References:


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Caroline Kerfoot
Two takes on transgression. 
Exploring an integrationist approach to sociolinguistics

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Abstract
This reflection is at the inception of an exploratory process of two different approaches to transgression: i) a quantitative structural approach, focusing on linguistic features and forms for which transgression involves the use of features and forms that go beyond a norm or a standard, and ii) a qualitative practice approach, focusing on situated discourse, and for which transgression involves going beyond regimented social orders of practice/use of semiotic resources.

Two studies have been carried out using linguistic data from Maputo, Mozambique. One applies the quantitative structural approach and the other the qualitative practice approach. The structural study compares two datasets from 1993/4 and 2007, and presents a quantitative comparison of use of 20 registered linguistic innovations across the lexical, lexico-syntactic, syntactic and morphosyntactic levels. Overall, registered innovative features in the two datasets are qualitatively the same. Results confirm an increase in the frequency of innovative features at all linguistic levels, with particularly high diffusion rates of morphological simplifications. The practice approach study focuses on languaging practices of urban youth. The approach is multimodal and multimethodological and consists of autobiographic interviews, observations and metalinguistic discourse. The results confirm the emergence of new languaging practices, which the youth prefer and use in communication with peers. The creativity and criticality highlighted by Wei as key elements of translanguaging space (Wei, 2011) are observed and regarded as space construction (Lefebvre, 1991), or reivindication of space(s) and, among others, the historical and cultural positioning of the monoglossic ideology of Portuguese in institutional spaces.

Inspired by Rampton (2015) and Eckert (2012), this reflection aims at discussing how the results of these to studies can complement each other and inform an integrationist perspective to sociolinguistics. Recognizing the epistemological and ontological divides and tensions, the reflection will try to shed light on possible ways to bridge the gap(s) and also identify incongruences.