religious discourse to manipulate and control their people. From this stand point, the proposed paper's main goal is to explain how this can be done.

The paper suggests that this sort of inter-discursivity imposes hard restrictions on the responses of the audience. As the audiences' response to the Islamic sacred texts, which introduced as "the words of God", is highly restricted, the responses of audiences of the politician discourses, which introduce themselves as a semi-religious discourses, will be in turn highly restricted. The paper attempts to analyze one of as-Sadats' speeches to show how he could control the supposed and actual responses of his audiences by making use of texts from Quran.

The theoretical framework of this paper depends mainly on Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). Many writings within CDA have tackled inter-discursivity between different discourses and genres (Fairclough 1995, Chouliaraki and Fairclough 1999, Chilton 2004). These studies were interested in explaining how the speaker could get or maintain power by making use of inter-discursivity. This paper benefits also from recent Arab rhetorical studies that investigate the different aspects of the relationship between language and the responses of audience (Abdul-Latif 2006, 2007).

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Manipulative Discourse by Means of Unspoken Assumptions

According to van Dijk, manipulation is one of the discursive social practices of dominant groups geared towards the reproduction of their power; manipulation enables speakers to violate the rights of

recipients. According to Wodak and van Dijk, manipulative use of language requires a special kind of knowledge; it is possible when the recipients lack the specific knowledge that might be used to resist manipulation.

In this lecture I will show that a clever use of one of the general properties of discourse processing – the context models of the participants – can be manipulative. In the pragmatics of discourse approach, the notion of context models is based on a broad definition; for example, Wodak distinguishes between different concentric circles of contextual influence, beginning with the discourse itself and stretching towards societal and historical contexts. Context models define what prior knowledge is relevant, therefore, without adequate context models, contextually sensitive discourse is impossible.

Context models are crucial, then, since as Van Dijk emphasises knowledge is defined relative to the communities in which it is ratified and shared. The context model defines what knowledge should be included in the explicit semantic representation of a discourse and what knowledge may be left implicit as unspoken assumptions. In order to elucidate the manipulative use of implicit presentation of information, I will analyse two cases of clever use of semantic triggers that direct hearers to the pragmatic inferences that evoke unspoken assumptions.

I will elucidate one presentation of implicit information in Israeli legal discourse from the text of an indictment from a criminal file. In the community of speakers of lawyers' language, this text presents the implicit information in *bona fide*. What is manipulative about it is the fact that it is presented in the indictment which is supposed to be understood by the defendant and should be written, therefore, in plain language. In van Dijk's terms, it may appear that the use of lawyers' language is one of the discursive social practices of lawyers geared towards the reproduction of their power. I will elucidate another manipulative use of implicit information from the wording of the text of an advertisement of an insurance company. What makes this advertisement manipulative is the fact that it misuses a certain widespread but baseless belief to direct hearers who entertain the belief in question to a pragmatic inference that evokes in them an urge to yield to the scheme of the advertiser.

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Electronic Political Cartoons of the 2006 Presidential Elections in Brazil: A Critical Discourse Analysis

This research presents relations between language (and other semioses), media and politics. To perceive the relevant role of the language nowadays is undoubtedly necessary, therefore, discourse studies are precious. Development of the technology is responsible for a great part of social changes in the late modernity; the advances in communication are a great example, and the media in general and the Internet in particular took a higher position in the western society. Hence, the politics has changed its characteristics to adapt to the 'world of the mass media/Internet', but the old problems did not finish – as corruption, impunity and an excluding economic system. A new genre called (in this research) "electronic political cartoon" emerge from this social background and it is significant to examine the distinctiveness of the genre with a focus in a context. Then, the aim of this study is to develop a critical discourse analysis of electronic political cartoons on the first round of the 2006 presidential elections in Brazil. Thus, five texts, published on the site www.charges.com.br in August

and September were chosen. The theoretical framework for this study is Critical Discourse Analysis, based mainly upon work by Fairclough (1992; 2003) and Chouliaraki and Fairclough (1999), who draw upon Critical Social Science as it relates to linguistic-discursive issues, also considered in this research study. Given this study's qualitative nature and its adherence to Critical Discourse Analysis methodological precepts, the cartoons are analysed according to 'action', 'representational' and 'identificational meanings'. Ideology studied in the corpus is based mainly upon Thompson (1995). With a view to better contextualizing the analysis, a discussion on electronic political cartoons, the media and politics is developed. Further, interviews were conducted with research participants as well as with the political cartoonist. Results indicate the importance of language (and other semioses) in today's world; the relevance of genre, discourse and style studies in grasping social issues; the need for more research studies on multimodal, electronic/digital texts as well as on relations between the media and politics. Moreover, it becomes evident that although these virtual political cartoons use symbolic forms to contest ideology, the former may nevertheless contribute to reinforcing ideology through their treatment of corruption. At the same time, both the discussion on response to these cartoons as well as the interviews conducted highlight that there is no one interpretation from the different social actors with access to these electronic texts.

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Reading 'the Religious' through Foucault, Bourdieu and Deleuze and Guattari: Discourse, Practical Complexes and the Rhizome

The question of religious discourse and its place within modern societies has received new impetus in the twenty-first century. Since the 1990s, scholars have discussed the 'de-privatisation' of religion and explored facets of its new-found 'public' face (Casanova, 1994). Since 1997 and the election of New Labour, religious groups in the UK have enjoyed more space in the public sphere, particularly as providers of welfare. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork conducted by the author within a Christian social movement, Faithworks, based in the UK, this paper seeks to explore how so-called 'religious' and 'secular' discourses interact, cross-penetrate and hybridise in these posited processes of 'de-privatisation'. Of particular interest are the discursive strategies deployed by Faithworks in its dealings with government: how they contest, morph and entangle with government discourses. The approach that will be developed blurs the lines between dichotomies of 'public/private' and 'religious/secular' and proposes a relational form of discourse analysis that pays careful attention to the positions discourse occupies within 'practical complexes', a term used to elaborate Bourdieu's theory of practice (1977, 1990, 1998).

In doing so, the paper seeks to sketch an unholy theoretical alliance between Michel Foucault (1998), Pierre Bourdieu, Gilles Deleuze and Félix Guattari (1984), through which the situated immanence of discursive formations can be considered and then critically appraised. Foucault and Bourdieu's theoretical frames will be used to explore the strategic discursive/symbolic struggles Faithworks enter into on issues of faith in contemporary Britain, before turning to Deleuze and Guattari's notion of the 'rhizome' to elaborate a critical twist to the discussion by considering what it means to place an analytical 'tracing', such as the present one, back on the 'map' (Ibid: 14). This is no small task and not one that can be completed in such a short paper, but it is suggested that opening up the question of

Deleuze and Guattari's 'map' provokes the kind of discussion necessary for both interdisciplinarity and criticism.

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Mass Media Discourse on Immigration in Greece

The last twenty years have been witness to continuous changes in attitudes and practices towards people considered to be 'foreigners' who live in Greek society. This article presents some results of a critical discourse-analysis study applied to the discourse on immigration in the Greek mass media. The corpus consists of newspaper articles, radio and TV talk-shows which were broadcast from 1992 to 2007. The analysis focused on samples where speakers/writers try to justify and legitimize either the inclusion or exclusion of others.

Observations are presented on the following discourse properties, which are characteristic of mass media debates on topics of immigration, and which provide evidence that makes for a purposeful analysis:

a) The changes of meanings and uses of key words. For example, recently the meaning of *ρατσισμός* (*racism*) in the Greek language has become more expanded than what it refers to in the English or German languages (Wodak/Reisigl 2001: 372-397).

b) Argumentation strategies (e.g. of positive/negative self- and other-presentation) and the different uses/kinds of *topoi* (e.g. the *topoi* of danger/threat/uselessness vs. the *topoi* of humanitarianism/justice/usefulness), *topoi* which people employed whenever they argue either for or against discrimination (Reisigl/Wodak 2001: 69-85).

c) Conceptual and linguistic metaphors which refer to the concepts (target domains) of the OTHERS and the STATE (Lakoff 2001, Kövecses 2002), and metaphor (implicit meaning) changes which mark the diversity and struggle of ideologies in this turbulent area of multiculturalism, so providing evidence for the dialectical relationship between discourse and society (Butulussi 2007).

Given that the mass media both reflect and form the public opinion, thus reproducing racism and antiracism, the aim of this research is to understand the positioning of several groups within this new situation and thereby learn to cope with these continuously changing interpersonal/social/political/economic relationships of dominance, discrimination, power and control.

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The Human Face of the European Union: A Critical Study

Recent studies on the informative material made available to the general public by the European Union (Caliendo, forthcoming; Magistro 2007 and forthcoming) have shown that the community institutions and bodies notably draw from a variety of different genres and discursive practices to appeal to their audience. More specifically, the European Union (EU) benefits from orders of discourse that are generally found in communication in the commodity sector. The spread of consumer culture has affected the way public entities present and manage themselves, leading to a more commercial approach in terms of the objects they deal with (i.e. public products), the beneficiaries of these objects (i.e. customers), and the way public entities represent these objects and address such beneficiaries (i.e. the adoption of a promotional style). Hence, the public sector has lately been experiencing a process of *commodification* of social life, bringing along elements of *marketization* of public and institutional discourse (Fairclough, 1993; Fairclough and Wodak, 1997).

Albeit critical research focusing specifically on EU informative documents is still at its early stage, the above-mentioned trends have been documented under many respects, looking at revealing instances of lexicon and grammar, as well as larger-scale discursive and visual elements. This paper intends to broaden investigations on the strategies and genres adopted by the EU to win consensus and promote its institutional structure. Attention is called to alternative tools supplementing the (ever-growing) array of discursive devices and structures employed in EU brochures of comparable nature. In particular, focus will be placed on the “humanization” of the European Union, achieved by means of the incorporation of EU employees’ profiles in the Union’s informative material. The attribution of precise names, faces, roles and objectives to activity carried out at the European Union will be examined and the social impact of such attribution discussed within the framework of critical discourse analysis.

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The role of English Modality in International Treaties: An Overview of Translated Prescriptive Texts

Translation is a complex process occurring through two different semiotic systems in a context of diverse cultures. Complexity in translation is in turn a crucial point in legal discourse, in which obstacles to comprehensibility are very often due to unstated conventions by which language operates rather than to the vocabulary and sentence structure (White 1982:423). This means that we usually have expectations about the way in which language operates in legal contexts but they are not stated clearly anywhere but in legal culture. In order to include all the peculiarities of the presumed culture, legal texts often contain qualifications “ [...] inserted in various points in the syntax of legislative sentences where they introduce syntactic discontinuities which become formidable obstacles to an effective processing

of legislative statements” (Bhatia 1997:208). Moreover, archaisms and ambiguous verbal forms may create barriers to an effective understanding of legal issues.

Due to all these reasons, a process of easification in drafting texts is crucial, in order to make them accessible from one audience to another and from one language to another as well. Our study will investigate ambiguity of verbs and phrases that can be found in international legal texts and the consequent difficulties in translating them. More specifically, our attention will be focused on the modals *shall* and *should*, translated into Italian in some very different ways. In particular, *shall* has been considered “ubiquitous” in legal texts since it expresses a deontic modality intrinsically projected toward situations and behaviour located in the future (Williams 2007:116). Also the modal *should* has been translated into the Italian language as present tense but hypothetical sentences have also been employed.

Thus, in translation process, understanding the pragmatic values in the communicative interaction between the legal authority and the addressees is crucial. As Williams (2005 2007: 11) asserts: “Interpreting the intention of the lawmakers and those who drafted a particular law inevitably

entails a detailed scrutiny of the language used [...] the mere absence of a definite article in an expression can give rise to heated and prolonged interpretative debate”.

A contrastive analysis of the English and the Italian versions of international treaties will provide evidence of difficulties in mediating between two languages and cultures.

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Enduring Concerns and Changing Interests: The Representation of National Problems within Mexican Sociology’s (1986-2006)

In my communication, I intend to present some results of an ongoing research on the discourse of Mexican sociology about the country’s problems. Taking the scientific production of sociology as a discursive space covering conflicting theoretical currents and their applications, my research intends to expose the representation of Mexico’s national problems and their solutions. This analysis emphasize the conflicts, the struggles and the exclusions as they appear in a corpus made of all the articles from three Mexican sociological journals (*Estudios sociológicos*, *Revista mexicana de sociología* and *Revista Sociológica*). We consider sociological discourse not as the image of reality, but as having a reality of its own which consists of attempts to occupy this discursive space and efforts to discard contradicting discourses; or more simply, to prevent them from being expressed. By choosing three journals with different orientations, we are trying to represent certain diversity within this discursive space. Our research is based on a lexical analysis both at the statistical (ie. sub-lexical comparisons) and qualitative levels (ie. socio-semantic categories). Because we are interested in exploring changes and continuities our research covers a rather long period of time of twenty years (1986-2006).

The identification of social problems and their solutions is particularly interesting for the critical discourse analyst as they are polarizing elements in the scientific discourse. Not only will sociology disagree on the solutions to problems but it will also largely differ on the identification of what is

problematic and what is the nature of these problems (ie. gender and economic inequalities, international dependency and globalization, cultural and technological lag, etc.). The existence of a close relationship between Mexican sociology and political, cultural and economic decision makers is well documented. Therefore, a critical analysis of sociology's identification of Mexico's problems is a great way to better understand the different - and sometimes contradicting - waves of efforts by various decisions making institutions to shape contemporary society in Mexico.

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Be Smart! Avoid the Traps! Choose Democracy!

The 2007 Hong Kong Government's *Green Paper on Constitutional Development*, focuses on the interpretation of keywords in Hong Kong's constitution, the Basic Law, relating to its promise of having the "ultimate aim" of selecting Hong Kong's chief executive and electing its legislative council through universal suffrage, in the "light of the actual situation" and in a "gradual and orderly manner".

Is "universal suffrage" tantamount to democracy? What is "universal suffrage conditions"? How should "gradual and orderly progress" be understood? And what does "broadly representative" mean? The *Green Paper* has catalyzed the fight for a kind of discursive hegemony over the meaning of these terms among various groups in Hong Kong.

This presentation uses a combination of the discourse-historical approach to CDA and critical metaphor analysis to show how the Hong Kong government, subtly, or not so subtly, is sabotaging the development of fully democratic elections as much as possible, while at the same time purporting to be working towards the popular goal of moving towards universal suffrage as rapidly as possible, given the pertaining constraints. It will also look at how the pro-Beijing/business and pro-democratic camps have reacted to the contents and format of this public consultation document, the latter seeing the *Green Paper* as being "full of hidden traps for the unwary".

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What Constitutes a Folk Theory of Writing?: Figurative Resources, Rhetorical Conversations

This paper will present an overview of a book-length project that lays out the fundamental elements of what I call "the folk theory of writing." It will touch on prototypes of *writer* and *to write*; familiar metonymies such as *to find one's voice* and *the authentic self*; key metaphors such as the Conduit Metaphor and Language Is Power; and conceptual blends commonly associated with writing.

The project is a natural extension of work in cognitive linguistics, which has worked to show for some time that metaphors and other figures function as part of systems. Following that line of thought, the project describes the systematic relationships between the major figures in the folk theory of writing. Yet it also does more: It argues that the folk theory is constituted not just by systematic relationships but also by a cognitive *rhetoric*: a rhetoric that is, on the one hand, shaped by the cognitive structure of our language-about-language and, on the other hand, accommodates contradictory points of view.

The study is based on four kinds of data: texts that comment on writing and writing processes, interviews with people whose careers depend significantly upon writing, and focus groups with technical writers and teachers of technical writing. The conference overview will provide examples of ordinary discourse taken from this data.

Although the folk theory is by definition familiar, its workings are often surprising. In many respects, the folk theory is not at all what scholars have insisted upon. Some key points are as follows:

1. Categories such as *writer* and *to write*—as cognitive linguistics would predict—have central examples (prototypes and ideals). But this graded structure does not fully account for the way we routinely make sense of the categories *writer* and *to write* because the categories are themselves subject to a rhetoric that always leaves important questions unsettled, questions that are especially important because of multiple and conflicting ideals.
2. Familiar figures such as the Discovered Voice and Authentic Self are generally dismissed as naïve and misguided. However, in the folk theory, figures of voice and self correlate most strongly with sophistication and expertise. Indeed, the greater the writer's expertise, the more likely he or she is to think of voice and self in complex and metaphorical ways.
3. The widely condemned Conduit Metaphor works in conjunction with a metaphor that is broadly favored, Language Is Power. Rather than exclusively indicating an objectivist, decontextualized view of written communication, the Conduit Metaphor supports a wide range of approaches to writing.

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From the RUC to the PSNI: (De)legitimisation of Policing in Northern Irish Political Discourse

The political game – and therefore political discourse – can be understood as a contest for power which is manifested in many different ways. In the case of conflict-characterised locations, the opposition between political parties tends to become exacerbated, and this contributes to the transmission of diametrically opposed “discourse worlds” (Chilton 2004). This is the case of Northern Ireland, where the signing of the Good Friday (Belfast) Agreement resulted in the discursive portrayal of a “paradoxical reality” (Aughey 2002), which was related to the need of legitimising or delegitimising (Chilton 2004) certain aspects of this document, and which could be uncovered through linguistic analysis (Filardo-Llamas 2006).

Nevertheless, in the interim between the 1998 Agreement and the formation of a shared government in 2007, that discursive paradoxical reality has been slightly diluted (Filardo Llamas 2008), mainly because there was a need for the two most ideologically extremist parties – namely the DUP and SF –

to work together (Turpin and Tomkins 2007). This need has influenced the parties' discourses, and a linguistic analysis of the speeches produced throughout this time shows that not only has there been variation on the socio-political elements which are (de)legitimised but also on the discursive strategies used to achieve it (Filardo Llamas 2008).

This dilution of the paradoxical reality throughout time can be seen in the analysis of the discursive treatment of policing, which has been one of the most problematic issues in the time span between 1998 and 2007. It is the objective of this paper to show how the diametrically opposed portrayals based on the characterisation of the RUC that could be found at the time when the Agreement was signed have moved towards vaguer references to the policing institutions. The analysis will show that this variation in the results is not fortuitous, but it is related to the socio-political events in which the discourse practice is embedded. In order to do this, instances of discourse produced by the four main Northern Irish political parties between 1998 and 2007 will be analysed.

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***Ethos* and Capitalism, or: Signs and Reproduction**

In order to overcome the intrinsic "philosophical Eurocentrism", I have carefully analyzed the works of Bolívar Echeverría (UNAM) and his concepts of cultural *mestizaje* and *baroque ethos*. Cultural *mestizaje* refers to the melding of European with pre-Hispanic traditions – particularly important to Mexican culture. Examining the foundations of the cultural *mestizaje*, Echeverría develops the concept of historical *ethos*. This concept is based on the subsumption of the production of use-values through the production of value – and it is analyzed in its relationship to the production of signs. He distinguishes between four "historical *ethes*", different ways of living within the "unlivable" capitalist reality: the "realistic," "romantic," "classical" and "baroque" ethos. They result from the potential combinations of *recognition* and *denial* of the contradiction between the logic of value and the logic of use-values, on the one hand, and the importance *given* to the value and/or the use-value, on the other.

The realistic *ethos* denies this contradiction while attributing greater importance to value. The romantic *ethos* also denies this contradiction, but leans more toward use-value. The classical *ethos* acknowledges the existence of this contradiction and submits to the logic of value, while the baroque also recognizes this contradiction, but attempts to preserve the dynamics of the use-value.

The baroque and realistic *ethe* coexist in Latin America, particularly in Mexico, it is a paradoxical combination of soberness and rebelling. The today dominating realistic *ethos*, based on the principle of non-ambiguity, is unable to attain the highest ideal of Enlightenment – the recognition of the other as *conditio sine qua non* for the constitution of subjectivity of the self. The baroque *ethos*, on the other hand, borrows its name from the baroque art movement, with its capacity to combine and mix diverse elements and styles which, seen from a "serious" point of view *can not* be combined or mixed. It was the only art form in *Nueva España* capable of integrating elements of indigenous art. A mutual lack of "comprehension" exists on both sides of this *ethos*; the elements do not "understand" one another but have agreed to peacefully coexist by turning a blind eye and a deaf ear when necessary. They do not *comprehend* or *recognize* one another; yet, neither seeks to destroy or aggressively exclude the other. It is this incongruous attitude, garmented in ambiguous speech, that enables the baroque *ethos* to

tolerate differences among people – what makes it in certain sense more “modern” (open towards other cultures) than the other *ethes*.

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Impact of the Media in Shaping the Image of Islam: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Representation of Muslims in News before and after 9/11

Since September 11 there have been regular reports of mosques being attacked and congregations receiving telephone threats, and women wearing veils have been the target of violence and abuse. This paper examines the representations of Islam and Muslims in two British newspapers, the *Guardian* and the *Daily Telegraph*, and two American magazines, *Time* and *Newsweek*, during a period of one year before and after 9/11. Using Halliday's transitivity analysis and Van Leeuwen's sociosemantic framework for analysing the representation of social actors (1996), a corpus of 80 news reports has been analysed. My findings show that Muslims were represented negatively in both periods: before and after 9/11. The only difference is the increase of frequency of negative attitudes towards Muslims after 9/11. These results are completely different from the original hypothesis in which it was assumed that, before 9/11, the representation of Muslims would be positive, without any form of bias, and, after 9/11, negative, due to 9/11 events. In other words, 9/11 terrorist attacks were taken as an excuse for imposing "war on terrorism" on Muslim states.

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Argumentative Strategies in Early Political Debate: The Role of Legitimation and Delegitimation.

This paper discusses findings from an ongoing doctoral thesis on the early Swedish debate in political pamphlets. The study concentrates on argumentative strategies for legitimation and delegitimation (van Leeuwen and Wodak 1999; Chilton 2004; van Leeuwen 2007) in pamphlets published in 1769 and 1809, both years representing the onset of democracy and freedom of print. The intermediate period, though, was a period of suppression. The analysis focuses on "chains" of texts, consisting of pamphlets and answers on pamphlets, where attitudes and reactions can be visible. Protocols from court trials and parliament debates, as well as other historical sources, are used to provide background information on attitudes. In what ways is the preceding suppression visible in the texts? Different types of pamphlets

show different strategies, although it seems that certain strategies are strongly preferred and others disliked.

CDA has proven to be a powerful tool even for analysing historical texts. Its use will be challenged when analysing texts as old as 250 years. In the thesis, the different discursive strategies for legitimation and delegitimation are analysed and both quantitative and qualitative methods are used.

The study provides an inventory of strategies used, as well as a discussion of how they relate to each other. In political debate, both strategies of legitimation and delegitimation are used. Whereas legitimation strategies have been discussed in a number of studies, fewer studies have focused on delegitimation. The legitimation strategy of rationalization (van Leeuwen and Wodak 1999; van Leeuwen 2007) logically has a counterpart in "irrationalization". Are there such strategies in the debates, and to what extent are they used? In this paper, irony is discussed as an "irrationalisation strategy", and other strategies are found in the classical "refutatio".

The paper concludes with a discussion of how context affects the choice of strategies: to what extent can one decide whether it is the function of the text in a narrower perspective or rather ideology, politics or culture that matters?

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The Language of Death and Dying: A Contrastive Analysis of the Last Statements Made by Executed Offenders vs. the Death-row Crime Summaries Issued by the Texas Department of Criminal Justice

Death and dying are among the most commonly referenced semantic fields in linguistic discussions of euphemism. This universal yet highly taboo end of everyone's worldly existence has produced a proliferation of metaphors, roundabout expressions, and slang terms that attempt to sooth the sorrow or veil the approach of the inevitable. This paper offers an analysis of the language referring to death and dying in two contrastive data sets, both involving death by non-natural causes: (1) last statements given by 297 executed Texas death row inmates immediately prior to their execution, and (2) the official Texas offender information, which gives a summary description of the crime that led to the punishment by execution.

My data come from the Texas Department of Criminal Justice (TDCJ) web-page for executed offenders, complemented with TDCJ brochures and interviews with prison personnel. The starting point is the 405 executions by lethal injection carried out in Texas between 1982 and 2007. Many inmates decline to give last statements; sometimes their statements may not be clear enough for the transcribers to record; and sometimes offender information is missing. Hence, the remaining 297 executions, for which both last statements and crime summaries are available, form the basis for this study. The total word count for the last statements is over 34,000 and for the crime summaries approximately 40,000.

The research questions are these: While the language describing death by natural causes is often euphemistic, is this also the case when death is caused by deliberate, external human force? How does

the perspective (speaker/audience/purpose) change the language? How is the victim's death described in the official Texas crime summaries? How do offenders themselves refer to their victims' deaths, especially when the victims' families are witnessing their execution? And, how do the offenders refer to their own deaths, just moments away? I will specifically look at the means of expressing vs. suppressing agenthood, religious metaphors, and slang. Within this framework, I will investigate which factors seem to govern the choice of expression. While euphemism in various linguistic forms mostly prevails when the inmates refer to their own deaths or to their crimes, non-euphemistic expressions are used by the state in the crime summaries, as well as in some inmates' references to their impending execution. Author/speaker, audience, and purpose determine the degree to which euphemism is deployed. Both the use and avoidance of euphemism in these data involve highly manipulative, rhetorical functions.

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Applying Critical Discourse Analysis to Anthropological Research: Discoursal and Terminological Representations of Native American Two-spirits

The term "two-spirit" refers to a Native American gender and sexuality identity, usually considered an intermediate or third gender category. Although this pan-Indian English term is contemporary, designating people with two spirits or "essences" – male and female – in one person, this indigenous concept is ancient. These kinds of people were observed in many North American tribes at the time of the arrival of Europeans. Due to the decimation of native populations and the disappearance of many of their traditions, the institution of two-spirit almost completely disappeared before thorough anthropological studies were conducted. Studies made in the 20th century usually had to rely on scant and fragmentary mentions of these unique individuals in the journals of early European explorers, missionaries and travelers. Historical descriptions of two-spirits are confusing because they contain contradictory propositions on the indigenous institution. In anthropological literature, the basic assumption is that these descriptions are based on direct observation, yet, from a linguistic point of view, many discoursal elements seem surprisingly similar in these accounts, as if pre-fabricated and recycled from earlier texts. The terms used in reference to two-spirits are equally confusing, due to their variety in both professional and non-professional literature. To date, no systematic study has concentrated on the way language has been used in describing and defining two-spirits. Therefore, a new approach in research is needed to examine this anthropological phenomenon within both historical and contemporary dimensions. This multidisciplinary study takes a critical approach to the use of language and explores representations of two-spirits over time (e.g., Fairclough 1995, especially for intertextuality; van Dijk 1993, 1995, for critical semantics, social attitude and mental models). By applying methodologies of critical discourse analysis in describing and constituting two-spirits, I hope to illustrate how ideological elements and the use of sociopolitical power have played a role in shaping the image of two-spirits. The results of this research helps to explain why understanding the role of two-spirits was so elusive for Euroamericans, and why contemporary two-spirits, though able to have some voice in recent discussions, still struggle to be understood for who they are. These data are multi-sited, and include historical descriptions of two-spirits, anthropological studies on them and various

contemporary material (e.g., two-spirit web-sites, academic and other publications, field work and artistic material).

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The Analysis of Three Modal Expressions ‘Musiec’, ‘Trzeba’, ‘Powinno Sie’ in Polish Interviews with Politicians: Corpus-based and Discourse Analysis Methods

This study claims that the basic meaning of modal verbs is modulated by its collocates (Lorda 2006). Moreover, there is a difference between the modalities that are used by interviewee and interviewer (Table 1). This implies that speaker must adjust to the role that s/he is to play in the dialogue (Simon-Vandenberger 1996). For example, in the corpus we have constructed here, the politician is usually attacked with many questions (Jucker 1986). The collocations in this corpus shed light on the way the interviewer attempts to trap the politician, forcing her/him to defend herself/himself by using modalities as part of his/her counterattack.

We collected the corpus from the radio station website (<http://www.radiozet.pl/gosc.php?id=11378>) where all morning interviews are transcribed. The spoken corpus of interviews with politicians has 256,548 words. We used two tools for the analysis: Sketch Engine and AntConc. The three most frequent modal expressions in Polish that express necessity are: MUSIEC, TRZEBA and POWINNO SIE.

The numbers in the Table 1 indicate the number of tokens of the most frequent collocations with the modal expressions in the spoken corpus of interviews. The choice of different modal expressions in the interview aids the speaker's argumentation.

Table 1: The distribution of modal expressions for interviewer and interviewee.

Speaker	MUSIEC/MUST	TRZEBA/NEED TO	POWINNO SIE/SHOULD
Interviewer	3	1	21
Interviewee	46	20	3
Total	49	21	24

Furthermore, the speaker can choose different features of modality to alter the meaning of his/her utterance. In the Table 2, there are different modalities for POWINNO SIE/*should* found in the spoken corpus.

Table 2: Powinien/should

Modality	Tokens
Evidential	10
Necessity	7
Deontic	4
Common knowledge	3

The corpus-based study and discourse analysis methods combined together make a new contribution to the research on modality. Previously done research in discourse analysis have rarely used corpus linguistics tools in the data analysis. This study shows how to combine these two approaches in order to describe the strategies of the interviewer and interviewee. Unlike other studies on modality (Simon-Vandenberg 1996, Edwards 2006, Lorda 2006) this research combines discourse analysis methods and corpus based methodology (Palmer 2001, Frazier 2003, Squartini 2004, Nokkonen 2006).

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A Critical Analysis of Media Critique Discourse: Contrasting the Development of Genres in Comics and *Manga*

Manga, Japanese comics, are increasingly popular around the world, largely because there are genres available for all ages and genders. There is an enormous range of story types and special interest content, especially for the higher age groups. By contrast, comics, in English-speaking societies, are primarily reading material for young boys. In 1954, the American psychiatrist Fredrick Wertham published *The Seduction of the Innocent*, a critical analysis of comics, arguing that they negatively influenced readers not only in terms of sex and violence but also political ideology. This work is significant for CDA because it was influential in bringing about changes that resulted in virtually eliminating large segments of a medium, which was considered to be detrimental to society. In other words, it was a successful critical text that fostered social change.

In this paper, we describe the methods Wertham used to be successful in his endeavor. Some of these methods, such as analyzing presupposition, framing, and metaphors, are similar to those employed in CDA studies. Moreover, he provided a great deal of work on genre analysis. We present examples of this analysis and contrast it with the analysis we have conducted on *manga*.

Based on historical data, we argue that Wertham's critique limited the comics' genres just as *manga* genres in Japan were being developed and expanded. Although *manga* have been and continue to be criticized on similar grounds as comics, the critics have not been as successful as Wertham in limiting the development of the medium.

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Europe's Languages and Governments on the Internet: Multilingualism in Action

In this paper I analyze multilingualism and use of language(s) as semiotic markers on the websites of governmental institutions in Europe. Three types of websites are analyzed, including those of a) national governments and/or parliaments, b) presidents or prime ministers, and c) ministries of foreign affairs. The types of websites are chosen according to their role in the communicative act, depending on what type of audience the website primarily targets: domestic (e.g., parliament) or foreign (e.g., ministry of foreign affairs).

As a theoretical framework, I use de Swaan's notion of constellation and language centrality, which I adapt to reflect the context in question. According to de Swaan, interlinguistic and inter-ethnic communication is facilitated by bilingual speakers. Considering the scope (Europe), for the purpose of my analysis, besides the hypercentral English, I classify other European languages into supercentral, to which belong French and German; central (e.g., Danish, Dutch, Italian, Russian, (former) Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, Swedish), peripheral (most of national languages not mentioned so far, e.g. Bulgarian, Icelandic, Latvian). To this classification I add the local type, to which belong languages spoken exclusively by a particular ethnic community within a state or across state borders (e.g. Basque, Romani, Romansh, Ruthenian, Sámi), and are not a medium of inter-ethnic communication.

Using critical discourse analysis, semiotics and systemic functional linguistics, I analyse language use in the multilingual context through a number of taxonomies of its social functions including Jakobson's emotive, conative and referential functions and Halliday's ideational and interpersonal functions.

My analysis shows that a) the choice of languages on the web presentations reflects the linguistic communicative groupings or constellations across Europe; b) the choice of language(s) is determined by the roles that actors in a communicative act play: voice (who speaks and in whose name), the represented (who is represented), and the addressee (to whom the message is addressed). In other words, the type of website is consistent with the voice, the represented and the addressee in the communicative act; c) the prominence and saliency of linguistic markers of individual languages on websites, together with the presence/absence dichotomy, also determine the relations within a language grouping or constellation.

I argue that, at a critical point, linguistic markers become semiotic markers. Second, marked language choice is potentially premeditated, coercive, strategic, while unmarked language choice is primarily informative, communicative and pragmatic. Third, language choice may influence beliefs, attitudes and perceptions about socio-political relations and linguistic power of particular languages.

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Discourse on Marriage: Competing Cultural Models in Intercultural Comparison

The cognitive semantic analysis of *denotational incongruencies* by means of comparative investigations of structural field patterns has been introduced recently (see Jäkel 2001, 2003). Here I mean to suggest that this method of analysis can also be put to use in the investigation of certain kinds of *contested concepts* (Lakoff 1993), namely cases in which the field patterns themselves are under dispute (cf. Jäkel 2006). Such 'boundary disputes' occurring between different interest groups, parties, or ideologies, are not only a reminder of the fact that denotational boundaries are in general open to change over time. They can also reveal a particular sort of linguistic and conceptual interplay between language, culture, and ideology.

The case to be analysed is that of *marriage*, a cultural concept that has recently come under dispute in the socio-political discourse of Western countries. Should marriage be open to homosexual couples? While the liberal-minded and some of those concerned are in favour of extending the denotational boundary of *marriage*, conservative forces like the Catholic church defend the traditional boundary which excludes homosexual couples. Contested issues like these can be analysed as 'boundary disputes' over the denotations of some crucial lexical items, in which the diction used by opposed parties or interest groups gives voice to alternative classifications.

Competing cultural models to be compared in this context include the traditional/ conservative model as well as different versions of a more tolerant model and a liberal/ progressive model. As idealized cognitive models, none of these have their bases in metaphor or metonymy, but instead they can be analysed as of the image-schematic kind (cf. Lakoff 1987). The analysis will focus on authentic language data from the recent socio-political discourse in the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and Germany. This primary linguistic material will be supplemented by a diachronic comparison of dictionary definitions as well as the results of a survey done with young informants of US-American and German origin.

In this as well as in many other cases of *contested concepts*, what is at issue is the dislocating or relocating of denotational boundaries. From a linguistic perspective, contested concepts like *marriage* do not only provide a brilliant chance to witness the natural diachronical change of field patterns happening 'in quick motion'. They may also give us a real insight into the complex and dynamic interplay between language and ideology. Thus, with the cognitive semantic field analysis of contested concepts, I hope to provide another useful tool for critical discourse research.

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UMPUKAN: A Critical Analysis of the Spoken Discourse of Selected Urban Poor Women in Manila, Philippines

The study used the CDA framework (Fairclough, 1995) in the analysis of spoken discourse of selected urban poor women in Manila, Philippines. The objectives of the research were: (a) description of the strategies used in opening, developing and closing a conversation including the language functions; (b) interpretation of the roles of participants as producer, co-worker and consumer; and (c) explanation of the relevance of topics discussed by urban poor women in the context of their situation, institution and society.

The ethnographic-immersion method was utilized to gather data. It was participated in by 28 individuals, 20 of them were urban poor women and majority were mothers. The researcher immersed in the target community for almost a month and gathered seven (7) transcripts which were used as the basis for analysis.

Based on the data, conversational strategies in opening the spoken discourse were asking about person's immediate concerns, social greetings, vocative technique and cracking jokes. In topic nomination, the strategies used were sharing one's feelings, asking information, giving commands, sharing of personal stories and telling news about their neighbor. The spoken discourse was developed by using the strategies of repetition, sentence completion, verbal expressions and giving comments. It was discovered that leaving the group in silence was commonly used by the selected urban poor women in the Philippines in closing the spoken discourse. Language functions were also included in the analysis. Results showed that participants' language was mostly used in expressing ideas rather than sharing emotions and maintaining social rapport.

The discourse identities of the participants were also identified. The three roles were the main speaker or the producer, the autonomous and controlled speaker or the co-workers and the passive receiver or the consumer (Langford, 1994). It was confirmed that age, position and wealth were used as instruments of power in order to manipulate and control the whole process of spoken discourse. The main speakers in this study were the oldest among the participants and the mother. Quantitative data showed that the main speakers used more words and performed more linguistic acts than the other participants. The main speakers' perspective and given information were considered by the group as their standard of truthfulness and correctness respectively. Furthermore, the controlled speaker produced linguistic acts which were merely "shadows" and "echoes" of the main speaker while the autonomous speaker was very participative in terms of initiative to nominate new topics and to give comments and reactions. Lastly, the passive receiver was a full-time listener due to her complete silence during the entire conversation. It was the teenage girl who was identified as a passive receiver.

The topics discussed by the urban poor women in their umpukan (local term for informal and face-to-face conversation) were not limited to their traditional role of reproduction and domestic duties. Most of the matters discussed were about their personal experiences in earning money for the family as sales vendor, wash lady and house helper. They also talked about the housing project of the local government, their neighbor who was killed and the legal case against them filed by a government agency. Thus, it served as clear indicators of cultural, economical and political problems of Filipino

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Corpus Construction and Key Word Analysis of Texts Produced in the Aftermath of Tokai Village's Nuclear Fuel Plant Accident

On September 30th, 1999 a severe accident happened at a nuclear fuel factory run by JCO, a subsidiary of Sumitomo Metals and Mining Company in Tokai Village, 130 km northeast of Tokyo. The Tokai Village accident is the third most serious accident in the history of nuclear power, after the 1986 Chernobyl accident and the 1979 Three Mile Island accident. Families living near the plant were temporarily evacuated and 300,000 people were asked to stay indoors for more than a day. Following this accident, Tokai village held 16 public briefing meetings. The meetings were intended to reassure villages of the plants safety measures. This analysis indicates that these meetings provided opportunities corporate and governmental power to be legitimized.

Based on the minutes from three of the meetings and three documents of publication after the accident, a Critical Discourse Analysis was conducted. Employing genre analysis, assumed narratives and patterns of interdiscursivity (Fairclough, 2003) were revealed both used as strategies for political legitimacy. The identities of victims, and company and village officials are expressed in multiple ways. Moreover appraisal analysis (O'Halloran, 2005) involving concordancing and referencing to corpuses was conducted using keywords in the Tokai Village Corpus. This corpus is a compilation of various documents, concerning the accident.

In this presentation, the rationale for the corpus construction and the selection of key words will be described together with the results from the keyword concordancing procedure. These findings will be interpreted in light of the uses of narratives and genres.

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Actors, Actions, Argumentations: Towards an Amalgamation of CDA Methodological Categories in Representations of Social Actors

The present article focuses on the methodology of the research project: "*Representation of Immigrants, Asylum Seekers and Refugees in British Press Between 1996 to 2006*" which was carried out at Lancaster University in 2006-7. The project investigates how these groups of people are represented

and what linguistic processes and categories are usually implemented in their representation in the news papers in Britain.

Major CDA studies on social out-groups e.g. immigrants and foreigners, within Wodak's Discourse-Historical and Van Dijk's Socio-cognitive approaches have developed useful methodologies and proposed several analytical categories through which the representations of these groups in discourse are accounted for. At the same time these guidelines have inspired many more studies on different social actors in various contexts. Consequently several listings of relevant analytical categories have been developed and applied. Nevertheless, a review of the proposed methodological categories shows that the sheer variety of the proposed methodologies in different studies –though essentially similar– may cause confusion among researchers. At the same time the link between the macro- structures (ideologies) and the analytical categories and their ways of interactions seem to have received insufficient attention in these studies.

The present article mainly draws on mainstream CDA analytical categories including; referential, predicational, and argumentative strategies (topoi) (Wodak 2001, Reisigl and Wodak 2001), Discourse topics, Positive self-presentation and Negative-other presentation (Van Dijk 1991, 1995, Wodak and Van Dijk 2006) and representations of social actors (Van Leeuwen 1996) and proposes a systematisation of the categories in detailed text analyses and shows how the micro level analytical categories are linked to the macro structure at work.

Specifically, the paper suggests a three-level analytical framework for CDA studies investigating various social actors in discourse. This framework divides the analysis into three main categories of Actors, Actions and Argumentations and looks at *what* is (not) there in terms of these three levels on the one hand, and analyses *how* these three levels are operationalised and realised through a set of linguistics processes/ aspects which “perspectivise” the realisation of these three levels on the other hand.

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Analysing Collective Identity in Discourse: Combining Discourse-historical and Socio-cognitive Approaches

This paper presents an approach to the study of collective identity that combines the discourse-historical (Reisigl and Wodak 2001, Wodak 2001) with the socio-cognitive (van Dijk 2003, 2006) strand in Critical Discourse Analysis. Collective identities are understood as socio-cognitive representations of the group self, including its attributes, relational behaviour, goals and values, which are both constituted and negotiated by the interactions within a discourse community. Both discourse, as instantiated in textual interaction at the micro-level, as well as the models of collective identity that are engendered and negotiated in discourse, are shaped by meso-level contexts of text production, distribution and reception, which are in turn linked to the changing socio-political context at the macro-level. Combining discourse-historical with socio-cognitive analysis of discourse thus enables the researcher to investigate what models of collective identities are salient in a discourse community at a given historical moment, how changes in those models can be traced in concrete texts and to discuss why these changes have taken place.

Following from these theoretical considerations, the linguistic analysis at the micro-level addresses parameters such as actor roles and evaluation, process types and modality, intertextuality and interdiscursivity as well as metaphor. Textual analysis along these lines shows what attributes and behaviours are allocated to the collective self, what values and beliefs are ascribed to it and what concepts it is aligned with and demarcated from.

The theoretical and methodological approach is illustrated with textual data from British and American lesbian communities after 1970 (Author 2008). The analysis of the data samples shows that in many cases, out-group construction is much more differentiated than cognitive models of the in-group across parameters. However, shifts towards a more affirmative model of collective identity can be observed over time, which is explained as an effect of the changing socio-political context and the increasing number of options for text production, distribution and reception that have become available to lesbians in the UK and the US.

Beyond the case study, the theoretical and methodological aspects of the study could act as a model for the discourse-historical and socio-cognitive analysis of collective identity in discourse more generally.

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Corpus Assisted Discourse Analysis: Frames, Storylines and Keywords in the Debate on MRSA

In parallel with the growing interest in critical discourse analysis, an analytical tool known as frame analysis has been widely used to study newspaper discourse and political news in particular, especially in the fields of policy analysis, media analysis and science and technology studies, where frames are explored as shared cultural tools for the creation and interpretation of meaning in context. In this paper we want to explore how frame analysis can serve as a methodological bridge between applied linguistics (namely corpus linguistics), CDA and the social study of science and society in order to foster cross-disciplinary reflection and innovation. Based on the investigation of the language used in debates about the rise in deaths associated with MRSA infection in the UK, the paper aims to demonstrate how corpora collected and interrogated in a principled manner can be effectively used as repositories of information on particular ways of talking about an event or issue. Together with the concept of frame, we employ Hajer's (1995) concept of 'storylines' - devices through which actors are positioned, and through which specific ideas of 'blame', 'responsibility', 'urgency' and 'responsible behaviour' are attributed in order to explore how different framings of causes for the rise in MRSA led to heated debates over 'solutions' and generated discourses of blame and counter-blame. In this process, we will show how data drawn from a specialized corpus can provide empirical grounding to frame analysis, and demonstrate how the interpretative approach used to identify frames can be combined with the quantitative methods of corpus linguistics to assist with the much discussed matter of 'an interpreter's bias'.

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Practising Governance: Multi-party Decision Making in a Multi-scalar Context

The much vaunted shift from 'government' to 'governance' in recent years involves (among other things) increased attention to the participation of 'stakeholders' in policy making, a trend affecting not only the actions of politicians but also the day-to-day practice of public servants. In my field, urban/regional planning, this attention has led to a 'communicative turn' in the academy; planning practice is increasingly seen as discursive rather than technical. This paper is concerned with two ideological tensions raised by this reframing: between interactive processes and traditional (and highly inert) forms of rationalist legitimacy; and between local aspirations and strategic concerns at other geo-political scales. Using discourse-analytical methods derived from systemic functional linguistics in combination with sociological perspectives on the state, it will describe the emergence of situated decision-making/legitimising practices in an Australian case of participatory local planning, placing these practices within a context of multi-scalar governance and power relations.

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“Is this a Genuine Rape or is this Somebody Who’s Got Drunk...” Ideologically Laden Language in Officers’ Accounts and Force Policies on Investigating Sexual Offences

The continuing decline in the UK conviction rate for rape, reaching an all-time low of 5% in 2007, compounded by high attrition and low reporting rates, is a matter of great concern. Various methods of analysis grouped together under the Critical Discourse Analytical approach (CDA) have been used with great effect to examine the processes at work in media reporting (Clark, 1992) and rape trials (Ehrlich, 2001; de Carvalho Figueiredo, 2002), highlighting the ideological function of grammatical and lexical choices within the texts: for example, constructions distancing the defendant from the action, minimisation of the victim’s resistance, constructions of the victim as ‘prototypical’ versus ‘non-prototypical’, and so on. However, despite claims that the police investigation is perhaps the most crucial link in the chain, and government research suggesting that 22% of women who report are “very dissatisfied” with the way the police handle the matter, analyses of the discourses of this stage of proceedings are few and far between.

This paper aims to address this gap with analysis of a) UK Force policies on investigating sexual offences, and b) accounts from investigating officers provided through semi-structured research interviews. A detailed analysis of naming, modality and mood, as well as an examination of the ‘common sense’ resources being relied upon to construct meaning in the texts reveals that, despite

ostensible attempts over the last 20 years to improve the experiences of women reporting rape, there is still considerable ideological bias evident within policy and the accounts of investigating officers.

This paper paves the way for further research into similar patterns within authentic investigative interviews with rape complainants, and concludes by recommending that awareness-raising of the processes by which particular constructions reflect and invite particular ways of viewing the same event, and the ways in which such constructions can influence and constrain the contributions of the complainant, should form the basis for an additional component of police interview training.

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If on a Winter's Night Two Researchers... A Challenge to Assumptions of Soundness of Interpretation

This paper reports on a quasi-experiment into methodological reliability. In this case the methodology that we are exploring is the increasingly widely employed combination of corpus linguistics and (critical) discourse analysis (Baker 2006, Partington 2004, forthcoming, Stubbs 1995, 1997, 2006, Hardt-Mautner 1997). It has been argued that corpus approaches can offer greater objectivity because they are data-driven (or at least data-supported), more generalisable as they are based on larger samples, and more transparent given the research may be replicated on the same data. In order to explore the extent to which integrating corpus approaches may contribute to the stability of interpretations the authors set up an exploratory experiment. We attempt to answer the question: would two researchers starting with the same corpus and research question and (broadly) theoretical /methodological framework come to the same/similar conclusions? The topic under investigation is how journalists talk about themselves/each other and their profession in a corpus of British media texts, was chosen because the research question was of interest for both the authors and seemed well suited to analysis using the combined approach of CL and CDA. It is a clearly defined research question, with could be operationalised through a close set of lexical items, at the same time it touches on issues which are relevant to critical linguistics, i.e. how newsmakers frame their own trade. The corpus is a collection of approximately 33 million words, containing the complete output of four British newspapers (*the Guardian*, *the Daily Telegraph*, *the Western Mail* and *the Scotsman*) over a three month period and of two TV news programs (from *BBC news* and *ITN*) over a two month period, both sets of data were collected in 2007. Each analyst will interrogate the corpus employing concordance software (*Wordsmith tools* and *Xaira*). The results of the analysis will not be shared in progress and interpretations will be compared only as final phase of the process.

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The Immanent Phonosemantic CDA of Socio-Political Terms

The work introduces the author's (Medvedev 2006) tentative *Rigorously Universal Phonosemantic Hypothesis* (RUPH) and proposes it as a new tool for critical discourse analysis (CDA) — an indispensable linguistic method of social and political theories (Fairclough 1992, 1995; Wodak and Meyer 2001). A special accent is made on possibility of the complex multidisciplinary scrutiny of a text by methods, for example, of systemic functional analysis (Halliday 1993; Butt et al. 2000) and the suggested RUPH. It thus integrates socio-cultural and linguistic discourse analyses for comprehension and attenuation of sophisticated politico-sociological concepts at their origins as various linguistic symbolic (Peirce 1955) forms at submorphemic level of discourse.

The RUPH claims the trilateral unity of mouth gesture, thought, and sound in human speech that is considered to be the 'common sense of articulation' (Humboldt 1999: 75-76) that allows defining and attributing to each phone its particular syncretic, mostly spatial, immanent meaning to be considered universal across all human languages. It is supposed that words are built by agglutination of meaningful phones as primitive descriptions of some *qualia* of the referents, with their further fossilisation and complete loss of the primordial meaning.

The immanent phonosemantic CDA is compatible with historical approach (Wodak and Meyer 2001: 64-65). It also scrutinises and compares ideological, social, and political concepts in three dimensions: (1) immanent critique discovers limitations, inconsistencies, (self)-contradictions, paradoxes and dilemmas in word formation, (2) socio-cultural diagnostic critique reveals persuasive emancipatory or oppressive character and cultural diversity of discourse, (3) prognostic critique contributes to the hermeneutic grasping of the meanings of terms in particular human languages, cultures and societies.

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Liberation or Submission? Ideology and Politics in English Language Teaching in Mexico

English-language teaching in Mexico is often promoted within an ideologically-free vacuum: pedagogy emphasises a speaker-message-receiver model of communication while ignoring the social, economic and political implications of learning English in a country that is heavily influenced by its northern neighbour, the United States. Already an important requisite in order to obtain work and for professional advancement within Mexico, knowledge of English has become so important educationally that students who have a low proficiency in the subject may not graduate from university. Within this context and reflecting a reproductive ideology (Giroux 1983), the teaching of English aims to make students into useful and productive members of society.

English is all too often taught in Mexico through what Freire identified as the ‘banking’ concept of education (1993: 53) as students amass a stock of grammar structures and topic vocabulary and practise the four ‘skills’ – speaking, listening, reading and writing. In contrast, teaching practice largely overlooks the need to develop contextually meaningful understandings so that second-language (L2) users can interact on individual, social and cultural planes in the target-language environment where they often need to confront difficult and awkward interpersonal situations, public displays of disrespect and rudeness and, at a deeper level, racial intolerance and discrimination. Instead of helping students deal with the stressful and sometimes traumatic challenges of interactional language use, teachers safely focus on transactional language (i.e. presenting and practising the exchange of linguistic information) in a conflict-free and syrupy utopian world where using English is naturally a constantly pleasant and inviting experience.

Given the need to help learners negotiate the stark and sometimes uncomfortable realities of L2 use, I examine whether teacher trainees are being educated to help their future language students engage in contextually meaningful interactional language use. In this paper, I study the ideology underpinning a BA programme in Teaching English as a Foreign Language at a Mexican university. Following a critical discourse approach, I examine how teachers perceive the dual task of having to help language learners succeed within Mexico’s educational system and, at the same time, to empower them to confront and successfully negotiate real-life social contexts.

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“It’s Not a Matter of Inhumanity, It’s Just a Matter of Making it Difficult for Them to Remain near Our Building” A Critical Discourse Analysis of a Residential Circular Regarding “Street Dwellers” in Brasília, Brazil

Based upon Critical Discourse Analysis (Chouliaraki and Fairclough, 1999; Fairclough, 2003), this study analyses a report of a meeting, distributed as a circular to residents of a middle-class apartment building in Asa Sul, Brasília, Federal District, Brazil. The circular is the outcome of a meeting held between the apartment building’s representative, local businesspeople and Federal District Government authorities concerning “street dwellers” in the environs of the apartment building and local business establishments. The circular is considered discursively in terms of its representational and identificational meanings, as well as takes into account interdiscursivity and evaluation as analytical categories. Analysis of the text indicates that it serves in a sense to camouflage street dwellers’ situation. At the same time, it nullifies people in this situation (Thompson, 1995) by legitimating social apartheid in Brasiliense society (Buarque, 2003). The analysis seeks therefore to discuss the naturalization of misery in contemporary societies through the internalization of hegemonic discourses that serve to blank out basic social rights. The study argues that this is due to the repetition of these discourses in different institutional environments and in various text types.

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Political Discourses, Electorates' Voices: Contested Sites?

The paper is part of a larger project whose overall aim is to investigate the representation of women's issues in Makueni District, a rural district in Kenya, using Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA). The study explores the mismatches between the way politicians select and represent these issues and the way women conceive of and construct these issues in women's groups. This paper focuses on representations of women's agency. How women construct their agency is contrasted with that of politicians and community leaders. This social science research is multidisciplinary and crosses the fields of language, gender studies and politics. Data was collected by use of focus group discussions, political speeches and interviews. The Kikamba texts were first transcribed into English and after which thematic content analysis was carried out to purposively selected portions of the data. The data for the entire study consisted of 10 focus group discussions with women's groups, 4 political speeches and ten interviews with politicians and other community leaders. However the data for this study consists of 4 focus group discussions, 1 political speech and 4 interviews. The study has shown CDA as one way of understanding how prevailing discourses impact on the participation of women in the political process in Kenya. The analysis uses Halliday's Systemic Grammar where the focus is on pronouns and modality as linguistic features where each provides a different lens on the data. Each of these features provides insight into the construction of agency. A quantitative analysis of agency in relation to the use of pronouns and modality across the data set helps one to understand the women's construction of agency in the sense that such an analysis also reveals the close relationship amongst participants, processes and circumstances. While both women and leaders construct women's agency within deficit discourses, these discourses do not match either women's enacted practices, what political and community leaders say they expect of women, as well as an underlying concern about the power of women's talk. The contradiction inherent in the study is that everyone constructs women as lacking in agency, yet these women act as agentive subjects.

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A Comparative Case Study of the Construal of the Persona of Four Individuals Accused of Being the 'Worst of the Worst'

Aim

The presentation aims to firstly contrast the United States government's official construal of four detainees: Saifullah Paracha, Muhammad Faraj, Benyam Mohammed al Habashi and Omar Khadr with that of the human rights groups – Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch and Human Rights First. The four individuals have been chosen because in each case there is an enormous and potentially contrastive divergence between the opposing construals: successful businessman/terrorist promoter

and sponsor, skilled terrorist operator/innocent economic migrant, terrorist mastermind/gap year student and coldblooded killer/child respectively. Secondly the presentation examines which discourse – governmental or human rights – had the greatest resonance in a number of quality newspaper titles on both sides of the Atlantic. Thirdly it examines the press discourse in order to cast some light on how the individual newspaper titles positioned themselves vis-à-vis the war on terror.

Corpus

The study will examine (1) a series of US government official press statements as well as the on the record comments of official spokespeople; (2) press releases and published investigation reports by the human rights organisations and (3) online newspaper articles and editorials from the *Guardian Unlimited*, *Times Online*, *New York Times.com* and *Washingtonpost.com* concerning the four subjects. Online titles have been chosen rather than printed versions not only for logistical reasons but also because online editions, especially those published in the UK, simultaneously serve readerships on both sides of the Atlantic.

Methodology

The presentation adopts a Systemic Functional Linguistic approach and will accordingly investigate the grammatical metaphors and intertextual allusions to texts as diverse as the Bible and Westerns used to construe the four subjects. There will be an investigation of the patterned lexico-grammatical choices which consciously or unconsciously construe the subject relations that the four men are permitted to occupy in the discourse: terrorists, the victims of injustice or an intermediate position? The analysis examines the following points:

1. The positioning of the four men along a cline ranging from full active participation to passive compulsion.
2. The grammatical (and lexical metaphors) used to situate the four men in the wider discourse of 'good' and 'evil'.
3. The immediate co-text surrounding the newspaper representations of the four men especially modality choices. (Unfortunately the choice of online corpus removes some potentially interesting multimodal co-text found in the printed versions).
4. Overlexicalisation strategies employed in the texts especially official and press.

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Draining off Trade Unions' Role: Gordon Brown's Speech to TUC Annual Conference 2007

According to Bourdieu (2001) Trade Unions are one of the obstacles to the success of the neo-liberal project which is being carried out by powerful social actors, such as the international bodies for governing the economy and, at national level, by governments - disrespectful of their political colour. It is thus necessary to analyse the construal (Fairclough, Jessop and Sayer 2002) of trade unions made by governments to understand what discursive strategies are used to put them in the corner of both the political and the economic ring.

The recent (2007) changeover of power in Great Britain, from Tony Blair to Gordon Brown had been awaited for a long time. Both trade unions and political commentators expected that the relationship of the New Labour Government with the workers' organisations would change with the new Prime Minister. The analysis of Gordon Brown's Speech to the last TUC annual conference (September 2007) that I intend to present will show that those expectations have been disappointed.

The framework of the analysis is the approach built by Norman Fairclough in his most recent works (2003 and 2006), coupled with the Discourse Historical Approach (Wodak 2001; Reisigl and Wodak 2001) which provides a useful middle range theory accounting for the spread of topics, arguments, and ideas across genres. The analysis of the text has been carried out using the framework of argumentation theory as operationalised by Van Eemeren and Grootendorst (1992) in order to build a skeleton of the argumentation(s) used. The actual linguistic realisation of the arguments has than been analysed using the tools of systemic-functional grammar. The interconnectedness of the linguistic data with other moments of the social practice will be put in due evidence as the approach used for the analysis is a post-disciplinary one (Jessop and Sum 2001; Sayer 2001).

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CDA and CA to Performativity

The paper scrutinises Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) and Conversational Analysis (CA) to examine the possibilities and the limitations in applying them as methodological tools to analyse casual workplace conversations between people from distinct cultural and linguistic backgrounds, namely Japanese and Australians. It argues that strengths and weaknesses exist in the different perspectives of CDA and CA and that, even though they are seen as taking oppositional stances, that they complement each other in explaining the impact of global forces if we incorporate Butlerian theory of performativity in the analysis.

One critique of CDA is that it is not able to give a comprehensive account of the accidental and idiosyncratic nature of discursive practices (Luke 2002), having a tendency to give exclusive responsibility to ideological and macro factors when interpreting discourse. CA, on the other hand, fails to consider the impact of macro level socio-cultural factors on language. Performative theory is seen to be able to bridge the gap between them and avoid being either too deterministic or too micro-centric.

With reference to recorded workplace casual conversation, this paper proposes that the incorporation of performativity theory can offer a more comprehensive account of what is occurring, and what is being perpetually constructed socio-culturally and linguistically.

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Conversationalization and the Role of Metaphor

According to Fairclough's (1994) conversationalization hypothesis, there is a tendency of 'modelling public discourse upon the discursive practices of ordinary life, "conversational" practices in a broad sense' (1994: 253). This tendency involves a broader sense of personalisation as well as the more specific use of linguistic features generally associated with conversational discourse in public discourse. Steen's (2003) study of editorials in *The Times* has focussed on 'the patterns of stylistic changes that are involved in the development towards a conversational manner of discourse' (2003: 115). Using Biber's (1988) quantitative multi-dimensional / multi-feature framework of variation, Steen showed that editorials changed linguistically over time, moving towards a more involved structure of discourse. One of the general conclusions was that editorials have a tendency for conversationalization that is in accordance with the general judgments advanced by Fairclough (2003: 123).

The abovementioned studies have predominantly concentrated on the manifestation of linguistic features such as identified by Biber in relation to conversationalization. The VU-Ster project on 'metaphors in public discourse' has as an aim to see if similar claims can be made in relation to metaphorical language. Since Lakoff and Johnson's (1980) work on conceptual metaphor we know that metaphorical language is ubiquitous in natural language production. Not all registers of discourse produce the same kind of metaphorical language, however. Face-to-face conversation, for instance, seems to contain more fixed expressions such as idioms than other registers, and a higher number of linguistic metaphors that are manifestations of skeletal mappings such as the ABSTRACT IS CONCRETE metaphor.

For the VU-Ster project, we are conducting a comparative study of 50,000 words of current news articles and 50,000 words of face-to-face conversations, concentrating on the linguistic and conceptual structure and the use of metaphorical language. In the current stage of the project, we lay out the conceptual structures underlying the numerous linguistic metaphors that have been identified. At the same time, we want to get an overview of how words are used metaphorically in the two registers, and to what extent they can be compared in the light of the conversationalization hypothesis. What we have seen so far is that idiomatic expressions do not only occur regularly in conversations, but are also prominent in news. Moreover, skeletal mappings seem to be pervasive in conversations as well as news, and may point to a shift to vaguer language use in news. Also important in the light of conversationalization is the type-token ratio, specifically for metaphorically used words. All the above-mentioned issues and examples related to possible conversationalization of public discourse will be discussed extensively in the current paper.

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The Role of Prosody in Effective Communication between Native/non-native Speakers

Describing the pragmatic aspect of discourse researchers mention that out of the three levels of speech act analysis the perlocutional one is the least investigated. In this connection it is interesting to examine the role of prosody in the realisation of the perlocutional act, that is, to view the results of its impact on the listener in various situations of speaking.

Prosodic signals vary according to the context and can be ambiguous which might result in a communicative failure. To analyse the role of prosody in the organisational structure of discourse it is essential to examine such breaks in communication that sometimes take place in the interaction of representatives of one community, but are more frequent in the communication between native and non-native speakers.

The empirical data prove special sensitiveness of native speakers to the inaccurate use of intonation patterns and show that deviations from the intonation models are perceived mostly in the emotional-modal aspect. The zone conception of intonation and the application of a specific prosodic criterion will help determine the prosodemic status of speech acts and provide the basis for the development of L2 learners' communicative competence thus contributing to their adequate interpretation of emotional-modal connotations of utterances.

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Competing Discourses of Children's Participation: Quality Protects and Every Child Matters?

This article explores the competing discourses within a contemporary, contested and dynamic social policy field of children's participation. The research data is a possibly unique collection of policy and interview texts relating to children who are either Looked After in public care or deemed 'at risk' of significant harm (UK). The study is based on original work involving narrative and discourse analysis of 166 policy documents from Social Services Departments (SSDs) in England and Wales. I followed this analysis with collection of further updated texts from several Departments and organisations where I interviewed staff involved in children's participation policy and practice.

The analysis provides fresh insight into the construction of children and young people within the social policy process. I identify the discourses of protectionism, developmentalism, rights and managerialism as most significant. I explore how they are made visible, articulated, negotiated, produced and reworked throughout social policy texts. I show how the settlement reached represents a new

configuration within the specific policy frameworks relating to children where a version of children's rights is being absorbed, appropriated, mainstreamed and represented.

I am interested in how these specific constituencies of children and young people are being constructed as 'victims' and 'villains' and show how these images and representations are prevalent in normative as well as within policy discourses. I explore the emergence of 'voice' within children's participation in social care. Exploration of the relationship between children and agency is central to the analysis and the active/passive binary is developed to a formulation including subject positions for children of normalised absence, pathologised presence and constrained/subordinated voice.

I engage with UK contemporary social policy and social care discourses within the *Quality Protects* (1998) and *Every Child Matters* (2003) policy frameworks relating to children's services. I argue that there is a dynamic interaction between children's rights, managerialism and professional discourses about children within the policy texts. Based on the analysis, the paper argues that the challenges of the New Social Movements, feminism and children's rights are destabilised under the influence of managerialism, though they continue to unsettle and disrupt it. Analysis of this possibly unique collection of policy and interview texts illustrates well the policy process of constructing unique positions within a field of discourses.

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The Discursive Construction of Identity in Minority Context: The Case of the Maltese Community of Corfu

The verbal construction of identity has been an issue for many theoretical approaches based on the writings of Bakhtin, Mead, Foucault and others. Identity is constructed and transmitted within and through language. CDA (in its various approaches or combinations) has often been used as a method to research identity issues.

This paper presents an analysis of the self-definition of members of a minority group in Greece, e.g. the descendants of Maltese immigrants, who have settled primarily on the islands of Corfu and Cephalonia since the 19th Century and therefore integrated into the local population.

The starting point for the study was to examine the extent of the maintenance of cultural characteristics of this community and especially its language. A second aim has been to investigate the attitudes of the members of the community towards their language and their general ethnic heritage. Those attitudes were considered as parts of the collective ideology of the group towards language and heritage.

We adopted the approach of Potter/Wetherell (1987), according to whom basic psychological concepts such as attitudes or identity can be explored through Discourse Analysis. The attitudes of the informants were not treated as stable mental predispositions but rather as recognizable discursive entities. The analysis and interpretation were not limited into the content of the discourse, but also searched for patterns of variability and consistency in content and form, focusing on lexical, grammatical and rhetorical choices as well as micro- and macro-textual parameters.

The data collection was operated through non-standardized interviews and consequent formation of a corpus. The analysis brought up some interesting observations about the use of ethnic adjectives, the

usual 'we/them' polarization, the verbal equations of Maltese and Catholics, indicating the predominant role of religion for the community, as well as the appearance of repeated topics and arguments in the discourse of the informants. Although the community seems to be implying a self-definition as a religious minority, the ethnic consciousness has not totally disappeared. At the same time, they seem to be constructing a 'hybrid' identity, true to its postmodern definition.

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West versus East: the Discursive Construction of National Identity in German Press Coverage of the 1992 and 2006 Winter Olympic Games

The unification of formerly divided Germany marked the transformation of the social, economic and political order. Concomitantly, the 'new' country was confronted with the national identity problem. The case of Germany is unique in this respect, as prior to unification the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) both sought a distinct identity in fundamental opposition to one another. International sport was used as a means to compete between two ideologies. The fusion of different sporting systems and sport in general proved to be a sensitive issue as it reflected wider socio-cultural contours that shaped society.

This study is carried out to examine what topics and discursive strategies are used in mediated sport to construct national sameness and distinctiveness. It also aims to identify the discursive change in national identity construction from 1992 to 2006.

The German daily broadsheets *Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung* and *Süddeutsche Zeitung* as well as the weekly magazine *Der Spiegel* were chosen for the study. The analysis of media material is built on the discourse-historical approach of the Vienna school. The systematical integration of the background information is seen as crucial for identifying and understanding discursive practices.

The discursive knowledge obtained from the 1992 Albertville Winter Games was added to the social scientific data while analysing press coverage of the 2006 Turino Winter Games. It proved to be an important information to understand and monitor diachronic transformation of the national identity discourse from 1992 to 2006.

The paper reveals a substantial difference in topics and strategies employed to represent former 'Western' and 'Eastern' Germany. The construction of a national identity in a unified Germany implies ideological dominance of the West justified by a negative representation of the East. The study also shows the continuation of discourse topics in 2006, where East-West dichotomy remains the main theme, although less explicit in discursive realization.

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The Colour of the White Plague: Constructing the Immigrant Identity in the Canadian Press

Immigrant health problems are often effectively reconstructed by the Canadian press as a crisis of the immigration system that requires the immediate attention of politicians and public health authorities (Greenberg, 2000; Hier and Greenberg, 2002; Murdocca, 2003). This effective reconstructive instrument – the discourse of *othering* – conceptualizes immigrants as an *imagined nation within the nation* to which many negative connotations are often attached (Anderson, 1983). Through this approach, diseases are constructed as *their* (immigrant) diseases and not *ours* (Canadian). What accounts for immigrant ill health is their *otherness* rather than anything else. As a result of constructing the immigrant health issues as a crisis of the immigration system through the employment of *othering* discursive techniques, immigrants are imagined to pose a threat to the national health security of their recipient countries. Consequently, the focus of disease prevention and health promotion policies shifts from addressing a variety of social determinants of health shaping immigrants' post-migration illnesses to guarding national health at the national borders by excluding the sick and by monitoring those immigrants who are already in the country.

This critical discourse analysis of Canadian press coverage of immigrant tuberculosis during the past decade demonstrates that disease can often transcend its biomedical definitions and categories in order to serve certain interests and ideologies. In the Canadian press, immigrant tuberculosis serves as a learning tool to construct the identity of Canadian immigrants rather than to unmask the complex relations between this disease and the poverty-ridden living conditions of an immigrant population. Macro- and micro-structural textual analysis of newspaper coverage documents that tuberculosis, often portrayed as a killer rather than as a preventable and curable infectious disease, is constructed as an immigrant disease while its distribution in a significant segment of non-immigrant population is ignored. Constructing a disease (once called the white plague due to the very pale skin colour of its sufferers) as the coloured plague (since the majority of Canadian immigrants are visible minorities) and representing immigrants as the *inferior other* who threaten national health security serves as a tool for Canadian politicians and health authorities to justify restrictive immigration and public health policies which ignore the true nature of tuberculosis in Canada.

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“Other Greeks”: Discursive Construction of Ethnicity by Greek Migrants from the Former Soviet Union in Cyprus

The Greek minority in the former USSR has a long history darkened by Stalin's repressions and discrimination of Khrushchev's era. After Perestroika those who migrated in order to 'live like Greeks

among Greeks' soon discovered that contrary to their expectations they still didn't fully belong to the 'titular' ethnicity of their ethnic homeland. Labeled 'Pontians from Russia' by Hellenes and Greek Cypriots, they encountered hostility of the media and double standards of the authorities that affirmed or denied their 'greekness' depending on the political situation.

The questions "Am I a Greek or not? Where is my homeland?" remain painful for many ethnic Greek migrants in Cyprus, who at times consider themselves similar to and at times totally different from the locals. Within the 'essentialist' approach co-ethnic migrants are portrayed as possessing ethnicity of either their home (Remennick, 2003) or host country (Fuchs et al, 1999) or at best as having 'double identity' (Al-Haj, 2002, Mittelberg and Borschevsky, 2004)). Constructing co-ethnic migrants this way, quantitative researchers contribute to the mainstream discourse that denies the newcomers a possibility of being different (e.g. 'different Greeks'). It either forces the repatriates to conform to the majority and thus to disown the unique experience of their ethnic group or displaces them to the margins of society.

Critical discursive psychology (Edley, 2001) with its focus on language, power and ideology allows a researcher to grasp the unique ways co-ethnic migrants construct their identity and resist normalization. The data for this project were collected in 9 semi-structured interviews (14 hours of recording) with 11 Greeks from the former USSR in Cyprus. Four 'interpretative repertoires' (Potter and Wetherell, 1987) were identified. Firstly, participants often constructed themselves as 'better Greeks' than the locals, referring to their 'purer' Greek blood, more ancient traditions and dialect, more authentic Orthodox faith and stronger masculinity. Belonging to the Soviet culture as opposed to 'capitalist' Greece/Cyprus also marked 'better Greeks'. At the same time, the new migrants at times depicted themselves as 'worse Greeks' using the common in the Greek/Cypriot media clichés about backwardness and criminality of the repatriates. The repertoire 'equal Greeks' allowed the participants to construct themselves as a part of the Greek world and heirs of the great ancient culture. Finally, the 'lost identity' repertoire enabled Greek migrants to express confusion about their ethnicity. The four repertoires developed in opposition to each other and formed 'ideological dilemmas' that reflected the contradictory nature of 'lived ideologies' (Billig et al., 1988).

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Discursive Construction of National Identities as Mediated by Digital Media: The Case of the Kurds

In 2002, Allan Luke called for widening the scope of CDA research: moving beyond a focus on ideology and domination, and focusing also on discourses of resistance and emancipation among the subaltern and minorities. Jim Martin (2002) has called such an approach Positive [Critical] Discourse Analysis (PCDA). This study hopes to make a modest contribution in that direction. It further hopes to contribute to Ruth Wodak's (2006) call for further research with discourse-analytical approaches on national identities.

Based on PhD dissertation in progress, this paper focuses on the interface between national identity, discourse, and the new electronic media. I have investigated the ways the Kurds, the largest people claiming the status of a non-state nation, use satellite television and the Internet to reproduce,

disseminate and articulate discursive and semiotic constructions of their collective identities. Situating my research within the interdisciplinary approach of Critical Discourse Analysis, I have carried out analyses of television and the Internet discourses at three levels. At the discourse practice level, I have mapped the types of television programs and internet constituents used for the practices of identity construction. At the textual analysis level, I have carried out multimodal and micro analyses of verbal language, images and music. Finally, at the socio-cultural level, findings from the previous levels of analysis are explained in light of the historical and political contexts that bear upon the discursive constructions of identity.

The findings show that far from being sole agents of homogenizing the world, satellite television and the Internet have enabled non-state actors and marginalized minorities to reify both their territorially and regionally based and their trans-border identities in unprecedented ways. The findings also underscore the differences between the two media in their resourcefulness for semiotic and discursive constructions of identity.

This study illustrates that a CDA approach which includes analysis of the form, content and context of media discourse is capable of taking into account the contentions with which discourses are saturated. This is an example of a dialogic analysis of discourse that appreciates the intertextual dimension of discourses along with the multiplicity and heterogeneity of the identities they construct.

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Towards a European Identity? A Comparative Study of the Representations of Europe in the Polish and British Press

On 19 October at an informal summit in Lisbon European Union leaders reached a deal on the new Reform Treaty, designed to replace the European Constitution jettisoned by French and Dutch voters in 2005. "The new Treaty of Lisbon was born today. This is a European victory," declared Portugal's Prime Minister José Sócrates. The treaty is set to be signed on 13 December, then ratified by each member state of the Union and to come into force on 1 January, 2009. However, as it is said to be an obfuscated version of the failed draft constitution, the treaty causes a lot of controversy and the European Union is accused of not serving its citizens well.

The aim of the paper is to investigate the construction of Europe as illustrated by the coverage of the Lisbon Summit in Polish and British quality newspapers. The corpus for the analysis will come from quality newspapers of both right-wing, conservative (*Rzeczpospolita*, *The Daily Telegraph*) and left-wing, liberal orientation (*Gazeta Wyborcza*, *The Guardian*).

Drawing on the strengths of the Discourse-Historical tradition of CDA in particular (Reisigl and Wodak 2001) as well as pragmatic approaches to CDA, the paper will seek to explore the discursive strategies employed in the construction of Europe and their linguistic forms of realization by answering the following questions: 1) how is the Lisbon Summit represented in both Polish and British newspapers and how is it situated in the broader political and historical context of European integration? 2) which actors are selected in the coverage, which roles are ascribed to them, and who is blamed for blocking the treaty? 3) what metaphors and strategies of argumentation are applied in discourse formation? 4) what future scenarios are proposed for Europe?

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Representation of Desire and Femininity in Japan's Consumer Culture: A Critical Discourse Analysis

This paper explores representations of *femininity* and *desire* in connection to *otherness* in late modernity. The paper proceeds as a case discourse analysis of a singularly important 1987 advertising campaign, "*Hoshii mono ga hoshii* (I want what I want)" for Seibu Department Store, an energetic driving force for Japan's taste culture.

This paper focuses on both the textual sphere of the campaign and the socio-historical/cultural background of the Japanese consumer society in relation to the semiotic and the social. Thus, critical discourse analysis (CDA) as the methodology offered by Chouliaraki and Fairclough is chosen. CDA encompasses three types of analysis: (1) analysis of text, which includes both the verbal and the visual, (2) analysis of processes of text production, consumption and distribution, and (3) analysis of the discursive event as a whole. In order to fulfil (2) and (3), this research also chooses interviews to the advertiser and its advertising creative staff as an ethnographic method.

Theoretically, I employ Judith Butler's constructs on gender and articulate concepts of the subject, desire and otherness as well as femininity in connection to Butler's construct of *performativities*. In particular, I explore Butler's interpretation of a Hegelian notion of *Aufhebung*, which has threefold meaning in English: to lift up, to cancel and to preserve. According to Butler, *Aufhebung* is a 'developing sequence' of desire, 'consuming desire, desire for recognition and desire for another desire.' Desire is connected to the subject's capacity for self-knowledge.

Through analysis of the above mentioned advertising campaign, this paper argues two points. First, late modernity of Japanese urban lifestyle possesses the notion of *Aufhebung* in connection to value, self-awareness and recognition. Second, such a consumer driven society and its saturated affluence, simultaneously, send *Aufhebung*, the power of individual desire of self-knowledge, away to ambiguity and transform it to simulacra, which appears to be a representation of both symbolic annihilation as well as a plastic hope of femininity.

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Us and Them in *Diva* Magazine: From the Inside Looking Out

Critical discourse analysis is concerned with unequal power relations and the victims of the discriminatory discourses those imbalances produce. But while much work has exposed elite ideologies at work in mainstream *discourse about minorities*, critical approaches have rarely been put to use in analysing *minority discourses*. The paper reports from my current research, doing the latter with regard to lesbian magazine *Diva*.

Women's magazines have long been analysed where the construction of heterosexual womanhood is under scrutiny; men's magazines too have more recently attracted academics concerned with masculinity. Despite the strength of the scholarship in this area, work analysing in-group media representations of lesbians and lesbian identity is limited – an omission made all the more striking by virtue of the highly persuasive nature of 'specialist' magazines. Since the mid-1990s British women have read *Diva*, the only nationwide lesbian magazine, in their thousands, turning to it to make contact with others and learn about their sexual identity.

My research analyses, through a combination of content and (critical) discourse analysis, the (re)production of lesbian identity in *Diva* magazine. The paper includes work from a content analysis focused on pronoun use, a subsequent exploration of their semantic prosody, and analysis of the construction of the groups 'Us' and 'Them' across 10 years of the magazine, from its launch in 1994 to 2004. We know or can imagine how the mainstream media represent lesbians. What have lesbian media got to say?

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The Influence of the Changing Context on Identities in Narratives: The Case of Two Interviews with a Former Hooligan

Narratives can be considered as an important aspect of human life, since through them people are able to express themselves as individuals. Therefore, it is fairly logical that the study of narratives and identity became closely intertwined, since it is exactly in these discourses that identity constructions have many opportunities to flourish. Moreover, narratives are closely related to their contexts: they are not only context-changing, but they are also context-reflecting (De Fina 2000: 133).

In this paper, we focus on this link between narratives, identity and the changing context by studying two narratives of a young man who used to be an active hooligan of a Belgian football club a couple of years ago. The two narratives were co-constructed in two interviews with the same interviewer, but the context changed because of the time lapse between the two moments of interviewing. The first interview was carried out six years ago, when the interviewee had just stopped being an active hooligan, while the second interview took place this year, when he was still a fan of the same football club, had managed to keep on abstaining from violence, and when he had just become father for the first time.

In our analyses, we look at the way the interviewee constructs his identities, among others by his self-categorizations as a hooligan, which can be regarded as a 'transient' categorization, as opposed to the more 'stable' categorization of father (Jayyusi 1984: 66). Under the influence of the latter self-categorization in the second interview, which has been described to be quite powerful (Wortham and Gadsden 2006), we expect to find a different way of positioning between the two interviews. However, the data show us that this link between the context and the interviewee's identity constructions is not as clear-cut as expected.

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‘What’s the Club Scene Like in Canada’? The Construction of a ‘Humane’ Identity in Pro- and Anti-seal Hunt Discourse

Since Al Gore’s *An Inconvenient Truth*, environmental discourse has gained significantly in economic and political value, thus resulting in a heightened level of commodification. At the same time, however, it has become apparent that the discursive power of ecological issues manifests itself in the degree to which its implicit scenarios permeate through society and force actors to reconceptualize their interests and recognize new problems and opportunities. Indeed, eco-politics critically depends on the specific social construction of issues needing attention, inevitably implying a set of social representations mediated through discursive practices. Whether or not environmental issues appear as problematic then depends on the way they are discursively framed and constructed. This, in turn, leads to the emergence of structured ways of arguing, and actors may position themselves differently over time as part of an overall strategy. As positions shift over time, therefore, it becomes important for all parties to secure their existing member base through strategies of identity construction.

This contribution on the borders of linguistics, sociology and communication studies sets out to reveal and evaluate the strength and scope of those elements of environmental discourse that are connoted by identity. More specifically, we seek to demonstrate which discursive strategies pro- and anti-sealing actors adopt to construct and stage the opposition between a ‘humane’ in-group (Us) and an ‘inhumane’ out-group (Them). To this end, we have constructed a corpus around ‘Seal Hunt’ (2007), the first televised documentary to take an openly pro-sealing stance, and the interdiscursively linked texts produced by the two other actors it depicts : the Humane Society of the United States and the Canadian Government.

First, we will identify the relevant lexical units in our tripartite corpus, and elaborate a typology of them. To this end, we have constructed a tetrahedral framework that draws on the two-dimensional approach of Poirier (1995). Second, we will proceed with a critical discourse analysis, which will allow us to uncover the identity-connoted sense these units convey (Wodak *et al.*, 1999). Extrapolation of these observations will allow us to demonstrate how communication strategies exploit the symbiosis between language as a functional means of communication and language as the carrier of a shared set of values to discursively construct a ‘humane’ identity that assures its bearer ethical peace of mind.

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“War and Terror” and the War in Iraq: Collocational Profile of War in a Corpus on the 2003 Conflict in Iraq

CorDis (*Corpora and Discourse*) is a modular corpus of political and media discourse regarding the conflict in Iraq in 2003, gathered by various research groups in the framework of a PRIN project funded by the Italian Ministry of University and Research. XML-valid, TEI-conformant, *CorDis* is made up of independent sub-corpora comprising a total of about 5,000,000 words. Most texts date back to the period in which the initial invasion of Iraq took place, although some sub-corpora go beyond this time span. All the sub-corpora, however, relate to the conflict and have been chosen in order to provide an overview of how this war was talked about in different contexts. For this purpose the project concentrates on a selection of interrelated political and media discourse types in order to highlight how political messages are first forged and debated in political arenas, then reworked through negotiation and argumentation with the press and, finally, reported to the public by news media. Discourse types include parliamentary debates, news conferences, newspapers, TV news programmes and parliamentary inquiries, most of which both from the UK and the US.

In line with one of the objectives of the *CorDis* project, which aims to demonstrate that the combination of qualitative and quantitative linguistic analysis enhances researchers' analytical capacity, the present paper exploits the corpus in order to show how the lexical item *war* – obviously a highly relevant word in a corpus relating to the Iraqi conflict – points to different discourse strategies in each of the discourse types included in the corpus.

Different collocational profiles are thus shown as being associated to *war* in different discourse types as well as in different countries (i.e. in the United Kingdom vs. in the United States).

The investigation conducted on the corpus shows that, despite its being a very frequent word, *war* is generally not chosen to refer to the conflict in Iraq. Especially in some discourse types, *war* actually refers either to previously fought wars (e.g. the two World Wars) or to the war on terror as a justification of the military action. Therefore, other ways of representing the military operations taking place in Saddam Hussein's country in the discourse types under investigation will be examined.

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The Discourse of (In)Security in Political Rhetoric

The public and political language space of the contemporary world is dominated by security discourses that are fuelled by psychological insecurity. In particular, the rhetoric of the so-called 'war on terror' and the war in Iraq is transposed to the rhetoric of political leadership, producing a meta-discourse of ontological fear that is used for strategic domination of Australian federal politics. This paper

investigates the manipulative aspects of political rhetoric and the linguistic and social-psychological strategies that shape the dynamic relationship - mediated by fear - between discourse and power. I identify a number of recurrent motifs (in formulaic phrases, keywords, and metaphorical constructions) which form a constellation of discursive elements in temporal, spatial, and ideational alignments that index binary constructions of security and insecurity, certainty and fear, and moral courage and cowardice.

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Critical Discourse Analysis of American News Reporting on the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

Language can be considered a medium for ideological construction: through language, we develop, express and share our understanding of the way the social world is constructed as intersubjective concepts. The language of the mass media plays a powerful role in constructing and reinforcing people's understanding of social values. This paper seeks to find out how ideology influences and frames the American elite news media's reporting on the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games using selected American newspapers from 23/09/2007 to 22/10/2007. These three newspapers are *The New York Times*, *The Washington Post*, and *The Los Angeles Times* which have been long considered premier news sources. The study uses qualitative Critical Discourse Analysis and is both descriptive and interpretative. Moreover, the study will provide description of the actual content and interpretation of this content in socio-political context. This study aims to explore the relation between language, power and ideology as well as their effects on the news media themselves. It is intended to raise the readers critical language awareness.

Poster Session

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The Representation and Construction of Gender Identity in the Contemporary Novel “ *We are Getting Used to it*”

Every person is an out-product of the time and setting in which he/she is brought up. In other words, the character and identity of a person is constructed by the socio-cultural and or socio-political condition in which the person is raised. Hence, the identity and social position of a person can be constructed and confirmed through one's interaction with others. Then, one way, among others, to detect the identity of a person is through the linguistic options used. The present study aims at investigating the effect of different time and settings on the construction of gender. To do so, it is to study in detail a contemporary Persian novel in which there are three female characters belonging to different generations and to find out how they discursively represent and make a sense of self as well as identity. Of these three characters, One (the grandmother) was born and brought up before the revolution, the other (middle-aged) was born and raised before the revolution, but has made a living after the revolution and the third one (a teenager) belongs to a post-revolutionary one. It is noticed that the different genders are not necessarily displaying and using distinct linguistic devices; they, in fact, depending upon the context and their intension may sometimes shift from one discursive device to the other.

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Critical Discourse Analysis and the Biographical Sociology: An Attempt at Linking both Perspectives. On the Example of Research on Higher Education in Poland

With reference to the general aim of this project (CADAAD), that is cross-disciplinary communication in critical discourse research, I would like to put forward and discuss a methodological proposal of combining a CDA perspective (specifically that, which is expressed in a Norman Fairclough's approach) with the biographical sociology perspective (in its version proposed by Fritz Schütze).

CDA aims at adopting a complex field of discourse studies. It represents a linguistic approach to discourse on the one hand, concentrated on features of language means that determine an internal text organization and communicative qualities. On the other hand, its critical research is focused on macrosociological questions. Last but not least, the centre of interest of CDA is focused on the space

between these 'internal' and 'external' approaches, that is an ethnographic approach. It offers an insight into rules of formation of speech acts and their interpretation in the real course of communication processes located in different contexts.

The programme of CDA, however interdisciplinary it seems to be by its very nature, lacks something. Although there are the types of CDA that come from conversational analysis and are carried out in institutional contexts, they still remain critical text analyses, aiming at disclosing cultural repertoires, symbols and argumentations used in specific situations. The narrative interview, one of a large number of data collection techniques within the discussed biographical sociology, produces texts as well. And yet these texts may offer something new to this ethnographical and at the same time microsociological approach to discourse.

They are the records of temporal aspects of the organization of biographical experiences. What is more, particular stress is laid here on the link between these experiences in terms of their content and culturally shaped ways of relating them, which are the result of the participation of an individual in crossing and discussing social worlds. Although this technique is highly structuralised and thus may be considered far from the natural conversation, the narrative constraints enable to reconstruct interactions or, to put it more precisely, interactional implications of specific biographical situations.

To illustrate the proposed link between these two perspectives, I would like to present the results of the research conducted in the field of higher education in Poland. The research focus was on students' associations and organizations as they operate as a part of the system under market pressures and as such have to respond to the demands of the Bologna Process. The interviewees were asked to produce their life stories as the members of these organizations.

The results of critical discourse analysis of their web pages, that is cultural repertoires, symbols, ideologies and myths were confronted with experiences and everyday life practices of the students. In their stories containing some narratives on the individual strategies of adaptation to the institutional life and its dilemmas one could see the interplay between their individual and collective identity. This interplay had an impact, as the analyses shown, on the transformations of these organizations themselves.

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Pragmatic and Semantic Implication in Bush's Radio Speech about War on Terror

Critical Discourse analysis (CDA) is a theoretical approach strongly connected with other disciplines. (Wodak 2003, Fairclough 1989, 2003). Fairclough (1989) highlighted the important role of sociolinguistics that has shown that the variation does not depend upon individual choices, because it is a product of a social differentiation. In fact language varies according social setting, the social identities of people in interactions and so on.

Thus, the main objective of an analyst should not be just analysing text, but analysing the *relationship between texts, interactions and contexts*.

On the basis of this crucial distinction, Fairclough identified three dimensions of *Critical Discourse analysis*, - the second point of my investigation:

- *Description*
- *Interpretation*
- *Explanation*

Description is concerned with the analysis of formal properties of the text; *Interpretation* is focused on the relationship between text and interaction; *Explanation* concerns the connection of interaction with social context.

Interpretation is a crucial point in order to investigate the relationship between situational context and discourse type. In this stage the main questions are: what's going on?, who's involved?, In what relations? What's the role of language in what's going on?

The study will investigate the strong connection between Critical discourse analysis approach and pragmatic, semantic values of linguistic structures and phrases in Bush's radio speeches about

terrorism in 2005. In particular, the attention will be focused on specific lexical choices employed to refer to the two opposite parties in the war on terror, ie terrorists and American troops, and their semantic and pragmatic implications, that is, the cultural values and concepts conveyed in the pragmatic interaction between The President and the American people. Moreover, a part of the analysis will be devoted to the pronominal system with its pragmatic values. Who are the people involved when they are referred to by the pronoun *we*? When is the pronoun *I* preferred to *we*? The employ of Corpus Linguistics approach will provide interesting evidence of the promiscuity and ambiguity of pronouns.

In short, in the texts taken into consideration, linguistic, semantic and pragmatic implications in CDA will reveal a variety of aspects in political and social interactions.

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'I Paid for this Class, so I Deserve a Better Grade': The Development of a Conceptual Blend

A student who was unsatisfied with his final grade in my class said to me, "I paid for this class, so I deserve a better grade." This odd scenario is a variation on the scene in which a student says, "I spent so much time/I worked so hard, why didn't I get a better grade?" These students assume that they purchase a good grade with their tuition dollars, time, and effort. This attitude about education and grading arises from the history of grading, and can be explained in terms of the *conceptual blend* that these students employ in their assumptions about the nature of education and grading.

Historically, teachers use grades to evaluate student performance, punish poor performance, and encourage better performance. However, grade inflation and grade compression, coupled with the shift away from corporal punishment and public shaming, have reduced the evaluative force of grades. Students no longer expect to be beaten or shamed—or to even receive a "C."

These changes in students' assumptions about grading can best be explained in terms of the cognitive linguistic notion of *conceptual blending*. Students conceive of education in terms of 'an exchange of objects of value' schema, wherein the student pays the teacher—in money, time, and effort—for a good (a body of knowledge) and a service (teaching). However, education traditionally employs a specialized version of that schema, in which payment is exchanged both for objects of value (knowledge, teaching) and an evaluation of the payer's status or performance (much as one pays a doctor to evaluate one's health). Grade inflation and the shift away from punishing students for poor performance has led students to develop a blended concept of education, combining elements from the 'exchange of objects of value' schema with elements from the schema of 'exchanging an object of value for an evaluation of the payer.' In the blended schema, the grade is no longer an evaluative measure of performance, but rather is just one more object of value, a part of 'what the student pays for' with tuition dollars, time, and effort. This complex blended conceptual space also draws elements from such schemas as, 'time and effort are objects of value'; 'the value of a service may be set arbitrarily by the provider'; and 'a grade is an object given arbitrarily by the teacher' (as opposed to an object earned by the student as an objective measure of their work).

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Advertising to Canada's Official Language Groups: Standardization or Adaptation? A Critical Discourse Analysis

As linguists of the Vienna University of Economics and Business Administration we apply discourse analysis to external enterprise communication, in particular, print advertising. An interesting field in this context is the "publicité québécoise" (Francophone advertising in Québec), since it targets a part of the Canadian population that disposes of its own cultural values strongly differing from those of the (numerically) dominant Anglophone population. According to Billig (1995) national identities are constantly reproduced through beliefs, assumptions, representations and social practices. Advertising plays an important role in this process; it reflects and perpetuates national identities. In general, referring to advertising in Canada, marketers have to decide, whether to adapt their advertising according to the language group targeted or to use a standardized approach. A qualitative analysis of advertisements drawn from a Canadian magazine, which is published in English (Chatelaine) and French (Châtelaine), was conducted. The analysis of the verbal representations was based on Halliday's (2004) Systemic Functional Linguistics and Fairlough's (2003) approach of analyzing discourse. Moreover, for the analysis of the visual representations the *Grammar of Visual Design Model* by Kress and van Leeuwen (2006) was used as a theoretical

construct. Their model is based on social semiotics and allows for making critical judgements on discourse. We found that whereas verbal representations in English advertisements stress what is done, in French advertisements they focus on the results. Furthermore, in view of the communicative strategy, English advertisements highlight the price-performance ratio, while French advertisements refer to the pleasure the recipient may derive from the product. We illustrated that there seems to be a need to adapt advertising to the targeted language groups in Canada. In addition, we showed that it is worth investigating, in a systematic way, which different strategies are employed. This can help advertisers to increase the effectiveness of their ads.

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Towards Critical Media Literacy (with CDA)

To state that contemporary information-based societies are pervaded by mass media is almost a truism, although many particulars of the relation between mass media and society still await exploration, as the growth of research into media effects seems to indicate. For discourse analysts, media constitute an 'order of discourse' that bridges the public and private domain of communication and that entails a set of institutionalized, though constantly evolving and diversifying, discursive practices aimed at mass audiences. With the increasing significance of media in many spheres of life, a process sometimes referred to as medialization, the question of media literacy appears to require more scrutiny.

Literacy is commonly understood as a set of skills that enable people to process and create texts (in the broad sense of the word). It can be thus assumed that there are also specific skills necessary to appropriately construe mass-mediated texts, in which discourse elements are frequently complemented by visual and auditory effects. Skillful 'decoding' of such media messages, sometimes identified as *functional* literacy, is obligatory to be able to consume them. However, yet another sort of skills is needed to deconstruct or challenge dominant representations in the media, especially when they legitimize social inequalities, cultural oppression or abuse of power. This could be termed *critical* media literacy. Arguably, a prerequisite for this type of literacy is gaining awareness that media do not reflect reality, but rather construct it to suit their audiences and their own interests, as mainstream mass-media conglomerates are often powerful players on the public scene.

The purpose of this presentation will be to problematize the notion of media literacy by suggesting which critical skills are needed to become media literate. In addition, it will be argued that critical discourse analysis is a productive theoretical and methodological platform which could underpin critical media literacy research, as both share the ideal of fostering empowerment through exposing insidious ideologies, bias or manipulation. The discussion will be complemented with exemplary analyses of how popular media tend to report on scientific discoveries and how to critically deconstruct such messages.

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The Discourse Representation of the Zapatistas: Universalism and Regionalism in Discourse

On January 1st 1994, in the Lacandona jungle in the south of Mexico, a deep-rooted historical conflict with an antiglobalist profile emerged between the indigenous people of Chiapas and the Mexican government. The Zapatista Army for National Liberation (EZLN) led by 4 Indian chiefs and Comandante Marcos declared war on the Mexican state and NAFTA (TLC). They demanded elementary rights, land, dignity and freedom. Since then the movement has gone beyond local

boundaries, getting international recognition not only for its challenging way of practising local democracy but also for its pluralist speeches addressed to local and external(outside Mexico) social actors.

In this discussion I analyse the argumentative strategies of the Zapatistas' discourse that can be bounded to conceptualisations of universalism and regionalism. I discuss these strategies under the framework of political discourse analysis and social theory.

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Discourses of Equality and Diversity in the Public Sector

Discourses of diversity have replaced those of equal opportunity or social justice in many Western democracies. While the notion of diversity is seemingly empowering through its recognition of cultural, gender, religious and racial difference within nation states, the emergence of this discourse during the 1990's has been in the context of neo-liberal managerialist discourses that assume social action is fully explicable through theories of maximizing self interest (Blackmore 2006). In my (ongoing) PhD-research, I investigate the assumption that despite their seemingly progressive stance, the discourse(s) of diversity during the 1990's and 2000's have been mobilized and operationalized within market and managerialist (discursive and social) frames that tend to *limit* the possibilities of delivering its promise of more inclusiveness and equity.

An analysis of Action Plans for diversity in the Belgian public sector shows that, although the discourse has shifted from equality/equal opportunities to diversity, the assumptions and presuppositions behind the actual HR-policy are still directed towards uniformity and a classical view on merit.

As a contrast, the discourse in the DG Administration of the European Commission, has apparently *not* shifted towards diversity. My interviews with persons who work in the Unit that is responsible for equal opportunities and non-discrimination in the E.C.'s personnel administration show that this has largely to do with the fact that the key policy makers are Francophones who do not favour this concept, and prefer to "*keep on talking*" (sic) about equality and non-discrimination.

So, in different (but still comparable) contexts (namely the Belgian federal public service for Personnel and Organization, and the EC DG Administration), different discourses on diversity and equality/equal opportunities exist. It is interesting to see what the different discourses are, (that is the research phase I am now) and which are the defining (contextual and other) factors that influence the hegemony of some discourses of equality and diversity. In my research, I link discourse to ideology, and I try to recover markers and traces of ideology (namely what I think is the ideology of diversity) through the use of pragmatics. Another aim of my research is to show that critical discourse analysis is useful for social sciences research, and also public administration research, which is up till now rather positivist. The paper will contain my theoretical framework, as well as the first results of the analysis of my corpus material.

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On Construction of Violence in News Agencies Iraq Reports: Putting into Context

The paper deals with the representation of violence in Iraq reports of two global news agencies, AP and Reuters. It aims at showing, in particular, how conventions of news writing affect the ideals advocated by the two news agencies: those of objectivity and factuality.

The overall picture of the ongoing violence in Iraq after the U.S.-led invasion in 2003 has been extremely complex. The perpetrators of various attacks come from an abundance of groups. In addition to the three sects (Sunni and Shiite Muslims and Kurds), there are rival factions within the sects; there is a possible connection to al-Qaida; criminal gangs carry out kidnappings and murders, etc. Iraqi and U.S. troops chasing “insurgents” often kill Iraqi civilians, too. President George W. Bush sees Iraq as the “central front on the war on terror” (March 20, 2006).

Reporting on the Iraq violence in a consistent way is thus a challenging task. Furthermore, the very conventions of news discourse – the ‘objective’ writing style (cf. White 1998) and the traditional structure of news stories (see van Dijk 1988; Bell 1991) – contribute to contradictions. On the one hand, when news agency journalists report e.g. on a bomb attack, they usually refer to perpetrators by generic terms (*gunmen, insurgents, suicide bombers/attackers*, etc.); or give the Actor role (cf. Halliday 1994) to inanimate objects or nominalizations (*bomb(s), bombing(s), bomb attacks*, etc.). They are also cautious about categorizing the attack or blaming any specific group. Sometimes they present their deductions indirectly; saying, for example, that the attacks “bore the hallmarks of al-Qaida in Iraq militants” (AP Oct. 15, 2007). On the other hand, sections putting the attacks into context – common in longer dispatches – show rather explicitly how journalists have interpreted the overall situation. Often journalists, for instance, unify the otherwise vaguely defined acts of violence under a single label. In my data, the most popular label of this kind is *sectarian violence*. The following example comes from Reuters (Febr. 18, 2007):

“... the bombing of a Shi’ite shrine in Samarra a year ago unleashed a *wave of sectarian violence that has killed tens of thousands of people*” (my italics).

My data have been collected from AP and Reuters wire reports in February and October, 2007. A third batch will be gathered in February 2008, as I want to look at the violence as an ongoing narrative, too; to discover possible “changes of emphasis” (cf. Toolan 1988:237).

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Analyzing political engagement: The case of evolving political identities among the Moroccan population of Antwerp, Belgium (1964-present) from a linguistic pragmatic and poststructuralist perspective

This poster investigates the possibilities of a rapprochement between (1) linguistic pragmatics conceived as the study of linguistic phenomena from the perspective of their usage properties and processes and (2) poststructuralist perspectives on discourse conceived as a relational totality of signifying sequences that constitute a more or less coherent framework for what can be said and done. Both traditions are infused with an awareness of the hybrid relationship between thought, representation and reality. Consequently, they find themselves concerned with pragmatic aspects of meaning generation. The hypothesis that both perspectives could be articulated into a coherent framework suited for empirical analysis, will be tested by analysis of (a) co-constructed narratives on identity politics within migrant new social movements and of (b) publicly accessible data of various genres produced by representatives and sympathizers of these organisations from 1964 onwards. Empirical ideology research on societal debates demands the inclusion of a variety of discursive genres and levels of analysis. Such levels include patterns of word choice, implication, and presupposition-carrying constructions, interaction profiles and global meaning constructs. Exactly what linguistic tools are most appropriate for an analysis of ideological patterns of political debates within Moroccan communities of Antwerp, Belgium, is the principle question informing this poster presentation. The relevance of this project overflows the porous domains of linguistics and political philosophy. The poststructuralist concern with open, contingent and productive ideologies is also relevant within other disciplines informing this project, ranging from oral and poststructuralist history over anthropology and sociology to political philosophy.