GloSoc2

Globalising Sociolinguistics

Communicating in the City

13-15 December 2018
Leiden University, Netherlands

leiden university centre for linguistics

Wednesday 12 December

20:00-22:00	If you're in town the evening before the conference, then please join us at http://grandcafedeburcht.nl/ at 8pm. [We go Dutch, unfortunately.]

Thursday 13 December

9:00-9:50	[VAN STEENIS BUILDING] **Conference registration (continues all day)**	
9:50-10:00	[STEEN E0.01] **Welcome**	
10:00-11:00	[STEEN E0.01] **PLENARY 1:** **TERKOURAFI, MARINA** *Indirectness in the age of globalization: a variational pragmatics perspective*	
11.00-11:15	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
11:15-11:45	[STEEN E0.01] **Spotti, Massimiliano** *Shopping for essentials. The sociolinguistics of globalisation at work in a remote supermarket in Finnish Lapland*	[STEEN E0.02B] **Koryakov, Yuri B.** **Mazurova, Julia V.** **Zoumpalidis, Dionysios** **Siniova, Olga** *Urban multilingualism: the case of Moscow*
11.45-12:15	[STEEN E0.01] **Yankson, Solace** *New-dialect formation in a linguistically heterogeneous African city*	[STEEN E0.02B] **Thieme, Anne-Mieke** *The Accent of Young Urban Mobile Females? Perception and production of Polder Dutch*
12:15-12:45	[STEEN E0.01] **Falchetta, Jacopo** *When a "new" urban society requires a "new" language: permanent innovations in young Moroccans' speech*?	[STEEN E0.02B] **Angelo, Ria** *A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis of Canadian French as a Second Language curricula*
12.45-13.45	**LUNCH (60 minutes)**	
13:45-14:15	[STEEN E0.01] **Nekvapil, Jiri** *On the sociolinguistic situation in Hradec Králové; the best researched town in the Czech Republic*	[STEEN F1.04] **Lehto, Liisa-Maria** *Language Choices and Identity of Japan Finns*
14:15-14:45	[STEEN E0.01] **Kunnas, Niina** *Multilingual practices of Karelians in Northern Finland*	[STEEN F1.04] **Larina, Tatiana** **Yelenevskaya, Maria** *Public signs, politeness, and communicative styles: a case study of Britain, Russia, and Israel*
14.45-15.15	[STEEN E0.01] **Heinrich, Patrick** *Language Life in Postmodern Tokyo*	[STEEN F1.04] **Saygi, Hasret** *Construction of religious identity through a shared activity: Quran recitations among the refugees and local women*
15:15-15:30	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
15:30-16.00	[STEEN E0.01] **Ameka, Felix** *Semiotic landscapes in Accra*	[STEEN F1.04] **Kedars, Marleen** *Linguistic Landscape in Tallinn old town (2013-2017)*

16:00-16:30	[STEEN E0.01] **Beyer, Klaus** *The engine room of language change: motorcycle taxi drivers in Ngaoundéré, Northern Cameroon*	[STEEN F1.04] **Liskovets, Irina** *Trasjanka as a dying phenomenon of urban speech in the city of Minsk*
16:30-16:45	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
16:45-17:45	[STEEN E0.01] **PLENARY 2:** **TIEKEN-BOON VAN OSTADE, INGRID** *Multilingual The Hague*	

Friday 14 December

9:00-10:00	[LIP 0.03] **PLENARY 3:** **SATYANATH, SHOBHA** *Urbanization and the rise of new plurilingualism: implications for theory and methods of sociolinguistics*	
10:00-10:15	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
10:15-10:45	[LIP 0.03] **Asahi, Yoshiyuki** *The Role of stylistic variation in a city: evidence from a real-time study in Hokkaido Japan*	[LIP 0.28] **Birnie, Ingeborg** *Code choice and the linguistic soundscape in a bilingual Gaelic/English town*
10:45-11:15	[LIP 0.03] **Dovalil, Vit** *Language problems in interactions between locals and foreign tourists in the city of Prague: a language management study*	[LIP 0.28] **Gruzdeva, Ekaterina** **Huttunen, Sami** **Philippova, Naily** *Urban multilingualism in Helsinki Metropolitan Area*
11:15-11:45	[LIP 0.03] **Albury, Nathan** *The impacts of Malay ethnonationalism on Chinese and Indian linguistic citizenship in urban Malaysia*	[LIP 0.28] **Iezzi, Luca** *Plurilingual repertoire and language use: the Pakistani community in Italy*
11:45-12:00	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
12.00-12:30	[LIP 0.03] **Marinković, Marina** *Speech of the City of Karlovac (Croatia): interference of the Chakavian-Kajkavian speech base with the speech of the Shtokavian immigrants in the post-war period*	[LIP 0.28] **Elliott, Zuzana** *Slovak immigrants' perceptions of vowel variation in English*
12.30-13:00	[LIP 0.03] **Mitsova, Sofiya** **Padareva-Ilieva, Gergana** *A new approach toward the articulation of [l] as [ŭ] in Bulgarian speech*	[LIP 0.28] **Probirskaja, Svetlana** *Communicating on the Intercity Russian-Finnish Allegro Train*
13.00-13.30	[LIP 0.03] **Neupane, Rozen** *Patterns of language use and language attitudes in the Ottawa-Gatineau Region*	[LIP 0.28] **Szabó, Gergely** *"Inside the door…" – Narratives of migration and a multilingual city*
13.30-14.30	**LUNCH (60 minutes)**	

14:30-15.00	[LIP 0.03] **Theodoropoulou, Irene** *Constructing solidarity with Qatar: A sociolinguistic analysis of the landscape of Doha*	[LIP 0.28] **Cole, Amanda** *"Look what they've done to London": the Cockney Diaspora and London's gentrification*
15:00-15:30	[LIP 0.03] **Ebner, Carmen** *Assessing urban speakers' attitudes towards linguistic norms in London*	[LIP 0.28] **Baranova, Vlada** *Minority languages in Russian cities: Mapping the linguistic landscape of St. Petersburg via mobile application*
15.30-16.00	[LIP 0.03] **Slavova, Emilia** *Translanguaging in Bulgarian event posters: Negotiating between national and cosmopolitan identities*	[LIP 0.28] **Lehtonen, Heini** *Minority languages in the classroom: the sociolinguistic action research project in East Helsinki*
16:00-16:15	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
16:15-16:45	[LIP 0.03] **Zamyatin, Konstantin** *A "voluntary-compulsory choice": minority languages to leave the urban schools in Russia*	[LIP 0.28] **Varhegyi, Nikolett** *Urban sociolinguistics – Globalising Hungarians communicating in the City*
16:45-17:15	[LIP 0.03] **Arutyunova, Ekaterina** *Ethnolinguistic conflict in school education in the Russian republics*	[LIP 0.28] **Soohani, Bahareh** *Linguistic Manipulations in Urban Youth Language in Tehran*
17:15-17:45	[LIP 0.03] **Droogsma, Marieke** *Language and conflict in Ukraine*	[LIP 0.28] **Strandberg, Janine** *'Stay Woke': language Crossing or Linguistic Appropriation?*

Saturday 15 December

9:00-10:00	[LIP 0.03] **PLENARY 4:** **KÁDÁR, DANIEL** *A theory of urban interactional rituals*	
10:00-10:15	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
10:15-10:45	[LIP 2.27] **Kurdadze, Ramaz** **Lomia, Maia** **Margiani, Ketevan** **Tchumburidze, Nino** *City Speech: oral speech patterns in the language, with positive and negative forms*	[LIP 2.28] **Smakman, Dick** *The Haarlem Mystery. The unpredictable formation of a language norm.*
10:45-11:15	[LIP 2.27] **Bolkvadze, Tinatin** **Alibegashvili, Giorgi** *Languages of Tbilisi, Georgia*	[LIP 2.28] **Hu, Han** *The changing social meaning of the Beijing accent and its rhotacization*
11:15-11:45	[LIP 2.27] **Cvetanovic, Dragana** *Rap and shared linguistic experiences in the former Yugoslav cities*	[LIP 2.28] **Radke, Henning** *Urban Language Practices Online: Linguistic fluidity and fixity in German-Namibian social media*
11:45-12:00	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	

12.00-12:30	[LIP 2.27] **Van Meurs, Frank** **Planken, Brigitte** **Lasarewski, Nadine** *Behind the linguistic commercial landscape: An interview-based study of reasons for language choice in business names in the German city of Mainz*	[LIP 2.28] **Kurniawan, Ferdinan** *The Languages of Jakarta: A socio-historical account*
12.30-13:00	[LIP 2.27] **Lamonica, Clelia** *The role of urbanization on dialect distribution in US English*	[LIP 2.28] **Guzikova, Maria** *From closed to open: the changing discourse of one city*
13.00-13.30	[LIP 2.27] **Yannuar, Nurenzia** *How a youth language is used as the identity marker of a city*	[LIP 2.28] **Abtahian, Maya** **Cohn, Abigail C.** **Pepinsky, Thomas** *Impact of urbanization and heterogeneity on language shift in Indonesia*
13.30-14.30	**LUNCH (60 minutes)**	
14:30-15.00	[LIP 2.27] **Bodó, Csanád** **Turai, Katalin Ráhel** **Szabó, Gergely** *Globalizing masculine voices in the dormitory*	[LIP 2.28] **Fedorova, Kapitolina** **Baranova, Vlada** *Border cities and tendencies in linguistic landscape: hospitality or hostility? Manzhouli/Zabaikalsk on the Russian-Chinese border vs. Vyborg/Lappeenranta on the Russian-Finnish border*
15:00-15:30	[LIP 2.27] **Groff, Cynthia** *Language and belonging in The Hague: exploring youth discourses in educational contexts*	[LIP 2.28] **Bergelson, Mira** **Raskladkina, Marina** *Specific discourse features of the narratives on ethnolinguistic identity: Moscow cases*
15.30-16.00	[LIP 2.27] **Omarbekova, Gulnara** *The linguistic landscape of Astana, the new capital city of Kazakhstan*	[LIP 2.28] **Sloboda, Marián** *Changes in the denotational and indexical values of languages in Prague*
16:00-16:15	**BREAK (15 minutes)**	
16:15-17:15	[LIP 0.03] **Panel discussion**	
17:15-17:30	**Closure; announcement of GloSoc3**	

Organising Committee

- **Dick Smakman**, Leiden University (Netherlands), d.smakman@hum.leidenuniv.nl
- **Patrick Heinrich**, Ca' Foscari University of Venice (Italy), patrick.heinrich@unive.it
- **Kapitolina Fedorova**, European University at St. Petersburg (Russia), fedorova@eu.spb.ru
- **Riikka Länsisalmi**, University of Helsinki (Finland), riikka.lansisalmi@helsinki.fi
- **Jiri Nekvapil**, Charles University (Czech Republic), jiri.nekvapil@ff.cuni.cz
- **Sandra Barasa**, Radboud University (Netherlands.), s.barasa@let.ru.nl

GloSoc2 conference page

https://www.universiteitleiden.nl/en/events/2018/12/globalising-sociolinguistics-glosoc2

Locations

The conference is in two locations. They are at walking distance from the main train station. Please plan 20-30 minutes for each walk.

- For Thursday 13 December: The *Van Steenis Gebouw* (=**Van Steenis Building**='STEEN'); the Archaeology building near the hospital, behind the train station; Einsteinweg 2, Leiden.
- For Friday and Saturday 14/15 December: The *Lipsiusgebouw* (=**Lipsius Building**='LIP'); the main Humanities building; Cleveringaplaats 1, Leiden.

Van Steenis Building [Einsteinweg 2]

Lipsius Building [Cleveringsplaats 1]

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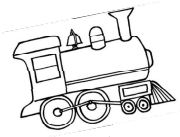
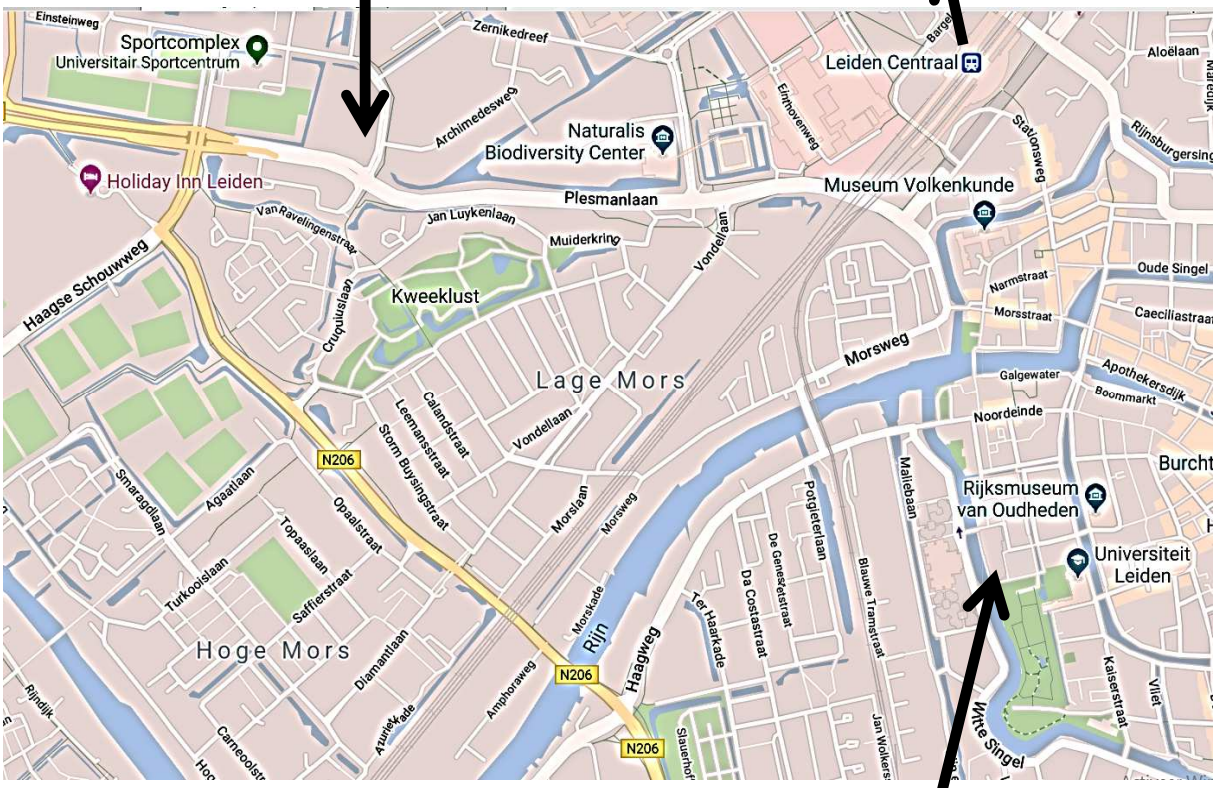
Van Ravelingen
Jan Luykenlaan

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Plesmanlaan
Van Ravelingenstraat
Jan Luykenlaan
Muiderkring
Haagse Schouwweg
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Oude Singel
Narmstraat
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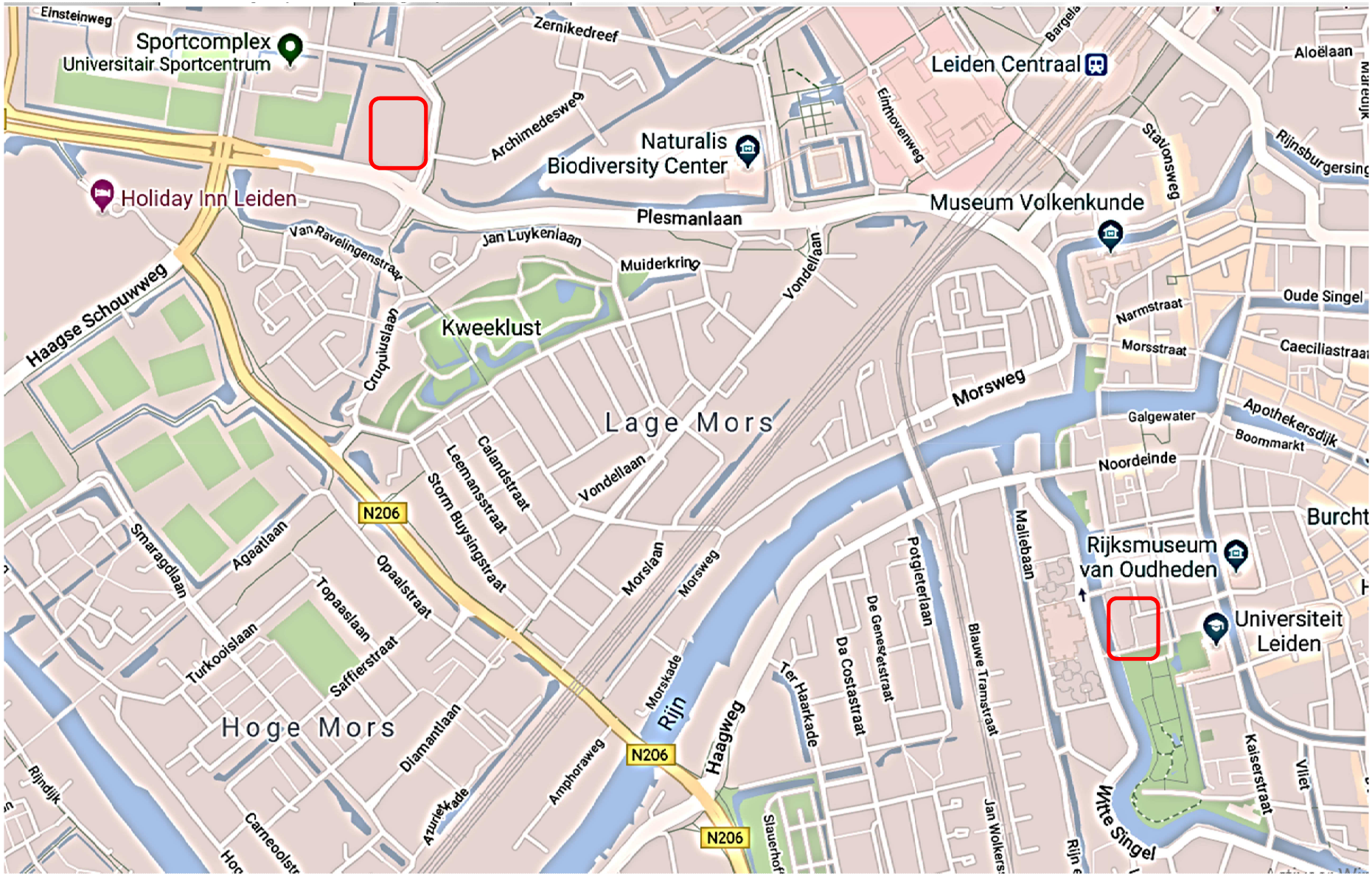
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Jan Wolkers
Witte Singel
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Abstracts

Abtahian, Maya / Cohn, Abigail C. / Pepinsky, Thomas

Impact of urbanization and heterogeneity on language shift in Indonesia

Keywords: language shift, language endangerment, urbanization

Indonesia (estimated population 261M) has seen a dramatic increase in urban population (15% in 1960 (compared to world average of 33%) to 54% (world average) in 2016). The adoption, development, and integration of Indonesian as the national language has coincided with this rural to urban shift, and resulted in radical changes in Indonesia's linguistic ecology, home to over 700 languages (roughly 10% of the world's languages). Here we focus on language shift in urban centers of Indonesia as compared to surrounding rural areas, considering the fate of six major languages in eight provincial capitals. These include four cities in Java and Bali ("inner islands") and four cities in Sumatra ("outer island") ranging in population from the nation's second largest (Surabaya 2.8M) to medium sized cities (Bengkulu .3M). While few systematic studies have been carried out, all evidence points to radical disruptions to intergenerational transmission especially in urban areas. In Abtahian, Cohn, and Pepinsky (2016) we investigate language shift in local languages with speaker populations above 1M, based on 2010 census data (available through IPUMS Minnesota Population Center 2014). We document how factors including urbanization, ethnicity, economic development, gender, and religion correlate with shift from local languages to Indonesian. Here we extend this analysis to examine more closely the relationship between urbanity, heterogeneity, and Inner vs. Outer Island status in predicting language choice. Not surprisingly we find strong effects of urbanity and heterogeneity, as well as an unanticipated effect of not being from the geographic and cultural center.

Albury, Nathan

The impacts of Malay ethnonationalism on Chinese and Indian linguistic citizenship in urban Malaysia

Keywords: language epistemology; diaspora; linguistic citizenship

Malaysian cities are highly multilingual, but the national government has maintained a hegemonic language policy based squarely in Islamic ethonationalist ideology that codifies the cultural and linguistic supremacy of the Malay majority. Although the Chinese and Indian communities have Malaysian citizenship - having resided and urbanised in Malaysia since waves of migration during British colonial rule - Malay ideology insists the Chinese and Indians are still visitors. That is to say, urban Malaysia is fragmented by the ideological construction of borders that delineate the Malays, as authentic and deserving Malaysians (Coluzzi 2017), from the others whose citizenship is only tolerated (Yow 2017). These borders have only strengthened as Malaysia undergoes renewed Islamisation of public life and questioning the pedestalised status of the Malays is seditious (Albury 2018; Albury and Ooi 2017). This paper shows that this on-going construction of ideological borders between Malays and non-Malays has influenced local Chinese- and Indian-Malaysian epistemologies of language. Based on focus group interviews with Chinese- and Indian-Malaysian university students in Malaysian cities - including Kuala Lumpur, George Town, Kuching and Miri - the paper discusses how Malay ethnonationalism has led these youths on the one hand to appropriate a diasporic linguistic identity oriented towards China and India as perceived but impractical homelands. On the other hand, they also resist this prescribed diasporic identity and describe their language practices in postmodern terms as quintessentially Malaysian to foster an inclusive sense of Malaysian citizenship.

Ameka, Felix

Semiotic landscapes in Accra

Keywords: Linguistic Landscape, semiotics, cultural values, religion

Inscriptions on vehicles, walls, advertising billboards, commercial shop signs and other inscribed objects such as coffins form an integral part of the semiotic landscape of urban Accra. In this talk, I examine the texts in the public signage drawing out the messages that they contain. I show that these signs provide a window on the linguistic landscape as well as the cultural values and preoccupations of the urban dwellers and visitors. Comparing the texts that have been reported on vehicles over the years, I argue that themes and values expressed have become increasingly religious. I investigate the various forms of interactional indirection that are involved in this form of communication: stance, topic and participation.

Angelo, Ria

Assessing Neoliberal Discourses in Communicative Language Teaching: A Corpus-Based Critical Discourse Analysis of Canadian French as a Second Language Curricula

Keywords: Communicative Language Teaching (CLT), corpus-based critical discourse analysis, neoliberalism, sociolinguistic superdiversity, language commodification

This article explores the extent to which current Canadian French as a Second Language (FSL) curricula commit to a weak or strong communicative language teaching (CLT) pedagogy and the ways in which the discursive construction of teacher and student identities inform this elucidation. CLT constitutes a global approach to language teaching and learning (Block 2017; Littlewood 2013; Bax 2003; Kachru 2006) that distinguishes between weak and strong forms of its pedagogy (Ellis 2003; Howatt 1984; Kumaravadivelu 2006; Littlewood 1981, 2013; Holliday 1994; Lantolf 2000; Thornbury 2011) characterized by monolingual language standards and multilingual or hybridized language forms respectively (Tomlin 1994; Zhiming & Wee 1998). In Angelo (2018), I linked CLT to a neoliberal political economy by arguing that weak and strong CLT constitute pedagogic manifestations of the competing neoliberal discourses of language commodification (LC) that standardizes language based on monolingual language norms and the multilingual forms of sociolinguistic superdiversity (SSD) that appropriate mixed and hybrid language practices. By drawing on a corpus-based critical discourse analysis (CDA), this article argues that Canadian FSL curricula commit to fundamental aspects of a weak CLT and hence to an LC discourse. This article ends with a discussion on implications of the findings and directions for future research.

Arutyunova, Ekaterina

Ethnolinguistic conflict in school education in the Russian republics

Keywords: language policy, education, ethnolinguistic conflict

Language contradictions in the sphere of education between the Federal center and some regions in Russia in 2017 can be called an ethnolinguistic conflict. Most notably, they appeared in the Republic of Tatarstan, as well as in Bashkortostan. The immediate causes of the conflict were violations of Federal legislation on education in Russian-language schools in the republics. In particular in Tatarstan the volume of teaching of Russian language was reduced in favor of the Tatar language in most schools. The prehistory of the conflict has been developing for a long time and connected to the influence of many factors such as long-term neglect of the regional leadership to the requirements of the optional study of the second state languages supporters; legal discrepancies in the Federal and regional language and educational legislation on languages; ineffective teaching methods and the lack of results of teaching the Tatar language at the mass level. As a result of the conflict, school study plans have been brought in line with Federal educational standards. In school, students can study Tatar as their native language and as the second state language in the region, but the study is optional. Until now, the conflict has not been finalized yet; it has not been settled legally, and active discussions in the regional discourse are ongoing, especially in Tatarstan. Changes in

education have affected all the republics of the Russian Federation, but most of all they are felt in their large cities, which host the most mixed ethnic composition.

Asahi, Yoshiyuki

The role of stylistic variation in a city: evidence from a real-time study in Hokkaido Japan

Keywords: Style, real-time change, Japanese

This paper discusses the role of stylistic variation in an urban context, with special reference to a real-time study of the dialect in Hokkaido, Japan. This paper is based on two large-scale surveys, in Sapporo and Kushiro: the first in the 1980s and the second in the 2010s. Real-time study has contributed significantly to our understandings of language change (Ninjal 1989, 2009, Sankoff and Blondeau 2007, Yoneda 1997, and others). On the other hand, little is known as to how stylistic variation demonstrates changes and their implications. This paper examines how variants are chosen for specific sociolinguistic circumstances. Data were collected using 400 Sapporo and 246 Kushiro residents in the first survey, and 206 Sapporo and 204 Kushiro residents in the second survey. Data were collected through sociolinguistic interviews. This paper reports on changes in stylistic variation primarily from the lexicon. Result showed that standard forms became widespread both in formal and casual level whereas in some cases (e.g. regarding *tookibi*, corn) there was an increase of the dialectal form. In other words, all respondents show more categorical use of one variant in one sociolinguistic setting and another variant in another setting. The analysis showed that intra-speaker variation does change from a real-time perspective. This trend was observed in all items in both Sapporo and Kushiro. This paper will discuss to what extent these changes in stylistic variation help us understand communication in major cities.

Baranova, Vlada

Minority languages in Russian cities: Mapping the linguistic landscape of St. Petersburg via mobile application

Keywords: diversity, Linguistic Landscape

The paper addresses the issue of linguistic diversity in St. Petersburg based on current study of the city's Linguistic Landscape (LL). It presents first results of the project of data crowdsourcing via mobile application LinguaSnapp St. Petersburg. The study of LL aims at revealing transformations in users' language repertoires and written multilingual urban communication (Blommaert 2013; Shohamy et al. 2010; Gorter, 2006). Systematic photographing of signs and advertisements in all kinds of urban environment shows a diversity of global cities. One of the most promising ways of describing LL is using digital linguistic geographic systems. It provides crowdsourcing-based data, particularly those conducted via mobile application (Purschke 2017; Matras & Robertson 2015). The Project 'Multilingual Manchester' developed a mobile app for mapping linguistic landscape, LinguaSnapp (Gaiser, Matras 2016). It was applied to other cities (Jerusalem, Melbourne) and HSE–St. Petersburg delivered the localized version, LinguaSnapp St. Petersburg [https://linguasnapp.hse.spb.ru]. The resulting map shows areas of usage of English and other foreign languages as well as traces of minority languages' usage in public spaces. Looking at the map, one can conclude that, on the one hand, 'linguistic visibility' of minority groups in the urban space is less evident than it could be expected (see also: Fedorova, Baranova 2018). Most of advertisements using minority languages are hidden from majority's eyes. On the other hand, tourist-oriented signs are clearly visible in the city center but, however, quite often while a foreign language is used, the information provided through it is far from sufficient, making its use more symbolic than pragmatic. In this study, I focus on the issue of communicational asymmetry and refusal to adjust to non-native speakers' needs. The paper shows how people construct belonging to places through 'hidden' writing practices.

Bergelson, Mira / Raskladkina, Marina

Specific discourse features of the narratives on ethnolinguistic identity: Moscow cases

Keywords: life narratives, argumentative discourse strategies, situational communication

In this paper we discuss discourse features characteristic of the narratives told by people of different origins, backgrounds, age and educational level who, under different circumstances, learned Russian at some point in their lives. This study is part of the project 'Languages of Moscow' and makes use of the narrative analysis as an instrument of uncovering values and attitudes held by the speakers of languages other than Russian regarding their linguistic behaviors and communicative practices. In this project, our data was collected as life stories with the focus on the role of Russian language in the narrator's life. The specific genre of 'life stories' has been proven to be an excellent example of the narrative genre though it has certain formal features that set it apart among other types of personal stories. In the life narrative genre schema, description often stands for narration, and both types of passages contain more evaluative material as compared to other genres. It is this evaluative component and relatively stable macrostructure that make life narratives a good source for studying issues related to second language acquisition and linguistic behavior. In this paper we demonstrate that narrative strategies used by the narrators, the length of the story, abundance, or conspicuous lack, of evaluations and deviations from the main line, discrepancies and contradictions in the evaluative passages are markers of the deeply held attitudes that separate true bilinguals from the second-mother-tongue speakers, and both of them – from speakers of Russian as an L2.

Beyer, Klaus

The engine room of language change: motorcycle taxi drivers in Ngaoundéré, Northern Cameroon

Keywords: African city; Social Network Analysis, Fulfulde variation

The paper presents first results from a research project on language use in the multilingual urban context of Ngaoundéré, the capital of Adamawa region in Northern Cameroon. The focus lies on the town's ubiquitous motorcycle taxi drivers (MTD) whose multilingual repertoires mirror the whole range of the language resources present in the city. From the perspective of Social Network Analysis MTD's are particularly interesting as they regularly interact with the whole range of linguistic repertoires present in the city. Moreover, their subsumed membership in large and loose-knit open networks lends itself to an evaluation of 'strong-' versus 'weak-tie' theories discussed in variation studies from the Global North since quite some time (Fagyal et al. 2010). In the presentation I give a first impression of structural features and individual actor's positions in the social networks of MTDs and correlate them with linguistic variables from their usage of the local vehicular language Fulfulde. It thus contributes to the discussion on the influence of social networks on linguistic behavior and the question of 'typical' characteristics of a linguistic innovator based on empirical data from hitherto widely under-described contexts (Beyer& Schreiber 2017.)

Birnie, Ingeborg

Code choice and the linguistic soundscape in a bilingual Gaelic/English town

Keywords: linguistic soundscape, language vitality, minority language revitalisation

Census data would suggest that Gaelic has all but disappeared as a community language in most areas of Scotland, the exception being the Western Isles, the only local authority where a majority of the population, 52.2%, can speak the language (National Records of Scotland, 2013). Research studies have shown that ability to speak Gaelic is not synonymous with using the language in all or some language domains (NicAoidh, 2006; Munro et al, 2010). This presentation discusses the findings of a multimodal study which explored the communal linguistic practices in Stornoway, the largest town in the Western Isles. Data was collect in situ and in real time in a number of public spaces to assess how, when and by whom Gaelic was used in the community. This data was supplemented by language use diaries of bilingual Gaelic / English speakers to evaluate the communal language use against individual linguistic practices across the domains. The findings of this study indicate that

Gaelic continues to be part of the linguistic soundscape of this community, with bilinguals using Gaelic in circumstances where they do not actively have to (re-) negotiate the language as an unmarked code choice. Gaelic was mostly used in social networks and in closed domains. Gaelic was only used in the public domain service interactions where the language was actively included in the linguistic soundscape. This has important implications for the way language support management initiatives are implemented and the use of Gaelic encouraged and supported.

Bodó, Csanád / Turai, Katalin Ráhel / Szabó, Gergely

Globalizing masculine voices in the dormitory

Keywords: masculinities, globalization, voice

Global alterations of linguistic-discursive constructions of masculinities and masculine voices are approached with divergent concepts in literature, for instance, with re-thinking hegemonic masculinity (Connell–Messerschmidt 2005), or with the conception of hybrid, multiple masculinities (Bridges–Pascoe 2014). However, these alterations have been rarely addressed in local contexts with ethnographic approach, which we pursue. In our talk we strive to juxtapose morals of previous researches (Cameron 1997, Coates 2003, Kiesling 2005, 2006, Pujolar 1997) and our ethnographic data with the aim to demonstrate the main characteristics of change. For this purpose, we analyse the Budapest University Dormitory Corpus, which consists of 20 hours of recordings of male and female Hungarian university students' spontaneous conversations. We argue that the previously observed linguistic-discursive constructions' decisive features, such as objectifying women or homosexual innuendos, are not exclusive, but other aspects appear besides them, like feminist views and pervasive irony, producing a multiplicity of voices in the Bakhtinian sense. Further, local interpretations of the impact of globalization also play a role in this fluctuation and diversity. In regards of globalization, Hungary constitutes an especially interesting research site for these issues by being in the buffer zone of Western and Eastern European political, economic and societal effects. In our talk, we thus also shed light on how a linguistic analysis can combine with current sociological and anthropological descriptions of global processes.

Bolkvadze, Tinatin / Alibegashvili, Giorgi

Languages of Tbilisi, Georgia

Keywords: Tbilisi, elite, linguistic minorities

Tbilisi is the capital of Georgia since the 5th century AC. Throughout all this time, the governing powers of Georgia, both local and conqueror countries, were concentrated in Tbilisi. Only for the short period the capital city was moved to Kutaisi (Western part of Georgia). Tbilisi has the paramount importance for the formation of the Georgian literary and state language. According to the old written sources, Tbilisi has always been a polyethnic and multilingual city. The paper deals with the factors that have influenced the composition of Tbilisi population and their distribution in various parts of the capital city. For example, the main historical buildings in Metekhi bridge district on river Kura give us information on the oldest habitants and their languages of Tbilisi. The main topics of the paper will be the interaction of Georgians, as the majority of Tbilisi population, with the minorities. Why Tbilisi was an interesting place for the various ethnic, religious and linguistic groups, how they adopted and influenced the Georgian elite in everyday life. How and why the center of Tbilisi was transformed functionally in size and architecture during two centuries will be analyzed of various censuses of the Tbilisi population and archival data.

Cole, Amanda

"Look what they've done to London": the Cockney Diaspora and London's gentrification

Keywords: Cockney, gentrification, diaspora

Cockney is often considered "the archetypal working-class community" (Fawbert, 2005: 172 as cited in Watt et al., 2014: 121) and is associated with London's traditional East End. For almost a century

the Cockney Diaspora has seen traditional, East London families relocate to Essex. This present ethnolinguistic study focuses on the Debden Estate, in Loughton, Essex on the periphery of North-East London. Debden was built in 1949 to rehome East Londoners as part of the London County Council's slum clearance programmes. Simultaneous to the Cockney Diaspora, East London has become highly ethnically, culturally and linguistically heterogeneous (Cheshire et al., 2011; Kerswill, Torgerson et al., 2008). As well as immigration from abroad, London has also more recently, seen large waves of internal migration from professional and managerial populations to the city (Champion and Ford, 1999, taken from Butler and Robson, 2003). In line with the gentrification of East London, as the city has expanded, Debden's local council announced a redevelopment plan for Debden which sought to "substantially improve the area" (Epping Forest District Council, 2008) and to attract London commuters. This is leading to ongoing gentrification in Debden, whereby gentrifiers are moving into the area and traditional Debdenites report moving further into Essex. This present study presents the results of interviews with over 80 speakers to build a picture of local perceptions of gentrification processes in the area and frictions over who has a "right to London".

Cvetanovic, Dragana

Rap and shared linguistic experiences in the former Yugoslav cities

Keywords : rap, polycentric language, ex-Yu

A few inventive lines written by Croatian rapper Baby Dooks in the song Stani na put (Oppose, 2015), invoke an alternative definition of the "homemade" rap in the former Yugoslavia – hip hop is an over-nationalistic culture. In playing with words meaning nation and giving them acronymic loans from each other, Baby Dooks makes fun of homogeneous aspirations and implies similarity between the three languages (Bosnian, Croatian, Serbian). He also makes the linguistic point, possibly without realizing it, that in order to do this, one needs to speak the language/s to understand the lyrics.

Hrbi i Srvati, Strašni Kaslimani […]
(Srbi i Hrvati, Strašni Muslimani)
Crorbs and Srbots, Terrrible Kaslams

Rap from the former Yugoslav cities, Belgrade, Tuzla, Zagreb brilliantly reflects ongoing linguistic discussions that are heavily politically and nationally coloured. Rap builds a sense of continued community between these cities not only because of the lyrics on shared political matters, but because the lyrics are produced in politically contested language(s). Official national discourses claim that there are four separate languages in the region, and speakers of these languages are sometimes even encouraged not to steal them from each other (!!!). In this paper, I argue that the contemporary trans-national rap represents a more realistic and sociolinguistic view that there is one polycentric language with four (or more) variants, and each speaker is free to name the language he or she speaks as he or she wishes. I see rap from the main former Yugoslav cities, as a trans-nationally shared and divided cultural phenomenon because the common language(s) give(s) unimpeded access to neighbouring scenarios and the development of a rap (popular music) lexicon.

Droogsma, Marieke

Language and conflict in Ukraine

Keywords: conflict, language choices, language policy, ideology

Ukraine is currently involved in a conflict that followed after mass demonstrations in late 2013 and early 2014 in Kyiv. At first, the demonstrations were a peaceful protest on Maidan Nezaležnosti, 'Independence Square', against the refusal of then President Janukovyč to sign the Association Agreement with the European Union. As the protesters occupied Independence Square and demanded closer ties with the EU, the movement was often referred to as Euromaidan, 'Euro Square'. However, after multiple violent confrontations with (riot) police, the mood changed and the resignation of Janukovyč became the main demand of protesters. A culmination of violence in February 2014 resulted in the flight and impeachment of Janukovyč. Through an online survey, a Street Use Survey, and interviews, language choices in Ukraine have been investigated. Specifically,

the effects of the current conflict have been researched. In the perception of a relatively educated and 'pro-Maidan' (pro-Europe) group of participants in the online survey, changes in language use and attitudes are happening on a personal level. The Street Use Survey showed that either Ukrainian or Russian are the most often used language in certain areas, with relatively little use of Ukrainian in the eastern area, bordering on Russia, and a dominance of Ukrainian in the west. The interviews and online survey showed that Ukrainian is perceived as having more symbolical value than Russian. The conflict has intensified the already latent symbolical impact of language choice.

Dovalil, Vit

Language problems in interactions between locals and foreign tourists in the city of Prague: a language management study

Key words: language problems, language management, tourism in Prague

The paper explores language problems arising in the domain of international tourism in Prague. This domain is one of those which significantly contribute to super-diversity and the dynamic economic development of the Czech Republic and its capital Prague (Sloboda 2016). The central focus on the micro-level of this research is framed by the statistics and economics of tourism in the Czech Republic (Palatková/Zichová 2014). The main research question concentrates on the process of language choices in interactions of local people in Prague with foreign tourists as one of the strategies for solving various language problems. As these interactions reflect the interlocutors' behavior toward language, the language management approach is used as the theoretical framework (Fairbrother/Nekvapil/Sloboda 2018; Nekvapil 2016). The empirical part of the research draws upon participant observation which was recorded as field notes in the spring and summer of 2017. The data were collected in natural contexts in which foreign tourists interacted with local people working in the services (waiters in restaurants and cafés, tourist agency employees). In selected situations, brief interviews with these employees and/or tourists were conducted. The results reveal that English is not the only language that enables successful solutions to language problems under all circumstances, even if electronic translators are used.

Ebner, Carmen

Assessing urban speakers' attitudes towards linguistic norms in London

Keywords: language attitudes, language variation and change, mixed methods, linguistic normativity, authority in language, London, linguistic diversity

For more than 300 years, prescriptivists and descriptivists have engaged to varying extents in a debate on correct English usage (Beal, 2009, p. 35). While prescriptivists have managed to keep this so-called usage debate going, the success of their efforts is somewhat questionable (see Anderwald, 2013). In the past century, cities, such as London, have become increasingly ethnically and linguistically diverse. Undoubtedly, this diversity has had an impact on the English varieties used in London (Fox & Sharma, 2017, p. 115). The following questions thus need to be raised. What linguistic norms are valued and how are these norms negotiated in urban centres such as London? Does ethnic and cultural diversity foster linguistic leniency? In this paper, I will present findings of an online questionnaire containing four different usage feature whose standardness is disputed among prescriptivists: the split infinitive, verb conversions such as to burglarize and to hospitalize, literally as an intensifier, and like as an approximative adverb. Taking into account social factors such as age, gender, locality and ethnicity, as well as contextual factors, such as formality and mode of language use, I aim to assess which linguistic norms are valued by speakers in London. Additional qualitative data in the form of meta-commentary will enrich the scope of the analysis and provide an answer to the questions raised above.

Elliott, Zuzana

Slovak immigrants' perceptions of vowel variation in English

Key words: identity, attitudes, immigrants

The present study adds to existing literature on urban migratory experiences [Block 2008, Howley 2015], comparing cross-cultural variation of immigrants' perceptions with their local peers [Drummond 2010, Newlin-Łukowicz 2016] by exploring linguistic and social constraints on language attitudes among highly fluent Slovak-English bilingual immigrants in Edinburgh, Scotland. The data were obtained from 28 women of similar ages: 20 Slovak immigrants and 8 Edinburgh Scottish participants. In this paper, I explore the extent to which local language communities shape immigrants' identities, and how immigrants' identities affect their language attitudes and pronunciation. A key focus is the "multidimensional" identity [Block 2008] in immigrants, or the combination of implicit and explicit language attitudes. Implicit language attitudes were collected via a Verbal Guise Task during which participants evaluated speakers of foreign and native English varieties [McKenzie 2015] using spliced FACE and GOAT vowels [Campbell-Kibler 2006, Campbell-Kibler 2009]. Explicit attitudes were collected via a casual questionnaire [Dörnyei & Csizér 2005], and identity measurements via the attitudinal analogue scale method [Llamas & Watt 2014]. The combination of methodologies revealed that immigrant participants in the study held multifaceted attitudes and motivations in relation to their host country. The results for language attitudes suggest that long-term Slovak immigrants experienced identity shifts while residing in Scotland. Most adopted trans-national identities that made them amenable to local language communities while maintaining connections with their home country. Results suggest that despite a degree of integration with Scottish communities, trans-national immigrants often feel separate from both home and host countries. Drawing on work that explores variation in immigrants' language attitudes [Clark & Schleef 2010], I argue that there is a tendency for immigrants to shape their multi-cultural identities in response to linguistic and social contexts.

Falchetta, Jacopo

When a "new" urban society requires a "new" language: permanent innovations in young Moroccans' speech?

Keywords: rural-urban migration, new urban vernaculars, youth practices

"Young" urban speakers are known for making use of linguistic resources in an original, sometimes "transgressive" fashion; nonetheless, their sociolinguistic practices are often linked to a particular phase of life, and tend to be abandoned as they enter "adulthood". However, in a national context where "urbanity" is being radically recreated, such practices may leave a longer-lasting mark in both the society and the language: in Morocco, for instance, massive immigration fluxes from all over the country have dramatically increased the population of urban centres, leading to radical changes in the latter's social tissue, culture and language. During a field study conducted in Temara – a "new town" that emerged thanks to these population movements – it has been found that young Temareses' discourses on such topics as work, leisure, experiences with girls, etc. seem to be the expression of a (partial) break with the social and ethic models that characterised the pre-urbanisation local society; a change also attested to by elder residents. This innovativeness seems reflected in the youth's linguistic choices, which combine features shared by old urban dialects and Standard Arabic (which represent prestigious socio-cultural models) with rural-dialect or low-class features, forming a sort of "young neo-urban register". It is argued that these generational differences in social and linguistic behaviour may extend well into the younger generation's adulthood, and establish themselves as new models of urban lifestyles combining innovation (or transgression) and tradition, in response to the irreversible trends that migration and globalisation originated in the local urban societies.

Fedorova, Kapitolina / Baranova, Vlada

Border cities and tendencies in linguistic landscape: hospitality or hostility? Manzhouli/Zabaikalsk on the Russian-Chinese border vs. Vyborg/Lappeenranta on the Russian-Finnish border

Keywords: borders cities, Linguistic Landscape

Border cities where communication between different cultures is a part of everyday reality differ in many ways from cities with similar population and geographical location but not belonging to border areas. State borders and related cross-border practices and economic and symbolic resources provided by them (Donnan &Wilson 1999) change both urban landscapes and perceptions of cities' dwellers about themselves and their neighbours from the other side of the border. Border cities are important migration points, they function as crossroads where constant flows of goods, people, practices, and ideas intersect and influence each other. Linguistic, or rather sociolinguistic, aspects of such influence can reveal a lot about these processes: through studying linguistic landscapes (Gorter 2006; Blommaert 2013; Blackwood et al. 2016) and discovering strategies of different actors involved in their creation researchers can better understand other – non-verbal – aspects of cultural interaction. The proposed paper aims at analyzing and comparing linguistic landscapes of several cities situated in close proximity to the borders of Russia: Zabaikalsk (Russia) and Manzhouli (China), on the one hand, and Vyborg (Russia) and Lappeenranta (Finland), on the other hand. These cities are places of constant migration flows between bordering countries, and small-scale trade and shopping tourism play an important role in respective regional economies; and for residents of these regions communication with people from the other side of the borders is quite common. Linguistic landscapes of these border cities reflect these interethnic contacts but only to a certain extent: Russian cities tend to demonstrate mere partial compromise with linguistic needs of non-Russian speakers, and using other languages than Russian, especially in public places, is often limited and emblematic. At the same time non-Russian bordering cities demonstrate different levels of presence of the Russian language in their linguistic landscapes. Manzhouli presents an especially interesting case since Russian, or some hybridized version of it, actually dominates the city center making it a space virtually appropriated by Russian speakers. Comparing these different cases helps to understand how linguistic landscapes are created through the process of interethnic communication.

Groff, Cynthia

Language and belonging in The Hague: exploring youth discourses in educational contexts

Keywords: Linguistic minorities, youth discourses, identity and belonging

In the context of urban diversity, educational disparities, and youth radicalization, my research focuses on the role of language and education in young people's identity formation and sense of belonging. Youth communicate their sense of belonging and the belonging of others through their words and actions, including their language choices and social affiliations. The stories that youth in linguistically diverse contexts tell (and the ways they choose to tell them) also reveal underlying language ideologies that are shaped by and shape the surrounding sociolinguistic environment. This presentation first describes the sociolinguistic and language policy context of The Hague, including discourses surrounding immigration and integration in The Netherlands and policies related to minority languages in education. This contextualization sets the stage for a discussion of preliminary findings from school observations and interviews in culturally and linguistically diverse high schools in the city. Conflicting discourses abound in relation to "multilingualism" and/or "linguistic diversity". Language learning is vital in multilingual Europe, and yet some languages are valued over others. Students are encouraged to learn certain languages while other languages have no place in the school. Concerned educators express deficit discourses as they focus on deficiencies in the Dutch language skills of students with a *taalachterstand.* A solution is to restrict the use of home languages, following the monolingual habitus of the school. As they navigate ambiguous discourses in educational contexts, young people draw on all their linguistic resources to exert their identities and establish a sense of belonging.

Gruzdeva, Ekaterina / Huttunen, Sami / Philippova, Naily

Urban multilingualism in Helsinki Metropolitan Area

Keywords: urban multilingualism, linguistic behaviour, linguistic attitude

As a result of recent internationalization and immigration, Helsinki Metropolitan Area (HMA) is nowadays a home to a wide variety of languages spoken by communities with different ethnic, cultural, and social backgrounds. The metropolitan area consists of the municipalities of Espoo, Helsinki, Kauniainen and Vantaa and has about 1,000,000 residents. This number includes about 150,000 immigrants, who according to the latest estimations (Karlsson 2017) speak up to 500 languages. In our paper we are going to present the context and the results of a project aimed at assessing the multilingual profile of HMA. The main goals of the project are to establish the actual degree of the ethnic and linguistic diversity of the metropolitan region and to collect systematic and reliable information on the linguistic repertoire, linguistic behaviour and linguistic attitudes (towards mother tongue(s) and Finnish domestic languages) of the immigrant speakers. One of the further purposes is to examine how languages act as barriers or waypoints for accessing social roles and places in Finland, and how this relates to the stability of multilingualism. The first stage of the project was a survey conducted by 165 students as a part of the course Language in Culture and Society. The data was collected from speakers of 60 different languages through oral interviews based on a semi-structured questionnaire and presented in the form of reports. Currently, the collected data is being further analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively. The project will be continued in the next academic year.

Guzikova, Maria

From closed to open: the changing discourse of one city

Key words: city image, closed cities, social identity

Ekaterinburg is one of the least known Russian cities, although it is one of the five biggest. The Ural mountains were colonized by the Russians in the 16th and 17th century and became the imperial "stronghold" where gun iron was forged. People settled around "zavod" (a smelter). It is in the smelter that the identity of the "industrial civilization" was born, with such key values as craftsmanship and endurance. Later this identity was reinforced in World War II, since right there, at the "home-front", the weapon of victory was forged. The Cold War followed, and the city remained a highly secretive weaponry production place. After the fall of the Soviet Union, Ekaterinburg finally opened its gates. And with the long accumulated passion of a hidden place, it has been aspiring to become a globally connected space, with thirty foreign consulates operating there. The city follows a "strategy of big events" from the meetings of the heads of states to the World Cup 2018. Ekaterinburg applied for the EXPO 2020, lost and applied for the second time. The Ural Federal University hosts international students from 70 countries. The value of foreign language acquisition has experienced a turn from an instrument to comprehend meanings to a tool to communicate them. Over a life-span of one generation, the city self-description has changed from a static and closed place, where time stood still, to a mobile and globally engaged networking community. We asked the students volunteers of big events about their experience, aspirations, values and the vision of future. A new city image of a culturally diverse and multilingual space has emerged from their narratives.

Heinrich, Patrick

Language Life in Postmodern Tokyo

Keywords: language life, Global City

If we are to take the study of contemporary language life in Tokyo seriously, we are well advised to study the many ways in which languages are actually used there. We need to focus on what we find in "Tokyo" (not in "Japan", not depart per se from the study of "the Japanese language" and not per se from "Japanese nationals"). We need to be careful when applying so-called "general linguistics",

because “general” in the past meant simply putting “national” perspectives into relation. In a word, we need to ensure that our research does not reproduce “methodological nationalism”. Global cities like Tokyo are characterized by their globalized knowledge and culture economy. The hallmark of such economic settings is a shift from standardization and regulation towards uniqueness and singularity. Contemporary Tokyo is inhabited by people “curating” their very own unique and singular life-styles. This manifests in all aspects of life, material and immaterial. Wherever you look, features of de-standardization and de-regulation are evident (dress codes, friendships, food, alimentation, furniture, architecture, etc.). Rather unsurprisingly, language is part of this (e.g., the new Metropolitan dialect, dialect cosplay, the so-called “Galapagos phenomenon” in texting, code-switching, foreign-language accents, second language speaker variations, street signs, etc.). People living or routinely spending time in Tokyo have learned to live with these phenomena. They take it for granted. Tokyo is one of the world’s centers of “postmodern” life, but mainstream linguistics (in Japan as everywhere else) is ultimately a “modern” discipline. Mainstream (socio)linguistics was not meant to study the postmodern settings we find in large cities today. Mainstream approaches to the study of language are deeply conservative and (implicitly) supportive of attitudes that value universality, homogeneity, monotony and clarity. The linguistic meta-language speaks volumes about this. It is loaded with modernist moral and normative values: bi-lingualism (two separate languages), code-switching (one always speaks one language at the time), mother-tongue or first language (this is what you speak best and with what you identify), interferences (disruption of the language system), attrition (loss and damage of the language system), H and L variety (work is high and important – family and neighbor is not) language system (rules, rules, rules), underlying form (diverse realizations are in fact unitary), proto-language (constructed historical unity in language), dialect (different but actually the same, an epiphenomenon), literacy (a singular skill, despite all evidence to the contrary), etc. Whether such concepts do justice to the study of language in a Global City is questionable. In many cases, we need to challenge and expand existing approaches. In this talk I argue for a contemporary “metropolitan linguistics” that does justice to postmodern life, taking language life in Tokyo as a case to illustrate how to study “unique and singular language practices” in contemporary metropolitan contexts.

Hu, Han

The changing social meaning of the Beijing accent and its rhotacization

Key words: rhotacization, status, social meaning

The rapid social development of Beijing affects the social status of natives and migrants in this city, and it also changes the speech in this city. Thousands of diligent and talented migrants are becoming the majority and the main social force of Beijing, while most natives are becoming reluctant to move forward and be eliminated as inferiors. In this study, we investigate the speech change of and attitudinal change towards the Beijing accent in this social context. We analyze two types of data: spontaneous speech data in pair talks and survey data involving both Beijing native speakers and migrants. Social variables, such as gender, age, and dialect background, are considered. Results from the survey show that rhotacization is considered as one characteristic feature of the Beijing accent. Surprisingly, most migrants, native speakers with higher educational levels, believe that the Beijing accent is funny and even vulgar and represents laziness, lower education, as well as lower income. People having a Beijing accent are considered to be low-income groups, like taxi drivers and bus ticket sellers. Also, natives are associated with the ‘new rich’, due to compensation of large-scale house demolition in Beijing. Phonetic, results from spontaneous speech data indicate that participants expressing this opinion produced actually less rhotacization and more standardized Mandarin.

Iezzi, Luca

Plurilingual repertoire and language use: the Pakistani community in Italy

Keywords: multilingualism, domains of use, code-switching

This speech aims to provide an analysis of the Pakistani community in a town located in the south of Italy from a sociolinguistic perspective. In particular, I will look at the multilingual repertoire and the different domains of language use within the Pakistani community. The topic will be analysed by the study of the speakers' attitudes towards the official languages of Pakistan (Urdu and English) used in certain contexts, their mother tongue (generally a non-standard or a minority language/dialect spoken in their region) used in other situations, and the Italian language (considered both in its standard variety and in its regional variety) used in even more different contexts, and the consequences that this situation of plurilingualism have on the way they speak. In detail, I will try to analyse the authentic speech of some speakers both with and without nationals, including the code-switching in their utterances, used as a way of facilitating the communication among people from different places or background.

Kádár, Daniel

A theory of urban interactional rituals

Keywords: ritual, pragmatics

When it comes to ritual, people often associate this phenomenon with ceremonies. Yet, ritual is an integral part of our daily lives, since it is an interactional phenomenon through which people maintain what they perceive as the moral order of things, in the form of communal interactional practices (Kadar 2017). A number of highly influential theories, such as Labov's (1972) seminal work on black English vernacular, have described noteworthy manifestations of ritual practices in urban settings. Interestingly, however, to the best of my knowledge no previous research has attempted to create a sociopragmatic/sociolinguistic theory of ritual in cities specifically, in spite of the fact that the study of rituals can significantly further our understanding of how people work out and maintain interpersonal relationships in such relationally complex and multicultural settings. Studying urban rituals is an intriguing theme, considering that in multicultural urban contexts ritual operates in intricate and multidimensional ways, due the abundance of communicational channels through which individuals in cities interconnect with each other. In the present talk I try to fill a knowledge gap by proposing a theory of urban interactional rituals. Setting off from Kadar (2017), I will attempt to capture the main communicative features that distinguish the concept of 'urban ritual' (and the practical operation of this concept) from 'ritual' as it is conventionally understood in pragmatic and sociolinguistic theory. While my approach to this phenomenon is predominantly sociopragmatic in scope, I propose ways in which to adapt it to sociolinguistic inquiry.

Kedars, Marleen

Linguistic Landscape in Tallinn old town (2013-2017)

Keywords: linguistic landscape, urban environment, multilingualism

The study of linguistic landscape (LL) has gone through a major development during the last 10 years but it is still exceptional that it has been studied diachronically (Pavlenko 2010). LL is mostly explored in urban environments where commercial areas can be found (Gorter, Cenoz 2017). This is the reason why this study has been conducted in Tallinn Old Town; a place with a big tourist flow and small tourism businesses. The purpose of the paper is to present valuable empirical language material diachronically to determine the sociolinguistic changes that have taken place, explain and describe the functions of public signs, street advertising, etc. To achieve this, the methodology of the study combines quantitative and qualitative research. The quantitative part gives an overview of the findings of the ethnographic fieldwork in numbers and the qualitative part thoroughly analyses the different languages used in the signs, their functions as well as the changes in language or script use that have taken place over time. The main outcome of the research is that the LL in Tallinn Old Town

is multilingual, multimodal, and also symbolic and informative. A large number of visual and printed texts and also different languages are in use. English as a foreign language is most frequently used, which shows that English is used for a fetishized purpose (Kelly-Holmes 2014).

Koryakov, Yuri B. / Mazurova, Julia V. / Zoumpalidis, Dionysios / Siniova, Olga

Urban multilingualism: the case of Moscow

Keywords: multilingual city, linguistic and cultural diversity, ethnic minorities

The present paper outlines the preliminary results of the "Languages of Moscow" project. This project investigates urban multilingualism from the perspectives of language function, education, and language policy, among others. The main aim of the project in question is to describe and explain linguistic diversity and the dynamics of language/culture contact in the Russian capital-city. Research of the language situation in Moscow – the largest city in Europe – is needed especially in light of the growing globalization processes. More specifically, we examine how different languages function in Moscow and the Moscow metropolitan area by looking at the interactions within ethnic communities, including interaction and linguistic socialization of immigrant children in the Russian-speaking state schools. The present study employs both quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. Quantitative methods consist of three types of questionnaires: for school children there was a one-page questionnaire and for the adults an extended one. Qualitative methods consist of semi-structured individual and group interviews with members of various ethnic groups permanently or temporarily residing in Moscow. Likewise, data from open sources (articles in mass media, census, linguistic landscape) are collected and analyzed. The preliminary results indicate that a considerable amount of languages are spoken by immigrants from the ex-Soviet republics such as Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. What is of interest, is that children of immigrants do not necessarily get educational provisions which raises concerns with regard to equal educational opportunities, and potentially higher drop-out rates. Furthermore, we found that the 2010 census data in relation to languages spoken in Moscow do not accurately represent the languages and mother tongues. Last but not least, the dynamics of linguistic socialization of various groups is far from homogeneous in Moscow.

Kurdadze, Ramaz / Lomia, Maia / Margiani, Ketevan / Tchumburidze, Nino

City Speech: oral speech patterns in the language, with positive and negative forms

Keywords: City Speech, Negation, The Kartvelian languages

The population of towns and cities of Georgia, especially that of its capital, is diverse. As a rule, this diversity is revealed in speech. The city speech forms part of the national language. The capital of Georgia has changed with time. However, Tbilisi has always been a specific place - a mixture of Eastern and Western cultures. This has left its traces in the vocabulary. Moreover, the speech of Tbilisi is characterized not only by peculiar vocabulary, but it also reveals certain specific syntactic features. These features are peculiar to the speech of the townsfolk of various nationalities, residing close to one another. In the oral speech, the present and past tense forms of the verb „to be" underline the words that are of special importance to the speaker. This verb always follows the word which is emphasized. The verb form can be used along with a negative particle, which, by means of specific intonation, expresses a question and emphasises the meaning of certain lexemes. Such patterns of oral speech are found in the works of Georgian writers, as well as in non-written Kartvelian languages (Megrelian, Laz and Svan), dialects of the Georgian language (especially the Ingiloy dialect) and the speech of those residents of Tbilisi who are not ethnic Georgians.

Kurniawan, Ferdinan

The Languages of Jakarta: A socio-historical account

Keywords: Jakarta, Indonesian, Betawi Malay

This talk addresses the socio-historical dimensions of the languages spoken in the greater metropolitan area of Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia. My investigation focuses primarily on the development of Jakarta Indonesian, the native language of an increasing number of Jakarta residents. Jakarta Indonesian is a complex blend of Betawi Malay and Standard Indonesian. Historically, Betawi Malay emerged as a new lingua franca in Jakarta around the 18th century.

In 1945, Indonesia gained independence from the Dutch and established Standard Indonesian as the national language. As a colloquial language, Jakarta Indonesian emerged after World War II, with a huge influx of economic immigrants to Jakarta. These immigrants came from various parts of Indonesia, speaking their own local languages. The second generation of these immigrant families has been shifting away from their parents' local languages, and forming a complex blend of Betawi Malay and Standard Indonesian called Jakarta Indonesian. I investigate the patterns of phonetic/phonological transmission using large scale naturalistic speech corpora collected from three generations of Jakarta Indonesian speakers. Although we can still see a trace of Betawi Malay as the more conservative variety, the tendency to produce more Standard Indonesian forms is nowadays unavoidable among Jakarta Indonesian speakers. The decreasing pattern of use of traditional Betawi Malay forms is due to the successful story of Standard Indonesian cultivation by the National Language Board. My study provides an example where language standardization and education factors may boost a faster rate of language innovation as well as endangerment/extinction in an urban setting.

Lamonica, Clelia

The role of urbanization on dialect distribution in US English

Keywords: Dialectometry, U.S. dialects, geography

The United States is often juxtaposed with nations such as the U.K. and Netherlands when discussing the effects of its relative youth, rural expansiveness, and diversity on levels of dialectal variation. The distribution of urban centers, however, is not uniform, instead following a longitudinal pattern along the coasts and major river systems in the United States. This is in contrast to dialect isoglosses within the U.S., which tend to run latitudinally as a result of East-West expansion (Labov et al., 2006). This study therefore explores dialect variation in US English using dialectrometric methods (Nerbonne et al., 2009), comparing regions that have a higher concentration of urban centers (e.g. New-England) with those more sparsely populated (Midland). Using data from the Harvard dialect survey (Vaux & Golder, 2003), in which 30,788 participants from 50 states were presented with multiple choices for pronunciation, lexical, and syntactic preference, a factor analysis was made to determine which linguistic features relate to variation geographically (Grieve et al., 2011) and string-edit distances were computed between the most preferred variants to find the level of phonological difference between regions. Consideration was also given to the factors of 'urbanization' (population per sq. mile), regional 'age' (year of colonial establishment), and 'linguistic diversity' (U.S. Census, 2011). Preliminary results indicate that, as expected, regions with highest population densities contain more variation with respect to pronunciation preference. However, despite the higher concentration of cities on the West coast, variation was less than expected, likely due to its high diversity and more recent establishment.

Larina, Tatiana / Yelenevskaya, Maria

Public signs, politeness, and communicative styles: a case study of Britain, Russia, and Israel

Keywords: linguistic landscape, public signs, politeness, communicative style, multilingualism

The rapidly growing research interest in linguistic landscape (Gorter 2006, Gorter, Marten, & Van Mensel 2012, Pavlenko 2017, Pennycook and Otsuji 2015, Shohamy and Gorter 2009; Shohamy, Ben-

Rafael and Barny 2010, Smakman, & Heinrich 2018, to name but a few) proves its increasing importance for sociolinguistics. Linguistic landscape provides easily accessible and important information on how language operates as an 'integrated social and spatial activity" (Pennycook 2010). Research into linguistic landscape mainly deals with the problems of ethnic identity, multilingualism, language policy, and language commodification. In our study we focus on the so called top-down category of linguistic landscape and aim at analyzing public signs and announcements issued by central and local authorities, and by institutions regulating public behavior. In other words, we study how those who have power interact with citizens. The data were obtained from ethnographic observation in Britain, Israel and Russia. Our comparative study reveals that the language used by those who have power differ in the cultures under study due to differences in politeness and communicative values. Since Israeli public signs are mostly multilingual, and besides Hebrew and Arabic, many include English and Russian text, we will also discuss how language contacts affect the style of multilingual signage. Our study confirms that linguistic landscape is a valuable resource for sociolinguistics and social studies as it enriches these fields with linguistic data about social organization of society, shaping collective identity and culture-specific styles of social interaction.

Lehto, Liisa-Maria

Language Choices and Identity of Japan Finns

Keywords: discourses, identity positions, multilingualism

Today, a growing number of people live in transcultural contexts in which language choices and language identity have become essential part of everyday life. In this paper I examine which languages Japan Finns use, in what kind of situations, and why? Japan Finns are Finnish-born, but moved to Japan for multiple reasons; they are multilinguals who live in Japanese metropolitan areas. The aim of this paper is to reveal the identity positions, which are shaped by the ways Japan Finns speak about their language choices. I base my theory on a view, according to which language is a part of the society, and where reality and identities are constructed in discourses (Fairclough 1989). The data of this research consists of ten recorded interviews and five pair conversations and the method is corpus assisted discourse analysis. Mobility is a key feature of globalization: when people move in time and space, languages and sociolinguistic resources also become mobile (Blommaert 2003; Blommaert & Dong 2007). There are approximately 600 Japan Finns, who form a heterogeneous group living in different culture and in geographically distant place from their country of origin. Japan Finns have moved to Japan as individuals and do not form communities. My assumption is that their distinctive situation is constructed in their discourses, e.g. the importance of mother tongue may vary. I also argue that research on the language choices of small, scattered groups enables the gathering of information about a wider phenomenon: the complex language situations of mobile individuals.

Lehtonen, Heini

Minority languages in the classroom: the sociolinguistic action research project in East Helsinki

Keywords: school, translanguaging, immigration

This paper is based on a research project carried out by linguists, community artists, and a journalist in an elementary school in Helsinki. The school and the surrounding area are characterized by linguistic and cultural diversity, and the general aim of the project is to make this diversity visible, to explore linguistic awareness as well as to develop translanguaging practices. I will analyze practices, where resources from minority languages are brought into an institutionally monolingual classroom.

The data was gathered in art sessions organized by the research group in co-operation with the teacher in a class, where the pupils speak 15 different languages altogether. The sessions aimed at encouraging the pupils to talk about (their own) language(s). Those who already knew the language that the session focused on, acted as experts that help their peers with the language. In the Finnish national curriculum as well as in plans of actions of schools, the appreciation of linguistic diversity is

foregrounded. In practice, institutional spaces are organized according to the monolingual norm. There is a need for pedagogy that allows the pupils to engage in translanguaging practices in their learning. When resources from minority languages spoken in the pupils' homes are employed in an institutional space controlled by the teacher and other adults, 'ownership' and social meaning of the linguistic resources is negotiated. I will analyze the interactional practices that are needed in order to create a safe space for crossing the social borders of language(s).

Liskovets, Irina

Trasjanka as a dying phenomenon of urban speech in the city of Minsk

Keywords: trasjanka, endangered code, urban speech

The language situation in Minsk is usually described as stable closely related bilingualism with overwhelming predominance of the Russian language over the Belarusian language. But this statement does not take into account a special code in-between these two languages. This code is called "trasjanka" and is often referred to by informants as a "rural" language. This code presents definite interest because its being the result of constant interaction of two very closely related languages. The proposed report is to be based on the research done by means of participant observation in the city of Minsk in the period since 1999. The main points to be dealt are as follows:
1) the specific linguistic features that make trasjanka a particular code within the system of codes used in Minsk; 2) the attitudes to this code from the side of different types of Minsk dwellers in the edge of the last millennium and trasjanka's role in their ambivalent attitudes towards Belarusian; 3) the role of trasjanka as of a strong stratificational marker and the correlation between usage of this code and age/gender/education/origin of a speaker. 4) usage of transjanka in 2010-ies and the reasons of its changes (the role of obligatory school teaching of literary Belarusian and better teaching of literary Russian; changes in migration trends; changes in the system of attitudes towards Russian and Belarusian; the role of Russian mass media, etc.). 5) features of trasjanka as of an endangered code. 6) specific role of trasjanka as a target language in code-switching and the reasons of such code-switching in contemporary Minsk.

Kunnas, Niina

Multilingual practices of Karelians in Northern Finland

Keywords: multilingual practices, polylanguaging, minority languages

In my paper, I will explore the language situation of Karelian speakers in Oulu region. Oulu is the capital of northern Finland with less than 500,000 inhabitants. In Oulu region, there live hundreds of Karelians (Author 2017). The purpose of this study is to find out what kind of resource the Karelian language is to its speakers and what kind of multilingual practices there exist among Karelians. Karelian is an endangered Finno-Ugric minority language. My data consists of a group-, pair- and individual interviews, and I have also done participatory observation in three local Karelian club events during one year. The data consist of ca. 30 hours of speech and field diaries. This research shows that Karelian speakers loyalty to Karelian language and the management of linguistic resources vary considerably by individual. Often, they perceive either the heritage language or the majority language as their own and the other one becomes a language of occasional use. Some, on the other hand, do not identify strongly with either. (Also Carreira 2004; Karjalainen 2012: 85.) The way in which my informants use resources from different languages can be described using the terms polylanguaging or translanguaging (Jørgensen et al. 2011; García & Wei 2014). Some Karelians are not able to use their own language fluently. For them Karelian is a symbolic resource. Karelian is also used as a secret language, as a joking language and as an affectionate language. Instead, the use of Karelian in public places and workplaces is avoided.

Marinković, Marina

Speech of the City of Karlovac (Croatia): interference of the Chakavian-Kajkavian speech base with the speech of the Shtokavian immigrants in the post-war period

Keywords: Karlovac, Shtokavian, Kajkavian, Chakavian idioms

Croatia's dialectology is still largely focused on research into rural areas, while studies of urban speeches are relatively rare; studies of larger urban areas (Split, Rijeka) have only recently been reported. Karlovac is a mid-sized city of central Croatia (about 55 000 inhabitants) that was affected by pronounced migration flows during and after the Homeland War (1991-1995). In 1973 its speech was more thoroughly described; taking the structuralist approach, the authors (Antun Šojat and Božidar Finka) concluded it is a speech comprising in the same proportion the characteristics of two Croatian dialects – Kajkavian and Chakavian, while innovations of the third, Shtokavian dialect, arise only in a fairly small number. Kajkavian-Chakavian interference in this speech is indigenous, and the Shtokavian idiom is more recent, and more pronounced in the speech of the city of Karlovac in the last 20-25 years, due to immigration of the Shtokavian speakers. This work aims to provide a contemporary picture of Karlovac's speech, as well as answer a few questions: which local traits along with the conversational style of the standard language prevail in today's communication, that is, in Karlovac's current urban idiom. In addition, as a foundation of the Croatian standard language, Shtokavian dialect is today also the language of the media, and is thus the prestige standard in Croatia, and on the other hand, some members of the national minorities in the city Karlovac (Serbs, Bosniaks) also use some of the speeches of the Shtokavian dialect. Given the above , it is necessary to ascertain, from a sociolinguistic perspective, the attitude of the natives of Karlovac towards the origin Shtokavian idiom.

Mitsova, Sofiya / Padareva-Ilieva, Gergana

A new approach toward the articulation of [l] as [ŭ] in Bulgarian speech

Keywords: Bulgarian; articulation of [l]; spelling; Language Management Theory

In previous research we have proved that the articulation of the Bulgarian consonant [l] as [ŭ] in all positions except the position before the front vowels [e] and [i] is an expansive phenomenon especially among the young people. We claim that the phenomenon is based on the interference of the Bulgarian spoken language of the capital city with the whole Bulgarian dialect territory. This type of articulation is accepted as prestigious and during last decades has entered massively in the speech. The phenomenon has taken another direction and recently has been reflected in spelling. We present the results of two experiments whose main goal is to prove the assumption that this type of articulation leads to a particular perception and could be a reason for spelling mistakes. The respondents in the experiment are forty one students in the fifth and sixth grade, native Bulgarian speakers. They live in different parts of the country and speak particular dialects. The results indicate an evident tendency towards numerous spelling mistakes as a result of the specific articulation of the consonant [l]. Analyzing these results further, we place this issue in the framework of Language Management Theory (LMT). We presume that our observation could be linked with the first and second phases of the language management process – noting the phenomenon and its evaluation as they are conceptualized in LMT.

Nekvapil, Jiri

On the sociolinguistic situation in Hradec Králové; the best researched town in the Czech Republic

Keywords: urban speech, social interaction, research paradigms

Hradec Králové is a regional centre situated about 100 km to the northeast of the Czech Republic's capital, Prague. With approximately 100,000 inhabitants, it is the 8th most populous municipality in the country. As such, it is perceived as a large town or city in the Czech context. More or less by coincidence, it may be the best researched town in the Czech Republic in terms of its sociolinguistic situation. This research can be divided into several areas: 1. studies in language variation carried out

in the framework of urban speech which emerged during the work on the Czech Linguistic Atlas (Dejmek 1981, 1987, and an overview in Dejmek 1986; see also Dejmek 1998). 2. studies in the onomastics (Dejmek 1993; see also Nekvapil 2000), 3. studies in various kinds of social interaction such as asking for directions to the railway station (Zeman 1999), service encounters in a booth (Nekvapil 1997) or the management of communication in religious proselyting (Sherman 2015). New research topics are considered. This paper provides an overview of the research done, discusses the research paradigms involved, and, most importantly, seeks to present it as a coherent whole. It addresses the question of the extent to which it is possible to provide such a coherent picture. On a more general level, the paper aims to outline the degree to which the agenda of present-day sociolinguistics as conceived, for example, in Smakman and Heinrich (2018) is compatible with or even can profit from the sociolinguistic agenda of the past.

Neupane, Rozen

Patterns of language use and language attitudes in the Ottawa-Gatineau Region

Keywords: language attitudes, bilingualism, Ottawa-Gatineau region

Canada's two official languages, French and English, have co-existed along-side each other in the Ottawa-Gatineau region ever since the early days of English colonization of Canada. However, instead of being a homogenous linguistic community, the region is linguistically divided by the Québec-Ontario provincial border with the largely Francophone Gatineau in the Québec side and the mainly Anglophone Ottawa in the Ontario side of the border. The stable bilingual nature of the region has turned it into a promising ground for linguistic research. Consequently, many studies have explored the extent to which the ambient French-English contact has influenced language use among the region's bilingual population (see e.g. Poplack, 1989; Poplack et al., 2012). Others have looked at the ways in which the linguistic border dividing the two cities has shaped their residents' linguistic experiences (see e.g. Castonguay, 2002; Gilbert and Brosseau, 2011). In this study, I analyze people's use of and their attitudes towards French and English across different spaces in the two cities to understand the ways in which the patterns of language use thus identified correlate with language attitudes expressed by city dwellers. I establish language use patterns through ethnographic observations in local cafés, farmer's markets and grocery stores while language attitudes are assessed through language attitude questionnaires (Kircher, 2009) distributed among people who frequent these spaces. This work illustrates the ways in which urban bilingual spaces provide a rich opportunity to enhance our knowledge of language attitudes and language use with important implications for understanding communication in other multilingual cities.

Omarbekova, Gulnara

The linguistic landscape of Astana, the new capital city of Kazakhstan

Keywords: language of the city, language policy, situation

The language of the city, which is regarded as a kind of interconnection of different languages and linguistic components, is the subject of fundamental research in modern linguistics. This paper analyzes the texts of the signboards of the city of Astana as a special speech genre since the language image of Astana has not been sufficiently studied. Analysis of the linguistic landscape of the city serves as a mirror for the implementation of language policy and the language situation that has developed since the independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan. We view signage as a special speech genre, which is a written text in a small form, a "text primitive", performing the functions of identification and advertising. Texts of signboards, which are written on a city facility, are of scientific interest as a fragment of the communicative space of the city. The urban signs reflect and form the linguistic and cultural space of a modern city; therefore, their consideration is connected with linguistic and ecological problems and language policy of the country: the names of urban objects reflect the conceptual sphere of the new capital of Kazakhstan. First, the process of globalization is reflected: the widespread use of external borrowings; frequency use of the precedent phenomena of national and world culture. Secondly, Kazakh and Soviet culture are traditionally represented.

Thirdly, the rich ethno-cultural semantics reflecting the unique national image of Kazakhstan is also represented in signs.

Probirskaja, Svetlana

Communicating on the Intercity Russian-Finnish Allegro Train

Keywords: multilingual communication, train, translation

The object of my research is the international Allegro train that shuttles between Helsinki, Finland and St Petersburg, Russia. In addition to Russians and Finns, representatives of approximately 120 different nationalities travel on the Allegro, thus creating a multilingual, cross-border, temporary, mobile community. I study multilingual communication and translation practices in this community from both a top-down and a bottom-up direction. The former includes the officially established multilingual policy of the train as it appears in the documents of the organization and in the train's spatial repertoire. The latter encompasses the real, on-the-ground communicative practices, which I examine through observation and interviews with passengers, train personnel and officials (Probirskaja 2017). The multilingual space of the Allegro is mobile in many senses. In addition to the switching trilingual announcements, the multilingual space of the train varies every time it travels, depending on the constellation of passengers and train personnel. People bring with them their mobile linguistic resources, which move in, out of and within the train, and can be mobilized when needed (cf. Blommaert 2010, Pennycook and Otsuji 2014). Monolingual passengers receive translational help from co-passengers, train personnel and/or officials. The closed moving space of the train and the common goals of its habitants create a sense of community. In the paper, I present my research in more detail.

Radke, Henning

Urban Language Practices Online: Linguistic fluidity and fixity in German-Namibian social media

Keywords: networked multilingualism, metrolingualism, Namdeutsch

Computer-mediated communication (cmc) offers spaces for human interaction similar to those in urban contexts: they both bring together people of different backgrounds, offer room for creative linguistic exchange and thus serve as a dynamic hub of linguistic fixity and fluidity. What parallels can be drawn between digital and urban linguistic practices and in what way do they differ? These questions will be addressed through an interactional analysis of the digital linguistic practices in German-Namibian social media groups by applying the notion of networked multilingualism. This term encompasses "the entire range of linguistic resources" within cmc (Androutsopoulos 2015, 185) and draws parallels with the notion of metrolingualism which is seen as "a product typically of modern, urban interaction" (Otsuji and Pennycook 2010, 245). To what extend are both notions interrelated in cmc? The German-Namibian context is particularly suited to address this question, as German-speaking Namibians draw from a unique linguistic repertoire in German, Afrikaans, English and to a lesser extent indigenous Namibian languages. Furthermore, they have their own non-standard variety of German commonly referred to as Namdeutsch (Namibian German) which includes lexical and morphosyntatic features from the languages mentioned above (cf. Shah 2007; Böhm 2003; Wiese et al. 2014, 2017; Kellermeier-Rehbein 2015, 2016; Dück 2018). Since German-Namibian social media groups are not only used by Namibians in Namibia, but also by the Namibian diaspora in Germany and their friends, they are not exclusively in-group-based and serve as a platform for transnational communication. At the same time, German-Namibian cmc has been recorded for nearly 20 years and thus covers almost the entire history of the Internet as a medium of widespread communication. Therefore, it is particularly suited to examine the interplay between networked multilingualism and metrolingualism online.

Satyanath, Shobha

Urbanization and the rise of new plurilingualism: implications for theory and methods of sociolinguistics

Keywords: mono-/multilingualism, speech communities, linguistic choice, innovation

A common denominator across urban settings, whether emerging or growing is the change in their demographics pluralizing their linguistic and socio-cultural spaces worldwide. One of the imminent fallouts of this development is the gradual shift in focus from the so called monolingual or the majority communities to the multilingual-multiethnic speech communities calling for expansion of the idea of a speech community (see Sankoff, 2015; Satyanath, 2015) and changes in methodologies of approaching such speech communities. In places like London, for instance, the mobility, has not only multiplied vernacular Englishes, it has added to the overall linguistic density of the city as well (see Fox & Sharma, 2018; Cheshire et. al. 2011, Blommaert, 2010). Similar outcomes are evident in much smaller urban places like Kohima as well (see Satyanath, 2018). The rise of new multilingual/multidialectal speech communities has affected the presumed relationships of the self and the other—whether defined in terms of the dominant and marginal, the local and outsider, or simply the old and new (e.g., Becker, 2009; Fox, 2015). This, coupled with the growing research base of urban settings worldwide has given rise to newer questions and widened the scope of the existing ones. One such question is the very issue of linguistic choice itself. When two languages or speech varieties coexist side by side blurring domains of use and social meaning, factors conditioning language choice in such settings are often less than apparent (for example, as in the case of Delhi). The question is, are there factors beyond domain, style and stance that might account, if at all, for choices that speakers make routinely? The attested diversity has also made us rethink the relationship between the idiosyncratic and aggregate (cf. Satyanath 2018; Smakman & Heinrich, 2018), which hinges at the very fundamental premise of sociolinguistics that places the community as conceptually and analytically prior to the individual (Labov, 2015, Weinreich et al. 1968). Finally, as the new emerging spaces become more multicultural than social, it is bound to expand our understanding of the centers of innovation. For instance, there is a strong possibility of existence of multiple centers of innovation and beyond those embedded in the conventional socioeconomic hierarchy. This talk will address the above related issues by drawing upon both growing and emerging urban centers, particularly from India.

Saygi, Hasret

Construction of religious identity through a shared activity: Quran recitations among the refugees and local women

Keywords: ethnography, identity, refugees

This linguistic ethnographic research explores everyday interaction between the refugee and local women sharing the same neighbourhood in a Turkish town, and analyses how they construct and negotiate their stances and identity positions in their face-to-face meetings. The main data, the audio-recorded spontaneous interaction data in Turkish, were collected from the social events regularly organised by a group of local women in order to socialise and recite the Quran in the neighbourhood, and the participation of the Iraqi Turkmen refugees was made possible by the researcher. This one-year study conducted as a doctoral project shows that in line with the hegemonic identity politics in Turkey, Sunni-Islamic conservatism and Turkish nationalism are the two main discourses laying the foundation of the local women's constructed stances and developed social relations with the refugee women. The interactional data reveal that thanks to these religious events, by skilfully capitalizing on their Quranic literacy and knowledge in Arabic, the Iraqi women, who are not even given a chance to fail due to their refugee identity, can reframe their relations with the local women, and position themselves in a different light. In this way, they can momentarily challenge the imposed foreign identity, and achieve solidarity based on a shared religion. On the other hand, the reciprocal intimacy built momentarily while engaging in a shared religious activity

cannot be sustained when the frame is shifted; therefore, it can only result in the emergence of "brief moments of tight but temporary and ephemeral groupness" (Blommaert, 2017, p.35).

Slavova, Emilia

Translanguaging in Bulgarian event posters: Negotiating between national and cosmopolitan identities

Keywords: translanguaging, Bulgarian urban culture, event posters

Translanguaging has become a popular concept in sociolinguistic studies and refers to the dynamic process of creative language use, playful meaning-making and identity formation in which languages, unconstrained by expectations of homogeneity, boundedness and isolation from other languages, freely mix, mesh and flow into and out of each other (Saraceni 2015; Blommaert and Rampton 2011; Jørgensen et al. 2011; Lankiewicz and Wasikiewicz-Firlej 2014; Canagarajah and Wurr 2011). Bulgarian urban culture is an interesting case in point. After a long period of isolation and repression behind the Iron Curtain, it has flourished in recent years as a result of its opening to other cultures, global digital connectivity, eleven years of EU membership, and increased mobility into and out of the country. Both central (with regard to more isolated, provincial areas in Bulgaria) and peripheral (with regard to Western European city culture), it strives to define itself as cosmopolitan, open, and part of a larger European context, while retaining some of its local identity and flavour. The paper presents and discusses translanguaging practices used by event organizers and poster designers in online communication. Various linguistic strategies are employed in creative meaning-making, using bilingual event names, translation, transliteration, language- and script-mixing in surprising ways. The purpose of these translingual practices range from addressing a wider international audience, through engaging with other Bulgarians with global mindsets and multilingual repertoires, to communicating a transnational and transcultural identity in stark contrast to the wave of nationalism and tribalism observed lately.

Sloboda, Marián

Changes in the denotational and indexical values of languages in Prague

Keywords: indexicality, commodification of language, transition

Drawing on research into the commodification of language (Duchêne & Heller 2012, Heller 2010), this paper takes a diachronic look on indexical vs. denotational values of languages in Prague. Due to the transition following the disintegration of the Eastern Bloc, emblematic cases of value change there include Russian and Vietnamese. I argue that Russian has maintained its indexicality as a language of the former oppressor, while it has additionally become valued as a denotational code of a sizeable tourist group and a large immigrant community (cf. Pavlenko 2017). I show how these two values of Russian compete, leading to both erasure and proliferation. Vietnamese, in contrast, is a new element in the Czech public space, but from private, intra-group communication it has already spread to commercial and political advertising. In increasingly cosmopolitan Prague (cf. Sloboda 2016), it has been also employed as a language of ever more popular Vietnamese cuisine in its indexical (authenticating) but also denotational function, when its knowledge outside the native speaker community matters as well. As a step towards generalization, I discuss these two cases in comparison to other languages displaying similarities. Finally, I point out that while such a linguistic landscape analysis has a certain value in learning about the linguistic repertoires in a city's public life, the absence from the landscape of languages with a significant potential for use (e.g., Slovak and Thai) reveals the 'partiality' of the urban linguistic landscape in the semiotic resources it provides and types of content it communicates.

Smakman, Dick

The Haarlem Mystery: the unpredictable formation of a language norm

Keywords: prescriptivism, language norms

The city of Haarlem is known for being the place where standard 'civilised' Dutch is spoken in the Netherlands. This talk will delve into the history of this language norm, which probably started some time between the 15th and 19th century, and why it is still a persistent norm today. Factors that may play a role are looked at: the general image of the city and its people, the specific roles of this city in the Netherlands relative to those of other cities (e.g., broadcasting, printing, regional function), and of course the actual language spoken in Haarlem. How realistic and vital is this language norm today; why do Dutch people still readily refer to Haarlem as the cradle of 'good Dutch'? And what role does Amsterdam, the capital city of the Netherlands, play in all of this? In short: what are the mechanisms in the formation and continuation of a language norm in which a city is the focus?

Soohani, Bahareh

Linguistic Manipulations in Urban Youth Language in Tehran

Keywords: Urban youth language, identity, phonotactic manipulations, semantic manipulation

The present research is the first attempt to investigate major linguistic strategies that operate in the youth language in Tehran. Youths in Tehran are continuously forming their own language in order to set themselves apart from the older generation. Indeed, the primary function of these urban youth language just like many other urban youth languages in other parts of the world is to create a powerful icon of identity. The lexicon analysis in this study is based on the framework introduced by Kiessling and Mous (2004). The collected vernacular vocabulary used by groups of young people in ZabaneMakhfi Dictionary (Samaee 2007) shows that the main linguistic strategies employed by youth language speakers in Tehran in order to invent the new lexical items include phonotactic manipulations such as truncation, dummy affixation, metathesis and semantic manipulations like semantic extensions and the extensive use of metaphor and dysphemism. The research findings illustrate that, anti-language of the urban youth in Tehran predominantly employ semantic manipulations, mainly metaphor and dysphemism. However, phonotactic manipulations such as metathesis, dummy affixation and truncation are not quite predominant in the Tehran youth language.

Spotti, Massimiliano

Shopping for essentials. The sociolinguistics of globalisation at work in a remote supermarket in Finnish Lapland

Keywords: globalization, mobility, identity, linguistic ethnography, tourism

Looking at language as one of the channels through which new forms of communication and meaning-making associated with globalization have developed (Blommaert 2010), we find a large body of studies in sociolinguistics focusing on globalization-driven mobility and lookalike language usage. However, once we look more closely at this body of literature, we see that much of the globalization-driven focus in this field is part of processes of reconfiguration, identity negotiation and to the construction of mobile subjects, in heavily languagised urban settings (e.g. Duarte & Gogolin, 2013; Jacquemet, 2015; Jaspers & Madsen, 2016). There is much less sociolinguistic work focusing explicitly on the effects of globalization on the margins and on the reconfiguration of mobile subjects who live on these margins (see Cabral and Martin-Jones, 2017; Donald, Coupland & Hywei, 2005; Pennycook, 2012; Wang, et al., 2014). This contribution wishes to enlarge this, albeit still growing, body of interpretive linguistic ethnographic research by taking a close look at ad hoc and somewhat chaotic use of multilingual resources that have been developed in a commercial setting, in a socio-cultural space that is located on the margins, in both geographical and sociolinguistic terms. The focus of my contribution, in fact, is on a supermarket located in Finnish Lapland – in a place, called Saariselka in the remote Finnish North. There, I present how the supermarket, part and parcel of a multilingual and multicultural contact zone, manages to cater for the needs of tourists from across the globe. Further, I will show how, in so doing, it promotes its brand, relying on sociolinguistic

resources that, from a normative perspective, do not match language form with language function, leading to a messy yet chronotopically based management of multilingualism.

Strandberg, Janine

'Stay Woke': language Crossing or Linguistic Appropriation?

Keywords: Linguistic appropriation, Language crossing, African American Vernacular English, Computer-Mediated Communication, social media

Stay woke, considered a linguistic marker of African American Vernacular English (AAVE), can be used to indicate awareness of social and political injustice, as well as to display cultural and linguistic competence (Richardson and Ragland, 2018: 42; Florini 2013: 224). Recently members of the black community have expressed criticism regarding a perceived increased use of stay woke amongst white speakers, particularly on social media. This study uses computer-mediated communication to investigate the claim that stay woke has transferred from AAVE to white mainstream social media use. The social media platform Twitter was sampled between 2010 and 2017 in order to explore whether or not the variable is crossing from one social group to another. The results confirm the lay perceptions, suggesting that stay woke has crossed over from almost exclusive African American use to being used more by non-black Twitter users.

Szabó, Gergely

"Inside the door…" – Narratives of migration and a multilingual city

Key words: Catalonia, new speaker, migration

The modes and ways of migration have been going through alteration processes in the previous decades (Blommaert 2010), and this diversification also challenges newer linguistic regimes, like that of Catalan, which make multilingualism visible but continue to exist within the nation-state monolingual ideological settings. Although this insufficiency of Catalan language policies has been recognized so far (Sabaté-Dalmau 2018), the linguistic experiences of migrants from other European cultures in Catalonia has rarely been examined. My presentation addresses Hungarian expatriates' multilingual life situation in Barcelona with special attention to employment, linguistic repertoire, and contacts with other migrants. Most migrants arrive to Catalonia without any or with only basic knowledge of linguistic features associated with Catalan (Codó 2018, Patiño-Santos 2018). What makes the Hungarian case noteworthy is the peculiar Hungarian ethnic politics (Pogonyi 2017) which encourage and support Hungarian-speaking trans-border communities financially. Thus, a conflict emerges between ideologies of integration by acquiring autochthon languages and ideologies of origin by "preserving" the motherland's language. My data draws on ethnographic fieldwork in a Hungarian cultural association in Barcelona, as well as life course interviews that I conducted with first generation Hungarian migrants dwelling in Barcelona and its agglomeration. This project points out some characteristics of governmental Hungarian diaspora-building based on linguistic purism, and also various aspects of the new speaker model (Pujolar–Puigdevall 2015).

Terkourafi, Marina

Indirectness in the age of globalization: a variational pragmatics perspective

Indirectness has traditionally been viewed as commensurate with politeness and attributed to the speaker's wish to avoid imposition and/or otherwise strategically manipulate the addressee. Despite these theoretical predictions, a number of studies have documented the solidarity-building and identity-constituting functions of indirectness. Bringing these studies together, in Terkourafi (2014) I proposed an expanded view of the functions of indirect speech, which crucially emphasizes the role of the addressee and the importance of network ties. In this talk, I focus on what happens when such network ties become loosened, as a result of processes of urbanization and globalization. Drawing on examples from African American English and Chinese, I argue that these processes produce a need for increased explicitness, which drives speakers (and listeners) away from indirectness. This claim is

further supported diachronically, by changes in British English politeness that coincide with the rise of the individual Self. I draw the implications of these empirical findings for im/politeness theorizing and theory-building more generally, urging attention to how the socio-historical context of our research necessarily influences the theories we end up building.

Theodoropoulou, Irene

Constructing solidarity with Qatar: A sociolinguistic analysis of the landscape of Doha

Keywords: solidarity, Qatar, stance

Constructing solidarity with Qatar: A sociolinguistic analysis of the landscape of Doha The focus of this paper is on the linguistic and semiotic construction of under-researched "solidarity" in the landscape of Doha, the capital of Qatar, which has been under blockade from Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates and Egypt since June 2017. The methodology includes a Twitter-based sociolinguistic corpus (Baker 2010; Zappavigna 2012) from Twitter from the 5th of June 2017 till the 5th of March 2018 through text mining with the help of Python. Through a descriptive statistical analysis of the most commonly used terms in the data set, an attempt is made to offer a grammatical and dialectological picture of the vocabulary, which Twitter users have used to construct the concept of "solidarity". A second step of categorizing the data will include a qualitative analysis of tweeted uses of the most commonly used terms with a focus on affective and epistemic stance taking (Jaffe 2009, Georgalou 2017) of Twitter users visa-vis their tweets. Such an analysis will provide a more in-depth picture of discursive aspects of solidarity. The linguistic analysis will be coupled with a visual corpus consisting of pictures of the widely circulating across Doha Tamim al Majd portrait designed by Ahmad Al-Maadheed. The images will be annotated on the basis of their place (where they are found, e.g. at the façade of major buildings versus car windows, etc). and their size (big, medium, small). The visual corpus will be analyzed in terms of its geosemiotic dimensions (Scollon & Scollon 2003). In this way, the analytical impact of the project is important, as it will offer a holistic approach, i.e. linguistic and visual one, towards the analysis of solidarity from a heterogeneous, in terms of nationalities, and absolute monarchical context, which is unique in the world.

Thieme, Anne-Mieke

The Accent of Young Urban Mobile Females? Perception and production of Polder Dutch

Keywords: sociolinguistic variation; language attitudes; Polder Dutch

Polder Dutch is an emerging variety of Dutch which involves the lowering of certain long vowels and diphthongs. It was discovered at the turn of the century by Jan Stroop (1998), who described its speakers as young, ambitious women. Furthermore, there is evidence that Polder Dutch might have emerged in the city (Van Oostendorp 2014). Perhaps, then, the frontrunners of Polder Dutch are YUMFs, young urban mobile females. However, empirical perception and production studies have found mixed support for the relation of Polder Dutch to age, regional background and gender (Van Bezooijen and van den Berg 2001; Van Heuven, Edelman and van Bezooijen 2002; Jacobi 2009). To shed more light on this issue, the current study combines perception and production data on Polder Dutch. A random sample (n=43) of Dutch-speaking students was taken from Leiden University College The Hague in October 2016. Using the matched guise paradigm, participants were asked to rate excerpts of Standard and Polder Dutch on a positivity scale (replicated from Van Bezooijen and van den Berg 2001). Afterwards, their Dutch pronunciation was recorded while they were engaged in a cognitively demanding language puzzle. During the instruction for this puzzle, the researcher did not use any Polder Dutch phonemes to minimize speech accommodation. From the resulting recording, participants' /ɛi/ diphthongs were reversed in PRAAT to aid aural differentiation. At two different moments, each diphthong was then blindly classified as either Polder Dutch or Standard Dutch by the researcher. Intra-rater reliability was 91%. The results indicate that students used Polder Dutch [ai] significantly more than Standard Dutch [ɛi], but rated Polder Dutch excerpts significantly more negatively than Standard Dutch excerpts. Contrary to the expectations, there was no significant effect of gender or geographical background on both the production and perception of

Polder Dutch. At the very least, however, students (young and highly educated people) seem to be high users of Polder Dutch. Future research should aim to pinpoint the vanguard of Polder Dutch more precisely.

Tieken-Boon Van Ostade, Ingrid

Multilingual The Hague

Keywords: multilingualism, multiculturalism

Currently counting 53% inhabitants with a non-native Dutch background, The Hague is a highly multicultural city, and is, moreover, said to be the most segregated city of The Netherlands. Several immigrant groups – e.g. Moroccans, Poles – have a low socio-economic status, which leads to high unemployment rates in certain areas as well as to an underestimate of their potential economic power. The Hague operates a Dutch-only policy, which ignores its population's present multilingual nature, while also being seriously detrimental to the city's multilingual status. How many languages are spoken in The Hague is unknown. A survey among primary and secondary school children by Extra et al. (2001) listed 88 home languages apart from Dutch. Since then, however, the sociolinguistic make-up of the city has changed due to recent socio-economic developments, and a new survey is called for. Meanwhile, as I will report in this paper, I have been trying to identify the languages spoken in The Hague by tracing native speakers of as many different languages as possible, and have been publishing the interviews in the local newspaper Den Haag Centraal since February 2016. The aim of these columns (cf. Facebook page "Haagse Talen") is to present a (positive) face of speakers of different languages in the city, and to contribute to a more nuanced view of The Hague's current multilingual nature. Eventually, I intend to publish my findings in a monograph, based on the methods of describing and defining multilingual cities adopted in the LUCIDE project (King and Carson 2016), which only includes Utrecht, not The Hague.

Van Meurs, Frank / Planken, Brigitte / Lasarewski, Nadine

Behind the linguistic commercial landscape: An interview-based study of reasons for language choice in business names in the German city of Mainz

Keywords: linguistic city landscape, motivations for language use, local business owners

Studies of the linguistic landscape to date have concentrated mainly on *descriptions* of aspects of the linguistic landscape, that is, the frequency of various languages in signs and business or shop names in a particular area (e.g. Schlick, 2003). Other studies have investigated *responses* to the linguistic landscape, that is, how various stakeholders (for example, local residents and tourists) experience languages in the environment around them (e.g. Garvin, 2009). An area that has received relatively little attention is the reasoning behind particular language choices in the linguistic landscape. A number of researchers and scholars have pointed out the need for investigations that involve the authors' perspective (e.g. Hult, 2009). The current study aims to determine authors' (that is, business owners') reasons for language choice in names of businesses in the centre of Mainz, Germany, an example of a commercial linguistic landscape in a major western European city, and to establish to what extent these fit the theoretical perspectives on language choice in the linguistic landscape presented in Ben-Rafael et al. (2006). Interviews with thirty business owners in Mainz revealed that the reasons they gave for choosing a particular business name to some extent fitted the perspectives distinguished in Ben-Rafael et al. (2006), mainly the primordialist perspective (e.g. to reflect personal taste) and the theory of good reason (e.g. to draw attention). Reasons relating to power relations (e.g. legal requirements) were found to be less frequently mentioned.

Varhegyi, Nikolett

Urban sociolinguistics – Globalising Hungarians communicating in the City

Keywords: globalising sociolinguistics, intercultural communication, misunderstandings

In recent years, rich academic discussions were dedicated into intercultural communication, in particular, in relation to low-skilled immigration. However, there is a clear knowledge gap in studying the role of seemingly non-salient interactional practices in long-term misunderstandings rather than non-understandings. Although, in our daily lives, we can find various seemingly non-salient scrutinised practices in which intercultural scenarios of daily communications might not cause immediate and adherent misunderstandings, but insufficient knowledge of these hidden practices of language use and ritual interactions may cause long-term misunderstandings. Therefore, this study is a key not only to understand an alternative and important aspect of intercultural communication, but also to promote social integration in multicultural global settings. By relying on Kadar (2017) and my current work with Daniel Kadar, I aim to examine and showcase such practices in intercultural communication. My paper investigates communicative practices of 10 Hungarians – one language of London and Londoners, - capturing intercultural/multicultural communication as situational, evolving and dynamic with the help of case studies and longitudinal interviews, which provides insights into culture-specific and intercultural peculiarities of politeness in terms of urban communication in the city as a sociolinguistic entity in its own right. Research subjects are living in London for a few years, are in their twenties-thirties and use international English as the main medium for communication at workplace and outside home.

ʏankson, Solace

New-dialect formation in a linguistically heterogeneous African city

Keywords: New-dialect formation, Linguistic heterogeneity, African cities

New Dialect Formation or Koineisation, which results from contact with linguistic sub-systems, is a research area that has received little attention on the African continent, although widely explored in Europe and the United States of America. In this study, I discuss new dialect formation of Akan in a linguistically heterogeneous African city, Accra, the national capital of Ghana, using Akan second generation migrants. I have approached this study by collecting linguistic data from Akan second generation migrants in Accra who are ethnically Asante and Kwawu, and elderly and young female informants in the indigenous areas of these Akan varieties to serve as controls, through conversational interviews. I observed that due to the contact the second generation migrants have with the various varieties of Akan in the city, the linguistic processes they adopted in the variants they used for the variables selected for study are the linguistic processes found in new dialect formation (e.g. Trudgill 1986 & 2004, and Kerswill & Trudgill (2005). They used variants with origins from different varieties of Akan, levelled out geographically and demographically minority variants, and creating inter-dialect forms. However, due to the contact they have with other languages and ethnic groups in the city, they also used English borrowings, variants which may be as a result of imperfect acquisition, and inter-language forms. I contend, therefore that a model of new-dialect formation that goes beyond contact with linguistic sub-systems should be developed for the linguistically heterogeneous African cities.

Yannuar, Nurenzia

How a youth language is used as the identity marker of a city

Keywords: youth language, linguistic landscape, language in public space

This presentation presents a sociolinguistic description of Malang, a city in the eastern part of Java, Indonesia. Most of the people in Malang are multi-linguals as they speak Indonesian and other local languages. In addition, they also have Walikan, a youth language that has been around since as early as the 1940s and has continuously reinvented itself ever since. As will be shown, the speakers of Walikan have certain strategies to keep the practice alive. Walikan is no longer a slang or argot; it has become closely associated with local pride and solidarity. In addition to the use of Walikan in face-to-face communication, speakers also use Walikan in songs, local TV news, local newspaper columns as well as in public signs. The data discusses in the presentation includes all aforementioned types of Walikan. The analysis focuses on how a youth language that started out as an oral practice has been

maintained through written and audio-visual media offline and online. The results inform us how a local community in a city works together in shaping its identity through linguistic means.

Zamyatin, Konstantin

A "voluntary-compulsory choice": The voluntary and compulsory study of languages in Russia

Keywords: language education policy, voluntary and compulsory teaching, Russia's minority languages

Until recently, ethnic Russians in some ethnic republics of Russia had to learn titular state languages of those republics. Despite this, Russian remains the dominant language in urban surroundings. The political campaign in Russia against the compulsory teaching of state languages of republics started a year ago and culminated in the adoption of the amendment to the Russian education law on 3 August 2018. The law enacted mechanisms to ensure the voluntary study of non-Russian languages that in practice was already enforced for over a year. I will explore the policy formation that amounted to a policy shift. I will study how the problem was identified, what ideas were raised in the political debate and what alternative solutions were proposed. Finally, I will provide a 'bottom-up' perspective, discussing the role of popular language attitudes in the political process. The law seemingly advances the free choice of individuals, but there are too many instances of how the society forces individuals to prefer the dominant language. 'Common people' of different ethnicities who reside in the republics do not have a genuinely free choice - they are dependent on the circumstances. According to the legislation, the teaching of non-Russian languages is to be provided "within the range of possibilities provided by the education system". This provision works as the major constraint for the choice, because such teaching typically is often not provided in urban areas.

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