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Nota di contenuto	Intro -- Table of Contents -- Acknowledgements -- Foreword -- Introduction -- Problem statement -- Case selection -- Theoretical approach -- The novelty of the research -- Methodology -- Primary data for analysis -- Structure of the book -- Chapter I. The Theories of Social Constructionism in Relation to Nation-Building and Social Problems -- 1.1. Introduction -- 1.2. A Social Constructionist Approach to Nation-Building and the Role of Language Policy in Post-Soviet Space -- 1.3. A Social Constructionist Approach to the Study of Social Problems -- 1.4. Research Programme of J. Kitsuse and P. Ibarra in the Study of Social Problems -- 1.5. The Theory of Moral Panics in the

Study of Social Problems -- 1.6. The Theory of Securitisation and its Applicability to the Study of Language Policy Debates in Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine -- Summary of Chapter I. -- Chapter II. Methodological Implications of Discourse Analysis -- 2.1. Theoretical Foundations of Discourse Analysis -- 2.2. Reiner Keller's Research Programme on Discourse Analysis -- 2.3. Using Blogs and News Websites as the Empirical Material for Social Science Research -- 2.4. The Selection Criteria for Russian-Language Blogs and News Websites in Estonian, Latvian, and Ukrainian Online Media Space -- 2.5. The Process of Analysing Russian-Language Blogs and News Websites in Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine -- Chapter III. Language Policy Development in Contemporary Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine -- 3.1. The Characteristics of Language Policy in Ukraine after the USSR Disintegration -- 3.1.1. Ethnic and Linguistic Composition of the Population in Ukraine -- 3.1.2. The Debates on the Status of the Russian Language in Ukraine -- 3.1.3. Regional Polarisation of Linguistic and Political Preferences -- 3.1.4. Legislation on Language Policy in Ukraine.

3.1.5. Language Policy in the Sphere of Secondary and Higher Education in Ukraine -- 3.1.6. Ukrainian Contested Identity during the Ukrainian Political Crisis in 2013-2015 -- 3.1.7. Politicisation of Language Policy in Post-Euromaidan Ukraine (2016-2017) -- 3.2. Language Policy in Latvia after 1991 -- 3.2.1. Ethnic Composition of Contemporary Latvia -- 3.2.2. Legislation on Language Policy in Latvia -- 3.2.3. Educational Reforms and Language Policy in Contemporary Latvia -- 3.2.4. The Referendum on the Russian Language in February 2012 -- 3.3. Language Policy in Contemporary Estonia -- 3.3.1. Ethnic and Linguistic Composition of the Population -- 3.3.2. Characteristics of Language Policy in Post-Soviet Estonia -- 3.3.3. Legislation on Language Policy in Contemporary Estonia -- 3.3.4. Educational Reforms and Language Policy in Contemporary Estonia -- 3.4. Summary of Chapter III. -- Chapter IV. Public Debates on Language Policy within the Discourse of the Russian-Language Blogs and on News Websites in Ukraine -- 4.1. Digital Media Landscape in Ukraine -- 4.2. Public Debates on the Role of Languages in Education in Ukraine -- 4.2.1. Educational Reforms of D. Tabanyk in 2011-2012 -- 4.2.2. Debates on the role of Languages in Education in Ukraine in 2013-2015 -- 4.3. Public Debates Devoted to the Approval of the Law 'On the Principles of the State Language Policy' in 2012 -- 4.4. Public Debates on the Role of Languages in Light of the Russian-Ukrainian Conflict (2013-2015) -- 4.5. Public Debates on the Abolition of the Law 'On the Principles of the State Language Policy' in Ukraine in 2014 -- 4.6. Public Debates on the Adoption of the New Language Laws in 2017 -- 4.7. Summary of Chapter IV. -- Chapter V. Public Debates on Language Policy in the Russian-Language Blogs and on News Websites in Latvia -- 5.1. Online Media Landscape in Latvia.

5.2. The Minority School Reform in 2003-2004 -- 5.3. Public Debates Devoted to the Referendum on the Status of the Russian Language in Latvia (2012) -- 5.4. Public Debates on the Future Educational Reforms (school reform-2018) -- 5.5. Summary of Chapter V. -- Chapter VI. Public Debates on Language Policy in Russian-Language Blogs and on News Websites in Estonia -- 6.1. Online Media Landscape in Estonia -- 6.2. Public Debates on the Minority School Reform in Estonia (2010-2015) -- 6.3. Public Debates Devoted to the Approval of the Language Act in Estonia in 2011 -- 6.4. Public Debates on the Activity of the Language Inspectorate in Estonia (2013) -- 6.5. Summary of Chapter VI. -- Chapter VII. Comparing the Discourses of Language Policy in Contemporary Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine -- 7.1. Similarities -- 7.2. Differences within Estonian, Latvian, and Ukrainian Discourses of

Language Policy -- 7.2.1. Rhetorical and counter-rhetorical strategies
-- 7.2.2. Argumentation patterns -- 7.2.3. Social actors -- 7.2.4.
Identity -- 7.3. Argumentation Patterns and Keywords -- References --
8.1. Literature -- 8.2. Materials -- 8.2.1. Blogs, Articles on News
Websites -- 8.2.2. Comments in Blogs and on News Websites --
Appendix Important Ethnopolitical Events in Estonia, Latvia, and
Ukraine and the Selected Internet Sources -- Index.

Sommario/riassunto

Language policy and usage in the post-communist region have continually attracted wide political, media, and expert attention since the disintegration of the USSR in 1991. How are these issues politicized in contemporary Estonia, Latvia, and Ukraine? This study presents a cross-cultural qualitative and quantitative analysis of publications in leading Russian-language blogs and news websites of these three post-Soviet states during the period of 2004–2017. The most notable difference observed between Ukraine and the two Baltic countries is that many Russian-writing users in Ukraine's internet tend to support the position that the state language, i.e. Ukrainian, is discriminated against and needs special protection by the state, whereas the majority of the Russian-speaking commentators on selected Estonian and Latvian news websites advocate for introducing Russian as a second state language. Despite attempts of Ukraine's government to Ukrainianize public space, the position of Ukrainian is still perceived, even by many Russian-writing commentators and bloggers, as being 'precarious' and 'vulnerable'. This became especially visible in debates after the Revolution of Dignity, when the number of supporters of the introduction of Russian as second state language significantly decreased. In the Russian-language sector of Estonian and Latvian news websites and blogs, in contrast, the majority of online users continually reproduce the image of 'victims' of nation-building. They often claim that their political, as well as economic rights, are significantly limited in comparison to ethnic Estonians and Latvians. The results of Maksimovtsova's research illustrate that, notwithstanding differences between the Estonian as well as Latvian cases, on the one hand, and Ukraine, on the other, there is an ongoing process of convergence of debates in Ukraine to those held in the other two countries analyzed in terms of an increased degree of 'discursive decommunization' and 'derussification'.
