

Lingua, identità e alterità

a cura di

Maria Carreras i Goicoechea, Giuliana Russo, Marco Venuti

anteprima

vai alla scheda del libro su www.edizioniets.com



Edizioni ETS



www.edizioniets.com

*Università di Catania - Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche
Volume pubblicato con i fondi di ricerca d'Ateneo FIR 2014
e del Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche*

© Copyright 2018
Edizioni ETS

Palazzo Roncioni - Lungarno Mediceo, 16, I-56127 Pisa
info@edizioniets.com
www.edizioniets.com

Distribuzione

Messaggerie Libri SPA
Sede legale: via G. Verdi 8 - 20090 Assago (MI)

Promozione

PDE PROMOZIONE SRL
via Zago 2/2 - 40128 Bologna

ISBN 978-884675314-4

Indice

Introduzione	7
--------------	---

I

Identità e traduzione

Analysing sociolinguistic diversity: translational issues in the dubbing process of <i>The King's Speech</i> FABRIZIO ESPOSITO	15
Food-centred situations and identity diversification between predictability and creativity: a case study in AVT SILVIA BRUTI, SILVIA MASI	31
La traducción como nuevo paradigma científico MERCÈ ALTIMIR	47

Identità e linguaggio

How to contrast and maintain information in narrative texts: comparing English and Spanish PATRIZIA GIULIANO, SALVATORE MUSTO	57
Relativismo strutturale della lingua giapponese. Evidenzialità, interno/esterno, restrizione di persona NAOMI HAYASHI	71
“English is not my mother tongue”: ELF users’ self-perceptions of ‘their English’ PAOLA VETTOREL	85
With or without the European Union? The construction of the European identity in the discourse of Romanian political parties RALUCA MIHAELA LEVONIAN	99

- “Tell me, tell me”.
Addressing cultural and linguistic diversity in multiparty video interactions
MARIA GRAZIA SINDONI 109

II

Alterità e traduzione

- Literary sociolinguistics, translation and identity: *White Teeth*'s
plurilinguaging across cultures
EMILIA DI MARTINO 127

Alterità e linguaggio

- Estudios de género sobre diccionarios utilizados en la traducción inglés-español
TERESA MIRET-MESTRE 143

- Antithetic ideologies in the negotiations of ‘the other’: annotating discourses
about racial discrimination in terms of national identity
ANNA ZANFEI 157

- The *Negative Other-Presentation* of Italy's first black Minister:
a discourse historical approach to alterity
ANNA FRANCA PLASTINA 169

- “Re-collocantig” Lampedusa as the “imaginary” threshold of Europe
MARIAVITA CAMBRIA, FRANCESCA VIGO 183

- Ageing and caring across cultures: the construction of older Italians
in Australian interprofessional aged-care texts
LAURA TOMMASO 193

- Autrici e autori 207

Introduzione

Maria Carreras i Goicoechea, Giuliana Russo, Marco Venuti

Il presente volume nasce dalla riflessione di studiosi e studiose che hanno preso parte al secondo convegno internazionale *Languaging Diversity*, svoltosi presso il Dipartimento di Scienze Umanistiche dell'Università degli Studi di Catania nell'autunno del 2014. I temi del convegno, promosso dal centro di ricerca interuniversitario I-LanD (identity, language and Diversity)¹, vertono sulla diversità e sull'identità linguistica, culturale e di genere. Si tratta di temi centrali non solo in ambito accademico, ma che sempre più sono alla base del dibattito delle nostre società. Un recente esempio della rilevanza e dell'attualità del tema dell'identità e della diversità è fornito dalle elezioni statunitensi di metà mandato che si sono tenute nel novembre 2018. Come mostrano i titoli di numerosi articoli di giornale pubblicati all'indomani delle elezioni, ampia attenzione è stata rivolta all'ingresso nel parlamento americano di rappresentanti di gruppi 'minoritari'. Ad esempio, nell'articolo pubblicato da *The Guardian* «A night of firsts» si sottolinea come la diversità di candidati eletti possa infrangere le barriere esistenti nel paese; l'importanza è ripresa anche negli articoli pubblicati dall'*Independent* («Midterm elections: The new faces diversifying US politics») e dal sito della *CNN* («Women and LGBT candidates make history in 2018 midterms») che evidenziano il valore del rapporto fra identità ed alterità². Anche articoli a commento dei risultati elettorali statunitensi pubblicati in Italia³ e in Spagna⁴ non mancano di evidenziare come la diversità di rappresentanti eletti,

¹ Per informazioni sul centro di ricerca I-LanD e le sue attività consultare il sito al seguente indirizzo: <http://www.unior.it/ateneo/14038/1/centro-di-ricerca-interuniversitario-i-land.html> [ultimo accesso 15 febbraio 2019].

² S. Levin, J.C. Wong, *A night of firsts: the candidates who made history in the 2018 midterms*, in «The Guardian», 7 novembre 2018; E. Watkins, *Women and LGBT candidates make history in 2018 midterms*, in «CNN», 7 novembre 2018; H. Cockburn, *Midterm elections: The new faces diversifying US politics*, in «Independent», 7 novembre 2018.

³ *L'onda rainbow sul Congresso: record di eletti Lgbt alle elezioni di Midterm*, in «Huffington Post», 7 novembre 2018; *Elezioni di Midterm, dalla profuga al rapper: i volti nuovi del Congresso*, in «Tgcom24», 7 novembre 2018; M. Gaggi, A. Marinelli, V. Mazza, E. Tebano, *Elezioni Usa Midterm: nuovi volti e prime volte*, in «Corriere della Sera», 7 novembre 2018.

⁴ Y. Monge, *La ola feminista irrumpe en el poder político con una presencia histórica en el Congreso*, in «El País», 8 novembre 2018; *Por primera vez, Estados Unidos tiene un gobernador abiertamente gay*, in «Agencia Presentes», 7 novembre 2018; G. Alvarado, *Las mujeres rompen esquemas en las elecciones de medio término en EEUU*, in «Noticias Telemundo», 7 novembre 2018.

quand'anche legata a gruppi etnici, religiosi o di genere, sia un aspetto rilevante, perché restituisce una voce ad identità 'altre'.

Si raccolgono dunque alcune riflessioni attorno a questioni del linguaggio, infatti questo è il filo conduttore di tutti i contributi, suddivise secondo le due declinazioni – identità vs alterità – che non sono in opposizione tra loro, anzi – come si evince da molti dei contributi – costituiscono un *continuum* dove spesso l'una è causa/conseguenza dell'altra⁵. Infatti, se ogni saggio si sviluppa a partire da una prospettiva più vicina ad uno dei due 'poli', non sono poche le occasioni in cui, come si leggerà, alcuni di essi sconfinano nell'altro, come nel caso dell'identità di uno Stato o gruppo di Stati presa a modello per ricostruire la propria, o dell'identificazione nell'altro alla ricerca di un modello linguistico; o ancora laddove la pluralità di registri e linguaggi porta all'identificazione di un modello cross-culturale o quando l'identità di genere, generazionale o razziale ha un ruolo nella costruzione di stereotipi, ma anche di barriere vere e proprie. Le lingue coinvolte in questo volume sono diverse, e vengono osservate da prospettive più squisitamente linguistiche o traduttologiche. Infatti, all'interno delle due parti che compongono questo volume, i testi sono poi accorpate sotto queste altre due categorie (traduzione vs linguaggio) con l'intento di rendere più evidenti gli approcci predominanti nei diversi studi, consapevoli che anche in questo caso la linea di demarcazione spesso è davvero sottile. Troviamo quindi da un lato contributi su traduzione audiovisuale, traduzione e psicoanalisi e traduzione e plurilinguismo; dall'altro su lessicografia bilingue, didattica/apprendimento delle lingue straniere e analisi del discorso.

Nella I parte, nella sezione Identità e traduzione, Fabrizio Esposito analizza la resa della deissi sociale nella versione italiana di *The King's Speech* (2010) e osserva come, benché il doppiaggio italiano abbia scelto l'uso del pronome di cortesia Voi per tradurre il *You* inglese (con valore di Tu e Lei a seconda dei momenti), l'evoluzione del rapporto tra il principe Alberto, futuro re d'Inghilterra, e il suo medico Lionel, viene resa correttamente grazie al significato dei *nouns of address*, confermando in questo modo il loro ruolo di vettori di 'solidarietà semantica' di Braun⁶. Anche il contributo di Silvia Bruti e Silvia Masi si colloca nell'ambito di studi sulla traduzione filmica. In particolare le studiose indagano la modalità di relazione tra cibo e le funzioni transazionali e interazionali, su come i codici linguistici e non-linguistici interagiscano nelle scene filmiche relative al cibo e su come ciò si rifletta nella traduzione; fino a che punto i discorsi legati al cibo sono scontati o creativi e in che modo questo si ricollega agli stereotipi culturali. Per rispondere a tali quesiti le autrici hanno collezionato ed analizzato un corpus di quattro film recenti in cui il cibo ha un ruolo primario nello sviluppo ed evoluzione della storia: *Eat, Pray, Love* (2010), *Julie & Julia* (2009), *No Reservations* (2007), *Ratatouille* (2007). Mercè Alti-

⁵ Per una definizione di entrambi i concetti, si veda J. Vincent, *Prologue*, in G. Balirano, M.C. Nisco (eds.), *Languaging Diversity: Identities, Genres, Discourses*, Cambridge Scholars Publisher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2015, pp. xv-xxxiii.

⁶ F. Braun, *Terms of address: Problems of patterns and usage in various languages and cultures*, in *Contributions to the Sociology of Language*, vol. 50, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin 1988, pp. xiv-374.

mir invece si addentra nel dibattito sul vincolo tra cervello e cultura per riflettere sul mistero racchiuso dalle parole malgrado la loro incapacità di nominarlo, e lo fa percorrendo le teorie di Bartra⁷ in merito alla concezione dell'ordine culturale come un esocervello necessario per il funzionamento del cervello interno e fisiologico. Trasporta quindi le sue riflessioni alla sfera della psicoanalisi per porre l'accento sull'urgenza di un nuovo paradigma sulla traduzione che riconosca l'importanza dell'eterogeneità del mondo simbolico e della sua funzione di esoscheletro.

Nella sezione dedicata invece a Identità e linguaggio, Patrizia Giuliano e Salvatore Musto analizzano, attraverso la riformulazione del videoclip *The Finite Story* di C. Dimroth (2006)⁸, la costruzione della coesione testuale in parlanti ispanofoni e anglofoni per confrontare i risultati con quelli di Dimroth *et alia*⁹ sul tedesco, l'olandese, l'italiano e il francese. Secondo le diverse strategie di affermazione usate dai loro informanti, pur essendo l'inglese una lingua germanica, si comporterebbe piuttosto secondo il modello romanzo, mentre lo spagnolo, al contrario delle aspettative, lo farebbe invece seguendo il modello germanico. Per quanto riguarda le lingue orientali, il testo di Naomi Hayashi sviscera le regole dell'apparente ambiguità del sistema di identificazione del soggetto del predicato (o agente esperiente) in giapponese, uno dei maggiori problemi per i discendenti di questa lingua – dato che il giapponese non condivide l'evidenzialità con le lingue europee – ma anche per gli insegnanti di madrelingua. Infatti, se le regole relative alla concordanza tra soggetto grammaticale di un predicato aggettivale sono al centro della recente letteratura scientifica, l'argomento non viene trattato invece nelle grammatiche per nativi che risolvono la questione in modo intuitivo. D'altro canto, l'obiettivo principale del lavoro di Paola Vettorel è indagare sul modo in cui parlanti EFL costruiscono la percezione sulla loro competenza nella comunicazione in lingua straniera attraverso i commenti metalinguistici. I dati mostrano infatti come sembrano esservi elementi comuni: se da un lato le espressioni legate all'insicurezza linguistica sono chiaramente derivate da un confronto con un ideale modello nativo, dall'altro questa percezione negativa è in contrasto con l'uso comunicativamente efficace del codice. In conclusione sembra emergere una sempre crescente consapevolezza che gli standard normativi di ENL non siano parametri di accuratezza ed efficacia appropriati. Nel suo contributo, Raluca Mihaela Levonian si sofferma invece sul ruolo dell'identità europea e sul rapporto che ha con l'identità nazionale nel dibattito politico rumeno seguendo il *Discourse Historical Approach*¹⁰. Analizzando 35 discorsi dei leader dei principali partiti politici rumeni raccolti fra il 2011 e il 2014, lo studio mette

⁷ R. Bartra, *Antropología del cerebro. La conciencia y los sistemas simbólicos*, Pre-textos, Valencia 2006.

⁸ C. Dimroth, *The Finite Story*. Max-Planck-Institut for Psycholinguistics, 2006, cfr. http://corpus1.mpi.nl/ds/imdi_browser?openpath=MPI560350%23.

⁹ C. Dimroth, C. Andorno, S. Benazzo and J. Verhagen, *Given claims about new topics. The distribution of contrastive and maintained information in Romance and Germanic languages*, in «Journal of pragmatics», 42 (2010), n. 12, pp. 3328-3344.

¹⁰ M. Reisigl, R. Wodak, *The discourse-historical approach (DHA)*, in R. Wodak, M. Meyer (eds.), *Methods of Critical Discourse Analysis*. Second edition, Sage Publications, London-Thousand Oaks 2009, pp. 87-121.

in evidenza come l'Europa venga utilizzata sia come istituzione sia come garante di democrazia, libertà e sicurezza interna, attraverso il frequente riferimento ad una comune identità europea. Infine, Maria Grazia Sindoni esplora il ruolo della dimensione (cross-)culturale in video-interazioni spontanee via web, e si sofferma sull'alternanza di scritto e parlato, sull'utilizzo della prossemica e sullo sguardo quali indicatori di diversità linguistica e culturale. Utilizzando un corpus di 24 interazioni via Skype da parte di studenti provenienti da quattro diversi contesti accademici, l'analisi sottolinea l'importanza di un approccio qualitativo multimodale in grado di evidenziare la diversità linguistica e culturale delle interazioni in ambienti digitali.

Nella II parte, nella sezione dedicata a Alterità e traduzione, il contributo di Emilia Di Martino guarda al rapporto tra alterità e linguaggio da una duplice prospettiva. Da un lato, sottolinea come il romanzo di Zadie Smith, *White Teeth* (2000), costituisca sia un esempio della stratificazione di linguaggi e registri, atti a riprodurre le complesse identità etniche e metropolitane dei personaggi, sia un perfetto contraltare linguistico alla stratificazione sociale nota come *superdiversity*¹¹. Dall'altro, si sofferma sul tentativo di riprodurre tale diversità nell'atto traduttivo.

Nella sezione Alterità e linguaggio, Teresa Miret-Mestre ripercorre gli studi di genere applicati alla lessicografia spagnola per mettere in luce, con il modello di Lledó¹², il sessismo presente nei dizionari specializzati spagnolo-inglese (e viceversa) da lei analizzati. Poiché lo spagnolo dal punto di vista del genere grammaticale – diversamente dall'inglese – è una lingua non sessista, e dal momento che i dizionari devono rappresentare la realtà senza esprimere delle ideologie, l'autrice fa una proposta di redazione per la definizione dei lemmi che segue le raccomandazioni di García Meseguer¹³. D'altro canto Anna Zanfei pone l'attenzione sul ruolo che esercita l'identità razziale in relazione all'identità nazionale negli USA, attraverso l'analisi di testi legali, politici e accademici, rintracciabili sul web, evidenziandone la natura dialogica, intertestuale e interdiscorsiva del rapporto identità/alterità mediato dall'uso linguistico. Anche attraverso l'uso di *AntConc*¹⁴, lo studio mette in risalto i 'discorsi' antitetici di inclusione e discriminazione, che ancora caratterizzano l'identità nazionale contemporanea. Anna Franca Plastina esamina invece un campione di discorsi discriminatori prodotti da un gruppo di parlamentari della destra italiana per metterne in evidenza i modi in cui questi costruiscono l'alterità relativa del primo ministro di colore italiano Cecile Kyenge. In generale l'indagine ha rivelato che il discorso discriminatorio si basa sulle caratteristiche discorsive dell'*hate speech*. Sebbene gli esiti del presente studio non possano essere generalizzati a causa della limitata entità del corpus analizzato, ci aiutano a capire le dinamiche funzio-

¹¹ S. Vertovec, *New Directions in the Anthropology of Migration and Multiculturalism*, in «Ethnic and Racial Studies», XXX (2007), n. 6 (Special Issue), pp. 1024-1054.

¹² E. Lledó Cunill, *L'espai de les dones als diccionaris: silencis i presències*, Eumo, Vic 2005.

¹³ Á. García Meseguer, *Género y sexo en el nuevo Diccionario de la Real Academia*, in «Política científica», 37 (1993), pp. 51-56.

¹⁴ L. Anthony, *AntConc* (Version 3.4.3) [Computer Software], Waseda University, Tokyo (Japan) 2014. Available from <http://www.laurenceanthony.net>.

nali e sociali e gli effetti di questo tipo di discorso discriminatorio, effetti che si possono identificare con la costante penalizzazione, svantaggio e sfruttamento delle minoranze non bianche. Sempre in merito alle migrazioni, lo studio di Mariavita Cambria e Francesca Vigo prende spunto dai terribili fatti di cronaca legati all'ecatombe dei migranti naufraghi nel Mediterraneo per ricollocare e ridefinire il concetto polisemico di 'soglia'. In tale contesto l'isola di Lampedusa sembra metaforicamente identificare un ideale luogo di scontro dei diversi e opposti significati di soglia. Partendo dal principio secondo cui la costruzione di un'identità europea debba necessariamente passare per il concetto di confine/barriera, lo studio indaga l'importanza dell'immaginario nella rappresentazione dei naufraghi migranti di Lampedusa in alcuni notiziari inglesi. Per chiudere, Laura Tommaso coniuga le nozioni di identità e alterità al fenomeno dell'invecchiamento; in particolare analizza pubblicazioni istituzionali rivolte alla comunità di immigrati italiani in Australia che, anche a causa della ridotta integrazione linguistica e culturale, si trovano ad affrontare l'invecchiamento e i relativi problemi di salute in modo problematico. Lo studio evidenzia come gli stereotipi di italianità caratterizzino le pubblicazioni in esame, rendendo necessaria una maggiore consapevolezza multiculturale e una più attenta integrazione cross-culturale.

Analysing sociolinguistic diversity: translational issues in the dubbing process of *The King's Speech*

Fabrizio Esposito

1. Introduction

Audiovisual Translation (henceforth AVT) «encapsulate[s] different translation practices used in the audiovisual media [...] in which there is a transfer from a source to a target language»¹ and where «the verbal dimension is supplemented by elements in other media»². Within this thriving field of study, nowadays films represent at the same time essential resources and objects of analysis, «[...] multisemiotic blends of many different [...]»³ and «[...] signifying codes that operate simultaneously in the production of a meaning»⁴. Due to their inherent characteristics, they can be considered as precious sociolinguistic resources where every *signifying code* determines different sociolinguistic variables. Moreover, they can be seen as carriers of specific sociocultural and sociolinguistic values and references, reflection of the coeval societies they depict. Thus, since films display such a complex structure of intertwined socio-linguistic characteristics, it is worth asking ourselves what happens to these aspects when it comes to the linguistic transfer leading to the target text, and how the social diversity is reproduced in the context of the target culture.

In order to find an answer to these two key questions, the dubbing process of the British film *The King's Speech* into Italian has been analysed, since to this day it still represents the most common audiovisual transfer modality in Italy⁵.

¹ J. Díaz Cintas, A. Remael, *Audiovisual Translation: Subtitling*, Routledge, London 2014, p. 12.

² J. Díaz Cintas, *Workshop: Subtitling-Subtitles for Almodovar*, published on the Homepage of the British Council Literature Department and the British Centre for Literary Translation, retrieved from <http://www.literarytranslation.com/workshops/almodovar/> in March, 2007 [last accessed 9 April 2013].

³ Y. Gambier, *Challenges in research on audiovisual translation*, in «Translation research projects», n. 2 (2009), pp. 17-25, p. 17.

⁴ F. Chaume, *Film studies and translation studies: Two disciplines at stake in audiovisual translation*, in «Meta: Journal des traducteurs/Translators' Journal», vol. 49, n. 1 (2004), pp. 12-24, pp. 12-13.

⁵ M. Freddi, M. Pavesi (eds.), *Analysing Audiovisual Dialogue. Linguistic and Translational Insights*, Clueb, Bologna 2009, pp. 11-16.

Food-centred situations and identity diversification between predictability and creativity: a case study in AVT

Silvia Bruti, Silvia Masi¹

The culinary is highly suggestive of abstract cultural processes, such as class, race, gender, ethnicity, history, politics, geography, aesthetics, spirituality, and nationality, as well as more subjective conditions, such as obsessions, indifference, depression, elation, rage, meditation, neurosis, psychosis, mental illness, mystical ecstasy, carnal desire, and love.

(J.R. Keller, *Food, film and culture: a genre study*)

0. Introduction

Studies that revolve around food have rocketed in the last decade, as food is a powerful tool to depict cultural specificity. Although in films it can be granted a more or less prominent role, it contributes all the same to disclose relevant narrative information about individual or collective identity, either in cultural or in affective-emotional terms. The typical meshing between the verbal and non-verbal codes in audiovisual texts not only modulates the description of cultural features, but strongly conditions the translation in the dubbed dialogues. In this paper we mean to investigate the following issues: how is food related to the transactional and interactional functions? How do the linguistic and non-linguistic codes interact in food-related scenes and how does this reflect in translation? To what extent is food talk predictable or creative, and how does it relate to ingrained cultural stereotypes? For the purpose we have collected a small corpus consisting of four films in which food performs a primary role, dating from 2007 to 2010 and accommodating different scenarios and countries: *Eat, Pray, Love* (2010), *Julie & Julia* (2009), *No Reservations* (2007), *Ratatouille* (2007).

1. Food in films

According to Steve Zimmerman², filmmakers began to include more realistic or true-to-life eating scenes in their movies since the 70s/80s of the last century, although these scenes «continue to have very little to do with the food itself». Unsurprisingly, food and food-related scenes serve the purpose of informing the audience

¹ The research was carried out by both authors together. Silvia Bruti wrote paragraphs 0, 1 and 2; Silvia Masi wrote paragraphs 3 and 4.

² S. Zimmerman, *Food in the Movies*, McFarland & Company, Jefferson, NC 2009, p. 6.

La traducción como nuevo paradigma científico¹

Mercè Altimir

1. Traducción y metáfora

En este artículo me propongo explorar brevemente algunas cuestiones suscitadas por el uso del término traducción para designar la operación de pasaje entre universos heterogéneos de distintos niveles o grados: textos en lenguas distintas, conjuntos semióticos heterogéneos (poema y música), o signos-señales y significantes (señal neuronal y cultura). En esta exposición dejaremos de lado el traslado entre redes semióticas heterogéneas para centrarnos en el primer y tercer caso descrito.

La traducción es una operación metafórica. Gracias al operador metafórico un símbolo sustituye a otro con un efecto que hemos de calificar de creativo. Lo definimos así porque la relación entre el sustituto y su sustituido no es mecánica ni determinista. En el pasaje intrasimbólico entre lenguas se pone de relieve la presencia invisible de algo irreductible que escapa a la resimbolización y que pone de manifiesto la disparidad entre un dicho original y su reescritura. Dicho de otro modo, el sustituto – ya sea una palabra o un texto – no es, en ningún caso, un equivalente exacto de aquello que viene a sustituir. Es un equivalente afectado de incompletud. En la medida en que vivimos inmersos en la práctica de la traducción, la experiencia de incompletud es absolutamente general. En palabras de Octavio Paz: «Ningún texto es enteramente original porque el lenguaje mismo, en su esencia, es ya una traducción»².

La operación metafórica es la esencia de la traducción. Nuestra vida transcurre en un hábitat caracterizado por la interacción múltiple entre lenguas. Vivimos tan profundamente inmersos en la condición metafórica propia de la dimensión simbólica que la misma operación de la metáfora se nos vuelve invisible.

En un sentido estricto, la traducción es el trasvase de un texto en una lengua (una entidad simbólica) a otro texto en otra lengua. El texto meta guarda con el original una relación inestable de equivalencia semántica. Más allá de esta definición

¹ Este artículo se inscribe en el Grup d'Estudi de la Traducció Catalana Contemporània (GETCC) (2014, SGR 285), reconocido por la Agència de Gestió i Ajuts Universitaris de la Generalitat de Catalunya (AGAUR), y en el proyecto «La traducción catalana contemporánea: censura y políticas editoriales, género e ideología (1939-2000)», (FFI2014-52989-C2-1-P), financiado por el Ministerio de Economía y Competitividad.

² O. Paz, *Traducción: Literatura y literalidad*, Tusquets Editores, Barcelona 1971, p. 5.

How to contrast and maintain information in narrative texts: comparing English and Spanish

Patrizia Giuliano, Salvatore Musto¹

Introduction

The purpose of this paper is to analyze the way English and Spanish speaking informants build textual cohesion in a narrative task involving a non-prototypical information flow, namely referential maintenance or contrast² with respect to entities, events, time spans and sentence polarity. We will focus both on the semantic domains and the linguistic means speakers select in order to highlight such referential flow and will compare our results with those of Dimroth *et al.*³ in order to develop the debate about the “assertion oriented” (German and Dutch) and the “non-assertion oriented” (Italian and French) languages (for this debate cf. § 1).

The data were collected using the video clip *The Finite Story* by Dimroth⁴ (cf. § 1 for a discussion of this stimulus). With respect to the subjects interviewed, our results will show that:

- a. English, despite its Germanic origins, is not an “assertion oriented language”, unlike what Dimroth *et al.*⁵ have stated for Dutch and German, since its native speakers do not normally emphasize cohesion on the sentence polarity, namely the assertion level;
- b. Spanish, in its turn, is an “assertion oriented language”, because its native speakers tend to focus their attention on the assertion level by means of *sí* and *sí que*;
- c. as a consequence of points (a) and (b), English native speakers take on a cohesive perspective much closer to what Dimroth *et al.* describe as the Romance

¹ The study was jointly conceived and carried out by both authors. For the requirements of Italian Institutions, nevertheless, we declare Patrizia Giuliano responsible for paragraphs 1 and 5 and Salvatore Musto for paragraphs 2 and 4; both authors are responsible for the introduction and paragraph 3.

² We will adopt the definition of the notion of contrast proposed by Umbach (2004), which is based on comparability presupposing both similarity and dissimilarity.

³ C. Dimroth, C. Andorno, S. Benazzo, J. Verhagen, *Given claims about new topics. The distribution of contrastive and maintained information in Romance and Germanic languages*, in «Journal of pragmatics», 42 (2010), n. 12, pp. 3328-3344.

⁴ C. Dimroth, *The Finite Story*. Max-Planck-Institut für Psycholinguistics, 2006, cfr. [http://corpus1.mpi.nl/ds/imdi_browser?openpath=MPI560350%23].

⁵ C. Dimroth, C. Andorno, S. Benazzo, J. Verhagen, *op. cit.*

Relativismo strutturale della lingua giapponese. Evidenzialità, interno/esterno, restrizione di persona

Naomi Hayashi

1. Introduzione

Quando si studia il giapponese come seconda lingua, la difficoltà che trovano i discenti di madre lingua europea non si limita al sistema di scrittura totalmente diverso o al fatto che si tratti di una lingua agglutinante e di tipo SOV¹. I problemi maggiori, sia nell'apprendimento che nella didattica del giapponese L2, credo che derivino dall'apparente ambiguità del sistema di identificazione del soggetto (o dell'agente/esperiente) del predicato, se ci limitiamo agli aspetti morfosintattici². Una questione fondamentale quale la concordanza tra il predicato e il suo soggetto grammaticale o esperiente, non è così chiara per i discenti nel caso si trattino, per esempio, dei predicati di stato interno³, né tanto facile da spiegare in maniera sistematica per gli insegnanti di madrelingua, anche con l'ausilio dei vari manuali esistenti. Le regole relative a tale concordanza sono sempre più discusse nella letteratura scientifica (cfr. paragrafo 3). Poiché sono strutture che i parlanti nativi apprendono in maniera intuitiva, non risulta necessario insistere durante la formazione scolastica su questo aspetto grammaticale.

È anche vero che in fondo non è passato molto tempo da quando sono cominciati i primi tentativi di spiegare le regole grammaticali del giapponese moderno⁴, ma il problema riguarderebbe di più il fatto che la lingua giapponese non fa parte delle lingue "maggiori" (tra cui lingue europee) che condividono categorie grammaticali ben canonizzate. Il giapponese, invece, sembra condividere una categoria grammaticale che secondo Aikhenvald⁵ è assente tra le lingue europee ma è con-

¹ Faccio qui riferimento solo alle lingue europee per limitare il campo della ricerca, ma lo stesso discorso potrebbe essere applicato anche ad altre lingue extra-europee. Per lo stesso motivo, si parlerà nello specifico delle caratteristiche della lingua giapponese, ma il discorso potrebbe essere valido anche per altre lingue con analoga struttura morfosintattica, come per esempio la lingua coreana.

² Un'altra principale difficoltà potrebbe essere riscontrata, per esempio, nell'apprendimento del sistema prosodico.

³ I predicati di stato interno sono, ad esempio, gli aggettivi di stato d'animo come *ureshii* (contento), *kanashii* (triste), ecc., quelli sensazionali come *samui* (aver freddo), *atsui* (aver caldo), ecc., e i verbi cognitivi come *omou* (pensare), *kanjiru* (sentire, provare), ecc.

⁴ Le pubblicazioni di manuali di grammatica del giapponese moderno risalgono solo agli inizi del Novecento. Si veda il paragrafo 3.

⁵ A. Aikhenvald, *Evidentiality*, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2004.

“English is not my mother tongue”: ELF users’ self-perceptions of ‘their English’

Paola Vettorel

1. Introduction

English as a Lingua Franca (ELF) has become a thriving field of research, particularly over the last two decades; following globalization processes, English is increasingly used as the shared code among users of different first languages communicating internationally. ELF research spans over several domains, from academia¹ to international mobility, business and other areas². More recently, interest in ELF in written and digital media settings has been growing; despite the internet being a multilingual environment³, English continues to represent one of the major languages in virtual environments, above all in its lingua franca function, allowing people of different languages and cultures to connect and communicate across geographical, linguistic and spatial boundaries.

Research into ELF as employed in digital media is a developing field of research⁴;

¹ ELFA, 2008. *The Corpus of English as a Lingua Franca in Academic Settings*. Director: Anna Mauranen, <http://www.helsinki.fi/elfa/elfacorpus> [accessed 2.11.2015].

² VOICE 2013. *The Vienna-Oxford International Corpus of English* (version 2.0 Online). Director: B. Seidlhofer; researchers: A. Breiteneder, T. Klimpfinger, S. Majewski, R. Osimk-Teasdale, M-L. Pitzl, M. Radeka, <https://www.univie.ac.at/voice/page/index.php> [accessed 2.11.2015]; cf. also other smaller corpora, e.g. A. Cogo, M. Dewey, *Analysing English as a Lingua Franca*, Continuum, London-New York 2012.

³ D. Crystal, *Language and the Internet*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2006; B. Danet, S.C. Herring, (eds.), *The Multilingual Internet. Language, Culture and Communication Online*, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2007; P. Vettorel, V. Franceschi, *English as a Lingua Franca, Plurilingual Repertoires and Language Choices in Computer-Mediated Communication*, in L. Lopriore, E. Grazzi (eds.), *Intercultural Communication: New Perspectives from ELF*, RomaTre University Press, Rome 2016.

⁴ Cf. WrELFA 2015. *The Corpus of Written English as a Lingua Franca in Academic Settings*. Director: Anna Mauranen. Compilation manager: Ray Carey. <http://www.helsinki.fi/elfa/blogs.html> [accessed 02.11.2015]; R. Carey, ‘Sorry if I were incomprehensible’: *Language regulation in academic ELF blog discussion*, Presentation, Colloquium “ELF in Computer-Mediated online Communication: characteristics and implications”, ELF6 Conference, Rome, 4-7 September 2013; A. Mauranen, *Hybridism, edutainment, and doubt: Science blogging finding its feet*, in «Nordic Journal of English Studies», 13/1 (2013a), pp. 7-36; A. Mauranen, *Why take an interest in research blogging?*, in «The European English Messenger», 22/1 (2013b), pp. 53-58; C. Sangiamchit, *ELF interactions in social networking sites: International students’ perception towards English for online intercultural communication*, Presentation, Colloquium “ELF in Computer-Mediated online Communication: characteristics and implications”, ELF6 Conference, Rome, 4-7 September 2013; V. Franceschi, *Exploring Plurilingualism in Fan Fiction*, Cambridge Scholars, Newcastle Upon Tyne 2017; P. Vettorel, *ELF in Wider Networking. Blogging Practices*, De Gruyter, Berlin 2014; C. Lee, D. Barton, *Multilingual Texts on*

With or without the European Union? The construction of the European identity in the discourse of Romanian political parties

Raluca Mihaela Levonian

1. *Between European countries and Europe*

The concept of European collective identity, which has been widely discussed during the last decades, seems to be grounded on a paradox. On the one hand, it may be assumed that the constant enlargement of the European Union (EU) comes along with a marked sense of belonging to a community. On the other hand, such a symbolic bond is difficult to create and maintain in the case of extended and heterogeneous communities like the citizens of the various EU states.

The definition of the nation as a «political community», which is «imagined as both limited and sovereign»¹ has emphasized the symbolic dimension of the collective identities together with the cohesive aspect. For Anderson, the cohesion of the fellow nationals is based on shared cultural values and forms, among which a common language and history play significant roles. According to this perspective, the sense of belonging to the same community needs to be grounded on the promotion of a «common European cultural heritage»², but the prevalence of such heritage over interstatal differences is still difficult to imagine. However, the scepticism in the possible emergence of a «European people»³ is contradicted by the observation that the European identity does not need to be based on the same characteristics as the national identity⁴. As a consequence, the representation of the clash between the two identity levels tends to be substituted more recently by a more integrative viewpoint, stating that the European identity does not necessarily annihilate the *older* national ones⁵.

Recent definitions of the Europeanization process underline its transformative dimension, but the aimed change is more complex than the mere integration of na-

¹ B. Anderson, *Imagined Communities. Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*, Verso, London 1991, p. 6.

² A.D. Smith, *National identity*, Penguin Books, London 1991, p. 175.

³ E. Balibar, *We, the People of Europe? Reflections on Transnational Citizenship*, Princeton University Press, Princeton-Oxford 2004, pp. 2-3.

⁴ R. Robyn, *Introduction: National versus supranational identity in Europe*, in R. Robyn (ed.), *The Changing Face of European Identity*, Routledge, London-New York 2005, p. 8.

⁵ *Ibidem*; J. Wilson, S. Millar, *Introduction*, in S. Millar, J. Wilson (eds.), *The Discourse of Europe: Talk and text in everyday life*, John Benjamins Publishing Company, Amsterdam-Philadelphia 2007, p. 6.

“Tell me, tell me”.
Addressing cultural and linguistic diversity
in multiparty video interactions

Maria Grazia Sindoni

1. *Introduction*

Video interactions are today part of everyday communication, but when different contexts of situation and of culture merge and clash, major problems of mis/understanding may arise. Issues in video analysis and interpretation have been discussed from different theoretical perspectives¹, but some gaps still need to be filled, in particular considering the crucial notion of *context* that is more than controversial in digital environments. Context is in fact fragmented and re-coupled in web-based digital interactions that occur *in praesentia* simultaneously, but that, at the same time, do not involve participants' presence within the same face-to-face environment. This means that all the semiotic resources and modes involved in interaction are hugely modified in synchronous computer-mediated communication (CMC), thus providing space for interdisciplinary approaches, for example in the field of research of multimodal computer discourse analysis². More specifically, cross-cultural features need to be taken into account with the aim of understanding how communication can be facilitated in such environments, or, conversely, investigating under which conditions it runs the risk of being hindered or of coming to a halt.

When I started my research on video-based online interactions a decade ago, multimodal studies were still in the process of providing guidelines for the multimodal study of spontaneous video discourse. Research literature on the matter was flourishing especially in fields such as computer-mediated discourse, digital anthropology and visual ethnography.

The interest in spontaneous interaction was a well-established practice in social

¹ P.J. Thibault, *Multimodal Transcription of a Television Advertisement: Theory and Practice*, in A. Baldry (ed.), *Multimodality and Multimediality in the Distance Learning Age*, Palladino, Campobasso 2000, pp. 311-385; S. Norris, *Analyzing Multimodal Interaction. A Methodological Framework*, Routledge, London-New York 2004; S. Pink, *Doing Visual Ethnography*, Sage, London 2007; R. Flewitt, R. Hampel, M. Hauck, L. Lancaster, *What are Multimodal Data and Transcription?*, in C. Jewitt (ed.), *The Handbook of Multimodal Analysis*, Routledge, London-New York 2009, pp. 40-53.

² S.C. Herring, *Discourse in Web 2.0: Familiar, Reconfigured, and Emergent*, in D. Tannen, A.M. Trester (eds.), *Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics 2011: Discourse 2.0: Language and New Media*, Georgetown University Press, Washington DC 2013, pp. 1-25.

Literary sociolinguistics, translation and identity: *White Teeth's plurilinguaging across cultures*

Emilia Di Martino

In place of the questions of honour, sacrifice, duty, the life and death questions that came with the careful plotting of clan warfare, the very reasons Millat joined KEVIN – in place of these, came the question of *translation*. Everybody agreed that no translation of the Qur'an could claim to be the word of God, but at the same time everybody conceded that Plan B would lose something in the delivery if no one could understand what was being said. So the question was *which* translation and *why*. Would it be one of the untrusty but clear Orientalists: Palmer (1880), Bell (1937-9), Arberry (1955), Dawood (1956)? The eccentric but poetic J.M. Rodwell (1861)? The old favourite, passionate, dedicated Anglican convert par excellence Muhammad Marmaduke Pickthall (1930)? Or one of the Arab brothers, the prosaic Shakir or the flamboyant Yusuf Ali? Five days they argued it. (WT, 415).

1. Introduction

Building on previous work on translation criticism, language and identity¹ as well as on more specific work on Smith's debut novel², this paper sets out to expand the analysis of Zadie Smith's mobilization of diverse linguistic resources in *White Teeth* and across English/Italian³. In particular, it intends to focus on the process of *pluri-*

¹ E. Di Martino, *When the Same Book Speaks Two Different Languages. Identity and Social Relationships across Cultures in the Bennett/ Pavani Text of The Uncommon Reader*, in «AION - Anglistica, An Interdisciplinary Journal», XVI (2012), n. 1-2, pp. 57-83, Special Issue ed. by G. Balirano, J. Bamford, J. Vincent, *Variation and Varieties in Contexts of English*, <http://www.anglistica.unior.it/sites/anglistica/files/04%20Di%20Martino.pdf>; E. Di Martino, *Verduwenen homoseksuelen*, in «Filter», XX (2013), n. 3, pp. 19-25; E. Di Martino, *Youth Jargon across Languages: An Analysis of Esmeralda's Speech in Come Dio Comanda*, in L. Di Michele (ed.), *Regenerating Community, Territory, Voices, Memory and Vision. Proceeding of the XXV AIA Conference (L'Aquila, 15-17 September 2011)*, Vol. 2, Liguori, Napoli 2013, pp. 179-185; E. Di Martino, M. Pavani, *Common and Uncommon Readers. Communication between Translators and Translation Critics at Different Moments of the Text's Life*, in «Vita Traductiva», 2012, été/automne, pp. 237-256, Special Issue ed. by H. Jansen, A. Wegener, *Authorial and Editorial Voices in Translation*, Les Éditions québécoises de l'œuvre, Montréal, <http://yorkspace.library.yorku.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10315/26564/YS%20AEV1%20DiMartino%20%26%20Pavani.pdf?sequence=1>; E. Di Martino, M. Pavani, *When Hic et Nunc is the Only Right Thing: Discussing Ethics in Translation in Light of a Personal Case*, forthcoming.

² E. Di Martino, § 5.2: *Le varietà diatopica e diastratica*, in B. Di Sabato, E. Di Martino, *Testi in viaggio. Incontri fra lingue e culture, attraversamenti di generi e di senso, traduzione*, UTET, Torino 2011, pp. 78-89; E. Di Martino, *Cartografie linguistiche di migranti in traduzione: White Teeth e la traduzione italiana di Laura Grimaldi*, in B. Di Sabato, A. Perri (eds.), *I confini della traduzione*, Libreria Universitaria, Limena 2014, pp. 183-193; E. Di Martino, Chapter 2, in E. Di Martino, B. Di Sabato, *Studying Language through Literature. An old Perspective Revisited and Something More. Exploring the Links between Literature, Translation Criticism and Language Education*, Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2014, pp. 21-62.

³ WT: Z. Smith, *White Teeth*, Penguin, London 2001 [2000].

Estudios de género sobre diccionarios utilizados en la traducción inglés-español

Teresa Miret-Mestre

Indudablemente, los diccionarios constituyen una herramienta imprescindible para realizar cualquier traducción, pues el mero dominio de las dos lenguas implicadas -la de partida y la de llegada- no es suficiente, sobre todo si es de un ámbito especializado (jurídico, económico, médico, técnico, etc.). Además, en teoría los diccionarios deberían ofrecer un fiel reflejo de la realidad a través de las palabras, cuando de hecho se ha comprobado que adolecen de ciertos sesgos ideológicos que pueden fomentar ciertas actitudes (¿indeseables?) entre las personas que los consulten. La presente contribución pretende estudiar uno de los sesgos que forman parte de la ideología que destilan los diccionarios: el sexismo. Otras influencias ideológicas que muestran las obras lexicográficas pueden ser: racismo, clasismo, etnocentrismo, catolicismo (u otra religión), determinadas ideas políticas, etcétera.

1. *Estudios de género*

«Uno de los fenómenos más importantes de nuestra época es la entrada de la mujer en la vida activa de la sociedad, lo que ha ocasionado cambios profundos en todos los órdenes de la vida: en el trabajo, en el hogar, en las ideas y hasta en las palabras», dice Álvaro García Meseguer en su artículo «Género y sexo en el nuevo Diccionario de la Real Academia»¹. A pesar de que los términos *género* y *sexo* provoquen a veces confusión entre sí, hay que tener en cuenta que no son intercambiables, ya que el término *sexo* se refiere teóricamente a la vertiente biológica de la sexualidad y el término *género*, a la vertiente sociocultural.

Otra figura importante en los estudios de género, tanto en español como en catalán, es la filóloga Eulàlia Lledó. Según esta autora, el sexismo y el androcentrismo configuran la visión y la percepción que tiene de las mujeres la sociedad y, como consecuencia, la valoración que se les otorga². Para Lledó, el sexismo «es fundamentalmente una actitud, una actitud que se caracteriza por el menosprecio y la

¹ Á. García Meseguer, *Género y sexo en el nuevo Diccionario de la Real Academia*, en «Política científica», n. 37 (1993), pp. 51-56, p. 51.

² E. Lledó Cunill, *L'espai de les dones als diccionaris: silencis i presències*, Eumo, Vic 2005, pp. 19-20.

Antithetic ideologies in the negotiation of ‘the other’: annotating discourses about racial discrimination in terms of national identity

Anna Zanfei

This paper investigates both political and legal discourses about racial identity in the USA and explains them by rethinking the language used to define ‘the other’ in terms of national identity. Socially constructed identities are delineated by either aligning to or distancing from others. It is a process that produces social in-groups and out-groups often based on mere prejudice and stereotypes¹. These groups can then rearrange according to changes in beliefs and ideologies occurring in the same society through time. Certainly, the identity of a nation makes no exception to the social process of comparison between the ‘Self’ and the ‘Other’. Moreover, a national identity is linked to geographical location, its economic system and government, and its social system as product of both current and past policies and historical events. For example, the term apartheid is linked to the identity of South Africa because it outlines the historical period before Mandela’s Presidency and is an emblematic example of the brutality of institutional segregation and its policies. Today South Africa is considered a post-racial Republic in a constant struggle for distancing itself from the vicious policies of its past. In a similar way, the USA, after the election of Barack Obama as President in 2008, appeared to have achieved a post-racial state. Many people welcomed this historical event as the beginning of the end of racial disparity. For most of them it should have marked the closing of all divisive rhetoric based on racial privilege. However, in 2014 an incident happened in Ferguson (MO) that uncovered a sinister aspect of the identity of USA today and the news soon spread through the social media. This wicked side of the US national identity became clear when evidence of a high rate of young African-Americans killed by police enforcement captured the media attention and the book *The New Jim Crow*² denounced the systematic mass incarceration of young men of color. These facts are part of the disturbing outcomes of the legal segregation of the past, and they are also the direct consequence of proactive, racially segregated, public housing policies³. Based on the methodology

¹ I refer to the concept of the antithesis between “the Self” and “the Other” as it is used in A. De Fina, D. Schiffrin (eds.), *Discourse and Identity*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2006.

² M. Alexander, *The New Jim Crow*, The New Press, New York 2012.

³ Housing policies are discussed in R. Rothstein, *The Making of Ferguson. Public Policies at the Root of its Troubles*, EPI Economic Policy Institute, Washington, DC 2014, pp. 1-41.

The *Negative Other-Presentation* of Italy's first black Minister: a discourse historical approach to alterity

Anna Franca Plastina

Introduction

As Europe increasingly becomes an immigrant-receiving society, its foundational «idea of ethnic homogeneity»¹ is giving way to the coexistence of different ethnic groups. This raises serious concerns about «[t]he capacity to recognize and respond to the other person or group in its alterity»². Practices such as social identification, stereotyping, or racism form a sort of lens through which alterity is evaluated negatively, or even represented in discriminatory acts towards out-groups (Them) by in-groups (Us)³. These practices are grounded in a centralized conception of the Self, whereby alterity is relativized and interpreted in terms of sameness: «the other is like myself (ego), but at the same time, he or she is not like myself (alter)»⁴. On the other hand, a decentralized conception of the Self is based on «a dynamic multiplicity of I-positions»⁵, which acknowledge that «the other is other because his alterity is absolute, indeterminate and indeterminable»⁶.

Discourse plays a key role in constructing relative alterity as «[o]n the one hand, racist opinions and beliefs are produced and reproduced by means of discourse; on the other hand, through discourse, discriminatory exclusionary practices are prepared, promulgated, and legitimised»⁷. In the political domain, for example, immigration-opposed discourse is «[t]raditionally associated with the right-wing parties so that people see themselves as a 'we' opposed to one or multiple 'they's'»⁸. This

¹ P. Spickard, *Many multiplicities: identity in an age of movement*, in P. Spickard (ed.), *Multiple Identities: Migrants, Ethnicity, and Membership*, Indiana University Press, Bloomington 2013, pp. 3-40, p. 4.

² H. Hermans, G. Dimaggio, *Self, Identity, and Globalization in Times of Uncertainty: A Dialogical Analysis*, in «Review of General Psychology», XI (2007), n. 1, pp. 31-61, p. 36.

³ H. Tajfel, *Experiments in intergroup discrimination*, in «Scientific American», CCXXIII (1970), n. 5, pp. 96-102.

⁴ H. Hermans, A. Hermans-Konopka, *Dialogical Self Theory: Positioning and Counter-Positioning in a Globalizing Society*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 2010, p. 31.

⁵ *Ibidem*.

⁶ R. Cohen, *Introduction*, in R. Cohen (ed.), *Face to Face with Levinas*, State University of New York Press, New York 1986, pp. 1-12, p. 7.

⁷ M. Reisigl, R. Wodak, *Discourse and Discrimination: Rhetorics of Racism and Antisemitism*, Routledge, London 2001, p. 1.

⁸ M. Cihodariu, L. Dumitrescu, *The motives and rationalizations of the European right-wing discourse on*

“Re-collocating” Lampedusa as the “imaginary” threshold of Europe

Mariavita Cambria, Francesca Vigo

1. *Introduction*

“Soglia”, the Italian noun for “threshold”, carries two contrasting meanings: it is the point that welcomes into a place and the limit of the place itself. It is, very often, related to the same semantic field of “limit” and “border” and it often collocates accordingly. The outrageous slaughter of men and women that has taken place in the Mediterranean sea lately compels us to question the entire concept of border and its related meanings. In this context, the island of Lampedusa can metaphorically be seen as the battlefield of the two opposing meanings of “soglia”.

Moving from the assumption that the construction of an alleged European identity is reinforced by the construction of “borders” and “barriers” and from the discussions raised during the 2014 Linguaging Diversity Conference in Catania (Italy), the paper investigates the relevance of the imaginary in Lampedusa migrant shipwrecks’ (also called “boat-migrants”) representation in some English TV news. Via the adoption of a multimodal corpus-assisted approach¹, the paper starts analysing the metaphors linked to the social construction of Lampedusa as the “soglia” of Europe. It will do so by seeing “soglia” in the wider framework of what can be termed as a “dominant imaginary”, in the representation of migration.

The aim of this paper is thus two-fold: first to illustrate how “soglia” fits in the overall dominant imaginary in the migration discourse; second, to look at the multimodal strategies deployed in some TV news that help reproduce those categories. In this article, after some remarks on the Mediterranean a sort of “self” and on the social imaginary, some preliminary results of an ongoing research on the representation of migrants will be presented.

¹ On this see A. Baldry, P. Thibault, *Applications of multimodal concordances*, in «Hermes: Journal of Language and Communication Studies», 41 (2008), pp. 11-41; G. Kress, *Multimodality: a Social Semiotic Approach to Contemporary Communication*, Routledge, London-New York 2010; J. Bateman, *Multimodality and Genre. A foundation for the systematic analysis of multimodal documents*, Palgrave Macmillan, Basingstoke 2008.

Ageing and caring across cultures: the construction of older Italians in Australian interprofessional aged-care texts

Laura Tommaso

Introduction

Ageing populations are becoming more diverse in terms of culture, gender, identity, and socio-economic standing. However, labels such as ‘the elderly’ or ‘seniors’ are popularly used to identify older cohorts as though these are a single, monolithic group. These labels are sometimes inaccurate generalizations that tend to hide many unique variations. As Seltzer and Yahirun point out,

[e]ach person brings a history of his or her experiences from early life and mid life into old age. Their histories are shaped by whether they are male or female, how much schooling and income they have, their race-ethnicity, and their nativity. These characteristics and the life histories shaped by them continue to affect individuals’ experiences in later life¹.

This is true also for people ageing in a second homeland and in an alien culture. Recent research is beginning to assemble new evidence on migrants’ unique ageing trajectories and on the impacts they are having on our societies and national governments². With regard to health, there seems to be solid empirical illustrations on the challenges that the process of migration poses to the way older adult immigrants perceive and understand their sickness, seek help for their physical dysfunction, maintain their health or utilize healthcare systems³. For example, it has been argued that elderly immigrant populations may experience disadvantages in meeting their needs and in receiving assistance from health and human services due to various internal

¹ J.A. Seltzer and J.J. Yahirun, *Diversity in Old Age: The Elderly in Changing Economic and Family Contexts*, in J. Logan (ed.), *Diversity and Disparities: America Enters a New Century*, The Russell Sage Foundation, New York 2014, pp. 220-305, 270. See also S.O. Daatland, S. Biggs (eds.), *Ageing and Diversity: Multiple Pathways and Cultural Migrations*, Policy Press, Bristol 2006.

² See, for instance, R.O. Ciobanu *et al.*, *Ageing as a Migrant: Vulnerabilities, Agency and Policy Implications*, in «Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies», XLIII (2017), n. 2, pp. 164-181; V. Horn, C. Schweppe (eds.), *Transnational Aging. Current Insights and Future Challenges*, Routledge, London 2016; U. Karl, A. Torres (eds.), *Ageing in Contexts of Migration*, Routledge, London 2016; K. Walsh, L. Näre (eds.), *Transnational Migration and Home in Older Age*, Routledge, London 2016; R. King *et al.*, *Unpacking the Ageing-Migration Nexus and Challenging the Vulnerability Trope*, in «Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies», XLIII (2017), n. 2, pp. 182-198.

³ M. Gentry, *Challenges of Elderly Immigrants*, in «Human Services Today», VI (2010), n. 2, pp. 1-4.

Autrici e autori

MERCÈ ALTIMIR LOSADA: Licenciada en Filología Hispánica y doctora en Teoría de la Traducción (Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona). Docente de traducción del japonés en la Facultad de Traducción e Interpretación de la Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona desde el año 1991. Miembro del grupo de investigación Grup d'Estudi de la Traducció Catalana Contemporània (GETCC). Ha colaborado en distintos proyectos de investigación en el ámbito de la traducción. Autora de diversos artículos sobre traducción y traductora del japonés. Psicoanalista y psicoterapeuta miembro de Apertura. Estudio, Investigación y Transmisión del Psicoanálisis (Barcelona). Docente en el Máster en Teoría y Práctica Psicoanalítica de esta asociación. Autora de diversos artículos sobre psicoanálisis.

SILVIA BRUTI, PhD in English from the University of Pisa, is Associate Professor of English Language and Linguistics at the University of Pisa and Director of the University Language Centre. Her research interests include topics such as discourse analysis, (historical) pragmatics, corpus linguistics, audiovisual translation and language teaching. She has published widely in these areas and contributed to national and international conferences. She has investigated issues in intercultural pragmatics and audiovisual translation, e.g. the translation of compliments, conversational routines and terms of address in subtitles and dubbing. Among her recent publications there are a monograph on the translation of politeness (2013) and a co-authored volume on interlingual subtitling (2017).

MARIAVITA CAMBRIA (MPhil, PhD) is Associate Professor in English Language and Linguistics at the University of Messina (Italy). Her research interests include critical discourse analysis, multimodality, Irish studies, genre analysis, corpus linguistics and contemporary varieties of English (Irish English). She has published extensively on discourse analysis, online newspapers, corpus linguistics, Irish English, testing and validation and is on the editorial board of *Im@go* the journal of the social imaginary. Her life-long interest in Irish studies is reflected in her volumes *Irish English*, *Drammaturgia della Memoria* in Brian Friel e Marina Carr and *Militanti, Madri, Mogli*. She has also co-edited the book *Web Genres and Web Tools*.

EMILIA DI MARTINO is Associate Professor of English linguistics at Università Suor Orsola Benincasa, Napoli. She is interested in a wide variety of topics, mostly focusing on the nexus amongst identity, language and power. She has published extensively, is a regular reviewer and sits on the advisory panel for a series of national and international journals. Her most recent publications include an edited volume on Transgender and Language (Special Issue of the International Journal of the Sociology of Language, with Luise von Flotow) and an edited Special Section of the Journal of Pragmatics on Linguistic and Discourse Issues in Contemporary Scientific Communication (with David Banks).

FABRIZIO ESPOSITO earned his B.A. degree from the University of Naples “L’Orientale”. After that, he attended the University of Naples “Suor Orsola Benincasa” where he attained his M.A. degree. He received his PhD degree from the University of Naples Federico II where he specialised in Computational Linguistics. His PhD thesis focused on the use of distributional semantics-based unsupervised techniques for the automatic identification of motion verbs metaphoricity in the atypical political dialogues of U.S. Press Briefings. Today Fabrizio works as Natural Language Understanding engineer at Harman International on the development of Samsung Electronics’ virtual assistant, Bixby.

PATRIZIA GIULIANO has taught for almost three years at the Department of Language Sciences at the University of Paris 8 (France), focusing on the acquisition of second languages in “natural environment”. From 2001 she teaches Didactics of Modern Languages and Acquisitional Linguistics at the University Federico II in Naples (Department of Humanities). Her interests range from the acquisition of Italian as first and second language to linguistic disadvantages of socio-cultural origin and to the acquisition of foreign languages both in natural and institutional environment. She has and has had several collaborations with foreign universities and institutions (University of Bergamo, University of Pavia, University of Paris 8, University of Lille 3, Max-Planck for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, Centre National pour la Recherche Scientifique and Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft).

NAOMI HAYASHI, già ricercatrice presso l’Università di Tokyo dove si è occupata di letteratura italiana del Novecento, dopo alcuni anni di servizio presso l’Ambasciata del Giappone a Roma come ricercatrice, è stata “lettore di scambio culturale” di lingua giapponese presso l’Università degli Studi di Napoli “L’Orientale” e docente di lingua e letteratura giapponese presso l’Università degli Studi di Catania. Attualmente è dottoranda presso “L’Orientale”, dove svolge ricerche sulla riforma della lingua scritta giapponese di fine Ottocento con particolare attenzione agli scritti del traduttore e giornalista Morita Shiken.

RALUCA-MIHAELA LEVONIAN is currently Lecturer for Romanian language at the University of Udine, Italy. She worked as an Adjunct Professor (2011-2016) and a Lecturer (2010-2017) at the University of Calabria. In 2009 she completed her PhD at the University of Bucharest with a thesis on literary pragmatics. In 2014, she was awarded a research grant by the University of Bucharest for a postdoctoral research project comparing contemporary political discourse in Romania and in Italy. She has authored articles in collective volumes and scientific journals in Romania and abroad. Her research interests include pragmatics, discourse analysis and foreign language teaching.

SILVIA MASI is Associate Professor of English Language and Linguistics at the University of Pisa, Department of Philology, Literature and Linguistics. Her research focuses on lexical semantics, translation, text linguistics and discourse analysis. She has published in national and international journals and collective research volumes and is the author of a monograph on the polysemy of some English spatial particles in a contrastive perspective with Italian. More recent research interests include metadiscourse in scientific popularisation, formulaic language and culture-bound items in film dubbing, translation strategies in children's literature and the multimodal discourse analysis of TED talks.

TERESA MIRET-MESTRE is a pharmacist with a degree in Translation and Interpreting (University of Vic, Barcelona, 2012), and a Master in Medical Translation (Universitat Jaume I, Castellón, 2012). She is currently doing her PhD on gender in medical and pharmaceutical dictionaries at University of Vic - Central University of Catalonia, within the doctoral programme Translation, Gender and Cultural Studies. She has published several papers on this subject. She is also highly interested in Terminology and is a member of the board of SCATERM (Catalan Terminology Society).

SALVATORE MUSTO is a researcher of Spanish Language and Linguistics at the University of Naples Federico II. He worked on the temporal relationships and their acquisition in Spanish L2. His research interests are as much in the acquisition linguistic as in the syntax and the historical grammar of the Spanish.

ANNA FRANCA PLASTINA is Assistant Professor at the University of Calabria and qualified as Associate Professor of English Language and Translation. Her research focuses on Discourse Analysis, LSP, Applied Linguistics, Psycholinguistics. Her most recent publications include the chapters *Reframing as a Persuasive Method in Public Speech: Beyond Globalized Biodiversity* (John Benjamins, 2018) and *Creating Specialised Corpora in English for Medical Purposes: A Study on Learners' Direct Use* (Peter Lang, 2017); the articles *Hashtaging for Health Promotion: Constructing Meaning as an #AntibioticGuardian* (Altre Modernità, 2018) and *Online Health Promotion: The Cross-Cultural Construction of Biopedagogical Discourses of Obesity* (ESP Across Cultures, 2017).

MARIA GRAZIA SINDONI is Associate Professor in English Linguistics and Translation at the University of Messina (Italy). Her research interests include video-mediated spontaneous interaction, multimodal studies, digital literacy, systemic-functional grammar, and multimodal critical discourse analysis. Among her volumes, the research monograph *Spoken and Written Discourse in Online Interactions. A Multimodal Approach* (Routledge, London-New York 2013) and the edited volume *Mapping Multimodal Performance Studies with Kay O'Halloran and Janina Wildfeuer* (Routledge, London-New York 2017). She is currently PI for a European-funded project on multimodality and digital literacy involving seven European partners (2016-2019).

LAURA TOMMASO holds a PhD in English from the University "G. D'Annunzio" of Pescara. Since 2009 she has been working as lecturer of English language and literature at the University of Molise. Her areas of research encompass media discourse, multimodality, cross-cultural rhetoric, and language by and about the elderly. Her most recent publications include chapters and articles in several scholarly collections, as well as in international periodicals, such as *The Televisual Representation of Ageing Gay Males: The Case of Vicious* (2018); *'Why you talk like a white girl?': Linguistic Identities in Insecure and its Italian Dubbed Adaptation* (2018).

PAOLA VETTOREL is assistant professor at the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures - University of Verona. Her main research interests include ELF and its implications in ELT; ELF and digital media. Among her publications: *English as a Lingua Franca in wider networking. Blogging practices*, Mouton de Gruyter, Berlin 2014; (ed.), *New Frontiers in Teaching and Learning English*, Cambridge Scholars, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 2015; *WE- and ELF-informed classroom practices: proposals from a pre-service teacher education programme in Italy*, in «Journal of English as a Lingua Franca» 5/1 (2016); *Communication Strategies, ELF and ELT materials*, in «A Cor das Letras», Special Issue, 18 (2017).

FRANCESCA VIGO, Researcher and lecturer in English Language and Linguistics at the University of Catania (Italy), Department of Humanities, holds a PhD in English and Anglo-American Studies, a Diploma in Social Communications, a MA in Applied Linguistics and a Post-graduate diploma in Literary Translation. Her main research fields focus on Sociolinguistics, Language and Gender Studies, Diversity narratives, Language contact, Discourse Analysis and Critical Discourse Analysis, Pragmatics in multilingual contexts, World Englishes, and Translation. Lately she has focused on migrant and migration narratives, imagery as a category of meaning construction, social attitudes construction towards LGBTIs. Her latest publications are in these research areas.

ANNA ZANFEI is associate professor in English Language and Linguistics. Her research topics are related to ESP (English for specific purposes) and specifically textual and multimodal genres for promotional purposes (e. g. promotional web pages for tourism, TV commercials, travel blogs, consumer reviews, packaging and promotional descriptions, real estate ads, promotional newspaper articles, menus as promotional texts, promotion of political views and morphological and lexical choices of legislators). Her latest publications include the monographs *Notes on the Use of English* and *Multimodal Persuasion. Pseudo-dialogues: travel journalism, graphic novels and staged dialogues*.

Edizioni ETS
Palazzo Roncioni - Lungarno Mediceo, 16, I-56127 Pisa
info@edizioniets.com - www.edizioniets.com
Finito di stampare nel mese di dicembre 2018