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Autore	Ryan Karen L. <1958->
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Note on Translation and Transliteration -- Introduction -- 1 The Insanity Defense -- 2 A Bestiary of Stalins -- 3 Stalin in a Dress -- 4 The Monster Lurks Within -- 5 The Devil Made Us Do It -- 6 The Corpse and the Revenant -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Bibliography -- Index.
Sommario/riassunto	During Stalin's lifetime the crimes of his regime were literally unspeakable. More than fifty years after his death, Russia is still coming to terms with Stalinism and the people's own role in the abuses of the era. During the decades of official silence that preceded the advent of glasnost, Russian writers raised troubling questions about guilt, responsibility, and the possibility of absolution. Through the subtle vehicle of satire, they explored the roots and legacy of Stalinism in forms ranging from humorous mockery to vitriolic diatribe. Examining works from the 1917 Revolution to the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, Karen L. Ryan reveals how satirical treatments of Stalin often emphasize his otherness, distancing him from Russian culture. Some satirists portray Stalin as a madman. Others show him as feminized, animal-like, monstrous, or diabolical. Stalin has also appeared as the unquiet dead, a spirit that keeps returning to haunt the collective memory of the nation. While many writers seem anxious to exorcise Stalin from the body politic, for others he illuminates the self in disturbing ways. To what degree Stalin was and is "in us" is a central question of all these works. Although less visible than public trials, policy shifts, or

statements of apology, Russian satire has subtly yet insistently participated in the protracted process of de-Stalinization.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910970354803321
Autore	Murray Stephen O
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Nota di contenuto	AMERICAN SOCIOLINGUISTICS THEORISTS AND THEORY GROUPS; Copyright page; Title page; Dedication; Table of Contents; CHAPTER 1. Introduction; CHAPTER 2. Theory Groups in Science; 2.1 Groups and 'revolutions'; 2.2 Institutionalization; 2.3 Invisible Colleges and Scientific Networks; 2.3.1 Sociological specification of Kuhn's model; 2.3.2 Weighing the variables; 2.3.3 Formalization of the Griffith-Mullins Theory; CHAPTER 3. 1950's Studies of Lexicons and Psychiatry; 3.1 The Whorfian Vogue; 3.2 Studies of Native American Linguistic Acculturation; 3.3 Monis Swadesh and Lexicostatistics 3.4 Berkeley Linguistics during the 1950's 3.5 Tragerian Explorations of 'Metalinguistic s'; 3.6 The Natural History of an Interview Project; 3.7 Gregory Bateson and the 'Palo Alto School'; 3.7.1 Theoretical summary; 3.7.2 Influence; 3.8 Ray Birdwhistell's Study of Nonverbal Communication; 3.9 Pike's ""Unified Theory"" and Burke's Dramaturgical Analysis; CHAPTER 4. Sociologies of Language; 4.1 The Chicago School Conception of Language Between the World Wars; 4.2 Cosmopolitan Communications; 4.3 Stanley Lieberman; 4.4 Joyce O. Hertzler; 4.5 John Reinecke; 4.6 Ralph Pieris

4.7 Catholic University Urban Sociolinguistics CHAPTER 5. Language Contact and Early Sociolinguistics; 5.1 Einar Haugen; 5.2 Uriel Weinreich; 5.3 Joshua A. Fishman; 5.3.1 Students and Peers; 5.4 Wallace E. Lambert; 5.5 Roger Brown; 5.6 Exemplars of Sociolinguistics avant la lettre; 5.6.1 Address terms; 5.6.2 Goin' and explaining; 5.6.3 The Social Functions of Codes in Tucson and Los Angeles; 5.7 Summary; CHAPTER 6. The Ethnography of Speaking; 6.1 The California Network; 6.1.1 Via Poona; 6.1.2 William Bright; 6.1.3 Charles Ferguson; 6.1.4 John Gumperz; 6.1.5 Susan Ervin-Tripp; 6.1.6 Dell Hymes; 6.1.7 Anthropological linguistics at Berkeley, c. 1960; 6.1.8 Non-contact with symbolic interactionists; 6.1.9 Summary; 6.2 The Program; 6.3 Acceptance of the Line of Work; 6.3.1 Access to publication; 6.3.2 Reception of early publications; 6.4 The First Generation: An Elite Specialty; 6.5 Foundation of the Center for Applied Linguistics; 6.6 Foundation of the SSRC Sociolinguistics Committee; 6.7 Exemplars; 6.8 Paradigm Shift Under a Rhetoric of Continuity; 6.8.1 From homogeneous speech communities to continua and repertoires; 6.8.2 Communicative competence and creativity; 6.8.3 Rhetoric of continuity; 6.9 The Second Generation; 6.10 The Continued Non-Integration of Sociologists; 6.11 Institutionalization and Interdisciplinarity; 6.12 Theoretical Summary; CHAPTER 7. Related Perspectives; 7.1 Erving Goffman; 7.2 Conversation analysis; 7.2.1 Theoretical summary; 7.3 Basil Bernstein; 7.3.1 The Bernstein group; 7.3.2 Relationship to American Work; 7.4 William Labov; 7.4.1 Training and relation to earlier structuralist linguistics; 7.4.2 Prestige dialects; 7.4.3 Black English; 7.4.4 The context of Labov's work; 7.5 A (Belated) Note on 20th Century American Dialectology

Sommario/riassunto

This is a revised version of *Theory Groups and the Study of Language in North America* (1994), the post-World-War-II history of the emergence of sociolinguistics in North America that was described in *Language in Society* as "a heady combination of detailed scholarship, mordant wit, and sustained narrative designed to persuade even the skeptical reader that these myriad, often simultaneously emergent, ways of thinking about language are indeed interrelated. . . . This is an outspoken, engaging, rollicking, occasionally aggravating adventure in the history of these sciences as related to their pr
