Record Nr. UNINA9910813386803321 Language, power, and ideology: studies in political discourse / / edited **Titolo** by Ruth Wodak Pubbl/distr/stampa Amsterdam;; Philadelphia,: J. Benjamins, 1989 **ISBN** 1-55619-037-9 1-283-04723-3 9786613047236 90-272-8605-1 Edizione [1st ed.] Descrizione fisica xx, 288 p.: ill Collana Critical theory;; v. 7 WodakRuth <1950-> Altri autori (Persone) Disciplina 401/.9 Language and languages - Political aspects Soggetti Power (Social sciences) Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographies. Nota di contenuto LANGUAGE, POWER AND IDEOLOGY STUDIES IN POLITICAL DISCOURSE -- Editorial page -- Title page -- Copyright page -- Table of contents -- Noteson contributors -- Introduction -- 1. Language and power --2. Critical linguistics -- 3. Language, power and ideology -- NOTES --REFERENCES -- Part I. Language and totalitarism -- Structures of consensus-making and intervention: the concept of Nazi language policy in occupied Holland("Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden" 1940-1945) -- 1. Introduction -- 2. The situation of occupation -- 3. Illustrative analysis -- 4. Reading between the lines --ACKNOWLEDGEMENT -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- APPENDIX --Language policy during the fascist period: the case of language education -- Introduction -- 1. Theoretical and methodological framework -- 2. LP in schools -- 3. Did an LP exist during fascism? --ACKNOWLEDGEMENT -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- The political language of Futurism and its relationship to Italian Fascism -- 1. Textual analysis as a contribution to historical research -- 2. Textual analysis and criticism of ideology -- 3. Futurism in its socio-political context -- 4. Textual analysis -- 5. An assessment of Futurist propaganda with regard to Fascism -- NOTES -- Abbreviations: --

REFERENCES -- APPENDIX -- War with words -- 1. Preliminary remarks -- 2. Some linguistic considerations -- 3. Propaganda and censorship (1914-1933) -- 4. Glimpses on the present-day situation -- 5. Conclusion -- REFERENCES -- APPENDIX 1 -- APPENDIX 2 -- APPENDIX 3 -- Part II. Language of politics/or politicians -- Some remarks on linguistic strategies of persuasion -- 1. RHETORICAL USE OF LANGUAGE -- 2. ARGUMENTATION -- 3. PERSUASIVE GRAMMAR -- 4. THE LEXICON OF PERSUASION.

5. REMARKABLE UNMARKEDNESS: simulation of equality of minds by imitation of linguistic variants of intimacy: the persuasive power of mame Iošn (see Sornig 1985) -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- Credibility and political language -- 1. Faith in politicians -- 2. Grice's intentions' and the problem of overtness -- 3. Two ways of 'non-communicating' -- 4. Conditions for the use of political language -- NOTES --REFERENCES -- 1968: The power of political jargon - a "Club-2" discussion -- Introduction -- 1. Political jargon - myth - ideology text -- 2. The institution "Club-2" and its significance -- 3. The "Club-2" of June 13th, 1978 -- 4. Rudi Dutschke: "A socialist tries to find his role in society -- 5. Daniel Cohn-Bendit, the "active fighter: never say die"! -- 6. Summary -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- Phonological variation in parliamentary discussions -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Analysis of sociophonological variation -- 3. Political speech in parliament -- 4. Conclusion -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- APPENDICES -- Social prejudice as a resource of power: towards the functional ambivalence of stereotypes -- 0. Introduction -- 1. Problems of definition -- 2. Functions of prejudice -- 3. The functional ambivalence of stereotypes between necessary and dangerous functions -- 4. A possible explanation -- REFERENCES -- Part III. Institutions, control and discourse in specific settings -- Mediating racism The role of the media in the reproduction of racism -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Discourse and the reproduction of racism -- 3. Ethnic minorities and the news media -- 4. Properties of news about ethnic minority groups -- 5. Contexts and conclusions -- NOTE -- REFERENCES -- Manipulation strategies in newspapers: a program for critical linguistics -- 1. Introduction -- 2. "Critical linguistics": an extended model -- 3. The importance of the "Neue Kronenzeitung" in Austria.

4. Trivial myths as means of ideologizing -- 5. An example of miscarried ideologizing -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- APPENDIX 1: Translated text -- The case of W. A critical journey to the border between psychiatry and justice -- 1. Preamble and purpose -- 2. Methodic premises -- 3. Where does a story begin? -- 4. Montage as a method of critical discourse analysis -- 6. The close-up: four approaches to interpretation -- 7. Postscripts -- NOTES -- REFERENCES -- Revising the patriarchal paradigm Language change and feminist language politics -- 1. MAN in partriarchal languages -- 2. Changing the sexist status quo: conflicts and compromises -- 3. Conclusion -- REFERENCES.

Sommario/riassunto

The topic of Language and Ideology has increasingly gained importance in the linguistic sciences. The general aim of critical linguistics is the exploration of the mechanisms of power which establish inequality, through the systematic analysis of political discourse (written or oral). This reader contains papers on a variety of topics, all related to each other through explicit discussions on the notion of ideology from an interdisciplinary approach with illustrative analyses of texts from the media, newspapers, schoolbooks, pamphlets, talkshows, speeches concerning language policy in Nazi-Germany, in Italofascism, and also policies prevalent nowadays. Among the interesting subjects studied are the jargon of the student movement of 1968, speeches of

politicians, racist and sexist discourse, and the language of the green movement. Because of the enormous influence of the media nowadays, the explicit analysis of the mechanisms of "manipulation", "suggestion", and "persuasion" inherent in language or about language behaviour and strategies of discourse are of social relevance and of interest to all scholars of social sciences, to readers in all educational institutions, to analysts of political discourse, and to critical readers at large.