

Language & Society  
RC 25 of the International Sociological Association

# Language and Society Newsletter

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## Editor's Message

This is the sixth issue of LANGUAGE & SOCIETY, the Newsletter of the Research Committee 25 of the International Sociological Association (ISA). Readers will have the opportunity to find out important information about the activities of our Research Committee.

First of all, you will find the call for papers for the upcoming XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology, titled "Facing an Unequal World: Challenges for Global Sociology", which is to be held in Yokohama, Japan, July 13-19 2013.

You will also find information about the opportunity to publish your work in the e-journal "*Language, Discourse, & Society*". Please remember that the call for articles for *Language, Discourse & Society* is open on a permanent basis; at the moment the fourth issue is almost ready, and it will be published in July. You will find the call for papers for *Language, Discourse, & Society* in the Newsletter. I would like to thank the contributors of the first three issues of *Language, Discourse & Society* for the high quality of their articles. In case you have not read the first and the second issue of *Language, Discourse & Society*, feel free to download them at: <http://www.language-and-society.org/journal/issues.html>).

*Language, Discourse, & Society* is an international peer reviewed journal with a scientific board composed by the members of the RC25 executive board. It is published twice annually in electronic form, and it is open to articles dedicated to all aspects of sociological analyses of language, discourse and representation. The journal has its ISSN code and it's going to be listed in the most important databases of Open Access Journals. In this newsletter you will also find important information regarding the awards launched by the Research Committee on Language & Society of the International Sociological Association, one for graduate students and one for scholars.

The Newsletter you are reading contains a news section about conferences, publishing opportunities and relevant information from the members. I would like to stress that the

Newsletter has benefited from feedback from readers in the past, so please send information about conferences, grants and publishing opportunities which might be of interest for other RC25 members.

As usual, If you have any suggestions or criticisms, please do not hesitate to contact the Newsletter editor at: federico.farini@unimore.it

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## Call for papers for the XVIII ISA World Congress of Sociology

### CALL FOR PAPERS THE XVIII ISA WORLD CONFRESS OF SOCIOLOGY YOKOHAMA, JAPAN JULY 13-19, 2014

#### RC 25 Program Co-Organizers:

Amado Alarcón, Rovira & Virgili University, Spain. Email: [amado.alarcon@urv.net](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.net)  
Celine-Marie Pascale, American University, United States. Email: [pascale@american.edu](mailto:pascale@american.edu)

Below is a call for papers for each of 14 sessions organized by RC25. Abstracts will be accepted online June3-September 30, 2013. If you have questions about any specific session, please feel free to contact the session organizer for more information.

On-line abstracts submission: June 3, 2013 - September 30, 2013 - 24:00 GMT  
[www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014](http://www.isa-sociology.org/congress2014)

**RC 25 Program Co-Organizers:** Amado Alarcón, Rovira & Virgili University, Spain. Email: [amado.alarcon@urv.net](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.net) and Celine-Marie Pascale, American University, United States. Email: [pascale@american.edu](mailto:pascale@american.edu)

#### Program Theme: The Language of Inequality

##### Migrations and Conditions of Belonging

Organizer & Chair: Erzsébet Barát, University of Szeged, Hungary. Email: [zsazsa@lit.u-szeged.hu](mailto:zsazsa@lit.u-szeged.hu)

This session seeks talks that explore the relationship between linguistic and cultural dimensions of (collective) identity formation. We expect papers that situate their research within multilingual/multicultural context and examine the complex interpersonal negotiations of diverse ideologies of belonging.

We are interested in papers that problematize the commonsense assumption and its ideological effects that adoption of languages (dialects) should automatically and inherently entail adoption of life style. This assumption can result in apparently oppositional dominant language ideologies that “speaking the local language” should be a ‘natural’ cause for either a concern (in hostile dispositions towards “invasion”) or automatic satisfaction (interested in unproblematic ‘integration’), yet equally producing relations of inequality.

The papers should therefore ideally explore the tensions effected by the fact that the various languages/dialects do not hold out the same cultural capital. They would focus on how various language competencies contribute to the distinction between desirable and non-desirable flows of people in the global processes of inclusion-integration. At the same time we are also interested in papers that address migrants’ and relevant institutions’ decisions about language learning or planning and interrogate their conceptualizations of

‘speaking a language’ and the ideological work the particular meanings perform in the struggles over the conditions of exclusion/inclusion.

### **Online interaction: The changing meanings of social context**

Organizer & Chair: Anders Persson, Lund University, Sweden. Email: [anders.persson@soc.lu.se](mailto:anders.persson@soc.lu.se)

Our understanding of communication and social interaction is to a great degree founded on physical proximity – indeed the sociological meaning of situations where people meet assumes face-to-face interaction. One example is the system requirements that Goffman formulated regarding talk as a communication system in his article “Replies and Responses” (1976). Not surprisingly physical proximity is more or less taken for granted in this article.

A lot of today’s communication and interaction are however conducted in absence of physical proximity. Of course this holds for older media such as the telephone, but it is an increasingly pervasive condition given the rise of “new media” (e.g. Facebook and Twitter), as well as in electronic environments such as e-learning, e-working, e-gaming, e-dating and comes with social consequences that include e-bullying and e-hatred. In these contexts individuals communicate and interact in total and/or partial absence of physical proximity.

This session seeks papers that take up a broad range of debates on this topic including but not limited to the following questions. Are there corresponding theoretical developments in fields of communication and social interaction that can take into consideration the absence of physical proximity? Similarly what are the corresponding methodological developments that are needed to study communication and social interaction in absence of physical proximity? How can we understand this phenomenon as part of a special kind of “linguistic turn”? Does it hold specific consequences for traditional axes of inequality such as age, gender, ethnicity and class? And which substitutes for physical proximity can be observed and how do they influence our understanding of social interaction?

This session is open to all theoretical, analytical and methodological approaches as far as they focus on communication and social interaction in absence of physical proximity.

### **Popular & Sociological Discourses on Inequality**

Organizer & Chair: Frédéric Moulène. University of Strasbourg, France. Email: [frederic.moulene@voila.fr](mailto:frederic.moulene@voila.fr).

Scholars are not immune from the commonsense knowledge that popular discourses construct. For example, many researchers endorsed the simplistic vision of an irreversible movement toward a society where class differences no longer mattered. Consider U.S. President George Bush's assertion that "class was for Europeans" and added "We Americans are not going to let ourselves be divided by class" or French President Sarkozy's vision of a classless society; even Socialist President Hollande rarely speaks of class. Classless does indeed appear to be a popular media discourse—the word "class" is seldom even used. At the same time, and paradoxically, the opposite has occurred, notably in the United States and Britain, where the neoliberal discourse sometimes took inequalities as acceptable realities because dynamic on an economical aspect. Pierre Bourdieu argued that sociology, as scientific approach, has to make an epistemological break with “common sense.” Although the entire sociological community widely agrees

with this general principle, we are not immune to accepting convenient simplifications that we accept as evidence. Scholars as distinctive as Giddens seems to have embraced the notion of societies undivided by class. This session seeks papers that will examine relationships between sociological discourses and the commonsense discourses in media and popular views about the presence and meaning of "class". We invite papers that explore both gaps and resonances between popular and sociological discourses.

### **Identity and institutional categorization**

Organizer & Chair: Frida Petersson, University of Gothenburg, Sweden. Email: [frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se](mailto:frida.petersson@socwork.gu.se)

This session is concerned with language and interaction, with an emphasis on the way language functions and is used within institutional settings and through institutional dialogues. Institutional categories such as "homeless", "unemployed", or "alcoholics" with accompanying subcategories, are used to make sense of the circumstances, lives and personal concerns of the help-seeking individuals, as well as to facilitate and legitimize decisions. While such categories may be crucial for professional work, these discursive environments also produce more or less stigmatized institutional identities.

However, those who are attributed troubled identities do not simply accept them but talk back or develop counter discourses. In this session we will from a micro-sociological perspective explore how institutional discourses exercise power, create, reproduce and express inequality. This links to the overall conference theme on facing inequality, in that it mirrors the broader global debate relating to the rhetoric and discretionary power of human service organizations working with groups "at the margins" of society.

In this session the aim is to explore situated talk and interaction in a variety of institutional practices, representing many different voices, including the ones of clients/users, from different perspectives. Participants are encouraged to use and expand new theoretical and analytical approaches and ideas on this subject matter. Papers based on theoretically informed empirical studies are especially welcome.

### **Activism, Media and Justice**

Co-organized by Dr. Roberta Villalon, Associate Professor, St. John's University, United States), [villalor@stjohns.edu](mailto:villalor@stjohns.edu) and Dr. Natalie Byfield, Associate Professor, St. John's University, United States, [byfieldn@stjohns.edu](mailto:byfieldn@stjohns.edu)

Chair: Dr. Roberta Villalon, Associate Professor, St. John's University

Discussant: Dr. Natalie Byfield, Associate Professor, St. John's University

Texts – cultural representations that are signifiers of social interactions, practices, institutions, structures – inevitably reflect and often challenge power and power relations. The varied components, forms, and uses of language and the structures of discourse result from and contribute to multiple constructions, deconstructions and reconstructions of intersecting relations of inequality. In this panel, we seek to explore the relationships between the languages of collective struggles for equality, and the ways in which they converge and/or diverge with media and systems of justice across the world.

The realms of activism, media, and justice have all different paces, dynamics and structures. The three, however, are interrelated. For example, activists make use of media to communicate their demands and raise their claims for justice, while media re-interpret those messages as they disseminate news about collective struggles' losses and gains, as the justice system absorbs and/or rejects such collective demands in various degrees.

The languages spoken in each realm as well as the possible conversations and understandings between them are rich sites of sociological investigation: they function as magnifying lenses for embedded inequalities and the unfolding of struggles to alter power relations. Intersecting gender, sexual, class, racial, and ethnic social inequalities filter and feed languages, discourses, and conversations of and between activists, media, and justice systems, while all these struggle to keep or dismantle the very same inequalities. Researchers across the world are welcome to share particular analyses of such relationships while contributing to theoretical debates on the links between language, inequalities, and power broadly defined.

### **Old and new conditions of language endangerment**

Organizer & Chair: Olga Kazakevich, Research Computing Centre, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia. Email: [kazakevich.olga@gmail.com](mailto:kazakevich.olga@gmail.com)

Discussant: Svetlana Burkova, Novosibirsk State Technical University. Email: [burkova\\_s@mail.ru](mailto:burkova_s@mail.ru)

The value of cultural and linguistic diversity is now widely acknowledged, as is the fact that in the modern world this diversity is seriously endangered. Linguistic inequality can be currently observed in the overwhelming majority of multilingual communities all over the world. Linguistic inequality is among the most significant factors leading to language shift and thus contributing to language endangerment.

The objective of the session is to examine various components, manifestations, and consequences of linguistic inequality, as well as the particular social, geographical, and historical contexts in which language shifts develop. We would like to consider to what extent language ideologies are shaped by political economies and their institutions.

We invite papers that explore the conditions under which families choose not to pass their native languages on to their children analyzing particular situations of language endangerment all over the world from an historical perspective.

### **Producing Counter-Hegemonic Knowledge**

Organizer & Chair: Nadezhda Georgieva-Stankova, Trakia University, Bulgaria. Email: [nadyageorgieva@abv.bg](mailto:nadyageorgieva@abv.bg)

Facing a world of rising social inequality, sociology needs to further elaborate strategies for studying the mechanisms through which hegemonic knowledge is created, sustained and resisted. Understanding the production and circulation of counter-hegemonic knowledge is increasingly important. Studies of language offer us powerful tools both for developing insight into how dominant forces manufacture consent and for understanding active resistance to relations of domination.

The session aims to explore power contestation and resistance through language and discourse. More particularly, papers included in this session will analyze how people actively create and resist articulations of dominant power in their particular social settings (Hall, 1996). Also of interest are papers that examine the nature of power residing in various inter-discursive forms of ideology in producing consent (Gramsci, 1992; 1996), which help to “hegemonize” the “national popular” existing in everyday discourse, practices and interactions (Hall, 1985).

Particular attention will be paid to social access to the production of discourse, speaking out particular visions of social justice, and to the control, circulation and regulation of discourses. Therefore, we are interested in some key questions:

- Which forms of truth are promoted or subjugated in the knowledge production process?
- What are the means and strategies for resisting and subverting such hegemonic discourses producing dominance and equality?
- Who are the social agents holding the potential for such counter-hegemonic transformation?

We welcome papers that may be related to some or other of the following problems:

- Counter-hegemonic discourses regarding social groups on the basis of nationality, ethnicity / “race”, gender, sexuality, social class or disability;
- The rise of nationalism, populism and of the extreme right;
- The plight of minority or migrant groups, such as the Roma, in the contemporary context of rising discrimination, racism and xenophobia;
- The role of old and new media in maintaining or resisting dominant consensus.

### **The Language of Borders: Exclusion and Resistance**

Organizer & Chair: Trinidad Valle, Fordham University, United States. Email: [valle@fordham.edu](mailto:valle@fordham.edu)

Discourses of difference are constantly shaping and reshaping borders of all kinds. The social construction of ‘borders’ is a key area in the struggle for power in any social group: the power of naming the frontier between “us” and “them” is a central asset. In the context of a globalized, post-colonial society, borders are supposedly fluid, malleable and flexible. Yet at the same time they are reified in discourses of exclusion as solids, permanent and stable. This reified notion of stability is at the roots of current struggles over borders, in terms of nationality, ethnicity, religion, or sexuality.

Scholars have explored the process of border formation and border crossing in terms of national, race and ethnic borders. Language has been defined as a key area in the construction of borders, for example in terms of narratives on nationality and ethnicity (Bhabha, 1990; Said 1978). The concept of border has also been applied to the study of the social construction of gender and sexuality; since the pioneer discussion of Lakoff (1975) on language and gender many authors have studied the role of language in defining and legitimizing gender and sexual borders (Butler, 1990; Anzaldúa, 1987). Furthermore, the concept of border is also relevant for new areas of research: the discussion of the post-human (Haraway, 1991; Latour, 2005), involves at its core a redefinition of the borders of the human body and mind.

The panel session will discuss issues related to the construction of social borders through language, emphasizing processes of exclusion and resistance. Authors are invited to explore the multiple aspects of the discourse on borders, in different social settings. In this manner the panel looks to have an open debate relating, but not exclusive to, issues such as: discursive violence associated to border formation and border maintenance; the language of border crossing and its challenges; the relevance of an intersectional perspective to study overlapping borders; the discourse on borders and the crisis of the Nation-State; the language of migratory fluxes and bodies; and the redefinition of borders through resistance discourses.

## **Privilege and Stigma**

Organizer & Chair: Thomas Horejes, Gallaudet University, United States. Email: [Thomas.Horejes@gallaudet.edu](mailto:Thomas.Horejes@gallaudet.edu)

Language is a driving mechanism in the development and maintenance of one's cultural boundaries. In this sense, language is not only a marker of belonging to a specific culture but of one's humanity. Within and across cultures, favoring one language as a form of privilege often becomes as a socially constructed tool for measuring normalcy, stigma, and constructing what it means to be human.

This session welcomes paper submissions that focus how the production of language inequalities continue shape representations of marginalized or minority groups. Papers may also include the maintenance and/or enforcement of language use in social institutions (e.g. schools and workplaces) and the grave implications of stigmatizing practices that determine what is most "natural" and "privileged."

By examining a wide variety of inequalities in a range of societies and countries, this session aims to identify and reveal the intersecting forms of language inequalities for these marginalized or minority groups. It is through this approach that such an examination would provide resources and multiple pathways for rethinking the relationship between the center and the margins of power between themselves and society.

## **Markets, Power and Language**

Organizer & Chair: Laura García Landa. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, México. Email: [garlanster@gmail.com](mailto:garlanster@gmail.com)

Globalization has intensified both the internationalization of workplaces and increasing demands for information. The increasing importance of information and information technologies has meant that language has a central role in economy, while increasing internationalization makes the management of linguistic diversity a top priority. All of this takes place within the context of dramatic changes in immigration policies and labor organization. An increasing number of agents, such as US multinational companies and transnational political elites (i.e. European Commission), are contributing to new language policies aimed at language hegemonies within specific markets or specific social contexts. The widespread use of English in specific markets (science, business, technologies) can be understood as a part of this new hegemony, which serves the particular interests of dominant groups on a global scale. The presence of new actors and their language policies require that we revisit Bourdieu's assumptions regarding the presence of a State-based unified marketplace for language. At the same time, this new context also directs us to consider Bourdieu's approach to the ways that people who are 'legitimate language' agents can exercise their social competence, their social power, and can impose their authority. Depending on the market and the relations of power, the same discourse may produce different effects (profit/price) depending on the degree of legitimacy that the speaker has on the market. From the perspective of linguistic diversity, in a context of extended diglossia, language learning and language choice becomes crucial to have success in a context of competence for resources. In this session we seek papers that explore the relationships among language diversity and workplace practices in both public and private organizations.



### **Roundtable Session: Current debates in Japanese Scholarship on Language & Society**

Co-organized by: Amado Alarcón Alarcón, Rovira & Virgili University, Spain. Email: [amado.alarcon@urv.ca](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.ca), and Keiji Fujiyoshi, Koyasan University, Japan. Email: [fjosh524@hotmail.com](mailto:fjosh524@hotmail.com)

This session will consider a wide range of current debates regarding sociological studies of language carried out in Japan. We invite papers that contribute to the following questions: How do Japanese scholars conceptualize sociological studies of language? What methods and theories are commonly used? In what ways are various methods and theories contested? What is the place of sociological studies of language within the broader discipline of sociology? What are the main points of debate about the relationships between language and society among Japanese scholars? What are the primary sociological concepts and theories about language developed in Japan? To what extent are western concepts and theories about language limited/useful for Japanese social reality? How might distinctively Japanese theories and concepts can benefit international scholars working on language in other countries? Some research topics about language in Japanese society are of special interest for this session since they can empirically address previous questions. For example, but not limited to, some topics that can foster the debate could be old and new language hegemonies within Japan and its international context or particular relations in Japan among language, nationality, ethnicity and culture. This session is open to all scholars who are doing sociological research, theoretical or empirical, in Japan on language and society.

### **Roundtable Session: Sociological Analyses of Language**

Organizer and Chair: Celine-Marie Pascale, American University, United States. Email: [pascale@american.edu](mailto:pascale@american.edu)

Discussant: Amado Alarcón, Rovira & Virgili Universitat, Spain. Email: [amado.alarcon@urv.cat](mailto:amado.alarcon@urv.cat)

Language is an integral part of all social relations. This session will explore the unique capacities that sociological studies of language provide for understanding social and economic inequalities. We seek papers that disciplinary questions regarding the efficacy of various styles of sociological studies of language, as well as a broad range of topical issues.

Themes for paper submissions may include but are not limited to: a) Recent developments, approaches and trends in studies of language; b) Controversies and debates regarding sociological studies of language; c) Innovative studies of language; d) Methodological or theoretical problems; e) critiques and inequalities in which sociologists of language are embedded; f) studies of language in relation to discourses of social science.

### **Language and Work: Representations of Psychosocial Health at Work**

#### **Joint Session: RC 25 Language and Society (Host) and RC 30 Sociology of Work.**

Co-Organizers: Stéphanie Cassilde, Centre d'Études en Habitat Durable, Belgium. Email: [stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be](mailto:stephanie.cassilde@cehd.be), Adeline Gilson, Laboratoire d'Économie et de Sociologie du Travail, France. Email: [adeline.gilson@univ-amu.fr](mailto:adeline.gilson@univ-amu.fr)

Since the end of the 1970s working and employment conditions are worsening because of various constraints: intensification of work, casualized labour of employment, domination

of cost-effectiveness criteria, divorce between expected and concrete tasks, conflicts of values, geographical mobility, and mandatory distance between familial and work locations. These elements are even more salient in a context of crisis.

At the beginning of the 2000s agents of professional risks prevention labelled the negative effects of these constraints on psychosocial health at work “psycho-social risks” (PSR). To which extent this labelling cover the various representations systems of psychosocial health at work? Which are these various representations systems and which labelling are used in these systems? How this participate to create various classifications of psychosocial health phenomena at work? How these language elements give us information about the various ways of dealing with it?

The objective of this session is to give a central place to language in the analysis of representations of psychosocial health at work to advance sociological knowledge concerning language and work. It deals with the analysis of individuals discourses about their experiences (as workers, managers, social partners, etc.) to learn and understand the existing representations systems. It deals also with the various labelling used within these systems, and thus, finally, with classifications of psychosocial health. The aim of this joint session is to broaden the knowledge of performative power of language regarding attitudes and behaviours at work, i.e. how individuals might act/react/not act to ensure/defend their psychosocial health at work.

Contributions will shed light on the variability of representations/labelling/ classifications of psychosocial health at work. Notably, contributions will use spatial, time, sectorial, and/or intra-firm agents comparative perspective.

### **French version: Langage et Travail. Représentations de la Santé Psychosociale au Travail.**

Depuis la fin des années 1970, les conditions de travail et d’emploi se dégradent sous l’effet de contraintes multiples : intensification du travail, précarisation de l’emploi, domination des critères de rentabilité, divorce entre travail prescrit et réel, conflits de valeurs, mobilités géographiques, et distance imposée entre habitat familial et de travail. Ces éléments sont encore plus saillants en contexte de crise.

Au début des années 2000, les acteurs de la prévention des risques professionnels qualifient les effets négatifs de ces contraintes sur la santé psychosociale au travail de « risques psycho-sociaux » (RPS). Dans quelle mesure cette qualification couvre-t-elle les divers systèmes de représentations de la santé psychosociale au travail ? Quels sont ces différents systèmes de représentations et quelles qualifications sont utilisées dans ces systèmes ? Comment cela participe-t-il à la création de classifications concernant la santé psychosociale au travail ? Comment ces éléments nous éclairent-ils sur les différentes manières d’y faire face ?

L’objectif de cette session est de donner une place centrale au langage dans l’analyse des représentations de la santé psychosociale au travail afin de fournir des avancées en termes de connaissance sociologique dans les domaines du langage et du travail. Il s’agit d’analyser les discours des individus sur leurs expériences (en tant que travailleurs, chefs d’équipe, partenaire social, etc.) pour prendre connaissance et comprendre les systèmes de représentations existants. Il s’agit également d’analyser les diverses qualifications utilisées dans ces systèmes, et donc, finalement, de mieux comprendre les classifications de la santé psychosociale au travail. Cette session conjointe vise à approfondir la connaissance du pouvoir performatif du langage eu égard aux attitudes et comportements au travail, autrement dit comment les individus pourraient agir/réagir/ne pas agir afin d’assurer/de défendre leur santé psychosociale au travail.

Les contributions chercheront à mettre en lumière la variabilité des représentations, des qualifications, des classifications de la santé psychosociale au travail, notamment dans une optique comparative spatiale, temporelle, sectorielle ou encore entre acteurs d'une même entreprise.

### **Roundtable Session: Naming Marriage as Gendered**

#### **Joint Round table session: RC32 Women in Society (Host) and RC25 Language and Society.**

Co-Organizers: Shobha Gurung, Southern Utah University, United States. Email: [gurung@suu.edu](mailto:gurung@suu.edu), and Melanie Heath, McMaster University, Canada. Email: [mheath@mcmaster.ca](mailto:mheath@mcmaster.ca)

How does the language of sex and gender matter in the same-gender marriage debate? In the Supreme Court arguments on Proposition 8, California's ban on same-gender marriage, the lawyer defending the referendum argued that defining marriage as a "genderless institution" could harm the institution and the interests of society. In France, most of the opposition has focused on the purported dangers of same-gender parenting since legalizing marriage would make it considerably easier for lesbian and gay couples to become parents. Feminists have long been concerned with the ways that institutional marriage has supported patriarchal and capitalist systems. This session will examine in broad terms, and from cross-national perspective, the ways that the language in the same-gender marriage debate plays a critical role in reflecting, reinforcing, and/or challenging gender hierarchy within marriage.

### **Business Meeting**

#### **RC 25 After Hours Activities**

Reception and Awards

Language Discourse & Society: Working meeting for the RC 25 journal editors and authors

## Call for articles for e-journal Language, Discourse and Society

*Language, Discourse, & Society* is a new professional e-journal for scholars in the field; *Language, Discourse & Society* accepts electronic submissions year round. Please send your proposals to: [journal@language-and-society.org](mailto:journal@language-and-society.org)

### Guidelines for Contributors

1. Articles and Book reviews may be submitted in English, French and Spanish.
2. Contributions must be original articles, not published, nor considered simultaneously for publication in any other journal or publisher.
3. There is no standard length: 6,000–8,000 words (1000-1500 in the case of book reviews) is a useful working target but where it is justified, longer or shorter pieces can be considered.
4. Title, author or authors name, affiliations, full address (including telephone, fax number and e-mail address) and brief biographical note should be typed on a separate sheet.
5. Include an abstract of 200-300 words summarizing the findings and at most five keywords.
6. Use New Times Roman, 12 point font, 1.5 space, and page numbers.
7. Submissions should use as little formatting as possible. Do not use bold, italic or titles with capital letters.
8. Tables must be numbered (Table 1, Table 2, etc.). Number figures and photographs consecutively (Figure 1, Figure 2, etc.). Each one must include a descriptive title.
9. Minimize the number of footnotes. Do not include endnotes.
10. Minimize the length of quotations. In case of quotations, referencing in the text should be as follows: (Brunet, 2007:15).
11. Regarding references: (Brunet, 1995), (Brunet & Spener, 2008) and (Brunet et al., 2006) if the reference concern more than two names. Use letters (a, b, etc.) to differentiate publications from the same author in the same year, (Brunet, 1995a).
12. Bibliography section: all references cited in the text must be listed in this section, and vice versa. List the references in alphabetical order by authors' last names. If the same author has more than one entry list the publications in order of the year of publication. Please follow APA citation style (see <http://www.apa.org/pubs/authors/instructions.aspx#>). In the case of electronic publications, include the electronic address of the references.
13. Use a recent version of Microsoft Word for submitting your article.

### Peer Review Process

Language, Discourse & Society selects its articles following a double blind, peer review process. Once the Editor has checked that the contribution follows the author guidelines, it is sent to two anonymous reviewers with expertise in the contribution's field. The editor will communicate the results (rejected, accepted or accepted with modifications) of the evaluation to the corresponding author. If the article has been accepted with modifications, authors should return back a new version of the article with the modifications and/or their reasons for not doing so. The name of the referees and acknowledge to their work will appear in the last issue of each year.

**Publication Frequency**

Language, Discourse & Society is published twice annually (June and December). Language, Discourse & Society can publish special issues about specific research themes. For these special issues, specific calls for papers will be announced. If you are interested in editing a special issue contact the Journal Editor: [journal@language-and-society.org](mailto:journal@language-and-society.org)

**Section Policies**

Articles: Open submissions; Peer Reviewed

Monographic Issues: Open submissions; Peer Reviewed

Bibliographical reviews: Open submissions; Board Reviewed

**Editing & Hosting**

Language, Discourse & Society is produced by the Language & Society, Research Committee 25 of the International Sociological Association, and is hosted by the Università di Modena e Reggio Emilia. Federico Farini serves as Editor; Marta Soler Gallart as Assistant Editor and Kali Michael as editorial assistant.

## Solicitation of applications for peer-reviewers, e-journal *Language, Discourse and Society*

*Language, Discourse and Society* recognizes the value and importance of the peer reviewer in the overall publication process – not only in shaping the individual manuscript, but also in shaping the credibility and reputation of a journal. *Language, Discourse and Society* is committed to the timely publication of all credible scientifically based manuscripts submitted for publication. As such, the identification and selection of reviewers who have expertise and interest in the topics appropriate to each manuscript are essential elements in ensuring a timely, productive peer review process.

As articles in English, French and Spanish may be submitted, application for potential reviewer who are able to read also in French and/or Spanish are welcome. The peer-review process even more important as it is a component of evaluation process for the new RC25 Awards (cf. the description of the awards in this issue of the newsletter): for each article, reviewers will be asked to fill a short evaluation grid to facilitate nominations for RC 25 Awards. Generally, reviewers are asked to return their comments within one month. In an effort to facilitate the selection of appropriate peer reviewers for *Language, Discourse and Society*, the editorial board solicits application for potential reviewers, allowing us to create a long list of scholars in the many areas of interest and expertise covered by the journal. If you would be interested in being considered as a reviewer for *Language, Discourse & Society*, you can email your application, in which you state your area of interest and your language expertise to Federico Farini

[federico.farini@unimore.it](mailto:federico.farini@unimore.it)

## RC25 Awards

from: Stéphanie Cassilde, Chair of the RC25 Award Committee

The second edition of RC 25 awards will take place in Yokohama, in the context of the ISA World Congress of Sociology, with a ceremony at RC 25's reception. I am looking forward to read your work in *Language, Discourse & Society* and to see you there.

### **Eligibility:**

All published articles in *Language, Discourse & Society* are eligible. Regarding the deadline in relation to next Interim conference, all published articles until three months before this conference will be considered for the Awards which will be granted at this occasion. Submissions from scholars who are members of the ISA and RC25 are encouraged, but membership is not necessary to be eligible for these awards.

For the **Language & Society Graduate Student Award**, the candidate must be registered for a graduate degree but cannot hold a Ph.D. at the time of submission (copy of the student card should be provided together with the application). All authors holding a Ph.D. at the time of submission are considered as eligible for the **Language & Society Academic Award**. In case of multiple authorship, the highest degree is taken into account. Thus, if one of the authors holds a Ph.D., the article is eligible for the **Language & Society Academic Award** and not for the **Language & Society Graduate Student Award**.

### **Selection Process:**

On the basis of an RC 25 Awards short evaluation completed by peer-reviewers during the application process of articles for *Language, Discourse & Society*, the journal editor will forward a selection of published articles in *Language, Discourses & Society* to the Award Committee. The Award Committee is formed by three scholars and a chair. It will be able to evaluate articles in English, French and Spanish. The chair of the award committee will be responsible to the Executive Board for the call for the Award Committee Members, and will chair the final award session as a moderator. She/he won't take part in the final decision regarding which articles will be awarded. The final decision will be made only by the three scholars of the Award Committee. These three scholars can't be members of the editorial board of *Language, Discourse & Society*. They also can't be peer-reviewers for the journal.

## Call for entries Sociopedia.isa

### “Living Social Science” – a new concept

#### *Aims and Scope*

*Sociopedia.isa* is a new concept in the production and dissemination of knowledge. It combines the best of two worlds: the opportunities the internet offers for rapid publication and the scientific quality guaranteed by thorough and imaginative editing and peer review. While experienced editors and peer review ensure the highest possible quality, the internet makes it possible to provide the most recent ‘state-of-the-art’ assessments. *Sociopedia.isa*, then, offers ‘living social science’.

*Sociopedia.isa* is an online database with ‘state-of-the-art’ review articles in social sciences. It guarantees users that the reviews are up-to-date and will be updated on a regular basis. Each entry has a discussion section to supplement it.

*Sociopedia.isa* is an ISA project developed by four founders: Izabela Barlinska, Bert Klandermans, Kenji Kosaka and Michel Wieviorka. It is a joint venture of the International Sociological Association (ISA) and SAGE.

The founders are the first Editors of *Sociopedia.isa* and appoint Associate Editors and an Editorial Board consisting of senior and junior experts in the field. The Editors solicit entries and subject each to a peer review process. All entries in *Sociopedia.isa* will be subject to a rigorous procedure of double blind peer review.

Entries will be included on this basis. They can be submitted by the author or commissioned by the Editors. The Editors will ensure that updates are prepared on a regular base. If an author is unable or unwilling to provide an update, a new author may be solicited.

To each article an edited discussion section is added, which is open to readers. Commentaries will be refereed by the Editors and Associate Editors. Based on the discussion, they may ask the author to write an update of his/her entry or they may ask another scholar to write a commentary or a separate entry.

Attached you may find an example of a **sociopedia.isa** article (attachment 1) and the guidelines for **sociopedia.isa** (attachment 2). The latter document indicates in more detail what the aims and scope of **sociopedia.isa** are, what structure the entries should have and what the submission procedure looks like. For more information, please visit our website: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/publ/sociopedia-isa/>



# The social psychology of protest

sociopedia.isa

Jacqueline van Stekelenburg and Bert Klandermans  
VU University, The Netherlands

---

**abstract** Social psychological research has taught us a lot about why people protest. This article provides a theoretical and empirical overview. Discussed are grievances, efficacy, identification, emotions and social embeddedness, followed by the most recent approaches, which combine these concepts into dual pathway models. Finally, two future directions are discussed: (1) to shed light on the paradox of persistent participation and (2) to clarify how perceptions of sociopolitical context affect protest participation.

**keywords** collective action ♦ emotions ♦ grievances ♦ identity ♦ social psychology of protest

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Why do people protest? This question has always intrigued social scientists. Why are people prepared to sacrifice wealth, a pleasant and carefree lifestyle, or sometimes even their very lives for a common cause? This question brings us to the level of analysis of the individual and therefore to the realm of social psychology. Obviously, other disciplines like sociology and political science have protest as their study object too (for an overview, see Klandermans and Roggeband, 2007), but in this article we focus on the social psychological approach and point to literature from sociology and political science where applicable. People – social psychologists never tire of asserting – live in a perceived world. They respond to the world as they perceive and interpret it. Indeed, this is what a social psychology of protest is about – trying to understand why people who are seemingly in the same situation respond so differently. As social psychology explores the causes of the thoughts, feelings and actions of people – and primarily how these are influenced by social context – it has a lot to offer to the study of protest participation. We illustrate this point with an overview of the state-of-the-art theoretical approaches and a review of the empirical evidence.

The question as to why people engage in protest has occupied social psychologists for at least three decades, and it has received diverging answers over the years (see Klandermans et al. [2008] for empirical evi-

dence combining these explanations; Van Stekelenburg and Klandermans [2007] for a theoretical overview; and Van Zomeren et al. [2008] for a meta-analytical overview). In this section we try to assess where we stand and propose future directions that theorizing and research might take.

Before we proceed to the social psychological answer as to why people protest, we devote a few words to protest and protest behaviour itself. Protest is a form of collective action and of social movement participation at the same time. In this article we focus on protest participation rather than on the broader categories of collective action and social movement participation (see Snow et al. [2004] for overviews). There is a vast array of specific protest behaviours that people might exhibit. Wright et al. (1990) have proposed a framework based on three distinctions: the first between inaction and action, the second between actions directed at improving one's personal conditions (individual action) and actions directed at improving the conditions of one's group (collective action). The third distinction is between actions that conform to the norms of the existing social system (normative action like petitioning and taking part in a demonstration) and those that violate existing social rules (non-normative action like illegal protests and civil disobedience). This distinction is important because one may expect that the motivational

Attachment 2:



## **SOCIOPIEDIA.ISA**

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

### **Sociopedia.isa**

#### **"Living Social Science" – a new concept**

##### **1. AIMS AND SCOPE**

*Sociopedia.isa is a new concept in the production and dissemination of knowledge. It combines the best of two worlds: the opportunities the internet offers for rapid publication and the scientific quality guaranteed by thorough and imaginative editing and peer review. While experienced editors and peer review ensure the highest possible quality, the internet makes it possible to provide the most recent 'state-of-the-art' assessments. Sociopedia.isa, then, offers 'living social science'.*

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To each article an edited discussion section is added, which is open to readers. Commentaries will be refereed by the Editors and Associate Editors. Based on the discussion, they may ask the author to write an update of his/her entry or they may ask another scholar to write a commentary or a separate entry.

##### **2. STRUCTURE OF ENTRIES**

Each article should contain several elements. Please structure the article in accordance with the indicated order. If the article doesn't meet the following requirements, the editorial board of Sociopedia.isa cannot take it into account.

- Some general remarks:
- **Length:** the article should not exceed **7,000 words** in total, excluding the bibliography.

## News from the members, Jobs, Conferences, Publishing opportunities

**From:** ISA

**Object:** conferences, publication opportunities, job openings

For conferences: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/conferences.php>

For job openings: <http://www.isa-sociology.org/fellowship-grant-prize.php?t=420>

For publication opportunities: [http://www.isa-sociology.org/publications\\_opportunities.php](http://www.isa-sociology.org/publications_opportunities.php)

## Conferences

**From:** Amado Alarcòn, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain

The Workshop: *Variation and contact in languaging: Ecological and complex* within European Conference on Complex Systems 2013 will be held in Barcelona, 16-30 September 2013

Link: <https://sites.google.com/site/sociocomplejidad/vcl13>

### Organizers

Albert Bastardas-Boada, Professor and ICREA Academia Researcher, Department of General Linguistics, Universitat de Barcelona.

Àngels Massip-Bonet, Professor, Department of Catalan Philology, Universitat de Barcelona

### Call for papers (deadline for abstract submission is June 30<sup>th</sup>).

A non-exhaustive list of topics to which particular attention will be paid includes:

Modeling complex systems in social and linguistic sciences

Dynamics of complex systems

Language variation: theoretical models

Language change: theoretical models

Language contact dynamics

Language shift and maintenance models

Language policy models

Language use models

.....  
**From:** Devorah Kalekin-Fishman, University of Tel Aviv, Israel

12th Conference of the Israeli Association for the Study of Language and Society.  
“*Language Pluralism in Israeli Society*”

The 12<sup>th</sup> Conference of the Israeli Association for the Study of Language and Society will be held on Sunday, June 30, 2013 at Tel Aviv University. The conference theme is "Language Pluralism in Israeli Society".

.....

**From:** Amado Alarcòn Alarcòn

Conference: XI Spanish Conference of Sociology [XI Congreso español de Sociología]  
When: 10-12 July, 2013.  
Where: Madrid (Spain). Universidad Complutense de Madrid.  
Organized by: Spanish Federation of Sociology [Federación Española de Sociología]  
Call for papers: now closed

.....

**From:** Swiss Sociological Association via Celine-Marie Pascale

Congress of the Swiss Sociological Association. June 26 – 28, 2013, University of Bern: "Inequality and Integration in Times of Crisis"

Since Karl Marx first described the enormous social inequalities and their potential for social change at the beginning of industrialization in the 19th century, the origins, extent, and consequences of social inequality, as well the level of inequality which a society is willing to tolerate, have been major themes in sociology. Our discipline has taken on the theme of inequality in multiple areas ranging from research on unequal educational and labor market opportunities, unequal income distributions, gender and health inequality, and inequality in life expectancy, to mention only a few. There are innumerable national and international conferences devoted to these themes. Do we need yet another one? Is inequality still a problem in our society?

The answer to this question is undoubtedly yes. In particular, the economic crisis at the start of the 21st century underlines the fact that the theme of inequality has not lost its relevance. Above all, the European debt crisis inclines us to suspect that social inequality is growing. In comparison with economic boom times, almost all the European countries feel the pressure of stabilizing their economies and cutting back on public expenditures. This will also impact redistributive policies to reduce inequality and bring about new challenges for integration policies addressing the emerging disparities. At the same time as inequalities within European societies are exacerbated, disparities between states are also rising, which will likely have adverse effects on European unification, not to mention creating new challenges for Switzerland as well.

The European debt crisis came at a point in time when global environmental and demographic problems worsened simultaneously – the aging of industrialized countries and population explosion in developing countries. The inequality effects of climate change and the unequal distribution of population growth will lead to an increase in migration and elevate the immigration pressure on the European Union and Switzerland. For this reason, Switzerland, as well as the other European countries, grapple with questions of managing migration and integration.

Inequalities – as problematic they may be – are also in some sense an opportunity. They increase the diversity of society and can bring about new ideas, innovation, and growth. Our desire and ability for social integration depends, above all, on the ultimate balance between these advantages and disadvantages. Within the framework of the various foci of the research committees, the conference will concentrate on the opportunities as well as the risks associated with these social changes.

## Publishing opportunities

**From:** Reza Pishghadam, Ferdowsi University of Mashhad, Iran

Recently, we have launched the *Iranian Journal of Society, Culture & Language*. Interested readers and authors can access the journal here: [www.IJSCL.net](http://www.IJSCL.net)

.....

**From:** Andreas Pickel, Canada

We are seeking contributions to our new working paper series National Culture and National Habitus. see: <http://trentu.ca/globalpolitics/publications.php>. This page provides some further information.

## News from the members

**From:** Amado Alarcón, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Spain

*Articles:*

2013. Alarcón, A. & Garzón, L. "Children of immigrants and social mobility in officially bilingual societies: the case of Catalonia". *Spanish in Context*, 10:1. 92-113.

2013. Alarcón, A. & Heyman, J. "Bilingual Call Centers at the U.S.-Mexico Border: Location and Linguistic Markers of Exploitability". *Language in Society*, 42(1): 1-21

2013. Alarcón, A. & Parella, S. "Linguistic integration of the descendants of Foreign Immigrants in Catalonia". *Migraciones Internacionales*, 24: 101-130.

*Book Chapters:*

Alarcón, A. Capítol 3: Llengua, ocupació i professió. [Language, occupation and profession] In *Enquesta de Usos Lingüístics de la Població (EULP) 2008. VOLUM II* (pp. 75 - 96). Generalitat de Catalunya

.....

**From:** Albert Bastardas-Boata, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain

Prof. Bastardas-Boata's new book has been published in electronic version. The book is titled "*Language and identity policies in the 'glocal' age: New processes, effects, and principles of organization*" and can be accessed here:

[http://www.academia.edu/2380117/Language and identity policies in the glocal age New processes effects and principles of organization](http://www.academia.edu/2380117/Language_and_identity_policies_in_the_glocal_age_New_processes_effects_and_principles_of_organization)

**From:** Fernández Vavrik, Germán, Argentina  
**Object:** new article

"Realizar la pertenencia. Más allá de la identidad y sobre las fronteras", in A. Arpini (Ed.), *Diversidad e integración en nuestra América. Consideraciones teóricas y análisis de casos*. Mendoza : Ediciones de la Universidad Nacional de Cuyo.

.....

**From:** Mahmoud Habib Dhaouadi, University of Tunis, Tunisia  
**Object:** new publications

*Cultural Sociology within Innovative Treatise: Islamic Insights on Human Symbols*.  
University Press of America  
*Bilingualism and Identity in the Arab world*. L'Or du Temps, Tunis (in Arabic)  
*Social Theory and Contested Knowledge*. Qurtoba, Riyadh (in Arabic)

**From:** Andreas Pickel, USA  
**Object:** new publication

"Nations, National Cultures, and Natural Languages: A Contribution to the Sociology of Nations,"  
Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour, Vol. 43, No. 1 (March 2013).

.....

**From:** Sébastien Dupont, France  
**Object:** publication

DUPONT Sébastien, PARIS Hugues (dir.), *L'adolescente et le cinéma. De Lolita à Twilight*, Toulouse, Érès, 2013.

*Résumé :*

Entre ange et démon, femme-enfant et tentatrice, l'adolescente est une figure omniprésente du cinéma depuis les années 1950. La fascination qu'elle exerce sur les cinéastes reflète celle qu'elle suscite dans notre culture moderne. Sa beauté, son attractivité, son mystère, sa jeunesse, son innocence, le pouvoir qu'on lui prête... l'élèvent au rang d'idole de notre imaginaire collectif, une idole au statut ambigu, interdite sexuellement et pourtant exposée aux regards. Parallèlement, les adolescentes sont des spectatrices passionnées, voire des consommatrices effrénées de films qu'elles aiment revoir encore et encore. Que viennent-elles chercher sur l'écran : projection, miroir, modèle ? En quoi les films dont elles se nourrissent participent-ils de leur construction subjective ? Le cinéma constitue une porte d'entrée dans le monde complexe et introverti de l'adolescence féminine, dont il révèle, en les illustrant, des continents méconnus. Psychologues, psychanalystes, sociologues et spécialistes du septième art interrogent

l'écran noir de la féminité naissante et explorent « tout ce que vous avez toujours voulu savoir sur les adolescentes sans oser le demander au cinéma ! »

*English Version :*

Between angel and demon, woman-child and temptress, the female adolescent is a cinematic figure which has been omnipresent since the 1950's. The fascination which she exerts on film makers reflects that which she evokes in our modern culture. Her beauty, her appeal, her mystery, her youth, her innocence, the power which we lend her... raise her to the level of an idol of our collective imagination, an idol of ambiguous status, sexually forbidden yet exposed to looks.

In parallel, adolescent girls are enthusiastic cinema-goers, indeed rampant consumers of films which they like to watch again and again. What are they looking for on the screen: projection, mirror, role- model? How do these films, on which they "nourish" themselves, participate in the construction of their subjectivity?

Cinema comprises one means of entry into the complex and introverted world of the female adolescent, which reveals, by means of illustrating them, the unknown continents. Psychologists, psychoanalysts, sociologists and film studies specialists examine the black screen of nascent femininity and explore "everything you have always wanted to know about teenage girls but didn't dare ask the cinema!"

.....  
**From:** Mahmoud Dhaouadi, Tunisia  
**Object:** New book

My work in Cultural Sociology since 1990 within an alternative approach to the prevailing one has resulted into the making of my forthcoming book (Cultural Sociology within Innovative Treatise: Islamic Insights on Human Symbols). It is my pleasure to inform you that it is expected to be available at Amazon Books after Nov.12, 2012.

.....  
**From:** Celine-Marie Pascale, USA  
**Object:** New book

Pascale, Celine-Marie (ed) 2012. *Social Inequalities & The Politics of Representation*. Sage: Thousand Oaks, CA. <http://www.sagepub.com/books/Book235572>

In a global landscape the representational practices through which inequalities gain meaning are central —both within and across national boundaries. *Social Inequality & The Politics of Representation* takes a fresh look at how inequalities of class, race, sexuality, gender and nation are constructed in 20 countries on 5 continents. *Social Inequality & The Politics of Representation* examines timely issues including: Muslim veiling in Austria; poverty among Otomi in Mexico; Indian immigrants in Uganda; race and class in South Africa; Romany rights in Serbia; the (mis)education of Kurdish women in Turkey; collective memory-making in Argentina; internet censorship in China;

women's sexuality in Nigeria; orphans in Russia; and transgender cultures in Malaysia.

.....  
**From:** Peter Eglin, Canada  
**Object:** New publications

1) Peter Eglin, "Ethnomethodology." Chapter 43 in Handbook of Sociology and Human Rights, edited by David Brunnsma, Keri Smith and Brian Gran (Boulder, CO: Paradigm Press, 2012).  
<http://www.paradigmpublishers.com/books/BookDetail.aspx?productID=298828>

2) Peter Eglin, Intellectual Citizenship and the Problem of Incarnation (Lanham, MD: University Press of America, 2012).  
<https://rowman.com/ISBN/9780761859888>  
The website says the publication date is February 2013, but the book is actually appearing in November 2012.

.....  
**From:** Thomas P.Horejcs, USA  
**Object:** new book

I would like to announce that I have a book that is being published with Gallaudet University Press (this month) entitled: "Social Constructions of Deafness: Examining Deaf Language cultures in Education".  
<http://gupress.gallaudet.edu/bookpage/SCODbookpage.html>.

.....  
**From:** Stéphanie Cassilde, Luxembourg  
**Object:** new publications

Stéphanie Cassilde, 2012, "Where Are You From?", in R. E. Hall (ed.), *The Melanin Millennium. Skin Color as 21st Century International Discourse*, Springer, pp. 115-138.

Stéphanie Cassilde, 2012, "Dépendance chromatique et domination raciale. Une articulation entre relation sociale de couleur et rapport social de race au Brésil". This chapter is included in the book  
Causer, F. Raphaël and S. Cassilde (ed.), *Faire Lien. Recueil en hommage a Juan Matas*, Néothèque.

An e-book version will be available for free on the editor website (<http://www.neotheque.com/1joo/index.php>) in January 2013



**From:** Melanie Heath, Canada  
**Object:** new book

Melanie Heath's new book came out in April 2012:

Melanie Heath. 2012. *One Marriage under God: The Campaign to Promote Marriage in America*. New York University Press.

.....  
**From:** Máiréad Nic Craith, Ireland  
**Object:** new publication

*Narratives of Place, Belonging and Language: An Intercultural Perspective*, by Máiréad Nic Craith, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, ISBN: 978-0230202634

Whether myth, novel or fairy-story, part of the human condition is to tell stories about ourselves and our society. This book focuses on stories of contemporary, European-born authors who have lived 'in-between' two or more languages and experienced different cultural and linguistic environments. Drawing on a strong theoretical framework, the book explores the human desire to find one's 'own place' in new cultural contexts and the role of language in shaping a sense of belonging in society. The research draws substantially on original life narrative interviews with writers who write at the 'cutting edge' of languages. These oral narratives are supplemented with published memoirs in English, French, German and Irish. Throughout the author reflects on her own fieldwork as a temporary migrant in Germany.

.....  
**From:** Michael Burawoy, ISA President.  
**Object:** Global Dialogue, Volume. 3, Issue 3

**G**lobal Dialogue Volume 3, No.3 is now online. Below, the list of contents of the issue (click on the title to access the article)

- [Universities in Crisis by Editor, Michael Burawoy](#)
- [The Vocation of Sociology: Collective Work on a World Scale by Raewyn Connell](#)
- [The Vocation of Sociology: Critical Engagement in the Public Realm by Randolph David](#)
- [Backlash: Gender Segregation in Iranian Universities by Nazanin Shahrokni, Parastoo Dokouhaki](#)
- [Who is behind Iran's Green Movement? by Simin Fadaee](#)
- [Appropriating the Past: The Green Movement in Iran by Abbas Varij Kazemi](#)
- [The Violence of Egypt's Counter-Revolution by Mona Abaza](#)
- [How Indian Universities Become Profit Machines by Satendra Kumar](#)
- [German Sociologists Boycott Academic Ranking by Ingo Singe, Klaus Dörre, Stephan Lessenich](#)
- [Kidnappable: On the Normalization of Violence in Urban Mexico by Ana Villarreal](#)
- [Social Fragmentation among Mexican Youth by Gonzalo Saraví](#)
- [Social Inequality in Contemporary Japan by Sawako Shirahase](#)

Haiku — Beauty in Simplicity by Koichi Hasegawa  
Executive Committee Meeting in Bilbao, March 10-16, 2013 by Michael Burawoy  
Introducing the Polish Editors: The Public Sociology Lab by Karolina Mikołajewska  
Canadian Sociology is Ready to Welcome You! by Patrizia Albanese  
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR by David Lehmann, Hilary Rose

.....  
**From:** Stéphanie Cassilde, Luxembourg  
**Object:** web resource

**T**he European Observatory for Plurilingualism

[http://plurilinguisme.europe-avenir.com/index.php?option=com\\_frontpage&Itemid=1](http://plurilinguisme.europe-avenir.com/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1)

is an official association created in 2005 in order to take into account linguistic issues in social, economic, cultural and political contexts. Its aim is to maintain the diversity of languages. The website helps to share articles, conferences, calls, news and resources related to languages. It is available in 8 languages : French, German, Spanish, English, Italian, Hungarian, Romanian and Portuguese. Institutions and individuals can become member of the European Observatory for Plurilingualism. Without being a member, it is possible to receive the newsletter and to participate to the animation of the website (transmission of information, being a local correspondent, participation to translation workshops, etc.).



NEW JOURNAL

# Discourse, Context & Media

**EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Professor Simeon J. Yates**

*Professor of Communication and Technology, Sheffield Hallam University, UK*



As an international journal dedicated to exploring the full range of contemporary discourse work, *Discourse, Context & Media* will provide an innovative forum for research that addresses all forms of discourse theory, data, and methods – from detailed linguistic or interactional analyses to wider studies of representation, knowledge and ideology. The journal seeks empirical contributions as well as papers that address the theoretical and methodological debates within discourse studies, and especially welcomes contributions that make use of innovative methods and media for the analysis and presentation of data.

Visit the journal homepage for the full aims and scope

[www.elsevier.com/locate/dcm](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/dcm)