

CFP *I-LanD* journal

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"Current Politics and the Printed Media: Discursive Tensions in the Age of Populism 3.0"

Deadlines

- Submission of abstracts to guest editors: by 20th February 2017
- Notification of acceptance/rejection to prospective contributors: by 6th March 2017
- Submission of individual chapters to guest editors: by 10th August 2017

Word-count of the abstract

- The length of each abstract is approximately 500 words, excluding references

Word-count of the paper

- The length of individual papers is approximately 7,000-8,000 words, excluding references

Guest editors

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Description

At present we are witnessing a dramatic change in the historical configuration of the international political scene. New discourses (mainly nationalistic, xenophobic and right-wing populist in nature) appear as a reaction as well as a proposal to transform the prevailing logic of democratic, multicultural and left-wing discourses. From our perspective, the tension between these two ways of construing political discourse may be an important line of research in various areas.

In this issue, therefore, we aim to delve into the different manifestations of ideology in the international press, with the intention of investigating how these relate to the socio-political contexts where they happen to emerge.

Newspapers (both in the traditional paper format and in digital editions) are metaphorical spaces whereby we define an imaginary that helps us to describe what reality "is" or what reality "should be". Ideological representations are not exclusively products of domination and social inequality. Their influence is also evident in everyday life, as they articulate the relationship between actions and shared opinions in the social practices in which individuals are involved. Thus, the discourses of power (understood as access to, and a voice in, political and journalistic communication) contribute to creating the public space and, more or less explicitly, to revealing already-existing ideological tendencies.

Ideologies may be manifested through the topics texts revolve around on which a clear standpoint is generally expected or required; through the media that more often than not favour controversy; and through the individuals who are claimed to be legitimised to take the floor and give their opinion. With this in mind, we wonder who is allowed access to the use of discursive structures and who is not, who controls public discourse

and who is controlled by it; in other words, what can be spoken or written about and what cannot, and, which institutions or which individuals can set the limits to what anyone can discursively express.

Aims

The analysis of the argumentative and persuasive strategies underlying linguistic ideologies helps to reveal how addressers influence their addressees, and how they manage their credibility and legitimacy when conveying their messages. As is well-known, discourse is typically linked to action, and, as such, it may have multiple effects: ideological, interpersonal or a combination of both. Mass media, and particularly the printed press, play a paramount role in the articulation of these effects, by institutionalising and promoting certain discourses at the expense of others. The current international political arena is a fertile ground for the study of the relationship between language use and ideology, especially as present in newspapers.

Given the thematic scope of this issue, contributions should adhere to any of the following broad research strands:

- Relationships between linguistic ideologies and the socio-political contexts where these emerge
- Argumentative and persuasive strategies underlying linguistic ideologies
- Different linguistic ideologies present in the printed press

More specific topics of discussion are listed below:

- Right-wing populism in conservative and left-wing tabloid and broadsheet newspapers
- Left-wing populism in conservative and left-wing tabloid and broadsheet newspapers
- Populisms in Europe (e.g. France, Germany, Spain, Russia, Netherlands, Greece, Italy)
- Populisms in America (e.g. United States, Latin America)
- Populisms in Asia (e.g. Korea, China, Syria)
- Populism and terrorism
- Women and populism

Contributions are expected to be discursively inspired in their methodology, so that they may draw on any of the following approaches: rhetoric, semiotics, cognitive linguistics, psycholinguistics, visual grammar, systemic-functional grammar, critical discourse analysis, corpus-assisted discourse analysis, or computational linguistics, to name but a few.

Both Spanish and English original manuscripts will be considered for publication in this issue, which will comprise two sections, one for each language.